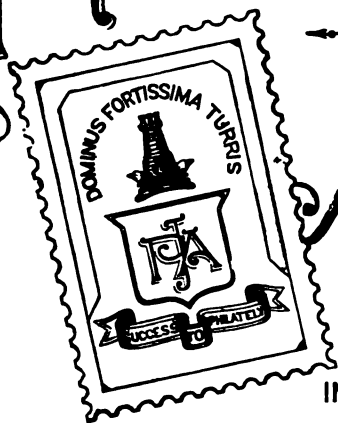




SAPPHIRE

The
Philatelic Journal
of
AMERICA



An Illustrated
MONTHLY MAGAZINE

IN INTEREST OF STAMP COLLECTING.

EDITED BY
Shas Haviland Mekeel

VOLUME XII.

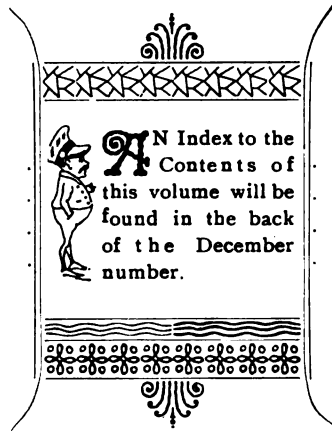
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JULY-DECEMBER, 1894.



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Albert Steves.



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THE
PHILATELIC JOURNAL
OF AMERICA.

VOLUME XII, No. 1.

JULY, 1894.

WHOLE No. 115.

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. Albert Steves, of San Antonio, Texas, we are permitted to present his portrait to our many readers as a frontispiece to our twelfth volume, a few remarks concerning this gentleman and his celebrated collection will be found elsewhere in this number.



AN Anti-Seebeck Society is in course of organization. Rather late in the day, but who can tell what these philatelic patriots will accomplish, even if they are of the juvenile brand.



THE pledge which must be signed prior to eligibility to the above Society requires the applicant not only to refuse buying, exchanging, or selling stamps known as Seebecks, but to decline to even accept them as a *gift*.



DID we hear it suggested, that the Hamilton Bank Note Company increase its capital stock and proceed to buy up a faction that will injure its interest to such an alarming degree? A refusal to buy or sell the stamps for collecting purposes is serious enough, but an agreement to boycott the attractive stamps that are used in franking the missives of our Central American Republics, is sensational, to say the least.



MR. ERNST WINZER, of Dresden, Germany has disposed of his magnificent collection of postage stamps which he commenced early in the seventies, and upon which he spared no expense in completing as far as possible.

Besides the money value, it represents years of ardent study and classification. A carefully arranged and fully descriptive catalogue of the rarities has been prepared by the well known English firm, Stanley Gibbons, Limited, who were the purchasers of the collection, and are reputed to have paid a larger price for it than has been given for a single collection in many years.



ORGANIZATION is power and in unity is strength. This may apply to any line of industry or occupation, and the force embodied, may be used in as many ways and for as great a variety of purposes, as we have organized societies. A large body acting in unison, their combined power or capability far exceeds the individual efforts, if used separately, for the accomplishment of any particular object. The importance of organization does not confine itself to the more serious questions of the age, and we have only to look about us and see its effects, from a social standpoint and concerning such branches of study that we may choose for our entertainment, whether regarded scientific, or otherwise; it is on this plane that we may apply our introductory axioms, to Philately, and though happily we do not need organized strength for protection, it may be employed for the benefit of our common interest, and for the furtherance and improved development of an occupation that has assisted in greatly adding to our knowledge, and has lent a charm to many hours, that might otherwise have been passed in ways much less profitable. Place yourself in a position where you may derive benefit from those who are interested in similar pastimes and profit by their research and study, which added to that already acquired by yourself, renders you still more capable of a fuller enjoyment of your chosen hobby.



FORTUNATELY we are not called to the unenviable task of organizing a Philatelic society, this has been done; in America we have an association which has been in existence nearly nine years, and to-day larger than ever, with a glowing future before it. In England, Germany, France and many other countries are to be found national organizations for the advancement of Philately, some of them having been established a quarter of a century ago. To be an American Philatelist should mean that you are a member of *the* American organization, the American Philatelic Association.



THE time for our next annual convention of the A. P. A. is near at hand, and as many members as possible should be present in person. Niagara Falls is a point easily accessible to the majority of the association's membership, and this fact together with the prospect of a reduced summer rate with the railways, should insure a large attendance. We hear of many who are quietly making their plans to go; but have not publicly announced it. Let us have a better representation this year, than ever.

A DEALER in Turin, Italy, is advertising for sale counterfeits of the stamps of Naples, Parma, Modena, etc.; as none of these stamps are current, there is probably no law prohibiting the sale of imitations, and though it be legitimate for this person to dispose of these stamps, selling them as he does *as fac-similes*, there is nothing on the stamps themselves to indicate their character, and the fact that they are very well made, unscrupulous parties may take advantage of collectors who are not familiar with these issues, thus our warning.



AN editorial spicy in its diction, but exceedingly satirical in character, appeared in the *New York Times* about a week ago. It was written under the caption of "The Great Conspiracy" and its introductory paragraph reads thus:

"The Pope is undoubtedly a very intelligent man, but nevertheless he is firmly convinced that everything of which he does not approve is the work of the Freemasons. The average Protestant, who knows that Freemasonry concerns itself with oysters and beer, instead of politics and religion, smiles at the Pope's delusion and wonders if his Holiness can possibly be so ignorant that all the evil in the world is the work of the Jesuits. Even Lord Beaconsfield did not hesitate to express the belief that the European secret societies were a tremendous political force, instead of a mere safety valve for the escape of political lunacy. And yet the men who believe in the power of Freemasons, the Jesuits, and the secret societies entirely fail to perceive that the chief disintegrating force of the modern civilized world is the passion for collecting postage stamps, and that the postage-stamp collector is infinitely more to be feared than any other variety of political or religious fanatic."

The clever editor having chosen the stamp collector as his powderless weapon makes his charge in language of fire with an evident but underlying current of supreme joy in ridiculing certain opinions of the celebrated Pope, and showing no mercy for the fanatical Protestant.

To reprint more than a few paragraphs of this unique article we haven't the space, but select portions that will give the reader an idea of the writer's capacity for using the stamp collector in a role that is at least uncommon.

"But the chief aim in life of the stamp collector is to alter the political map of the world. He hails with delight the formation of any new independent State, for it means that a new series of stamps is about to be issued. He is equally delighted whenever any existing State loses its independence, for such State must cease to issue postage stamps, and the value of those which it issued in the days of its independence must constantly rise. It is thus the interest of the stamp collector to promote in every possible way the breaking up of kingdoms and republics and the formation of new ones." "When the Confederate States of America declared their independence and issued a complete series of postage stamps, the stamp collector was an enthusiastic friend of the new Confederacy; but no sooner had he provided himself with specimens of all the Confederate postage stamps than he earnestly hoped that the Confederacy would be crushed, so that the value of its stamps would rise in the market. Similarly the stamp collector was pleased when he was able to add to his collection the stamps of the new Italian kingdom, but to-day he lives in hope of seeing the Italian kingdom broken up into half a dozen independent States, all of which will have their own postage stamps. People sometimes wonder why the European nations have suddenly shown such a fierce desire to found colonies and States in the heart of Africa. The real reason why England, France, Germany, Italy and Belgium are establishing States of all sorts in Africa is, however, clear to the stamp collectors, who are filling their albums with stamps of the Congo State, the British East African Company, the German and French colonies, and all the other African real and pretended States. Is it too much to suppose that the only men who are benefited by these various African political adventures are secretly the originators and promoters of them?"

Continuing his remarks in this vein and having surmised that it is the secret wish of nearly every collector, that each of the United States were independent and had its own stamps, he closes with a parting volley, to the effect that instead of the Pope viewing matters as he does concerning Freemasonry, should turn his

attention to the dangerous intrigues of the stamp collectors and expose their "awful machinations." The same sentiment in different words is expressed towards the protestant zealots, who believe that all strikes, earthquakes and pestilences, are the work of the Jesuits.

ALBERT STEVES, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Though many of our greatest American collections are owned by philatelists residing in the East, it is interesting to observe the rapid increase of truly advanced collectors in the West.

It is our privilege this month to introduce to our readers the genial features of Mr. Albert Steves, of San Antonio, Texas (see frontispiece), who has become quite well known among stamp collectors, and there are doubtless very few who have not at least heard his name.

He is a true westerner, having been born in Texas, where he has grown up with the country and is now enjoying a prosperous business, being a member of the firm of Ed. Steves & Sons, lumber merchants.

Early in the seventies he developed a fondness for collecting stamps, and though comparatively young at that time, possessed a goodly sized collection, making no specialty, but getting all the stamps he could, regardless of nationality.

Being in close proximity to Mexico, however, he was able to profit through the large trade then existing between that country and the United States, it naturally following that the correspondence was large. Thus the Mexican portion of his collection became very complete, and he is especially favored with a fine lot of Mexican envelopes, and many of the rare Guadalajaras.

Of late years Mr. Steves has confined his collecting more especially to the stamps of this continent, and doubtless his philatetic possessions are as extensive as any owned in his native state, and would doubtless compare favorably with our most elaborate collections.

Not unlike other pioneer collectors, it has been the good fortune of Mr. Steves

to pick up a number of exceedingly rare locals. It has been his practice to look over old correspondence whenever he had the opportunity.

In the September (1893) number of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA we were permitted, through the kindness of Mr. Steves, to illustrate his Goliad locals, which are the finest known to be in the hands of any single collector. These stamps were printed in the early part of 1863 by a Methodist preacher by the name of A. M. Cox, who was at that time publishing a newspaper called *The Messenger*. Besides their postal service, these stamps are said to have been used as change at Goliad, the residents in those years not having the benefit of small money. When used for postage we are told that they were good at the office of the issuer.

The inhabitants of Goliad then numbered about 2,000, including the old Spanish Mission "La Batia," and were nearly all Spaniards and Mexicans.

Mr. Steves has been very zealous in obtaining as much information about his local stamps as possible and when learning anything new that is of general interest, is always willing to let others have the benefit of his research, he has spared neither pains nor money in gathering all the particulars obtainable in respect to these old issues.

Mr. Steves states that Mr. Cox, the Methodist minister we have already alluded to, did his own type setting and printing as well, but not having had the advantages of our modern journeymen, met with many a mishap and it was not unusual for him to pie his type resulting sometimes in misplaced letters, and as to paper, he used anything at hand, even common wrapping paper. Thus an explanation for the large number of

varieties in these interesting stamps of Goliad.

Among other valuable stamps in the Steves' collection is a magnificent specimen of the Victoria local, the only one known and is on the original envelope, we illustrated it in connection with the Goliads in No. 105 of this Journal.

Victoria, Texas, was the place this stamp was used. Mr. Steves is unable to give much information regarding the Victoria, but he thinks it was also

printed by Mr. Cox and promises to furnish further particulars if he is so fortunate as to obtain any, he bases his hopes on the fact that Messrs. Cox and Clark (ex-postmasters at Goliad) are both living.

An offer of \$1,250 was made Mr. Steves for the Goliad and Victoria locals, but proved to be no temptation whatever.

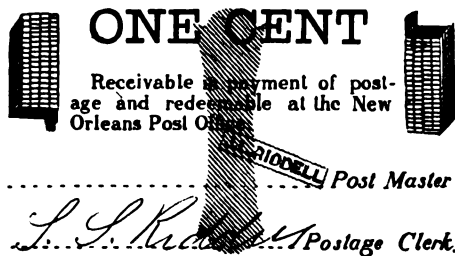
Exclusive of shades the Steves collection consists of 14,000 varieties.

NEW ORLEANS POST OFFICE TICKETS.

In an article on page seventy-four of our tenth volume, we had something to say about the tickets issued by the postmaster at New Orleans in 1861 during the scarcity of small change.

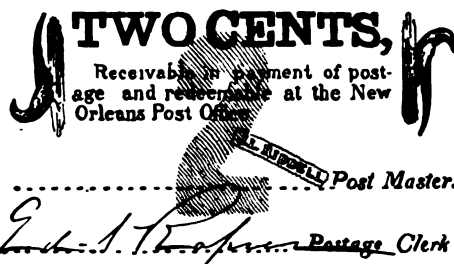
As mentioned at that time Mons. J. B. Moens, included the 1c. and 5c. in his catalogue, the 2c. probably not having come under his notice.

We herewith illustrate three varieties, the 1c. being supplied by Mr. H. E. Deats of Flemington, N. J.



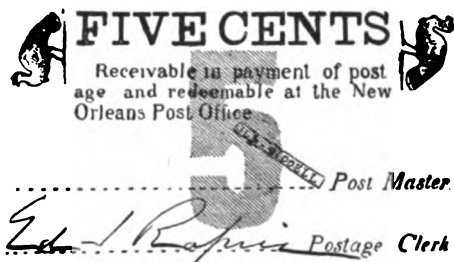
These tickets are not stamps in any sense, and of course are out of place in a stamp catalogue; they are interesting, however.

The reason they found a place in the great French catalogue of Moens, was probably due to the inscription "Receivable in payment of postage and redeemable at the New Orleans Post Office." This inscription was probably construed to mean that they served in the same way as stamps in prepayment.



This was not the case however, as they were receivable only as money in the payment for stamps or postage, and when so received were re-issued in change.

At this period small coins were so scarce this scheme was resorted to by the postmaster to relieve the situation.



The specimens we have seen all show evidence of being in active circulation.

They are printed in black on heavy colored card board, the large numeral being printed by a separate heavy impression in different color.

The name "J. L. Riddell" is struck with a die, and appears in colorless impression.

A PLAN FOR SECURING PRACTICAL UTILITY OF A LIBRARY.

By OTIS.

The importance of acquiring a good philatelic library has been so often demonstrated to collectors that no further proof will be required to establish its validity. Success in the philatelic pursuit depends largely on the use of such a valuable adjunct. To secure the most practical benefits, a proper arrangement of materials is necessary, and it is the purpose of this article to show how this *desideratum* may be obtained.

The larger and more valuable magazines it is of course advisable to bind a most practicable and inexpensive way, the outcome of a number of years experience, I may give in some future article as no better method has come under my notice. In the smaller papers of transient existence there is so little matter worthy of a second reading, that to keep such is useless. Careful discrimination and a scrap-book for them.

Another book for our purpose lies before me now, showing the effect of thirty years usage. The book, *Index Rerum*, is rather large for philatelic uses, but its characteristic features may be embodied in a smaller book at less cost. On the corners of the pages are the letters and in the middle at the tops, the vowels and the consonants most frequently combined with the letter: To illustrate the usage of the book let us turn to "Brattleboro" and see what articles there are about this stamp. Under this caption the following references appear: 1-II; No. 3, 7-V; No. 10: 14-I; No. 10, 174-III; p. 243: 229-II; p. 90: 262-I; p. 4: 351, No. 102; No. 139: S. B. pp. 14, 16. These numbers may be explained as follows: The first arabic numerals refer to the magazines as numbered in Pres. Tiffany's work, "The Stamp Collectors' Library Companion". The roman numerals refer to the volume; then next the pages, if bound, other-

wise the number of the paper. Number 351 we find to be "*Mekel's Weekly Stamp News*" and in numbers 102 and 139 appear articles about the stamp. On pages 14 and 16 of "S. B."--the scrap-book--are clippings on the same subject.

For a U. S. specialists under a separate head, the different issues may be chronologically arranged. Under the part reserved for "*Envelopes*" and under "1853" these are the references: 7-III. No. 4. 11-II; No. 10: 56-IV. No. 10: 174-IV. p. 32; V. p. 222 IX. p. 113: 229-III. p. 158; IV. p. 55; V. p. 64: 241-II. No. 2; III. No. 2: 262-I. No. 4: 304-VI. pp. 6, 41, 88: F27, No. 193. On the pages as stated in the various volumes of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA, (174) will be found articles upon these envelopes. The *Stamp Collector's Magazine* (7), the *American Stamp Mercury* (11), the *Stamp Journal* (56.) the *American Philatelist* (229), the *Stamp Collector's Figaro* (241), the *American Journal of Philately* (262), and the *Philatelic Era* (304) also contain articles as enumerated. There being no published list of foreign papers similar to Mr. Tiffany's, private numbers will have to be given. Thus F27 is the number of *Le Timbre Poste*.

There are a few words published on various stamps and on the margins of these opposite the stamps described, their places in the index may be noted, or the references themselves may be placed.

This plan is eminently successful in other lines of work and there is no reason why it should not in ours. All the material one has on a certain subject can be spread before him in a minimum of time. With the general use of such a plan more knowledge can be acquired in the least time, and the value of a library greatly enhanced.

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES.

We are anxious to receive new issues and varieties as they appear, and especially desire each of our foreign subscribers and correspondents to send us information from their locality, that we may mention them as *early* as possible under this heading. Copies of official decrees and circulars in reference to postal changes are particularly desired.

Please address all communications of this character to the Editor of the *PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA*, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

The numerals in parenthesis following the names of the countries refer to the page of the *JOURNAL* containing the previous notice.

ABYSSINIA.—(XI, 49.) Stamps for this place according to press reports are now being made in Paris.

The values are said to be 5, 10, 25 and 50 centavos and 1, 2 and 3 francs.

We shall await more definite news before chronicling these stamps.



BELGIUM.—(XI, 144.) There is a prospect of the 10 centimes stamp, bearing Sunday label changing color.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—(VII, 448.) The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* says that there appears to be a 4 anna gray stamp that is only known in an unperforated state. This stamp, the secretary states, was supplied in the ordinary course at the company's offices, but it being inconvenient to have the same stamp in two colors, the printing was stopped. Copies are still, however, available for postage.

4 annas, gray, unperforated.

COLOMBIA.—(XI, 222.) *Antioquia*. (XI, 182.) Two months ago we reported a 1 centavo stamp appearing in blue of the annexed type, we have since found in looking over



recent importations the following new varieties:

2½ centavos, green.
5 centavos, red.

CYPRUS.—(VII, 471.) Our correspondent informs us that there are likely to be some stamps of high values issued in the near future, the denominations will be 9, 18 and 45 piastres.

FRENCH COLONIES.—(XI, 223.) *Djibouti*. (XI, 145.) We have received two



new stamps from this colony of the accompanying type and 1 and 2 centimes values.

The view of the city in the 1 centime value is printed in lilac and balance of the stamp in black, but vice versa with the 2 centimes.

The paper used is of the quadrille pattern employed for the recent Obock stamps.

It is quite likely that other values of this series will be issued.

1 centime, black and lilac
2 centimes, lilac and black.

FRENCH COLONIES.—(XI, 223). *French Soudan*. Stamps of the usual type (like cut with the inscription "Soudan Francais" in two lines at the bottom), have been issued, the values and colors are as follows:



1	centime,	black on blue.
2	centimes,	brown on buff.
4	"	claret on lavender.
5	"	green on greenish.
10	"	black on lavender.
15	"	blue.
20	"	red on green.
25	"	black on rose.
30	"	brown on bistre.
40	"	red on straw.
50	"	carmine on rose.
75	"	black on orange.
1	franc.	bronze-green on straw.



GUATEMALA.—(XI, 223.) We have seen three more provisionals of this country.

Character of surcharge illustrated herewith: "1894—10—centavos."

2	centavos on 100 centavos,	brown, blue black.
6	centavos on 150 centavos,	dark blue, red.
10	" " 200 "	orange, blue black.

MEXICO.—(XI, 148.) Our correspondent, Mr. Butlin, states that one of the chiefs of the Postoffice in the City of Mexico informed him that the new issue would be ready by September 16th. From another source we are told that the 1, 2 and 3 centavos stamps have a design representing an Indian ascending a mountain with a mail bag on his back. It is said that this method of conveying the mail is still in practice in that country especially the section of it where the roads are rough.

The 4 centavos stamp is used for city correspondence. The design being the four cornered aztec style statue of Cuanhtemoc in the Paseo de la Reforma, the figure is said to be very well produced.

A carrier on horseback and two ranch men also mounted, following a narrow and winding path, is depicted on the 5, 10, 20 and 25 centavos stamps.

The values above the 25 centavos to the 1 peso illustrate the stage coach with its three teams of mules carrying the bags of mail on top. This system is at present used in some of the states of Mexico.

The denominations above 1 peso present the more modern facility for the transmission of mail, the locomotive.

For official correspondence will be used a stamp upon which is engraved the national coat of arms.

The designs were drawn by Mr. Gilberto Lorneli and engraved by Mr. John McDonald.

We are without the information of the colors, etc., but it is quite likely that they will soon be announced.



MOROCCO. — (IX, 64.) *The Monthly Journal* chronicles the 5 centimos of the Mazagon-Marakeck series surcharged 20 centimos in two lines in black.

20 centimos on 5 centimos, green; black.

PERU.—(XI, 146.) Regarding the new issue of Peruvian stamps we learn through our correspondent, Mr. Dawson, that it is not intended to use any of the issues prior to 1874, or local provisionals.

The issue will consist of but eleven varieties as per following list, which is said to be official and to be relied upon.

1	centavo,	yellow—no surcharge.
1	"	green "
2	"	violet "
2	"	carmine "
5	"	ultramarine "
10	"	green "
50	"	green "
2	"	vermilion with horseshoe
5	"	blue " "
50	"	red " "
1	sol,	brown " "

The above stamps will be surcharged with a bust portrait of General Marales Bermudez (who has recently died). We have received an illustration of the surcharge which was taken from the original die, and we shall have same reproduced for our next number. The new stamps will not be ready for some weeks yet, according to our informant.

URUGUAY.—(XI, 186-7.) The current 1 centavo of annexed type has been seen in blue, and we presume it is of the new series which were announced and according to later reports have been issued. The types are the same as those of the 1889 issue for the different values, except the 2 and 3 peso denominations.



ZULULAND.—(VIII, 301.) We have finally received the 5 pence lilac and blue of Great Britain surcharged for use in this colony that we chronicled sometime ago.

The current six pence of Natal has been surcharged "ZULULAND" the same type as usual having been applied.



We present an illustration of the permanent type, the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* chronicles nine values which are supposed to make up the set. Water-marked Crown C A, perforated.

- PROVISIONAL ISSUE.
- 6 pence, mauve, black.
- REGULAR ISSUE.
- ½ penny, lilac and green.
- 1 penny, lilac and red.
- 2½ pence, lilac and light-blue.
- 3 pence, lilac and bronze.
- 6 pence, lilac and black.
- 1 shilling, lilac and green.
- 4 shillings, green and red.
- 1 pound, red and lilac.
- 5 pounds, red and black.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.



CEYLON.—Mr. M. C. Berlepsch send us in accordance with the request of Mr. E. G. Rusbridge of Colombo, Ceylon, a new wrapper that has just been issued, it is of the annexed type printed in purple. The following inscription appears at the top of the wrapper.

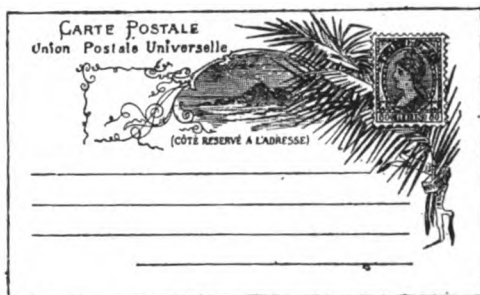
WRAPPER FOR PRINTED MATTER.
 Printed Matter includes all documents in writing or print not in the nature of a personal communication, and must be posted open at both ends so as to admit of the removal and inspection of the contents without breaking the seal or fastening, and without injury to the wrapper.

2 cents, purple, white paper.

FRENCH COLONIES.—Envelopes of three sizes and of the 25 centimes value have been prepared for the numerous French Colonies, type being the same as current adhesives.

POSTAL CARDS.

BRAZIL.—(XI, 41.) We have received a



200 reis letter card, type similar to annexed cut. It is printed in dark purple and blue on blue surface cardboard.

200 reis, dark purple and blue on blue surface cardboard.

ITALY.—Postal cards have been prepared of the description as here given, the occasion being the Milan Exposi-



ESPOSIZIONE
 POSTALE FILATELICA
 INTERNAZIONALE



tion. The card appears printed in various colors, with the exception of the stamp, which in every case is carmine.

- 10 centesimi, carmine and purple, brown.
- 10 centesimi, impression blue.
- 10 centesimi, blue green.
- 10 centesimi, olive green.
- 10 centesimi, carmine and red.

MEXICAN REVENUES.

MEXICO.—(XI, 159.) *Contribucion Federal* (X, 112.) Mr. H. C. Helmrich of Chihuahua, Mexico, has sent us a specimen of the new *Contribucion Federal* issue, illustration of which is annexed herewith.



The stamps are unperforated, and the list of values and colors are as follows:

- 1 centavo, buff.
- 3 centavos, green.
- 25 " blue.
- 1 peso, salmon.
- 5 pesos, carmine.

Renta Interior. (X, 54.) The same correspondent has sent us specimens of



the new Renta Interior stamp like cut annexed. He has also supplied us the following list of values and colors. They are perforated.

- 1 centavo, orange red.
- 2 centavos, light brown.
- 5 " chocolate-brown.
- 10 " dark green.
- 25 " lilac brown.
- 50 " light blue.
- 1 peso, carmine.
- 5 pesos, orange.
- 10 " greenish-blue.
- 50 " dark blue.
- 100 " slate blue.

Timbre. The same correspondent has also sent us a specimen of the new Revenue stamp like the cut attached. The only inscription being "Timbre." This succeeds the regular issue for Documents and special issue for custom



house use. The colors and values he gave are as follows. Perforated.

- 1 centavo, orange red.
- 2 centavos, light brown.
- 3 " brown.
- 5 " chocolate brown.
- 10 " dark green.
- 25 " lilac brown.
- 50 " light blue.
- 1 peso, carmine.
- 5 pesos, orange.
- 10 " greenish-blue.
- 50 " dark blue.
- 100 " slate blue.

Instruccion Publica. The stamp for the support of Public Instruction—the public school system—have never been listed. They were called to our attention by Mr. H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J., who has the following varieties:



Like the above illustration, lithographed on white wove paper, pin perforation.

- 12 centavos, blue.
- 15 " purple.
- 50 " ultramarine.



Like above illustration, lithographed on white wove paper, pin perforation.

- 12 centavos, black.



Like above illustration, lithographed on white wove paper, pin perforation.

- 12 centavos, ultramarine.



We annex an illustration of one of the series of "Hilaza y Tejidos" chronicled in our April number.

Morelos.—(X, 113.) Stamps for the District of Jonacatepec exist with several surcharges, the following have been discovered but there are probably other varieties.

The date and name of district are type set and a number of different sizes of type were used so that there are a number of minor varieties of this kind. The stamps are lithographed on white wove paper unperforated. Where surcharged with value it is done in black in a horizontal line and the exact quotation is made in the following list.



	Dated	1877	(no value,)	blue.
	"	1878	(no value,)	brown.
	"	1878	\$0.32cs	"
	"	1878	\$0.36cs	"
Error,	"	1888	\$0.36cs	"
	"	1878	\$0.37cs	"
Error,	"	1838	\$0.37cs	"
	"	1878	\$0.38cs	"
	"	1878	\$0.40cs	"
	"	1878	\$0.44cs	"
	"	1878	\$0.48cs	"
	"	1878	\$0.50cs	"
	"	1878	\$0.75cs	"
	"	1878	\$0.76cs	"
	"	1878	\$1.00cs	"
	"	1878	\$1.75cs	"



Stamps for the District of Tetecala of the same type exist the dates read "82-83."

Most of these stamps are surcharged in large type in black vertically with a town name and value in parallel line, the values given

in the list below shows just how it appears on the stamp. The stamps are lithographed on white wove paper unperforated.

- Dated 1882-83. No surcharge.*
 (no value), red.
Dated 1882-83, surcharged JOJUTLA and value.
 32 cents, red.
 32 centavos, "
 \$0.36 cents, "
 36 cents, "
 40 cents, "
Dated 1882-83, surcharged, TLAQUILTEN-ANGO and value.
 32 centavos, red.
 40 cents, "

Stamps for the Districts of Cuantla and Yauatepec also exist. The former was included in our list of Mexican revenues, published in these columns some time since. The latter, however, is new to us.



Like the last series they come with and without a surcharge. They are lithographed on white wove paper, unperforation.

- Dated 1877, no surcharge,*
 (no value,) buff.
Dated 1882-83, surcharged YAUTEPEC and value.
 \$3 pesos, ultramarine.
 \$3 pesos, light green.

Durango. (X, 161.) The list of Arbitrary Municipal of Durango has never been very complete. The earliest stamp heretofore chronicled was one issued in 1881, and the last is dated 1890, and as it is a well known fact that these Mexican States changed their stamps almost every year, it was to be expected that something new in this line might turn up.

We have received a number of specimens from a correspondent in Durango, but probably not enough to complete the series, as it would appear that there were several values issued each year, while in some cases our present list can only give one or two. The new varieties not chronicled heretofore, and not

given in our postage and revenue catalogue, are as follows:

$\frac{1}{8}$ centavo, purple, and $\frac{1}{4}$ centavo, green, issue of 1885, of annexed type, (No. 1) unperforated, on wove paper.

The next issue of 1886 of the following design (No. 2). It comes in two values, $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ centavos on wove paper, unperforated, and the same design is again used in 1887, with merely a change of date in the same two values.

The type (No. 3) that we have heretofore chronicled as 1890 came into use in 1888. We have seen one specimen of the $\frac{1}{8}$ centavo purple, and it is quite probable that the $\frac{1}{4}$ centavo value also exists. For 1889 the same design was continued in use, and specimens of the $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ centavos are in evidence. These are

lithographed on wove paper, unwatermarked.

1885,	$\frac{1}{8}$	centavo,	purple.
	$\frac{1}{4}$	"	green.
1886,	$\frac{1}{8}$	"	purple.
	$\frac{1}{4}$	"	yellow-green.
1887,	$\frac{1}{8}$	"	purple.
	$\frac{1}{4}$	"	yellow-green.
1888,	$\frac{1}{8}$	"	purple.
1889,	$\frac{1}{8}$	"	"
	$\frac{1}{4}$	"	rose.

We have recently seen specimens of the 2 and 10 centavos of the Municipal Tax series of 1892, and find that colors given in our catalogue are wrong. The 2 centavos should be purple instead of brown, and the 10 centavos vermilion instead of orange. The errors were due to improper translation of our information, we not having seen specimens of the stamps before.



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.

THE STAMPS OF BADEN.

By JUDGE C. LINDENBERG.

Translated from the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* by Prof. G. Reymond.

Continued from page 241, Vol. XI.

No. 9, BEROLZHEIM—January 1st, 1860.

I believe that I have sufficiently treated this matter of office numbers, which has already occupied this Journal before this; it could not be overlooked, and I will refer to the interesting article on that subject published in 1891 of this paper, on pages 15, 27 and 41, and in 1892, pages 43, 56 and 76, also to the *Mitteldeutschen Philatelisten-Zeitung*, for 1892, page 16, and to the "*Postwortzeichenkunde*" for 1891, page 30, from which much valuable information may be derived. The best article written on the cancellations appeared anonymously in the *Deutschen Briefmarken Zeitung* in 1892, and is evidently based entirely upon original documents. I will have more to say about the cancellations as I treat of the separate issues. I will, however, remark now, that it does not belong in this work to treat at length of all the varieties of Baden cancellations, as this would lead us too far. Whoever wishes to make a special study of them is referred to the above mentioned articles and to the excellent treatise which Mr. A. E. Glasewald published on that subject in the *Mitteldeutschen Zeitung*.

The decree of the Postal Direction of the Baden Government, issued April 16, 1851, contained the following regulations of interest for us:

NO. 6030—OF THE SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

It having been decided by the Chambers of Deputies that on May 1, of this year, the law of union with the Austro-German postal system was to go in effect, and in compliance with article 18 of that law, the following regulations have been adopted regarding the sale of stamps in our country:

§ 1. The sale of postage stamps to the public, for immediate cash payment only, is to take place in the local post-offices of the Duchy; for that purpose there will always be found in those offices a stock of stamps of 1, 3, 6 and 9 kreuzer.

The general postoffice of the Duchy is charged with the keeping of the stock of stamps, and must see to it, that the stamps be properly sent to the different offices throughout the country.

§ 2. The stamps are to be sent to the various postoffices in whole sheets of the different values; each value is distinguished by a figure indicating it and by a different color of the paper. Each one of the sheets contains 90 stamps.

§ 3. For the first time, a certain quantity of stamps shall be sent to each postoffice, where the sale of them shall immediately begin. After this, one month before the ending of a postal quarter and within eight days after having taken an inventory of all stamps on hand, each office is to make its wants known for the next quarter, to the general office, by means of a blank prepared for that purpose. The general office will send the required stamps at least eight days before the first of the following month. The stamps to be ordered must always be designated by numbers of sheets, and the stock must be so calculated that it will be sufficient to meet all the demands of the public.

Carlsruhe, April 11, 1851.

General Direction of Posts and Railroads.

I. A. STEINAM,
vdt. Obermüller.

The paragraphs 4 to 9, which treat of the manner of counting the stamps and

of taking quarterly inventories, being of little interest to us, have been left out.

The stamps were put for sale to the public on May 1st, 1851. How dangerous it often is to wish to establish a date from used postoffice cancellations, is proved by 3 letters mailed with 3 kr. stamps which I now have before me. One of them comes from Ofterdingen, the 2d from the same place and the third from Hardhein; their cancelling stamps have the following dates: October 19, 1850; November 5, 1850; November 15, 1850. These would be three good proofs that the stamps were already in circulation during the end of 1850. Fortunately each letter itself has the date of 1851 and speaks of events that occurred in 1851; it is therefore evident that some postal clerk made an error while preparing his cancelling stamp for use.

Of the four different stamps, which on May 1, 1851, were given to the public for use, the 1 kr. represented the tax due for printed matter, circulars, newspapers, etc.; the 3 kr. was to be used to prepay letters, addressed to places within 10 miles of the mailing office, the 6 kr. would pay the tax to places distance between 10 and 20 miles, while the 9 kr. stamp was to be used on letters that were to go farther than 20 miles; the unit of weight being the ounce. These three different taxes applied to the letters circulating in the interior of Baden as well as to those destined to the countries belonging to the Austro-German postal union. It was first impossible to prepay a letter addressed to some foreign country by means of stamps, but gradually this mode of payment was introduced by special arrangements with the different countries. From October 1, 1858, the 3d tax was done away with, within the interior of the Grand-duchy of Baden, so that letters to places over ten miles distant all cost six kreuzer. On May 1, 1859, an attempt was made to fix the postage within a radius of three miles at 1 kr., but this was abandoned on October 1, 1862, returning to the former scale. But from that date, all prepaid letters for the interior of the Duchy cost 3 kr. regardless of the distance; on that day also, the delivery

tax of 1 kr. that had so far been collected, was abolished. On July 1, 1864, the tax on local letters, that is to say those letters that were not to leave the place where they had been mailed, was lowered to 1 kr. We shall treat later on of the stamps and scale of postage made use of in the land post department.

When we treated, some pages above, of the purchase of the paper, we have mentioned the color of the stamps; there remains to be told that the color of the 1 kr. stamp which officially was called rusty yellow, was in reality a dull light brown. In old times that color was called "chamois" while now an effort is made to give it the appropriate name of "samisch" (meaning the same as chamois). The first impression of these stamps, while the second one, of which we will soon have to speak was several shades darker. The 3 kr. stamp is officially called bright yellow; it is really a full orange color, and as we have seen in the report of Councillor Kachel, there were two distinct shades of it, some sheets being much darker than others. This difference, however, cannot have been so very great, and as differences of color that are quite apparent when we compare sheets with one another, become much less so when we deal with separate stamps, it is really quite difficult to find the correct specimens corresponding to these two shades. It may be that I have been somewhat puzzled by the official documents, but I have often thought that I had stamps of very different shades when such was not the case. It must be distinctly understood that I am speaking now only of the stamps of the first impression, but not of the 3 kr. of a sulphuric yellow which belongs to the second impression.

The 6 kr. stamp of the impression of 1851 is of a green color with a bluish cast. The fine color of this stamp was unfortunately changed into a dull yellowish green in the second impression.

The color of the 9 kr. stamp, which officially is called red, is really pink red with a touch of violet. We shall see later on that this stamp was printed in quite a number of issues, and the paper for it was bought at several distinct

times; for these reasons there are many varieties of this stamp and they may be distinguished with tolerable ease. I do not agree with Mr. Glasewald when he says that the first issue of this stamp was of a dull rose color; on the contrary I have quite a number of specimens of 1851 and they all have a very bright color. I do not either agree with that same gentleman when he maintains that the paper of this first issue had been of an extraordinary thinness. Many years ago several catalogues made mention of a 9 kr. stamp on white paper; this stamp however was evidently the result of a chemical manipulation. In the beginning of the sixties many such stamps were produced on white paper from those that were printed on colored paper. It was enough to bathe the stamp in a solution of chloral or to boil it for some time in hot soap suds to take all the color out of the paper; this was such a common practice, that the first number of the "Magazine for Stamp Collectors" published on May 1st, 1863, by Koder and Zschiesche, contained an article warning amateurs against these chemical products. Of course the 1, 3 and 6 kr. may be bleached in the same manner, but the 1 kr. would be thus transformed into a 1 kr. of the issue of 1853, a thing which nobody would do in face of the respective market value of these stamps. We will also notice that among the essays preserved in the Imperial Museum there are some white stamps of 3 and 9 kr. on very thick paper. These are proofs such as are always made from a plate in order to determine if the dies are all exactly in their proper places. Several of these stamps came into the hands of the public in 1860, when stamp collecting began in earnest, for the printing office made a present of many of them to the scholars of the Bruchsaler seminary; this was however very soon forbidden by the authorities.

This is the proper place to speak of an error, which has become known only very recently. A few weeks ago a gentleman of very good social standing, who is only an occasional stamp collector, sent me a 9 kr. stamp which was not rose but had the green color of the 6 kr.

stamp. The gentleman said that he had wished to dispose of the stamp to a dealer who had accused him of counterfeiting, but that it could not be a counterfeit, as he had cut it himself from an envelope found in an old bundle of letters. There was only a small piece of the original envelope left, but the stamp bore what seemed to be the genuine cancellation mark, N&2, corresponding to the office at Achern. I must confess that I was very much astonished at that error, which up to that time had remained entirely unknown; but my surprise was still increased when a few days later, Baron von Turckheim placed the very same stamp before me at the rooms of the Philatelic Club of Berlin, with the remark that he possessed a second one, which he also handed to me a few days later. These stamps were both on whole, original envelopes. Both these letters were written to the father of Baron von Turckheim, who was ambassador of Baden to Berlin, by his brother, who was at that time residing on the family estate at Altdorf. One of these letters, bearing the date of July 27, 1851, had been mailed at Orschweier (No. 106); the second one, dated August 25, 1851, had been mailed at Ettenheim (No. 41). As we learned from Mr. Turckheim, Ettenheim was the nearest post station to Altdorf, while Orschweier was the nearest railroad station, and the letters were indifferently mailed at one or the other of these places. The postal tax from each place to Karlsruhe was 6 kreuzer, so that evidently these stamps had been intended to represent the value of the 6 kr. stamp. Mr. Turckheim said that he had found these two letters among numerous others that had all been mailed with a green 6 kreuzer stamp. There was absolutely nothing about these two stamps that would have led one to believe that they were counterfeits, and such an idea may be entirely disregarded, on account of the honorability of the persons concerned. The color corresponds exactly to that of the green 6 kr. stamp; the other 9 kr. of which I spoke first, when compared with these two, appears to be of a somewhat lighter tint; this, however, may come

from the very white paper on which it is placed; at any rate, this difference of color is so small that it may be passed by unnoticed.

We are, therefore, compelled to see in these stamps a real official error; the question is, how was that error produced? In composing the plate of the 6 kreuzer, had a die of the 9 kr. been used by mistake? or had two or three sheets of the 9 kreuzer been laid, by error, among the 6 kr. sheets and consequently printed green with them? I believe the latter hypothesis to be the correct one. Had a 9 kr. inadvertently been introduced among the dies used in composing the plate, then there would have been one 9 kr. to each sheet, or for the whole issue, 8,036 such errors. It is not likely that only a few sheets were printed with the plate containing the wrong die, and then, somebody having found out the error, the objectionable die was removed; in that case, the stamps that had already been printed wrong, would certainly have been removed from the sheets and destroyed, and the whole affair recorded in an official document. The probabilities are, that a few sheets of the 9 kr. stamps found their way among the 6 kr. when these were being printed. Such errors are easily explained when we think that the manufacture of stamps was something new and that the persons employed in the work had not the experience necessary to insure an absolute correctness in their work. People looked mainly at the color of a stamp, and judged of their value according to that. The fact that a 6 and a 9 have exactly the same shape rendered the error much more easy, especially as the dot which is placed after these two figures to indicate in which way they should be read, is very small. Nothing, however, is said in the public documents, about an error of this kind; it must have completely escaped the attention of the officials.

Another error, however appeared to have been made, by which some 6 kr. stamps had been printed in yellow. For, on February 14th, 1853, the postoffice at Adelsheim sent to main office a letter with a yellow 6 kr. stamp. The answer was that the color had been somewhat

changed by some external cause, probably dampness. If the stamp was really yellow, this answer is entirely unsatisfactory, for we cannot understand by what accident the green color could have been changed into a yellow one. So that this point must remain in the dark. It is not to be wondered at the fact that this error escaped the notice of the philatelists of that time, when we remember that only a few weeks later there was a new issue of stamps in which the 6 kr. was yellow; the above mentioned error would then be taken for a stamp of the new issue.

There is but little to say of the general appearance of these stamps. The main idea being to provide them with a large figure pointing out their value, the centre is a circle of 14.5 mm. in diameter, having a large figure followed by a dot. The one has two indentations at the bottom and a short foot projecting on both sides; the three has the old German form, in which the upper part is not round, but shaped somewhat like a flag. The six and the nine are exactly alike, without any ornament. The circle in which the figure stands is formed first of a simple circular line, then inside of this is a second one formed of sixteen little curves. The background, on which stands the value, is formed of black interweaving lines, forming a different design for each value. The lines in the 1 kr. stamp form pear-shaped and oval designs; in the 3 kr. stamp these lines appear to cross each other without any regularity and form transversal ovals of various sizes; in the 6 kr. stamp the design formed by the lines of the background very much resembles a pretzel, while in the 9 kr. stamp every three lines run parallel and form a net with very close meshes. Colored arabesques, which are the same for each value, change this circle into a rectangle; this is surrounded on its four sides by a frame 3 mm. in width. This frame has in its four corners pretty little rosettes, that remind one of the corner ornaments of the 3 pf. stamp of Saxony. In the upper frame is the word "Baden" in large gothic letters; in the lower one stands: "Freimarke" in capital letters; then, on the right and left sides we read:

“Deutsch—Oesterr, Postverein,” and, “Vertrag v. 6 April, 1850.” We have already explained the origin of these inscriptions, and we have also remarked that the type used in producing them was the same from which the bank-notes of Baden had already been printed.

The stamps are all provided with a secret mark (engraver's mark), which was known only to very few of the higher officials. Philatelists in our days have paid special attention to these secret marks, and they have succeeded in finding out many of them. I am however of the opinion that a general knowledge of these signs can only be injurious to our science, as it must have for a result the production of very dangerous counterfeits. I think therefore that it is my duty to say nothing at all about the secret signs of the stamps of Baden.

The sheets were composed of five or ten rows of nine stamps each. Between each stamp there was left a space of barely 1 mm. On each full and uncut sheet of the paper four or eight impressions of the plate were to be made, so that a full sheet did contain 360 stamps. It is not known for certain whether the full sheet was cut before the printing and each part printed separately or not. I hardly think that that was the case, for the Imperial Museum has in its possession two of these stamps hanging together horizontally; it is true they are two of 3 kr. yellow of the issue of 1853, but between these two stamps there is a space of 7.5 mm. The only way in which I can explain this is by assuming that these two stamps belonged to two different impressions on the same full sheet; I do not think that as wide a space as that was ever left between perpendicular rows, perhaps for the purpose of facilitating the counting; I have examined so many of these stamps, that if such a space had ever been left between rows of the same impression, I certainly would have found some. The pair which I have just described is the only one that I have ever seen with such a wide space between the stamps. The full sheets of the 1 kr. stamps were a few mms. wider than those of the other values, as eight impressions were made on each sheet, the

vacant mm. between each row accounting for the small increase of size in them.

The gum used on the stamps of this first issue must have been of very poor quality, or else it was not properly dried, for during 1851 many complaints from various offices were received at the central office stating that sheets had become useless from being pasted together. Indeed, on November 1st, 1851, the general postmaster ordered 51 sheets of the 1 kr. stamps, 37 sheets of the 6 kr. and 21 of the 9 kr. that had become useless in that manner, to be burned, and on August 28, 1852, the same thing was done respectively with 51, 29 and 27 sheets. If we wish to get at the actual number of the stamps of that first issue that were used by the public, we must evidently subtract from the total which we have given some time ago, the number of stamps burned by order of the Director. We will then come to the conclusion that the following was the exact number of stamps used:

291,780	stamps of 1 kreuzer.
2,746,080	“ “ 3 “
717,570	“ “ 6 “
452,520	“ “ 9 “

The first distribution of stamps that was made to the various offices considerably diminished the stock at the central office, and, as early as May, 1851, it became evident that a second impression would soon become necessary. The paper was immediately ordered from the firm of Franz Buhl; and by June, 1851, it had already been delivered. Mr. Buhl says at the same time that fault had been found with the first lot of paper he had furnished, because the color of the paper for the 1 kr. and for the 3 kr. had been too nearly the same. As it had not been possible to produce for this second order, the exact color of the first, he had remembered that criticism and endeavored to remove the cause of it. Mr. Hasper was again asked to undertake the printing as he had done before; he was told this time to use 50 dies in preparing the plate for the 1 kr. stamps, and 100 in preparing the plates for the other values. If he had not enough dies on hand, he was to make use of the copper printing plates, which Mr. Naumann had delivered as

interchangeable pieces. •Out of each full sheet 8 imprints of 50 stamps each were to be made of the 1 kr. stamp, and 4 imprints of 100 stamps each of the 3, 6 and 9 krenzer stamps. Hasper began the print of these stamps on the 24th of June, and finished it on the 9th of August. By that time he delivered the following number of good stamps:

8,900	sheets	of 50 stamps	of 1 kr.	=445,000 st.
34,024	"	" 100 "	" 3 "	=3,402,400 "
18,350	"	" " "	" 6 "	=1,835,300 "
4,928	"	" " "	" 9 "	=492,800 "

The following number of each value respectively had been wasted: 60, 104, 71 and 24.

Mr. Hasper complained that the sheet had been almost too small for the increased number of stamps to be printed on it, and he recommended that a larger size be ordered for the following issue. The printing, he says, should always be done during the summer, as the winter placed too many difficulties in the way of properly drying the gum. He also recommends that a new set of dies be ordered for the 9 krenzer stamps, as the plates were worn out; in spite of the utmost care having been taken in printing, the color would frequently fill the design.

This second issue of the year 1851, as we have already noticed in the communication of Mr. Buhl, shows a few differences in the 1, 3 and 6 kreuzer stamps, especially in the color of the paper of the 1 kreuzer. This paper is now officially called pale, is really much darker; the 3 kreuzer has the shade of sulphur, and the 6 kr. is yellowish green. It is hard to tell whether this should be considered as a new issue in the philatelic sense of the word; I would rather say no. As we can see from the letter of Mr. Buhl, the change of the color was not brought about by an order from the postal authorities and no official document exists making any mention of it. I think that Mr. Buhl made a conclusive remark when he says that it is almost impossible to reproduce the exact color of the paper when only such small quantities are ordered at one time. I think that I am in the right when I call these varieties of the first

issue, but every philatelist will do well to give them room in his collection. It is impossible to say when these new stamps began to circulate, as each office had first to dispose of its stock of the old ones before any of the new ones were sent to it. It appears also as if the central office disposed of all of its first stock before it began to distribute the new stamps. None of these stamps were used during 1851, and, although I have examined an immense number of them, I have found very few that had been used during the first six months of 1852.

The change of color of the 3 kr. stamp was the cause of a queer incident which probably was the first incentive towards another more radical change in that color. On the 19th of July, 1852, the postoffice at Mannheim reported that although up to that time all the 3 kr. stamps had been printed on dark yellow paper, it had been noticed lately that the 3 kr. stamps used on letters mailed at Eppingen and at Sinzheim were printed on paper of a much lighter shade. These two localities were situated close to the boundary line of Wurtemberg, and as very many counterfeits had been circulated of late in that country, the Mannheim office felt compelled to place the matter before the proper authorities. Replying to this the central office said that during the last few weeks the 3 kr. stamps had really been printed on much lighter paper so that there was no danger of counterfeits in the present instance. But the government had taken notice of that communication, and immediately ordered that henceforth stamps should be printed on paper only that was exactly of the shade prescribed. The postmaster and the commissary whose business it was to superintend the manufacture, received notices to that effect.

It will be necessary to speak separately of the further issue of the 1, 3 and 6 kreuzer stamps, on account of material changes in their color; but I can in this chapter exhaust the subject of the 9 kr. stamps, as no change took place in it until the introduction of stamps with the coat of arms. In the course of the following years, down to

1859, the following number of the 9 kr. stamps was printed:

On March 10th, 1853, 17,570 sheets at 100 each
—1,757,000 stamps

On September 27th, 1855, 13 507 sheets at 100 each—1,350,700 stamps.

On July 17th, 1857, 6,002 sheets at 100 each—600,200 stamps.

On December 4th, 1858, 6,723 sheets at 100 each—672,300 stamps.

On July 30th, 1859, 9,462 sheets at 100 each—946,200 stamps.

If we add to this the 456,840 and 492,800 stamps that were printed in 1851, it will be seen that altogether 6,276,040 stamps of the 9 kr. pink red were printed. With reference to the various tints of these seven issues, we will say that the first one was not of a dull shade, but on the contrary of a very brilliant one. The second issue of the end of 1851 was on paler paper; the issue of 1853 is somewhat brighter, while that of 1855 is again paler. This issue distinguishes itself by very irregular and for the most part very poor paper. Of the three remaining issues, the one of 1857 having been printed on the paper that had been left from the preceding issue, was just as bad; the other two are of a very bright pink with a decided violet tint; they cannot be distinguished the one from the other as they were printed on the same order of paper.

Although Mr. Hasper had reported that the dies of the 9 kr. were much worn out, yet the issues of 1853 and 1855 were printed from them, and show therefore many defects in their design. The special commissary having himself complained of this, in September, 1855, Mr. Hasper was ordered to prepare 10 new dies galvanoplastically. On January 19, 1856, Mr. Hasper delivered to the authorities 12 such new dies. The printing material does not appear to have been increased after this.

SECOND ISSUE, 1853.

When, in February, 1853, it became necessary to renew the stock of stamps, the postal authorities were directed to open negotiations with the paper manufacture of Franz Buhl in Ettlingen, and to procure the paper at the same rates as before. It was also decided that, as the kingdom of Wurtemberg had adopted the yellow color for its 3 kreuzer stamps,

and as the present color of the 1 kreuzer did not seem a fit color to prevent counterfeiting, and to distinguish them from the 3 kr., the following changes of color would take place.

a. For the 1 kr. stamps, white paper should be used.

b. To the 3 kr. stamps should be given the present green color of the 6 kreuzer.

c. To the 6 kr. stamps should be given the present yellow color of the 3 kreuzer.

d. The 9 kr. should retain their present red color.

It would also be advisable to buy a larger quantity of paper, enough at least to last for two years; for that reason 4 reams of white paper, 22 reams of green paper, 9 reams of yellow paper and 5 reams of red paper were ordered. The size of the full sheets for the 3, 6 and 9 kr. stamps was a little enlarged, and was to be that of the sheets of the 1 kr. that had always been larger, for, as we have already stated, 8 impressions of 45 or 50 stamps were made from them, necessitating a larger size on account of the repetition of margins. Mr. Buhl delivered the paper during March and April, 1853, and presented a bill for 475 florins and 4 kreuzer. As only 40 reams of paper had been ordered among which there were 4 of white paper, the price paid seems to be very high, when we remember that according to contract, Mr. Buhl was to receive 8 fl. 40 kr. per ream. Perhaps changes had occurred in the price that are not mentioned in documents or the order had been increased; this is the more likely because, when the printing had been completed, the commissary returned to the postal direction no less than 20 reams of green paper that had not been used. These stamps were printed in April, and the following number of good stamps was produced:

15,214	sheets of 1 kreuzer,	white,	—1,521,400
12,772	" " 3 "	green,	—1,277,200
26,256	" " 6 "	yellow,	—2,625,600

To which total number should be added the 17,570 sheets of 9 kr. stamps mentioned above.

The cost of printing this issue amounted in all to 1187 fl. and 30 kr.

In his report concerning this operation the postal commissary says that if 50 more dies were procured for the 1 kr. stamps, the cost of printing could be considerably decreased. Then on May 30th, the general direction decided that in the future the 1 kreuzer stamps should be printed in sheets of 100 stamps each instead of 50 as heretofore. As to do that, it would be necessary to procure 50 new dies, Mr. Hasper was asked if he could prepare them by the aid of galvanoplastic. On the 6th of June Mr. Hasper replied that he would undertake that work and that he would charge 36 kr. for each die; on August 12, 1853, the work was finally given to him and he was sworn not to divulge anything concerning the mode of manufacture.

There was no special decree published, announcing to the public the change in color; a special notice was, however, sent to all postoffices of the country on June 3, 1853, which read as follows:

"In a few days the general postal direction of the Grand Duchy will issue a new set of stamps, in which the colors used down to this time for the 3 and 6 kreuzer stamps will be found interchanged, while the paper of the 1 kreuzer will be white. All postoffices are made acquainted with these changes in order to make all errors impossible; these new stamps are to be sold to the public only after the stock of the old ones shall have been completely exhausted."

We see from this that it is impossible that these stamps should have been circulated before June, 1853; therefore, the date of March 7th, 1853, that has been assigned to this issue by many writers, and especially by Mr. Moens, is the wrong date. It may be safely said that June, 1853, is itself a much too early date; I have examined many hundreds of these 3 and 6 kr. stamps with reference to their date, and I have come to the conclusion that February 10th, 1854, is the proper date to assign to this issue. The 1 kr., on white paper, seems to be the first stamp that was used of this issue; many of them are found, having been used early in 1854. The earliest that I have seen was on a

letter bearing the date of January 31st, 1854. I am really much in doubt as to whether any at all of the stamps of the new issue were used in 1853. All the letters of 1853 that I have examined—and I have examined many hundreds of them also—were franked with the stamps of the first issue, as well as the largest number by far of those mailed in the early part of 1854. Even the letters mailed in the most important postoffices of the country were franked with the stamps of the first issue. Possibly, however, some other student of these stamps may find a letter bearing the date of 1853 and franked with one of the stamps of the new issue; it is for that reason that I have headed this chapter as I did: "Second Issue of 1853."

But the stamps of the first issue were in use a long time after the second issue had made its appearance; and I have in my possession a letter mailed with one of the yellow 3-kreuzer stamps and bearing the date of September, 1861.

On May 1, 1854, there remained in stock at the central office only 3,965 sheets of the 3 kr. stamps, and a new impression was decided upon, this time of 30,000 sheets. The postal commissary, Mr. Deininger, was appointed to superintend the printing, and on the 7th of July he reported that not only he had had 30,000 sheets printed, but that he had made use for this issue of the entire provision of green paper, amounting to 40,032 sheets. Of this number 39,100 sheets had proved perfect, 932 having been spoiled; among these 825 had been rendered useless by bad gumming. As this issue was printed on the same paper as that of April, 1853, the stamps belonging to these two issues cannot be distinguished the ones from the others.

In April, 1855, the postal direction advised the government that during the summer a new supply of stamps would be necessary, and as usual in such cases the firm of Franz Buhl received the order for 5 reams of white paper, 25 reams of green paper, 5 of yellow and 10 of red, on May 2. It was specially stipulated that the colors should exactly correspond with those of the preceding lot and that no acids whatever would be

used in the making of the paper. On May 12 Mr. Buhl asked that samples of the desired paper should be sent to him. His request was complied with, with the remark that the green sample had assumed too dark a shade from its gum, and that care should be taken to avoid an error. On September 27 the postal commissary, Deininger, sent in his report. He said that the color of the paper was fine and exactly like that of the preceding issue, but that during the printing quite a number of sheets had been found that were poorly made, so that in time they would fade, and so produce a marked difference in the color of the stamps of that issue. The following was the number of stamps received:

6,899 sheets of 1 kreuzer stamps -	689,900
51,333 " " 3 " "	5,133,300
6,611 " " 6 " "	661,100

To which should be added the 13,507 sheets of 9 kreuzer stamps of which we have spoken previously. As we have also mentioned, it was discovered, while printing this issue that a part of the dies for the 3 and 9 kr. stamps had become so worn out that they must be replaced. In consequence of this Mr. Hasper made in January, 1856, twelve new dies each of the 3 and 9 kr. stamps.

In July 1857 a new lot of stamps was printed on the paper that had been left from 1855. This time, the number of stamps was as follows:

6,135 sheets of 1 kr. stamps—	613,500 stamps.
20,500 " " 3 " "	2,050,000 "
6,278 " " 6 " "	627,800 "

To which should be added the 6,002 sheets of 9 kreuzer stamps of which we spoke above.

When in the summer of 1858 a new supply of stamps was found to be necessary, the bad qualities of the paper of 1855 decided the authorities to ask for bids for the new provision of paper. The specifications said that the paper must correspond with the model in all respects, that it should be made of pure linen and that no acids were to be used in its production. No bids were received. Then the postoffices at Heidelberg, Karlsruhe, Bale and Freiburg were directed to communicate with some paper manufacturer in their neighborhood, and report. Karlsruhe only found a factory willing to produce

the paper; that was the firm of Buhl Brothers (not the firm of Franz Buhl) of Ettlingen. On the 30th of August, 1868, it was decided to order the paper from that firm in following quantities; six reams white, 5 reams light yellow, 5 reams red and 20 reams blue for the three kreuzer stamps which we will describe below; the white paper was to cost 9 fl. 45 kr. and the colored one 13 fl. per ream. The prices were therefore much higher than heretofore. The stamps were printed in November, 1858, and on December 4 Mr. Deininger reported the following number:

9,955 sheets of 1 kr. stamps—	995,500 stamps.
6,957 " " 6 " "	695,700 "

There were also printed the 6,723 sheets of 9 kreuzer stamps which we mention above and the blue 3 kreuzer stamps which we will describe presently.

On account of the introduction of the 1 kreuzer tax for letters within a circle of three miles, the demand for these stamps grew very much since April, 1859, and it became very soon necessary to print some more. As there was only 1 ream of white paper on hand, Mr. Deininger was directed to buy the necessary 9 reams in some paper store. It was decided at the same time to print the balance of colored paper that was in stock, so that in July, 1859, the following were ready.

20,635 sheets of 1 kr. stamps—	2,063,500 stamps.
9,950 " " 6 " "	995,000 "

To which must be added the above mentioned 9,462 sheets of 9 kreuzer stamps and some blue 3 kr. stamps.

This was the last of the stamps with large figures in the center. As we have seen the total number of the stamps of that series printed, was:

5,123,100 stamps of 1 kreuzer white.
12,370,500 " " 3 " green.
5,605,200 " " 6 " yellow.
6,276,040 " " 9 " red.

As the paper of the 1 kr. stamp is white, it shows no variety of shade. Its thickness, however, varies much, sometimes it is very thin, at others quite thick; then again it is soft and then brittle. This may be explained from the fact that this paper was ordered in several lots, and that the lot received in 1855 was especially noted for its poor quality and irregularity. The printing

of the 1 kr. shows also many differences. There are specimens in which the design is very clearly visible, but with most of them it is blurred, and frequently we find specimens in which this design is so poor that the first impression is that we are in presence of an unsuccessful counterfeit. The dies of these 1 kr. stamps, which were never renewed, had become much worn out with time; and probably the fifty galvanoplastic reproductions produced in 1853 by Hasper, proved of especially short duration.

The 3 kr. stamps are all of a very beautiful green. The paper used for them was purchased in two lots, yet it is not possible to establish a difference of shade for these two lots. We sometimes come across a stamp that appears of a much darker shade, then we find out that it was an optical error, easily made when the printing and cancellation are heavy; moreover, the thickness of the paper and of the gum will sometimes apparently increase the deepness of the tint. The paper again shows many irregularities, but is mostly thin. The gumming was not successful at all. We shall see later on that this green paper caused the gum to lose its sticking qualities. There are also stamps that have barely kept any trace of gum at all. The fact that the gum was applied by hand by means of a brush, explains this defect.

The yellow paper of the 6 kr. stamps was purchased in three different lots, yet it is this time so remarkably even that no important variations can be detected. We may perhaps arrange for these a scale of tints, which probably correspond to the three issues; the first might be called dark orange yellow, the second orange yellow, and the third of one shade lighter, but a good eye for color is necessary for these distinctions, and even then mistakes are easily made. The gradual wearing out of the dies is quite noticeable, so that the last of these issues presents a very much blurred appearance.

III. ISSUE OF THE END OF 1858.

When on May 4th, 1857, the postoffice reported that the small number of stamps on hand would soon necessitate

a new issue, it also remarked that it would be desirable to select a new color for the 3 kr. stamps, perhaps light blue, as experience had taught that the gumming of these stamps was very difficult, and that competent authorities ascribed this fact to the green color of the paper. Then, on May 29, 1857, Franz Buhl was asked whether he could furnish light blue paper of an excellent quality, and whether he would take back 10 reams of green paper that were still on hand. Mr. Buhl answered that he could take the blue paper back only as waste paper, offering 5 kr. a pound for it; as to the light blue paper, he could furnish it at cost of 86 fl. 40 kr. per bail. Having read this answer the general direction decided to use the green paper for more stamps, and to postpone for a while the purchase of the blue paper. Therefore on June 17, 1857 (I call the reader's special attention to this date) Hasper received the order to proceed with the printing, and his attention was especially called to the poor gumming of the stamps.

When in July, 1858, bids were let out for a new supply of paper, green paper was entirely left unnoticed and instead of it the specifications called for a lot of 20 reams of light blue paper for the 3 kreuzer stamps. On August 30th, 1858, the firm of Buhl Bros. received an order for the manufacture of that paper. It is evident that this paper could not have been delivered before September, 1858, nor could the printing of the stamps possibly have been completed before October or November of the same year. Indeed it was only on December 4th, 1858, that postal commissary Deininger reported that together with the stamps of 1, 6 and 9 kreuzer, there had also been printed 2,7814 sheets=2,781,400 stamps, of 3 kr. stamps on blue paper.

It will be seen therefore that the date of issue of the 3 kr. on blue paper cannot be set earlier than in December, 1858. I have in fact succeeded in finding, among an immense quantity of these stamps, one that had been used on December 17, 1858, in the small town of Kenzingen, while I find very few of them used during the beginning of 1859. Moens, the father of all dates of issue,

gives June 17, 1857, as the date of issue of the 3 kr. blue, and all philatelic hand books have taken his word for it and give that same date which is at least one year and a half too early; some of these hand books however add that that was the date at which the issue was decided upon. But, even with this remark the date is incorrect, for as we have seen, on that 17th of June, the printing of 3 kreuzer stamps on green paper was ordered. The decision to print blue 3 kreuzer stamps was taken on August 30, 1858, and the order for their printing was given to Hasper on the 9th of September, 1858.

When, on May 13, 1859; it became necessary to print a new stock of stamps, it was decided to print 14,000 sheets of 3 kreuzer stamps, the paper for these was still on hand. Mr. Deininger reported in July that 13,510 sheets had been successfully printed, making 1,351,000 stamps, so that altogether there were produced 4,132,400 stamps of the 3 kreuzer blue.

No notice was given to the public respecting the introduction of this stamp and I have been unable to find either in the official acts or the post-office gazette any document advising the various postmasters of that change in color. As the paper for these stamps was procured at one purchase, it shows no difference of tints, but many in quality, most of it however being very weak and soft and thin. The print is also very irregular, showing traces of gradual wearing out of the plates. The gumming is poor, but better than that of the green 3 kr. In 1858 the question was discussed whether it would not be better to use for that purpose pure bone mucilage as it was done in Austria. But as that would have been considerably more expensive, it was decided to use the same as before.

IV. ISSUE OF 1861.

We have seen that up to this time the manufacturing of postage stamps had met with considerable difficulties, especially with reference to the paper and the gumming process. It became evident also that the stamps did not suit the taste of the public, which had become much more fastidious, especially

on account of the appearance of very beautiful stamps in the neighboring countries. It was therefore decided in 1858 to change the design on the stamps and inquire more closely into the art of the engraver. The director of the postal affairs had several interviews with Mr. Hasper, the result of which was that on October 14, 1858, Mr. Hasper sent in a report in which he gave at full length, his ideas and made proposals. His main conclusions were the following: Experience had taught that the buying of colored paper in small quantities was not advisable, for the quality had always been poor and the manufacturers demanded a high price for it. It would be, he thought, much better to buy nice, white paper, and to print the stamps on it in colors. He had, as he said, opened communications with several engravers, and had asked of them designs for the new stamps, with the understanding that they should include the coat of arms of Baden. One of the engravers wanted 11 gulden for each original die, of which six would be required, another one asked only forty gulden for the six dies together. Mr. Hasper also made the following remarks, with respect to the printing. If the coat of arms of Baden was so engraved into the die that it would come out white and embossed upon the paper, then the stamps would look well only as long as they were neither gummed nor used. But as soon as they were moistened and pasted on a letter, then the embossing disappeared and there remained only an ugly, shapeless coat of arms, as was more than sufficiently proved by the stamp of Wurtemberg and Switzerland. But the stamps would look much more handsome if the inscriptions appeared in white on dark backgrounds, and if the cost of arms was a nice engraving. The printing of the stamps would cost, it is true, one gulden more for 1,000 sheets as heretofore: The reproduction of the dies by galvanoplastic means and their casting would cost thirty kreuzer for each die. Then there would remain nothing for the postal authorities to do, but to procure a perforating machine, for the perforation of the stamps, and an article

would be produced which would combine the best qualities, security before the counterfeiter, convenience for the public, beauty and reasonable cheapness.

As early as November, 1856, correspondence had taken place between Baden and Prussia with reference to the perforation of stamps. Replying to a question of Baden, Prussia had said that she did not intend to follow in England's footsteps and have her stamps perforated; the pasting of stamps did not give any extra work to the postal clerks as unpaid for letters were not provided with special stamps. The matter was then dropped, but was again taken up when Austria went to work and perforated her stamps. In April, 1858, Mr. Hasper made inquiries of an Austrian official regarding the cost of such a perforating machine. Having thus learned that the machine would cost between 900 and 1000 florins, the general postal direction of Baden entered into communication with the Austrian minister of commerce, industry and public works, and learned from him that the machine would perforate daily 300 sheets and require three men to operate it. Then Mr. Hasper was asked whether he would buy the machine at his own cost, and what charges he would make for perforating the stamps. At first Mr. Hasper refused to buy the machine on account of the great expense, but at last he made the following proposition: If he bought the machine for himself, then he should have the guarantee that at least three German states would promise to send him their stamps for perforation, for no less a period than five years, in which case he would charge 2 fl. 24 kr. for 1000 sheets. But if the machine was bought by the government of Baden and set up in his establishment, then he would charge but 1 fl. 12 kr. per 1000 sheets. The postal direction thought that the first of these offers should be considered, and on November 27, 1858, it entered into communication with the postal department of Wurtemberg and Thurn and Taxis, to find out whether they might come to an agreement respecting the common purchase and use of a perforating machine. Thurn and

Taxis replied immediately in the negative because the size of its stamps was so very different and it did not feel called upon to make a new issue just then. The administration of Wurtemberg on the contrary declared itself in favor of the project, provided it would not require a new change in its stamps, that had just been adopted the year before, and provided that 60 stamps might still be printed on one sheet; that might perhaps be done by placing the dies a little farther apart. The Baden authorities once more wrote to the Austrian minister of commerce and industry, asking whether the machine was so constructed that it would allow a change in the perforating devices, so that stamps of various shapes and sizes could be perforated with it; on February 20th, 1859, the Austrian minister replied in the negative.

The perforating question had progressed so far, when the last report of Mr. Hasper induced the administration to adopt stamps with a new design and printed by a different process. In his report, Hasper had sent three designs: The first, a pen sketch, measured 42x32 mm. and contained the coat of arms of Baden; above in a scroll, "Baden," below, "3 kreuzer 3"; on the left and on the right, "Freimarke." The coarse and inelegant drawing had no frame. The second design, made with pencil on a perforated stamp, which the Austrian government had sent in blank, contained in a rectangle the Baden coat of arms, and had the same inscriptions, only that "Baden" was in large Gothic letters, and "3 kreuzer" in Latin characters. This drawing came from the engraver, who wanted 11 florins for each die. The third design had been made with a silver pencil and was of very fine workmanship; in a center rectangle were the Baden coat of arms, depicted with extraordinary care; a place in the background indicated that it was to be composed of waving lines. A square frame surrounded the coat of arms, bearing on top the inscription: "Freimarke," and on the other three sides, "3 kreuzer." The corners were filled with little stars with six rays. This design, which bears a close resemblance with the later

stamps with the coat of arms, came from the engraver who had asked 40 florins for the six dies. This was probably Mr. Louis Thurz, of Frankfort, A. M., of whom we shall have to speak below.

On June 21, 1859, the postal department sent in its report to the government of the Grand Duchy, in which it proposed the making of new stamps, basing itself on the following considerations: The dies that had thus far been used for making the stamps were so worn out by repeated use that only very poor impressions were to be had from them, and they constantly required to be replaced by galvanoplastic reproductions. It was therefore necessary to procure new dies. Then the question was: should the design remain the same as heretofore? The stamps were made according to the old idea, that the value was the main thing to indicate; in order to do that, the stamps had two characteristics; a very large center figure for the value and paper of a different color,

corresponding with each value; this produced a very inelegant appearance and had long since been given up by all neighboring countries. In giving prominence to the value all other points were neglected, especially the name of the country, which had been indicated only by the word "Baden," in letters that were very difficult to read. The black imprint on colored paper could not be made clear and would always present an inartistic appearance; moreover, the whole thing was not safe from the counterfeiter. It was recommended that the new stamps be printed in colors, according to their value, on white paper, as was now done in almost all foreign countries, and that the land be well indicated by the head of the ruler or by the coat of arms; in order to make these stamps perfect, to secure them from counterfeits and to make their separation easier, they would need but one more thing, and that was the system of perforation that had been adopted with so much success by England and France.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE STATUS OF VARIOUS PERFORATED AND UNPERFORATED STAMPS.

By J. M. PAINE.

In looking over copies of the earlier editions of priced catalogues published in the seventies, it will be noticed that no separate mention is made of perforated and unperforated varieties of the same stamp. Of course this is not to be taken as an indication that no attention was paid to such varieties at that time, but it is conclusive evidence that this distinction was entirely ignored by the great majority to whom these handbooks have always been the main dependence for reference, quite keeping pace with their progress in the way of distinguishing minor differences and often being in advance of it. Certain it is that not many years since the col-

lector who considered it necessary to have two specimens of the same stamp because one was perforated and the other not, was thought to be making very fine distinctions.

Still, the distinction between perforated and unperforated stamps was among the very first of the minor differences to be widely recognized as a sufficient basis for separate classification; and at the present time these varieties are accepted by all, including many who pass over more interesting, though less striking, differences as too trifling for serious notice.

It is a peculiar fact in connection with imperforated stamps that the actual

condition of a specimen, however unexceptionable it may be, is not conclusive evidence of the *bona fide* character of the variety. The unperforated condition being, not the result of any special mechanical process for facilitating the separation of adjacent stamps, but rather an evidence that no such process has been employed, has no peculiar characteristics by which its genuineness may be proven in single copies. Not only this, but the same fact renders it possible that even the existence of pairs, or of any number of adhering specimens, may also count for naught in establishing the claim of such a variety to no regular classification; for specimens which are imperforate simply because they are *unfinished* may and in many instances do find their way into the hands of the public, and there is the further possibility that one or two stamps in a sheet may occasionally be found imperforate through a chance imperfection in the working of the perforating machinery.

It follows that the status and consequent general interest of imperforate varieties varies more widely and is more largely dependent on information which must be derived from sources outside the stamps themselves than is the case with any other minor difference. It may be added that this condition affords what is perhaps an unique instance of a feature which may be easily counterfeited even by the least expert manipulator in a manner absolutely defying detection, unless circumstances other than the actual quality of the forged marginal condition are relied on. Fortunately for philately, however, in nearly all important cases, practically conclusive tests of the genuine or forged condition of doubtful specimens are not lacking.

What the writer believes to be a reasonable and satisfactory basis for the classification of unperforated stamps, according to the nature of the causes to which their condition is due, will be best expressed by a series of definitions.

These must not however be taken as representing any peculiar views of his own on the subject, but rather what appears to be the consensus of opinion

among the most eminent and conservative philatelists, and the general practice of the most reliable cataloguers.

A stamp which was supplied to post-offices thence to the public in imperforate condition by intent of the authorities properly having jurisdiction in such matters, is entitled to rank as a *regularly issued* imperforate stamp.

If one or more imperforate sheets happen to reach the public or be placed on sale at a post office of a stamp intended to be issued only in perforate condition, such a stamp can only be said to be imperforate by *error*.

If a few specimens only of a sheet of perforate stamps happen to escape perforation, such evidences of imperfect workmanship or defective working of the machinery employed can only be looked upon as *oddities*, and, however desirable they may be as oddities, any attempt at regular classification of such specimens would be quite unscientific and detrimental to the dignity and best interests of the true philatelic research.

A stamp which is imperforate because its perforations have been removed, whether or not with intent to deceive, is simply a fraud and is so none the less though its margins be half an inch wide on every side. Such specimens should be classed with forged surcharges, forged grills, color changelings and other things which purport to be what they are not.

Every stamp is of course imperforate before it has passed through the perforating machine, and it occasionally happens that individuals come into possession, through favor or otherwise, of stamps in this shape which were nevertheless only issued perforate. Such specimens are simply unfinished stamps and, while there can be no objection to admitting them to collections, they can not be said to possess any considerable interest and should be classed with proofs rather than with regularly issued stamps.

Though perforation is a device whose usefulness is not confined to the separation of stamps, it is nevertheless true that it was unknown as a practical process at the time when postage stamps were first made; and its perfection may

be justly attributed to the need of it which arose in connection with their extended use. Hence the earliest issues of stamps are always imperforate, and as the various stamp issuing countries gradually adopted some form of perforation, many of them being quite late in doing so, it frequently happened that little or no other change was made in the stamps current at that time.

All imperforates of this kind are certainly entitled to distinction as regular issues, and when the same stamp occurs in both conditions each is equally interesting and entitled to consideration. Unperforated stamps issued in the circumstances above outlined comprise by far the greater number of those which can be properly included in the class. These, together with the comparatively few which have been more recently so issued in cases of emergency—as the lithographed series of France 1870—or those so issued for the purposes of distinct use—as certain stamps of the French republic issued imperforate for the colonies—or those so issued by semi-civilized nations in harmony with the general crudeness of their methods, are perhaps all which should be so classified, or which call for the attention of specialists and general collectors alike.

While it is and should be the practice of cataloguers in compiling a general catalogue to exclude all imperforate varieties except such as are believed to have been so issued in entire sheets, this rule is sometimes departed from, and in the writer's opinion without sufficient justification. One instance which has been the subject of much discussion in times past, and on which there is even now a difference of opinion among eminent philatelists, is all that space will allow me to notice at this time.

The second series of United States adhesives from 1c. to 12c. inclusive is known to have been issued imperforate, and of the 24c. one or more sheets without perforations are known to have found their way into the hands of the public. There is no evidence, however, to show that the 30c. or 90c. were ever issued in this condition. On the other hand, the plates for these values are known to

have been prepared with a view to perforating, as is evidenced by the comparatively wide space between the stamps. They were issued for the first time long after the lower values were actually issued perforate, and no evidence can be cited to show that these higher values were ever issued otherwise.

The only apparent ground on which these stamps are listed imperforate is the fact that several apparently imperforate specimens and one or two unsevered pairs are known to exist. Most of these specimens are considered by high authority to be merely proofs, and even if they are not, as may be inferred from what has been said in an earlier portion of this article, the only conclusion which can be logically drawn from their existence is the same as can be drawn from the equally well known fact that unsevered imperforate pairs exist of the 1872 and other later issues, viz: that the perforating process was defective to the extent of omitting the perforations between two stamps.

All varieties of imperforate stamps, other than regular issues, might perhaps with propriety be called "specialist's" varieties, for however interesting they may be to those whose aim is absolute completeness in their collections, and however much they can add to a collection already complete in the more important varieties, they can not properly be said to come within the scope of a general collection, which, allowing itself indefinite expansion in the direction in which the specialist contracts, must at least assign to itself limits along the lines which to the specialist are indefinitely extended.

The distinction between an imperforate "error" and an imperforate "oddy" as defined may be perfectly clear in the abstract, but it is one which can not always be applied in actual practice. Instances are not lacking in which entire sheets of imperforate stamps have actually been issued by error, but as practical stamp collecting deals principally with single or a limited number of adhering specimens, and authentic information on such matters is often impossible to obtain, we are left very largely to conjecture in explaining the

existence of such imperforate copies or pairs as may be found of stamps which are not believed to have been officially authorized for use in that condition. Imperforate specimens with large margins and in several cases unsevered pairs are known of nearly or quite all varieties of United States adhesives, (the same may be said of hundreds of varieties of foreign perforate issues, so far as the single copies are concerned) and they have often brought high prices when offered at auction sales; but it is quite improbable that entire sheets were ever so issued of any except the few which are regularly catalogued. In the case of single specimens, it is usually impossible to say that the perforations have not been removed, and even pairs may have been clipped around their outer margins; the latter will however in any event possess a genuine interest as oddities since they are certainly imperforate between.

Many countries are much more lax than is the United States in guarding their postal issues from the intermeddling of favored individuals or officials who have an eye to speculation on the supposed wants of philatelists; and that class of imperforates described as unfinished stamps has representatives in certain stamps of France, Porto Rico, Turkey and other countries, among varieties which were never so issued for general use.

For the purposes of the present discussion it is not necessary to distinguish between the various methods which have been employed for facilitating the separation of stamps. They can all be considered as comprising one class under the general term of "perforate" as distinguished from the opposite condition "imperforate". Perforate stamps are divided into three distinct classes: "Official", what may be termed "semi-

official" and "unofficial". The first, comprising the great majority of these varieties, includes such as have been regularly authorized to be prepared in this form. The second consists of those which, though regularly issued imperforate, have been perforated at individual post-offices for the convenience of patrons. These latter are, with a few exceptions, of nearly equal interest with the class first mentioned, and both are quite generally listed by cataloguers. Unofficial perforations can hardly be said to possess any real claim to classification, but in many cases of early issues, where these varieties are an evidence of the attempt of private enterprise to make up for official delay in catering to public convenience, and no suspicion of speculation attaches to them, they certainly possess a peculiar interest and are not unworthy of collection and study. There are numerous varieties of these unofficial perforations, among which may be mentioned several kinds of perforation and rouletting on the French stamps of 1853-60. So many of these issues however are mere private speculations or have been reproduced for such purposes, that a very accurate knowledge of the subject is required if one is to collect them intelligently.

What has been said of the effect of various causes in determining the relative importance of varieties to which they give rise will of course be understood as referring only to the philatelic value of the stamps. Commercial value is an entirely different matter, and is governed by different causes, hence it often happens that what is relatively of the least importance to the completeness of a collection, will command the highest price. In the case of two or more varieties of equal rarity however, the demand and consequent price are sure to be greatest for a regularly issued stamp.



THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR—JULY, 1894.

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PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the members of the American Philatelic Association:

As announced last month, the annual Convention will be held at Niagara Falls, beginning August 21, 1894. Arrangements have been made with the Cataract House to accommodate the Association with a meeting room and the members who may so desire with rooms. As we have no members or local branch at Niagara, it has been arranged that members desiring rooms were to engage them by writing directly to the Hotel, the rate will be \$4 per day.

With this circular will be found the forms for ballot for the next Board of Directors and Trustees with the proper envelope for enclosing and mailing the same. It should be borne in mind that they must reach the Committee before noon of the 21st of August.

Arrangements for the entertainment of the Association can easily be made after we meet, I am informed by the management of the Cataract House. It will be a pleasure to you to be among your fellow members there and a pleasure to them to meet you.

Yours fraternally,
 JOHN K. TIFFANY,
 President.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

598 FRAZER, W. S., Bangkok, Siam, formerly Singapore.

770 RARESHIDE, A. M., 2612 Milam street,

Houston, Texas, formerly New Orleans, La.
 442 PENNDORF, MAX, 312 Mineral street, Milwaukee, Wis., formerly Biddle street.
 353 DAUM, ADAM E., 421 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa., formerly Allegheny, Pa.
 105 SHELLENBERGER, LOUIS R., Germantown, Phila., Pa., formerly Atlanta, Ga.

APPLICATIONS.

APPLETON, R. S., 314 Forest avenue, West, Detroit, Mich.

References: A. H. Crittenden, S. L. Wing.

BELL, TILTON S., box 5084, Boston, Mass

References: J. L. Kilbon, A. W. Batchelder.

BACHELLER, E. F., 40 Broad street, Lynn, Mass.

References: A. W. Batchelder, F. P. Brown.

FLAGG, HARRY W., Court House, Brockton, Mass.

References: E. H. Remington, F. M. Bixby.

GOTTESLEBEN, R. M., box 571, Denver, Col.

References: G. D. Mekeel, N. W. Chandler.

HARRINGTON, CHAS., 688 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

References: J. L. Kilbon, A. W. Batchelder.

HASSENZAHL, ERNEST F., 523 Walnut street, Toledo, Ohio

References: P. J. Kranz, P. M. Wolsieffer.

HALL, EDWARD H., Fort Collins, Colorado.

References: C. H. Mekeel, I. A. Mekeel.

HUNGERFORD, T. RUSSELL, 1219 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

References: J. H. Houston, H. P. Boyle.

Guarantor: Thos. W. Hungerford.

LIPPINCOTT, W. V., 724 Wyandotte street, Kansas City, Mo.

References: F. J. Bescher, M. A. Swanbeck.

- LORING, GEO. W., Brockton, Mass.
References: E. H. Remington, F. M. Bixby.
- MACHEN, RAYMOND J., 339 Batavia street, Toledo, Ohio.
Guarantor: P. J. Kranz.
- References: P. J. Kranz, P. M. Wolsieffer.
- McKUSICK, HERBERT N., 322 North Third street, Stillwater, Minn.
References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt
- MEYER, HENRY, 400 Foner street, Toledo, Ohio.
References: P. J. Kranz, P. M. Wolsieffer.
- MORTON, WM. J., Mabe, Seychelles Islands.
References: C. H. & G. D. Mekeel.
- PRATS, HERMENEGILDO, 2 Pasage del Credito, Barcelona, Spain.
References: G. D. Mekeel, C. H. Mekeel
- PUFFER, W. L., Brockton, Mass.
References: E. H. Remington, F. M. Bixby.
- RAEVE, OSCAR de., Rue Aerre Neuve, 35 Gand, Belgium.
References: G. D. and C. H. Mekeel.
- ROSENWALD, DAVID, 427 West Eleventh street, Kansas City, Mo.
References: F. J. Bescher, M. A. Swanbeck.
Guarantor: David Rosenwald.
- RUEPPRECHT, MAX, care Wimmer & Co., Munich, Bavaria.
References: E. Doebelin, Aug. Buckhotz.
- ROOD P. E., 337 Prescott street, Toledo, O
References: P. J. Kranz, P. M. Wolsieffer.
- SHRADER, CHAS. C., Iowa City, Iowa.
References: H. K. Sanderson, I. A. Mekeel.
- SPEAS, C. J., 510 Cherry street, Toledo, Ohio.
References: P. J. Kranz, P. M. Wolsieffer.
- STAUFFER, ALBERT, 128 Chestnut street, Allegheny, Pa.
References: E. Doebelin, A. Platz.
- TYRRELL, W. BELL 199 Jay street, Albany, New York.
References: C. W. Kissinger, E. L. Kelland.
Guarantor: W. B. Tyrrell.
- WILLIAMS, ROBT. O., 89 Watson street, Buffalo, N. Y.
References: A. L. Becker, Dwight Comstock.
- WEBB WALTER F., Gamis, N. Y.
References: H. Gremmel, A. Davison.
- The above applicants will be admitted to membership and receive a certificate of stock, on payment of dues for balance of fiscal year, amounting to nine cents, to the treasurer, N. W. Chandler, Collinsville, Ill.
- NEW STOCKHOLDERS.
- 744 MARSH, EDW. B., Amherst, Mass.
- 745 WEIL, JACOB, 1006 Penn. Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
- 746 STEGMANN, CHAS. A., 2706 Eads Ave., St. Louis Mo.
- 747 FICHTNER, WILLIAM, 61 E. 4th street, N. Y. City.
- 748 LERETORD, JULES DE, 160 Rue de l'Arsenal, Lisbon, Portugal.
- 749 STANLEY, THRO., 1204 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.
- 750 DEGLMANN, JNO. L., Box 585, Mankato, Minn.
- 751 AVERILL, DAVID M., Box 253, Portland, Ore.
- 752 FABER, WM. H., 33 George street, Charleston, S. C.
- 753 GILE, PHILIP L., 12 Hillside Ave., Melrose, Mass.
- 754 COMSTOCK, DWIGHT, 45 Livingston Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 755 STANNARD, P. D., Renfrew street, E. E., Pittsburg, Pa.
- 756 SAUL, L. P., 148 Madison Ave., Allegheny, Pa.
- 757 KAY, JOHN, 140 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- 758 WILSON, C. H., Melvern, Kan.
- 759 STURGES, B. E., 909 N. Eighth street, Kansas City, Kan.
- 760 BUTLIN, CLAUDE M., Mexico City, Mexico.
- 761 BACKER, OTTO C., 622 Park Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- 762 VANWAGENEN, H., 148 East 48th St., New York City.
- 763 BERNHEIM, M., Owensboro, Ky.
- 764 NEWBERRY, W. E., Colorado Springs, Col.
- 765 AYER, F. W., Bangor, Me.
- 766 WITHEE, N. H., LaCrosse, Wis.
- 767 BENNETT, W. C., 37 Milton St., Brockton, Mass.
- 768 CUMMINGS, CHAS. E., 243 Centre Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
- 769 DAVENPORT, W. H., 2104 Lafayette Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- 770 KARESHIDE, A. M., 2612 Milam St., Houston, Tex.
- 771 PHILLIPS, Wm. H., Box 606 Cincinnati, O.
- 772 MYERS, F. C., 216 Jay St., Albany, N. Y.
- 773 COHN, ISADORE M., 11 North Division St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- Total Membership June 10.....706
Added since.....30
- Present Membership.....736
- In February the Secretary was supplied with one hundred or more copies of the last annual *American Philatelist*, containing By-Laws, Membership-list, etc.
- Owing to the large number of new members admitted since that time, the supply has already become exhausted with the exception of about twenty copies, this being insufficient for the new members admitted this month.
- Notice is therefore given that I will be unable to supply any further copies of the *Annual*.
- ALVAH DAVISON
- NOTE.—The editor has a number of extra copies which will be placed at the disposal of the secretary while they last.
- TREASURER'S REPORT.**
- GENERAL FUND—RECEIPTS.
- | | |
|------------------------------------------|----------|
| Dues collected, June 1, to 30, 1894..... | \$ 8 90 |
| Cash advanced by Treasurer to June 30... | 63 34 |
| | \$ 72 24 |
- EXPENDITURES.
- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Balance due Treasurer, May 31, 1894.... | \$ 50 29 |
| Envelopes for Official Circulars..... | 9 80 |
| A. Davison, Secy. Postage and Office Exp. 12 15 | 12 15 |
| | \$ 72 24 |
| Balance due Treasurer, June 30, 1894 | \$ 63 34 |

STOCK FUND.

Amount at Credit, May 31, 1894.....\$711 00
 Cash received for stock, June 1 to 30..... 22 00
 Balance at Credit, June 30, 1894\$733 00

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Cash coll. and at Credit, Feb. 8, 1894 \$ 7 50

N. W. CHANDLER, Treas.

COLLENSVILLE, ILL., June 30, 1894.

The next report for July 1 to 31, being the last one before convention, all applicants who have not remitted dues for the current year ending September 1st, are requested to do so, that their names may appear in the list of new stockholders in the August Circular. Remittances must be received not later than the 25th of the month to enable the new members name to appear in the August Circular. No stockholder indebted to the Association for dues, will be entitled to vote at the convention, either in person or by proxy. (See Art. III. Sec. 4 By-Laws.)

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING, SALES AND EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

GEO D. MEKREL, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, June 30, 1894.

During the month of June I received 60 books of stamps for the Sales Department, the gross value of which was.....\$2,493 42
 Previously acknowledged, gross value 18,931 54

\$21,424 96

Books retired as per previous reports... 5,629 37

\$16,805 59

91 books retired in June..... 2,622 52

Value of stamps in circulation.....\$14,183 07

Of the books retired from circulation, the gross sales amounted to \$570.40, or about 22%. Amount of the cash sales from books in circulation during the month of June \$339.51. The blank books and control stamps disposed of during the month of June were as follows:

109 Books.....\$ 10.90
 5,900 Control Stamps..... 5 90

\$ 16.80

Sales previously acknowledged, 134.90

Total..... \$ 151 70
 Cost of Books and Control Stamps..... 106 30

Balance..... 45.40

In ordering control stamps and exchange-books members are requested to send cash with their order in all cases—10c for each book and 10c for each 100 control stamps.

G. D MEKREL, Supt.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

Deposits were received from the following members during the month of June:

Geo. T. Loomis..... \$10 00
 E. H. Clark..... 12 50
 A. Battiste..... 17 09
 W. J. Morgan..... 15 00
 H. F. King..... 25 00
 A. Davison..... 5 00
 P. M. Wolsieffer..... 25 00
 A. Rae..... 7 50
 E. Mayer..... 25 00
 E. R. Akerman..... 15 00
 F. Trifet..... 25 00
 H. D. Humphrey..... 10 00
 F. P. Brown..... 15 00
 A. W. Batchelder..... 15 00

\$222 09

Previously acknowledged..... 742 09

\$964 18

New Issues supplied..... 707 98

Balance to credit of members..... \$256 20

More than four times the above amount is now employed in this department, I want more members to avail themselves of the privileges here afforded to secure new issues promptly and at low prices.

The department charges 10% over cost.

Send in a deposit, \$5.00 to \$50.00.

I have distributed to members this month:

Mauritius, 1c. and 15c.
 Mexico, blue, official.
 Labuan, 1c. to 24c., 9 values.
 Obock, 1c. to 1fr., 13 values.
 Obock, 2 fr. to 50 fr., 5 values.
 Djibouti, 1c. and 2c.
 Diego Suarez, 1c to 1 fr., 13 values.
 St. Marie de Madagascar, 1c. to 1 fr., 13 values.
 Guatemala, Prov., 2, 6 and 10c.
 Zululand, 5 pence and 6 pence.
 Nossi Be, 1c to 1 fr., 13 values.
 Benin, 1c to 1 fr., 13 values.
 French Soudan, 1c to 1 fr., 13 values.

The capital of this department is so limited that I can only order for the number of members participating, in many cases, so that the back issues cannot always be supplied to those sending new deposits. I will gladly supply such as I have on hand at all times.

Orders are out for the following new stamps that are expected soon as well as a number announced in this report last month.

Mauritius, 8 cents, brown.

I have ordered and expect shortly the following new issues:

Angola, 50 reis new type.
 Mozambique Company, 2½ reis.
 Zululand ½ p. to 5 ch., complete series.
 Niger Coast Protectorate, ½ p. to 1 sh., complete series.
 Liberia, 5c triangular, regular and official, rouletted.

British South Africa, 3 and 4 shillings.

British Central Africa, 3 and 4 shillings.

I have on hand the following current issues that I can supply to parties requiring them, they will only be supplied to parties who are, or will

become regular patrons of the purchasing department and send a deposit in advance.

Angra, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200 and 300 reis.

Horta, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200, and 300 reis.

Ponta Delagada, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200 and 300 reis.

Bolivia 1894, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 centavos.

Japan, Silver Wedding, 2 s. and 5 s.

British East Africa, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 8 annas, 1 rupee.

British South Africa, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 pence, 1 shilling.

British Central Africa, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, pence, 1 shilling.

State of North Borneo, 1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, 24 cents.

Labuan, 1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18 and 24 cents.

Liberia, 1892, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24 and 32 cents.

Liberia Official, 1892, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24 and 32 cents.

Liberio, Unpaid, 1894, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 20, 40 cents.

Liberia, triangular, 5c., regular and official, unperforated.

As stated above these current issues are only furnished to regular patrons of this department, those who send their cash in advance to furnish the department with working capital.

All stamps are furnished 10% over cost.

No cash orders from this list will be filled unless the party makes a cash deposit for new issues.

G. D. MEKEEL, Superintendent

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

PITTSBURG, PENN., July 2, 1894.

Since our last report, we have disposed of several routine matters of no special interest. With this number of the Official Circular each member will receive blank ballot for the annual election, and proxy form. We trust that every member will take sufficient interest to vote and be represented at the convention, preferably in person.

Yours truly,

GEO. W. RODE.

Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

CLEVELAND, O., June 28, 1894.

MR. W. C. STONE, Chairman Literary Board, Springfield, Mass.:

DEAR SIR: My time was so fully occupied by the sickness in my family during the latter part of last month that I was obliged to omit sending you any report from this district.

Our Branch Society has suspended its meet-

ings for the summer months and there is very little of interest in the stamp line in general.

The May meeting of the Cleveland branch was a rousing one and arrangements were made to have a representation at Niagara, so we hope to have some one there to meet with the faithful.

Yours truly,

G. J. BAILEY,

Res. V.-Prest.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, LITERARY BOARD.

WILLIAM C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

SAMUEL LELAND, 56 Thirty-fifth St., Chicago, Ill.

J. D. RICE, Box 290, Trenton, N. J.

Since the lists of nominations were published, declinations have been received from several gentlemen, and the revised list is herewith submitted:

FOR PRESIDENT—J. K. Tiffany, of Missouri.

VICE-PRESIDENT—Alvah Davison, of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT—W. H. Bruce, of Connecticut.

SECRETARY—William C. Stone, of Massachusetts.

TREASURER—N. W. Chandler, of Illinois.

INT. SEC'Y—E. Doebelin, of Pennsylvania.

TRUSTEES—George W. Rode, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. P. Krauth, Pittsburg, Penn.; Ignaz Stauffer, Mansfield Valley, Penn.

As will be seen there is but one nomination for each of the offices except that of Vice-President, where members will have their choice between Messrs. Davison and Bruce. Ballots and proxy blanks will be sent each member with this circular probably and members should attend to them at once. Do not put them to one side and then forget all about them, but sit down and fill out your ballot and appoint some member who is to attend, to act as your representative. Only the members of the Board of Directors are excepted from acting as proxy holders.

We understand that all the members of the Board of Directors will be in attendance at the Convention. This is something that has not happened for some time and it ought to be an extra inducement to members to attend for the sake of seeing our governing board. And in connection with this we will remark that friend Doebelin expects to bring his baggage and plenty of Pittsburgers. Our worthy stenographer, Mr. F. H. Burt, will of course be in attendance with his note book and pen. In addition to the above the Mekeel family will of course have at least one representative—and we trust three, and our co-laborer from Trenton will find it difficult to keep away from the attractions of the Kaltenbach. W. H. Beyerle, Luther W. Mott and E. L. Kelland also notify us that they will be there, and of course the editor will be on hand. Probably there are others, but we have not received notice of their intentions to be present and so cannot give their names.

Afred L. Becker writes: "We hope to send a good delegation from Buffalo to the Niagara

Falls convention and are laying plans for a Buffalo A. P. A. branch next fall." It was a matter of great regret and considerable surprise two years ago that there were no Buffalo collectors present and we are glad to hear that the city will send a delegation this year. In regard to the branch society we hope that their example will be followed by other cities. There are several large places not on the list and we hope to be able to report more good intentions in our next number.

The Chicago members endorse the ticket put in nomination by the Pittsburg branch, which is now identical with that placed in nomination by the Massachusetts members.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., JUNE 28, 1894.

Since my last report in March the following donations to the Library have come in:

No. 25, Philatelic Gazette, Vol. 1, No. 1, (1893) from J. A. Wainwright.

No. 26, Seventeen German papers, from W. C. Stone.

No. 27, Lot of counterfeit stamps, from G. D. Mekeel.

No. 28, Priced catalogues of the Chicago Philatelic Society's Auction sales, numbers 25, 26, 27 and S. B. Bradt's sale of Oct. 30, 1893, from S. B. Bradt.

No. 29, "I Francobolli del Ducato di Modena e delle Provincie Modenesi," etc., by Dr. Emilio Diena, from the author.

No. 30, Descriptive catalogue of the Postage stamps of Hawaii, by W. M. Giffard, from the author.

No. 31, Volume 1, Nos. 1-5, of The Philatelist (Tiffany No. 153) from Alvah Davison.

No. 32, Fourteen German Philatelic papers, from W. C. Stone.

No. 33, Album containing about 250 counterfeit stamps, from G. D. Mekeel.

W. H. BODINE, Librarian.

BRANCH SOCIETIES.

PITTSBURG BRANCH NO. 5, A. P. A.

Meets the second Thursday of each month at No. 25 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., E. Doeblin, Alleghany, Pa., President, A. E. Daum, No. 421 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Secretary; Geo. W. Rode, Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., Superintendent.

The twenty-third monthly meeting held Thursday evening, June 14th, President E. Doeblin presiding.

Eleven members and one visitor present.

Minutes previous meeting read and approved.

Exchange Superintendent reports receipt of new circuits, and the return of four having already completed the circuit among branch members and from which were removed stamps to the value of \$73.06.

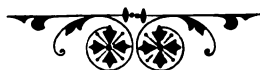
Letters from Mr. Alvah Davison, declining to accept the nomination for secretary, and one from Mr. H. E. Deats declining the nomination for vice-president, read, filed and both nominations ordered withdrawn.

New nominations being in order, the members were unanimous in nominating Mr. W. C. Stone, of Springfield, Mass., for secretary, and Mr. Alvah Davison, of New York, for vice-president.

Messrs. Gus Ehrhardt, Geo. Koenig, J. M. Lindsay, August Schlachter and Paul Esselborn, admitted to active membership.

Adjourned.

A. E. DAUM, Sec'y.



MEMORANDA ON SOME U. S. STAMPS.

By C. E. SEVERN.

We shall concern ourselves with a few observations on certain of the stamps issued by the United States. All philatelists, even though they do not make a specialty of the stamps of our country, evince a keen interest in them. To those collectors who share the hopes and fears, the trials and triumphs of our land, these stamps represent a wealth, an infinitude of tender suggestions; and even the most sober-minded of us are not averse to viewing the postal emissions of our native land through a vista of sentiment. None will gainsay that such feelings are not only natural, but most commendable.

A sort of offshoot of the issue of the departmentals are those which are surcharged "specimen." The status of these stamps is a shifting one. When they were procurable at face value there was comparatively little demand for them; but since the cessation of the use of the departmental stamps, the "specimens" have increased in value about proportionately to those unsurcharged. Their market price, however, varies much more than that of the regular issue. It would be convenient to have a priced list compiled from reliable data of the departmentals that have been marked "specimen." Sometimes, what appears to be exorbitant prices, are asked for certain values of the "specimen" variety.

We remember having purchased the one and two cent denominations of each the departments of Justice, Executive, State, Navy and Agriculture, surcharged "specimen," for twenty-five cents; but at that time many collectors preferred to have vacancies in their albums rather than resort to filling in with "specimen" departmentals. There

seemed to be an unfair prejudice against these stamps, which even to-day is not removed entirely.

It has been tried often to eradicate "specimen" from the stamps in a manner to defy detection subsequently, but the word resists the efforts of the unscrupulous, and it can be erased only by heroic treatment, such as would leave very evident traces of manipulation. About the only way in which a "specimen" departmental can be palmed off for a stamp of the regular issue is by the concealment of the word by an artfully manufactured cancellation.

The 1875 reprints of the 1869 issue are very interesting. So long as they were obtainable at face value in quantities, they were unappreciated. Only when the source of supply was shut off were they accorded a due meed of attention. Then their prices bounded skyward, until they were the peers of the regular 1869 issue in price. The reprints are handsomer than the original issue, for they are not grilled, and the colors are fresher and brighter. Further points of distinction are: a slight difference in the texture of their papers and a contrast in the color of their gums, that of the 1875 issue being white. The philatelist has considerable difficulty in securing used specimens of the reprint issue, albeit these stamps are still receivable for postage. There is no particular reason why the unused reprints could not be used on mail matter to-day, and thus be made to show the mark of cancellation—but this procedure is distasteful to the true philatelist.

Some of the values of the 1875 issue are quoted much higher than the corresponding values of the 1869 issue, and as the grille is the most distinctive point

of difference between the issues, an incentive is offered to the dishonest person to transform these values of the 1869 issue into those of the 1875 issue, by "killing" or removing all signs of the grille. Thus the usual order of things is reversed and instead of manufacturing a grille on a stamp to enhance its value, the individual of lax conscience seeks to remove all traces of the grille.

It is not known whether this has been accomplished successfully; that is, in a manner such as to exhibit no tell-tale traces under a powerful microscope. The *modus operandi* of the one wishing to attain this result would be to thoroughly soak the stamp and then subject it to tremendous pressure. The rationale of this plan is apparent: the fibre of the paper of the stamp being rendered plastic by moisture, an immense pressure would tend to close up the abrasions of the grille and make the surface of the stamp perfectly smooth. After all, it is doubtful whether the results would be such as to hoodwink the observant philatelist.

Dealers, quite generally, are buying up all the U. S. revenues in the shape of document stamps that they are able to secure. They are of the opinion that many of these stamps while cheap in price at present are awaiting an opportunity to soar upward in price, and anticipatory to this boom, they are making hay while the sun shines. It is probable that the future will bear testimony to the foresight of the dealers, for many of the regular issue of the U. S. revenues are quoted very cheaply today. Many specialists in the stamps of the United States are given to the collecting of document stamps, though they do not gather the revenues included under the heads of match, medicine, playing card, tobacco, beer, etc., and it is not an unusual departure for the philatelist, after his collection of U. S. becomes rather complete, that is, when he finds he can add a stamp to it only rarely, because of the high prices of the *desiderata*, to turn his thoughts to the U. S. document stamps. So it is not unreasonable to believe that the demand for all U. S. revenue stamps with the exception of the match, medicine, playing

card, etc., stamps is an increasing one.

The collecting of the revenues that come under the category of match, medicine and playing card stamps appears to be at a stand-still. While these stamps have many partisans, it is questionable whether they gain many recruits. Some years ago, these stamps had the advantage of being catalogued in a very comprehensive manner by an Eastern specialist. That did much to direct attention to them. Since the discontinuance of the publication of the catalogues, the interest manifested in these stamps has lapsed. Among the most curious incidents in the annals of philately were the many controversies that have taken place between the upholders and the opponents of the collecting of match and medicine stamps. Some time ago, such contests were frequent and they were notable for the zeal and warmth with which the contestants espoused their respective sides. Indeed, many of the arguments that were advanced in the heat of argument, were most amusing. These debates were not so effective as they were spirited, for they seemed to confirm further in their views the match and medicine stamp supporters, and to estrange in greater degree their opposers, from their collection.

A collector says recently that his collection of U. S. stamps was nearly complete with the exception of the higher value newspaper stamps, and he did not relish the idea of buying those, because there was a constant possibility of their being placed on public sale for the benefit of stamp collectors. These words were spoken unthinkingly evidently, for the danger to his purse that this philatelist would apprehend is in no wise real. As matters now stand it is possible to procure the sixty dollar and other of the dollar values of the newspaper stamps at considerable reduction from face value and even were the newspaper stamps placed on sale, it is unlikely that they would be retailed at an amount less than that indicated on the face; the sixty dollar value would be sold at \$60.00; the forty-eight at \$48.00, etc. The only values that would be affected radically would be the lower ones. If

the rules of the post-office department were strictly enforced, no newspaper stamps would come into the possession of collectors; but then there are post-masters who are easily persuaded to swerve a bit from the straight, narrow path, especially if the persuasion take the form of a little coin of the realm. There are chances for irregularities elsewhere, also. A collector who travels much of the time is remembered to have made a boast, that he could secure any number of the newspaper stamps of certain values, through his friendship with some Western post-masters and as he had usually a compliment of them there was something, no doubt, in his assertions.

We heard a rumor not long ago that the government officials were considering the feasibility of seizing all newspaper stamps in private possession. The government employes, in their officiousness to serve their country when work is slack, do strange things sometimes, but there can be no foundation of truth in this report. At least they could not take the "specimen" newspaper stamps nor the reprints which were acquired by us legitimately. It is doubtful whether the government is contemplating so arbitrary a step.

The government counterfeits of 1847 issue are held in little esteem. The differences between the originals and the counterfeits in paper and details of engraving are so apparent to the student of U. S. stamps, that he detects them at a glance. It is only the inexperienced collector who meets misfortune in them. For instance, the counterfeit ten cent black is often palmed off on the unwary for an unused specimen of the ten cent 1847 issue. It is used sometimes, so as to be mistaken for a used original by the novice. These stamps were never received in payment for postage, and it is impossible to denominate them less harshly than "government counterfeits."

It is not a miss to say here that by far the most instructive work published on the stamps of our country is John K. Tiffany's "History of the United States Stamps," and it is so thorough in its treatment of its subject, that it is almost impossible to speak of U. S. stamps without encroaching on the ground already covered by this work. The collector who is interested on the study of our stamps and who has not this volume in his library, is withholding from himself a luxury that is a necessity and a necessity that is a luxury.



PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS

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Philatelic Journal of America

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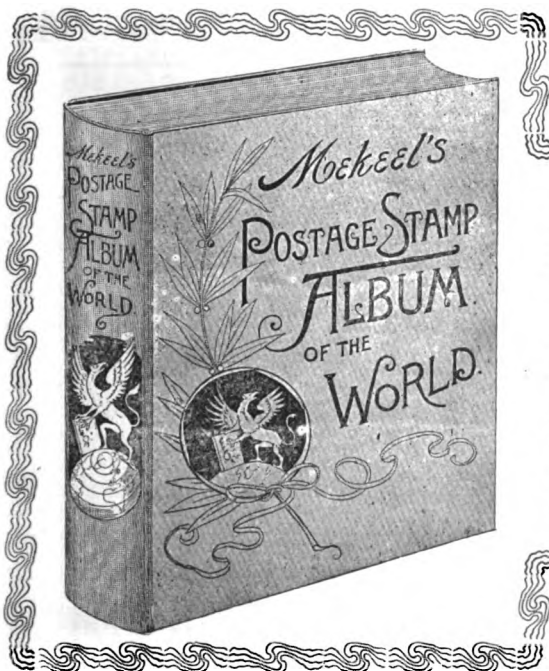
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533	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " "	549	Name withheld.	
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535	C. H. CLARK,	Lubec, Me.	551	H. K. Sanderson,	Lynn, Mass.
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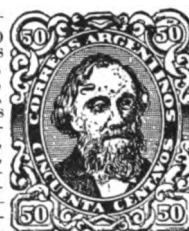
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Renewal to the WEEKLY.....	1 00
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Stamps from "Set List".....	6 25
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Less Special 10% Disc. - - 1 67

\$15.08

The above may serve as helps to those making up their orders, but of course the buyer is at liberty to order anything he chooses, and so long as the remittance exceeds \$5.00, he is entitled to the 10% discount.

We suggest Mekeel's Complete Catalogue in every combination, as it has just been issued and nearly every one is anxious to buy it. Subscriptions are always important, and this is the first time we have ever offered to renew at a discount.

Take advantage of this opportunity while you may, it will not last forever.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co.,
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A CHANCE TO BUY FRENCH COLONY STAMPS CHEAP.

Two Stamps like this Illustration for 1 cent



To any one who will send us an order from the following list of French Colonies.

Remember, two new stamps of Djibouti (1c and 2c) for only 1 cent, *provided* you give us an order for some of these attractive and recently issued stamps.



Obock, (like above cut) 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c. \$ 15
complete, 1c to 1fr. 1 50

Let your remittance exceed 5 dollars, and reap the benefit of our

Special 10 per cent.

Cash Discount.



The following are all of the above type unused.

Anjouan, 1c to 1fr. complete.....	13	1 40
1, 2, 4, 5, 10c.....	5	12
Benin (Golfe de), 1c to 1fr. complete.....	13	1 40
1, 2, 4, 5, 10c.....	5	12
Benin, 1894, 1c to 1fr. complete.....	13	1 40
1, 2, 4, 5, 10c.....	5	12
Diego Suarez et Deps, 1c to 1fr complete.....	13	1 40
1, 2, 4, 5, 10c.....	5	12
Diego Suarez, 1894, 1c to 1fr. complete.....	13	1 40
1, 2, 4, 5, 10c.....	5	12
French Congo, 1c to 1fr. complete.....	13	1 40
1, 2, 4, 5, 10c.....	5	12
French Guiana, 1c to 1fr. complete.....	13	1 40
1, 2, 4, 5, 10c.....	5	12
French Guinea, 1c to 1fr. complete.....	13	1 40
1, 2, 4, 5, 10c.....	5	12
French Océania, 1c to 1fr. complete.....	13	1 40
1, 2, 4, 5, 10c.....	5	12
French India, 1c to 1fr. complete.....	13	1 40
1, 2, 4, 5, 10c.....	5	12
Guadeloupe, 1c to 1fr. complete.....	13	1 40
1, 2, 4, 5, 10c.....	5	12
Indo-China, 1c to 1fr. complete.....	13	1 40
1, 2, 4, 5, 10c.....	5	12
Ivory Coast, 1c to 1fr. complete.....	13	1 40
1, 2, 4, 5, 10c.....	5	12
Martinique, 1c to 1fr. complete.....	13	1 40
1, 2, 4, 5, 10c.....	5	12
Mayotte, 1c to 1fr. complete.....	13	1 40
1, 2, 4, 5, 10c.....	5	12
New Caledonia, 1c to 1fr complete.....	13	1 40
1, 2, 4, 5, 10c.....	5	12
Nossi Be, 1c to 1fr complete.....	13	1 40
1, 2, 4, 5, 10c.....	5	12
Obock, 1892, 1c to 1fr. complete.....	13	1 40
1, 2, 4, 5, 10c.....	5	12
Reunion 1c to 1fr. complete.....	13	1 40
1, 2, 4, 5, 10.....	5	12
St. Maria de Madagascas, 1c to 1fr. complete.....	13	1 40
1, 2, 4, 5, 10c.....	5	12
St. Pierre et Miquelon, 1c to 1fr. complete.....	13	1 40
1, 2, 4, 5, 10c.....	5	12
Senegal, 1c to 1fr. complete.....	13	1 40
1, 2, 4, 5, 10c.....	5	12
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1, 2, 4, 5, 10c.....	5	12
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The 115 varieties of the low values of the above 23 series, only.....		2 25
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STATION C.,

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Any remittance of \$5.00 or over received during July and August will be subject to a special discount of 10 per cent., provided the money is sent with the order.

For goods billed there will be no discount.

The discount is limited to remittances of \$5.00 and upwards sent in at one time, and in no case will apply to smaller remittances.

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Our customers will make a clear profit of 10 per cent., as we shall advance no prices for the occasion, and the offer will not extend beyond August 31st, 1894.

If you have our 50 per cent. sheets or our 25 per cent. sheets, you can get an additional cash discount of 10 per cent. by making a remittance of \$5.00 or over—if you lack the amount, order a packet, some sets or a subscription to one of our papers to make it up.

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C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co.,

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Vol. XII.

AUGUST, 1894.

No. 116.

The
PHILATELIC
JOURNAL
 OF
AMERICA



A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
 IN THE INTEREST OF
 STAMP COLLECTING

EDITED BY

CHAS. HAVLAND MEKEEL

PUBLISHED BY

CH. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.



ST. LOUIS, MO.
 U.S.A.



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The Philatelic Journal of America.

MONTHLY.

The Oldest Magazine Devoted to STAMPS and STAMP COLLECTING in America.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1885.

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VOL. V.	VOL. VI.		
55, 56, 57, 59, 60.	61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68.		
VOL. VI.	VOL. VII.	VOL. IX.	VOL. X.
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25, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.	38, 39, 40, 41, 42.	
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43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48.	58.	70.
VOL. VII.	VOL. VIII.	
73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82.	85, 86, 87, 88,	
VOL. VIII.	VOL. IX.	
90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96.	99, 100, 101, 102.	
VOL. X.		
104, 105, 106, 107, 108.		

ALL PREVIOUS QUOTATIONS ARE HEREBY CANCELED.

The publishers will not buy or exchange any numbers except Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 4.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., STATION C. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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\$ 26.50

The above list of 112 numbers sent for \$25.00 and a subscription for volume XII, given *free*. Postage \$2 30 extra on above 112 numbers to foreign countries in the Postal Union.

Volume I, MEKEEL'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS, (52 numbers), complete.....\$2 50

Volume II (52 numbers), complete..... 2 50

Volume III (52 numbers), complete..... 2 50

* NOTE. Copies of numbers 1 and 4, referred to above, can be bought second-hand occasionally, and we will try to secure copies to complete files when so requested.

THE
PHILATELIC JOURNAL
OF AMERICA.

VOLUME XII, No. 2.

AUGUST, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 116.

PRINTER'S ink and paper cost money, not forgetting that the greatest expense is in bringing the two together in such a manner as to produce a pleasing if not profitable result.

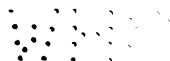
It costs as much to issue a philatelic paper as it does a periodical of any other kind, of corresponding size and quality, and why should the subscriber of a good stamp paper expect to obtain it at a smaller cost than a magazine—requiring a similar expenditure to produce it—devoted to any other interest.

THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA was among the first to place the price of subscription at \$1.00 per year and even though this is much less than a paper of its character generally charges, is in advance of the usual price of the conventional stamp paper and rightfully so, according to its merits.

Even as it is, there are few philatelic papers published except at a loss to the projectors. We are glad however to observe the tendency of other publishers to increase their subscription rate, for there is no reasonable grounds for the philatelist to expect to obtain his literature less than the usual subscription prices for papers of other kinds issued on the same basis of cost.

The Stanley Gibbon's *Monthly Journal* has been circulated for sometime at the low rate of one shilling per year with the result of a loss to the publishers of about \$2,300 during the past twelve months.

Notice is given of a prospective increase of the subscription price to two shillings per annum, just double the former rate and if more of our strictly first-class papers would make a move in this direction it would certainly be a change for the better and their efforts more thoroughly appreciated by the rational collecting public.



IF THE silver wedding anniversary of the Japanese Emperor is an event important enough to justify the issue of special commemorative stamps, what may be expected at the conclusion of the war now in progress between Japan and China?



SPeAKING for Corea, there is hardly a possibility of seeing a jubilee stamp and this may not be an unpleasing thought to the commemorative stamp hater—to be reminded that there is one country at least which will not contribute to the already large variety of commemorative stamps.



AS we state in our chronicle this month, there is a prospect of many changes in the stamps of the United States, and it is quite likely that the stamp collector will be furnished with many new varieties within the next few months.



IT IS with peculiar regularity that our August number always finds us in the midst of what collectors generally call the “dull season” but could more appropriately be termed the “outing” season which by no means should be regarded in any sense as dull.

As for the dealers, there are few who do not find that the summer months favor them with more spare moments than any other time of the year, but it is quite right that it should be so, and many have arranged their business so as to enjoy a change of scene and lay plans for another season's work.

To the collector, a vacation trip does not in all cases mean that his collection is carefully laid away pending his return home. Of recent years there has not been such a perceptible falling off in trade during the warm weather and it is said that there are those who have discovered stamps to possess a tendency to engage the mind to such an extent that the heat loses its power to render the body uncomfortable.

This theory is upheld by many, it may be true, but if the facts of the case were made known a great percentage of these hot weather collectors are “at it” purely as a matter of economy, being influenced by the innumerable bargains attainable, at a time when the stamp trade is supposed to be taking its yearly rest.

As economy is a virtue, a practice of it should be encouraged, we may therefore look forward to the time when trade will be about the same one time of the year as another but from the force of habit—and for the accommodation of those who desire to economize—stamps will be offered at low prices during the summer.



THE number of philatelic publications issued remain about the same, there are nearly as many dropping out of line as there are new ones starting. The *Quaker City Philatelist* that has been in existence almost nine years and issued one hundred and three numbers has given a discontinuance notice to its subscribers.



A NEW magazine under an old name issued its first number July 1st, from Calcutta, India; thus the *Philatelic World* as it is called, no longer allows the *Indian Philatelist* to pose as the only philatelic paper in far off India.

The new comer is well arranged, a sixteen page and cover magazine printed in clear type on good paper, the contents newsy and in all, it is very presentable and a worthy candidate for success.



THE namesake of the above was a paper issued by R. R. Bogert, but later consolidated with the *Philatelic Monthly* and is now printed as one publication known as the *Philatelic Monthly and Philatelic World*.



NEWS of the American Philatelic Association has been accessible to our readers during the past year by the publication of its official report in connection with this magazine.

Observing readers may have noted the steady and rapid growth of its membership, each month has shown an increase and the Association has not only gained ground in this line but each department exhibits a healthy condition and the collectors of the United States are rapidly building up a national organization of which they may be justly proud.



THE A. P. A. Convention will doubtless be in session by the time this number of our paper has reached its subscribers.

A large attendance is looked for and collectors from all parts of the United States may be expected.

The selection of Niagara Falls as a place of meeting is an attractive one, though not by any means central, geographically speaking, though convenient to the homes of the greater majority of the Association's membership.

The St. Louis delegation will be small, Mr. Tiffany is already in the East, spending his summer at a resort near the Falls. Mr. C. H. Mekeel and family will stop off at Niagara on their way to the seashore. Mr. G. D. Mekeel will also number among the St. Louis attendants.



THERE seems to have been very little interest manifested among the members of the "American Philatelic Association" with regard to their proxies, before the circulation of the current Official Circular. In the last Circular, under the head of "Correspondence," there appears a communication that would indicate that a raid is to be made upon the Reserve Fund of the Association, and many of the members have taken the trouble to send in proxies with instructions that this movement shall be promptly squelched. Mr. Geo. F. Bush, of Bellefonte, Pa., who attended the last Convention, writes that he cannot attend this year, but has

sent his proxy with instructions to oppose it. He writes as follows: "I see by the Circular, Rogers wants to use up the money in the Stock Fund, and I strictly oppose it in most emphatic terms. It would be setting a bad example for the future and lead to looting the whole treasury. My idea is that the Stock Fund should be put at interest and kept accumulating, until it should amount to a sufficiently large sum to yield a nice interest income, which would go far every year toward supplying us with an independent monthly paper. It would no doubt take several years to accumulate such a fund, and it will give the Association some stability for the future." The majority of the members will, no doubt, agree with Mr. Bush's view of the matter, and there is no probability that the scheme proposed of dissipating the accumulated capital of \$853, that the Association has gained from Stock Certificates and interest during the last two years, will be carried. In this connection, it might be as well to say that it would be quite becoming for Mr. Rogers to furnish the Association, as also the contributors to the fund, a statement of the accounts of the A. P. A. World's Fair Exhibit. Such matters, to inspire the confidence of the public, should be conducted in an open and straightforward business manner. And there has been no general report made, although there has been ample time and opportunity for same.

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES.

We are anxious to receive new issues and varieties as they appear, and especially desire each of our foreign subscribers and correspondents to send us information from their locality, that we may mention them as *early* as possible under this heading. Copies of official decrees and circulars in reference to postal changes are particularly desired.

Please address all communications of this character to the Editor of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

The numerals in parenthesis following the names of the countries refer to the page of the JOURNAL containing the previous notice.



1 guilder, carmine.
2 guilder, dark blue.

BELGIUM.—(XI, 144.) The 5 centimes (Antwerp Exposition) stamp appears on white paper, though first issued on rose.

5 centimes, green on white paper.

BRAZIL.—(XI, 38.) A new set of stamps is expected. The July number of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* contained the following clipping:

"The new series of Postage Stamps prepared in the Mints offices will be shortly in circulation.

"They are finely printed, the design being engraved in wood, tinted with well combined colors.

"The unpaid stamps of 10, 20, 50, reis are rose, the ciphers tinted in an oval black circle. The above values have a fine elaborate design of the Harbour of Guauabora in centre, the Pao de As-

sucor on the right side and the figure of a planet in top of left side (a "luminous planet" the announcement reads.)

"Those of 100, 200, 300, 500, 700 reis are colored bluish in frames with similar vignette to the other stamps, and a fine profile of lady wearing a laureated phrygian cap in centre of oval ground.

"The stamps of 1,000 reis and those of higher values are tinted violet, and represent the head of Mercury in oval circle in the centre, and the effect of these stamps is magnificent, and surpasses in finish those with which we lately used to frank our correspondence."

The 700 reis Southern cross type has been issued.

700 reis, brown.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.--

(IX, 125.) We have received the 1 penny stamp of new type, printed in carmine; watermarked anchor; perforated. The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a copy of the 4d. lilac rose surcharged 'THREEPENNY' with an additional surcharge '3' as appears on the 3d. lilac rose.

1 penny, carmine.

Provisional Issue.

3 pence (double surcharge) on 4 pence lilac rose, black.

CHILI.--(XI., 182). We have received specimens of the re-engraved 1 centavo value of current issue. The differences are slight, but from our illustrations readers will be able to



Old Type



Re-engraved.

make their own comparisons. The numeral in the re-engraved is wider and at its base certain ornaments have been omitted that occur in the old type.

1 centavo, green, re-engraved.

CHINKIANG (CHINA).-- The Municipal Council at this point have started a Local Postoffice, and will issue a series of stamps of the annexed design. They are to be printed in sheets of fifty, gummed and perforated, and all will be on white paper. The design on the stamps represents a scene of local interest, Silver Island near Chinkiang.



- ½ cent, red.
- 1 " blue.
- 2 cents, brown.
- 4 " green.
- 5 " orange.
- 6 " yellow.
- 10 " mauve.

COLOMBIA.--(XII, 11.) *Garzon*. (XI, 222.) We have received another variety of the 1 centavo provisional chronicled two months ago. The inscription varies in detail slightly, but the border of the stamp is entirely different and the size much larger than the first specimen received.

Little importance is attached to these provisionals and it is better to await developments before giving them much space in our chronicle.

CONFEDERATE STATES. *Victoria* (X, 75.) Mr. Albert Steves, the owner of the only copy of the Victoria 10 cents known, which was discovered some years ago on the correspondence of Mr. C. Hellenkamp, has been earnest in his search for further light in regard to its history, and has recently been rewarded in securing from a daughter of Mr. Moody, who was the postmaster of Victoria, Texas, at the time of the issue of the stamp, a 5 cent stamp which was exactly the same type and description. Although this stamp has been removed from a letter it is not canceled. The illustration annexed herewith of the 10 cents stamp shows the design. Unperforated.



5 cents, brown on green.

ECUADOR.--(XI, 223.) The following list of varieties of the recently issued stamps surcharged "5 centavos" is taken from *Le Timbre-Poste*:

- a. Value reading from bottom left to top right.
 b. Value reading from top right to bottom left.
 c. Value reading from top left to bottom right.
 d. Value reading from bottom right to top left.
 Surcharge measuring $25\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
- (a) 5c black on 5s violet.
 5c black on 1s blue.
 (b) 5c black on 1s blue
 Surcharge measuring $24 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.
 (a) 5c in black on 1s blue.
 5c in black on 5s violet.
 Surcharge measuring $25\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ mm. (block letters.)
 (a) 5c in black on 5s violet.
 5c " " 1s blue.
 5c " " 50c red violet.
 (c) 5c " " 50c " "
 (d) 5c " " 50c " "
 On Telegraph stamps (same surcharge as last).
 (a) 5c in black on 5s violet.
 (b) 5c " " 5s " "
 (d) 5c in black on 5s red violet.

FRENCH COLONIES.—(XII, 12.) *Cochin China.* *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles a set of the obsolete colonial unpaid letter stamps, surcharged diagonally in black COCHIN CHINE.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

5 centimes, black, black.
10 " " " "
15 " " " "
20 " " " "
30 " " " "
40 " " " "
60 " " " "
1 franc, red-brown " "
2 francs, " " " "
5 " " " "

French Soudan. (XII, 12.) Two provisionals surcharged on the old type of the colonies have been seen.

15c on 75 centimes, carmine on rose.
 25c on 1 franc, bronze green on straw.

Tahiti. (X., 239.) The following French colonial stamps have been surcharged TAHITI in black:

Type of 1877 surcharged diagonally.
1 centime, black on blue, black
2 centimes, brown " "
4 " violet " "
4 " green " "
35 " yellow " "
75 " rose " "

Type of 1881 surcharged horizontally, 1893 TAHITI.

5 centimes, green, black, inverted.
10 " black and violet, black, inverted.
75 centimes, rose, black.
10 " black and violet, black, quadruple.

75 centimes, rose, black, triple.
Unpaid Letter.
 5 centimes, black, black, double.
 20 " " " inverted.

HANKOW, CHINA.—(XI, 38). A new series of stamps have been ordered for this postoffice, from Europe. In the meanwhile, they have had to replenish their supply of the first type; and the paper on which the two and five cents stamps were first printed, having been exhausted, the two cents are now printed on a cream-rose tinted paper, and the five cents on yellow paper.

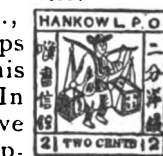
2 cents, purple on cream-rose paper.
 5 " green on yellow



45 centimes, gray.

ITALY.—(X, 240.) *The Philatelic Record* states that the 45 centimes is now issued in the same type as the recent 25 centimes, a cut of the latter is here given.

KEWKIANG (CHINA).—(XI., 224). We have received the complete set as chronicled last month. Same agrees with our list, with the exception that there are four varieties of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent stamp. The balance of the series, from one cent to 40 cents, are all of the general type of 1 cent hereto annexed. They all have the Chinese characters in the center, but there is a different variety of the floral ornamentation for each value. The reason for the four varieties for the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent stamp, is said to be as follows: It was the original intention to issue a series of stamps that would amount to exactly \$1.00, and in order to make up the value, they had to issue two $\frac{1}{2}$ c. stamps, and concluded to



have two varieties, one on yellow, the other on rose colored paper. This was

done, and the Municipal Council decided to limit the edition to 100,000 stamps of each denomination. Speculators came in and bought up 95,000 of each of the two kinds of ½ cent stamps, so that they almost immediately had to issue a new edition, and adopted the second design, which are also printed in black on yellow and rose colored paper. The design with the pagoda was the original one issued. The variety quoted in our last Chronicle, purple on white paper, does not exist. The correct list of the ½ cent stamps are as follows:

Perforated:

- ½ cent, black on yellow paper (pagoda).
- ½ " " " rose paper (pagoda).
- ½ " " " yellow paper (second type).
- ½ " " " black on rose paper (second type).

MEXICO.—(XII-12) From the recent stamps from Mexico, it would appear that the wide perforating machine is again in use. The current watermarked stamps are coming with wide perforations and compound. We have a pair of the current 10 cents stamps, regular perforation horizontal, wide perforation vertical. In a recent block, all perforations both vertical and horizontal are with the wide perforations except one vertical which is the small size. We assume from this fact that they have two perforating machines and are using them indiscriminately.

PERU.—(XII, 12.) In our last number we gave a list of the stamps that are to be surcharged with a bust of General Morales Bermudez. Annexed is an illustration of the surcharge.



PORTO RICO.—(XI, 182.) A new value, 6 centimes is announced by the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*.

6 centimes, carmine.

UNITED STATES.—(XI., 142.) We have seen the new 2 cents Postage Due stamp.

In size it corresponds to the current (1890) regular issue, and therefore smaller than the old set of Postage Due stamps.

The numeral appears in the centre with a background of net-work that extends to the outline of a diamond-shaped figure. POSTAGE DUE is inscribed in a semi-circular form at the top, and the letter U in the upper left corner and S in the upper right.

At the bottom, enclosed in a scroll surrounded by ornaments, appears the value in words.

The color is dull carmine.

We have no official information at hand concerning the change in our regular issue, but according to dispatches from Washington to the Press a number of changes are in prospect.

The designs that are not to be changed entirely will at least have a distinguishing feature to designate the work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing from that of the American Bank Note Co.

The 30 cents and 90 cents values are apt to be withdrawn from the series and a 50 cents and \$1.00 stamp added the designs on the former to be transferred to the latter, that is, Jefferson's portrait on the 50 cents and Commodore Perry's on the \$1.00 value.

It is also intimated that a \$2.00 and \$5.00 value will be provided for the new issue, the bust of John Marshall to appear on the former and James Madison the latter.

Radical changes in the Periodical Stamps will be made, many of the useless values now in use being withdrawn and new values added, the designs on all to be changed.

Postage Due Stamps.

2 cents, dull carmine

URUGUAY.—(XII, 13.) We mentioned the 1 centavo of the new series in our last number, the complete set is as follows:

- 1 centesimo, blue.
- 2 centesimos, brown, red.
- 5 " " rose.
- 7 " " green.
- 10 " " orange yellow.
- 20 " " brown.
- 25 " " vermilion.
- 50 " " lilac.
- 1 peso, light blue.
- 2 pesos, carmine.
- 3 " " dull violet.

ENVELOPES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—(VIII. 412.) A few curiosities have been discovered among the obsolete envelopes, which have recently had their stamps canceled, and are used as official stationery. *L'Annonce Timbrologique* states that a copy of the 10c. was found with the stamp on the *left*, while one of the 12c. had concealed its stamp *inside*, in each case plainly in order to avoid the disfigurement.—*Monthly Journal*.

10c., brown; stamp on left.
12c., blue; stamp inside, in the middle.

FRENCH COLONIES.—(XII, 13.) In our last number we stated that envelopes in three sizes and of the denomination of 25 centimes had been issued for the various colonies. Those for Obock bear the large oblong design instead of the current colonial type as the others.

POSTAL CARDS.

MEXICO.—(XI, 186.) Mr. Claude M. Butlin has sent us a new 5 cent grade bearing numeral stamp of current type, color blue. The type and matter and border of the grade, is printed in vermilion on white paper.

5 centavos, red and blue on white.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Mr. C. W. S. Ballhausen has sent us specimens of 1½ penny letter-card, issued on the 2d of July. The material used in the manufacture is very inferior. The outside coating is drab and the printing is in red. The stamp is the same as that on the

cards of 1892. The arms are in the left hand upper corner, instead of in the center. The card is designed for use on the continent of Australia.

Letter Card.

1½ penny, red on drab.

MEXICAN REVENUES.

MEXICO.—(Vol. XII., 13). *Instrucción Publica*, Vol. XII., 14). Mr. Claude M. Butlin, of the City of Mexico, has reported the following additional varieties of the series of 1890-1891 and 1891-1892:



15 centavos, pink.
20 " " blue.
30 " " dark green.
60 " " light brown.
70 " " dark brown.
80 " " pink.
1 peso, light green.
120 centavos, dark green.



15 centavos, dark green.
20 " " red.
30 " " violet.



NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

CONCERNING STAMPS IN GENERAL, COUNTERFEITS, REPRINTS, ODDITIES AND NEW DISCOVERIES.

Under this head we shall give the latest information regarding counterfeits, reprints and "fakes" that may turn up. We will also record oddities, resuscitations and any matters of interest relating to stamps not properly classified under the "Chronicle of New Issues." We will also answer any questions sent us on these subjects, and give detailed descriptions and illustrations when practicable. Information and contributions are especially requested.

AFGHANISTAN.

To the Editor of the London Philatelist:

DEAR SIR: Some years ago I noticed in a French circular sent by a dealer an advertisement offering certain rare stamps of Afghanistan. I wrote for them, and they were sent me in due course. They were not precisely the stamps in the advertisement, the high values of the tablet issue dated 1293 turning out to be violet stamps instead of black stamps. The stamps that came were as follows:

- 1289. $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee, violet.
- 1293. (1). $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
- 1293. (1). 1 " "
- 1293. (2). Shahi, brown-violet.
- 1295. (2). Strip of three shahis, black.

I found after examination that there was little doubt that the 1289, the 1293 (2), and the 1295 (2) strip of three were all forgeries, the worst being the 1289 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee. The colour was one that never occurs for these stamps, and there were slight variations in the details of the type that could not occur in the genuine type, though it was a close copy of one of the types in the 1289 plate. The 1293 (2) shahi was also bad, though evidently taken from one of the types. The three 1295 (2) shahis, black, well known as "The Skeleton Type," and

much prized by collectors, would have taken in almost anyone, and the evidence against the strip seemed very slight at first. But I found two variations from the genuine that condemned the stamps. There was in one of the three genuine types a little break in the outer circle, but in the strip the circle was closed up all round. The other point, which to my mind was strong as Holy Writ to condemn all three, was the fact that, though they had been able to get the correct paper to print on, the laid lines were horizontal, and in the many thousands of the small stamps that I have been able to examine, I have never found a single one that was not on the usual laid paper with *vergeures*. There is a paper in the earlier issues that shows both horizontal and vertical lines, being doubtless in square sheets, while these can only be rectangular.

There was not much trouble with these forgeries, but the two types of the high values, Nos. 8 and 12 in the 1293 tablet plate, which "Messieurs les Faus-saires" had selected for their nefarious operations, are the most dangerous forgeries that have ever come on the market. I first noticed that the two specimens of the same type did not vary a hairline from one another, a thing un-

precedented in that issue. I have consulted many people as to how the genuine tablets were printed, and the most probable theory, as I think, seems to be that they were roughly engraved on soft metal, and that the differences in specimens of the same type are due to the rough workmanship of the natives who printed them off.

But whatever was the process they employed in that country, it only concerns us to examine the types as they are now, and to see if any in the plate agree with other specimens of the same types. I had the French dealer's $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee and his two rupees, and on turning over my own collection I found a $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee, black, and a rupee, violet, of the suspected types, bought rather dear for that time for the sake of scarce varieties of paper from a well-known London firm, who afterwards told me they had obtained them from the same source. Besides these, I had a violet $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee, and was quite unable to recollect where I had got it. I judged I had plenty of the raw material to help to determine for certain how it was with them, and fortunately I owned an immense number of all values of the genuine stamps, including numerous varieties of printing and paper, and an almost complete plate of the 24 types even at that time.

After examining the suspected types and the known genuine ones with a Codrington lens—the best 12s. 6d. worth I ever invested in—I found that in every case the latter differed more or less from one another in the details of the printing, probably owing to the running of the ink and the rough work of the natives. Whereas the forged types were as dead identical with each other in both values, and had certainly been printed by a reduplicating process, and there was no possible room for any doubt as to identical types of the two values being forgeries.

I consulted my friend—Lieut. F. H. Napier, R. N., “and a good judge too” in such matters, and we both came to the same conclusion; namely, that they were photo-lithographic imitations, and by far the most dangerous forgeries that had ever appeared in any country.

Lieut. Napier then informed me that he knew of a firm of expert engravers and lithographers—Messrs. Geo. Waterston & Sons, Edinburg—who would be the best people for our purpose; and we both agreed that it was quite worth my while to send a few specimens of the good and the bad types to the Edinburg firm, and ask them to decide which was good and which was bad for the benefit of philately. Messrs. Waterston replied that they were not quite sure how the native stamps were printed, but the forged types, which they very easily recognized, were certainly photo-lithographs, and poor ones too. They also informed me that they made a great specialty of photo-lithography, and would be glad to turn out for me a much superior article, which it would be quite impossible for anyone to detect. Not much! We know better than that, and that nothing is possible in the fake line that can escape the lynx-eyed philatelic expert, armed with his microscope, lens, etc., as there is always the crassest ignorance about when the fakers are at work. But our Edinburg friends were a high-class firm, and most obliging throughout our correspondence, so I merely replied to them that I would not avail myself of their kind offer, as I hoped I had some character to lose.

After receiving this confirmation of what I was already sure of from those gentlemen, I judged it was advisable to return to the Frenchman his set of forgeries. I then wrote him that I had clearly proved myself, and also had the highest authority of expert lithographers in confirmation, that all the Afghan stamps that he had sent me were photo-lithographic forgeries. I also requested him to return them to me, with any more specimens that he had, in order that I might submit them to M. Legrand or other authorities on Eastern stamps, and have this unpleasant matter thoroughly investigated in the interests of philately. I received neither any acknowledgment of the stamps nor any reply to my request, and I went no further in the matter, except that I considered it “rather too thick” for my

taste. Here we are well ahead of our transatlantic friends in the States, where friend Corwin writes me they still adhere to the old-fashioned "too thin."

It remains now to warn all whom it may concern against these dangerous forgeries, and to offer to all collectors and dealers to decide for them whether any specimens of the ½ rupee or 1 rupee, in black or violet, of the 1293 tablet issue, that they send me, before deciding to buy, are good or bad. I was recently at Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' place in the Strand, and was shown a ½ rupee that had just come in from the Continent, and I knew at once that it was one of the forgeries, though I took it home to make sure.

I know them so well now that I can usually recognize them at half a glance, for there is a curious look in the head of the ½ rupee type—in fact, "a smile on the face of the tiger."

In conclusion, I must strongly recommend anyone to submit anything of the kind to me, and not put any faith in conjecturing whether they are good or bad. I am, yours faithfully,

GILBERT HARRISON,

Member L. P. Soc., N. P. Soc., and A. P. Association.

—[*The London Philatelist.*]

BULGARIA, SOUTH BULGARIA, EASTERN ROUMELIA.

We have received the following news which we at first refused to publish; but as the matter is now before the tribunals, and as depositions have been taken, we hesitate no longer to place it before our readers.



The first Bulgarian Exchange Society of Philippopoli, and especially its vice-president, Crista Genoff, has been busily engaged in making and circulating the following counterfeits, which were sent in the first place to the unsuspecting members of the society. Several of these stamps were sent to us for exam-

ination, and either the stamps or the surcharge were unmistakably counterfeits.

First the Bulgarian figure surcharge of 1884. In the 3 on 10 St., rose and flesh color, the 3 is too narrow and too high, and by rubbing the stamp a little the color will detach itself; the 5 red on 30 St. blue and brown is too round and thick; the very rare surcharge 5 black on 10 St. is also too round and the color is gray rather than black. In the 15 red on blue, the 15 is too thin and in tint it is more cinnamon than carmine.

The R. O. surcharge of Eastern Roumelia are printed in too dark blue; the letters R. O. are too nicely formed, compared with the originals, that are not so clean cut; the cancellation is mostly counterfeit and may be detected by the newness of the stamp used in its production.

With regard to the lion surcharge of South Bulgaria, the lion is too fat, its claws are not so distinctly pointed as in the originals, nor has the shading been successful; the shade lines in the counterfeit are heavy and quite long while in the original we see only very short shade lines. The cancellation is frequently a counterfeit; when it is genuine, the lion surcharge appears above it, and that is sufficient to denote a counterfeit.

As our correspondent who takes all the responsibility of his news upon himself, added, the postal authorities are conducting an inquiry into the matter, and proofs enough have been collected to place the matter into the hands of justice.—*Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal.*

GERMANY.

We have before us two very poor counterfeits of stamps of the German office in Constantinople, one of the 3 pf. brown and one of the 10 pf. red, with the surcharge 10 Para 10. This



surcharge occurs only on the 5 pf. green: the 3 pf. has no surcharge, whatever, and the 10 pf. has only as surcharge 20 Para 20. The letters of the genuine surcharge are all capitals, while in the counterfeit the initial letters only are capitals. Another difference is that in

the genuine stamps the surcharge forms a straight line, while in the counterfeits the word Para is lower down than the figures. We call attention to these as they have been mistaken by several amateurs for errors or a new issue.

SIAM.

BANGKOK, SIAM.

*Editor Philatelic Journal of America,
St. Louis, Mo.*

DEAR SIR.

Judging from frequent enquiries that reach me from collectors abroad, some doubts seem to exist about the first issue for Siam. The stamps first used in Siam, were the Straits Settlements issue of 1866-82, surcharged B., which Stanley Gibbons Limited, under the title Bangkok, places in their catalogue at the head of, to quote them, "Native States that for some years made use of Straits Settlements stamps surcharged." This would create the impression, which appears to be pretty general, that Bangkok is one of the Malayan Native States, while as a matter of fact, it is a city;

the capital of the Kingdom of Siam. Siam was therefore using stamps—those under notice—prior to its issue of 1883, and the proper place for these in an album would therefore be at the commencement of the page for Siam.

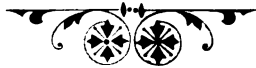
Johore, an independent State, also started its postal arrangements by surcharging and using Straits Settlements stamps and might have the honor of a page to itself too, in every good album.

The term "Native State" as it is applied out here, refers only to those Malayan States under British protection and never does include the Sultanate of Johore; the States that pay tribute to Siam, like Tringano and Kalantan nor the City of Bangkok. And while on the subject I might warn collectors about the purchase of these surcharged stamps in the Straits; for the ease with which rubber stamps can be manufactured has enabled a good many enterprising persons to produce large quantities of these.

Yours truly,

W. SUTHERLAND FRASER.

A. P. A. 598.



LEEDS REVENUE STAMP EXHIBITION.

BY A TRAVELING CORRESPONDENT.

Who said "rats," or rather that fiscals were dead? In England the collecting is largely on the increase, so much so that the Leeds Philatelic Society thought the bi-centenary of the passing of the first Stamp Act (June 29, 1694) important enough to hold a revenue stamp exhibition in celebration thereof.

Although within two months of the date, a special meeting of the society was convened and an exhibition committee elected, including the President, T. Kershaw Skipwith, Esq., and Hon. Secretary, Messrs. W. Denison Roebuck and John F. C. Sieber.

Thanks to their united and untiring efforts the Leeds Philosophical Society granted them the use of their rooms free of charge, and collectors were thus permitted to use as much space as they desired on the same conditions.

The rooms were admirably adapted for the purpose, having upright glass cases round the rooms and flat cases in the center.

The English revenue collectors flocked to their assistance and the following societies were represented by: Messrs. Philbrick, Westoby, Bacon, Watts, per Gordon Smith and Dr. C. W. Viner, of the London Philatelic Society; Mr. F. G. C. Lundy, City of London, Leeds and Dresden Philatelic Societies; Mr. W. Morley, City of London Philatelic Club; Mr. H. Clark, Brighton Philatelic Society and A. P. A., Mr. A. P. Pearce; Plymouth, Messrs. T. P. Dorman, Godson, Holman, Dugan, Hinton, Warwick, Kennedy, Scarr, etc.

In the opinion of many the collection of stamps is a hobby of a more or less harmless character, in which time, money

and energy are expended; but it is, however, quite conceivable that even these avowed sceptics would be constrained to admit, after viewing this exhibition, the first of its kind in Leeds, that the results shown for all the labor and patience are not uninteresting.

Others who go to view without prejudice will declare that they had not the slightest conception that the collecting of fiscal stamps had so many ramifications, nor was so interesting, and that those who study this "hobby" are able to bring together, classify without the help of any literature in the English language to speak of, and make such a display so beautiful and wonderful.

Two or three of our most prominent postage collectors who visited the exhibition were overheard to exclaim: "I shall keep my fiscals, as they are much more attractive and more artistic in delineation than postage."

Doubtless enthusiasts on your side will be eager to learn particulars of the most important exhibits, which I give below in alphabetical order.

I may, however, mention that this list does not pretend to be a complete enumeration of the stamps shown, nor even of the cards on view (over 20,000 stamps on 1,000 cards were shown).

The shortness of time available for exhibitors prevented many from showing complete countries. Selections of choice stamps of various countries mounted on the same card makes it impossible to do more than give a general review.

I. W. Addzman, Brazilian Vice-Consul—Unused current Consular service stamps.

Geo. Bell—Choice selection of English Deeds.

P. Bodog—Cards representative of the stamps of Lombardy-Venetia, Russia, etc.

E. D. Bacon—Three frames containing the "*rara avis*" of revenue, highest values Afghanistan, Mexican, Peru, and U. S. with inverted heads; Natal 1st issue, "blotting paper," Grenada errors, British Bechuanaland £1 and £5, New Zealand £20, St. Vincent £25 and £50, Victoria £50, etc.

T. P. Dorman—A most complete lot of Irish Fiscals, Deeds, and newspaper stamps, also U. S. Tobacco Revenues.

C. Winston Dugan—Cape of Good Hope, Straits Settlements.

H. Clark—Superb collection of Belgium, Ceylon, U. S. Fiscals and Bank Notes and the most complete in England of Indian non-adhesives, including those used by the East India Company and the Court stamps of Gwalior.

F. Feldewicke—Selection of choice Canadians, including the \$2 third issue bill with inverted center.

Alfred Godson—A fine collection of English deed stamps, about 500 varieties from the 1 sh. to £1,000.

Owen Holman—Cards of U. S. and Confederate notes.

Robert Kennedy—Fair representative exhibit of Ireland and U. S. document stamps in unused condition.

Fred Geo. C. Lundy—Austria. Twenty frames about 500 varieties almost complete, especially in the earliest issues, including all the known varieties of perforations. The stamps of Lombardy-Venetia are also fairly represented.

British Guiana—Four frames, contains the \$1 and \$5 1888 issue in a vertical pair printed on the same sheet.

Canada. Forty frames, four large cards 30x40. The most complete collection in Europe. In the former frames are the Foreign Bills, Gas Inspection, Supreme (Law) Court, Weights and Measures and Provincial Law Stamps are complete (except Manitoba) and represented in both used and unused condition. Proofs are also shown of several law stamps never issued. Also of Ontario in four colors. The tobacco

stamps on the four large cards are also well represented, only about thirty being missing.

The earliest lozenge-shaped stamps on laid paper are exceedingly rare, as are also those used for duty on Cigars. One in red is very choice, only four other copies known, with oblique watermarks (Canada, Excise Beaver 1867.) The rare errors Excise instead of Customs in blue are also shown.

France—(jointly with A. P. Pearce.) An amalgamated but most exceedingly interesting exhibit of 600 varieties. Includes most of the rare errors and highest values, "Copies, Roles d'Equipage" etc.

Griqualand—Fair exhibit showing surcharged G's in blocks and pairs in red and black, also with inverted watermarks.

India—Revenues and Telegraph stamps. Amongst the latter is the rare 2 rup 8 annas orange on blue paper.

Italy—Seventeen frames, most choice and complete collection of *government* issues, only about 50 missing, these being the "Pasaport" series, which are exceedingly difficult to obtain. The Rescontio issues are complete, unused originals to lira 1000 and 5000. The stamps of Venice are also shown.

Japan—Four frames, 250 varieties including Bills of Exchange and Telegraphs in all varieties of perforations.

Mexico—100 frames 10½x8½. Superb and almost complete in these beautiful and artistic designed stamps with the exception of a few 5 pesos. The Documentos y Libro issues to 1890 are complete. This exhibit contains many unchronicled varieties not mentioned in Mekeel's handbook edited by Mr. Lundy.

Fifty frames are reserved for showing the various town surcharges.

Peru—About 150 varieties including many town surcharges and the unsurcharged issue of 1880 complete to 1000 sols unused.

Prussia—About 75 varieties, almost complete.

Roumania—A fine lot, complete except a few odd values.

Servia—Ditto.

United States—About 650 varieties on twenty-five large cards, contains fine lot of unperforated Documents in blocks, pairs and strips, also part perforates. Bank check 2c. blue, with title printed twice. Match and Medicine are also well represented, and with the rarest values of which the exhibitor has no specimens, illustrations are shown for the benefit of collectors.

Walter Morley—Bolivar. Fairly complete.

Canada. One card of errors. 2nd issue Bills, unperforated in pairs and unused.

Cape of Good Hope. An exceedingly fine lot of wood blocks.

Mauritius. A fine selection of first issue bills in pairs, almost complete in Bills of Exchange and Insurance stamps.

Great Britain—Sixty very large frames, containing his unrivalled collection of 5,460 varieties, complete in current sundry and law stamps, including the rare odd values of the early Foreign Bills. Amongst the old taxes were:

English Law tax, 1711.

English Duty, 1786-1800, block of four.

Card wrapper tax, originals and proofs, 1711 to 1894.

Perfume duty, 1786.

Medicine labels, used originals also proofs in black and red, 1783-1893, very choice.

Duty Wrapper on Wire (£1), 1711.

Horse Taxes, in pairs and blocks, 1786-1800.

Irish Almanack stamps, 1747-1817, proofs and originals.

Hat tax, 1784-1800, only known copies of the 6d. and 1sh. Irish Hat tax, 1747.

Scotch Sacramental Certificate Duty, time George III.

Deed stamps, 600 varieties, ranging from 1d. to £500., etc.

This exhibit is worthy of the closest examination.

INSURANCE STAMPS.

Peru—Exhibit composed principally of early high values.

Queensland—A splendid lot, including reversed Q, with tax to the left.

United States—One card of inverted heads, in mint condition.

S. E. Nixon—An unique exhibit of old newspaper and railway stamps.

A. Preston Pearce—Argentine Republic—Eight choice cards of this country, containing many unchronicled varieties in many series, complete up to 200 pesos.

Brazil—The most complete in England, comprising about 125 varieties of Revenue and Tobacco and Consular service stamps.

California—A fair selection.

Buenos Ayres—Eleven frames, about 170 varieties, containing values up to 800 pesos.

Cape of Good Hope—A superb collection in the "wood block" issue, including a fine block of 8 of the 6d. Higher values, up to £10, in the late issues, are freely represented.

Cuba—Three cards, showing all the varieties of the surcharged 1883 issue.

Santa Fe—An exceedingly choice selection of over 50 varieties.

Luxemburg—Two frames almost complete with specimens in mint condition.

Portugal—Exhibiting entire sheets of the Industrial Society, which was suppressed by the government.

Spain—Six cards, showing a complete set of types of the allegorically designed Insurance Policy stamps.

Turkey—Three frames of the Constantinople "Droits de Bazaar" stamps.

Reunion—Two frames, containing nearly all the varieties of this French colony. The exhibit is a fine one, from a philatelic point of view, as regards completeness and excellence of specimens shown.

Russia—Four frames of municipal police stamps, many of which are exceedingly difficult to procure.

F. A. Philbrick, Q. C., ex-president London Society, one stamp, specimen of the only known copy of the Duty Stamp issued for America in 1765, which led to the revolt of our North American colonies and the ultimate independence of the United States. The design is a Tudor Rose, inclosed in a circular garter, bearing the motto: "Honi soit qui mal y pense." Below in a curve, II

SHILLINGS, VI PENCE, and above America.

J. Bach de Scoreaie exhibited Austria, France (a good collection); Italy (4 cards), Mexico, (specimens in excellent condition) Queensland and Turkey.

Dr. C. W. Viner.—Card of English Fiscals, Italy proofs in sheets, Azore unused, last issues of North Borneo and Labuan.

Major E. H. Watts, Jr.—Mauritus, fine lot first issue New Zealand duty, from 1d to £500, surcharged specimen, South Australia in same condition from 1d to £20.

Capt. E. F. Würtele (Pres. Canadian P. Ass.)—Complete sets of Canadian Supreme Court, Gas Inpection and Weights and Measures.

Miscellaneous selections were shown by Messrs. W. Hadlow, Sarr, Potter, Thackrah, Warwick, Philips, Newall, Jefferson, Hinton, members of the local Society, etc, etc, etc.

Literature was exhibited by H. Hilckes (1 vol.), J. B. Moens (6 vols.), F. G. C. Lundy (7 vols.), Scott Stamp and Coin Co. (1 vol), and Walter Morley (2 vol.).

The exhibition will be closed to-day,

the 7th inst, and the Leeds Society can only congratulate themselves on their success in every respect. Mr. Morley's beautiful exhibit leaves for the Paris Exhibition, and Mr. Lundy's to Plymouth where in about three weeks time a similar exhibition will be held under the auspices of the Plymouth Philatelic Society, where doubtless Mr. Morley's will also go. A rumor is also abroad of them afterwards traveling to London for a like purpose.

Knowing your great influence in the stamp world, and being one of the pioneers of fiscal literature, do you not think that as our exhibitors here are ready, to ask them to co-operate with you to hold an exhibition for Revenues on your side? Without throwing any discredit on our English collectors, Americans are more genuine and true philatelists. That is if rumor is correct.

Every American collects the Revenues as well as postage of his country, and consequently an exhibition held in your centre should be even more magnificent than the one just successfully held in Leeds.

OLIVER TWIST.



THE RURAL STAMPS OF RUSSIA.

By LEWIS G. QUACKENBUSH.

Probably very few American collectors, if asked to explain the method in which the rural stamps of Russia are used, would be able to give a lucid and satisfactory explanation. This unique and interesting series has suffered almost total neglect at the hands of American philatelists. Few can deny that it offers to the specialist a fascinating and comparatively unworked field; and in these days of specialism, it seems to me indeed singular that no one has called the attention of those who have forsaken general collecting to this promising specialty.

Perhaps the main cause for the general indifference on the part of collectors to the real philatelic merits of these stamps is the misconception which exists in the minds of many in regard to their status. The majority of collectors, though casually aware of the existence of these stamps, under the somewhat misleading title of Russian "locals," jump to the conclusion that they are to be classed with U. S. locals, and dismiss them from their thoughts, without any further investigation of their standing. The term "locals," as applied to these Russian stamps, is a misnomer, and I only use the phrase under protest. Their proper title is *rural* stamps; and in Russia no one thinks of calling them by any other name.

The uses of these Russian rurals and the U. S. locals are utterly dissimilar. Whereas the U. S. locals are nothing more nor less than private express stamps, issued either by companies or by private individuals, and wholly lacking governmental sanction, the so-called Russian locals are issued with full consent and sanction of the Russian gov-

ernment, emanating in fact from what are called "local postoffices;" that is, postoffices not supported by the state, but by a city or province, which are, nevertheless, under the general control and inspection of the Imperial postoffice.

The *raison d'être* of these stamps seems to be little understood on this side of the Atlantic, and I have heard some very ridiculous causes assigned for their existence. The facts of the case are as follows: The Russian mail service, ever since it was first established, has been more or less unsatisfactory. The vast extent of Russia's territory, and the comparatively small amount of money available for postal expenditures has prevented the Imperial postoffice from extending its mail facilities to many of the more sparsely populated provinces, distant from the centres of commercial activity. Although the postage stamp was introduced into Russia in 1857, its use was for a long time restricted to the more important cities. There are many rural distant in Russia whose inhabitants have never seen the Imperial stamps, and are probably not even aware of their existence. It was the original intention of the Minister of the Interior who has full charge of all postal matters in Russia to extend the use of the Imperial stamps to even the most remote districts of the empire; but a lack of funds ultimately induced him to so far modify his policy, as to practically limit the use of the Imperial stamps to the Imperial postoffice, which extends only to the more important and accessible points of the Russian Empire.

It was found that the delivery of mails in the thinly settled provinces of

northern and eastern Russia could only be undertaken at an enormous cost, which the government did not think itself justified in assuming, considering the very small amount of correspondence indulged in by the unlettered inhabitants of these regions. The more enterprising of the rural inhabitants, thus deprived of all but the crude mail facilities which had been in use for a century back, and were to say the least, utterly unreliable, did not relish the stand taken by the government; and began to cast around for some means of supplementing the governmental service by local or provincial postal systems. Letters intended for points in the provinces to which the Imperial postal systems did not extend were forwarded to the office nearest their destination and there left to perform the remainder of their journey without governmental aid. Under these circumstances, the rural districts received mail about once a year from the hands of a carrier or runner, who charged for the delivery of a letter, a sum substantial enough to financially embarrass the poor Russian peasantry (who are nothing, if not hard up) for some time afterward. It is, therefore, small wonder that correspondence languished in rural Russia, and that those of the peasantry who had managed to pick up a little education were extremely discontented over this state of affairs.

At length, in 1864 or '65, one or two districts more enterprising than the rest besought their local assemblies to grant them the power to establish local post-offices at available points in order to supplement the governmental service. The Assemblies, not without some doubt as to the success of the experiment, consented that it should be tried; and it proving a complete success, other districts which had watched the progress of the experiment with intense interest, were not slow to recognize the value of the innovation and to try it for themselves.

The Minister of the Interior, in due time, learning of the establishment of these local offices, examined into the Russian postal law, and found that the local Assemblies had exceeded their au-

thority in sanctioning the rural posts. He at once instituted a thorough investigation into the matter; and as Russia is not an ultra progressive nation, being in fact renowned for a failing of quite the opposite character, it seemed for some time altogether likely that the poor peasantry would lose their hard earned postal privileges. The matter hung fire for some four or five years. The government did not actually prohibit the establishment of rural posts, to cooperate with Imperial mail service; but it took no steps to officially sanction their existence. But at last, in 1870, after much spoiling of red tape and needless delay, the Minister of the Interior promulgated a decree officially authorizing the establishment of local post-offices wherever the necessity for their existence should be felt; and, moreover, granting to each postoffice thus established the right to issue postage stamps of their own, on the one condition that these stamps should differ radically in design from the regular issues of the Empire.

Thus officially sanctioned, the local postoffices began at once to multiply; and very nearly all of them took advantage of the permission to issue stamps of their own. It is somewhat difficult to determine the number of stamp-issuing postoffices in Russia, as few philatelic authors have devoted any great amount of time to the investigation. According to the best available authorities, however, I find the number of Russian postoffices that have issued postage stamps variously quoted at from 135 to 150. The stamps of some thirty of these are now obsolete, the offices having been superseded by the Imperial postal service, which is being rapidly extended, and bids fair to ultimately take the place of the rural offices altogether.

A complete collection of these Russian locals makes a very fine showing. In point of historic interest they are unrivalled; and many of them are, in addition, of real artistic merit. It has been erroneously believed, up to very lately, that Russia was lamentably behind other European nations in artistic development; but the remarkable dis-

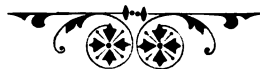
play made by Russian artists at the World's Fair has forced many of our critics to acknowledge that their estimate of the place held by modern Russian art was an altogether mistaken one. As sea painters the Russians are unexcelled; and the striking series of marines in the Russian section of the Fine Arts Building was unquestionably the finest of its kind in the entire art exhibit. As genre painters, the Russians are a shade inferior to the French, German, and English artists; but vastly superior to the modern artists of Italy or Spain.

Many of these locals are, therefore, artistic gems, worthy of being compared with the regular governmental issues of other nations; and when we stop to consider that they are gotten up by minor offices, in isolated districts, cut off from the leading currents of Russian thought, it is evident that the mass of the Czar's subjects are not so ignorant and degraded as some political writers would have us believe. Many of these stamps are used only in some petty municipality of a few hundred or thousand souls; and the fact that they are so creditable in design and execution plainly shows that they are not the work of a country lacking in civilization. Russian culture may be at present in a crude state; but I expect to ultimately see in the second greatest empire of modern times, a highly civilized people, with as high a general average of intelligence as is to be found in any country of Europe.

The designs used upon these rural stamps are exceedingly interesting, especially to one familiar with Russian

history, and the characteristics of the Russian people. They have been selected with peculiar appropriateness; and being usually emblematical or historical, can hardly fail to deeply interest any philatelist who seeks to learn their signification. The Russian inscriptions are, of course, very puzzling to an American, since the language is but little understood here; yet, with a little study, their meaning can be easily comprehended. The Russian language is a peculiar compound of several ancient tongues, and is well nigh unpronounceable to all except those to the manor born; but it can be read with comparative ease, and as the words on the Russian rurals are about the same in all cases (with the exception of the name of the issuing postoffice) no very formidable trouble need be feared on that head.

Taking the Russian rurals as a whole, they are far more interesting and collectable than the locals of our own country; and it is a matter of surprise to me that their merits have not been recognized by American collectors long ere this. It seems to me that they cannot but attract favorable attention in the philatelic world, when they do at least gain their long deferred hearing; and I should certainly advise any who contemplate forming a collection of them to lose no time in setting about the task. As I have before remarked, the Russian mail system is being every year extended, and the local postoffices and their stamps are being retired one by one, as the Imperial postal system advances. The wise collector, therefore, will secure his Russian locals now, and thus take time by the forelock.





THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR—AUGUST, 1894.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

President, J. K. TIFFANY, 411 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
Vice-President, H. E. DEATS, Flemington, N. J.
Secretary, ALVAH DAVISON, 176 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Treasurer, N. W. CHANDLER, Collinsville, Ill.
International Secretary, E. DOEBLIN, Allegheny City, Penn.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

- 754 DWIGHT, COMSTOCK, 45 Lexington Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., instead of Livingston Ave.
 23 SPENCER, COSBY, Lock Box 812, Phila., Pa., formerly Willets Point, N. Y.
 777 LOUIS F. NELSON, 2605 Montgall Ave., Kansas City, Mo. formerly 2443 Flora Ave.
 723 E. LAWDER, Bassin, St Croix, D. W. I. instead of B. W. I.

APPLICATIONS.

- EATON PERCIVAL J., 131 N. Highland Ave., E. E., Pittsburg, Pa.
 References: E. Doeblin, C. P. Krauth.
 DREWSSEN, C. C., Ostergrade 34, Copenhagen, Denmark.
 References: E. Doeblin, Aug. Buckholz.
 HOLMES, JOSEPH, 46 Gold street, New York City.
 References: A. Davison, A. Krassa.
 EASTMAN, W. L., 1205 So. 3 d St., Omaha, Neb.
 References: W. R. King, G. D. Mekeel.
 GUATTARI, GIOACCHINO, Via Condotti 42, Rome, Italy.
 References: H. E. Deats, A. Davison.
 STIGELER, E. A., Patterson, N. J.
 References: C. H. & I. A. Mekeel.
 HOCKING, DR GEO. H., Mount Savage, Md.
 References: Henry Brück, G. D. Mekeel.
 BUILEY, WM O., Fort Stanton, New Mexico.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
 WOOD, S. M., Ponta Delgada, St. Nicholas, Azores.

The above applicants will be admitted to membership and receive a certificate of stock, on payment of dues for fiscal year, amounting to \$1.00, to the treasurer, N. W. Chandler, Collinsville, Ill.

NEW STOCKHOLDERS.

- 774 HICKOK, E. L., 135 Wall St., Auburn, N. Y.
 775 ADDITION, HARRY L., Dover, N. H.
 776 THOMPSON, JOHN GEORGE, Essex St., Fremantle, West Australia.
 777 NELSON, LOUIS F., 2605 Montgall Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
 778 MAKINS, J. H., 506 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
 779 ANDREWS, WM. M., 207 Harvard St., Cambridgeport Mass.
 780 LAWRENCESON, FRANK R., Canton, Mo.
 781 FORTE, HENRY W., Helena, Mont.
 782 R. M. GOTTESLEBEN, Box 571, Denver, Col.
 783 PUFFER, W. L., Brockton, Mass.
 784 APPLETON, R. S., 314 Forest avenue, West, Detroit, Mich.
 785 TYRRELL, W. BELL, 199 Jay street, Albany, New York.
 786 BACHELLER, E. F., 40 Broad street, Lynn, Mass.
 787 HUNGERFORD, T. RUSSELL, 1219 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
 788 ROSENWALD, DAVID, 427 West Eleventh street, Kansas City, Mo.
 789 LIPPINCOTT, M. V., 724 Wyandotte street, Kansas City Mo.
 790 WEBB, WALTER F., Gaines, N. Y.
 791 HARRINGTON, CHAS., 688 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.
 792 STAUFFER, ALBERT, 128 Chestnut street, Allegheny, Pa.
 793 RUEPPRECHT, MAX, care Wimmer & Co., Munich, Bavaria.
 794 WILLIAMS, ROBT. O., 89 Watson street, Buffalo, N. Y.

- 795 SHRADER, CHAS. C., Iowa City, Iowa.
- 796 McKUSICK, HERBERT N., 322 North Third street, Stillwater, Minn.
- 797 HALL, EDWARD H., Fort Collins, Colorado.
- 798 LORING, GEO. W., Brockton, Mass.
- 799 RAEVE, OSCAR de., Rue Terre Neuve, 35 Gand, Belgium.
- 800 PRATS, HERMENEGELDO, 2 Pasage del Credito, Barcelona, Spain.
- 801 PINGREE, MELLEN A., Haverhill, Mass.
- 802 LEE, CHESTER B., 226 Tenth street, Toledo, Ohio.
- 803 MACHEN, R. J., 339 Batavia street, Toledo, Ohio.

EXPULSED.

- 339 DIERSCH, PAUL, Pittsburg, Pa.

RESIGNED.

- 411 PHILLIPS, CHAS. J., London, England.

DROPPED.

The following never having qualified by paying dues, is now dropped:

LOCKE, DR. ROBT. D., Chicago, Ill.

Total Membership July 10.....736
 Added since.....30
 Resigned and Expelled..... 2— 28

Present Membership.....764

As the members are aware, the next convention will be called to order at the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, on August 21. The rates at the Cataract and International Hotels are \$4 per day, and while it is desirable that all who can will stop at the former place, yet the rates quoted for these hotels should not deter any member from attending the convention on the ground of expense. The rates at the Kaldenback are \$3 per day; Hotel Porter, \$2.50 a day; and Salt House \$2.00 per day; while I have no doubt as low as \$1.00 a day will obtain room and board in various places in the town, which in summer is largely given up to boarding.

Let all who can, come and partake of the good fellowship, which on these occasions flows in abundance.

ALVAH DAVISON,
 Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Dues collected July 1, 31, \$34.26
 Cash Adv. by Treas to July 31, 89.63 \$123.89

EXPENDITURES.

Balance due Treas. June 30, 63.34
 A. Davison, Sec'y. Postage & Ex. June 5 to July 5, 8.15
 N. W. Chander, Treas. Pr'g. Bal-lots, Proxies &c., and postage, January 31, to July 20, 16.40
 Stock Fund for 36 Shares Stock, issued to foreign members, by order of Convention of 1893, 36.00 123.89

Due Treasurer July 31, 1894. \$89.63

STOCK FUND.

Amount at credit, June 30, \$733.00
 Cash rec'd. for Stock, July 1, to 31, 30.00
 General Fund. 36 Shares issued to foreign members by order of Convention of 1893. 36.00

At Credit July 31, 1894, \$799.00

INTEREST ACCT.

February 8, 1894, Cash, \$ 7.55
 July 31, 1894, " 47.50
 \$55.05

Collinsville, Ills., July 31, 1894.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING, SALES AND EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

GEO D. MEKEEL, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, July 31, 1894.

During the month of July I received 48 books of stamps for the Sales Department, the gross value of which was \$1,403 45
 Previously acknowledged, gross value 21,424 96

\$22,828 41
 Books retired as per previous reports .. 8,251 89
 \$14,576 52
 36 books retired in July..... 1,115 24

Value of stamps in circulation.....\$13,461 28

Of the books retired from circulation, the gross sales amounted to \$208.33, or about 18.7%. Amount of the cash sales from books in circulation during the month of July \$573.74. The blank books and control stamps disposed of during the month of July were as follows:

63 Books.....\$ 6.30
 2,800 Control Stamps..... 2.80

\$9.10
 Sales previously acknowledged, 151.70

Total..... \$ 160 80
 Cost of Books and Control Stamps 106 30
 Books and Stationary..... 37 51 143 81
 Balance..... 16.99

In ordering control stamps and exchange-books members are requested to send cash with their order in all cases—10c for each book and 10c for each 100 control stamps.

As this is the vacation season of the year, it is quite natural that the business of the department should fall off.

The most noticeable feature is in the receipt of new books, and the number of books retired.

The sales keep up remarkably well for this season. Members having books in circulation will realize that the summer season is dull, and will not expect returns as soon as in the Fall, Winter and Spring.

GEO. D. MEKEEL, Supt.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

A. Davison reported last month in deposit columns should have read, A. Dawson.

Deposits were received from the following members during the month of July, for the purchase of new issues:

F. P. Brown.....	30 00
A. W. Batchelder.....	30 00
H. F. King.....	42 04
C. A. Hobbs.....	5 00
L. Barr.....	10 00
E. H. Buehler.....	15 00
R. S. Terry.....	5 00
H. D. Humphrey.....	10 00
A. L. Snell.....	7 50
C. P. Krauth.....	7 78
Baron A de Reuterskold.....	10 00
W. C. Eaton.....	11 46
W. A. Mac Calla.....	10 00
A. L. Schuyler.....	25 00
C. H. Adams.....	50 00
W. J. Morgan.....	15 00
H. T. Bruck.....	20 00
J. J. Steele.....	5 00

\$308 78

Previously acknowledged..... 964 18

\$1,272 96

New Issues supplied..... 1,087 43

Balances to credit of members.....\$185 53

The department charges 10% over cost.

Send in a deposit, \$10.00 to \$50.00.

I have distributed to members this month:

- Liberia, 5 c. triangular, 2 varieties, rouletted.
 - Chili, 1c and 2c.
 - Colombia, Cubiertas, 30c and 40c.
 - So. Australia, 2½ and 5 pence.
 - Kew Kiang (China) ½ (2 var.) 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20, 40c.
 - Seychelles, 3, 12, 15, 45c.
 - St. Pierre Mig., 3 sizes of 25c envelopes.
 - Belgium, Antwerp, Expo., 5, 10, 25c.
 - Pt. Lagos, set of 5 varieties.
 - Dedeagh, " 5 "
 - Vathy " 5 "
 - Fiji, ½, 1, 2, 5 pence.
 - Chefoo, post. cards, (2 var.)
 - Brazil, letter card, 200 reis.
- I have orders out for all new issues, of which I have been advised.
- I have on hand the following *current issues* that I can supply to parties requiring them; they will only be supplied to parties who are, or will become regular patrons of this department.
- Colombia Cubiertas, 1890, 60, 70, 80c, blue.
 - 1890, 20c yellow, 50c green, 60c yellow, 80c green, 90c brown, 1 peso vermilion.
 - 1892, 10c rose, 20c yellow.
 - Hawaiian Islands, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25c.
 - Bolivia 1894, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 centavos.
 - Japan, Silver Wedding, 2 s. and 5 s.
 - British East Africa, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, 8 annas, 1 rupee.
 - British South Africa, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 pence, 1 shilling.
 - British Central Africa, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, pence, 1 shilling.

State of North Borneo, 1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, 24 cents.

Labuan, 1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18 and 24 cents.

Liberia, 1892, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24 and 32 cents.

Liberia Official, 1892, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24 and 32 cents.

Liberia, Unpaid, 1894, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 20, 40 cents.

Liberia, triangular, 5c., regular and official, unperforated.

I can supply a few sets of the

Azores, Henrique Centennial, series 1894, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100 reis., and post. card for \$4 25 net. These are being sold in Europe at about \$7 50 per set, I will only send the above set upon request. I was unable to secure the series in the usual way, at the time of issue.

I am always glad to answer questions concerning this Department and to furnish information to members who require it. I have recently had a number of inquiries with regard to the price at which the Department furnishes new issues. Some of them seem to have been of the impression that the stamps were furnished at face value. Upon a little reflection it will be quite apparent that this would be impossible, as the Department in almost every case pays a small commission to its representatives in the foreign country from which the stamps are obtained. This is hardly ever more than 5 per cent, but in some instances 10 per cent. and 15 per cent. have to be paid. Postage and minor expenses connected with the importation are then added, and oftentimes duty is assessed on the package by the custom-house officials. All of these items are taken into consideration in estimating the cost of the stamps, and in every case the stamps are billed at exact cost to members, with the single exception that the department always takes the benefit of the fraction of a cent. To this the 10 per cent. commission allowed the Department for operating expenses, is added. The stamps thus obtained by members are always very much less than the prevailing wholesale rates, and of course at a very large discount from prevailing catalogue prices.

No member of the Association is entitled to receive more than three of a kind.

Parties having less than \$5.00 to their credit are considered to be delinquent and are requested to renew their deposits.

A number of members have written to me that they would like to purchase new issues from the Department, but do not wish to make a cash deposit. They wish to send for the stamps they want from my monthly report, sending cash for only such as they desire. Other members, request me to send certain new issues, but to be paid for upon receipt. They do not wish to make any deposit in advance. To all of the above class, I have replied:

Under our present arrangements, it would be impossible for them to participate in this Department.

It is just as important that the members should make cash deposits in advance, to furnish the Department with the working capital, as it is for

them to pay for the stamps when received, and the Department has declined to furnish stamps to any members, except those who have made a deposit in advance.

I have been to the trouble of a great deal of correspondence to explain this to all members who have inquired; setting forth the scheme of this Department, in each case, in about the following words:

"The Purchasing Department is furnished with no working capital by the Association. Members desiring to participate in the Purchasing Department, are to make a cash deposit of from \$5 upward to the Superintendent, stating the general character of the stamps they desire to receive. They having the privilege to limit their purchases to one or more continents, and also limiting the face value of the stamps. For instance, one collector may not wish to receive any stamp to the face value of more than 25 cts. Another may limit his purchases to stamps of less than \$1 face value etc. The member may also limit the Department as to whether it shall send adhesives, envelopes or cards. Any further restrictions are to be discouraged, as it would lead to confusion. The Department does not furnish Seebeck stamps or other stamps of this character where the face value is likely to prevail but for a short period.

The Department announces from time to time, current issues that may be on hand that can be supplied at the regular rates, 10 per ct. over cost. But only such members can avail themselves of the privileges of this Department, who have made a cash deposit in advance, thus contributing the working capital to the Department. Any member of the Association, has the privilege of ordering three of each kind of stamp, envelope or postal card, provided his deposit is large enough. All members whose deposit is below \$5, are to be considered delinquent and requested to renew."

The above is the general scheme of the Department as I have outlined it in my correspondence to members; and I have tried to be very liberal in my application of the terms with individual cases. The only way that new issues can be supplied to members of this Association on a cash basis, without their furnishing cash deposit, will be for the Association to furnish the Department with sufficient working capital for new issues.

GEO. D. MEKEEL, Supt.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., AUG. 1st, 1894.

Report as follows for June and July;

Accounts received 41.....	
Amount.....	\$172.89
Accounts collected 3.....	
Amount.....	8.19

I have not had time to hear from many accounts sent out late in July and some are awaiting settlement.

Very Truly Yours,
 J. ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT,
 COLLECTING AGENT, A. P. A.

LITERARY BOARD.

WILLIAM C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

SAMUEL LELAND, 56 Thirty-fifth St., Chicago, Ill.

J. D. RICE, Box 290, Trenton, N. J.

The editor cordially seconds the urgent invitation given by our secretary in his report where he urges the members to attend the convention at the Falls this month. There have been some letters received complaining of the high rates asked by the hotels but we think none need stay away on that account. Good board can be secured at from \$2 to \$2.50 per day or even lower. The editor has stopped at the Hotel Salt two or three times and intends to do so this year. Two years ago there was quite a little colony of philatelists there. A good plan for members is to go direct to the Cataract House and see the others before they make definite arrangements concerning rooms so that as many as can may get together. Don't wait to be introduced to any brother philatelists whom you may reconize from the numerous pictures that have been in circulation in the papers during the past few years. They will give you a cordial greeting.

The editor will probably go to Niagara via the New England R. R. from Hartford to Newburg and by the West Shore R. R. to Buffalo leaving Newburg at 7.00 p m. on Monday August 20. If any others happen to be on the train he hopes they will make themselves known.



The latest organization is the one set forth in the following pledge which we have received from E. L. Shove, Unionville, N. Y. It needs no explanation from us as to its aims.

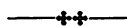
THE ANTI-SEEBECK SOCIETY.

PLEDGE.

I hereby pledge myself not to buy, exchange for, accept as a gift or make any effort to obtain any of the stamps known as "Seebecks" nor to try to dispose of any on hand to any fellow collector.

Signed.....
 Date.....

Sign above and return this slip to E. L. SHOVE, Unionville, N. Y. together with five 1 ct stamps and receive membership certificate.



The enterprising Alamo City society of San Antonio, Texas, has favored us with its second annual report. The society now numbers 15 active members, 1 life member, 114 corresponding members, 9 honorary members, and 9 corresponding societies. Of the members 108 are resident in the United States and 40 in twenty foreign countries. In addition to the list of members the report contains the programmes of each of the meetings of the past year. We wish more of our societies would follow this example in publishing a report at the close of the year. Abstracts of the leading papers read at the meetings could be included and would be of much value to the members.

We have received from our Collecting Agent the following article which will show the full story of an attempted swindle and its outcome. While this department has been patronized considerably by our members during the past year it might be made more effective if the members would report such cases as the following with more promptness.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., July 6, 1894.

A TRUE STAMP STORY.

A package of stamps valued at \$16.92 was sent by Mr. B. from Chicago, Feb. 23, 1893 to Mr. R. at Lancaster, Ia. The package was registered and duly receipted for by Mr. R. not being returned in time Mr. B. sent a polite request for its return to which Mr. R. replies as follows:

APRIL, 12, 1893. Dear Sir:

I returned your stamps to you with 3c for stamps taken off over a week ago. Please look the matter up at once. Mr. R.

Mr. B. replied that he had not received them, and again requested Mr. R. to settle. Mr. R. replied, Lancaster, Pa., 4.-28.-94.

Please give me a few weeks time to pay for stamps which I can prove I returned. Ans. Mr. R.

Another demand, and the following reply from Mr. R.

Dear Sir: Will settle as soon as able with you for stamps. Mr. R.

After a reasonable time another demand for payment, and the following reply. Lancaster, Pa. Dear Sir: Have before informed you that the stamps of yours were sent you by H. E. Wirtle, cor. N. Queen St. and Orange St., this City. If he has not sent them, by addressing all further correspondence to him, you will get them immediately. I am only a minor so cannot get the stamps of him. Address him in this matter to the above address. Mr. R.

Mr. B. growing weary and disgusted, sends this claim to his friend, W. an attorney, who makes the usual demands on Mr. R. and the following reply is received.

Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 20, '93. Dear Sirs: Have informed Mr. B. that I have returned his stamps, or at least my partner has, as I have done everything by him O. K., I don't see why you should send me this. I am only a minor, but please inquire of him at once if he never received stamps and let me know. Mr. R.

W. replies, pay up and don't plead the baby act, and presto as soon as the mails can go and come, back comes the stamps not one missing and not one single stamp taken from the sheets.

BRANCH SOCIETIES.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

BRANCH OF A. P. A.

Meetings held on the third Thursday of each month, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, No. 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 exchange matters address to R. F. Albrecht, Box 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Communications relating to examinations of stamps department, address Henry Clotz, Box 997, New York City.

136th meeting, held July 19, 1894.

Present: Mr Aug. Dejonge in the chair Messrs. Clotz, Niedermeyer, Albrecht, Gurdji, Obert, Carter, Schumann, Mrs. Albrecht, Messrs. Bauer, Oscar Dejonge, Dr. Roehre, Lehman and Kessler. Mrs. Schumann as visitor.

President August Dejonge opened the meeting at 9:35 P. M. with a neat speech welcoming the members who had been abroad.

Minutes of the last meeting accepted as read.

The minutes of the special meeting were read and accepted with great applause.

Mr. Lohmeyer presented the Society with Monthly Bulletin No. 5. Mr Albrecht a bound copy of our Catalogue, also a bound volume of his auction catalogues 1-21. The thanks of the Society is tendered to the kind donors.

Mr. Knoll notified the members of an addition to the philatelic community in the shape of a bouncing daughter.

Mr. C. Witt writes that he is soliciting subscriptions for a catalogue of the Thurn and Taxis stamps, issued by Glasswald. It is illuminated by ten lithographic plates and two maps, and contains a description of all counterfeits known up to date. For subscription address C. Witt, 304 East 86th St., New York, N. Y.

It was moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be presented to Chas. E. Dejonge, for the artistic arrangement of the souvenir of the 10th anniversary of the society. Carried unanimously.

Adjournment followed at 10:50 p. m., whereupon a collation was served by the steward of the society, Mr. Loescher, and the gathering continued, amid toasts and vocal selections, until the midnight hour.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN,
Secretary.

SPECIAL MEETING, JUNE 24, 1894, AT CAFE SCOSSA,
RUE LAFAYETTE, PARIS.

Members present: American, Henry Clotz, R. F. Albrecht; French, Jules Bernichon, Gustave Beil.

Visitors: Dorsan Astruc, of Paris; Gustave Gelli, Brussels.

On motion, properly seconded, Mr Bernichon was elected chairman, and Mr. H. Clotz secretary. Mr. Beil moved and Mr. Clotz seconded that the Societe Philatelique Francaise be elected corresponding society of the S. I. P. S. Carried unanimously. Mr. Bernichon proposed for membership, Mr. Leon Auscher, of Paris; referred to the Executive committee.

As most of the members, before attending the meeting, had attended the "Bourse," where many opportunities are offered for the purchase of rarities or desirable stamps, a lively exhibition of the treasures thus secured took place. Mr. Bogert, for instance, showed quite a number of 1869 15c. without diamonds, bought as pronounced bargains. Mr. Albrecht, as usual, fond

of great rarities, secured a pair of 1 and 2x2p. Mauritius (certainly post-paid), very early impressions in magnificent condition, and also found a 15 cents 1869, center inverted. Mr. Clotz exhibited a 4c. Vaud, which all the members present acknowledged as the finest specimen they had ever seen.

After an hour thus spent in animated discussion, the members retired to partake of a splendid collation, provided by Mr. Bernichon. After the plates had been removed, Mr. Albrecht arose and in a neat speech thanked the Paris members for the reception accorded the members of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, and hoped that at a not far distant date the S. I. P. S. would have the pleasure of reciprocating to many of their French friends, when they visit the American shores. Mr. Albrecht's speech was received with hearty applause, in which all joined with great fervor.

Mr. Bernichon responded and proposed the health and prosperity of the S. I. P. S., which was received with great spirit, but as the time of departure for London was pressing, the meeting adjourned sine die.

HENRY CLOTZ,
Secretary.

PITTSBURG BRANCH NO. 5, A. P. A.

Meets the second Thursday of each month at No. 25 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., E. Doeblin, Alleghany, Pa., President. A. E. Daum, No. 421 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa., Secretary & Treasurer; Geo. W. Rode, 53, Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., Exchange Superintendent.

The twenty-fourth monthly meeting held Thursday evening, July 12th, President E. Doeblin presiding.

Roll call and 18 members and three visitors present.

The annual election of officers took place and the following unanimously elected to serve the ensuing year.

President, E. DOEBLIN.
Sec'y. & Treas., A. E. DAUM.
Resident Vice President, E. DOEBLIN.

On recommendation of Exchange Supt., Geo. W. Rode, election of Supt. postponed for one month, and a committee of three appointed to draught suitable rules governing that department, which has grown to such an extent that the business cannot conveniently be handled by one person.

Mr. I. Stauffer elected as Branch delegate to the Convention and Mr. C. P. Krauth as alternate.

After disposing of routine business and the inspection of various stamps on exhibition, meeting adjourned.

A. E. DAUM, Sec'y.

ST. LOUIS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

BRANCH OF A. P. A.

The ninth annual meeting of the St. Louis Philatelic Society was held at the residence of the vice-President, C. H. Mekeel, the evening of July 18th. President Tiffany usually entertains the Society at his residence at the annual meeting; this year having gone East earlier than usual, the duty fell upon the vice-President,

who discharged it to the satisfaction of all present. The annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were listened to, and the Society's finances were found to be in good condition.

The attendance at the meetings during the past year was not as large as was thought they should be, and the proposition was made that in the future the Society hold four regular meetings annually, at each of which there should be some special attractions and supper, the idea being to have fewer meetings and larger attendance when held.

The annual election resulted as follows: John K. Tiffany, President, C. H. Mekeel, vice-President, N. W. Chandler, Treasurer, W. F. Muenninghaus, Secretary, and W. A. Sisson and Dr. Wm. N. Beggs additional members of the Executive Committee. Mr. I. A. Mekeel was elected delegate of this Society to the Convention of the American Philatelic Association, and the general affairs of the Association were fully discussed.

The following ticket was indorsed: John K. Tiffany, President; Alvah Davison, vice-President; W. C. Stone, Secretary; N. W. Chandler, Treasurer; E. Doeblin, International Secretary; and G. D. Mekeel, Superintendent of the Sales, Purchasing and Exchange Department.

No other recommendations were made to appoint officers, as the members of the Society were of the opinion that the Literary Board should be abolished, and the editing of the Official Circular and annual number of the *American Philatelist* left entirely with the Secretary under the direction of the Official Board. The Society was also of the opinion that the trustees were now unnecessary in the present organization, and that the duty that fell to them should properly be discharged by the Official Board.

W. F. MUENNINGHAUS, Sec'y.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 11, 1894.

William C. Stone, Esq., 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.:

DEAR SIR: Owing to my absence on an extended trip, I failed to send you any report of the proceedings of the Trustees for month of June. As a matter of fact there is nothing to report, as the Board is not yet in possession of the necessary records for attempting to settle up any unfinished business, and the new business brought before it has been of little importance, consisting principally of objections raised against candidates for membership, most of which, after investigation, have proved to be untenable.

Yours truly,

C. P. KRAUTH,
Secretary Board of Trustees, A. P. A.

PITTSBURG, PENN., Aug. 2, 1894.

C. W. Stone, Esq., 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.:

DEAR SIR: I beg to report that at the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the A. P. A., held in Pittsburg, July 23, it was our painful duty to ex-

pel from membership in the Association Mr. Paul Diesch, of Allegheny, for failure to account for stamps lost by him from circuit books Nos. 297 and 298, after having made repeated promises to settle for the same and failing to keep his word. Mr. Diesch has been advised of his expulsion and a demand made upon him to surrender the share of stock which he holds.

At a meeting of the Board, held August 1st, a general review of the business of the year was taken, and the annual report for the convention was blocked out. The Board is not yet in receipt of the records of former Boards, and is therefore still unable to bring to a satisfactory conclusion many of the claims against the Association which have been under discussion for some time past.

All of the members of the Board hope to be able to attend the convention at Niagara Falls, and urge upon every member of the Association to take advantage of this great opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of his fellow-collectors and of contributing to the success of the Association and the convention.

Yours truly,

C. P. KRAUTH,
Secretary.

NOMINATIONS.

The nominations (omitting the names of those who have declined to serve,) still remain as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT—J. K. Tiffany, of Missouri.

VICE-PRESIDENT—Alvah Davison, of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT—W. H. Bruce, of Connecticut

SECRETARY—William C. Stone, of Massachusetts.

TREASURER—N. W. Chandler, of Illinois.

INT. SEC'Y—E. Doebelin, of Pennsylvania.

TRUSTEES—George W. Rode, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. P. Krauth, Pittsburg, Penn.; Ignaz Stauffer, Mansfield Valley, Penn.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK CITY, July, 5 1894

To the Editor:

There is in the Treasury of the A. P. A. a fund called the Stock fund of over \$700 00 that is being added to every day and from which the Association can not spend a dollar as I understand it. When a member joins the Association he pays \$1.00 for a piece of paper called a certificate of Stock, but which is not stock, but a certificate of membership and this he does not buy, but simply borrows: paying \$1.00 for the use of it while he belongs to the Association and when he decides to leave he has to give up his so called certificate of Stock but his dollar is not returned. I

hereby give notice that at the coming convention a motion will be made to change the constitution and By Laws so that a portion of the so called Stock Fund can be used for other purposes, (the only purpose it has now is to let it lie still and accumulate.)

At the convention several years ago it was resolved that we hold at the Worlds Fair an exhibition of stamps and a committee was appointed to carry out the desire of the Association. The exhibition has been held. The committee did their best. The results you know. To raise the money to buy the cases and carry out its work, a popular subscription was started and as we had to have a certain amount of money, a number of liberal philatelists subscribed to what we called a guarantee fund, in amounts from \$100 to \$250 each, in addition to this amount each subscribed \$25 00 to the general fund. The idea was that if the subscriptions did not come in fast enough we would call upon the men who were on the guarantee fund for a certain percentage of the amount they subscribed for, or if there was a deficit they would make it up. The result was that they were called on for about 80% of the amount they subscribed or about \$800, which amount they are out and there are at least \$200 more to pay, on account of having the cases returned, storage, insurance, etc. Here the Association as an Association has not contributed one cent, it has had all the credit, all the honor and it is time it paid its share and I believe that it ought to hand over to the Treasury of the Committee to reimburse in part the subscribers to the guarantee fund at least \$500.00 and this is the reason I give notice (according to our By-laws) of the proposed change that I hope will be made in the constitution and by laws so that out of this miscalled Stock fund we can subscribe \$500.00 to partially reimburse those who so gallantly came to the aid of the Association in this exhibition. It is hardly justice to ask eight or nine to pay out a \$1,000 for the benefit of the Association and then when we have money in the Treasury that is doing us no good we should refuse to do what we can to back them up. I know this will be fought to the end by a few who control the Association, but I believe the members at large are in favor of sticking up and doing what is right by those who so faithfully stood up for the Association in the hardest of all trials, i.e. putting up money. There was no reward, no glory for them, you do not know who they were even, but I do and they are the best friends the Association has and should be treated rightly. I hope the members of the Association will instruct their proxy holders to vote for this. I would be pleased to receive any letters that my fellow collectors would like to write endorsing this proposed action.

Very Respectfully,

ALBERT R. ROGERS.

86 Potter Building N. Y. City.

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*Br. Bechuanaland, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6d.....	6	.80
*Br. Central Africa, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8p, 1sh.....	6	1.25
*Br. East Africa, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 4 1/2, 5a, 1r.....	9	2.00
*Br. East Africa, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, annas.....	5	.45
Br. Gambia, 1889 provisionals, 2c to 4c.....	5	.90
Br. Gambia, 1890, 1c on \$1, \$2 and \$3.....	3	.40
Br. Honduras, 1888, 2, 3, 10c....	3	.35
Br. Honduras, 1890, 6c provision- linal, (2 varieties).....	2	.40
*Br. Honduras, 1891, 2c to 24c....	5	.80
Br. North Borneo, 1886, 25, 50, \$1, \$2.....	4	2.25
Br. North Borneo, 1889, \$5, \$10....	2	9.50
*Br. North Borneo, 1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6c.....	5	.30
*Br. North Borneo, 1894, 1c to 24c	9	1.25
*Br. South Africa, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8p, 1sh.....	8	1.90
*Falkland Islands, 1878-92, 1/2, 1, 2 1/2, 4, 6p, 1sh.....	6	1.25
*Gold Coast, 1884-91, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 6p, 1sh.....	8	1.00
*Holloland, 1867-76, assorted....	12	.25
India, assorted.....	12	.28
Jamaica, official, 1/2, 1, 2p.....	3	.10
*Labuan, 1892, 2c to 40c.....	8	1.25
*Labuan, 1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6c....	5	.30
*Labuan, 1894, 1c to 24c, com- plete.....	9	1.25
Natal, 1/2p to 6p.....	7	.25
*New Brunswick, 1860-3, 2, 5, 17c	3	.40
New So. Wales, 1889, "O. S.", 1, 2, 4, 6p, 1sh.....	5	.12
New South Wales, Postage Due, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8p, 5, 10, 20sh....	10	4.50
New Zealand, 1873-82, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 6p, 1sh.....	6	.10
New Zealand, Insurance Dept, 1/2, 1, 2p.....	3	.15
*North Borneo, 1886, 3c on 4c, 5c on 8c.....	2	2.50
*North Borneo, (State of) 1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6c.....	5	.30
*North Borneo, (State of) 1894, 1c to 24c, complete.....	9	1.25
*Oil Rivers, 1892, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 5p, 1sh.....	6	2.50
*Prince Edw. Island, 2, 3, 4, p, 1, 2, 4, 6, 12c.....	8	.60
*Seychelles, 1890, 2, 4, 8, 10, 13, 16, 48, 96c.....	8	2.00
*Sierra Leone, 1884-92, 1/2, 1, 1 1/2, 2 1/2, 3, 4p.....	6	.65
*Sierra Leone, same as above with 1sh.....	7	1.00
*Sierra Leone, same as last with 6 pence 1872.....	8	1.25
So. Africa Republic, 1/2p to 6p....	7	.20
So. Africa Republic, 3, 4, 6p, 1sh	4	.15
So. Africa Republic, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6p, 1sh; 2sh 6p, 5sh.....	9	.80
Victoria, assorted.....	12	.10
Br. Colonials, assorted.....	80	1.00

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Our special offer of 10 per cent cash discount on sales of \$5.00 or over, is still good and will continue to be until Oct. 1st; we have found that collectors are quick to take advantage of our inducement to buy during the summer.

Naturally our sales have greatly increased as a result of the 10 per cent discount and we hope that those who have not yet made use of it, will do so before it is too late.

Make up an order of \$5.00 or over from our advertisements in this number and send it in.

Prompt attention given to all correspondence.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co.

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J. S. J. Levick.

Vol XII

SEPTEMBER, 1894

No. 117

THE
PHILATELIC
 JOURNAL
 OF
AMERICA

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
 IN THE INTEREST OF
 STAMP COLLECTING

EDITED BY
CHAS. HAVLAND MEKEEL



PUBLISHED BY
CHAS. HAVLAND MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.



ST. LOUIS, MO.
 U.S.A.



The Philatelic Journal of America.

MONTHLY.

The Oldest Magazine Devoted to STAMPS and STAMP COLLECTING in America.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1885.

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VOL. VI.	VOL. VII.	VOL. VIII.	VOL. IX.	
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69, 71, 72.	81, 84.	98.	103.

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VOL. IV.	VOL. V.	VOL. VI.
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VOL. VII.	VOL. VIII.	
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VOL. VIII.	VOL. IX.	
90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96.	99, 100, 101, 102.	
VOL. X.		
104, 105, 106, 107, 108.		

ALL PREVIOUS QUOTATIONS ARE HEREBY CANCELED.

The publishers will not buy or exchange any numbers except Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 4.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,

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Volume IX, 6 numbers, complete, 1893..	2 00
Volume X, 6 numbers, complete, 1893..	1 00
Volume XI, 6 numbers, complete, 1894..	1 00

\$26.50

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Volume II (52 numbers), complete.....	2 50
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* NOTE. Copies of numbers 1 and 4, referred to above, can be bought second-hand occasionally, and we will try to secure copies to complete files when so requested.

J. H. ...

OCT 4 1894

THE
PHILATELIC JOURNAL
OF AMERICA.

VOLUME XII, NO. 3. SEPTEMBER, 1894. WHOLE NO. 117.

SCARCE and rare stamps were never better property than they are to-day. Prices have advanced rapidly of late years and many have supposed that the top had been reached, but this is not the case.

The scarce varieties of early issues of the European countries have always been priced too low in comparison with the more recent issues of many other countries. There are scores of stamps priced under \$1.00 which are continually being reported "out of stock" that are ten times scarcer than other stamps bearing the same, even higher, catalogue prices.

The next year will see marked advance in the price of many stamps. A conference between some of the dealers of America, England and Germany will show itself in a uniformity of prices such as never have existed before.

Really scarce and rare stamps are bound to advance. The demand is greater than ever before and the supply is limited, so that the laws that govern the prices of all commodities prevail here as well.

He is a wise collector who fills his vacant spaces while he can.



THE trade will be brisk this Fall and Winter. The revival of business after the worst continued depression this country has ever had, is being felt. A good early trade is setting in which is always a good indication for Fall. The cash mail stamp business of our publishers in the current month shows an increase of 80% over the business of the same month last year.



THE American Philatelic Association has proven itself to be on a thoroughly substantial foundation, and its future is no longer a matter of doubt.

Every American stamp collector should become a member and by doing so he will benefit no one more than himself. It is a privilege to belong to such an organization and they who neglect the opportunity are losing many advantages, that they might have at the nominal cost of \$1.00 per year. Investigate the matter.



SINCE the passage of the Tariff Bill foreign consignments of stamps received through the more important ports are delivered without any regard to duty, etc., and as soon as the new law has been in effect long enough to be thoroughly understood and the recent regulations in working order, no further trouble will be experienced by those having dealings with correspondents located in foreign countries.

The unjust duty that has prevailed in connection with postage stamps has done much to hinder foreign trade and naturally dealers as well as many collectors are rejoicing in the fact that this obstacle is being removed and that consignments will be allowed to pass back and forth without interference.



CONSIDERABLE interest has been aroused in connection with the Bicycle Stamp issued during the strike of the A. R. U. a few months ago. The conditions under which it was brought into use was somewhat novel and caused no little comment not only from the philatelic but public press.



Though the stamp and many points in connection thereto is of passing interest there is too much under-handed work to permit of the variety holding a place with the authentic and full fledged locals brought into requisition purely from necessity and not as a mere speculation or advertising scheme.

A long story is attached to this stamp, it seems that the headquarters of the route was at the salesroom of a dealer in bicycles and the engraver of the plate knew more or less about stamps and considerably *more* about how to sell them.

After printing a fair supply from the original die, it was announced that the die had been defaced, this is something that cannot however be proven and it is alleged that the engraver made a counterfeit die which he *did* deface, keeping the other on hand for future use if the demand for originals required it.

Collectors of locals will doubtless have a specimen of this stamp in their collections classed as a "freak" but few will regard it as anything of truly philatelic value.

WE have devoted considerable space of this number to the convention report of the American Philatelic Association, but we do so for the benefit of the large number of members who subscribe to our paper but were not privileged to be in attendance personally.

The Association is at present harmony itself and this is saying more for it than ever before and now that it is in good working order more time will be devoted to increasing its usefulness to collecting members.

Those patronizing the Exchange and Purchasing Department know best the advantages to be gained therefrom and the number participating is increasing rapidly.

Doubtless new features will in time be introduced that will further benefit members and the time is near at hand when the Association may report a larger membership by half than at present notwithstanding the fact that it is nearly double what it was a year ago.



SOME of our subscribers are negligent in renewing their subscriptions at the time notice of expiration is sent but a few months after such notification is made, frequently request us to send them the numbers they have missed and express willingness to pay up. This is unreasonable and we must urge our patrons to be prompt in renewing their subscriptions as soon as notice is given, as it saves much inconvenience.



IN speaking of the subscription list, those who have received THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA since its inception and preserving the papers, may consider they have made a good profit. Only last week a philatelist who was anxious to complete his file remitted a Money Order for \$30.00, even this amount did not cover the cost of Nos. 1 and 4 of the first volume, though \$5.00 of it was for missing issues of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*.

To take your pencil in hand it requires but a moment to figure the rate of interest the pioneer subscribers have been making in the amount invested in the P. J. of A.

Those who lack back numbers should not delay in supplying vacancies. We are totally unable to furnish two certain numbers of the first volume and it will not be long before we shall be obliged to report our inability to furnish other numbers as our stock of many issues is being reduced rapidly.

We call our readers attention to this for their own benefit and it is simply a pointer to the effect that files to this paper should be completed at once if you ever hope to possess the back numbers. A glance at the second page of cover in this issue will be the means of giving a correct idea of the present prices of all volumes to date and we now make the announcement that prices are to be increased soon and without further notice.

THE forgeries mentioned below should have been classified under our regular heading of Notes and Clippings, but in the current number we were obliged to omit this department as well as other features that will be resumed in subsequent issues.

Our chronicle, as stated elsewhere, is incomplete this month, but we hope to bring it up to date next issue.

The Philatelic Protection Association of London reports the following new forgeries.

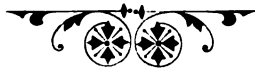
TURKEY.—Gibbons' type 3134. Issue 1884-1887, 25 piastres, black and grey, and 25 piastres, carmine and yellow. Very dangerous forgeries. These are also reported to the Association by MR. W. STOTZER, Berlin.

UNITED STATES.—Issue 1869, 15 cents and 24 cents., with reversed centres. Very dangerous forgeries of both these values have been seen by the Association, emanating from Paris. They are both made up most cleverly from genuine specimens. The central design being peeled off without injuring the back of the stamp in any way, then reversed and replaced under high pressure. Collectors and Dealers are advised to closely examine any specimens that may be offered.

VICTORIA.—Gibbons' type 3389 and 3390. Issue 1874-9, 1d. green on *yellow*; 1d. green on *grey*; 2d. lilac on *green*; 2d. lilac on *buff*. A number of the ordinary varieties on white paper, changed to the tints enumerated above, have lately been placed on the market. The paper has a stained and blotched appearance, the coloring matter not having been evenly distributed, whilst the postmarks are of a later date than the originals.

The Committee of Experts of the Philatelic Protection Association will be happy to examine and report upon any specimens of the above-mentioned stamps, on condition that such stamps are sent to the Secretary, accompanied with sufficient postage for reply.

FREDK. R GINN,
Hon. Secretary.



CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES.

We are anxious to receive new issues and varieties as they appear, and especially desire each of our foreign subscribers and correspondents to send us information from their locality, that we may mention them as *early* as possible under this heading. Copies of official decrees and circulars in reference to postal changes are particularly desired.

Please address all communications of this character to the Editor of the *PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA*, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

The numerals in parenthesis following the names of the countries refer to the page of the *JOURNAL* containing the previous notice.

NOTICE.—We do not pretend to have a complete chronicle this month. We have simply noted the more important matters that have been brought to our attention, principally by our own correspondents. Have not had time to look over our exchanges. Will have the chronicle brought up to date in the October number.

We shall hereafter chronicle adhesives, envelopes and wrappers together, instead of separating them as heretofore.

ABYSSINIA, (XI., 49.)—A series of stamps for this country have been prepared in Paris, and we believe are also being supplied from that city. There are seven stamps in the series; the four lower values being like our first illustration, which is a portrait in profile of the King Menilek II. The three higher



values of the second type, represent the arms of the Kingdom and seem to be very similar to the Persian. The inscriptions are in Amharick characters. The currency is "guerches." One guerche equals one taler, which is about 80 cents in United States currency. The stamps are printed on white paper and are perforated.

- ¼ guerche, green.
- ½ " rose.
- 1 " blue.
- 2 guerches, brown.
- 4 " lilac-brown.
- 8 " violet.
- 16 " black.

AFGHANISTAN, (XI., 222.)—Two new varieties of the annexed type have been lately issued. They are lithographed in black on colored tissue paper.

- 1 abasi, black on yellow paper.
- 1 " black on lilac-rose paper.



Le Timbre-Poste illustrates a new stamp of different appearance, differing from the other, the characters are in black



on white ground, instead of being white on black ground. Three varieties are catalogued, only differing in the inscriptions. They are printed in black on thin colored paper, unperforated.

- 2 abasi, black on green.
- 1 rupe, "

Registered Letter Stamp.

- 2 abasi, black on green.

CHINA. We have heretofore chronicled the stamps from the different Chinese ports under their own name. We shall hereafter concentrate issue from China under this general head.

Chefoo.—(XI., 222.) The Postmistress of the local postoffice at Chefoo, has announced that 50,700 newspaper wrappers of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent have been ordered from Messrs. Shleicher and Schnell, Duren, Germany. We presume that the color will be the same as for the adhesives.



Wrapper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cent, green on manilla.



Chinkiang.—(XII, 45.)

With regard to the series of stamps that we have already chronicled, and which were issued on the 6th of August, Mr. Benjamin of Shanghai, sends us the following extract from a letter he has received in reply to one he wrote to the Municipal Council:

"May I beg you to point out to your clients that our service is a legitimate need, and the denominations have been carefully selected with a view to postal requirements, limited as it is to 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, differing materially from others whose sets are unnecessarily high."

Kewkiang. (XII, 46.)

As the Municipal Council have issued stamps in this place and announced that they would limit the number of each denomination of stamps first issued to one hundred thousand, they are obliged to use a new design for each value as the old ones run out. As a result, we have received a new 1 cent stamp. The words "Local Post" are left off. The only lettering being 1 cent and the name of the city. The design represents a mountainous island or promontory surrounded by water with a pagoda on top. It is printed in black on white wove paper. We shall illustrate it next month.



1 cent, black on white.

Wuhu.—Regarding this new candidate for philatelic favor, we give the following extract from a letter from Mr. Benjamin, of Shanghai, dated July 21:

"A person, Arthur Knight Gregson by name, has advertised that he has 'established' himself as 'Local Postmaster' at Wuhu, and doubtless he will promptly execute all orders for stamps. There are to be ten kinds and the set to cost a Mexican dollar. The stamps are not ready yet. When they will be, of course, I shall not be sending you a supply (except perhaps a sample set for your inspection and for chronicling purposes) as the stamps are a private issue, and the revenue derived from their sale will doubtless go to Mr. Gregson's pocket.

"Wuhu, as you are doubtless aware, is one of the treaty ports in China, about two days from Shanghai by steam. There are a few Europeans there and there is no Municipal Council there. There is a daily mail service carried on by the Chinese Customs."

Under date of August 22nd, Mr. Benjamin wrote us again saying he had written Mr. Gregson asking for information about his postoffice and inclosed an extract from his reply, in order that collectors may judge themselves of their character. The extract is as follows:

"The Wuhu stamp shall be ready for issue on or about the 20th of this month (August). The stamps are gummed and perforated. The designs are purely local: 1. The Wuhu Pagoda. 2. A field with rice growing. 3. Hills with pheasants feeding. 4. Wild fowl on the lake. 5. The Chinese character 'Fu.' These denominations are $\frac{1}{2}$ cent (two colors), 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20 and 40 cents (just like the Kinkiangs). Thus it will be seen that with ten stamps there will only be five designs.

"As regards the income derived from the sale of stamps, this will in the first instance go towards the up-keep of the postoffice, which includes all stationery, mailbags, wages of postmen, coolies, boat hire, etc., after which, whatever balance remains (?) I will take as a fee for my time and trouble.

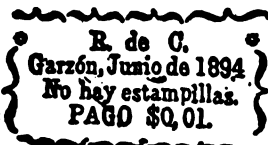
"For your information I may tell you that we have no Municipal Council at Wuhu, or get public funds which could be used for running a postoffice. I, therefore, at the request of many of our

residents, undertook the whole responsibility myself, and at a meeting held here on the 23rd of June I was duly endorsed as Postmaster.

"I should like it to be quite clearly understood by all the philatelic societies that I did not start this postoffice with a view to making money, but rather as a benefit to all foreigners concerned. We had no system of sending letters to Shanghai, except through the Imperial Chinese (Customs) Post Office, and the charge being so high (3 candarins = 5 cents, against the 1-cent rate charged by the new postoffice) many could not afford to pay for it, especially missionaries. The support my postoffice is now receiving, fully confirms this. You, of course, are at liberty to pass on whatever you may think fit from my letter to the philatelic press in London and New York."

COLOMBIA.

(XII, 45.)—*Garson.* (XII, 45.) We annex an illustration of the Provisional mentioned last month. We attach very little importance to these things.



FRANCE. (XI, 183.) *For Post Office in China.* France maintains a postoffice in Shanghai, as the United States and several other countries. The French Postal Agent, recently in writing to his government for further supply of stamps, suggested that instead of sending the ordinary French stamps, that the word "Shanghai" should be printed on them. The reason for this being that the rate of exchange is affected by the value of silver and Fr. 3.60 was sold for the Mexican dollar. Many people took advantage of this fact in buying quantities of the French stamps, with which they made remittances, thus gaining an advantage in the purchase of the stamps at this price, as the actual value of the Mexican dollar was less. To prevent this speculation and consequent loss to the French government, the suggestion was made for the surcharge; as the stamps by this surcharge would not be available as cash, as the regular French stamps

were in other parts of the world. It seems that the suggestion was favorably acted upon and the supply of stamps that were forthcoming, were issued on August 1st, bore the surcharge "Chine". The values we have received are in accordance with the following list:

- 5 centimes, green on greenish, *red.*
- 10 " black on lavender, "
- 15 " blue on white quadrille, *red.*
- 20 " red on green, *black.*
- 25 " black on rose, *red.*
- 30 " brown on brownish, *black.*
- 40 " red on straw, "
- 50 " rose on rose, "
- 75 " black on yellow, *red.*
- 1 franc, bronze green on straw, *black.*
- 5 francs, lilac on lavender, "

GREECE. (XI, 145.)

The annexed illustration represents a new envelope recently issued. They are printed in color on bluish paper. Size 145 x 112 mm.



Envelope.

20 lepta, carmine.

NYASSALAND. A Portuguese corporation, known as the Nyassa Company, has acquired a tract of land in East Africa and has issued a series of three stamps of the annexed type. Those we have seen are lithographed in color on white paper and are perforated. We have seen them mentioned elsewhere as being unperforated, we not know if there are two series.



- 10 reis, rose
- 20 " purple.
- 50 " green.

SEYCHELLES, (XI., 226.)—Our correspondent in this place informs us that the demand for the recent provisional stamps has been so great that a new supply has been provided of the 3c. on 4c., 12c. on 16c., 15c. on 16c. and 45c. on 48c. There is still a quantity of the 90c. on 96c. on hand.

SIAM. (XI., 226.)—The postoffice having run out of stamps of the denominations of 1 and 2 atts, and having an excess of 64 atts on hand, they have surcharged same in two lines. The upper

one reading "1 atts" or "2 atts," as the case may be, and the lower line in Siamese characters. We have received them in sheets of 120 stamps, and have looked over the surcharges for errors and differences, with the following results: The 1 atts all seem to be alike, but in the 2's the printer did not have as good an assortment of type, and had to bring into use a variety of numerals. There are no less than five distinct varieties and there may be differences in some of these. The figure 2 corresponds to the letters of the surcharge, which are Pica. Besides these they have used Long Primer and Brevier numerals in the Roman type and Pica italics, as well as a large block figure, somewhat larger than the Pica.

1 atts on 64 atts, lilac and bistre, *black*.
2 " " " " " " " "

Minor varieties of surcharge in the latter stamp.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—(X, 159.) *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* first illustrated the new 6 pence stamp of this Republic, which we understand is the forerunner for



a complete series of the same type. One of our correspondents has called our attention to a curious error which exists in this stamp, in which the artist has made two shafts to the wagon as illustrated in the arms on the stamp. This should properly be represented with a pole, and therefore a slight alteration is apt to be made in the 6 pence value and others will probably be issued with the correct arms. The paper on which the stamps are printed is laid, although the lines are rather indistinct and it might be casually taken to be wove. The stamps are perforated.

6 pence, blue.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—(XI, 185.) *Johore*. (XI, 224.) New stamps of the current type for postal and revenue use, of the denominations 1 and 3 cent have been issued. The colors, however, we are unable to announce. Contrary to the rule prevailing in most of these oriental postoffices, the government has issued instructions that the stamps

should not be sold in quantities to dealers, and shall only be sold for the purposes for which they are intended.

UNITED STATES.—(XII., 47.) It is not a common thing for us to be able to chronicle an error in the stamps of our own country. But Mr. Anton Amann, of Dayton, Ohio, has recently made a valuable find in this direction. Mr. Amann, who is an enthusiastic philatelist, recently observed a 5 cent stamp of the issue of 1890 that was printed in the color of the 4 cent of the same issue. The stamp was on a mail package that had come from Carthagena, Ohio. He immediately wrote to the postmaster and secured the few that he had left. The postmaster had had the stamps on hand for some time and believes that he secured them from Washington about four years ago. Mr. Amann lost no time in submitting the specimens to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, and an inquiry as to its character, and received the following reply, under date of September 4th:

"The three 5-cent postage stamps of the 1890 series, printed in the color of the 4-cent stamps, submitted with your letter of the 28th ult., are herewith returned. Although of the wrong color, these stamps are good for postage. I cannot account for the mistake in thus printing them.

"Yours, very respectfully,

"KERR CRAIGE,

"Third Asst. Postmaster-General."

Thus we see the highest authority in the Stamp Department of the postoffice acknowledging these to be a *bona fide* error, and they have probably been used for postage at the little office in Ohio for the past four years, and not until the present time brought to the attention of philatelists. In this connection, we will also say that the 5-cent Columbian envelope, in the official size, exists with the stamp printed of the color of the 10-cent. This is not so strange, as the original colors were different shades of brown, and each of them exists in a variety of shades.

Postage Stamp.

5 cents, chocolate (color, 4 cents), error.

Envelope.

5 cents, slatebrown (color 10 cents), error.

THE CONVENTION.

Report of the Ninth Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association held at Niagara Falls, August 21st to 23d, 1894.

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The ninth annual convention of the American Philatelic Association was an unequivocal success. We are prone to say more in this strain in an endeavor to emphasize the fact but we restrain through a fear of lessening the effect of the assertion just recorded. The spirit of philatelic fraternity pervaded the atmosphere of each of the four sessions of the convention which was held, as is known, August 21st and 22d in the parlors of the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, N. Y., while the business that came before the convention was transacted with business-like dispatch. From a social point of view this convention was notable and it is doubted if at any previous convention so many intimacies were formed and friendships sealed as at the convention of '94.

Including all who were present at the different sessions, there were thirty-eight persons who attended the deliberations of the body. Of the directors the following were present: President Tiffany, Vice President Deats, Secretary Davison, Treasurer Chandler, International Secretary Doebelin and Trustees Rode and Krauth. A list of the Chairmen of the committees appointed by President Tiffany, follows:

Credentials—C. H. Mekeel.
Standing Rules—L. M. Lang.
Finance—V. Gurdji.
Library—H. E. Deats.
By-Laws—N. W. Chandler.
Official Journal—C. W. Kissinger.
Branch Societies—G. W. Rode.
Exchange & Purchasing Departments—P. M. Wolsieffer.

Reports were received from the Secretary, Treasurer, International Secre-

tary, Chairman Board of Trustees, Chairman of the Literary Board, Superintendent Purchasing, Sales and Exchange Departments, Superintendent of Literary Exchange, Librarian, Resident Vice-President of Allegheny Co., Collecting Agent. The reading of each report was greeted with applause and the International Secretary, Sup't Purchasing, Sales and Exchange Departments and Collecting Agent were most heartily applauded for either the sentiment of loyalty, humor or sound suggestions contained in their several reports. The annual address of President Tiffany was *Pabulum* that was devoured eagerly by the audience and the applause that marked the conclusion of the address was genuine indeed.

This, the first session of the Convention, lasted from 10:15 A. M., to 11:30 A. M., Tuesday, August 21st.

* * * *

The second session convened at 3:10 P. M. of the same day and continued until 5:00 P. M. Interesting statistics were furnished by Sec'y Davison. He said that the present numerical strength of the Association is 770; there were 307 new members' names enrolled during the last fiscal year, while 12 resignations were accepted, and 16 members were dropped. The Grim Reaper claimed 3 members and 1 was dishonored by expulsion.

The Committee on Credentials reported that of 195 proxies tendered, 184 had been passed upon favorably. Messrs. G. D. Mekeel, C. P. Krauth and W. C. Stone were in possession of 50, 32 and 44 proxies, respectively and they

were the principal holders of proxies. The following were elected as Directors: Messrs. Tiffany with 285 votes, Davison with 290, Stone, 280, Chandler, 280 and Doebelin with 280. Messrs. Krauth, Rode and Stauffer were elected Trustees, the vote standing 291 for them; scattering 3.

For the appointive offices the following were recommended by the greatest number of votes: For Superintendent of Sales, Exchange and Purchase, G. D. Mekeel, 163; Librarian, H. E. Deats, 103; Superintendent Literary Exchange, G. H. Campbell, 50; Counterfeit Detector, E. A. Holton, 50, and Collecting Agent, Mr. Wainwright, 47.

A resolution couched in well selected sentences was presented by the Pomeroy Philatelic Club of Toledo, in which attention was directed to the fact that many other societies exploited the initials A. P. A. and this society petitioned that the letters be so altered or rearranged as to preclude any possibility of our Association being confounded with other organizations known by the initials, A. P. A. The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws to whom the resolution was referred, reported that they questioned the wisdom of any change in the Association's name or initials but they should insist upon the title, American Philatelic Association, being always written in full.

C. A. Coolidge in a communication protested against the so-called gum that innocently reposed on the flaps of the Columbian series of envelopes. According to Mr. Coolidge, the result of labial contact with the aforesaid gum was a taste in one's mouth suggestive of glue factories, the Chicago River, etc. A formidable appearing document, the report of the Committee in charge of the Columbian Exhibit, was read, discussed at some length and ordered printed. In this connection it should be stated that the suggestion made in the recent official circular by A. R. Rogers, that a portion of the stock fund be utilized to liquidate the indebtedness incurred by the Exhibition Committee was not approved by the committee in whose hands this matter was placed.

When nominations for the location of the next Convention were declared in order, the cities of Denver, St. Louis, Ashbury Park, Detroit and Clayton, N. Y., were named, and after the balloting was over it was found that Clayton, N. Y., the ideal summer resort, had easily out-distanced its competitors, having received 172 out of 203 votes cast. The thirteenth of August, 1895, was selected as the date of the next Convention.

* * * *

An evening session was held Tuesday night, lasting from 8.25 p. m. to 10:20 p. m. The Association in appreciation of the noble work the medium is performing in the suppression of irregular philatelic practices, subscribed \$10.00 to the *Vertraulichs Korrespondens Blatt*. In his report the International Secretary mentioned the advisability of contributing a sum to this paper.

It was ordered, that a list of the lots contained in our library be printed. Fifty copies of "Our Catalogue" were distributed among those present, they having been generously donated by Mr. R. F. Albrecht. A vote of thanks was given Mr. Albrecht for his generosity, and regret was expressed that he was not present.

A recommendation in the report of the Committee on Sales, Exchange and Purchasing Departments was the subject of lively discussion; it was that the society's bond be given for \$1,000 and the amount be placed in the possession of the Purchasing Department's Superintendent, so as to afford him a working capital with which to conduct his department. Though the suggestion was not acted upon affirmatively, the members were shown how really an important department is that under the present Purchasing Agent's management.

The Trustees were instructed to mail a circular to each member stating that no unadjusted claims were now pending and that if at the expiration of 90 days, claims held by any members were not presented, they would be regarded as outlawed.

An Entertainment Committee that had been appointed previously, reported that a banquet would be held at the Ho-

tel Kaltenbach, Wednesday evening at 9:00 P. M.; each member participating to pay \$1.00, while the number of dinners must exceed twenty. The banquet which duly took place had all the elements of success and was attended by about thirty members and guests.

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The fourth and last session of the Convention was called to order Wednesday morning at 11:15 P. M. A committee that had been appointed for the purpose, reported that a photographic group of the members would be arranged in Prospect Park at 4:30 P. M., the members each to pay \$1.50 for the privilege of being pictured and of receiving a photograph. The Association will outlay \$10.00 with which to purchase the first photograph made.

The Board of Directors were instructed to allow the Secretary and Treasurer all amounts necessary in properly conducting the duties of their respective offices. An important departure was enacted; hereafter, \$1.00 for a stock certificate and dues to the end of the fiscal year must accompany all applications for membership. This method will avoid much unnecessary work on the part of the Secretary and Treasurer.

The Superintendent of Sales, Exchange and Purchasing Departments is empowered to adopt any regulations or restrictions that were, in his opinion, judicious. No deposit less than \$10.00 will be received by the Purchasing Department.

A committee of three was appointed to prepare memorials on the deaths of the three members whose names were added to the Association's mortuary record during the past fiscal year. The year book, *The American Philatelist* is to be published within ninety days after the date of the Convention.

The number of a member is not the one that appears on an individual's stock certificate but that one which is given him by the Secretary in the official circular.

The Pomeroy Philatelic Club of Toledo, Ohio, was accredited with being Branch Nine. The pronunciation of

"philately" and its companion words has been to a great extent a go-as-you-please matter. President Tiffany will appoint a committee to inquire into the correct pronunciation of these words. The suggestion that the American flag be pictured on one of the stamps of any new issue, met with the hearty support of the Convention. The ladies were thanked for attending the gathering and hereafter they will be invited officially.

The Board of Directors held a meeting and their election of officers resulted: President: John K. Tiffany; vice-president, Alvah Davison; secretary, W. C. Stone; treasurer, N. W. Chandler; international secretary, E. A. Doebelin; trustees, C. P. Krauth, Geo. W. Rode, Ignaz Stauffer. These appointments were made: Supt. Sales, Exchange and Purchasing Department, G. D. Mekeel; librarian, H. E. Deats; supt. literary exchange, G. W. Campbell; collecting agent, A. W. Wainright; N. Y. auction agent, Geo. W. Gregory; Chicago auction agent, P. M. Wolsieffer. No appointment to the office of counterfeit detector was made.

Adjournment was taken at 12:20 p. m., and one of the most satisfactory of any of the conventions ever held by our association was a thing of the past.

The following is a list of those who were present at different sessions of the convention:

J. K. Tiffany, W. C. Stone, E. A. Doebelin, C. W. Kissinger, L. M. Lang, L. W. Mott, L. G. Quackenbush, F. W. Burt, G. W. Rode, A. E. Fritz, N. E. Carter, C. H. Mekeel, P. M. Wolsieffer, C. E. Severn, C. P. Krauth, J. F. Beard, F. Michael, E. Y. Parker, G. D. Mekeel, N. W. Chandler, A. Davison, V. Gurdji, C. E. Green, N. Krassa, W. S. Weatherston, G. T. Loomis, T. Q. Pardee, H. F. Ketcheson, E. C. Biggar, W. H. Barnum, E. L. Kelland, R. L. Heustis, H. E. Deats, E. C. Atthen, A. L. Brecker, P. J. Kranz, H. Whittemore, O. E. Klapp.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Tiffany's address which was delivered at the first session of the Convention is quoted *verbatim* as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-members.

In these days when the outgoing nickel leaves a larger hole in so many pockets than the incoming dollar has been want to fill, we may rejoice I think that small as is the present attendance in comparison with our total membership, so many of us are privileged to meet together to-day again to exchange the salutations of good fellowship, and to celebrate anew the birthday of our Association. These opportunities for making all those who follow our pursuit personally acquainted with each other, of extending a kindly fellow feeling, of learning what manner of men are interested in the same thing as ourselves and of comparing opinions and acquisitions with them, are among the greatest of the benefits of our organization, and if we may not say are too often neglected are at least not sufficiently appreciated. When another passing year shall bring around again our annual convention and the hoped for revival of prosperity over our whole country shall have removed the cause that may have served to-day to excuse the absent, let each member of our band remember that he owes to himself and the Association the encouragement of his personal presence.

It would not detain you long to present for your consideration a brief summary of the events which make up the history of our Association for the the past year. No very marked occurrences have characterised it, no exciting contentions or acrimonious discussions have interrupted the even tenor of our way. Our affairs have been faithfully managed, I think you will admit, and we may rightfully rejoice in the large measure of prosperity that has fallen to the lot of the A. P. A. when in so many and in such various places all around us, the year has been a most eventful one with doubt and distrust pervading the financial world, with strikes and threatened panics unsettling industrial and commercial circles, with strifes and bitter contests raging in the political arena, with revelations of obliquity and depravity in high and low clouding the moral atmosphere, with more or less necessity of caution

and economy hovering near the fireside of so many once happy homes, till joyous anniversaries have been rare and annual meetings laden with solemnity.

None the less, however, many are the reasons which warrant our rejoicings for our Association to-day, are we exempt from carefully reviewing the history of the year. It is the duty which every anniversary imposes on us, for it is quite as unwise to plunge recklessly into the work of the future without consideration of the causes which have brought previous success or failure, as to indulge in too great self congratulation over seeming prosperity, or to be too much discouraged by the apparent disappointment of unrealized hopes.

The detailed reports of your various officers afford you the best means of judgment for yourselves as to what has been accomplished within the Association and what has been rightly and unwisely done. It would seem to accord with the spirit of our regulations that the report from the President should be confined to directing your attention to some of the conclusions they seem to warrant.

When we met at this spot two years ago and together drew our inspiration from the rushing of these great waters, and by tracing their various courses from their small beginnings to their final mingling with the broad expanse of ocean, marking how they came together from widely scattered places, feeble each but ever stronger as they commingled, ever changing their aspect, now bright and sparkling, now dark and sombre, now tumbling and boiling, now smooth and placid, here revealing their strength in plunging downward in the mighty current and swelling in the vortex of the whirlpool, we sought to learn the lesson that in Union there is strength.

But when together we had further considered how, except that it had prepared the channel, all this power had been for ages wasted, until intelligent direction had gathered up the little wheat grains, each so insignificant, tamed and bridled the waters to bear

the burden, and of the great accumulation made the wealth and sustenance of nations, we sought to learn the further lesson that to achieve success, power must be intelligently directed.

As I have sat of late, after two years absence, upon the shore where below their fall here at Niagara and their rush through the gorge, these waters glide along until they broaden into the wide spreading lake, and watched the peaceful flowing of the stream, so tranquil and yet so irresistible, it has seemed to me that the unspoken parallel which lingered on the lips two years ago and was divined by some among you, was much closer to the truth than I had thought and that the history of our society was not unlike, except in magnitude to that of these mighty waters, that as an association we had learned one part at least of the lesson we then tried to master, and that our subsequent career, though it has been more tranquil, has been more successful because the turmoil was ended for the time and that we were doing more although those more exciting scenes which had abounded in our past and those vehement discussions so fraught with danger had ceased to give us the semblance of great action. And when I have looked out upon the lake and seen the twinkling lights of ships that pass in the night, I have wondered what unknown advantages we have been bringing collectors who are reaping the results of our existence. And when by day I have marked the long line of barges that scarcely seemed to move onward with their cargoes I have fancied that perhaps too there was much more of real prosperity in our present business like methods than in the more turbulent times when the association was governed by sentimentality and passion and both it and its members were subjected to more conspicuous comment.

We can scarcely dwell too often on the thought that among the chief of the benefits of our association is the mere fact of its existence. Like the on-flowing stream it diffuses its beneficial influence upon all about it. To each of its own members its direct benefit may

be larger or smaller, but its indirect advantage to the stamp collecting community is beyond calculation. We regret that so many have listlessly sat by and not added their influence to ours, helped us by their counsel and added importance to our numbers, content that daily stamp collecting is increasing in public estimation and the number of its votaries, for you will learn from the reports of both secretary and treasurer, that notwithstanding the unpropitious time and general apathy, the association has grown and prospered in numbers during the past year, not quite so much perhaps as we had hoped of, not so conspicuously as we had desired, but we think with a surer and more valuable growth than at any previous time in our history. We have gathered in, if we judge correctly, not so many who courted notoriety, not so many who sought entirely personal gain, but more who are resolved to foster the association content to get from their membership those benefits which it offers, without expecting it to do for them what they should do for themselves, a present membership quite as large as at any previous period and far more devoted to the cause, a membership which would doubtless have been far larger had the times been more propitious. This should be to us all very encouraging for many of the objects we aspire to accomplish can only be attained by largely increased numbers. Some of these we cannot even undertake at present. Not a few of you could take the report of our expenditures and show us how largely our resources would be increased in proportion to the increase of outlay were our membership doubled or tripled. A certain sum is required to carry on any enterprise however small and this does not increase by any means pro rata with the extension of that enterprise. How much more then would be the effectiveness of a society which should have as many members as are now enrolled under three separate banners. I have hoped that the treasurer with his readiness at figures would have given you some calculations to illustrate this proposition showing

the pro rata of expenditure with our present number and with a doubled membership, and the surplus that would result for other objects. It behooves us to strive the more strenuously for this increase in numbers since there are other things too in which numbers would tell even more directly. In the department of obtaining new issues it would be easy to show how much more efficient and beneficial to each participant would be the result if double or treble the amount at present deposited, were at its disposal. In the department of exchange also it is useless to expect that a few participants can reap as great advantage as many. Now the increase must come not only from a fuller participany on the part of those already in our ranks. I am quite aware that I have presented this view of the situation in different ways before. There is a member up in Maine who does not see the propriety of it appearing in the presidents address but so convinced am I that only when every one of us avail himself of all the benefits that the Association offers will it be demonstrated how effective it would be and how greatly it would aid each member that I shall continue to repeat it in one form or another as officer or member until our members are so great and the participants in each department so many that there will be no apology for those who grumble because a business of millions is not done on a capital of a few hundreds and a stock of a few thousands. I am tempted to expose the folly of those both members and outsiders influenced by present or former members by reading the few of the letters addressed to various officers from time to time assuring us of the decision of the writers to join the Association or certain of its department provided we will guarantee certain results. Let each member but use all the departments available to him and results will guarantee themselves.

You will see from the balance sheet of the treasurer how vastly more encouraging and satisfactory is our financial condition than ever before. While this is largely due to the ap-

plication of strict business principles by our financial officer to all the transactions of his department, it is due largely it seems to me to our resolution at the last convention to abandon the last vestage of our former sentimental theories, to defer striving to carry burdens which had been demonstrated to be too heavy for us, until there were a greater number to divide them. Be this as it may, it has been demonstrated that even with much smaller dues than formerly, the necessary expenses of the association can be met promptly.

It is proper to call your attention in this connection to the assertion of certain fancied claims against the old Association or the present corporation on the part of former members, whose complaints have been reiterated from time to time, and who think themselves aggrieved because the Treasurer has not been ordered to satisfy their demands. Many are the attempts of these self-constituted judges to injure this fair fame of the Association or some of its officers by exaggerated and untruthful statements in the philatelic papers, or secretly discouraging others from unity with us, that some of these claims should be investigated or assumed by us and settled is quite possible but most are made under a misconception of our past and present By-laws and of the responsibility of the association for the conduct of its officers and for the accidental loses incident to the transaction of the business of their departments. Some of these claims have been properly submitted to the trustees for adjustment but for various reasons have not been determined. conspicuously because the sudden and much regretted illness of the secretary of the former board of trustees has made it impossible for the present board to obtain all the necessary documents. But there are others that so far as can be ascertained have never been properly submitted for adjudication. It might be proper therefore for the convention to direct the incoming trustees to notify personally every person who has ever been connected with our association that all claims should be presented for their

consideration before a certain date or be considered as forever waived.

It would hardly seem to be necessary to recall to members that every member who joins an association and everyone who participates in any of its departments is bound by its By-laws. That by our By-laws the Association is not responsible for every loss that may befall from whatever cause it may arise, but only for those which the trustees shall determine it should justly assume when properly submitted for consideration. That until the trustees shall so recommend, no member of the Official Board, and not even the Board itself, is in any manner authorized to interfere in the matter however just the claim may seem to him. It is only fair therefore to state, that so far as the facts are known to the present Official Board the American Philatelic Association has paid all known liabilities and is quite able to meet any of these fancied claims that the trustees may say it should assume.

These are the things it has seemed to me necessary to lay before you. You doubtless will find them less absorbing than topics we have discussed before. There is in them little to kindle the enthusiasm of the speaker or arouse the passion of the listener but they are worthy of due consideration. We soon must part after our business here is transacted and we have exchanged again our friendly greetings and reminiscences. The stream, beside which we have met will still flow on, delighting many with its beauty, inspiring many with grandeur, blessing many with the treasures it bears upon its bosom. Let us continue in the same endeavor to cultivate friendship and good fellowship among ourselves to spread the knowledge of our pursuit and extend the pleasures of it to those around us, to bring into a participancy with ourselves of the benefits of association, that when we meet again, be it sooner or later upon this spot, we shall be largely increased in number and prouder than ever in the work of the American Philatelic Association.

THE BANQUET.

On the evening of Wednesday, August 22, the closing day of the Convention of the American Philatelic Association at Niagara Falls, N. Y., a banquet was held at the Hotel Kaltenbach, at which the members in attendance, accompanied by their ladies and visiting philatelists, were present.

At the conclusion of the dinner President Tiffany addressed the company in a few words of welcome, after which he proposed as the first toast, "Health and Prosperity to the American Philatelic Association," to which he called upon Vice-President Alvah Davison to respond.

REMARKS OF VICE-PRESIDENT ALVAH DAVISON.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am considerably surprised that I should be called on to make the first speech of the evening, as you all know I am very backward in speech. However. I am not one to shirk a duty, and I will not do so in this instance.

To begin with I will recite a little piece of personal history, the correctness of which I can vouch for. In the year 1886 the organization meeting of the American Philatelic Association was held in New York City, and of those present at that gathering, only two are represented around these festive boards, these being Mr. C. H. Mekeel and myself. At that meeting in the Metropolis, only the prominent workers in the cause of philately were present with few exceptions. During one of the sessions, a young man from a small village in the suburbs came in and took his seat way in the back of the hall, his retiring disposition leading him to keep as far as possible from the public gaze.

Noticing the young man sitting through the different sessions, I spoke to him, and in the course of our conversation he said: "Would it not be strange, if in the years to come I should so grow in knowledge as to become the secretary of this Association?" Considering the standing and age of the collectors then present, it did, indeed, seem a Utopian dream, and with a laugh the remark was forgotten.

Time passed on. Convention after convention was held. The Association, now growing in membership and influence, and again through internal disturbances seeming on the brink of disruption, and yet, owing to the fidelity and unswerving love of a few of the members, the rocky places have all been passed, and the good ship, stronger than ever, now safely rides the sea with a long and seeming prosperous voyage before it. The retiring young man who attended the organization meeting in 1886, was at your last convention at Chicago elected as your secretary, and he to-night stands honored as your vice-president. It has always seemed to me an instance how "God moves in mysterious ways, his wonders to perform."

But to return more closely to the subject of the toast given me, "The American Philatelic Association." During the life of this society my love for it, its members and all connected with it has never faltered, and I live in hopes that the day will come when I can meet our good German friend, (Mr. Doeblin) as he arrives from his distant home in Pittsburgh, and entering our carriage we are driven along the beautiful boulevard, through Morningside Park with its hanging gardens of flowers, over the broad and spacious Washington bridge, along the King's Bridge Road, over that and down until the Riverside Drive, lined with the palaces of millionaires, is reached, along the beautiful banks of the Hudson, past the Grand Monument and so until the residential part of the city is again reached. Here we stop and alight before a pretentious building, and entering we ascend a flight of stairs. We find ourselves in a long room, beautifully furnished, with portiers at every window and arch, with couches scattered in convenient places, ceilings magnificently frescoed, and carpets which sink with the impression of the visitor's feet. In one end of the room stands a table around which a number of men are gathered examining the contents of a book, while on the walls finely executed crayon portraits appear in abundance.

As we pass one of these my good friend says "Poor Durbin" and again

as he catches sight of another he remarks "Same old Scotty." After examining the many comforts scattered about this room, we turn to leave, when near the door another portrait holds the eye of our friend, and as he passes out, he shakes his fist at it with the remark, "Ah, dats Tiffany."

Going up another flight of stairs we enter a room lined with book-cases, and here we find volume upon volume of philatelic literature of all kinds. Stamp Journals, Catalogues, books of reference and printed matter of priceless value to the pursuit and its devotees. At one end of the room are current journals, with racks and tables scattered for convenience of readers.

Again we ascend a flight of stairs and entering find ourselves in a room bare of furniture, but taking its place is gymnasium apparatus of every description. Swinging bars, lifting machines, Indian clubs and all paraphernalia for the exercise of strength and agility.

Leaving this room we descend to the street, and reaching it, my good friend turns to me and says, "Say, Davison, vas is dis?" and for reply I point to the transom over the door, on which in letters of gold appear "Rooms of the American Philatelic Association."

Is this a dream? I confidently acknowledge that I know not, but as all great undertakings are at first classed as mere bubbles, so may this one be, but my friends, let us watch and wait.

And in conclusion allow me to say in the words of a scribe long since passed to his rest, that I could wish that the fame of the American Philatelic Association might be made to shine, away up there among those celestial orbiculars, that go whirling around eternal space, circumnavigating the mighty ocean of stupendous ethereality, as long as the necromantic ponderosity of the nebular sphericity, diglutinates its girations in contemplative effulgence, and royal magnificence, around the diafonic sphericity of the mundane system of the planetary orbits.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your kind attention, and will now give way for the speakers of the evening.

Mr. Lewis M. Lang responded for the "Sons of Philatelia," after which Mr. C. W. Kissinger, President of the Philatelic Sons of America, responded to a toast to the latter society.

Mr. C. P. Krauth was next called upon to respond for "Our Lady Members," and spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF C. P. KRAUTH.

Mr. President, Fellow-members and Guests:

Our friend, in his first effort at our entertainment this evening, attained glorious and unqualified success. But the pitcher that goes too often to the well gets broken at last. It is well known that many men make a single effort in their lives which is successful. Many others have written one good book and then subsided into innocuous desuetude. It would hardly be expected that one so young, inexperienced, modest and retiring as myself should successfully deal with such a momentous question as the ladies. Ladies, who permeate every moment of our lives, who thrill every fibre of our bodies, who engage every thought of our minds, who control every aspiration of our souls, form a subject which should be approached with fear and trembling, which should not be handled lightly. In the freedom which was accorded me this morning in the absence of the fair sex, I may have said a few words in praise of ladies, which inevitably found an echo in the heart of every one present. But the circumstances to-night are very different. Here I sit where many a pair of bright eyes is gazing at me, and it is impossible for me to express my thoughts or to frame them in such fitting poetic words as I should desire to do. I may say, however, that I am not utterly ignorant of the subject on which I have been called to speak (Laughter.) So far as I recall the circumstances, my first acquaintance on this mundane sphere was a lady. (Laughter and applause.) And as first impressions are often the most lasting, and as that impression was a very favorable one, I have always continued since that moment to hold the ladies in very high esteem, and hope that there is nothing that they individually or col-

lectively will ever do to cause any change in my feeling. It has been my fortune to-day to descend beneath the earth and ascend far towards the clouds with a very charming lady whose influence upon a prominent member of this Association has been to double his pleasure at this Convention, although on previous occasions he has thought that he had the best possible time that he ever could have. (Laughter.) I could not wish that the ladies should be benefitted by acquaintance with the charms of philately; it would be gilding refined gold. They are already so perfect that I cannot any longer attempt to portray their perfections. When eloquence ceases and when we are absolutely at the end of our string, we can always revert to one homely old hearty phrase, and that phrase is the one with which I close—the ladies, God bless them! (Applause.)

Mr. E. Doebelin was next introduced to speak on "Our Foreign Relations," but he respectfully protested, saying, "Mr. President, I know you don't like me, or you wouldn't ask me to make a speech after one of my boys from Pittsburgh has made such a brilliant speech. I would rather be excused; I have had enough trouble for one day."

"I should be very happy to excuse you," said the President, "but the ladies say no."

"Why didn't you give me the toast on the ladies?" queried Mr. Doebelin. "I am stronger on them. (Laughter.) Our foreign relations are very happy and are just beginning to come. About a year from now, when we meet in Clayton, I think we shall have about fifty more members from Germany, England and the South African Republic, and I hope we shall have some from Liberia—they have the nicest stamps there. But all I say is, keep that stock fund booming! I want to remind all the members always to vote that stock fund shall be kept safe. As soon as I get back to Pittsburgh I am going to have a big picket fence made, and that money gets in there and nobody can reach it." (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer responded

gracefully for "Our Stamp Dealers," and voiced the sentiment of every one present when he closed with a German quotation which he translated: "We love German sociability and genuine German style."

The next toasts were "Philately in Canada," H. F. Ketcheson; "Philately in the South," V. Gurdji; "The Rising Generation," Luther W. Mott; "The Philatelic Press," C. E. Severn; "Philatelic Authors," L. C. Quackenbush.

Mr. H. E. Deats was called upon to speak on his favorite topic, "Philatelic Libraries and Their Uses," and responded as follows:

REMARKS OF H. E. DEATS.

Mr. President and Fellow-members:

Mr. Quackenbush has said that he believes that the philatelic press, I suppose by that he meant philatelic literature also, has a future before it. I am very well satisfied that it has a past behind it, and it is that past that has more charms for me than the future. I suppose that most of you are anxiously awaiting the time when we can have a magazine the size of the modern literary magazine, like the Century, Scribner's and Harper's. I believe that time will come, and I also believe that it will be a long time coming. (Laughter.) To be sure, there are a number of publishers who have made very good attempts in that direction, but they have fallen far short of what they have aimed at. I believe that so far as we ourselves are concerned and as to what we ourselves will live to see, there is more of a past in philatelic literature than there is future—at least in sight—and that past has more interest for me. I have been much amused at the laugh that was raised during the Convention when I was desirous of saving some item for the library and was not backward about saying so. When I went into the barber shop this afternoon there had evidently been some stamp collector in the chair ahead of me, and the barber wanted to know if I was one of those people who were attending the stamp collectors' convention. It seems he had had a dispute with some gentleman who followed this stamp collector in the

chair as to whether or not stamp collectors were all fools. He seemed to think that there was no printed literature on the subject, and I took some pains to explain to him that there was, but I don't know whether he believed it or not. I will suggest that Mr. Mekeel send him a copy of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA. I have talked and written so much about philatelic literature, especially in the last two or three months, that I cannot say anything about it unless someone comes to me and disputes something that I have already said. I am really talked out. During this convention I think almost every one present has asked me about philatelic literature, and have I this paper and have I that; "Is this in the library?" "Have you a copy of Scott's 47th sale?" "What is the highest price a Brattleboro brought?" and so on. If you were only interested in philatelic literature yourself you would know all these things, for if you took the magazines you would know all about them. I think there is some satisfaction in having all this information at your disposal, because then you don't want it. I don't know as I have anything else to say, unless to add like the others that I did not expect to be called upon and hoped that the President, having gone so far on the list, would leave me out in the cold, where I am perfectly willing to stay. (Applause.)

Mr. George W. Rode followed with remarks upon "Branch Societies."

Mr. C. H. Mekeel was next introduced and spoke upon "Mexico," giving an interesting account of his travels in our neighbor republic, both by railroad and on horseback, and describing the picturesque *haciendas* whose hospitality he had enjoyed in the remote portions of the country. One of these great estates which he had visited, he said, was originally the property of Cortez, the conquerer, and remains in his family up to the present time, his descendants, who now live in Italy, still deriving a revenue from the possessions of their famous ancestor of four centuries ago. Mexico is an interesting field for philatelists, Mr. Mekeel said, espe-

cially so, as the law requires all business men to preserve their correspondence for seven years, hence the opportunities for overhauling old letters and securing the stamps of the early issues have been unusually rich.

Mr. J. F. Beard, of Muscatine, Iowa, was called upon to speak for "The Northwest." He responded pleasantly, saying in conclusion: "I come from a country noted for the production of the watermelon. As it has been a very dry season the crop has been a total failure; therefore you would not expect me to make a speech, because my subject has dried up."

Mr. N. W. Chandler, Treasurer of the Association, was called upon to say something about "Finance." The stock fund he said, must remain intact; it must remain at interest, and eventually the Association must have a fund at its disposal, which will be the envy of all associations of its character in the world. As our association is now to be known by its full name, rather than by any nickname, as the "A. P. A.", it will not be confused with any associations of similar initials which are springing up over our country to-day and whose life may be short, while our association, let us hope, will continue to grow, until the vivid picture drawn by our Vice-President of our great building in New York will be a reality. Although we may see "Old Scotty" on every floor, we shall see him matched by Mekeel. We shall find Mekeel's Standard Catalogue grown to ten volumes, and our library increased so that one building will not contain it all.

As I resume my seat, I call to mind the old rhyme:

"You'd scarce expect one of my age
To speak in public on the stage."

(Applause.)

Mr. W. C. Stone, Secretary-elect, was introduced by President Tiffany in the following words:

"There is a gentleman well known to you all who is sitting over back of the post and has been shaking his head at me the whole evening. I have been puzzling myself somewhat to know what subject would be most likely to awaken

the eloquence which I know is hidden within him. There is one subject which I know he has very much at heart, and that is our old journal, the *American Philatelist*. I will ask brother Stone to say what he can about that.

Mr. Stone spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF W. C. STONE.

Mr. President and Friends:

"I am no orator, as Brutus is, (pointing to Mr. Krauth)

Else could I charm you with my eloquence."

The *American Philatelist* is a thing of the past. Let the dead past bury its dead. Since the Convention adjourned this afternoon my connection with the *American Philatelist* closed. When the Convention met in Chicago in 1887 the Literary Board was created and the *American Philatelist* was authorized to reappear as the official organ of the Association. At that time I was appointed a member of the Board. For seven years I have labored in that capacity. I hope that my work has been appreciated by the Association. I deem it a great honor to have been permitted to hold an office in this Association, the length of my term of service being second only to that of our esteemed President, Mr. Tiffany. I think with the exception of Mr. Tiffany and our counterfeit detector, Mr. Holton no officer remains who was my senior. It has not been an easy task. Our members for a while, when the journal was new, supported us nobly. Advertisements, literary contributions, everything that we needed poured in, and the journal was a credit to the Association. But when the "civil war" broke out in our ranks the *American Philatelist* began to undergo hard times. From that time for several years it dragged on a precarious existence. Last year at Chicago it breathed its last. It now appears, as you all know, as an annual. We hope it is a hardy annual. I look to see the time when the *American Philatelist* will attain the proportions spoken of by Mr. Deats, and I trust that it will not be as far in the future as he anticipates. I think that this Association, with its stock fund kept intact, will soon have a

fund at its disposal sufficient to devote the interest to the support of an independent journal, which shall serve as our organ, and that the *American Philatelist* will reappear, never to slumber again. (Applause.)

Mr. President and gentlemen, I thank you for your attention and trust that in the new office to which you have called me you will give me your cordial support. (Applause.)

President Tiffany at this point said he would give Mr. Doebelin another chance, and asked him to respond for the "Board of Directors." Mr. Doebelin spoke briefly in his inimitable style.

"The Exchange Department" was responded to by Superintendent George D. Mekeel, and the speakers who followed were Mr. Harton Walker, Vice-President of the Toronto Philatelic Club; Mr. E. Y. Parker, of Toronto; Mr. P. J. Krantz, of Toledo, and Mr. A. E. Fritz, of Chicago.

President Tiffany was about to declare the speech-making at an end, but the members would not go without first hearing from him, and Vice-President Davison formally called upon him for a speech. Mr. Tiffany responded as follows:

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT J. K. TIFFANY.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, I really think this introduction is a little after the ball. As I began by saying this evening that I felt incapacitated to perform the duties of the office or to make any speech, and attempted to shift the responsibility upon the Vice-President, you will have to content yourselves with very brief remarks from me upon any subject. I really do not feel inspired at Niagara. It is a place of which I am very fond and to which I have made many visits; but whenever I stand here, with the roaring of these waters about me, whenever I gaze upon that tumbling foam, whenever I see the spray rising, whenever I try to speak and hear that constant murmur in my ears, I feel a spell upon me; I feel how utterly insignificant every one of us must appear in comparison with the greatness of such an object as Niagara Falls.

It was my privilege many years ago

to stand very near where we met in convention to-day. The locality has been somewhat changed by the improvements that have been made to facilitate the passing of visitors along the shores of the rapids; but it was my privilege to stand just back of the Cataract House, on a moonlight night, gazing upon that impetuous stream, and to hear a voice behind me say: "How utterly, utterly, insignificant we all are in the presence of such a flood as this." I turned around and found I was standing by one whose eloquence has charmed perhaps more people than that of any other man who ever lived in the United States—the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Surely, if a man of his powers of speech and of his gigantic intellect found himself under a spell in this presence, one whose walk in life is so much more retired than his as is mine may be excused from saying very much. It is a place which, however, will always be dear to us as members of this Association. With our meeting here two years ago has commenced for us apparently an entirely new era. The turmoil and confusion, the wild passion and excitement which at times have prevailed in our ranks, seemed with that meeting to die out entirely. Possibly it was the subduing influence of this mighty cataract which turned our course. That meeting was followed by another, under circumstances probably as widely different as circumstances could be. We met the succeeding year in the great city of Chicago, a place which, if not the largest of the cities of the continent, is a city where one is continually conscious of the presence of hosts of people. Except for an hour or two in the morning and in the evening, one may pass through even the great city of New York without being impressed with the number of its inhabitants. But one can hardly pass through any portion of the city of Chicago during any hour of the day without feeling how many people there are there. Possibly this is because they live more out of doors than they do in New York. At any rate one feels in Chicago that he is only one of many. At the time of our visit, when that great

Exposition was going on, when we were not occupied with the affairs of our Association and were visiting the Exhibition itself, different as was the scene, still I think we all felt somewhat the same feeling, how small are our own concerns in comparison with those the results of which were there upon exhibition. There was, however, about it an air of business, and you will recollect that the whole tenor of the speech-making at the Convention was that of business. And we came away from Chicago, apparently having come under the influence of still another feeling, and that was that we must make our Association a strictly business one.

And now we come here again. We come under the influence of the same circumstances which surrounded us two years ago; and we must feel again—at least that is my feeling—how very small are we in comparison with other things in this world, with other associations. Since I have been here and have had the affairs of the Association under consideration, my mind has been dwelling upon the fact of the smallness of our number in comparison with the many who are engaged in our pursuit. It is a question, therefore, for us all to think of during the coming year—why is it that so few of the many who are interested in philately have been gathered within our fold? If any of us think that we find the solution of that problem, it will then behoove us to use all our endeavor to overcome those influences which are keeping people out.

We have now been organized for some eight years. I am one of the few here present that have been identified with the Association during the whole of that time. Our number has been an ever changing one. And yet it seems to me there must be some influence at work which keeps people out of the Association. I believe myself that one of the principal influences tending in that direction has been the want of harmony which has prevailed among members of the different associations. When the idea of forming an association was first started there seems to have been in the minds of the originators this

thought, that we needed an association in order to promote harmony among collectors, as it was expressed in our constitution to nurture and foster friendship. We have found that the reason we have not grown more was because we have not behaved very well ourselves; we have not attracted people to us. Now that we have gone on two years without any serious difficulty, we have found that we have been continually growing. I hope when the reports of this Convention go out and the body of collectors find how much we have improved in our own conduct, they will be more ready to join us.

Another cause, perhaps, for our not growing faster is the fact that we have always been in financial difficulty. When we are able to go home and show that we have succeeded also in that respect, another great obstacle, an obstacle which has kept many out—they did not want to belong, as they said, to a bankrupt institution—will be found to be removed. I am no prophet and I do not seek to prophesy. But if I may judge at all of the future, I may say that I think that another year will find us meeting together with a very much larger membership than most of you expect. I think we shall find that what has been reported here to-day of our doings, when it is made known, will very largely increase our membership. There is no object that I have had more at heart than the welfare of this Association. I have remained in the presidency at your request much longer than perhaps I ought. I have often felt that perhaps some one else could do better than I have done. But I have been so far a fatalist through my life as to believe that when I was called upon to perform a duty it was my duty to perform it. I have given as much thought and attention to matters of the Association during the whole of the eight years that I have been your President as perhaps any other person could have done. My circumstances have enabled me generally to do it. Often, it is true, matters have had to be postponed. Collectors as a rule, and members of our Association particularly, are apt to be impatient

and want things done very quickly, and sometimes they have had to wait. I am informed that there are a good many things I ought to have attended to waiting for me when I get back to St. Louis. But with the exception of one person in the City of St. Louis and those who are here, and the immediate members of my family who are east, there is no one who knows where in the world I am, as I have found it necessary to indulge myself with a period of entire rest and freedom from all the usual cares. But I have given you the best that I could. There is no subject, as I say, nearer my heart.

I have been much disappointed in the past two years in the small number of communications which I have received from members. Probably it is my own fault. It was my custom at first always to express my desire to hear from each member of the Association as often as possible upon any subject that interested him. The officers are apt to be compelled to give so much time to routine work that they do not always know what members are thinking about and what their wishes are. My idea of the duty of the President, and of the Vice-President too, is that we are put at the head of affairs not to so much to attend to details, but to learn what the members wish. One of the speakers to-night made the suggestion that those who did not care to do literary work themselves might accomplish a great deal by simply informing those who did wish to do such work, of what they knew. It is quite as true of the office of President of an association like this as it is of the literary worker. Every man, while he may not be in a position or care to do certain things himself, might assist the cause very much if he would inform the proper officers of his ideas and wishes and desires, his observations, so that when we met in convention, or possibly by a use of the powers which

reside in the officers, singly or as a board, a great many things could be accomplished and accomplished quickly which we would otherwise never think of. And therefore I wish to invite all the members of the Association at any time during the year, whenever any subject comes up that interests them—whenever you think anything is going wrong, whenever you think anything could be better done, whenever you think something ought to be done which is not being done, show your interest in the Association, show your interest in the cause, show your interest in the subject by communicating it either to some officer of the Association or to some writer who will ventilate the matter in the press.

I have spoken much longer than I thought. As I said a moment ago, I feel under a depressing influence. I shall feel under that influence so long as I remain here. Not that I am sad, not that I am disappointed, for I really am much gratified at the result of the Convention. I am gratified at the number whom I see here. I am gratified at all the results which we have obtained during the year and all the results which we have obtained during the Convention. I am gratified at having had suggested to us by our Pittsburgh friend the idea of having this banquet. It is an old custom, and I might almost say a sacred one, to meet around the festive board for the breaking of bread together and the cementing of friendship. While our conventions in themselves are largely business meetings, these informal banquets which we have afterwards, seem to develop more than anything else a friendly feeling among the members. And therefore I feel that on all accounts we have to rejoice to-night. I thank you all for the kind attention you have paid me, and I will suggest that owing to the lateness of the hour, I be allowed to take my seat. (Great applause.)

THAT NEW ISSUE OF U. S. STAMPS.

By MISSOURIENSIS.



The public has the idea very firmly ingrained that as a consequence of the retirement of the Columbian set, we are to have an entirely new issue of stamps with new designs. There is no real foundation for this impression, except perhaps the wish that it might be so. The answer of the P. O. Dept. to all inquirers is merely that it is possible that this may be the case.

But it shows what a fascination there is about our postage stamps, even for the general public, to see the interest that is taken in the probable design of this expected issue.

Many suggestions have been made by the daily press in the matter. One of the most widely advertised is that of Mr. W. J. Lampton, a well-known newspaper man, who is enthusiastically advocating the adoption of the American flag upon our stamps. He seems even to have started a regular propaganda, in order to influence public opinion to demand this action.

Now, although we yield to no one in patriotism, and love for "Old Glory" yet we cannot from a philatelic standpoint endorse this proposal. The flag although a thing to be proud of and to be flaunted to the world on all proper occasions, is not well suited for illustration on the limited space which a postage stamp affords. Besides we could even give a patriotic reason for not desiring it to be placed there. We do not *need* to advertise our flag in this manner. It is sufficiently well known to the world without this. Let us remember that after all the talk about the decadence of American shipping, our ocean commerce is still the second in

the world. Our flag floats on every sea, and is well known in every port in the world. Let the flag be seen by foreigners on our shipping where it means something, and not on our stamps where it would seem like a vain little attempt to advertise something which is too great to need any such display.

If we must have something new in the way of stamp designs why not let it be that which should proclaim to the world some of the glories of our American civilization? There are plenty of these. For instance there are the great American inventions. It certainly would be well to remind the world how many of these things that have made modern progress what it is, come from us. A well designed series of stamps would be the best of all advertisements of what the world owes to us. The sewing machine, telegraph, telephone, steamboat, cotton-gin, type-writer and other inventions, might readily be embodied in a set of great beauty most impressive in its tribute to American ingenuity.

Or again would it not be fitting to display in the same way on a set of stamps the great vegetable staples which America has first given to the world, or of which she is the greatest producer? There are enough of these to make a creditable showing. Potatoes, Indian corn, tobacco and others are not exactly poetical things like coats of arms and such like objects, but they are far more important matters to mankind in general, and for them all men owe the new world a debt of gratitude. Why would it not be appropriate to emblazon these things along with King Cotton and

other great staples upon our stamps, that they might go to all parts of the world to advertise the greatness of the New World's contribution to the satisfaction of the human needs.

We will make one more line of suggestions for possible stamp designs. Our country has almost universally used the portraits of her great men for this purpose in the past. This usage is in line with the custom of the most of the rest of the world. But why not make the illustration of distinguished men embrace far more of them than it does at present? In our present set of eleven varieties only that number of portraits can be given away. Now they are far more than that many men who rightfully deserve postal honors if any do. And it is an invidious choice which designates our present allotment of the distinction. If a dozen men were each requested to make out a list of eleven Americans most deserving the honor of a place on our stamps, probably no two of these lists would agree.

Now the plan we suggest is this. Let the commonest stamp value the two

cent be reserved to display the portraits of all the presidents of the U. S. In each plate of 100 stamps all the copies would be the same in other particulars, but the portraits they contained would be divided as near equally as possible between the different men who have occupied the presidential chair. This would give at least four portraits on the sheet to each one who had ever held that high office. In the same way another value might be given to the vice presidents, one to those who had been Secretaries of State, and one to each of the other principal cabinet officers. There would be just about enough values left to honor in the same manner the commanders of our army and navy, the Chief Justice of the supreme court, and perhaps some of our diplomates.

Such an issue of stamps would be most interesting and most fair to the memories of the many truly great men whom our country has adorned with her highest honors. Why is not the idea practical and worthy of attention?





THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR—SEPTEMBER, 1894.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

President, J. K. TIFFANY, 411 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
Vice-President, ALVAH DAVISON, 176 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Secretary, WM. C. STONE, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

Treasurer, N. W. CHANDLER, Collinsville, Ill.
International Secretary, E. DOEBLIN, Allegheny City, Penn.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

- 238 ALTHEN, WM. F., 682 Magnolia St., St. Paul, Minn., formerly Cherry St.
 399 KLEM, MORRIS, Box 63 Phoenix Ariz., formerly Globe, Ariz.
 589 MITCHELL, GEO. W., 2010 North 17th St. Philadelphia, Pa., formerly Arch St.
 789 LIPPINGOTT, W. V., 15 East 9th St., Kansas City, Mo., formerly Wyandotte St.

APPLICATIONS.

- ANDERSON, L. K., Spartanburg, S. C.
 References: C. H. and I. A. Mekeel
 BARNARD, G. S., North Western Ry., Muttan, India.
 References: Alfred Dawson, F. E. Newburry.
 BETTESWORTH, R. M., Box 305, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 References: C. H. and I. A. Mekeel.
 Guarantor: A. J. Graville, Cedar Rapids.
 CARTER, N. E. Delaware, Wis.
 References: Lewis M. Lang, C. W. Kissinger.
 CASSINO, S. E., 51 Portland St., Boston, Mass.
 References: Frank P. Brown, A. W. Batchelder.
 CROCKER, HENRY J., 508 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
 References: Frank Koenig, A. H. Weber.
 CORRELL, WM. H., 12 Higashi, Nagasaki, Japan.
 References: C. H. and I. A. Mekeel.
 GREEN, CHAS. E., Care Jas. Hoone & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 References: E. Doeblin, A. Buchholtz.

- MARCH, P. G., Fernbank, Ohio.
 References: I. A. Mekeel, C. E. Hussmann.
 STRAUSS ADALBUT, 816 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
 References: C. H. and I. A. Mekeel.
 TURNER, LIEUT. JAS. A., 575 Oak St., San Francisco, Cal.
 References: Frank Koenig, A. H. Weber.
 VON TRESCKOW, PAUL, Rittenscheidz, Essen, Germany.
 References: E. Doeblin, Aug. Buchholtz.
 WALKER, HARTON, 596 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.
 References: Edw. Y. Parker, A. Davison.
 WRIGHT, EDW. C., Keith & Perry B'ldg., Kansas City, Mo.
 References: F. J. Bescher, W. V. Lippingcott.

The above applicants will be admitted to membership and receive a certificate of stock, on payment of dues for fiscal year, amounting to ninety-three cents to the treasurer, N. W. Chandler, Collinsville, Ill.

NEW STOCKHOLDERS.

- 804 ROOD, P. E., 337 Prescott St., Toledo, Ohio.
 805 MANTON, WM. J., Mahe, Seychelles Islands
 806 KLAUSER, F. E., 520 Cherry St. Toledo, Ohio.
 807 KLAUSER, A. E., Bancroft St., Toledo O.
 808 FLAGG, HARRY W., Court House, Brockton, Mass.
 809 BELL, TILTON S., Box 5084, Boston, Mass.
 810 EATON, PERCIVAL J., 131 N. Highland Ave., E. E., Pittsburg, Pa.
 811 DREWSON, C. C., Ostergrade 34, Copenhagen, Denmark.
 812 STIGELER, B. A., Paterson, N. J.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following have been received and will be accepted thirty days from hence if no objections are received.

234	SAMUEL HOPKINS, Providence, R. I.	
503	HENRY ADES FOWLER, Toronto, Ont.	
	Total membership Aug. 10.....	764
	Added since.....	9

Present membership..... 773

Owing to the absence from home of the new Secretary, I have continued to do the work assigned to him, hence this report from me. He will answer his duties in a few days.

ALVAH DAVISON.
Vice-President.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The treasurer being absent on his vacation, he will make a double report next month.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING
AND SALES SUPERINTEND-
ENT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

GEO. D. MEKEEL, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.
ST. LOUIS, August 31, 1894.

The month of August has been a vacation month in this Department. Most of the members participating being away and requesting that no more stamps be sent them until September or October, both the superintendent and the clerk in charge embraced the opportunity for a vacation. No detailed report will be rendered for this month. No books have been retired from circulation, but quite a number of new books have been received which will be entered up and reported with the September business.

GEO. D. MEKEEL, Superintendent.

Deposits were received from the following members during the month of August for the purchase of new issues:

G. W. Rode.....	\$ 7 50
G. T. Loomis.....	20 00
J. Andrenini.....	25 00
H. T. Bruck.....	20 00
W. H. Muir.....	20 00
F. W. Ayer.....	25 00
W. R. Baird.....	15 00
C. A. Hobbs.....	10 00
E. A. Mason.....	25 00
S. G. Stein.....	50 00
J. F. Beard.....	50 00
W. T. Aikman.....	5 00
H. Van Wagenen.....	25 00
S. Leland.....	4 00
B. S. Perry.....	10 00
W. H. Phillips.....	10 00
W. S. Fraser.....	20 00

Total.....\$341 50

It is now the rule of this Department that each member participating shall keep a deposit of at least \$5 to his credit in the Department; and,

therefore, no deposit of less than \$10 will be accepted to open an account. And as soon as the amount shall be reduced to \$5 the participant shall be regarded as delinquent and be expected to renew his deposit.

This regulation was approved by the last Convention of the Association, and it is intended to supply the Department with sufficient working capital.

Parties receiving two or three of each new issue must increase their deposits accordingly.

This Department will supply new issues to any member of the Association at 10% over cost, provided they will send in a deposit of from \$10 00 to \$100 00

A member has the privilege of ordering two or three of any new issues, by increasing his deposit proportionately. But no more than three specimens will be supplied to any member.

Orders have been sent out for all new issues, and the Department will be able to make a fine showing this year, if the members will give it the encouragement needed by sending in their orders. I can still supply most of the current issues mentioned in my last report

I can also supply a few sets of the Azores Henrique Centennial series of 1894: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80 and 100 reis and postal card for \$4.25 net. I neglected to state in announcing this last month, that they are all postmarked with the Centennial cancellation mark.

A number of new issues have accumulated on hand and will be sent to participating members shortly. A large number of orders are out, and many new series are expected soon.

A large number of members participating in the Department are now delinquent under the new rule mentioned above, and I expect them to renew their deposits without further notice.

GEO. D. MEKEEL, Supt.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., Sept. 4, 1894.

I have received during the month of August forty five claims amounting in all to \$232.29 and during that time have collected six claims and part of another amounting in all to \$30.98

Other collections are promised me which I hope to report on favorably in my September report.

Very Truly Yours,
J. ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT,
COLLECTING AGENT, A. P. A.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

About thirty-five persons sat down to a very enjoyable banquet at the Hotel Kaltenbach, on the evening after the convention closed. President Tiffany presided and succeeded in extracting a speech from nearly every man present. Mr. Davison favored us with a glowing description of our future club-house, to be erected when the stock fund reaches sufficient proportions.

By unanimous consent of the members, Mr.

Doebelin was appointed "Watch dog of the Stock Fund." His qualifications for the place will be denied by no one who is acquainted with him.

A photograph of the delegates and members of their families present was taken in Prospect Park. Copies can be had by communicating with Librarian Deats. Price \$1.50.

The fact that the records of the association are very imperfect in several of its departments was quite freely commented on, and a demand will probably be made on all former officers to turn over such as remain in their possession to the secretary.

Nine states and the Dominion of Canada were represented at the meeting. New York led the list with 7, Pennsylvania 4, Missouri 4, Illinois 3, Canada 3, Massachusetts 2, Ohio 2, Iowa 1, New Jersey 1 and Maryland 1. Several of the members brought their families, and we hope to see more of the ladies next year at Clifton.

For the first time in the history of the association, we think, the entire Board of Directors was present. Only one of the trustees was absent. The presence at the conventions of our various officers adds much to the facility with which our business can be transacted. We hope next year to see a larger number of them.

Do the members realize that in the eight years which have passed over \$100,000 worth of stamps have been circulated in the Sales and Exchange department? Or that over \$20,000 worth of the same have been sold? Ponder over these figures and show them to your friends, as an inducement to join us. No other society can offer such inducements.

A post-convention excursion to Toronto was participated in by Mr. and Mrs. Doebelin, Miss Doebelin, Mr. and Mrs. Davison, Mr. Tiffany, Mr. Burt, Mr. Stone, Mr. Parker and Mr. Har-ton Walker of Toronto, who is Vice-President of the flourishing local society which numbers over 60 members.

Messrs. Parker and Walker acted as guides to the party and treated us to a carriage drive around the city. All prominent points of interest were visited including the Athletic Club and the provincial parliament building. Messrs. Burt and Stone remained in Toronto a couple of days and had the pleasure of a sail on the lake in Mr. Walker's yacht the "Conder" and of dining at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club house on the island. They also inspected Mr. Parker's stock in trade which is particularly rich in Canadians and includes a fine 12 penny. The collection of Mr. W. H. Brouse, which they also had the pleasure of seeing, is of almost unheard-of richness. Just think of a dozen or fourteen Nova Scotia shillings, a used Connell and six or seven Canadian twelve-pennies! The unused unsevered pair of the latter is simply magnificent. It is from the bottom of the sheet and has magnificent margins. The rest of the collection is fully in keeping with the above. It only includes British North American stamps and is probably worth \$8,000 or \$10,000.

Some very pretty badges were gotten up for the occasion on very short notice by a self ap-

pointed committee composed of Messrs. Tiffany, Burt and Stone who ransacked all the dry goods stores at the Falls before sufficient ribbon was secured. The badges bore the seal of the Association with "Ninth Annual Convention" above "Niagara Falls, N. Y., August 21, 1894," below. The ribbon was pink.

International Secretary Doebelin voices the sentiments of all when he describes the whole affair as "so nice."

REPORT OF LITERARY EX-CHANGE SUP'T.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., Aug. 1, 1894.

I had no report to make for June, except two letters of inquiry concerning the A. P. A. For July I received three letters of inquiry concerning various philatelic publications and our list of papers for exchange, all of which I answered and forwarded several lists of papers to members requesting them.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. N. CAMPBELL, M. D.
Literary Ex. Sup't., A. P. A.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Sept. 2, 1894.

I sent in report for the month of July, but the chairman informed me it arrived too late for insertion. I have no report for August except I am trying to induce two collectors to join the A. P. A., through the medium of my department. I would like to suggest to members that if they have any valuable philatelic papers they wish to exchange or sell, to send a list of same with prices, and I will file them carefully for future reference. With a new term of office, I will try in every way possible to advance the interests of the department and the American Philatelic Association, and I hope the members will co-operate with me and send me lists of papers and wants, which I will do my best to exchange and fill for them. Respectfully submitted,

G. N. CAMPBELL.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Aug. 30, 1894.

I have received from Mr. W. H. Bodine, Librarian for the past year, the library in good order; also during the past week three additions as follows:

No. 34. Badge worn at the 9th Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association, from George D. Mekeel.

No. 35. Copy of "Our Catalogue," souvenir of the 9th Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association, from R. F. Albrecht & Co.

No. 36. Seven German philatelic papers, from W. C. Stone.

I secured from the Credential Committee at the Convention the ballots and proxies, and intend having them bound at my own expense and placed in the library.

I desire to remind all officers in the Association that the proper place for any of their reports or documents relating to the work of the Associa-

tion for which they no longer have any use, and have no place to properly preserve them, is in the library, and I will be very glad to receive and take care of all such things.

H. E. DEATS,
Librarian.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1894.

The result of the annual election was declared to be as follows: Alvah Davison, 290; John K. Tiffany, 285; William C. Stone, 280; Eugene Doebelin, 280; N. W. Chandler, 280; W. H. Bruce, 10; scattering, 4.

The first five persons were declared elected. For trustees the vote was as follows: Geo. W. Rode, 291; C. P. Krauth, 291; Ignaz Stauffer, 291; scattering, 3.

The first three persons were declared elected.

The new members of the Board of Directors met this day and organized, with the following choice of officers: President, John K. Tiffany; vice-president, Alvah Davison; secretary, Wm. C. Stone; international secretary, Eugene Doebelin; treasurer, N. W. Chandler.

The board then made the following appointments: Superintendent of Purchasing, Sales and Exchanges, George D. Mekeel; superintendent of literary exchanges, George N. Campbell; collecting agent, J. Arthur Wainwright; librarian, H. E. Deats; auction agent, New York, W. F. Gregory; auction agent, Chicago, P. M. Wolsieffler.

It was decided to request branch societies to send in nominations for resident vice-presidents for their respective districts.

August 22, 1894.

The following amendment to the by-laws was adopted:

Article II. Section 1. After the words "sum of one dollar" amend to read as follows: "For a certificate of stock and the amount of the dues for the remainder of the fiscal year (ending Aug. 31), the whole to be returned if admission is refused; and if the applicant," etc.

Strike out section 2 and renumber the following sections to conform.

WM. C. STONE, Secretary.

CONVENTION REPORT.

Another convention of the American Philatelic Association has been held and it will perhaps be well to state briefly in these columns what was done. The full report will appear in the Annual which will probably be issued within the next two or three months.

President Tiffany called the delegates to order in one of the small parlors of the Cataract House on Tuesday morning and after a little routine business the reports from the various officers were read and referred to the appropriate committees.

Treasurer Chandler reported that the stock amounted to \$799 and the interest on the same to \$55. The receipts for dues were \$549 and the

miscellaneous receipts \$48 with a balance of \$64 left over from last year. The total expenses were \$751.

International Secretary Doebelin reported on the foreign relations of our society and earnestly urged an appropriation of \$10 for the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz Blatt*.

The Board of Trustees reported in detail upon the various cases which had come before them. Owing to the illness of Mr. Watson, secretary of the former Board, the records had not been turned over to them as yet. One member was reported to have been expelled.

The Literary Board reported that twelve numbers of the official circular had been issued, averaging 6½ pages per number. The edition of the Annual American Philatelist proved to be barely sufficient to supply the influx of new members. The receipts of the Board were \$119 and the expenses \$100. There is still some \$60 due for advertising, of which \$26 is undoubtedly good. The Board has also on hand half tone cuts of seven of the officers, which are worth about \$20.

Superintendent G. D. Mekeel, of the Purchasing, Sales and Exchange departments reported that during the 10 months the department had been running there had been received 902 books of stamps, of a total value of \$22,828. Of these 383 had been retired, the sales from which had amounted to \$2,208, or 23½ per cent. of the value of the books. The total sales from all books amounted to \$4,028. These figures are considerably in excess of the best record yet reported. In the purchasing department deposits had been received from members amounting to \$1,272, and new issues to the value of \$1,087 have been already delivered. This department needs more support and members are urged to send in deposits of not less than \$10.

Superintendent Campbell, of the Literary Exchange department, reported that about sixty letters of inquiry had been received by him and that he had aided several members to secure valuable works for their libraries.

Librarian Bodine reported progress on the growth of the library and hoped soon to have a catalogue ready.

Resident Vice-President Doebelin, of the Pittsburgh Branch, reported that he had signed thirty applications for membership during the year. The Branch now numbers 32 members, having nearly doubled during the year.

Collecting Agent Wainwright reported 180 claims received, of a total value of \$915. Of these 21 had been collected, amounting to \$98. Quite a number of the rest were still pending.

President Tiffany then delivered his annual address, which will appear in full in the Annual.

At the session Tuesday afternoon Secretary Davison reported that 307 new members had been admitted during the year. Twelve have resigned, 16 have been dropped (5 of these being reinstated), 3 have died and 1 was expelled. This leaves our present membership as follows: United States, 649; Canada, 11; other foreign countries, 110; total, 770; a gain of 280. Stock certificates to the number of 339 have been issued.

Several telegrams and other communications were received from absent members and read to the convention.

The report of Credentials committee (as finally revised) shows that there were 28 members present in person and 200 represented by proxies. Eleven proxies were rejected on account of irregularities.

The report of the World's Fair committee was presented by Mr. Deats and as the illness of Mr. Watson had prevented a formal report on the finances the committee was continued in office.

The ballot for the place of the next meeting resulted as follows; Clayton N. Y., (Thousand Islands) 175, Asbury Park, N. J., 10, St. Louis, 9, Denver, 7, Staten Island, 5, Detroit, 1. The time was fixed for the second Tuesday in August.

At the evening session the various committee reports were considered and disposed of. The report on the Sales and Purchasing department advised the issue of simpler control stamps, the negotiation of a loan of \$1,000 for the use of the Purchasing Agent and the requirement of larger deposits. The convention approved the first and third recommendations.

A donation from R. F. Albrecht of 50 copies of "Our Catalogue" for distribution to the delegates was suitably acknowledged and an expression of our sympathy sent him for the illness of his daughter which had kept him from attending the session.

Toledo, Ohio, reported the formation of a new branch society.

The new Board of Directors held a meeting for organization after the adjournment and a report of the same will be found on another page.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

After some preliminary business the committee on by-laws reported an amendment to Article II, Section 1, requiring that applicants deposit in advance the annual dues as well as the money for the stock certificate. This will greatly

simplify the work of the Secretary and Treasurer and will ensure the issuance of the certificate more promptly than heretofore. As the adoption of the above rendered unnecessary section 2 of the same article it was recommended to strike it out.

On account of there not being enough members represented at the meeting to alter the by-laws, the convention recommended the above changes to Board of Directors who held a meeting shortly after and adopted them.

No other changes were made.

The following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the American flag should be shown on some one of the future postage stamps of the United States.

A communication was received from the Pomeroy Philatelic Society urging a change in the name of association on account of the similarity of the initials to those of a political organization which is achieving considerable notoriety just now. This step was deemed inadvisable on account of several reasons. The following resolution was then adopted and we urge our members to comply with it.

WHEREAS, There are several organizations having the same initials as this association, therefore

Resolved, That the convention recommend to its members and to the press that in all allusions and communications relating to this association the full name be used in place of the initials.

A committee composed of Messrs. Krauth, Stone and Severn was appointed to draw up suitable obituary resolutions and sketches for the Annual.

The above constitutes a brief sketch of what was done at the meeting. A more detailed report will be published in the Annual which will be issued as soon as possible.

WM. C. STONE, Secretary.



CONCERNING OUR NEW ENVELOPES.

By N. W. CHANDLER.

The following memorandum has been issued to postmasters in reference to stamped envelopes to be furnished under the new contract for the ensuing four years from Oct. 1 next.

This memorandum is printed on the back of envelope bills from the Hartford Agency and is without date or signature.

“Beginning about the 1st of October, 1894, the designation of stamped envelopes will be changed to numbers instead of letters and some other changes will be noted, as follows:

Nos.	Formerly.	Sizes.	Quality.	Formerly designated.
1	L	2 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1st only	..... Small Note No. 1
2	A	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-2-3	..... Full Letter " 3
3	C	3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	1-2-3	.... Commercial No. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	P	3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	1st only	
5	D	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	1-2-3	..... Extra Letter No. 5
6	E	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	Manilla	..... " 6
7	G	3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	1-2	..... Official " 7
8	H	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1st only	..... Large Official I
9	I	4 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	1st "	..... Extra Official No. 8
10	M	3 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	1st "	.... Small Baronial " 10
11	N	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1st "	.... Large Baronial " 11
12	K	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Manilla	..... Wrappers " 12
13	F	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1-2	..... Legal " 9
14	Q	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1st only	

The B is discontinued and the 4 (P) and 14 (Q) are to be adopted at that date.

As there will be a reduction in price on the date mentioned, postmasters are advised not to overstock their offices.

Special request cards are not printed on the No. 6, (E) or No. 12, (K)''

Nos. 4 and 14 are new sizes for the general issue, they being the P and Q sizes of the Columbian envelope schedule.

The postal authorities are entitled to considerable credit for doing away with the extremely awkward system of designating sizes and qualities by letters—

in the case of the B and E sizes, the schedules erroneously designated manilla as a first quality in place of third—and it is to be desired that system may never be revived. While the return to numbers will render it much easier for the average person to renumber the sizes, the replacing of some of the old by new numbers will cause confusion among the collectors in describing by sizes.

The old No. 3 is new No. 4.

“ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ “ 3.

“ 8 “ 9.

“ 9 “ 13.

“ 4 replaced by the new

No. 4.

It will be seen that the old Extra official 8, takes the number 9 formerly held by the legal size, and the legal takes a new number 13, and that No. 8 is given to the second official size, formerly known as I; the old No. 4 drops out and is replaced by the new No. 4, formerly known as P. and the Q. is the new No. 14.

While the numerical order would not have been as regular on the printed schedule had the old sizes kept their old numbers and the new been given new numbers, it would have been much simpler to those who have to handle the envelopes and remember the classes to which they belong.

No intimation has yet been given as to the denominations or colors of papers: perhaps it is too much to hope, that, that the Department will give us a one-cent No. 7, or cut off those denominations that have but limited sales in off colors, like the blue and amber manilla in their numerous sizes.

In as much as the contract for the coming series has not been awarded to the Plimpton Morgan Co., it is probable we will not have errors of watermarks

to hunt up, but on the other hand the opening for rejected dies and changes of dies is bright, if the conditions attend-

ant on the transfer of the Contract from Reay to the Plimpton Co. twenty years ago should be repeated.

THE STAMPS OF BADEN.

By JUDGE C. LINDENBERG.

Translated from the Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung by Prof. G. Reymond.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 29)

The committee on postal affairs, in its report of June 21st, 1859, proposed to have on the new stamps the coat of arms of the country and not a portrait of its ruler, as it had been found impossible to execute a good likeness in so small a space. The design must have been the one which we have described above under No. 3, only that the committee proposed to print the value on the bottom of the stamp, and to replace it on both sides by the words "Freimarke" and "Postverein," and also to enlarge the size a little. The following colors were recommended: black for the 1 kr., light blue for the 3 kr., light yellow for the 6 kr., and pink for the 9 kr., so that they would agree in color with the stamped envelope. Calculating that yearly 6035 sheets of the 6 kr. and 7204 sheets of the 9 kr. would be used, the cost of production would amount to 1051 gulden a year, while up to that time it had amounted to 1019 gulden. This did not include the cost of perforating machine, which would be about 1200 florins. But, as the machine had to be bought but once, only the interest of the capital together with perhaps 6 per cent for wear and repairs could be added to the yearly expense. And as it had been agreed to operate the machine in partnership with Wurtemberg, the surplus cost for perforation would be no more than 68 florins per year.

The Ministry approved of the proposition of the committee, and the latter was directed by a decree of June 29, 1859, to do the following:

1st. To procure the necessary dies for the making of the stamps of Baden ac-

ording to the adopted model, with the following changes: in the lower part of the stamp, the word "Freimarke" was to be replaced by the value, 1, 3, 6 or 9 kreuzer; was to be used, and on the right side the word "Postverein."

2d. To buy white paper to be used in printing all the stamps; on this paper the 1 kr. stamps were to be printed in black, the 3 kr. in blue, the 6 kr. in yellow, and the 9 kr. in pink.

3rd. To provide the outer edge of the stamps with a perforation, in order to facilitate their separation.

4th. Not to print any more of the stamps in actual use, but to see that the stock be fully exhausted.

5th. To purchase for 1200 florins a perforating machine in partnership with Wurtemberg.

On July 12th, 1859, the committee ordered the perforating machine from the Minister of Commerce in Vienna, and wrote on the same day the following letter to the engravers Louis Kurz of Frankfort, and Ireberic Eckard of Carlsruhe; these were no doubt the two engravers whom Mr. Hasper had mentioned in his letter of October 15, 1859.

"Some time ago two projects had been received for the new stamps; one representing the coat of arms, the other the ruler of the land; (the latter project has unfortunately been lost) it had been decided to reject this second project. Now the engraving material was to be created, and the following regulations were to be closely kept in view: the dies of four types, for the 1, 3, 6 and 9 kr. stamps were to be exactly of the size of the model, that is to say a square of $7\frac{1}{2}$

Baden lines or $23\frac{1}{2}$ mm. One original die was to be made for each variety of stamp, either in steel or copper; the dies should be manufactured not in view of engraving the stamps, but of producing them by the book printing process; and they should therefore be very carefully executed and the design sunk very deep. The original dies would not be used for the actual printing, and did not need to be cast; but 110 other dies for each value were to be reproduced from them by the galvanoplastic process; these galvanoplastic reproduction were to be of the thickness of a Baden copper kreuzer and were to be cast in metal in Parisian height. A model of each variety in print should be sent to the committee, taken from the first die, before the reproduction process; if the committee should find faults with these proofs, they were to be corrected even if an entirely new die were necessary. The dies were to be delivered four months after the date of the conclusion of the contract, otherwise 5 per cent of the price would be deducted for each week's delay. The engraver would have to promise on his oath to deliver the government all essays, proofs or reproductions which he might have, and never to attempt to reproduce the dies later on, or to help any body in reproducing them. Finally the engravers were to inform the committee for what price they would be willing to undertake the order."

To this letter was added an extremely fine design in Chinese ink, which contained an exact model of the coat of arms, only the inscriptions were a little lower and broader, and in the corners there were eight-leaved rosettes. This design, which had been prepared in the office of the committee on transportation, and of which the Imperial museum possesses a copy, bears the inscription: "Drawn by C. A. Weber."

Very soon came the answer of Mr. Eckard, in which he declined to undertake the order under the stipulated condition; but on July 15, there came a letter from Louis Kurz in which he agreed to produce the dies; he would charge 10 florins for each of the 4 original dies, and 48 kr. for each of the 110 reproduc-

tions for each value, cast in metal and ready to be used so that the cost of the whole would be 392 florins. On August 24th, the order was given to Mr. Kurz and his oath was taken before the tribunal of Frankfort. As early as October 15, 1859, Kurz sent a proof of the 3 kr. stamp which he had made from the original die in pale Prussian blue.

The committee submitted this proof to a very strict examination, and on October 19th, wrote to Kurz that the proof did agree with the model in an almost complete satisfactory manner, only that the engraving was a little more high than broad, thus differing from the model, also that the K. of the word kreuzer needed some retouching, and that they hoped Kurz would remedy these faults.

With regard to the first of these points, it may be seen from specimen still kept in the Imperial museum, that this first proof was indeed a bare $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. too high.

The K did look somewhat awkward, because the lower diagonal stroke began too far from the straight long stroke, the committee also informed Mr. Kurz that it had occurred to them that the coat of arms did not appear to stand up very boldly, a fact caused perhaps by the light color used. On October 25th, Kurz sent one black and one in Prussian blue, which he had produced by book print, and he said that he had corrected the faults that had been pointed out to him. The height of these proofs appears to have been lessened a very little by narrowing the upper and the lower frame line of the stamp, which line had been quite thick in the first proofs. By broadening a little the upper part of the second diagonal part of the K there where it makes an angle, he had given it the appearance of being nearer the perpendicular stroke. With regard to the coat of arms, Mr. Kurz says that a very fine engraving will never appear to stand out very boldly when it is surrounded by a dark back-ground. He added that he had attempted to cover a part of the shadows of the coat of arms, and that he hoped it would now be more to the liking of the committee. I have carefully examined the proofs in the Imperial museum for a trace of that change in

the shadows, but failed to discover any; I presume that it is too slight to be visible. Kurz was no doubt right when he said that the shaded background detracted from the clearness of the coat of arms. I may as well say now that this remark of his led in later years to the entire suppression of shading lines in the background.

On October 29th, 1859, it was answered to Mr Kurz, that only one more thing was desired, and that was to give a little more distinctness to the crown over the coat of arms, by giving it sharper outlines: as it was, it looked too insignificant when compared with the shield and with the supports of the coat of arms, thus destroying the proper proportions which the objects were to bear with one another. Mr. Kurz had by November 1st, acceded to his demand, having changed the appearance of the crown by giving it higher lights and deeper shadows. Unfortunately the new proofs which he must have sent in cannot be found, so that it is impossible to say just what parts he altered, but when comparing the former proofs with the following 3 krenzer stamps, we can see that Mr. Kurz deepened to a considerable extent the shadows between the branches, and that he enlarged the branches themselves.

On November 8th, Mr. Kurz was informed that the proofs had even not quite come up to the expectations of the committee, but that they were better than the first, and that now he may begin to reproduce the original dies. On November 23d, 1859, the engraver sent in proofs of the 1, 6 and 9 kreuzer stamps which unfortunately have also been lost. K. also said that he had darkened the outline and the inside of the crown to such an extent that he was afraid any further touches would spoil the fineness of the design. As no answer was sent to Mr. Kurz upon this letter, the stamps must have been found allright by the committee. In December Mr. Kurz delivered the dies, 111 of each variety but 110 only of the 3 kreuzers. The dies for the 3 kr. stamps were delivered on the 6th, those for the 1 kr. on the 20th, those for the 6 kr. on the 21st, and those

for the 9 kr. on the 23rd of December.

Meanwhile the perforating machine arrived from Vienna early in December. Including transportation and setting up it cost 1,285 fl. and 35 kr., the share paid by Wurtemberg was 642 fl. and 41 kr. The machine was tried in the mint in December and worked well; but when it was put to work in earnest, it was found to be extremely difficult to manage, it easily got out of order, and the perforation of the stamps of Wurtemberg had especially to suffer from it. It will be unnecessary for me to dwell on this point, for the stamps of Baden were always regularly perforated. The reason for this is that the Baden stamps were perforated at long intervals in very large quantities, while Wurtemberg perforated its stamps very frequently and in very small installments, this giving the machine many more chances to get out of order. The perforation was so managed that the stamp had on each 15 or 16 holes; this gives, according to the gauge adopted in philately, a perforation of $13\frac{1}{2}$.

In February the necessary paper was bought. This consisted in 40 reams of good, satined paper of pure linen, each ream measuring 39 inches in length and 35 inches and 5 lines in width. It was all white.

Then the question of the gum was discussed. Information was asked for from the postal authorities of Vienna, Berlin, Leipzig and Hanover, regarding the gum they used. As a result of this correspondence it was decided that one half of the next issue should be provided with the Austrian bone mucilage, while the other half would have the glue used in Saxony, Syrian gum and glycerine. Exact collectors will therefore distinguish two varieties of gum in the issue of 1860. A somewhat later investigation made at all larger offices gave as a result that the Saxon mode of gumming the stamps was the general preference, and it was decided, on March 19th, 1861, to make use in the future of the Saxon material only.

In order to settle definitely the question of color, Mr. Hasper was requested in February, 1860, to print some proofs.

On the 12th of the same month he sent in seven different proofs which are all in the collection of the Imperial museum.

He had printed the 6 kr. stamp in black, then the 3 kr. in steel blue, then the 6 kr. again in Parisian blue, ultramarine, dark chrome yellow, and light chrome yellow. Upon this, the committee proposed the black color for the 1 kr.; the blue (one of the shades) for the 3 kr., the light yellow for the 6 kr. and the dark yellow for the 9 kr. As these colors did not meet with the approval of the minister of commerce, Mr. Hasper handed over on March 3rd, 1860, six more proofs all printed from the 9 kr. die; they were, milory blue, Paris blue, and Berlin blue for the 3 kr., chrome orange for the 6 kr., and Munich cochineal for the 9 kr. On March 22d, Mr. Hasper was informed that the following colors had been selected for the new stamps, good English printer's black for the 1 kr., Berlin blue for the 3 kr., dark chrome yellow for the 6 kr., and light Munich cochineal for the 9 kr. Mr. Hasper's special attention was called to the fact that the tints were to remain exactly alike in the various issues, although in reality this result was not attained.

On April 14th the general post-master reported that the stock of the 3 kr. stamps was exhausted and that the 1 kr. stamps would last but a few months more. Immediately Mr. Hasper received the order to print 36,000 sheets of the 3 kr. and 12,000 sheets of the 1 kr.

Mr. Hasper went to work on this order April 27th, but did not complete it until June 25th. He declared in his report that it had been a most difficult and troublesome piece of work. It had been found out that the new fast presses were not suitable for printing with colors, as they absorbed the coloring substance too rapidly. Consequently he had caused the 1 kr. stamps to be printed with the hand press, and these stamps were very successful. This process, however, increased the cost of printing, and he would be obliged to charge 17 florins and 2 kr. per 1,000 sheets, but still he

highly recommended this last manner. According to this it was decided that in the future, all stamps should be printed with the hand press. The first printing produced 11,656 sheets of faultless 1 kr. stamps and 31,711 sheets of good 3 kr. stamps.

On May 30th, 1860, the Minister of the Grand Duchy was notified that the 1 and 3 kr. stamps of the new issue would be ready very soon, but that the 6 and 9 kr. stamps would not be ready until the following year.

On July 1st, 1860, at last, the following official note was published, announcing the new stamps:

"By order of the Government of the Grand Duchy the present postage stamps will be withdrawn, as soon as stock at the main office is exhausted. In their place new postage stamps will be used, having in a center on a lined background the Baden coat of arms; on the top the word. "Baden"; below the value, (1, 3, 6, 9) kreuzer; on the left side the word: "Freimarke"; on the right side, the word "Postverein." They will all be printed on white paper, the color will be different for each value, and in order to render their separation more easy, they will be provided on all sides with rows of little round holes. The 1 and 3 kr. of these new stamps will be ready very shortly, but on account of the large stock of the 6 and 9 kr. still on hand, the new stamps of these values will not be issued until next year.

The public is notified that after Jan. 1st, the new stamps of 1 and 3 kr. only will be accepted in prepayment of letters. The old stamps may be exchanged until that time at all post-offices for the new ones.

By this occasion, and in answer to many complaints that has been made of stamps falling off from letters, the public's attention is called to the fact that the mucilage on the back of the stamps is to be thoroughly wetted, that the stamps must not be merely laid loosely on the letter, but always pressed down evenly; much unpleasantness will be avoided if these rules are followed.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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*Labuan, 1892, 2c to 40c.....	7	1.75
*Labuan, 1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6c.....	5	.30
*Labuan, 1894, 1c to 24c, complete.....	9	1.25
Natal, 1/2p to 6p.....	7	.25
*New Brunswick, 1860-3, 2, 5, 17c.....	3	.40
New So. Wales, 1889, "O. S.", 1, 2, 4, 6p, 1sh.....	5	.12
New South Wales, Postage Due, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8p, 5, 10, 20sh.....	10	4.50
New Zealand, 1873-82, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 6p, 1sh.....	6	.10
New Zealand, Insurance Dept, 1/2, 1, 2p.....	3	.15
*North Borneo, 1886, 3c on 4c, 5c on 8c.....	2	2.50
*North Borneo, (State of) 1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6c.....	5	.30
*North Borneo, (State of) 1894, 1c to 24c, complete.....	9	1.25
*Oil Rivers, 1892, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 5p, 1sh.....	6	2.50
*Prince Edw. Island, 2, 3, 4, p, 1, 12c.....	8	60
So. Africa Republic, 1/2p to 6p.....	7	20
So. Africa Republic, 3, 4, 6p, 1sh.....	4	15
So. Africa Republic, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6p, 1sh; 2sh 6p, 5sh.....	9	80
Victoria, assorted.....	12	10
Br. Colonials, assorted.....	80	1.00

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,
Station C. St. Louis, Mo.

COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS.



The following stamps are especially desirable, as they were issued in commemoration of some special historical event.

*Argentine, Oct. 14, 1892, 2c.5c.....	2	\$ 1 00
*Azores, Jubilee 1b+4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25r	5	35
- Same as above, 5r to 100r.....	9	1 00
- Same as above, complete to 1000r.....	13	7 00
Belgium, Antwerp Expe., 5, 10, 25c.....	3	15
Honduras, [Columbus] 1892, 1c to 1p11		50
Japan, [Silver Wedding] 1894, 2s, 5s, 2		15
*Nicaragua, [Columbus] 1892, 1c to 10p	10	50
*Portugal, Jubilee, 1894, 5r to 1000r		50
complete.....	13	6 50
- Same, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25r.....	5	40
*Salvador [Columbus], 1892, 1c to 1p.....	10	50
- [Columbus] 1893, 2, 5, 10 pesos....	3	50
*Shanghai 1893, Jubilee 1/2, 1, 2c.....	3	12
*U.S. Columbian series 1893-1c to		
\$5 complete.....	15	25 00
- same, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10c....	8	40
- Columbian envelopes, 22 varieties,		
entire.....	22	3 75
* - - 1, 2, 5, 1+c, cut square.....	4	40

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Sydney, N. S. W.

(122)

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Bavaria, assorted, no 10 pf.....	0 72	5 00 45 00
.....	0 40	3 80 34 00
Belgium, assorted, no 10c.....	0 52	5 00 45 00
.....	0 40	3 80 34 00
France, assorted.....	0 35	3 20 30 00
Hungary, assorted, no 5 kr.....	0 53	5 10 46 50
.....	0 43	4 00 35 00
Italy, assorted.....	0 52	5 00 45 00
Netherlands, assorted, no 5c.....	0 55	5 30 50 00
.....	0 45	4 30 40 00
Wurtemberg, assorted, no 10 pf.....	0 52	5 00 45 00
.....	0 40	3 80 35 00
Assortment of European Stamps.....	0 32	2 90 25 00

The charge is payable by the orderer, at rate of 2c per thousand. If the quantity is larger than 20,000 stamps I send free of charge.

The amount of the order is to be sent in advance.

10 PER CENT CASH DISCOUNT

Our special offer of 10 per cent cash discount on sales of \$5.00 or over is still good and will continue to be until Oct. 1st; we have found that collectors are quick to take advantage of our inducement to buy during the summer.

Naturally our sales have greatly increased as a result of the 10 per cent discount and we hope that those who have not yet made use of it, will do so before it is too late.

Make up an order of \$5.00 or over from our advertisements in this number and send it in.

Prompt attention given to all correspondence.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co.

Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

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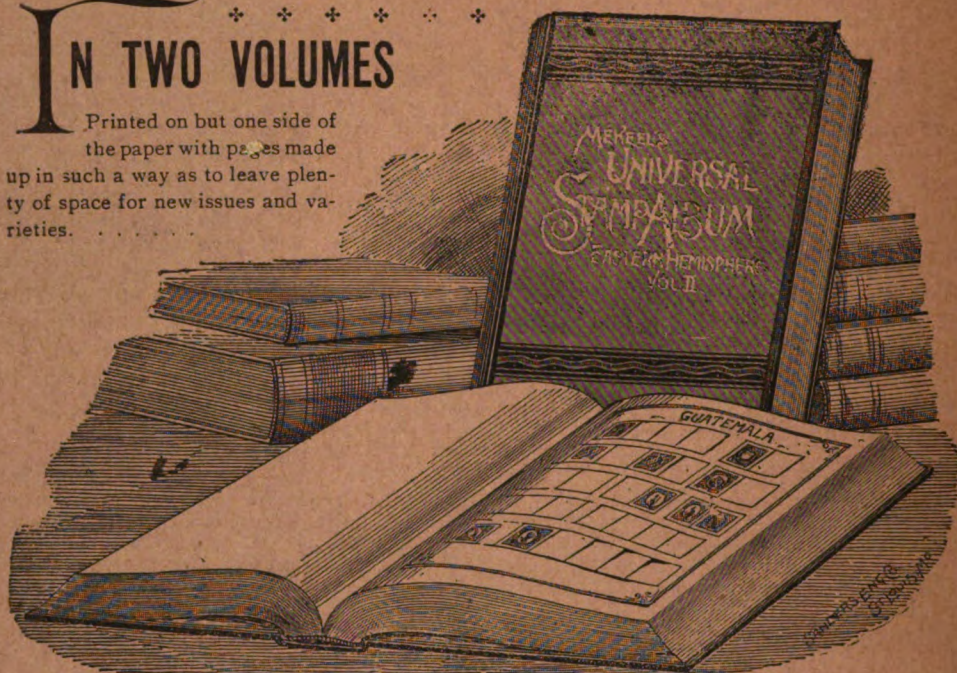
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C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.

STATION C.

S T. LOUIS, MO.

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7P53

J. N. J. Levick.

Vol XII

OCTOBER, 1894

No. 118

The
PHILOTELIC
 JOURNAL
 OF
AMERICA



A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
 IN THE INTEREST OF
 STAMP COLLECTING

EDITED BY
 CHAS. HAVLAND MEKEEL

PUBLISHED BY
 CHAS. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.

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The Philatelic Journal of America.

MONTHLY.

The Oldest Magazine Devoted to STAMPS and STAMP COLLECTING in America.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1885.

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90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96.	99, 100, 101, 102.	
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The publishers will not buy or exchange any numbers except Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 4.

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The above list of 112 numbers sent for \$25.00 and a subscription for volume XII. given free. Postage \$2.30 extra on above 112 numbers to foreign countries in the Postal Union.

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J. C. I. Lewis.

NOV 5 1894

THE
PHILATELIC JOURNAL
OF AMERICA.

VOLUME XII, NO. 4.

OCTOBER, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 118.

RECOGNIZING the fact that there is nothing in the way of prices connected with United States stamps that is not of interest to American collectors, we publish in this number a revised list giving the latest market value on all U. S. adhesive stamps.

Many changes will be noticed; among the most notable may be mentioned the following:

The 90c 1860 unused, \$12.00, used, \$15.00; this stamp is much more appreciated in Europe than the 90c 1869. The latter is now quoted unused, \$17.50, used, \$12.50, and the ungrilled reprint \$20.00, and it is cheap at this price compared with the regular issue.

The Columbian \$1.00 value unused, \$6.00, used, \$5.00, is low and both prices will advance.

The 9c Periodical is a bargain at \$10.00, and all the higher values from \$9.00 up, will advance.

The 30c and 50c Postage Due stamps of the old type have all jumped, especially the two last colors, red-brown and bright claret; the 30c red-brown at \$2.00 and the 50c red-brown at \$5.00 are not high.

The 6c Executive Department at \$10.00 is still low; the whole set catalogues \$31.00, it is well worth \$50.00.

The Justice is seeking its level, the 90c at \$25.00, 30c at \$12.50, 24c at \$6.00, are all right. The 30c is too cheap at \$10.00. State Department is about the same,

except the 2c, which is going up, it is now selling at \$2.50 and seems to be a scarce stamp.

We have only mentioned the more prominent advances; a careful examination of our revised list will show advances all along the line.

• • • • •

AS we have remarked before in these columns, really scarce stamps were never better as an investment than to-day, because there never was such a large and healthy demand. The man who decided two years ago that U. S. stamps were as high as they would go and sold out, is now a sorry man.

• • • • •

DESPISED as the U. S. reprints of 1875 were, they are at present appreciated. Advanced collectors realize that they must have them to represent a complete collection; in consequence they are now quoted at what seems to old-timers fabulous prices, while really they are very cheap when their comparative rarity is considered.

• • • • •

THE new stamps furnished by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving will not give satisfaction and we do not believe will be permanent.

The work on the first ones sent out is very poor. The paper, ink, printing and perforating is inferior.

This will be recognized by the department, and after the Bureau gets used to the business of making stamps we should not be surprised to see a new series make its appearance.

• • • • •

OUR publishers circulate several thousand sample copies this month among subscribers to *Meekeel's Weekly Stamp News* who are not on the lists of the JOURNAL.

We hope that all such will realize the entirely different fields covered by these publications and conclude that they want both. Our next number will contain two very interesting illustrated articles, on the New Haven Envelope and the Stamps of St. Louis, by that well known authority on United States stamps, John K. Tiffany, Esq.

Both articles will be elaborately illustrated and contain the result of recent discoveries and research.

• • • • •

WE cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers to the special offer made in this number of albums slightly shopworn. The blemishes are almost all confined to the covers and in some cases are so slight as to be hardly noticed, while the prices are about one-half regular publisher's quotations.

It is an opportunity not to be overlooked, especially by those who would have a special album in addition to their regular collection, for U. S., Mexican or American stamps.



MEKEEL'S Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World is complete as far as the regular postal issues are concerned and part of the Appendix is included in the 416 page part that has been sent out, and when the Appendix is complete it will be the most valuable philatelic work in the English language. At the risk of repetition we annex the contents of the Appendix, with the names of the authorities who have prepared the different lists:

Entire U. S. Envelopes, by N. W. Chandler; Western Franks on U. S. Envelopes, by H. B. Phillips; U. S. Local Stamps, compiled; Confederate Provisional Stamps, compiled; U. S. Telegraph Stamps, by E. B. Sterling; U. S. Revenue Stamps, by E. B. Sterling; U. S. Match and Medicine Stamps, by E. B. Sterling; U. S. Revenue Stamps, by E. B. Sterling; Canada Revenue Stamps, by H. F. Ketcheson; Great Britain Revenue Stamps, compiled; Mexico Revenue Stamps, by C. H. Mekeel; Post Cards of the World (illustrated), by A. Lohmeyer; Watermarks Illustrated; Encyclopedia of Philatelic Terms, compiled; General Index.

The pages of U. S. Stamps were added as late as October 27th, and have the very *latest* quotations. Send \$1.00 for the work without delay.

14 MONTHS FOR \$1.00.

Our regular subscription price to this journal is \$1.00 per *year*, but as a special inducement to new subscribers we offer to send them the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA the remainder of 1894 and all of 1895 for a ONE DOLLAR BILL.

This magazine is the largest and oldest regular philatelic periodical issued and should be in the hands of all wide-awake collectors.

Don't let this opportunity slip by unheeded, but mail us your subscription at once.

SPECIAL TO PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS.

Not wishing to slight those who are already on our subscription list, we will agree to *renew* subscriptions for a period of *fourteen months* to all sending a ONE DOLLAR BILL and mentioning the "*Special Offer in October number.*" It makes no difference when you last renewed, by sending in one dollar *now* your subscription is extended fourteen months beyond the time for which it is paid at present. This offer is good until November 25th only. Address

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND PUBLISHING CO.,
STATION C.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES.

We are anxious to receive new issues and varieties as they appear, and especially desire each of our foreign subscribers and correspondents to send us information from their locality, that we may mention them as *early* as possible under this heading. Copies of official decrees and circulars in reference to postal changes are particularly desired.

Please address all communications of this character to the Editor of the *PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA*, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

The numerals in parenthesis following the names of the countries refer to the page of the *JOURNAL* containing the previous notice.

We shall hereafter chronicle adhesives, envelopes and wrappers together, instead of separating them as heretofore.

ABYSSINIA.—(XII., 71). A printer's error made us say last month that "one guerche equals one taler." It should have read *sixteen* guerches equals one taler, which is about 80 cents U. S. currency.

BELGIUM.—(XII, 44). Our correspondent writes that the current stamp with Sunday label has been issued in brown instead of orange.

2 centimes, brown.

BRAZIL.—(XII, 44). Mr. J. Costa, of Rio de Janeiro, sends us the first specimens of the new series.



We have received the 10r. and 20r. printed in two colors, the center and value in blue and balance in another color, the 50r. all in one color.



The 100r. has black center only, the 200r. has the center and value label in black.

All are lithographed, poorly printed and poorly perforated.

10	reis.	rose and blue.
20	"	orange and blue.
50	"	light blue.
100	"	rose and black.
200	"	orange and black.

Wrappers are announced of the annexed type, 40 and 60 reiss.

Wrappers.

40	reis,	blue on buff.
60	"	brown on buff.



BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—(VIII, 298). The Great Britain 1 shilling stamp has been surcharged with the name of this colony in two lines in black, watermark crown, perforated.

1 shilling, green, *black*.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—(XI, 222). The 5 shillings stamp has been surcharged *four shillings* in black; although we have illustrated the stamp we neglected to chronicle it.

4 shillings on 5 shillings, yellow, *black*.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—(XI, 222). The 5 shilling stamp has been surcharged *four shillings* in black.

4 shillings on 5 shillings, yellow, *black*.

CHILI.—(XII, 45). A new 5 centavos stamp is announced for return registra-

tion receipts. We will illustrate next month.

Return Registration Receipt Stamp.
5 centavos, brown.

CHINA.—(XII, 71.) *Wuhu*. (XII, 72). We published the history of this new series of stamps last month, and our readers may decide for themselves whether or not they wish to collect them. The series consists of ten stamps of five different types, all of which are here illustrated. The ½ and 2 are of the same type. The 1 and 10, the 5 and 15, the 6 and 20, and the second variety



of the ½ and 40. The stamps are lith-



ographed on thin unwatermarked paper, perforated.

- ½ cent, green.
- ½ " black.
- 1 " brown.
- 2 cents, orange.
- 2 " pink.
- 6 " blue.
- 10 " carmine.
- 15 " olive-green.
- 20 " vermilion.
- 40 " brown.

CONFEDERATE STATES.—(XII, 145.) *Goliad* (X, 156.) Mr. Albert Steves, of San Antonio, Texas, who has the finest collection of Texas Confederate Locals in the world, has added to his collection another variety. It is a 5-cent of the annexed type, with the name of the postoffice at the top in italics, without the printed name of the postmaster at the sides. The stamp is signed, however, in ink across the face



"Clarke—P. M." This specimen has been submitted to Dr. Clarke, the original postmaster at Goliad, who has identified his signature. The stamp is printed in black, on thin rose colored paper, unperforated.

5 cent, black on rose.

CYPRUS.—(XII, 11). Three high value stamps of the current type have just been issued, watermarked Crown C A., perforated.

- 9 piastres, brown and red.
- 18 " slate and brown.
- 45 " brown, violet and blue.

FRENCH COLONIES.—(XII, 46.) *French Sudan*—(XII, 46.) We annex the illus-



trations of the stamps recently chronicled.

INDIA.—(XI, 223.) *Nabha*. The current 1 rupee stamp of India has been surcharged "Nabha—State," in two lines in black.

1 rupee, carmine and green, black.

Raja Nandgam.—(XI, 223.) The current ½ 1 and 2 anna stamp has been surcharged, as shown in the illustration, M. B. D. in an oval; surcharge in violet. For official correspondence..



Official.

- ½ anna, green, violet.
- 1 " rose "
- 2 annas, red "

LABUAN.—(XI, 224.) The *American Journal of Philately* chronicles the series of 1894, as being re-issued, lithographed instead of engraved. Paper unwatermarked. Perforated 14.



- 2 cents, rose.
- 6 " yellow-greed.
- 8 " bright mauve.
- 10 " brown.
- 12 " ultramarine.
- 16 " grey.
- 40 " orange.

MEXICO.—(XII, 47.) The new issue of Commemorative stamps which were announced to appear on the national holiday, September 16, have failed to put in their appearance, and no official announcement has been made as to when they will appear.

MONTENEGRO.—(XI, 51.) The following changes of color are announced in the current series. Perforated.

1	novitch, red.
2	" green
3	" orange.
5	" bronze-green.
10	" violet.
20	" blue.
30	" green.
50	" grey.

NEWFOUNDLAND (IX., 151).—The annexed type is now printed in puce brown, the color of the ½-cent (dog's head) is to be changed shortly to black.



12 cents, puce brown.

NEW ZEALAND (IX., 151).—Our correspondent in New Zealand states that the government has decided to issue new Department stamps, but it may be some months yet before the arrangements are completed. No further particulars were obtainable.



NORWAY (XI, 225.)—The 50 øre also comes in the re-engraved type. NORGE in Roman capitals; perforated.

50 øre, red brown.

NYASSALAND.—(XII., 73.) The set we chronicled last month comes perforated and unperforated; there are also three surcharged values. We now give the whole list.

Unperforated.

5	reis on 10 reis, rose.
10	" rose.
20	" violet.
50	" green.
75	" on 20 reis, violet.
100	" " 50 " green.

Perforated.

5	reis on 10 reis, rose.
10	" rose.
20	" violet.
50	" green.
75	" on 20 reis, violet.
100	" " 50 " green.



ORANGE FREE STATES.—(XI, 51). A correspondent of the *Post Office* informs them of the following change of colors in the current type: Perforated.



½	penny, yellow.
1	" violet.
2	pence, rose.
2½	" green.
3	" yellow brown.
4	" dark green.
6	" blue.
1	shilling, red brown.
2	shillings 6 pence, orange.
5	" carmine.

PARAGUAY.—(X., 52). As intimated some months ago, the 10 centavos stamp with a hole punched in it is now being used. This is to prevent the counterfeiting of the centennial surcharged variety issued for one day, October 12th, 1892. Perforated.



10 centavos, lilac (punched with hole).

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—(XI, 225). The following new colors of current type are announced:

1	cent de peso, carmine.
25	cent de peso, dark blue.

PERU.—(XII, 47). We have already mentioned the prospective surcharged series. In our July number we gave a list of the stamps that were to be surcharged. Our correspondent corrects our list, calling our attention to the fact that the 50 centavos is not red, as we mentioned it, but pale rose. The 1 sol stamp, to be surcharged in this new series, is the blue one with horseshoe, and we understand has never been issued before in this way. It will make its first appearance, with the addition of the bust of Gen. Bermudez, which we have already illustrated.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.—(XI, 226). *Angola*, (XI, 226). The following additional values of the new type have been issued, perforated 12:

5	reis, buff.
20	" lavender.
25	" green.



Congo.—(IX, 64.) A series of stamps has appeared for this colony. The newspaper stamp is like the current type for



Portuguese colonies, (first cut above) and the balance of the series is of the new type (second cut above). Perforated 11½ and 12½.

Newspaper Stamp.

2½ reís, brown.

Regular Issue.

- 5 reís, buff.
- 10 " lilac.
- 20 " lavender.
- 25 " green.
- 50 " blue.
- 75 " rose.
- 80 " green.
- 100 " brown on yellow.
- 150 " carmine on rose.
- 200 " blue on bluish.
- 300 " dark blue on buff.

Guinea.—(X, 109). The new series has at last appeared, but not of the type expected and illustrated (VIII, 411) It is of the new type annexed. Perforated 11½ and 12½.



- 5 reís, buff.
- 10 " lilac.
- 20 " lavender.
- 25 " green.
- 50 " blue.
- 75 " rose.
- 80 " green.
- 100 " brown on yellow.
- 150 " carmine on rose.
- 200 " blue on bluish.
- 300 " dark blue on buff.

Mozambique.—(IX, 127). The newspaper stamp has been surcharged "COMP. A DE MOCAMBIQUE," in two lines in black.



2½ reís, brown, black.

ROUMANIA.—(XI, 147). The 25 and



50 bani stamps of the new issue have appeared. Watermarked P. R.; perforated 13.

- 25 bani, violet.
- 50 " orange.

SAN MARINO.—(XI, 185). The following circular has been issued, which explains itself:

REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO, }
Secretary's Office, }

CIRCULAR B.

The Commission of the "Palazzo Principe & Sovrano," gives note that, on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Palace and the installation of the new Regents, there will be issued the following Commemorative Postage Stamps, viz:

- Of one lira,
- Of 50 centimes,
- Of 25 " and

a Post Card of 10 centimes, with a stamped progressive number.

This issue will take place on the 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 of September, and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 of October, 1894; however, in order that collectors, speculators, and merchants cannot make this issue rare and scarce, the Commission, specially authorized, gives notice:

1. That they themselves undertake to send to any address and destination whatever, in *registered packet*, any Order for Postage Stamps that may be sent to them direct, exceeding however, the amount of £2 sterling, or 10 Dollars (equal to 50 lire or francs), payable in Italian paper or Bank of France notes, by registered letter.

2. That for any order exceeding Ls. 20 sterling, or 100 Dollars (equal to 500 lire or francs), to be made in Bank notes of £5 sterling, or Italian paper or Bank of France notes, in registered letter, the amount will be forwarded to destination, in a special envelope of 5

lire, bearing the above mentioned stamp, impressed on the envelope and of which a limited issue of 2,000 copies will be made; and in order to be valid this special stamp must bear the *postmark of San Marino*.

The Commission recommends to notice *Circular A* and calls attention, finally, to the fact that they are not responsible for orders that are not made directly by the said Commission, who, on the other hand, are responsible for the registered sendings as above and to the terms of the said *Circular A*.

Apply direct and exclusively to: Cav. V. Serafini, Secretary of the Palace Commission, Republic of San Marino, (Central Italy).

SIAM.—(XII, 74). We understand that the 2 atts reported last month was the first Provisional required. When the 1 att was required they simply changed the numeral without altering the denomination, allowing it to read 1 atts. This was later corrected by removing the letter that indicated the plural denomination, and the stamp was issued the same as the other Provisional, with the surcharge 1 att.

1 att on 64 atts, lilac and bistre, *black*.

SPAIN.—(XI, 226). Our correspondent in Spain states that they propose to substitute the American system of engraving for their new stamps, instead of the lithographs that have been common there for so long. New machinery has been bought in the United States, and it is expected that the new series of stamps will come out next January.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—(XII, 74). Changes in the colors of the current stamps are announced as follows:

5 cents, light brown.
8 " blue.
32 " rose.

Johore.—(XII, 74). The colors of the new stamps mentioned last month are as follows, and the restrictions regarding sale of stamps has been removed.

1 cent, lilac.
3 cents, lilac and rose.

SWAZIELAND.—(VIII, 412). Upon the authority of a published notice issued by I. Van Alphen, Postmaster-General

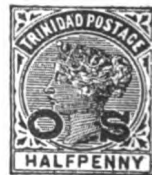
of Pretoria, 29th of August of the current year, he states that the Swazieland stamps are recalled, and after the 7th of November of the present year will have no value for the prepayment of postage, and that hereafter only the postage stamps of the South African Republic can be used.

TONGA.—(XI, 185). There are two more provisionals from this country.



½ penny on 1 shilling, brown.
2½ pence on 8 pence, mauve.

TRINIDAD.—(XI, 185). The 1 penny and 4 pence stamps have also been surcharged "O. S." in black, for official use. And the current 5 shilling stamp now comes in carmine-lake instead of dull lake, and perforated 14 instead of 12; watermarked Crown C. C.



5 shillings, carmine-lake.

Official Stamps.

1 penny, carmine, *black*.
4 pence, grey, "

TURKS ISLANDS.—(X, 111). A new stamp of the type of the Seychelles has been announced; value 5 pence; watermarked Crown C. A.; perforated.

5 pence, yellow, green and rose.

URUGUAY.—(XII, 47). We annex illustrations of the 2 and 3 peso stamps



of the new series chronicled in August. A registered letter stamp is chronicled; it is of the long narrow shape, similar to the Columbian stamps, providing space in the centre for a number.

Registered Letter Stamps.

33 centavos, red.

UNITED STATES.--(XII, 74.) As has been announced in our columns, the contract for engraving and printing stamps in the United States for the next four years, has been awarded to the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, which is a Department of the Government. They have retained the same designs as provided for the series of 1890, with the addition of a triangular shaped ornament in the two upper corners. These little Wanamaker stamps have never given satisfaction. And even at their best, when produced by the American Bank Note Company, they are poor enough, but as turned out by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, they are simply horrible. The colors are weak, the ink is poor and the printing worse. They are very poorly and carelessly perforated.

The plates from which the stamps are printed were not properly cleansed, so that the margins are therefore tinted. The stamps as now produced are a disgrace to the postal administration, and not up to the high standard of quality that has heretofore been characteristic of this Government in its postal issues. The Department should lose no time in demanding an improvement, even if new plates should have to be engraved. Better paper should be used and colors more carefully mixed and selected. The Bureau of Printing and Engraving have long produced our revenue stamps, and it is a surprise that they have made such a dismal failure of the postage stamps.

We are under obligations to A. C. Townsend, H. E. Deats and others for early specimens. We only chronicle those values which we have ourselves seen of the regular issue. An Eastern paper mentions a Special Delivery blue, which differs from the old in a heavy outer line.

We have seen the 2 cent Postage Due stamp and the 1 cent of the same series as announced by an Eastern paper.

The design of the new "postage due" stamp consists of a large colorless numeral in centre, surrounded by a lathe work pattern. "Postage Due" in arched label above, and value in words in scroll below the initials "U" and "S" in

upper corners. The size is smaller than the previous issue and corresponds with the current regular issue. The regular color adopted is carmine, but a 2 cents stamp has been seen in vermilion.

Although we do not usually chronicle Revenue stamps, we will make an exception in the case of those of the United States and mention the new playing card stamp that has recently appeared. The design is very plain, the words "Playing cards" in shaded letters, appearing on an open hand of four cards in the center: "U. S." in the upper left-hand corner, the value below "Two Cents," in words over a tall numeral of the same value. An additional line of lettering on the first stamp issued reads, "On hand Aug. 18, 1894." In the second stamp issued this has been altered to read, "Act of Aug. 18, 1894. The stamps are engraved on steel of the same size as the 1890 issue Postage stamps on unwatermarked paper, rouletted:

Regular Postage Stamps.

- 1 cent, blue.
- 2 cents, pink.
- 3 " purple.
- 4 " dark brown.
- 5 " red-brown.
- 10 " green.

Postage Due Stamps.

- 1 cent, claret.
- 2 cents, "

Special Delivery Stamp.

- 10 cents, blue.

Internal Revenue (Playing Cards.)

- 2 cents, carmine.
- 2 " blue.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (XI, 218).—We published a list of the revenue stamps used postally in this paper in May and reprinted in our Spanish paper, *La Revista Filatelica*, from which it was taken by *Le Timbre Poste*, who gave it proper credit. In the September number of the *American Journal of Philately* it is reprinted and credited to *Le Timbre Poste*. The *Monthly Journal* adds to our list the 9 pence lilac of current issue.



Revenues Used Postally.

- 9 pence, lilac.

U. S. 5C. 1890 ERROR.

We chronicled last month the newly discovered *error*, 5c. 1890, in the color of the 4c. of the same issue.

The stamp was first observed by a philatelist who noticed a block of four on a package mailed at Carthagenia, O. He wrote to the postmaster and secured all that were on hand, which however was a small number.

The postmaster, J. R. De Curtins, says the stamps had been on hand nearly four years, and were received from the P. O. Department in the usual way.

The stamp is of the rich dark-brown color, peculiar to the 4c. stamps issued in 1890; the gum is light and colorless.

The attention of the P. O. department was called to the matter, and the following reply was received:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4, 1895.

"The three 5-cent postage stamps of the 1890 series, printed in the color of the 4-cent stamps, submitted with your letter of the 28th ult., are herewith returned. Although of the wrong color, these stamps are good for postage. I cannot account for the mistake in thus printing them.

"Yours, very respectfully,

"KERR CRAIGE,

"Third Asst. Postmaster-General."

Thus we see that the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, who is the highest authority in stamp matters, recognized the stamp as an *error* "in the color of the 4-cent stamp," and "Although of the wrong color, these stamps are good for postage."

The matter must have aroused some interest in the Department, because the following letter soon followed:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17, 1894.

Please inform me from what postoffice you obtained the 5-cent stamps, printed in the color of the 4-cent denomination, to which you refer in your letter of the 28th ult.

Yours, very respectfully,

KERR CRAIGE,

Third Asst. Postmaster-General.

Anxious to know the result of the investigation, the gentleman to whom the above letter was addressed wrote to the Department on September 13th, asking for information. The following is an extract from the reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1894.

Your letter of the 13th inst. has been received. I cannot understand how the stamps to which you refer came to be printed in the wrong color; and the maker of them, the American Bank Note Co., not being now the contractor for furnishing postage stamps, I do not see how any further investigation of the matter can be satisfactorily made.

I am sure that but a small quantity of them were thus erroneously printed.

Yours, very respectfully,

KERR CRAIGE,

Third Assistant P. M. General.

This will be the first legitimate error of color catalogued among U. S. stamps. The nearest thing to it is the 3-cent *scarlet* of 1863, now sold at \$25.00 to \$30.00 each. This stamp is catalogued as a regular issue, but it is not. The best authority* inclines to the belief that the 3c. *scarlet* stamps are proofs. However, if not proofs, they are errors, because it was not intended that the stamps should have been issued in *scarlet*, but inasmuch as specimens were used for postage and the stamps were in the hands of the firm which for years published almost the only catalogue and album issued in this country, they have grown to be recognized by collectors and are even now increasing in value.

As compared to the 3c. *scarlet*, for scarcity, the 5c. *dark brown* ought to be worth \$50.00 to \$75.00, and in every other way the latter is very much more desirable as to character.

A so-called error, the 2c. *navy green*, is catalogued by one firm, but it is not recognized generally as a bona fide stamp.

*The History of the Postage Stamps of the United States, by John K. Tiffany.

It is not in the same shade of green as the State Department stamps, it is simply a proof or essay.

Stamps of the U. S. Departments were printed in trial colors by the engravers, and a quantity of the 2c. navy, in green, probably got out in some way, and were purchased by the firm, who has tried to give them character by

cataloguing these stamps as an error. Nobody ever heard of the Navy Department using a 2-cents green for postage.

This stamp, however, has nothing to do with our subject, and is only mentioned as a "pretender;" the 5c. dark brown, 1890, is the only legitimate U. S. *error*, and may it be the last.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

CONCERNING STAMPS IN GENERAL, ALSO ABOUT COUNTERFEITS, REPRINTS, ODDITIES AND NEW DISCOVERIES.

Under this head we shall give the latest information regarding counterfeits, reprints and "fakes" that may turn up. We will also record oddities, resuscitations and any matters of interest relating to stamps not properly classified under the "Chronicle of New Issues." We will also answer any questions sent us on these subjects, and give detailed descriptions and illustrations when practicable. Information and contributions are especially requested.

It is impossible for an engraver, however skilful he may be, to reproduce by hand an exact copy of his own or of any other artist's work.—*Earl of Kingston, in London Philatelist.*

A CONFEDERATE SURCHARGE.

From the Philatelic Californian.

Read before the Californian Philatelic Press Club.

In looking over the catalogue of the De Coppet sale of stamps, held at the Real Estate Exchange, New York City, in April, 1893, the following will be found: "Confederate States, 1861. United States 3-cent pink surcharged C. S. of A. Catalogue note: This stamp is very little known, but was issued immediately after the breaking out of the war of secession, and was surcharged thus, pending the distribution of the stamps issued by the Confederate States. We have every reason to believe that it is a perfectly genuine surcharge. It was described in 1869 (?) volume of Stamp Collector Magazine. Sold to Mr. Albrecht, price \$25." Stanley

Gibbons, Limited, of London, were very heavy buyers at the De Coppet sale, and were represented by Mr. R. F. Albrecht, the New York dealer.—*Philatelic Journal of America, May 1893.*

The *San Francisco Call*, in describing the stamps recently displayed at the Midwinter Fair, mentioned a stamp of this kind in the collection of Mr. H. J. Crocker: "A United States 3-cent stamp of 1861, surcharged *C. S. of A.*, in two lines, an extremely great rarity, issued by the Confederate Government immediately after the war of secession, and used pending the distribution of the stamps issued by the Confederacy."

It has been my good fortune to be able to examine closely some of the above stamps, in the collection of Mr. Louis Warren, of Berkely, California. The adhesive stamps are the 3-cent pink of

1861, perforation 12. The surcharge is C. S. OF A. in two lines, thus:—

C. S.
OF A

The height of letters in all five stamps examined is 4mm., width of black face of type $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. The c. s. is $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above OF A. Distance from o to F $\frac{1}{2}$ mm., from F to A 3mm. The distance from c to s is $9\frac{1}{4}$ mm. in three and $10\frac{1}{4}$ mm. in two specimens; from top of c to inner portion of perforation, 6mm., and from bottom of o to inner edge of perforation, 10mm. The placing of the surcharge in reference to the center line of stamp is very irregular, in one case the c touches the edge of stamp, in another is 5mm from inner edge of perforation.

The cancellation in one case is "OMA" (all that can be deciphered). Another is canceled at "ATHEN FEB.—61 GA.," the date in Feb. being very indistinct, but appears to be the 4th. This stamp is on the original envelope, the letter having been sent to Mrs. T. P. Edwards, Charleston, S. C. The back of the envelope bears the cancellation "CHARLESTON FEB.—61 S. C.," the date in Feb. again being very indistinct, but is probably the 6th. The third stamp is canceled "KNOXV," and in writing "H. G., May 17.61." The fourth and fifth stamps are an unsevered pair, from which about one-third of the right-hand stamp is missing, being so heavily canceled that the date or name cannot be made out.

An envelope stamp (No. 56 Scott), 3-cent pink on white paper, is surcharged C. S. of A. in one line, across the upper half of the stamp, sloping slightly towards the lower right half of stamp. Height of letters $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., c to s 3mm., s to o $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm., o to F $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm., and F to A 4mm. Length over all, 22mm. This surcharge being on the 1864 envelope, seems strange, but the stamp, having been obtained from a collection made in the early seventies, is undoubtedly genuine. In regard to the adhesive stamps there can be no doubt, they having been sent to Mr. Warren by his aunt, Mrs. Edwards, she having lived in South Carolina during and since the war.

At just what date these stamps were issued, and for how long they were used is an interesting question, two dates alone being given by these specimens, that of "Feb (?) 61" and "May 17-61." Quoting from "A Short History of the War of Secession, by Rossiter Johnson"—South Carolina called a convention to consider the question of secession, and on December 20, 1860, that convention passed unanimously an ordinance declaring that the union between South Carolina and the other States was thereby dissolved. Commissioners were sent to the other States, and they seceded in the following order: Mississippi, Jan. 9, '61; Florida, Jan. 10, '61; Alabama, Jan. 11, '61; Georgia, Jan. 19, '61; Louisiana, Jan. 26, '61; and Texas, Feb. 1, '61. The Confederate Government, with capital at Montgomery, Alabama, was formed early in February, 1861.

Possibly if other collectors will examine such records as they may have at hand, the date when this surcharged stamp was authorized by the Confederate Government may be found, also the number of stamps treated this way, and the date of issue of the first Confederate State stamp.—BLYTHE H. HENDERSON.

BADEN.

THE 9 KREUZER, GREEN, OF 1851.

From the Philatelic Record.

Philatelists were somewhat startled a short time since by an announcement of the discovery of a specimen of the 9 kreuzer of Baden, 1851, in green, in place of its normal color of violet-rose. As tricks had been so often played with the 9 kr., in which the original color can so readily be discharged from the paper, it was at first regarded with suspicion, as it was thought more than probable that the stranger was a chemical. It appears, however, to be a genuine error, or rather a misprint, hitherto unknown and unchronicled, and we think that we cannot do better than relate the circumstances under which it has been discovered, as told by M. Lindenbergl, in a recent number of *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*. It appears that in

the early part of the present year a stamp of 9 kr., in the bluish-green color of the 6 kr., were sent to M. Lindenberg by a gentleman of good social position, who collected only superficially, and who stated that he had shown the stamp to a dealer, who said it was a counterfeit, but which he considered could scarcely be the case, as he had taken it himself with a number of stamps of 6 kr., green, direct from a mass of old letters. There was only a small piece of the original letter attached to it, but it bore what appeared to be the genuine obliterating stamp, "2" [Achern]. M. Lindenberg confesses that he was greatly astonished at this hitherto wholly unknown misprint, nor was he less astonished when a few days later Baron von Turckheim showed a similar 9 kr., green, at the Berlin Philatelists' Club, on an entire letter, and remarked that he possessed a second similar one, which he sent to M. Lindenberg on the following day. Both of these letters were addressed to the father of M. von Turckheim, at that time Counsellor of Legation in Carlsruhe, and later on attached to the Baden Embassy at Berlin, by his brother, who was then at the family residence of the Turckheims, at Altdorf. One of these letters, dated 27th July, 1851, bore the departure stamp of Orschweier, [No. 106], the other, 25th August, 1851, that of Ettenheim [No. 41]. According to the information of M. von Turckheim, Ettenheim was the nearest Post-station, Orschweier the nearest railway station to Altdorf, and letters could be sent by post from either of these places. The postage from both places to Carlsruhe was 6 kruzger, so that evidently the stamps were intended to represent 6 kruzger stamps. M. von Turckheim stated that he had found these letters among numerous others, franked with the green stamps of 6 kruzger. There was nothing in the attendant circumstances to raise any suspicion of the two stamps being counterfeit, and the personal consideration of the party forbade it. The color corresponded exactly with that of the 6 kr.; the one first referred to was of slightly lighter tone, which may have

arisen from the paper to which it was affixed; however, it was so trifling that it may be disregarded.

We are therefore compelled to see an official misprint in these stamps, and the question is how it occurred. Whether a *clische* of 9 kr. found its way into the "form" of 6 kr., or whether one or more sheets of the 9 kr. stamps were inadvertently printed in green in place of rose. M. Lindenberg inclines much to the latter of these hypotheses. He says, if all the sheets of 6 kr. had a wrong *clische* in them, there would have been 8,036 such errors, as that number of sheets were printed; that it is not probable that a few sheets only were printed with the error, and that on its being discovered a proper *clische* was inserted in place of the wrong one; for those stamps which had been wrongly printed would have been removed from the sheets and destroyed, and the circumstance would have been officially recorded. That it is more probable that one or more sheets of the 9 kr. stamps were inadvertently printed in green, and this might easily happen when, as in this case, the manufacture of the stamps was something new, and those who had to control the work had not acquired the necessary experience to insure exactitude. People looked rather to the color of the stamps, and judged of their respective values by that. The "6" and "9" also were alike in form, and might easily be confounded one for the other, especially as the full stop after the numeral, showing which way it is to be read, is very small. Nothing, however, is known of this misprint from the official records, though there is a record that the 6 kr. stamp was accidentally printed in yellow, as a letter bearing a 6 kruzger in yellow was sent from the postoffice of Adelsheim to the general postoffice.

It may seem to flavor very strongly of presumption on our part to offer any opinion upon this matter; but we have made some study at various times as to modes in which errors in printing have occurred, and we think it is far more probable that the error occurred by the printer accidentally taking the impres-

sion from the wrong plate, than that a *cliche* of 9 kr. found its way into the "form." There appears to have been only one printing, of 8,036 sheets of 90 stamps each of 6 kreuzer in green, previously to the dates on the letters. To suppose that the error ran through the whole of these is, to say the least, highly improbable; if partially, the "form" either contained the error when first set up, or it must have been set up a second time. If it were in those first printed, then the error must have been discovered, and, as M. Lindenberg says, the misprinted stamp would have been removed, and the error noted when the stamps were taken into stock. A second setting up of the "form" is more improbable. We thought at first that the miscount in the sheets of the 6 kreuzer of the first impression might have some connection with it, as the quantity in stock of that value on the 25th February, 1851, was short by 3 sheets of 90 stamps each, compared with the number mentioned in Counselor Kachel's report, a circumstance which we shall use later on when we come to consider how the stamps were printed; but this would rather tell the other way. That the misprint should have been discovered after a lapse of more than forty years, is most curious and interesting, and the great care that the accomplished president of the Berlin Philatelists' club has taken in investigating the facts, clearly demonstrates that the error is a real one. We do not pretend to have given a literal translation of his paper, but we believe that we have given a correct version of it.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

From the Monthly Journal.

We have to warn our readers that there is reason to believe that some ingenious person has discovered a method of changing the 1d., *red* 'wood-block' stamps to species of *blue* color, thus making them represent the well-known *error*. We cannot say more at present, but we should recommend extreme caution in purchasing specimens of this error."

FERNANDO-PO.

From Ill. Briefmarken Journal.

From time to time we notice the re-appearance of an old counterfeit, which has deceived many advanced collectors, and for which they have paid as much as 50 mk. It is the so-called Fernando-Po, with a crown surcharge. The stamp used for that purpose is the genuine 50c. de peseta, green, of the Spanish West Indies, for 1871, with the inscription: "Ultramar," and which, in design, is exactly like the 12c. de peseta of our illustration. Then the stamp was provided with the surcharge, of which we give a reproduction. Such a stamp never existed, and all specimens of it, without exception, are counterfeits.

GIBRALTER.

From Ill. Briefmarken Journal.

We think that it is our duty to warn the collectors against a counterfeit lately circulated by a certain Aaron J. Cohen, of Tangiers, a corresponding member of the French Philatelic Society. One of our friends, who disclosed the facts to us, had the following experience: Cohen sent to him 12 letters, all addressed to himself, each franked with a 5c. stamp and a 10c. stamp cut in two, asking 25 marks for the 12 letters. Our friend became suspicious, wrote immediately to the postoffice at Gibraltar, enclosing two of the letters, and asking whether stamps cut in two were official productions. He received the following answer:

POSTOFFICE, Gibraltar, }
Aug. 13, 1894. }

DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of the 7th of this month, I will say that the two half 10c. stamps on the letters which you sent are not received for postage at this place. The stock of 5 cent stamps is not exhausted, and therefore there never was any necessity to supply their want. It was an error of the postal clerk who cancelled the stamps, and thus received them for postage. Both letters ought to have been treated as insufficiently franked.

Yours truly,
[Name illegible], Postmaster.

In vindication of the postal clerk in question, we may say that he did consider the letters as insufficiently paid, for our friend informs us that quite a large piece was torn from each left corner of each envelope, and that evidently the ominous T [unpaid] had been applied there.

It is therefore evident that Mr. A. J. Cohen is trying to sell for over two marks, counterfeit envelopes, upon which the 5c. stamp may have a value of 2 cents; but the 10c. cut in two has no value at all. We have thought it worth our while to call the attention of collectors to this.

INDIA.

From the Philatelic World.

In continuation of our remarks in our last number, about the forged Indian ½ anna red stamp, lately exhibited at a meeting of the Philatelic Society of Bengal, we have discovered some unexpected facts in regard to this forgery, and will shortly give full particulars. For the information of our readers we give the following description:

The color differs from that of the genuine stamp, the paper is thicker, and has no trace of the watermark. The diadem of the head is wrong, and the ear of the Queen has been dispensed with entirely. There are other minor points of difference but these will suffice to detect it. The stamp was stuck in an old cover and the obliteration is the time-honored obliteration of dots arranged in the form of an equilateral lozenge.

JAPAN.

From the Monthly Journal.

Messrs. Cameron and Co. kindly send us an interesting circular, received by them from a public benefactor at Tokio, accompanied by a series of thirty varieties of imitations of the obsolete Japanese stamps from 1871 to 1875, which are announced as "ready for exportation," at the ridiculously small sum of eighteen pence per set, with a very considerable reduction on taking a quantity. It is only fair to state that in each case there are some additional characters which

presumably mean *imitation*, but these are very minute, and these articles are so well got up as to be exceedingly likely to deceive the unwary; and this is our reason for drawing attention to them here.

From the London Philatelist.

We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., for early news of a very dangerous set of the forgeries of the obsolete Japanese stamps. Below we give *in extenso* the letter accompanying specimens of these sent to the above firm. The set is extremely well done, both as to printing and varieties of paper, but there is a noticeable difference in the shade of some values. Collectors will do well before purchasing either unused or used copies of these stamps, to seek the advice of an expert.

"SIR—I wish to suggest you that I have printed the set of the imitation of the obsolete Japanese stamps, 1871-1875, ready for exportation. Our genuine old stamps are now very expensive, so that most of collectors are compelled to be content with the imitations. They are well done, and I will sell the set in such low price:

1 set (30 pces.),	\$0.35—fr. 175—mk. 1.50.	} Postage free.
10 sets,	\$3.00	
100 sets,	\$25.00	
1,000 sets,	\$200.00	

"I will execute quickly your orders. I will request to new customers who are unknown before to me that money of half the amount of the order, which I will promptly remit, should be sent in advance. I will send up them in a packet, fixed 1894 Silver Wedding stamps, which cost here 5 times of their face value, now being sold up at the P. O. here. But I believe I can use them on my packets still a long time, as I have a large stock of them.

"I wish to have sample copy of Philatelic papers for advertising. For enquiries please enclose return postage. Hoping to receive order, I am,

"Yours, very truly,
_____."

On closer examination we find that there are noticeable differences in type, which should, with due care, lead to a detection of the real from the forged.

ST. HELENA.*From the Monthly Journal.*

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us two interesting letters from this colony, from which it appears that the local authorities, having decided upon a new issue, have already disposed of the stocks of certain values of their stamps to speculators, who expect to make large profits on their investments. One gentleman holds 107,760 of the ½d., and another has 47,880 of the 2½d., 54,240 of 3d., and the 12,000 of the 1s., so that collectors need not despair of filling up their sets. We congratulate the postoffice upon having made a good haul; if there is much delay about sending out the new stamps the public may be put to some inconvenience, but that of course is a matter of no consequence. We are told that St. Helena, not having joined the Postal Union, has reverted to a 6d. rate for letters beyond the limits of the island.

NOTICE TO STAMP COLLECTORS.*From the London Philatelist.*

"As it appears that large purchases of postage stamps have been made in St. Helena, in consequence of an announcement that a new issue had been ordered, the Secretary of State for the Colonies thinks it right to give notice that there will be no change in any of the stamps at present, and that a fresh supply of stamps of the existing issues is being sent out for sale at the postoffice in the Colony."

Colonial Office, Downing St.,

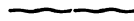
17th August, 1894.

[Adv.]

SAMOA.*From the Monthly Journal.*

We have also received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. two entire panes of sixty of the "FIVE PENCE" on 4d., showing two types of the surcharge. One is the sheet which we described in

June, showing the variety without the bars, and the rest of the stamps with the thin bar above the thick; the words of the surcharge upon this sheet measure 6 mm. and 8½ mm. in length, respectively, and are comparatively clearly printed. On the other sheet the type is smaller, and on most of the stamps it is very badly printed, the letters blocked up with ink, and the "c" of "PENCE" usually closed into an "o." The words here measure about 4½ mm. and 6 mm. respectively. On the first seven rows of stamps the thin bar is above the thick, while on the last three rows the thin bar is below.

**TONGA.***From the Australian Philatelist.*

The Tonga correspondent of the *New Zealand Herald* says: "I showed the resident your article on postage stamps in general, and your Cook Island stamps in particular. Mr. Moss said it was quite true that the sale of stamps had been very useful, but that it was a mistake to suppose he had kept this at all secret. He showed me the item in the published accounts, and that a special reference to it was made in his annual report to the New Zealand Government for the year 1893. He had not heard of any objection made to Queen Makea's head on the stamp by the Secretary of State, and told me the Cook Islands Government had been offered £700 sterling from San Francisco if they would issue a new stamp, and sell the old dies for that money. The Government had declined to enter into any such arrangement, and hoped by acting fairly to stamp collectors, to keep its revenue from that source pretty even for a few years to come." This article was brought under the notice of the Philatelic Society of New Zealand, and the members warmly endorsing the action of the Tongan Government.

PORTRAITS OF STAMP COLLECTORS.

Under this heading we give portraits and sketches of stamp collectors. Advanced collectors are requested to send photographs in exchange with the editor of this paper.

GEORGE A. KATZENBERGER, CHICAGO, ILL.

Our gallery of "Stamp Collectors" has been somewhat neglected of late, not on account of material, however, as we have a number of photographs awaiting their turn, but having given considerable space to the report of the convention and printed other matter outside of the usual line we deferred the production of portraits until the present time.

Mr. George A. Katzenberger whose likeness appears herewith is one of Chicago's young lawyers and has been identified with the legal profession in that great city since the winter of 1891.

From early boyhood he developed a fondness for books and has ever since been a careful student and a seeker for the higher knowledge of the affairs of men.

Gifted with social, artistic and musical talents, besides his ability as a scholar, he is well fitted for his chosen vocation, as the aspirant for the honors

of a successful legal career cannot possess too many accomplishments, varied in character as they may be, to apply in the promotion of his professional duties. Mr. Katzenberger's philatelic tendency manifested itself

at an early date and he hardly arrived at the age of ten years before he laid plans for his collection and dreamed of its future growth and value. A European trip is of double interest to persons at all familiar with postage stamps and through the advantages of two such excursions Mr. Katzenberger's collection increased accordingly, and at present is among the largest in the West. Being a member of the American Philatelic Association



GEORGE A. KATZENBERGER, CHICAGO, ILL.

and other societies of the same order he has enjoyed the benefits obtainable therefrom and through these channels became acquainted with others who in common with himself find it profitable and pleasant to devote spare moments to a pastime as interesting as the study and collection of postage stamps.

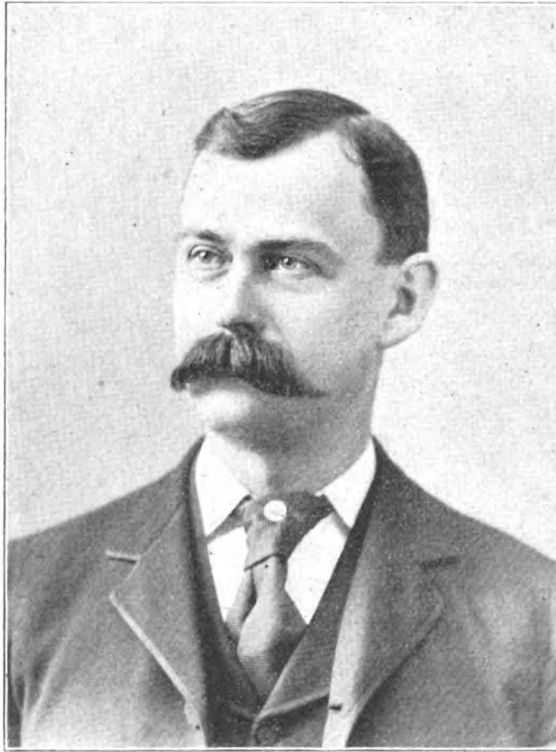
HENRY D. HUMPHREY, DEDHAM, MASS.

Prominent in Masonic and various other fraternal and beneficiary orders besides a member of the Massachusetts legislature, at once assigns a responsible position to Mr. Humphrey, whose portrait is the second we illustrate in this issue. Though far this side of middle age he has held many offices of trust and is one of the "main stays" in the town in which he resides. Unlike so many collectors who seem content to be interested spasmodically in stamps, taking them up for a while and afterwards selling their collections, only to rebuild others when the fever asserts itself in a more aggravated form, Mr. Humphrey has since boyhood possessed a fondness for the pleasures of a philatelist and has been unceasing in his endeavors to improve the appearance of his albums, though holding them in proper place, allowing his stamps to serve as a diversion from the duties of a busy life rather

than a hindrance to the more important occupations of an enterprising and public spirited citizen.

Mr. Humphrey is also a member of the American Philatelic Association and finds that its Exchange Department is essential to the up building of a good collection and has found it one of the satisfactory sources through which to secure desirable stamps on agreeable terms. His name is to be found on the rolls of the Boston Philatelic Society, and we understand that he was a charter member. Mr. Humphrey's collection of United States stamps is nearly complete, and this being the case is devoting his attention to the other countries of the Western Hemisphere besides showing an appreciation for the popular issues of British Colonies.

"The greatest rarity I possess," writes Mr. Humphrey, "is a Madison Florida stamp, and of which but one other exists to my knowledge, although there are probably others."



HENRY D. HUMPHREY, DEDHAM, MASS.



THE STAMPS OF VICTORIA.

By DAVID H. HILL.

From Vindin's Philatelic Monthly. Continued from Vol. XI, page 68.

A SUMMARY OF THE STAMPS SUPPLIED UNDER CONTRACT.



TYPE I.

Mr. Thomas Ham's contract of 28th December, 1849:

One penny, red brown, vermilion.....570,840
Two pence, lilac, etc.....604,560
Three pence, blue.....630,000
Lithographed on wove unwatermarked paper, and issued imperforate.

1d., without lined frame. Issued Jan., 1850.
1d. with lined frame. Issued (?) April, 1850.
2d., without lined frame, with coarse background and fine side borders. Issued Jan., 1850.
2d., with lined frame, coarse background and fine side borders. Issued (?) Feb., 1850.
2d., with lined frame, coarse background and coarse side borders. Issued (?) Feb., 1850.
3d., without lined frame. Issued Jan., 1850.
3d., without lined frame, with white central line of orb projecting. Issued Jan., 1850.
3d., with lined frame, with white central line of orb projecting. Issued (?) Feb., 1850.

Messrs. J. S. Campbell & Co.'s contract of 19th December, 1853:

One penny, red brown, rose.....500,000
Three pence, blue.....500,000
Lithographed on wove unwatermarked paper, and issued imperforate.

1d., with lined frame. Issued March, 1854.
3d., with lined frame. Issued (?) June, 1854.

Messrs. Campbell & Ferguson's contract of 2d June, 1854:

One penny, rose, etc.....4,000,000
Three pence, blue.....2,000,000
Lithographed on wove unwatermarked paper.
1d., with lined frame, imperf. Issued 1854.
1d., with lined frame, rouletted. Issued (?) August, 1857.

3d., with lined frame, imperf. Issued 1855.
3d., with lined frame, rouletted. Issued (?) August, 1857.
3d., with lined frame, perf. 12. Issued 1859.



TYPE II.

Mr. Thomas Ham's contract of 10th October, 1851:

Two pence, brown.....500,000
Steel plate printed on wove unwatermarked paper.

2d., imperf. Issued December, 1852.

Messrs. J. S. Campbell's & Co.'s contract of 19th December, 1853:

Two pence, gray, etc.....2,000,000
Lithographed on wove unwatermarked paper.
2d., imperf. Issued December, 1853.

Messrs. Campbell & Ferguson's contract of 19th May, 1854:

Two pence, red lilac, etc.....3,000,000
Lithographed on wove unwatermarked paper.
2d., imperf. Issued March, 1855.

(Of this supply 1,500,000 stamps were destroyed by the Postoffice authorities in September, 1855.)



TYPE III.

Messrs. Campbell & Ferguson's contract of 19th May, 1854:

One shilling, blue.....3,000,000
Lithographed on wove unwatermarked paper.
1s., imperf. Issued 6th July, 1854.

1s., rouletted. Issued August, 1857.
 1s., perf. 12. Issued 1859
 (Of these over 500,000 were destroyed in 1862 and 1865.)



TYPE IV.

Mr. Samuel Calvert's contract of 20th June, 1854:

Two shillings, green.....1,000,000
 Printed from wood engravings on wove unwatermarked paper.
 6d., imperf. Issued 10th September, 1854.
 6d., serrated. Issued 1855
 6d., rouletted. Issued (?) August, 1857.
 6d., serpentine. Issued 1857.
 6d., compound. Issued 1857.



TYPE V.

Mr. Samuel Calvert's contract of 20th July, 1854:

Six pence, lilac and green, "Too Late"..... 250,000
 One shilling, rose and blue, "Registered"..... 1,000,000
 Printed from wood engravings on wove unwatermarked paper.
 6d., "Too Late," imperf. Issued 1st January, 1855.
 1s., "Registered," rouletted. Issued (?) Aug., 1857.
 (Of this supply 208,835 "Too Late" and 756,185 "Registered" were destroyed as unserviceable in January, 1860.)



TYPE VI.

Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.'s contract of September, 1853:

One penny, green.....1,000,080

Six pence, blue.....2,500,080
 Steel plate printed on paper watermarked with a six-pointed star.
 1d., imperf. Issued November, 1858.
 6d., rouletted. Issued November, 1858.



TYPE VII.

Messrs. Calvert Bros.' contract of 21st January, 1857:

One penny, green.....2,001,600
 Two pence, lilac.....1,002,000
 Four pence, vermilion, etc.....2,002,800
 Printed from electrotypes, the twopence on wove unwatermarked paper; the penny and fourpence on paper watermarked with a six-pointed star.
 1d., imperf. Issued February, 1857.
 1d., rouletted. Issued (?) August, 1857.
 2d., imperf. Issued May, 1857.
 2d., rouletted. Issued (?) August, 1857.
 4d., imperf. Issued 26th January, 1857.
 4d., rouletted. Issued August, 1857.

Mr. Samuel Calvert's contract of 13th January, 1858:

One penny, green.....2,483,754
 Four pence, rose, etc..... 503,400
 Printed from electrotypes on wove, unwatermarked paper.
 1d., imperf. Issued (?) March, 1858.
 1d., rouletted. Issued January, 1858.
 4d., imperf. Issued (?) March, 1858.
 4d., rouletted. Issued January, 1858.

Mr. F. W. Robinson's contract of 22d June, 1858:

Four pence, rose.....2,007,480
 Printed from electrotypes on paper laid vertically.
 4d., imperf. Issued (?) June, 1858.
 4d., rouletted. Issued May, 1858.

Mr. F. W. Robinson's contract of 28th July, 1858:

Two pence, brownish-lilac and deep gray lilac.....2,500,080
 Printed from electrotypes on paper laid horizontally and vertically.
 2d., brownish-lilac, laid horizontally. Issued July, 1858.
 2d., brownish-lilac, laid vertically. Issued 1858.
 2d., deep grey lilac, laid horizontally. Issued 1858.

These were all issued rouletted.

Mr. F. W. Robinson's contract of 8th December, 1858:

One penny, green.....1,479,960
 Printed from electrotypes on wove unwatermarked paper.

1d., perf. 12. Issued December, 1858.
Mr. F. W. Robinson's contract of 9th February, 1859:

Four pence, rose.....1,000,080
Printed from electrotypes on wove unwater-marked paper.

4d., perf. 12. Issued February, 1859.
Mr. F. W. Robinson's contract of 11th April, 1859:

One penny, green.....2,171,880
Four pence, rose.....1,782,000
Printed from electrotypes on wove unwater-marked paper, and paper laid horizontally.

1d., laid horizontally. Issued June, 1859.
4d., wove paper.
4d., laid horizontally. Issued 1859.
These were all issued perf. 12.

NOTE.—Where I have not been able to verify the month of issue by documentary or other evidence, an interrogation mark precedes the month of issue.

Year.	One Penny.	Two Pence.	Three Pence.	Four Pence.	Six Pence.	One Shilling.	Two Shillings.	Six Pence, Too Late.	One Shilling, Registered.
1850	570,840	604,569	630,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1851	.....	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1852	.....	.....	128,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1853	.....	1,871,400	983,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1854	4,500,000	3,000,000	1,516,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1855	.....	1,000,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856	2,001,000	1,002,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857	2,703,714	2,000,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858	3,871,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals..	14,208,114	9,608,640	3,130,000	7,385,780	5,750,080	3,000,000	1,000,000	250,000	1,000,000

STAMPS TAKEN INTO STOCK.

Year.	One Penny.	Two Pence.	Three Pence.	Four Pence.	Six Pence.	One Shilling.	Two Shillings.	Six Pence, Too Late.	One Shilling, Registered.
1850	218,370	303,380	40,820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1851	96,750	244,731	58,566	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1852	192,720	537,610	193,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1853	670,277	422,086	503,106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1854	1,703,002	1,173,027	353,036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1855	2,821,002	1,622,384	1,034,272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856	2,303,863	646,418	179,224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857	2,592,917	948,000	519,710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858	2,855,262	798,663	118,509	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals..	13,455,273	6,688,309	3,123,045	7,390,669	4,312,065	1,242,309	140,708	41,165	213,815

STAMPS ISSUED.

There were also destroyed during 1854 and 1855 (not included in the above issue) 240 penny, 1,502,289 twopenny, 120 threepenny, 100 sixpenny, and 100 shilling stamps.*

On page 4 of this volume I ventured the opinion that the original dies of Type VII. were engraved on steel, my reason being that a few years ago I was shown by a gentleman what he stated at the time to be one of the original steel dies. This had been filed across horizontally in order to deface it, and I have since learned that it was a steel-faced electrotpe. Mr. Samuel Calvert informs me that the original dies were engraved on boxwood, and in his second contract, in renewing some of the electrotypes, he steel-faced them. The

* Volume X, page 139 of this Journal.

electros composing the forms were all separate, so that any could be replaced if necessary without much inconvenience.

From a proof or trial sheet of four-penny stamps printed by Mr. Calvert I find that they were in ten rows of twelve stamps, the centre spaces in the sheet, each way, being slightly wider than the others. The horizontal rows, measured from edge to edge $10\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and the vertical rows $10\frac{7}{16}$ inches. The space between the 5th and 6th horizontal rows was $3\text{-}16$ inch, and between the others about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. The space between the 6th and 7th vertical rows was $1\text{-}10$ inch, and between the others about $1\text{-}16$ inch. The stamps in the rows are not all placed exactly true to line, either horizontally or vertically, causing the spaces between some of the stamps to vary slightly. Vertical pairs and strips of Mr. Robinson's printing show that he must have re-adjusted the forms in June, 1858, making the sheet of stamps measure vertically about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch less than Mr. Calvert's.

In 1858 Mr. Robinson also had the number of stamps and value of the sheet added to the form, below the bottom row.



TYPE VIII.

THREE PENCE, FOUR PENCE, SIXPENCE.

Towards the middle of 1859, as the stock of three penny stamps was getting low, a new type was decided upon by the postoffice, and the contract for engraving a steel die was obtained by Mr. Frederick Grosse, of Melbourne, who delivered the steel punch on the 22d October. From this punch electrotypes were taken by the Stamp Printer, the form consisting as usual of one hundred and twenty. On the 31st January, 1860, Mr. Robinson delivered to the Inspector of Stamps 500 sheets, and a few sheets were issued the same day. A second supply of the same number was delivered by the printer on 16th February,

making altogether 120,000 stamps. These were all in blue on paper laid horizontally, perforated 12, and lasted just twelve months.

The next printing took place in December, 1860, on the paper watermarked "Three Pence," and 500 sheets were delivered into stock in January, 1861. The issue took place early in the same month. Altogether five separate printings in blue were made on this paper, and the total number delivered into stock was 600,000, all perforated 12. The last printing in this color was in April, 1864, of 1,000 sheets, and these lasted nearly two years. In some specimens the paper is much discolored, this, I am informed, was due to the action of the gum, the paper not having been sufficiently sized, a defect which was subsequently remedied by the printer.

In the next printing of this value, which was on 9th February, 1866, and consisted of 500 sheets (60,000 stamps) the paper and perforation were as before, but the color was altered. The Stamp Printer, in noting the change in his book, calls it plum color, but it may more correctly be described as a brownish lake. The change was no doubt caused by the intention to adopt blue for the sixpence, the black color for that value being unsatisfactory. The first issue into stock of the brown lake was on 22d February, and the balance four days later. The issue to the public was made the same month. There was no further printing of the three pence of this type.

The next value engraved by Mr. Grosse was the four pence, and the steel punch was delivered by him on the 12th December, 1859. The first printing was made in April, 1860, and I find by the stamp ledgers that the stamps were issued the same month. Mr. J. H. Gibbs, the late Comptroller of Stamps, informed me that the date of issue was 20th April, 1860. The paper used was a thin surfaced paper, manufactured at Bordeaux, France, and was without watermark. There were printed on this paper and delivered into stock altogether 7,500 sheets (900,000 sheets), all perforated 12.

In June, 1860, the paper watermarked "Four Pence," which had just been received from England, was brought into use, 2500 sheets being issued to the printer. The first delivery into stock and issue by the Inspector of Stamps took place in the month following. This paper continued to be used until June, 1862, during which period 64,500 sheets were printed, making a total of 7,740,000 stamps. These were perforated 12. Two specimens on the original paper are, however, known, showing roulette perforation on some of the sides, the other sides being cut close; they are postmarked Melbourne, 3d September, 1861, but I have been unable to find any mention of the breakdown of the perforating machine about that period. The balance of 500 sheets watermarked "Four Pence" was not used till some years later.

A further supply being required, and the watermarked paper ordered from Messrs. De La Rue & Co. not having arrived by the beginning of September, 1862, recourse was had to the "Five Shilling" paper, and between the 4th and 12th of that month the whole 3,000 sheets were issued to the printer, and used for fourpenny stamps, making 360,000, all perforated 12. The issue took place during the same month. The earliest postmark I have been able to note is dated 11th September, 1862.

The new paper watermarked with figure of value being received by the postoffice early in the following month, Mr. Robinson commenced printing on the single line "4" paper on the 6th October, and made the first delivery into stock three days later. The issue took place within a few days after. The earliest dated specimen I have seen is 15th October, 1862. The first printing consisted of 10,000 sheets, and there were four subsequent printings on this paper, the last finishing on 3d August, 1863. In all 28,000 sheets with this watermark were delivered into stock, making a total of 3,360,000 stamps. These were perforated 12, and are also chricled 12½. In 1863 some few sheets were issued imperforate, and also

rouletted 8, and were probably due to the perforating machine being under repair. The earliest postmarked date I have recorded for imperforate is 8th June, 1863, and for the rouletted 28th July, 1863. In September, 1863, a new type came into use.

The only mention I have found of any breakdown to the perforating machine prior to this period was in January, 1862, when Mr. S. C. Newman made "new brassed steel plates, new steel pins, etc.," at a cost of £7 10s. From a note in the Stamp Printer's book I find that the perforating machine was again under repair early in October, 1864, and in a Memorandum to the Deputy Postmaster-General on 13th October, Mr. Robinson states that he has had the use of the perforating machine in the Government Printing Office, and that it is superior to the one in use at the postoffice. On the recommendation of Mr. Robinson, who pointed out that a second machine would be of great advantage to him, one was purchased on 25th October, 1864.

We now come to the third and last value of this type. On the 15th Feb., 1860, Mr. Alsop, the Inspector of Stamps, reported on the unsuitability of the sixpenny stamps then in use (Type VI.), more especially on account of their non-adhesive properties, and suggested that "a new sixpenny die be prepared as soon as possible, similar in device to the new three pence and fourpence lately made--and the old stamps destroyed." In reply to the question by the Secretary to the Postoffice, Mr. Alsop stated that by the time a new die was ready for use the stock of six-penny stamps on hand would be about 1,125,000. Mr. William Turner, the Secretary, adopted Mr. Alsop's suggestion, which was approved by the Postmaster-General on 2d March, 1860, and Mr. Grosse delivered the steel punch to the Postoffice on 3d May following.

The first printing was made in Oct., on the paper watermarked "Six Pence," and numbered 60,000 stamps, all printed in orange, and perforated 12. These were taken into stock and issued the

same month. Mr. C. J. Phillips, of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London, and Mr. A. J. Derrick, of Melbourne, have been kind enough to give me the dates of postmarked specimens in their possession, namely 25th and 27th October, 1860, respectively. This was the only printing in orange. I find by the storekeeper's ledger that 1,000 sheets of the "Six Pence" were issued to the printer in October, 500 of which were subsequently returned by him into store. As the number printed was only about three weeks' supply, the only explanation I can offer in the absence of any documentary or other evidence, is that some unforeseen accident occurred with the form when 500 sheets had been printed. At the same time it must be admitted that a much longer period elapsed before this type was again employed than would be necessary for the completion of a new form.

On the exhaustion of the 60,000 orange sixpenny stamps, the blue sixpenny of Type VI continued in use until June, 1861, when a further supply was required. Mr. Robinson then used Mr. Calvert's form (Type IV), printing the stamps in black. On page 133 of Vol. 6 an error was made in the number; I find that there were 150,000 stamps (not 110,600 printed, and the sheets contained 100 stamps each. These were all delivered into stock, and by a quarterly return made by Mr. J. H. Gibbs, then Inspector of Stamps, the first delivery by the printer was made on 21st June, 1861.

The printing of Type VIII was resumed about the 19th August, and 3,000 sheets delivered into stock during that month, another 1,000 sheets being delivered in September. A second delivery of 2,000 sheets was made in February, 1862, making a total of 720,000 stamps. These were all in black, on paper watermarked "Six Pence," and perforated 12. The earliest dated specimen I have seen is 28th August, 1861, showing that they were in issue during that month. There was no further printing of the sixpence of this type.



TYPE IX.—ONE PENNY.

In April, 1861, the Secretary of the Postoffice reported that it was "necessary that an engraving should be made for a new penny postage stamp, the old plate being almost worn out, and not giving a satisfactory impression." This having been approved by the Chief Secretary, the contract was obtained by Messrs. De Gruchy & Leigh, of Melbourne, who supplied the punch on 25th June. The voucher for payment states: "Sinking die for penny stamp, £12 12s." The first printing of this type was commenced in September, and 4,000 sheets were printed, of which 1,750 sheets were delivered into stock the same month. These were on the paper watermarked "One Penny." There were four further printings on this paper, the last ending in August, 1862, making a total of 34,500 sheets, or 4,140,000 stamps. These were all perforated 12, and the first issue was made in the latter part of September, 1861.

There was no further printing until January, 1863, when the De La Rue paper, watermarked single line "1" was used, and the first delivery into stock of 500 sheets was made on the 19th of that month. In November of the same year the last of this paper in stock was used, and as the supply of other kinds on hand was very small, it was deemed advisable, in order to obviate the printing of the stamps on plain paper, to borrow, if possible, from some of the neighboring colonies. The governments of Tasmania and South Australia both responded to the appeal and from the former a supply was received on 1st December, more than sufficient to meet any temporary requirements. This paper was watermarked double line "1" and double line "4," and the sheets contained 240 watermarks each. Under the head of Postage Stamp Paper, the storekeeper's ledger contains the follow-

ing entry, under date 1st December, 1863: "Received per steamer 'Tasmania,' as a loan from the Tasmania Government, 96 books 1d., 96 books 4d. This paper is bound in books. Each book contains 250 leaves, each leaf is double the size of the sheets obtained by this department from England. The amount is therefore equal to 48,000 sheets 1d., 48,000 sheets 4d. This was obtained in consequence of the stock of this paper having run out, and the fresh supply from England not being expected for some months."

From the South Australian Government twenty reams of "Star" water-marked paper were received, but as this was of an unsuitable size it was returned to the Adelaide Postoffice on 13th April, 1864.

Mr. Robinson commenced printing on the double line "1" paper on 2d December, 1863, and two days later made the first delivery of penny stamps with this watermark into stock. There were three separate printings, the last finishing 11th February, 1864. In all 19 books were used, and Mr. Robinson delivered into stock 1,140,000 stamps; all perforated 12. The sheets were cut in half before printing. These stamps were issued in December, 1863.

A further shipment of Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s single line "1" paper was received in March, 1864, and the printing on this paper was resumed and continued during the currency of this type. The last was on the 8th August, 1864. Altogether ten separate printings were made on the single line "1" paper, and 31,000 sheets containing 3,720,000 stamps were delivered into stock. These were perforated 12, and are also chronicled 12½.



TYPE X.--SIXPENCE.

This design was a modification of Type VIII. The engraved steel punch was in two parts, the piece with the

head fitting a "collar" of equal depth, upon which the frame was engraved, the intention being to use the one head for several values, and engrave only the outer portions of such stamps as would be required. The head selected was the one engraved by Mr. F. Grosse in 1860 for the sixpence, Type VIII., and in December, 1861, the outer portion was cut away by Mr. S. C. Newman, leaving only the head in the oval. A separate piece having an oval shaped hole through the centre to fit the portion containing the head was then engraved by Mr. Grosse, with the value, etc., for the outer portion of the design, having the words "Victoria," "Sixpence," and the figure "6" on each side. Another "collar" exactly similar in design, was engraved by Mr. Grosse for the four pence value, but this latter was never brought into use.

In striking the lead moulds for the electrotypes it was found that the lead was forced between the two parts of the punch, causing the head to be slightly lower than the outer frame, and the original intention was therefore not carried further than the one value.

The first printing of this type took place in April, 1862, on the paper water-marked "Sixpence," and about 1,500 sheets were delivered into stock the same month. There were only two printings on this paper, the last ending 11th December, 1862, and altogether 10,000 sheets were delivered into stock, making 1,200,000 stamps, all perforated 12. The balance of 1,500 sheets of this paper was not used for these stamps.

The next printing of this value was in June, 1863, on the De La Rue paper, watermarked single line "6." The first delivery into stock was made on the 17th of that month, and the issue took place in June. There were nine separate printings on this paper, the last ending August 22, 1865, and 16,250 sheets containing 1,950,000 stamps were delivered into stock. These were perforated 12, and some of the later printings 12½. There was no further printing of this type.

The single line figure paper for the penny, twopenny, fourpenny, and six-

penny stamps, was, with one exception, all supplied by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. The paper was obtained through the Crown Agents for the Colonies, who had charge of the dandy rollers. The total number of sheets received was 99,250 sheets watermarked single line

1, 72,000 sheets single line 2, 124,500 sheets single line 4, and 52,500 sheets single line 6. These all contained 120 watermarks. The last supply was received in October, 1865, and was manufactured by Mr. T. H. Saunders.

(To be continued)

GENEVA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The following is a translation of a circular recently circulated.

The Philatelic Society of Geneva, celebrates each year the anniversary of its foundation by a great banquet.

The main purpose of this society being to fight by all possible means against the invasion of counterfeit stamps, it has been decided to follow the banquet by a great sale of Swiss stamps, to which all its members and friends are invited.

Any stamp dealer may be present either in person or by proxy, or by sending by mail to the Committee his orders for sale or purchase; for that case special blanks will be sent by the Secretary to any one who shall ask for them, together with the regulations and conditions of the sale.

The Committee of the Geneve Philatelic Society will manage the sale, and give to it its utmost care. It has been decided that all counterfeits, doubtful, dirty, torn or repaired stamps, even if announced as such shall be pitilessly refused, so that faultless specimens only will be sold. The Committee shall be responsible for all stamps sold, two experts have been appointed for that purpose, one of whom is celebrated in the philatelic world: Baron Reuterskyold.

We subjoin a list of the members of the Committee, all names of persons of good standing, inspiring the fullest confidence. All collectors should profit by

this occasion to complete their collections of Swiss stamps, as they may be sure to get faultless specimens only; the dealers on their side will send their choicest treasures, as they may be sure that the sale will be attended by earnest buyers only. A commission of 20 per cent on all sales has been fixed by the Committee; it is a much lower commission than the usual one.

Members of the Committee.

Dr. C. Reymond, President; C. Capt. Goffray, Vice-President; Ad 'Estienne, book-keeper, Secretary; J. Canard, merchant, Treasurer; Baron Reuterskyold, expert; J. Bieler, watch-manufacturer, expert; C. Hoerler, broker, E. Creinieux, banker; Aug. Gernandt, merchant; J. Portmann, watchmaker; C. Muriset, postal clerk.

The banquet will take place Saturday, November 10, at eight o'clock in the parlors of Hotel Bel Air, 10 Rue de Mont Blanc, Geneva.

The stamps to be sold will be exposed in the same place Sunday morning, November 11th and sale will begin at two o'clock that same afternoon.

All requests for information and all correspondence should be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. A d'Estienne, 9 Grande Rue, Geneva.

The By-Laws of the Society will be mailed to anybody who shall ask for them.





THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR—OCTOBER, 1894.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

President, J. K. TIFFANY, 411 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
Vice-President, ALVAH DAVISON, 176 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Secretary, WM. C. STONE, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

Treasurer, N. W. CHANDLER, Collinsville, Ill.
International Secretary, E. DOEBLIN, Allegheny City Penn.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS, ETC.

- 399 KLEIN, MORRIS, Box 63, Phoenix, Arizona, formerly Globe.
 537 KRAUTH, G. E., 18 Mt. Airy avenue, Philadelphia, Penn., formerly Pittsburg.
 BAILEY, WM. O., Junction City, Kansas, formerly Fort Stanton, N. M.
 557 KATZENBERGER, GEO. A., Greenville, Darke County, Ohio, formerly Chicago.
 453 WEBER, WENDELIN, 694 South Division St., Buffalo, N. Y., formerly 568 North Division St.
 781 FOOTE, HENRY, W., not Forte
 31 GURDJI, V., Care Sirakiand Co., 381 Broadway, New York, formerly Chicago.
 254 CHAPIN, F. N., 8 Wadsworth St., Hartford, Conn., formerly 93 Main St.

APPLICATIONS

- ALTHEN, EDWARD O., 369 State St., Elgin, Ill.
 References: Alfred E. Fritz and P. M. Wolsieffer.
 Guarantor: Casper Althen.
 AMANN, ANTON, Clay & Jones Sts., Dayton, O.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, N. W. Chandler.
 BOOLEMAN, M. Z., Box 997, Johannesburg, South Afr. Rep.
 References: E. Doeblin, August Buckholtz.
 CHENEY, H. A., Creighton, Nebraska.
 References: I. A. and C. H. Mekeel.
 EPSTEIN, SALLO, Box 1234, Johannesburg, South Afr. Rep.
 References: E. Doeblin, August Buckholtz.
 KANDLE, HERBERT A., 7 Fern St., Worcester, Mass.
 References: Fred. Forehand, I. A. Mekeel.
 Guarantor: C. W. Kandle.

- NICHOLS, THOS. P., 824 P. O. St., Galveston, Tex.
 References: J. B. Weiley, William C. Stone.
 Guarantor: Mrs. M. R. Nichols.
 SMITH, MRS. A. P., 1808 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 References: Chas. Beamish, G. E. Krauth
 WADSWORTH, FRANK T., Eastport, Maine.
 References: W. W. Jewett, William C. Stone.
 WILLIAMS, MISS ANGIE, Ironwood, Mich.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, C. H. Williams
 The above applicants will be admitted to membership and receive certificates of stock thirty days from date if no objections are received by the Secretary within that time.

NEW STOCKHOLDERS.

- 813 ANDERSON, L. K., Spartansburg, S. C.
 814 BETTSWORTH, R. M., Box 305, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 815 CORRELL, WILLIAM H., 12 Higashi, Nagasaki, Japan.
 816 GREEN, CHARLES E., care Jas. Hoone & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.
 817 MARCH, P. G., Fernbank, Ohio.
 818 STRAUSS, ADALBERT., 816 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
 819 TRESKOW, PAUL VON, Rittenscheidz, Essen, Germany.
 820 WALKER, HARTON., 596 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada.
 821 WRIGHT, EDWARD C., Keith & Perry Building, Kansas City, Mo.

RESIGNATIONS.

- The following resignation was published in the last Circular, and no objections having been received, it is hereby accepted.
 234 SAMUEL HOPKINS, Providence, R. I.

The following members have sent in their resignations and will be accepted thirty days hence if no objections are received:

- 288 HENRY M. SPERRY, Hartford, Conn.
- 628 L. F. TOBIE, Portland, Maine.
- 442 M. R. PENNDORF, Milwaukee, Wis.
- 773 ISADORE M. COHN, Buffalo, N. Y.
- 373 FRANK M. GILES, Paterson, N. J.
- 539 CHAS. A. LENTZ, Minerva, Ohio.
- 512 W. H. SUSSDORF, New York, N. Y.

The Secretary desires to call the attention of members to the fact that Article II, Section 6 of our By-Laws, requires the surrender of the stock certificate when the member leaves the association. There is no provision made in the By-Laws for the refunding of the \$1.00 paid for the certificate, and the evident intent of the framers was that it should be forfeited to the treasury. Those of the above list who have not yet sent their certificates to the Secretary, are requested to do so at once.

DEATHS.

- 533 LUDLOW, THOMAS W., Yonkers, N. Y.

If any of our members can give us any information concerning Mr. Ludlow it will be of help in preparing the obituary notices for insertion in the Annual. We are not informed as to the date of his death.

SUMMARY.

Total membership Sept. 10.	773
Addedsince.	9
	782
Resigned 1; died 1.	2
	780

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.

In answer to numerous letters of inquiry the Secretary desires to state that all certificates of stock are first signed by the Secretary and then forwarded to the President for his signature, and are by him forwarded to the Treasurer who registers and mails them to the members. This is done about the tenth of each month but on account of President Tiffany's absence from home during the summer there has been delay in forwarding those issued during the past summer. The Treasurer advises me that all certificates have now been mailed.

OUR RECORDS.

The Secretary desires to call the attention of all past officers of the association to the fact that many records have not been turned over at the expiration of the incumbent's term of office to his successor and that much embarrassment and vexatious delays have thereby resulted. Please see that any records or papers which are the property of the association are at once sent to this office and I will see that they are turned over to the proper custodians. Please do not neglect this matter but attend to it at once.

ACCEPTANCES.

The Secretary has received acceptances from all the persons appointed to office as per the list published in the last number of this Circular. The remainder of the offices will probably be filled before the next number is issued.

Respectfully submitted,
 WM. C. STONE, Secretary,
 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

October 1, 1894.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GENERAL FUND—RECEIPTS.

Dues collected, Aug. 1 to 31, 1894	\$29 01
Dues collected, Sept. 1 to 30, 1894	250 37
	\$279 38

EXPENDITURES

Balance due Treasurer, July 31, 1894.	\$89 63
Cash balance, Sept. 30, 1894.	\$189 75
STOCK FUND.	
Amount at Credit, July 31, 1894	\$799 00
Cash received for stock, Aug	
1 to 31, 1894.	9 00
Cash received for stock, Sept.	
1 to 30, 1894.	18 00
	\$826 00

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Amount at Credit, July 31, 1894	\$ 55 05
N. W. CHANDLER, Treas.	
Collinsville, Ill., Sept 30, 1894	

On account of my absence until late in September some of the acknowledgements for remittances were delayed. If any have failed to reach the proper parties duplicates will be sent on application.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING AND SALES SUPERINTENDENT.

SUPERINTENDENT

GEO. D. MEKEEL, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.
 ST. LOUIS, September, 30, 1894.

As I made no report for August, I have consolidated my figures for the two months in the following report: During the months of August and September, I received ninety-six books of stamps for the sales department, the gross value of which was. \$2,094.41
 Previously acknowledged, gross value 22,828.41

	\$24,922.82
Books retired as per previous reports.	9,367.13
	\$15,555.69
125 books retired in August and September.	2,840 09
	\$12,715.60

Of the books retired from circulation, the gross sales amounted to \$536.24, or about 18 85%. The cash sales from books in circulation during the months of August and September were \$947.81.

Blank books and Control stamps disposed of during the months of August and September were as follows:

193 Books	\$19.30
3,800 Control Stamps.....	3 80
	<u>\$23.10</u>

When ordering blank books and Control stamps, members are requested to send cash with their order in all cases, unless they have an open account with the Department—10 cents for each book and 10 cents for each 100 Control stamps.

A special circular has been mailed to each member, inviting them to participate in this Department.

Members of the Association who have not had all their letters answered promptly during the last two months, will understand the reason when we state that five weeks of the time has been a period of vacation and I hope all the correspondence of the Department will have been caught up before the next report.

G. D. MEKREL, Superintendent.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

As the list of deposits were drawn up for the August report by one who was not familiar with the books, a number of errors were made in including amounts that were for the credit of the Sales Department and omitting amounts that should have been credited to the Purchasing Department. I therefore give a new list of all remittances received on account of new issues during the months of August and September.

J. J. Steele.....	\$ 5 00
A. W. Brown.....	11 00
H. G. O. Ramborger.....	10 00
F. Junkermann.....	5 00
A. L. Snell.....	7 00
M. Aikman.....	5 00
W. S. Fraser.....	26 55
F. P. Brown.....	30 00
A. W. Batchelder.....	30 00
Henry Tuck.....	15 00
P. M. Wolsieffer.....	25 00
G. T. Loomis.....	20 00
J. Andreini.....	25 00
H. T. Bruck.....	20 00
W. E. Muir.....	20 00
F. W. Ayer.....	25 00
W. R. Baird.....	15 00
C. A. Hobbs.....	10 00
E. H. Mason.....	25 00
S. G. Stein.....	50 00
J. F. Beard.....	50 00
S. Leland.....	4 00
B. S. Terry.....	10 00
W. H. Phillips.....	10 00

	\$453 55
Previously acknowledged.....	\$1,272 96
	<u>\$1,726 51</u>
New issues supplied.....	\$1,487 86
Balance to credit of members.....	\$238 65

A special circular was mailed during the month to all members of the Association, explaining this Department and inviting them to participate in order that I may regulate my foreign orders for the fall and winter business, and I hope that a large number of the membership will respond and send in a liberal deposit

GEO. D. MEKREL, Superintendent.

REPORT OF COLLECTION AGENT.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., Oct. 4, 1894.

I have received during the month of September nine claims, amounting to..... \$49.47
 During the same time I have collected two old claims, amounting to..... \$11.58

Very truly, yours,
 J. ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT,

Collecting Agent, Am. Philatelic Association.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The latest country to spring the "jubilee" game on the suffering philatelic public is San Bickel, beg pardon, San Marino. Circulars printed in both English and Italian have been sent to all the philatelic press in the hope, evidently, of securing a free advertisement. The circulars are signed by the secretary of the palace commission and set forth the fact that on the occasion of the inauguration of the new palace and the installation of the new Regents there will be a new issue of stamps of three values and a post card together with a special envelope of the value of 5 lira to be used in forwarding purchases of the stamps to the value of \$100.00 or over. These stamps will be on sale from September 20, to October 9. We believe the term of the Regents is six months; so it is possible that a new "jubilee" set may be sprung on us pretty often. The Seebeck issues are far preferable to such stuff as the above.

We have received the first number of the "Bulletin de l'Union Timbrophile Suisse," which is published at Geneva. It contains but little aside from the statutes and exchange regulations of the society but will probably contain more interesting matter as the various departments report on their doings.

We are glad to see that the valuable articles on "Minor varieties" which have been appearing in the *Post Office* are to be issued in book form. To the older as well as the younger collectors they will be of great service in detecting varieties which would otherwise be passed by. More and more attention is being paid every year to these minor varieties and collectors who pick them up now when they can get them for almost no increase over regular issue, will never regret it in years to come.

New publications on different branches of our hobby are being issued with great rapidity nowadays. We have just received a copy of a "Handbook of the revenue stamps of Great Britain and Ireland" which was compiled by F. G. C. Lundy in commemoration of the bi-centenary of

the first stamp duty act, June 29, 1894. It comprises some forty-six pages of text and about ten of advertisements. The price, 1s. 6p., is certainly not too high for the work, which no collector of fiscals will wish to be absent from his library.

We have also received an announcement of a similar work by Mr. Lundy on the Revenue stamps of the German states and Swiss cantons at the same price. We hope to have a chance to examine it before our next issue. There is none too much literature on fiscal stamps and we are glad to see that Mr. Lundy is doing what he can to supply the needs of collectors in that branch.

There has appeared in several of the papers lately an item to the effect that the Confederate States government surcharged the three cent United States stamps for provisional use. This hardly seems likely as the postal act passed by the Confederate Congress March 15, 1861, fixes the rate at 5 cents and thus there could be no use for a 3 cent stamp. An exhaustive history of the regular issues of the Confederacy will be found in the third volume of the American Philatelist.

In order however to settle the matter, one of our members, Mr. J. A. Wainwright, recently wrote to the ex-postmaster general of the Confederacy, John H. Reagan of Texas, and this is the reply he received:

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Sept. 17, 1894.

Mr. J. Arthur Wainwright,
DEAR SIR:

Yours of the 13th inst. is the first intimation I have had that postage stamps or stamped envelopes of the United States were ever surcharged for use in payment of Confederate States postage. I am very sure that such practice was not authorized by law or by any order of the Confederate States Post Office Department.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN H. REAGAN.

REPORT OF LITERARY EX-CHANGE SUP'T.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., Oct. —, 1894.

I have no report to submit this month except, that I have received three lists of papers from members which they desire to sell. I have carefully filed these for future reference; both contain some desirable papers at very low prices. I will try to fill any want list that may be sent me or to inform members when papers may be obtained if possible. Respectfully submitted,

G. N. CAMPBELL, M. D.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Sept. 29, 1894.

I have received only two donations the past month.

No. 37. Rules of the British Guiana Philatelic Society from the Honorary Secretary.

No. 38. Photograph of the last Convention of the American Philatelic Association. ordered by the Convention.

H. E. DEATS,
Librarian.

REPORT OF RESIDENT VICE-PRESIDENT.

CLEVELAND, O., August 29th, 1894.

Mr. Wm. C. Stone, (Chairman Literary Board),
Springfield, Mass.:

DEAR SIR:

We had fully intended to attend the Niagara Falls Convention and had made every arrangement to do so, but were unavoidably detained at the last minute and thus "the schemes of mice and men" etc.

Had anticipated much pleasure in meeting with the members there and the "knock out" in our arrangements was a sore disappointment. However, we trust that we will be able to be there next year.

Things are quiet here at present, in the philatelic line. Our meetings will be resumed the third Wednesday evening in September at the usual time and place.

Our branch begs to acknowledge the receipt of a souvenir copy of "Our Catalogue" from R. F. Albrecht & Co., and to extend our thanks for same.

Yours truly,

G. J. BAILEY,
Resident Vice President.

COUNTERFEITS.

The Philatelic Protection Association hereby warn Philatelists against the following dangerous forgeries which have been brought under their notice:

Turkey.—Gibbons' type 3134. Issue 1884-1887, 25 piastres, black and grey, and 25 piastres, carmine and yellow. Very dangerous forgeries. These are also reported to the Association by Mr. W. Stotzer, Berlin.

United States.—Issue 1869, 15 cents and 24 cents, with reversed centres. Very dangerous forgeries of both these values have been seen by the Association, emanating from Paris. They are both made up most cleverly from genuine specimens. The central design being peeled off without injuring the back of the stamp in any way, then reversed and replaced under high pressure. Collectors and dealers are advised to closely examine any specimens that may be offered.

Victoria.—Gibbons' types 3389 and 3390. Issue 1874-9, 1 d. green on yellow; 1 d green on grey; 2d lilac on green; 2d lilac on buff. A number of the ordinary varieties on white paper, changed to the tints enumerated above, have lately been placed on the market. The paper has a stained and blotched appearance, the coloring matter not having been evenly distributed, whilst the postmarks are of a later date than the originals.

The Committee of Experts of the Philatelic Protection Association will be happy to examine and report upon any specimens of the above-mentioned stamps, on condition that such stamps are sent to the Secretary, accompanied with sufficient postage for reply.

FRED'K R. GINN,
Hon. Secretary.

143 Strand, London W. C., England.

AUCTION REPORT.

Having been appointed Auction Agent (of the American Philatelic Association) at New York, I desire to perform the duties of that position to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned.

To that end, I invite attention to the following rules and suggestions:

All purchases are strictly spot cash and must be paid for on demand.

While, as agent, exercising the utmost care, I shall not be responsible if for any reason stamps are not satisfactory; and they may be returned to me only as an agent acting in the interest of the bidder

Bids will always be executed at lowest possible prices, so do not make exceedingly low bids

And do not, on the other hand, send unlimited bids.

If two or more bids of the same limit are received on one lot, the bid first received shall have preference.

In addition to the commission of 5 per cent. allowed by the by-laws, all expenses of forwarding will also be charged

Those desiring catalogues should send their applications at once, as very good sales are expected in October.

Respectfully,
W. F. GREGORY,
Auction Agent for N. Y., Am. Phil. Ass'n.
11 Park Row, New York City.

REPORT OF CHICAGO AUCTION AGENT.

CHICAGO, September 28th, 1894.

Having received the appointment of Auction Agent for this city, I am ready and willing to attend to the duties of that office, according to Article 7, Section 7 of our By-Laws.

I would suggest for the benefit of the members, and also to make this department of some practical use, that all who desire catalogues of sales sent to them regularly, send me their name and full address on a postal card.

I will then compile a list of names which I will furnish to all holders of auction sales in this city, with a request that a catalogue of their sales be sent to every name on the list.

I will also arrange to supply priced auction catalogues of every sale held in Chicago.

P. M. WOLSTEFFER,
75 State St.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

PITTSBURGH, PENN., Oct. 1, 1894.

W. C. Stone, Esq., Secretary American Philatelic Association, Springfield, Mass.

DEAR SIR:

Since making report published in August Official Circular no meeting of the Board of Trustees has been held, partly on account of the absence of members, and partly because the continued absence of former records render it impossible to settle up pending matters. The Board was represented at the Convention by a majority of its members, Mr. Stauffer only having been unavoidably prevented from attending. The

Board has recently received through Vice President Davison, the papers referred to in the report of the Board of Trustees, read at the Chicago Convention, and by their aid hopes soon to be able to recommend action to the Executive Board.

Any former Trustee or member having records or papers relating to business of former Boards of Trustees, is urgently requested to forward them to the Secretary of the Board, in order that our files may be to some extent completed. We have organized a thorough system of keeping our records in such convenient shape that they may be readily consulted, but are in possession of almost no records of past transactions. We have received a letter from W. F. Gregory, of New York, stating that as soon as his bond was accepted he would be prepared to make the New York Auction Agency useful to the members.

Yours truly,
C. P. KRAUTH,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

BRANCH SOCIETIES.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY
BRANCH OF A. P. A.

Meetings held on the third Thursday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, No. 36 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, August Dejonge; Secretary, Robert S. Lehman. For information, address the Secretary, Rosebank, N. Y.

Communications relating to exchange matters address to R. F. Albrecht, Box 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Communications relating to examination of stamp department, address Henry Clotz, Box 997, New York City.

137th meeting, held August 16, 1894

Meeting was opened at 8 40 P. M.

Present: Mr. Aug. Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. Clotz, Lienhardt, O Dejonge, Dr. Roehre, Kessler, Horrman, Lehmann and Carter. Mr. Charles Keutgen as guest.

The minutes of the 136th meeting were adopted as read

The Executive Committee having reported favorably upon the application of Mr. Leon Auscher, of Paris, for membership, his name was voted upon and he was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

A friend sends some counterfeits for the Society's counterfeit album, which were accepted with thanks to the kind but unknown donor.

A communication from our member, Dr. Odendall, who is now abroad, was read in which he sends his regards to all of the members.

The meeting was adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH BRANCH NO. 5, A. P. A.

Meets the second Thursday of each month at No. 25 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. E. Doebelin, Allegheny, Pa., President, A. E. Daum, 421 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Secy., Treas., Geo. W. Rode, 53 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Exchange Supt.

25th regular monthly meeting held Thursday evening, August 9th, President E. Doebelin presiding.

Sixteen members and six visitors present Mr. Paul Diesch, having been expelled from

the A. P. A. by the Trustees he was dropped from the roll of membership.

Committee to draft suitable rules governing the Exchange Department made their report. The rules prepared by them were very complete and satisfactory and were adopted and Committee discharged with thanks.

Mr. Geo. W. Rode unanimously re-elected Branch Manager and Mr. John Neessner, Jr., Assistant Branch Manager.

The Secy.-Treas. read his report for the past year. Report shows the Branch to be in a healthy condition. Membership shows an increase during the year of 100%. At July 31, 1893, there were enrolled 16 members, since that time 18 new members were admitted and 2 members

dropped from the roll, making the total increase 16 members, making the membership at July 31, 1894, 32.

The next meeting of the Branch will be held, Sept. 13, which will be during the G. A. R. Encampment, and it is hoped many of our brother Philatelists will be visiting our city and to them we extend a hearty invitation to attend our meetings which have always been pleasant and interesting. The hour of meeting is 8:15 p. m.

The Twin City Philatelic Society will have a splendid exhibit for the public at the Western Pennsylvania Exposition and it is hoped none of the visitors will miss it.

A. E. DAUM,
Secretary.

THE STAMPS OF BADEN.

By JUDGE C. LINDENBERG.

Translated from the Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung by Prof. G. Reymond

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 100.)

THE DIRECTIONS OF THE TRANSPORTATIONS OF THE GRAND DUCHY.

All post-offices received the notification that they should endeavor to get rid of their stock of old stamps, but that they should not refuse to sell the new. The new stamps were to be in general use by January 1st, 1861.

From this we see that the first stamps of the coat of arms issue, were given out in 1860, and not in 1861, as Mr. Moens and all other handbooks maintain; indeed it was as early as the middle of the year. Dr. Diend brought to the Philatelic Club of Berlin a 3 kr. stamp bearing the cancellation date of Aug. 26th, 1860. I myself have succeeded in finding one with a still earlier date. The oldest letter mailed with the new 3 kr. stamp, is in the Imperial museum; it was mailed at Mamheim and bears the date of June 26th, 1860. This letter proves that the 3 kr. stamps were in use already a few days before the official announcement of their issue. I have not seen any 1 kr. stamps used in 1860, but I do not doubt but what some could be found. The 6 and 9 kr. were issued much later.

With respect to their appearance, these stamps constitute a marked improvement over the first stamps of Baden. The central part contains the small crowned coat of arms of Baden,

supported by two griffins; the background is lined horizontally. The colors are indicated heraldically; that is to say the shield is dotted (meaning gold), the cross bar is lined perpendicularly, (meaning red); the lines of the back-ground signify blue. We have already given the inscriptions. The angles are ornamented with a very handsome, fourfold arabesque. All around the stamps, there is a thin frame line. The whole design was very carefully done, only the coat of arms is not quite distinct enough; the reason being, as we have already observed, the dark background.

There is nothing to be said of the color of the 1 kr., it is always black. The 3 kr. stamp of the first impression is of a pale Prussian blue, considerably lighter than the shade that had been selected from Mr. Hasper's proofs. It is impossible to describe real differences in this color. It is true that light and dampness have had some influence over the color, so that it sometimes looks very pale indeed, and at other times greenish. The impression of these 3 kr. stamps is far from being perfect; the printer himself admitted that, as we have seen. Clear specimens are very scarce, most of the stamps presenting a blurred appearance. We may say now

that the Prussian blue color of the 3 kr. of the first impression is quite different from the color of the second impression, that was ultramarine.

During the summer of 1860, the stock of 6 kr. stamps became exhausted, and Mr. Hasper received an order for the printing of 10,000 sheets of the new 6 kreuzers, the printing was completed in August, and the postal supervisor, Mr. Deininger reported that 11,114 sheets, or 1,111,400 stamps had been successfully printed. These 6kr. stamps are of a fine, brilliant, orange red color, corresponding very well with the dark chrome yellow of the model of February, 1860. It cannot be exactly stated when these were put in circulation. The earliest date that I have seen was January 1st, 1861, but I certainly think that earlier dates could be found. On the other hand the old 6 kr. stamps with numerals were used in some small places throughout the year 1861, yes even during a part of 1862. The color of this first lot of new 6 kr. stamps is also quite at variance with the color of the second lot.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hasper, having said that he would be obliged to discharge a number of workman if he did not get more work, received an order for 20,000 sheets of 1 kr. stamps, 30,000 sheets of 3 kr. stamps, 12,000 sheets of 6 kr. stamps, and 10,000 sheets of 9 kr. stamps. This order was given Nov. 10, 1860, but for the present the stamps were not to be gummed. He immediately went to work, and by the middle of January he had already printed 55,300 sheets; in addition to this he received an order for more 1 kr. stamps, but in what number does not appear in the records. From the report of the supervisor, Mr. Hasper delivered down to September, 1861, the following stamps:

32,336 sheets	3,233,600 stamps of 1 kr.
29,124 " "	2,612,400 " " 4 kr.
13,128 " "	1,312,800 " " 6 kr.
9,784 " "	978,400 " " 9 kr.

The first 1 kr. stamps were delivered on March 21st, the last in September; the first 3 kr. on April 13th, the last June 29th; the 6 kr. on July 8th; the last on August 15th; the first 9 kr. on June 4th, and the last on July 13th, 1861.

These dates will give the time at which these stamps may respectively have been used for the first time. The 1 kr. stamp presents no peculiarity as it is exactly similar to the first 1 kr. of the first lot. The 3 kr. stamp of this issue is no more of a Prussian blue color; it is ultramarine and occurs in two shades, a dark blue one, and another with a red tint; this stamp was used in 1861 already; the earliest specimen which I have seen was dated December 21st, 1861, but it was not of general use before 1862. The 6 kr. of this issue shows a marked difference in the color; in the place of the fine red orange of the first lot, we find now a pale yellow orange, corresponding with the color in Mr. Hasper's first model, which he had called chrome orange and which had been rejected by the committee. I do not think that any of these 6 kr. stamps were used in 1861, the earliest date that I have been able to discover for their use is March 8th, 1862. The 9 kr. stamp is of a fine dark carmine and corresponds with the model's color, which Mr. Hasper had called Munich cochineal. As the number issued was the smallest, the 9 kr. stamp is also the rarest; but as very nearly one million of them was printed, I do not think that the great advance in the price of the stamps is entirely justified. The color of the 9 kr. is very sensitive to the light and the dampness, and shows of course an endless number of various shades, that have sprung after the issue. The stamp was used in the fall of 1861. I own a letter mailed at Heidelberg on September 24, 1861, and franked with this 9 kr. stamp.

The paper used for this issue is of a very irregular quality; it is sometimes so light and weak that even the postal authorities noticed that defect. When the stamp is printed on this poor paper, the gum has penetrated through it, giving to the stamp an oily appearance; this is especially noticeable in the 3 kreuzers ultramarine.

ISSUE OF 1862.

There were two reasons for the new issue, which appeared in 1862. The first one was that in March, 1861, the Prussian postal authorities had address-

ed a letter to all States belonging to the Union, asking that the same color might be adopted by all countries of the Union for the stamps of the same value, this making the controlling of the mails an easier matter. This would apply only to the stamps in use in the three grades of postage; the 1 silbergroschen stamps, (including the 3 kr. of the Rhenish province, the 5 Newkr of Austria, the 1½ schilling of Mecklenburg and Seebeck, the 2 shilling of Hamburg, the 3 grote of Bremen and the 12½ centimes of Luxemburg) should be red; the 2 Sbrg. should be blue and the 3 Sbrg. dark brown. At the same time it was made a rule, that to facilitate cancellations, stamps should always be pasted on the upper right hand corner of the letter, and that the stamp of the stamped envelopes should be affixed in the same place. The authorities of Baden replied on march 18th, 1861, that they would agree to this plan, and as nothing farther was communicated to them, they inquired, in September, 1861, what answer the other States belonging to the Union had made to the propositions coming from Berlin. A few days later came the answer that almost all postal directions had replied in the affirmative. Thereupon the Baden postoffice decided to change the color of its stamps into that proposed by Prussia, and required Mr. Hasper to send them new proofs; this was done on October 23d and Decemder 16th, 1861. For the 3 kr. stamps cochineal red was selected, for the 6 kr. the finest Berlin printer's blue, and for the 9 kr. burnt amber. The colored proofs of this issue are found in the Imperial museum; they were made in ten colors as follows: The 3 kr. (without background) in black, carmine, dark blue; reddish brown; green and yellow, and the 6 kr. (with background) in carmine, Prussian blue, pale brown and yellish brown.

Together with this change of color, a change in the design was found desirable. Gradually the belief gained ground that the lines forming the background detracted from the clearness of the coat of arms and thus injured the beauty of the stamp. When therefore,

in July, 1861, it was found out that the printing of the second batch of 3 kr. stamps had almost completely worn out the dies, and that it would be necessary to procure new ones, Mr. S. Hurz was asked whether, while making the new dies the design might not be slightly altered. The change would consist, Mr. Hurz was told, in filling the lines of the background, and he was asked to make some proofs in blue, yellow, black and red, after having altered the die which was sent to him at the same time. Mr. Hurz misunderstood the instructions, and believed that it was the lines inside of the coat of arms that were to be removed; he therefore replied on July 8th, that that was not possible, as the dots and lines of the shield heraldically represented their colors. He said however that they could be toned down, and he sent two proofs on which he had painted over in what he proposed to remove. On July 13th, Hurz was informed that it was the lines of the background that were to be dispensed with as the coat of arms would appear at a better advantage on a white ground. Thereupon Mr. Hurz sent in 8 proofs, two each in black, blue, yellow and carmine. In half of them he had entirely removed the background, and in the other half he had left two lines out of three. Seven of those proofs are still in possession of the Imperial museum. On the 26th of July the committee decided in favor of the design without any background, and sent to Mr. Hurz one die each of the 1, 6 and 9 kr. to remove the lines. The work was completed on August 7th, and with the dies Hurz sent 2 proofs on Chinese paper, which may be seen in the museum. For the present, the 3 kr. stamps alone were needed as the stock of the other values were still large, and so Mr. Hasper was ordered to make by galvanoplastic process 110 new dies from the altered 3 kr. die. He did not as yet receive an order to print stamps.

Meanwhile a need had been felt for stamps of a higher value. The first step in that direction was a petition of the Mercantile Club of Marmheim, asking for the creation of stamps of 18 and 30

kreuzer, as had been done in Thurn and Taxis; this petition was presented to the authorities who answered that the thing had more than once been discussed, and that, although but a very limited use was made of the stamped envelopes of 18 and 30 kreuzer, they would recommend the introduction of these stamps. Therefore, on August 26th, 1861, the Minister of Commerce, from whom the Post-office depended, gave permission to issue the two new values. Mr. Hurzo was immediately asked whether he would make the two dies necessary, giving the coat of arms without background. Mr. Hurz replied that he would undertake the work and charge 5 florins for each die. He was then given the order, and on October 28 delivered the dies, which as usual Mr. Hasper was ordered to reproduce galvanoplastically. Following Mr. Hasper's advice a light chrome green color was selected for the 18 kr. and a cinnamon red for the 30 kr. But Mr. Hasper having reported, in January, 1862, that this cinnamon color was unfit for printing as the mercury which it contained amalgamated with the copper of the die, it was decided on January 29, 1862, to print in the future the 30 kr. stamp of a dark chrome yellow.

As toward the end of the year 1861, it was found necessary to print more stamps of 1, 6 and 9 kreuzer. Mr. Hasper received on December 31, 1861, the order to print the following stamps:

20,000	sheets of 1 kr. in black.
60,000	“ 3 “ cochineal red.
10,000	“ 6 “ Berlin blue.
10,000	“ 9 “ amber.
2,000	“ 18 “ pale chrome green.
2,000	“ 30 “ cinnamon color and later dark chrome yellow.

Of these stamps, the 3, 18 and 30 kr. were printed from the new dies (coat of arms without background) and the 1, 6 and 9 kr. were printed from the old dies (coat of arms with background.) Bids were received for the furnishing of the paper and the contract was awarded to Buhl Bros. of Ettlingen at the rate of 76 gulden per 10 reams.

The printing of these stamps proceeded very slowly, we cannot be surprised at that, when we think that they were printed on the hand press and that there were over 7,000,000 of them. The first ready were the 3 kr. stamps, of which there was a great need. Of these Mr. Hasper delivered on March 26, 2,000 sheets = 200,000 stamps. The next delivery took place on the fourth of June and was of 4,000 sheets; on June 6th, 5,000 sheets were ready, on June 30th, 5,000, etc. On the whole, and by July 26th, 60,160 sheets of the 3 kr. had been delivered, making a total of 6,016,000 stamps.

One point, in connection with these 3 kr. stamps deserves special attention. As is well known this stamp occurs with two kinds of perforation, the usual close one, and a wider one, giving 12 holes on each side of the stamp (in philatelic measurement, perforated 10.) Nothing is recorded official about this change, but we know that in the first half of 1862, the perforating machine had to be thoroughly repaired, and we may assume that it was during this work that the steels which do the cutting were, inadvertently perhaps, disarranged. At any rate, the thing seemed to be of so very little importance that no attention was paid to it, and no record of the change was kept. The first stamps of the other values of this issue appeared early in June and they all have the wider perforation; it must be then only the 2,000 sheets of the 3 kr. stamps which Mr. Hasper delivered on March 26, 1862 that have the closer perforation, making 200,000 stamps only, and this explains their scarcity. It is true that used specimens may still be procured at reasonable prices, but unused 3 kr. stamps of this description constitute one of the very rarest of all German stamps, especially if provided with the original gum. This information will, I think, justify me for not having considered the 3 kr. with close perforation as a special issue, as so many others have done. It is difficult to establish the exact date of the first appearance of of this issue. The announcement of the change of the color, not only of the

3 kr. but of the other values also, was made to the various postoffices on January 29, 1862, and Moens gives that date as that of their issue. This is evidently an error, as the first stamps of this issue, as we have seen, were not delivered to the postal authorities before March 26, 1862. I have looked over a very large number of these stamps, and the earliest date which I can fix for their appearance is July 1, 1862.

There does not exist a 1 kr. stamp without background and narrow perforation. It was for some time believed that that stamp had been discovered in the celebrated collection of Mr. Tapling, now in the British Museum. The *Philatelic Record* of March, 1882, was the one to make that announcement, and since then it was mentioned in all catalogues as a rarity of the first class. But when in 1890 it was shown to Mr. Moens, this gentleman had no difficulty in proving it to be a common counterfeit.

The following number of stamps of this issue made their appearance, all with the wide perforation:

21805 sheets — 2,185,500 st. of 1 kr.	Summer 1862.
10073 sheets — 1,007,300 st. of 6 kr.	Aug. and Sept 1862.
10029 sheets — 1,002,900 st. of 9 kr.	June and July 1862.
2158 sheets — 215,800 st. of 18 kr.	September 13, 1862.
2304 sheets — 230,400 st. of 30 kr.	September 11, 1862.

I have not been able to find any of these stamps that had been used in 1862; other collectors may be more fortunate in that respect. It is certain, however that the 18 and 30 kr. were known in 1862, as we can see from many handbooks. Mr. Moens says nothing in his "Le Timbre Poste" which appeared in 1863, about the change of color in these stamps; he must therefore have been aware of it in 1862 already.

On April 25th, 1863, Mr. Hasper received on order for 5000 sheets of 1 kr. 15000 of 3 kr. and 5000 of 9 kr. and in September 3, 1863, he delivered:

4953 sheet — 495300 stamps of 1 kreuzer.
14876 sheets — 1487600 stamps of 3 kreuzer.
3868 sheets — 386800 stamps of 9 kreuzer.

The amount of the 9 kr. stamps, it will be noticed, was far below the number ordered, and that was because it came about during the printing that the dye was worn out. It is strange that this had not been found out before printing had begun, for, in the 1862 issue there were already very many stamps that are very poorly printed indeed, being blurred and indistinct. It is very easy to distinguish one of these issues from the other; the one of 1862 is of a deep brown with a dark orange tint, while that of 1863 is of a pale, dull yellowish brown. Later on, when the stamps began to be used, it was found out how poorly they were printed, and the authorities recalled them all; 71417 stamps of both issues were thus received at the main office and destroyed in October, 1865. As the issue in light yellow composed only a small number of sheets, and as more of that kind were burned than of the other, it is easily understood why this stamp is so rare to-day, although it is not yet appreciated by collectors as it should be.

Of the 6 and 30 kr. stamps of this issue, no more were printed, but on August 18th, 1867, there were 904 sheets—99400 stamps of 18 kreuzer, delivered by Mr. Hasper; altogether therefore there were 3,152 sheets or 315,200 18 kr. printed; we shall see later on that almost half of them were destroyed.

We still have to speak of the 3 kreuzers. As these were printed from a die without background lines, no change in their appearance occurred until the issue of 1868, and we give now the number that were printed from 1862 to 1867, not counting the 2,000 sheets with narrow perforations:

	Sheets.	Stamps.
Summer of 1862.....	58,160	5,816,000
" 1863.....	14,876	1,487,600
April 27th, 1864.....	12,000	1,200,000
June 27th, 1864.....	29,589	2,958,900
Summer of 1865.....	45,340	4,534,000
" 1866.....	51,166	5,116,600
" 1867.....	53,833	5,383,400
Together.....		26,496,400

The exact collector will find among these stamps a large number of tints, from very pale pink to dark purple. It is difficult to classify these tints chrono-

logically, although it appears that the darkest shades are the result of decomposition of the color. We will say, however, that the first issues are distinguished by a fine deep rose carmine color; later issues of 1865 and 1866 are much lighter in shade; the issue of 1866 is especially noticeable for bad print and poor coloring; this may be explained by the great disturbances produced by the Prusso-Austrian war in that year. The issue of 1867 again appears in much darker tint. But even in one issue we find many differences of color; this is not at all surprising when we reflect that the stamps of Baden were all printed on the hand press and that the process was of several months duration. It has been said that this 3 kr. stamp also occurs imperforated, but I have not seen any in that condition.

With regard to the 6 kr. stamp, its color is a deep Prussian blue, in which two main tints may be described, the one very dark and the other lighter. The 18 kr. stamp is grass green, although we occasionally find one in which the color has a bluish cast; this is, however, quite rare and may be the result of a chemical influence; still it is possible that the issue of 1867 was of a different

shade. I do not think that any of the 18 kr. of 1867 was ever used, for in July, 1870, no less than 151,012 of them were destroyed; that is to say, about 56,000 more than there were in this second issue. These stamps were destroyed because they were in no demand, and the new postal regulations of 1867 had rendered them quite useless. The 30 kr. stamp, which are all of the same orange yellow color, were also used but little, and genuine used specimens are very rare. For some reason or other, they escaped destruction, and the remaining stock was sold in after years to stamp dealers, with the result that unused specimens are common enough. As we shall see later on, in the chapter on counterfeits, this stamp has proved a rich field for this sort of work.

The perforation of this issue was done in a very careless way. There are sheets in which the holes perforate the stamps themselves and not the spaces between them. I have now lying before me a 9 kr. stamp, dark brown in which the perforation has cut off the whole of the frame on the top, and on the left side has included the griffin, bearer of the coat of arms.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



CYPRUS.

THE POSTAL SURCHARGE STAMPS.

Some months ago we illustrated four types from Cyprus bearing the words "Postal Surcharge," together with the following list from *Le Timbre Poste*, and at the same time we solicited information regarding them.

writes us under date of the 22nd of August regarding the four types mentioned above. We quote his notes as follows:



I.



II.



III.



IV.

- | | | |
|------|------|-------------------------------------|
| Type | I. | 30 paras on 1 pr., rose, 1883. |
| | II. | 8 pence, lilac and brown. |
| | III. | 1 shilling, green and black. |
| | | 2 " " " " blue, 28 Mar. '85. |
| | | 5 " " " " violet. |
| | | 10 " " " " carmine, 4 Feb. '86 (?). |
| | IV. | 1 piastre, lilac, 2 Nov. '83. |
| | | 2 " " " " 3 Jan. '84. |

It is somewhat late, but the article having been called to the attention of the Island Postmaster at Cyprus, he

"No. I. This is a genuine 1 piastre postage stamp surcharged 30 paras, for prepayment of Soldiers' and Seamen's letters. It is further surcharged 'Postal Surcharge,' having been used for bringing unpaid correspondence to account. This practice is now discontinued.

"No. II. This appears to be an ordinary English receipt stamp, surcharged 'Cyprus.' 8d. receipt stamps were used for bringing unpaid correspondence to account and may have been impressed with the 'Postal Surcharge' stamp.

"No. III. This is an ordinary 5 shilling Revenue stamp such as is now in use. It has been used as a 'Postal Surcharge' and is genuine.

"No. IV. This is an ordinary 1 piastre Revenue stamp of present issue. Some of these were used for bringing Surcharges to account after being impressed with the surcharge."

These stamps have been chronicled by some as frauds. It will be seen by the above, however, that they are all genuine, but their use is somewhat peculiar and therefore their philatelic value is in question. They were not used *on letters*, either for the prepayment of postage or for the payment of postage due. Their use was on the documents and accounts of the post-office in charging up the accounts for unpaid postage. Their use in this respect seems to have differed from any other stamps that we know anything about.

The surcharged Postal Commission stamps of Ceylon are used in a similar way, but bear no reference to unpaid matter.—ED.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Revised List from Mekeel's Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World.

NO.	VALUE.	COLOR.	NEW.	USED.	NO.	VALUE.	COLOR.	NEW.	USED.
<p>1847. U. S. Post Office above portrait, value in corners below "5" and "X," unperforated.</p>					<p>24 1 cent, blue..... 3.00</p>				
1	5 cents,	brown (Franklin).....	3.00	75	25	3 cents,	scarlet.....	3.00	
2	10 "	black (Washington).....	10.00	3.50	26	5 "	red brown.....	5.00	
<p>The government engraved new plates for these stamps to complete the display at Centennial, 1876. These prints were not receivable for postage.</p>					<p>27 10 " green..... 5.00</p>				
3	5 cents,	brown.....	1.50		28	12 "	black.....	5.00	
4	10 "	black.....	2.00		29	24 "	lliac.....	5.00	
<p>1851-56. Various portraits, values in words below, unperforated.</p>					<p>30 30 " orange..... 5.00</p>				
5	1 cent,	blue (Franklin).....	1.00	25	31	90 "	blue.....	10.00	
6	3 cents,	red (Washington).....	25	02	<p>The 1c. and 3c. above type has been catalogued on laid paper, but we have never seen a copy, and do not know the character of the stamps.</p>				
7	5 "	brown (Jefferson).....	20.00	7.50	<p>1861-66. Various portraits, U. S. and values in figures in corners, perforated.</p>				
8	10 "	green (Washington).....	2.50	75	32	1 cent,	blue (Franklin).....	15	03
9	12 "	black ".....	3.50	1.25	33	2 cents,	black (Jackson) 1866.....	08	03
10	24 "	lliac ".....	60.00		34	3 "	rose (Washington) shades.....	10	01
<p>A 30 cent and 90 cent of this series, unperforated, have been catalogued, but they are only proofs.</p>					<p>35 8 " pink..... 15.00 6.00</p>				
<p>1857-60. Same as last, the following stamps have the bottom and top of the ornaments and the outer lines cut off to make room for the outer perforation. Unperforated.</p>					<p>36 3 " scarlet "..... 25.00</p>				
11	1 cent,	blue.....	15.00	7.50	37	5 "	brown (Jefferson).....	1.25	30
<p>Perforated,</p>					<p>38 5 " red-brown "..... 5.00 1.50</p>				
12	1 cent,	blue (Franklin).....	25	12	39	5 "	yellow ".....	20.00	5.00
13	3 cents,	red (Washington).....	08	02	40	10 "	green (Washington).....	40	06
<p>The two following stamps have the additional outer line and ornaments complete, as in the varieties of 1851-56, perforated.</p>					<p>41 12 " black "..... 75 25</p>				
14	1 cent,	blue (Franklin).....	1.00	50	42	15 "	" (Lincoln).....	75	40
15	3 cents,	red (Washington).....	10.00	35	43	24 "	lliac (Washington).....	1.00	25
16	5 "	brown (Jefferson).....	7.00	3.00	44	24 "	grey-lliac ".....	2.00	50
17	5 "	red-brown ".....	20.00	6.00	45	24 "	mauve ".....	5.00	75
<p>The following stamp is the same as last except that the projections of the tablets at top and bottom have been cut off.</p>					<p>46 30 " orange (Franklin)..... 2.00 40</p>				
18	5 cents,	brown (Jefferson).....	2.00	2.00	47	90 "	blue (Washington).....	5.00	2.00
19	10 "	green (Washington).....	75	40	<p>1867. Same as last, the entire stamp covered with fine grilled embossing, perforated.</p>				
20	12 "	black ".....	1.00	75	48	3 cents,	rose.....	25.00	17.50
21	24 "	lliac ".....	4.00	3.50	49	5 "	brown.....	250.00	
22	30 "	orange (Franklin).....	5.00	4.50	50	30 "	orange.....	250.00	
23	90 "	blue (Washington).....	12.00	15.00	<p>Same, with rectangular grill, 12½x16mm, perforated.</p>				
<p>The above series of stamps became unavailable for postage after the war on account of the large quantities seized in the South during the Confederacy. In 1875 the government reprinted all its issues, but for the above reasons they never were available for postage, although they are sought for by collectors. They are on very white paper, and perforated 12 instead of 15.</p>					<p>51 3 cents, rose..... 20.00 5 00</p>				
<p>Same, with rectangular grill, 11x13mm, perforated.</p>					<p>52 1 cent, blue..... 2.00 75</p>				
<p>Same, with rectangular grill, 11x13mm, perforated.</p>					<p>53 2 cents, black..... 1.00 20</p>				
<p>Same, with rectangular grill, 11x13mm, perforated.</p>					<p>54 3 " rose..... 25 03</p>				
<p>Same, with rectangular grill, 11x13mm, perforated.</p>					<p>55 10 " green..... 1.25 30</p>				
<p>Same, with rectangular grill, 11x13mm, perforated.</p>					<p>56 12 " black..... 1.00 30</p>				
<p>Same, with rectangular grill, 11x13mm, perforated.</p>					<p>57 15 " "..... 1.25 50</p>				
<p>Same, with rectangular grill, 11x13mm, perforated.</p>					<p>1868. Same, with rectangular grill 9x13mm, perforated.</p>				
<p>Same, with rectangular grill, 11x13mm, perforated.</p>					<p>58 1 cent, blue..... 2.00 75</p>				
<p>Same, with rectangular grill, 11x13mm, perforated.</p>					<p>59 2 cents, black..... 20 20</p>				
<p>Same, with rectangular grill, 11x13mm, perforated.</p>					<p>60 3 " rose..... 15 02</p>				
<p>Same, with rectangular grill, 11x13mm, perforated.</p>					<p>61 5 " brown..... 5.00 1.50</p>				
<p>Same, with rectangular grill, 11x13mm, perforated.</p>					<p>62 5 " red-brown..... 10.00</p>				

No. VALUE. COLOR. NEW. USED. NO. VALUE. COLOR. NEW. USED.

63	10 cents, green.....	1.00	35
64	12 " black.....	1.00	50
65	15 " ".....	1.00	50
66	24 " lilac.....	7.50	2.50
67	30 " orange.....	5.00	3.00
68	90 " blue.....	20.00	12.00

There are probably other varieties of the grill than are noted above, although that list contains all the best known varieties.

NOTE.—The above series was reprinted in 1875, without the grilled embossing on very white instead of yellowish paper, the colors are also brighter.

69	1 cent, blue.....	3.00	
70	2 cents, black.....	3.00	
71	3 " brown-red.....	7.50	
72	5 " light-brown.....	5.00	
73	10 " green.....	5.00	
74	12 " black.....	5.00	
75	15 " ".....	5.00	
76	24 " deep-violet.....	5.00	
77	30 " brownish-orange.....	7.50	
78	90 " blue.....	10.00	

1869. Various designs, small square grill 9x9mm, perforated.

79	1 cent, buff (Franklin).....	50	40
80	2 cents, brown (Horseman).....	35	10
81	3 " blue (Locomotive).....	15	02
82	6 " " (Washington).....	1.75	60
83	10 " yellow (Eagle).....	1.50	75
84	12 " green (Steamship).....	1.00	60
85	15 " brown and blue (Landing of Columbus).....	2.50	1.50

The following stamp is without the diamond-shaped ornament in the centre of the frame at the top of the picture.

86	16 cents, brown and blue (Landing of Columbus).....	5.00	2.50
87	24 " green and black (Declaration of Independence).....	10.00	7.00
88	30 " blue and carmine (Eagle).....	10.00	3.00
89	90 " black (Lincoln).....	17.50	12.50

Same, with the center inverted.

90	15 cents, brown and blue.....	125.00	
91	24 " green and purple.....	125.00	
92	30 " blue and carmine.....	350.00	
93	90 " black.....		

NOTE. In 1875 the above series were reprinted without grill embossing; unused specimens are usually un-gummed or with colorless gum, perforated.

94	1 cent, buff.....	1.00	1.00
95	2 cents, brown.....	4.00	2.00
96	3 " blue.....	10.00	2.00
97	6 " ".....	5.00	
98	10 " yellow.....	5.00	
99	12 " green.....	5.00	
100	15 " brown and blue "without diamond".....	8.50	
101	24 " green and black.....	12.00	
102	30 " blue and carmine.....	15.00	
103	90 " black.....	20.00	

1870. Various portraits to the left in oval with rectangular grill 10x12½mm, work of the National Bank Note Co., perforated.

104	1 cent, ultramarine (Franklin).....	1.00	40
105	2 cents, brown (Jackson).....	1.00	10
106	3 " green (Washington).....	50	03
107	6 " cochineal red (Lincoln).....	8.00	4.00
108	7 " vermilion (Stanton).....	6.00	3.50
109	10 " chocolate (Jefferson).....	15.00	8.00
110	12 " dark lilac (Clay).....	50.00	25.00
111	15 " orange (Webster).....	12.50	6.00
112	24 " purple (Scott).....	50.00	35.00
113	30 " black (Hamilton).....	12.50	10.00
114	90 " carmine (Perry).....	17.50	5.00

Same, with rectangular grill, 8½x10½mm, perforated.

115	1 cent, ultramarine.....	1.00	40
116	2 cents, brown.....	1.00	10
117	3 " green.....	20	03
118	7 " vermilion.....	15.00	3.50

Same, without grill, perforated.

119	1 cent, ultramarine.....	05	01
120	2 cents, brown.....	10	02
121	3 " green.....	10	01
122	6 " cochineal-red.....	75	10
123	7 " vermilion.....	1.00	30
124	10 " chocolate.....	30	03
125	12 " dark lilac.....	2.00	30
126	15 " orange.....	30	03
127	24 " purple.....	2.50	75
128	30 " black.....	1.00	15
129	90 " carmine.....	2.25	60

1873. Same, printed from plates so worn that the corner frame prints almost plain, perforated.

130	1 cent, ultramarine.....	3.00	50
131	2 cents, brown.....	5.00	50
132	3 " green.....	3.00	50
133	6 " cochineal red.....	5.00	1.00
134	10 " chocolate.....	5.00	75

Same, from new plates, the work of the Continental Bank Note Co., perforated.

135	1 cent, indigo.....	50	15
136	2 cents, dark brown.....	50	15
137	3 " pale green.....	08	10
138	6 " dull pink.....	25	02
139	7 " red vermilion.....	2.00	1.00
140	10 " dark brown.....	50	15
141	12 " dark purple.....	2.50	1.00
142	15 " dark orange.....	2.00	1.00
143	24 " violet-brown.....	3.50	2.50

NOTE. Varieties of the above stamps have recently been catalogued on paper horizontally and vertically ribbed at extravagant prices.

We consider them of very small importance and not as rare as the values placed on them would indicate.

1875. Same types, except 5c., new colors, the work of the American Bank Note Co., perforated.

144	2 cents, vermilion.....	05	01
145	3 " blue-green.....	50	15
146	5 " blue (Taylor).....	20	03
147	6 " dull red.....	15	15
148	10 " yellow-brown.....	1.00	15

1882-88. Same design as above, re-engraved plates with design much heavier in appearance, the corners darker, etc., perforated.

149	1 cent, blue.....	03	01
150	3 cents, green.....	08	01
151	5 " brown.....	10	01
152	6 " brick-red.....	25	05
153	10 " yellow-brown (2 shades).....	20	01
154	10 " purple-brown (1880).....	1.50	50
155	30 " black.....	75	15

1883-88. New type of 1c., 2c. and 4c. other designs same as before, new colors, perforated.

156	1 cent, blue (Franklin) (1887).....	02	01
157	2 cents, claret (Washington) (1883).....	05	01
158	2 " green (Washington) (1887).....	03	01
159	3 " vermilion (1887).....	12	10
160	4 " green (Jackson) (1883).....	12	02
161	4 " carmine (1888).....	10	04
162	5 " indigo blue (1888).....	08	02
163	30 " brown (1888).....	75	40
164	90 " purple (1888).....	2.00	85

NO. VALUE. COLOR.

NEW. USED.

NO. VALUE COLOR.

NEW. USED.

1890-92. New and smaller design, heads to left in oval, perforated.

166	1 cent, ultramarine.....	02	01
166	2 cents, carmine.....	04	01
167	3 " purple.....	04	02
168	4 " brown.....	06	01
169	5 " chocolate.....	06	01
170	5 " brown (error color of 4c.)...	30.00	30 00
171	6 " brown-red.....	12	06
172	8 " mauve (Sherman).....	15	10
173	10 " green.....	12	01
174	15 " dark blue.....	18	06
175	30 " black.....	50	12
176	90 " orange.....	1.50	75

1892. Columbus commemorative series, large rectangular, perforated.

177	1 cent, blue.....	02	01
178	2 cents, lilac.....	08	01
179	3 " green.....	06	06
180	4 " blue.....	08	04
181	5 " brown.....	08	05
182	6 " mauve.....	12	10
183	8 " maroon.....	15	10
184	10 " brown.....	15	05
185	15 " dark green.....	25	25
186	30 " sepia brown.....	50	50
187	50 " carbon-blue.....	75	75
188	1 dollar, vermilion.....	6.00	5.00
189	2 dollars, carmine.....	3.00	2.50
190	3 " light-green.....	4.00	3.50
191	4 " carmine.....	5.50	5.00
192	5 " black.....	6.50	5.00

1894. The same types as issue of 1890, with a triangular ornament added in upper corner to distinguish the work of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving from that of the American Bank Note Co. Perforated.

193	1 cent, blue.....	02	01
194	2 cents, rose.....	03	01
195	3 " purple.....	04	02
196	4 " brown.....	06	01
197	5 " chocolate.....	06	01
198	6 " dark red-brown.....	08	05
199	8 " mauve.....	12	10
200	10 " dark-green.....	12	01
201	15 " dark blue.....	18	06
202	50 " black (Jefferson).....	4.00	3.50
203	1 dollar orange (Perry).....	5.50	5.00
204	2 dollars ? (Madison).....	6.50	5.00
205	5 " ? (Marshall).....	6.50	5.00

SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMPS.

1885-94. Rectangular stamp for special delivery, perforated.

300	10 cents, blue.....	25	10
301	10 " " ("at any office").....	20	05
302	10 " orange.....	15	05
303	10 " blue (re-engraved with outer line).....	15	05

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL STAMPS.

1865. Very large stamps with colored border same as the stamp, perforated.

400	5 cents, blue (Washington).....	12.00	
401	10 " green (Franklin).....	7.50	
402	25 " red (Lincoln).....	7.50	
Same above, white border around stamps, perforated.			
403	5 cents, blue (Washington).....	2.00	

1875. Large stamps with statue symbolical of America, from dome of Capital at Washington; perforated.

804	2 cents, black.....	15	15
805	3 " ".....	50	50
806	4 " ".....	25	25
807	6 " ".....	40	40
808	8 " ".....	40	40
809	9 " ".....	10.00	10.00
810	10 " ".....	25	25

Figure representing Justice, perforated.

811	12 cents, carmine.....	75	75
812	24 " ".....	60	60
813	36 " ".....	75	75
814	48 " ".....	1.25	1.25
815	60 " ".....	1.25	1.25
816	72 " ".....	2.50	2.50
817	84 " ".....	2.50	2.50
818	96 " ".....	2.50	2.60

Various symbolical figures, perforated.

819	\$1.92, dark brown.....	3.50	3.50
820	3.00, vermilion.....	6.00	5.00
821	6.00, ultramarine.....	8.50	5.00
822	9.00, yellow.....	12.00	9.00
823	12.00, blue-green.....	15.00	12.00
824	24.00, dark grey violet.....	24.00	20.00
825	36.00, brown-red.....	36.00	25.00
826	48.00, red-brown.....	48.00	30.00
827	60.00, violet.....	60.00	40.00

1885. Same types as above, new shades, perforated.

828	1 cent, black.....	15	50
829	12 cents, red.....	50	50
830	24 " ".....	60	60
831	36 " ".....	75	75
832	48 " ".....	1.25	1.25
833	60 " ".....	1.25	1.25
834	72 " ".....	2.50	2.50
835	84 " ".....	2.50	2.50
836	96 " ".....	2.50	2.50
837	\$1.92, pale-brown.....	3.50	3.50
838	3.00, red-vermillion.....	6.00	5.00
839	6.00, blue.....	8.50	6.00
840	9.00, orange.....	12.00	9.00
841	12.00, yellow-green.....	15.00	12.00
842	24.00, dark-violet.....	24.00	20.00
843	36.00, indian-red.....	36.00	25.00
844	48.00, yellow-brown.....	48.00	30.00
845	60.00, purple.....	60.00	40.00

When used these stamps are usually punched with a hole or cut, occasionally penmarked, and very seldom canceled with a cancellation stamp.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1878-93. Numeral in oval, with lathe work, perforated.

900	1 cent, yellowish-brown, (1879).....	08	05
901	2 cents, " ".....	08	05
902	3 " ".....	10	05
903	5 " ".....	15	15
904	10 " ".....	35	15
905	30 " ".....	3.00	1.00
906	50 " ".....	5.00	3.00
907	1 cent, red-brown, (1885).....	08	03
908	2 cents, " ".....	08	03
909	3 " ".....	50	25
910	5 " ".....	15	08
911	10 " ".....	30	06
912	30 " " (1892).....	3.00	2.00
913	50 " ".....	5.00	5.00

No.	VALUE.	COLOR.	NEW.	USED.
914	1 cent,	claret, (1891)	05	01
915	2 cents,	" "	08	01
916	3 "	" "	10	05
917	5 "	" "	12	05
918	10 "	" "	25	03
919	30 "	" "	3.00	3.00
920	50 "	" "	3.50	3.50

1894. Numeral in lozenge-shaped frame, with lathe work, perforated.

921	1 cent,	deep claret	03	01
922	2 cents,	" "	05	01
923	3 "	" "		
924	5 "	" "		
925	10 "	" "	20	03
926	30 "	" "		
927	50 "	" "		

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1873. Same design as regular series of 1870. for Agricultural Department, perforated.

1000	1 cent,	yellow	1.00	1.00
1001	2 cents,	" "	75	75
1002	3 "	" "	30	20
1003	6 "	" "	60	60
1004	10 "	" "	3.50	3.50
1005	12 "	" "	5.00	5.00
1006	15 "	" "	2.50	2.50
1007	24 "	" "	2.50	2.50
1008	30 "	" "	3.00	3.00

Same for Executive Department, perforated.

1009	1 cent,	carmine	5.00	5.00
1010	2 cents,	" "	5.00	5.00
1011	3 "	" "	4.50	4.50
1012	6 "	" "	10.00	10.00
1013	10 "	" "	6.50	6.50

Same for Interior Department, perforated.

1014	1 cent,	vermillion	20	15
1015	2 cents,	" "	10	03
1016	3 "	" "	05	02
1017	6 "	" "	10	05
1018	10 "	" "	30	20
1019	12 "	" "	30	20
1020	15 "	" "	30	20
1021	24 "	" "	40	25
1022	30 "	" "	60	30
1023	90 "	" "	1.25	1.25

Same for Justice Department, perforated.

1024	1 cent,	purple	1.00	1.00
1025	2 cents,	" "	1.00	1.00
1026	3 "	" "	50	50
1027	6 "	" "	60	60
1028	10 "	" "	1.25	1.25
1029	12 "	" "	1.25	1.25
1030	15 "	" "	3.00	3.00
1031	24 "	" "	6.00	6.00
1032	30 "	" "	12.50	12.50
1033	9 "	" "	25.00	25.00

Same for Navy Department, perforated.

1034	1 cent,	blue	50	50
1035	2 cents,	" "	50	50
1036	3 "	" "	25	15
1037	6 "	" "	40	40
1038	7 "	" "	5.00	5.00
1039	10 "	" "	1.00	1.00
1040	12 "	" "	1.00	1.00
1041	15 "	" "	2.00	2.00
1042	24 "	" "	3.00	3.00
1043	30 "	" "	2.00	3.00
1044	90 "	" "	6.00	6.00

Figures of value in centre, for Post-office Department, perforated.

1045	1 cent,	black	20	20
1046	2 cents,	" "	20	20
1047	3 "	" "	05	01
1048	6 "	" "	20	10
1049	10 "	" "	75	75
1047	12 "	" "	50	40
1048	15 "	" "	40	35
1049	24 "	" "	75	70
1050	30 "	" "	50	40
1051	90 "	" "	1.25	1.00

1872-88. These stamps are in no sense *Postage* stamps, being used to close packages found open in the mail, and the first as an official registration label, perforated.

1054	Registered,	green	25	25
1055	Officially sealed,	b'wn, (P. Obitum)	4.00	5.00
1056	" "	b'wn, engraved	10	10
1057	" "	b'wn, lithographed	05	05

1873. Same design as regular series of 1870 for State Department, perforated.

1058	1 cent,	green	60	60
1059	2 cents,	" "	2.50	2.50
1060	3 "	" "	50	50
1061	6 "	" "	60	60
1062	7 "	" "	1.00	1.00
1063	10 "	" "	1.00	1.00
1064	12 "	" "	2.00	2.00
1065	15 "	" "	1.50	1.50
1066	24 "	" "	2.50	2.50
1067	30 "	" "	4.00	4.00
1068	90 "	" "	5.50	5.50

Large design, Head of Seward, perforated.

1070	2 dollars,	black and green	12.00	12.00
1071	5 "	" "	100.00	100.00
1072	10 "	" "	50.00	50.00
1073	20 "	" "	40.00	40.00

Same design as regular series of 1870 for Treasury Department, perforated.

1074	1 cent,	brown	25	10
1075	2 cents,	" "	25	08
1076	3 "	" "	08	02
1077	6 "	" "	15	06
1078	7 "	" "	1.25	1.25
1079	10 "	" "	30	15
1080	12 "	" "	30	15
1081	15 "	" "	30	20
1082	24 "	" "	5.00	4.00
1083	30 "	" "	50	20
1084	90 "	" "	1.50	60

Same for War Department, perforated.

1085	1 cent,	dull red	05	05
1086	2 cents,	" "	05	05
1087	3 "	" "	03	02
1088	6 "	" "	05	05
1089	7 "	" "	1.50	1.50
1090	10 "	" "	30	20
1091	12 "	" "	30	20
1092	15 "	" "	20	20
1093	24 "	" "	30	50
1094	30 "	" "	30	25
1095	90 "	" "	1.00	75

No. VALUE. COLOR.

NEW. USED.

No. VALUE. COLOR.

NEW. USED.

Postmasters' Stamps.

ALEXANDRIA.

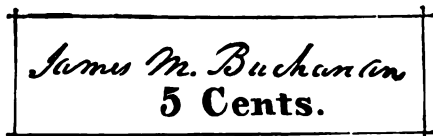


1

1847. Round, with Alexandria Postoffice, Paid 5 in centre, type 1, unperforated.

1| 5 cents, black on buff.....| \$3,000.00

BALTIMORE.



2

1846. Name of Postmaster, with value beneath in oblong frame; type 2, many varieties, unperforated.

2| 5 cents, black on white.....| 400.00
3| 5 " " " pale-bluish.....| 400.00

The envelopes catalogued by some probably belong to the class of hand stamps that were applied to the letter *after* mailing.

BRATTLEBORO.



4

1846. Initials of Postmaster, in oblong diagonally lined frame, Brattleboro, Vt., on top; values at bottom; type 4, ten varieties black on colored paper, unperforated.

4| 5 cents, black on buff.....| \$500.00

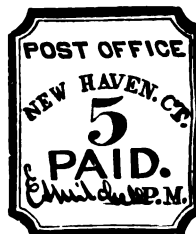
MILLBURY.



5

1846. Head of Washington in circular bands, containing three stars on each side; Post Office at top; Paid 5 cts. below stamp is smaller than the illustration; unperforated.

5| 5 cents, black.....| \$750.00



6

1845. Large rectangular frame, corners cut by quarter circles, figure 5 in centre, New Haven above in curved line; Paid below, type 6, on various papers.

6| 5 cents, red.....	\$1,000.00
7| 5 " " blue-black.....	1,500.00
8| Signed Reprint, 5 cents red.....	30.00
9| Unsigned Reprint, 5 cents, red..	10.00

NEW YORK.



7

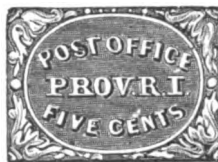
1842-5. Washington on plain ground in oval band, United States City Despatch Post, three cents in band; type 7, black on colored paper, unperforated.

10| 3 cents, buff.....	200.00	
11| 3 " " blue wove.....	35.00	35.00
12| 3 " " green wove.....		300.00
13| 3 " " blue glazed.....	17.50	17.50
14| 3 " " green paper, glazed.....		75.00
15| 3 " " bluish green.....		25.00
16| 3 " " on 3c., green glazed.....		

Head of Washington, large stamp, unperforated.

Reprints.

17| 5 cents, black.....	3.00	10.00	7.00
18| 5 " " double line at bottom.....		25.00	20.00



8

1846. Postoffice Prov. R. I. Five cents in lined oval, ornaments in corners, rectangular, types 8 and 9, white paper, unperforated.

19| 5 cents, black.....| 3.00

Eleven varieties of the 5 cent were printed in a sheet with one 10 cent stamp.

NO. VALUE. COLOR.

NEW. USED.

NO VALUE COLOR.

NEW. USED.



9

20| 10 cents, black..... | 30.00|

ST. LOUIS.



10

1845. Arms of State of Missouri, numeral above St. Louis at top in curved line. Postoffice at bottom, type 10, black on greenish blue, thinner grey-blue and very thin bluish grey or lilac paper, unperforated.

21|	5 cents, black, die A.....	100.00	
22|	5 " " " " B.....	250.00	
23|	5 " " " " C.....	100.00	
24|	10 " " " " A.....	75.00	
25|	10 " " " " B.....	75.00	
26|	10 " " " " C.....	75.00	

NOTE. Two varieties of a 20 cent stamp were alleged to have been made from altered dies B and C of the 5 cent, whether in the plate or by a change in the stamp itself is a matter of dispute. There exist however altered Dies B and C, with new numeral "5". These are exceedingly rare.

27|	5 cents, black, altered, Die B.....	\$1000.00	
28|	5 " " " " Die C.....	1500.00	

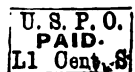
Carrier's Stamps.



1

1849. One cent on plain ground in double lined circle, containing legend U. S. Mail at top, Prepaid below, type 1 black on colored paper.

1|	1 cent, rose paper.....	12.00	12.00
2|	1 " " yellow paper.....	15.00	8.00
3|	1 " " buff paper.....	15.00	10.00



2

1849. Small U. S. P. O. at top. Paid in centre, 11 cent S. at bottom, frame light, plain line, type 2, colored paper, unperforated.

4|	1 cent, black on red (with letter LS)	20.00	
5|	1 " " " " (with letter P)..	25.00	
6|	1 " " " " (with letter H)..	30.00	
7|	1 " " " " (without letter)	40.00	
8|	1 " " " " blue (without letter)	100.00	



3

1849. Oblong frame of double lines, ornaments in corners. Paid in centre, at top U. S. P., at bottom 1 cent in labels, type 3, colored paper, unperforated.

9|	1 cent, gold on black.....	15.00	
10|	1 " " blue on white.....	40.00	
11|	1 " " black on blue.....	50.00	



4

1849. One cent and wreath in circle, within a sharp pointed oval, rectangular frame with pigeons in corners on ground of rays, type 4, unperforated.

12|	1 cent, blue.....	25.00	25.00
13|	1 " " red.....	7.50	7.50



5

1851. Horse and rider on plain ground, "Government" above, "City Dispatch" below, type 5, white paper.

14|	1 cent, black.....	7.00	5.00
15|	1 " " (sent).....	25.00	15.00
16|	1 " " (short rays).....	15.00	12.00
17|	1 " " red.....	15.00	12.00
18|	1 " " (sent).....	30.00	25.00
19|	1 " " (short rays).....	50.00	40.00

1851. Head of Franklin to the left, "Carrier" above, "Stamp" below, unperforated.

Reprint.

20|	1 cent, blue on pink.....	25|	30.00|	30.00
----	---------------------------	----	-------	-------

1851. Eagle, "U. S. P. O. Dispatch" above, "Prepaid One Cent" below, unperforated.

21	1 cent, blue.....	15	50	1.50
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NO. VALUE. COLOR.

NEW. USED.

NO. VALUE. COLOR.

NEW. USED.



6

1851. "Prepaid One Cent" in two lines in oval band, containing U. S. P. O. at top, Despatch at bottom, Star at either side, rectangular frame, single line, type 6, colored paper.

22| 1 cent blue on buff.....| 250.00



7

1851. Similar design, without frame, type 7, unperforated.

23| 1 cent, black.....| 250.00

ENVELOPE.

24| 1 cent, blue on buff.....| 250.00



8

1852. Small oblong with cut corners, white letters on black ground, type 8, colored paper, unperforated.

25| 1 cent, red on pale blue.....	25.00	25.00
26| 1 " " blue on pale blue.....	25.00	25.00
27| 1 " " " " laid.....	75.00	75.00

1852. Same on white paper.

28| 1 cent, blue.....	20.00	20.00
29| 1 " " green.....		80.00
30| 1 " " red.....		100.00

NOTE. A number of other "penny post" stamps have catalogued under this head, but in absence of evidence in support of the fact that they are U. S. Carrier stamps, we leave them where they probably belong among U. S. Locals.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Mr. Harold Frederic is writing a series of articles under the title of "Our Stamp Album," which appears in the *Million*, a weekly periodical issued in London, England.

Not long ago a reproduction of an English stamp was used in connection with one of these articles and the Inland Revenue authorities are reported to have made a raid on the *Million* offices, and many who have been interested in the well written papers of Mr. Frederic feared that this unfortunate clash would result in an abandonment of the serial stamp articles, but such apprehensions may be appeased by reading the following lines taken from the last issue of the *Million*, and which precedes a continuation of "Our Stamp Album" in that paper:

"The echoes of that sensational descent of Somerset House upon the offices of the *Million* reach us now from

far-off parts. The philatelic press of the Continent is greatly excited about it, and from America, where the news was borne swiftly by cable, the first stamp papers, with sympathetic comments, are already coming in. As for the letters from friends here within the four seas, expressing the kindest feelings, and also the liveliest hopes that the 'Album' has not been crushed, they bid fair to rival in bulk that remnant of the edition of September 1, which the Inland Revenue authorities confiscated.

'No, the 'Album' will go on just the same. In some respects it will be wiser for its experience. One little fragment of the wisdom thus gathered may be shared with our readers. The denunciation of the famous No. 128 of the *Million* to the Somerset House officials came from a stamp dealer. Others beside ourselves will be able to make a shrewd guess as to the identity of the

dealer in question. It is enough for us to point out the fact as an evidence of success in the path which the 'Album' from the outset marked for itself—namely, to prefer the interests of stamp collectors to those of the dealers. Where stamp merchants are just and honorable business men, they welcome the 'Album' and have only good words for it. Where they happen to be of the other sort, their hostility to everything which tends to instruct collectors and save them from imposition follows as a matter of course.

"The law which prohibits such an illustration as that of the old one penny stamp in No. 128, is a vexatious and stupid law. In former days, before the great business of stamp collecting and stamp dealing had attained anything like its present importance, no special harm was done by this dragnet statute. It is different now. Many tens of thousands of good subjects have money invested in obsolete British stamps, or are keenly interested in the philatelic details clustering about them. It is absurd to forbid newspapers to illustrate these details. Nothing related in any conceivable way to counterfeiting is involved in the process. It would be as impossible to put such an illustration to a fraudulent use as it would be to pass off our front page illustration for an oil painting. The law as it stands is equally unjust to English publishers of philatelic periodicals and catalogues. They are forced to compete with German, American and French catalogues and papers filled with *fac similes* of British stamps, and naturally they get the worst of it.

"It ought not to be so difficult to get this Stamp Act revised and reformed, preserving strictly all penalties for actual offenses, but removing all foolish obstacles which it now presents to the intelligent study of British stamps. We must see what can be done about it."

To offer a "shrewd guess" as to the dealer who caused the trouble, we think he is to be found spending most of his time in the vicinity of the Chamber of Philatelic Horrors, and doubtless will take special pride in possessing a copy of the *Million* containing the illustration of the English stamp, besides clippings

from the London dailies making reference to the matter; the latter he will likely cherish as a result of conscientious (?) fight for the right (?) and we may expect to see it duly recorded in the *Bric-a-Bric* or Palmer's Almanac.

THE NIAGARA FALLS GROUP.

In stating the names of the various persons who were included in the group picture taken at Niagara Falls during the recent Convention and which we reproduced in our last number, we were guilty of making several mistakes, not entirely unexpected however, as we were not acquainted with all, and in some cases we were obliged to do our best at guessing. However, the following has been received from Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer, and will serve to correct a number of our errors:

No. 24 is E. C. Althen, of Elgin.

No. 25 is A. L. Becker, of Buffalo.

No. 26 is Mr. E. L. Kelland, of Auburn, New York.

No. 27 a Mr. Barnum, of Cleveland.

T. C. Pardee is not represented on the picture.

THE NEW U. S. STAMPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22, 1894.

C. H. Mekeel, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

SIR:—I transmit herewith copy of a letter recently sent out by this office. This will give you the information asked for in your letter of the 20th inst.

"The changes about which you inquire in the several classes of postage stamps are as follows:

"All the ordinary are changed by the addition of a small triangular ornament in each of the two upper corners. This has been done merely to distinguish the prints of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, now furnishing the stamps, from the prints of the American Bank Note Company, the former contractor. Otherwise the stamps remain unchanged, except that the 30 and 90 cent denominations are abandoned, and the denominations of 50 cents and 1, 2, and 5 dollars added. The general character of

these new denominations is the same as the rest of the series. The 50 cent bears the head of Jefferson, that was on the old 30 cent; color, orange. The 1 dollar bears the head of Commodore Perry, formerly on the 90-cent, color, black. The 2 dollar bears the head of James Madison, and the 5 dollar the head of John Marshall; colors of these two last have not yet been selected. The Department is now issuing all the new series except the 50-cent, and the 1, 2, and 5-dollar stamps; but in a week or so, perhaps all of them will be supplied to postmasters on their requisitions.

"The entire series of postage-due stamps has also been changed, by being made smaller, and by having the ornamentation somewhat more elaborate. The colors remain as before; also the denominations, which are still shown by

conspicuous Arabic numerals in the centre of the stamp. All of these new stamps are now being furnished to postmasters.

"The special delivery stamp has been also changed—an inconspicuous ornament being added to the lower part of the stamp, and most of the border lines being made heavier.

The series of newspaper and periodical stamps is to be changed—the size being reduced and the denominations limited to 13, as follows: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents, and 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 dollars. A description of the new stamps cannot now be given. None of them have yet been furnished to postmasters.

"Yours very respectfully,

"KERR CRAIGE,

"Third Assistant Postmaster General."

CLIPPINGS.

RIBBED STAMPS IN PLENTY.

From Filatelic Facts and Fallacies.

Lately nearly every American philatelic paper brings one or more additions to the long list of varieties of United States stamps in the shape of a new discovery in some issue somewhere about 1872 and later, including department stamps. These discoveries consist of stamps on so-called vertically or horizontally ribbed paper. The lines were very plain on the back, but not nearly so visible on the face. The stamp had no gum. It was a good copy of the dark issue, on rather thin paper. We have also seen the 1875 re-issue of the 1869 1c; a used, well canceled stamp on vertically ribbed paper. We have not the least doubt that all the stamps of this period and, in fact, an enormously large portion of other United States and foreign stamps on wove paper are to be found in this variety. The basis for this apparently remarkable opinion is that there are peculiarities in wove paper that

have heretofore not been considered. There is absolutely plain wove paper, with no difference in its texture. This, however, we have not been able to find and probably an absolutely even texture is exceedingly difficult to manufacture, although very thin paper comes close to it. Another kind is smooth paper, with irregular clouded spots, which, in looking through the paper, makes it appear thicker in some places and thinner or more translucent in other places. The third kind is where, instead of these clouds, the paper appears to be woven something like a knitted stocking, with regular rows of little mesh-like figures. These are often very plain and situated in very regular rows, and every piece of such paper, held in a horizontal position before the eye, will be found to appear distinctly ribbed. The continuous rows of the little mesh figuring form the lines that constitute the ribbed paper.

The publishers lately laid a sheet of United States stamps on the counter,

when one of the San Francisco stamp sharps entered the store and saw at a glance a 1c stamp of 1872 on the sheet marked at 1c. "Why," exclaimed he, "do you really mean to sell this stamp at 1-cent? I got, not four days ago, one dollar for a specimen of the same kind. This is the rare ribbed paper." When, after this, the publishers looked over their stock of this value they found that a certain shade, which is not at all scarce, always came on this meshed wove paper. Therefore it might be very well to collect these stamps as one picks them up, but it would be decidedly unadvisable to pay fancy prices for the same, as they are doubtless nearly as plentiful as the sands of the sea. Collectors, investigate for yourselves.

TURKEY.

From Ill. Briefmarken Journal.

A very good counterfeit of the scarce Turkish stamp of 25 piastres, black and grey, (Senf's No. 47, price 45 marks), has lately been circulated; it is so good that even advanced collectors have been deceived by it. We reproduce both the original and the counterfeit, in enlarged size, and will call the attention of our readers to the following distinctions: The name of the value shows differences almost in every letter, especially in the

final s, which in the counterfeit leans towards the left, while in the original it leans toward the right. The name of the country is much too distinct in the counterfeit. In the genuine stamp, the Turkish inscription inside of the crescent, begins on the left side with three dots, under which there is a little hook, followed by a curved stroke somewhat resembling the figure 3 or a written z; at any rate it has a very plain open circle in the middle. In the counterfeit this combination is a total failure, especially this open circle is totally wanting. The inscription between the two horns of the crescent shows also some differences; for example, on the lower left side of it is a character which looks like a flower on its stem; in the genuine stamp this stem is continued much farther to the left of the first downward stroke than in the counterfeit; in fact in the counterfeit this continuation of the stem is a mere dot. The perforation is perfect.

It is not only the 25 piastres, black and grey, described in our No. 13, (Senf's No. 47) that has been counterfeited, but also the 25 piastres carmine and yellow (Senf's No. 52.) This stamp has the same design as the other, and was counterfeited in exactly the same manner, showing the same characteristics. We have seen specimens of both stamps that were offered for sale at from 5 to 6 marks.



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WANT To exchange with Dealers and Collectors the world over. Send sheets or parcels of stamps.
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TWO DANDY SETS CHEAP.

*Labuan 1892, 2c to 40c, 5 in the set, price..... \$1.75
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C. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND PUB. CO.,
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SWEDEN! I desire correspondents from Newfoundland, Hawaii, Central and South America, to exchange postage stamps of their country. P. W. RISLUND, Sundsvall, Sweden. (ok)

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Station C. - - - - - St. Louis, Mo.

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Wanted \$1 Columbians. Send me one used or unused, and receive in exchange, English 1841, 1d. Black, 1d. Red, (unused No. 81) also 2sh, 6d., 5sh., 10sh. & 2s.
George Smith, 6 Exeter Street, Brighton, England.

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EXCHANGE. Whoever sends me 50 to 150 stamps of his country, will get the same amount of old Swedish, Danish, Norwegian or Finnish Stamps.

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Contains 1000 varieties of Postage Stamps and is well known by the majority of Collectors. It has been on sale for several years, but the demand is greater than ever. Price \$10.16.

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122)

U. S. 5 CENTS ERROR.

A few of the 5 cents stamps of the 1890 issue were printed by error in color of the 4 cents of same issue—*dark brown*.

Price \$30 net, used or unused.

We will sell 20 at above price, after which price will be \$50. This is what the P. O. Department says about it:

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4, 1894.

"The three 5-cent postage stamps of the 1890 series, printed in the color of the 4-cent stamps, submitted with your letter of the 28th ult., are herewith returned. Although of the wrong color, these stamps are good for postage. I cannot account for the mistake in thus printing them.

"Yours, very respectfully,
"KERR CRAIG,
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One page advertisement	\$10 00
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Three-line advertisement	50
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—HAVE BECOME—

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.....JANUARY 1st, 1895.....

We still supply at our old prices, so

Send in Your Orders Now and Save Money.

Scott Stamp and Coin Co. Ltd.,

18 East 23d STREET,

NEW YORK, Y. N.

H. BEAUZEMONT,

28 RUE ST. GEORGES, PARIS, FRANCE.

Offers to dealers, with easy payments, three months' draft being accepted if good references given, the following stamps:

	Per 100.	Per 1,000.
COSTA RICA, 1889—Unused Series.		
1, 2, 20 centavos.....	\$ 1 00	\$ 8 00
1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 centavos.....	3 00	35 00
1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 centavos, 1 peso.....	8 00	70 00
1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 centavos, 1, 2 pesos.....	25 00	
1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 centavos, 1, 2, 5 pesos, per 10 sets	\$8 00.	
Official complete 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 centavos, per 100 sets	\$15 00.	

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1882 Escuelas, 5c., green, per 5000.....	\$12 50
" " " 5, 10, 25, 50c, 1, 3 bol., 100 series.....	6 00
1882 Escuelas, Per 1000	
10 cent.....	\$ 6 00
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" 50c, green.....	8 00
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5c, green.....	\$ 7 00
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The Appendix is not quite complete, but will be sent later without charge to those who have paid \$1.00 for the complete work.

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C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co.

Station C. St. Louis, Mo.

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10 reis, red, unperforated, 1 .04 .18 100 \$1.50 1000
20 reis violet, " .08 .28 2.50
50 reis green, " .12 .87 7.50
5 on 10, red, " .04 .31 3.00
75 on 20 violet, " .18 1.25 11.25
100 on 50 green, " .20 1.87 16.87
10 reis red, perforated .02 .12 1.00 \$8.37
20 reis violet, " .04 .22 2.00 16.75
50 reis, green, " .08 .52 5.00 41.87
5 on 10 red, " .04 .20 1.87
75 on 20 violet, " .12 .83 7.50
100 on 50 green, " .18 1.25 11.25

(Special quotations for larger quantities.)

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(tfn)



TH. LEMAIRE,

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Editor of the "PHILATÉLISTE FRANÇAIS," (3 editions)
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Not publishing any price lists, I invite collectors and dealers to order some trial selections from me. All my stamps and surcharges are guaranteed to be genuine.

Cash paid for rare and common stamps; collections and stock on hand of old stamps at government offices are desired. All letters promptly answered. First class references.

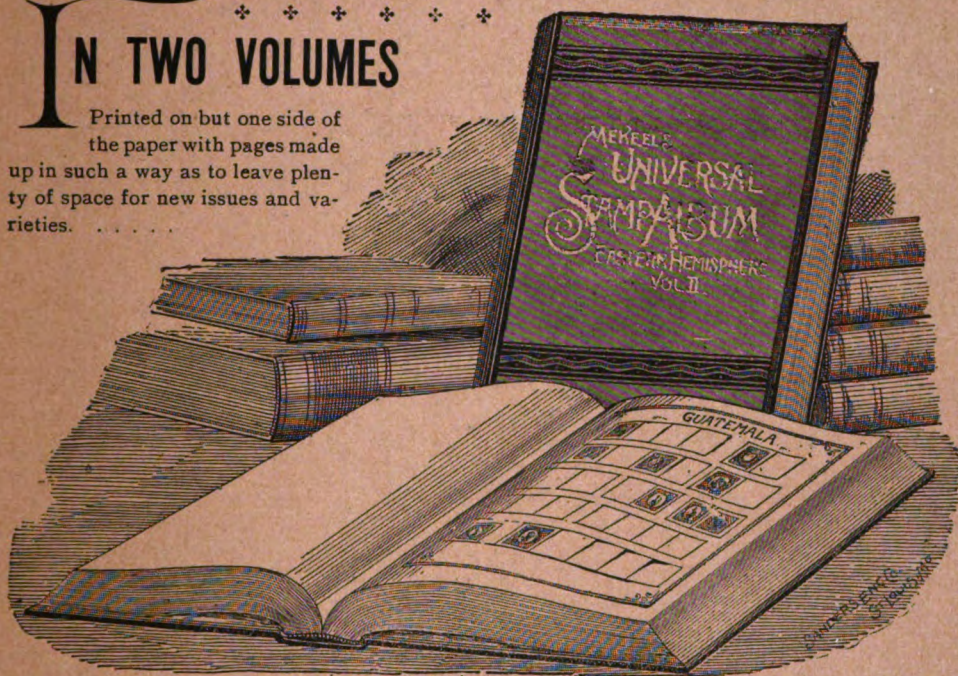
I wish to exchange with dealers and collectors of South and Central America, of the English Colonies, etc.

I have a very large stock of old U. S. stamps and I solicit your want lists in that line.

I wish to buy large quantities of U. S. Columbian stamps of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15 cents and envelopes cut square; also a few of the high values, \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5

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Printed on but one side of the paper with pages made up in such a way as to leave plenty of space for new issues and varieties.



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108 Stockton St.

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NOTICE—Collectors of American Stamps only, may secure the volume for Western Hemisphere alone, at half the above prices, in any style. When wanted separate in this way it should be ordered as **MEKEEL'S AMERICAN POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM.**

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And a gilt-edged Album,
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This collection contains **1,500** American Stamps, including postage stamps from Antigua, Antioquia, Argentine, Arequipa, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Bolivia, Bolivar, Brazil, British Guiana, Canada, Colombia, Corrientes, Cauca, Confederate States, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Danish West Indies, Dominica, Ecuador, French Colonies in America, Guanacaste, Grenada, Guatemala, Hawaiian Islands, Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Martinique, Mexico, New Brunswick, New Foundland, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Porto Rico, Prince Edward Island, Salvador, Surinam, Tolima, Tobago, Trinidad, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, also U. S. and Mexican revenues.

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C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,
STATION C. - - - - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

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J. M. J. Leitch.

DEC 10 1894

Vol XII

NOVEMBER, 1894

No. 119

The
PHILATELIC
JOURNAL
 OF
AMERICA



A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
 IN THE INTEREST OF
 STAMP COLLECTING

EDITED BY
CHAS. HAVLAND MEKEEL

PUBLISHED BY
CH. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.



ST. LOUIS, MO.
 U.S.A.



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The Philatelic Journal of America.

MONTHLY.

The Oldest Magazine Devoted to STAMPS and STAMP COLLECTING in America.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1885.

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VOL. X.		
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\$26.50

The above list of 112 numbers sent for \$25.00 and a subscription for volume XII. given free. Postage \$2.30 extra on above 112 numbers to foreign countries in the Postal Union.

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J. D. Lewis

DEC 10 1894

THE
PHILATELIC JOURNAL
OF AMERICA.

VOLUME XII, NO. 5. NOVEMBER, 1894. WHOLE NO. 119.

THE articles on the St. Louis stamps and the New Haven envelope have been delayed on account of the illustrations which are to accompany them. They will both appear, however, in the December number, which will be issued earlier in the month than usual. Mr. Tiffany has done some splendid work on the St. Louis article and many specimens have been examined and several illustrations of all types will be given. As to the New Haven envelope, new and valuable matters in relation to it will be published for the first time.



UNDOUBTEDLY the finest collection of Confederate Provisionals west of New York, has recently been purchased by our publishers from Mr. Ralph Wormley, of Memphis, Tenn., who has been a specialist in this line for years and is well known to many of the older philatelists. Mr. Wormley has been exceedingly fortunate in picking up desirable, and many times very rare stamps.

He disposed of his general collection some years ago by auction, but retained his United States stamps as well as the Confederate provisionals, the latter being his pets; and well might they be so considered, as several stamps that have as yet never been catalogued appear on original cover, just as their former owner found them, tucked away with other correspondence belonging to relatives or old and well established business houses.

After deciding to dispose of this magnificent collection of Confederate Provisionals, Mr. Wormley began to look for a purchaser who would buy it outright and pay his price.

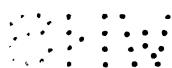
He brought it to St. Louis, and within a few hours of his arrival, the deal was closed, he having secured his figure and we the possession of one of the finest collections of Confederate Provisionals in the country. Nearly all specimens are in prime condition and with but few exceptions, on original cover.



THE case brought against Mr. C. H. Mekeel last spring has at last been settled, and its termination has not only been satisfactory to us, but exactly as predicted by ourselves at the time the matter first came up. Our readers, many of them at least, will remember that considerable smoke and little fire resulted from a few high value Columbian postage stamps having been sent through a fourth-class postoffice of a suburban town and because the postmaster was known to have made it an object to outside parties to deposit their mail at his office, a Postoffice Inspector raised a disturbance, claiming fraud and like nonsense. The case came to trial and the prosecuting attorney, his assistant and the above referred to Inspector were on hand to state their side of the case. This was done, and at the conclusion and after all the evidence they had, was brought forth, the Judge immediately requested the jury to withdraw, he then in unmistakable words told the prosecuting attorney that he had no case whatever and that he had proven nothing against the defendant, but on the contrary it was shown that nothing had been done but what was perfectly legitimate. He then instructed the jury to find for the defendant and the case was dismissed.

A number of the most influential men of our city were present at the request of Mr. Mekeel's attorneys, to testify to his good character. It was found however, unnecessary, as the case on its own merits showed very plainly what little there was in it. How important it is for the Government to place in office responsible men who have the ability to conduct the duties that devolve upon them in a becoming manner; on the contrary many times through political pulls ex-blacksmiths or hod-carriers are assigned positions for which they are wholly unfitted resulting frequently in the Government paying dearly for their services. This matter resulted in the complete exoneration of Mr. C. H. Mekeel, and the following is taken from an evening paper, issued November 14th—the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

"Mr. Charles H. Mekeel, who was placed under a cloud by the Government prosecuting officers on account of his dealing in canceled stamps, was completely exonerated by Judge Priest in the United States District Court, Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Mekeel was indicted on the charge of conspiring with W. L. Scott and ex-Postmaster Baker, of Shrewsbury, to defraud the United States. When United States District Attorney Clopton announced that the Government had submitted all the evidence against Mr. Mekeel, Judge Priest directed the jury to withdraw. He then said that the Government had not proved a fraud of any kind and that the alleged acts were legitimate and lawful. Judge Priest then recalled the jury and instructed it to return a verdict of acquittal, which was done. The defense had many prominent citizens on hand to testify to Mr. Mekeel's excellent character, but Judge Priest removed the necessity for any testimony for the defense. The alleged fraud consisted in the posting in Shrewsbury post office of letters bearing Columbian postage stamps of the denomination of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5. The object was to realize upon the canceled stamps, which sell at a premium. Fourth class Post masters are paid 100 per cent on their cancellations, and the business in Columbian stamps proved lucrative for the Shrewsbury Postmaster. It should be said in justice to Mr. Mekeel that in the light of Judge Priest's decision he was very falsely accused of "stamp frauds" last March when the Government first proceeded against him."



IT is with deep regret that we announce to our readers the death of Mr. Gilbert Harrison, one of the beacon lights of philately, a thorough philatelist and scholar and a gentleman who leaves behind him many friends to mourn his loss.

Mr. Gilbert Harrison was a resident of Ferrily, near Brough, England.



PLIMPTON MANUFACTURING CO., of Hartford, Connecticut, will make the next four years supply of envelopes for the United States government. It is thus stated in the daily papers at least.

The Plimpton Co. have held government contracts for the past twenty years and own a large plant especially acquired for this kind of work.

When the bids for the next four years supply were solicited a few months ago, it is well known to most of our readers, that a Mr. Purcell, formerly clerk in the Postal Card Agency at Shelton, Connecticut, was the successful applicant and obtained the contract after satisfactory proof that he could carry it out, give sufficient bond and execute the work at a lower price than his competitors.

Naturally enough, Mr. Purcell at once endeavored to lease the plant of the Plimpton Co., and still more naturally and "Yankeefied" did the Plimpton people decline any such overtures. So Mr. Purcell, it is said, made arrangements with the Connecticut River Paper Company, of Holyoke, to supply him with paper and to build a mill.

On the strength of subsequent events, reports are circulated to the effect that Mr. Purcell, realizing the immensity of the undertaking, has made terms with the Plimpton Co., who, it is alleged, will continue to manufacture the envelopes, though the contract remains in the name of Mr. Purcell.

By the enterprise of the latter the government is securing its supply of envelopes at a lower figure than ever before. This contract involves millions of dollars and is accordingly a good-sized job.



SPEAKING of envelopes, it has been noticed that a greater demand for entire U. S. envelopes exists at present than for years.

Perhaps one reason for this may be attributed to the rapidly increasing number of philatelists who make United States a specialty. Securing as complete a collection as possible of used adhesives, the desire to collect unused is gratified and likewise, after collecting envelopes cut square, the foundation for a collection of "entires" is formed. The studiously inclined philatelist prefers to collect all envelopes entire, and as watermarks form an interesting feature for study, as well as the different knives, it is reasonable to conclude that the future and again popular way of collecting envelopes will be in their original shape—entire.

A NUMBER of collectors who subscribe to our publications, upon seeing the account of the 5c. United States error (1890 issue), as described in the last number of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA, have sent us changelings, stamps altered from the original color to a dark shade of brown, somewhat similar to the 4c., soliciting our opinion of them. All specimens of this nature, however, that have come to our notice show at a glance their true character; the acid or chemical action that caused the change of color produces a peculiar effect upon the paper, which is unmistakable and easily detected by the philatelist. The genuine, and in fact, verified 5c. error, appearing in *dark brown*, and which we have already described, is of clear print and shows beyond grounds for criticism just what it is, and as acknowledged in a communication from the Third Assistant Postmaster General, is an error in color, though he is at a loss to understand how the few stamps that appear in this color got into circulation; nevertheless, he declares them good for postage.

We have only thought it necessary to call our readers' attention to the changelings that are being circulated, as we wish to warn them, and it is especially necessary to do this, for an Eastern publisher has openly offered to produce these stamps in a changed state at 50c. apiece. If he, or any other chemist, can produce a changeling that will defy detection when compared with the genuine, we will give one hundred dollars in gold for the specimen.

This 5c. dark brown and the genuine error is the only stamp that can be called a verified error, that is, of the United States issues; and for this reason it is sought after by such collectors as are able to pay the price.

As we have already stated, the number of these stamps that were purchased at the postoffice in the small town in Ohio was few, and the price at which we are now holding them is \$30 each, we have sold a fair percentage of the original number found and we are glad to state that they repose in the collections of some of our best, most influential, widely known and intelligent philatelists, both in the United States and Europe—collectors who are regarded as most conservative in their purchases, and whose opinions are beyond adverse criticism. As we have already asserted before, by the time that half the number of these errors are disposed of our price will advance to \$50 each, and this figure will then be on the safe side of the actual value of the stamp as appraised by those best informed.

We speak of this matter at length more as a warning to collectors to avoid the changelings that are being produced as imitations of the true error. While, as we say, they are easily detected, unwary collectors are sometimes taken advantage of and whenever we can prevent anything of the kind by inserting a note in our paper, we are very glad to do so, as this is one of the true missions of a philatelic publication. The idle prattle of jealous, bigoted and obstinate persons who wish to injure the character of this error simply shows on the face of it what it amounts

to and, though it was a question in our minds whether to ignore such smallness or to give it cognizance, we were prompted to do the latter, when, openly and in print, the person causing this small and prejudiced criticism offers the changelings to his readers at a given and stipulated price.

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES.

We are anxious to receive new issues and varieties as they appear, and especially desire each of our foreign subscribers and correspondents to send us information from their locality, that we may mention them as *early* as possible under this heading. Copies of official decrees and circulars in reference to postal changes are particularly desired.

Please address all communications of this character to the Editor of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

The numerals in parenthesis following the names of the countries refer to the page of the JOURNAL containing the previous notice.

BOSNIA.—(IX,37.) A ½ novcic stamp of the type of the current issue is chronicled. Perforated 11½.

½ novcic, black.



CHILI.—(XII, 104.) We annex herewith an illustration of the new 5 centavos stamp chronicled last month. This stamp is used to pay the postage on return registration receipts.

CHINA.—(XII, 105.) In our catalogue and in these columns we have referred to the stamps of China as being customs and not postage stamps. We were misled into this statement



by a correspondent and will now say that these stamps are regular postage stamps, but are not issued by the Chinese Government. They are issued by the Imperial Customs

House which conducts a postal service. Mr. P. L. Reaburn has sent us drawings of the new design of a series that will be issued in December. As these designs were of large size



we have had them reduced to what we suppose will be about the size of the stamps, although we can not say positively that these are correct, as he simply said the stamps will be "ordinary size." The colors we give as follows:





- 1 candareen, red.
- 2 candareens, light green.
- 3 " light yellow.
- 4 " rose.
- 5 " light brown.
- 6 " chrome-yellow.
- 9 " green.
- 12 " orange.
- 24 " carmine.

It was first stated that these stamps would be issued on the 17th day of December, in honor of the 60th anniversary of the birthday of the Empress Dowager, for several decades the Regent of the Empire.

Foochow.—We have heard it stated that an issue of stamps for this place are in preparation. Same is now confirmed by a circular from a party in the United States Consuls Office, offering the stamps for sale. The denominations are given as ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15 and 20c. No information as to colors or designs is given.

Hankow.—(XII, 46.) Mr. David Benjamin has sent us photographs of the new designs adopted for the stamps of this place.



As in the above case, we are not certain of the exact size, and do not know the colors. These particulars will be given later.



Tientsin.—This Treaty Port has issued a set of stamps similar to the current issue of China, with a dragon on a plain

ground. It is stated that there is also a set of "postage due" stamps, surcharged in old English type, like the late Shanghai. We shall await specimens before chronicling same.



COLOMBIA.—(XII, 73.) Recent specimens of the current 2 centavos stamp have been received, and are blue-green in color instead of dark green. We do not know whether this is a permanent change in color or simply a freak due to poor mixing of the ink.

2 centavos, blue-green.

Panama.—(X, 156.) A Provisional stamp has put in its appearance; a surcharge in red of the following lines and made on the 50 centavos stamp of the current issue:

Habilitado—
1894—
10—
Centavos—

Provisional Adhesive Stamp.

10 centavos on 50 centavos brown, red.

CONFEDERATE STATES.—(XII, 105.) *Nashville, Tenn.* Our publishers have recently purchased the collection of Confederate Provisionals, the property of Ralph Wormely, Esq., of Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Wormely has been an ardent collector for many years, and most of his Provisionals are the result of his own searches, and are on the original envelopes of letters addressed to his friends, of which he has a great number in all parts of the South. The collection contained a number of specimens of the Nashville 5c. stamps on the original cover. And besides the carmine and brown varieties that are well known, he had a fine specimen of the stamp in a bright vermilion on bluish paper, as marked and decided a variety as the other two.



5 cents, vermilion.

New Orleans, La.—(X, 104.) In the above collection there was also a fine



specimen of the 5c. New Orleans light yellow-brown on white paper. It is a distinctly different color than the dark brown. Although this stamp has not been regularly catalogued, Mr. Wormely has had a specimen for a long time, and sold the late L. W. Durbin one, years ago, at a price that would indicate that he appreciated its rarity.

5 cents, yellow-brown on white.

FRENCH COLONIES.—(XII, 105.) *Djibouti* (XII, 11). From various papers, we learn that the balance of the set of these large stamps has been issued. One of the French papers speaks of a slight change in the design of the native village in the center, but the shape and size of them all are said to be the same as the stamp before illustrated, with the exception of the fr. 5, which is triangular in shape like the recent Obocks. It will be seen from the following list that there are not so many values in a set as in that of the other French Colonies. It may, however, be that the missing values will appear later.

Adhesive Stamps.

- 5 centimes, red and blue-green.
- 10 " green and brown.
- 15 " green and violet.
- 25 " blue and rose.
- 30 " carmine and brown.
- 50 " carmine and blue.
- 75 " ochre and violet.
- 1 frank, black and olive-green
- 2 franks, rose and bistre.
- 5 franks, blue and rose.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—(XI, 105-6.) A very handsome stamp has been added to the current set, of 12 cents value. Illustration is annexed hereto. The stamp is engraved on steel, printed in blue on white wove paper. Perforated. The first specimen of this stamp was sent us by Mr. L. Seidenberg, of San Francisco.



12 cents, blue.

HONDURAS.—(XI, 50.) At this late date it is stated that there was a series of the official stamp of the issue 1891, yellow with a red surcharge, perforated

12. Eleven varieties, 1 cent to 1 peso.

As it is to be presumed that the manufacturer is ready to put these on the market, it will be well to take them with a grain of salt, until the officials of the Republic of Honduras can be heard from in the matter.

LIBERIA.—(XI, 224-225.) A philatelic journal of Great Britain states that the current stamps have been surcharged "O. S." in black type, superseding the stamps surcharged "Official" in small type, and states that the following values have already been received.

- 1 cent, vermilion, *black*.
- 2 cents blue, *red*.
- 12 " carmine, *black*.
- 16 " lilac, *blue*.
- 24 " green on yellow, *red*.
- 32 " green, *red*.

MAURITIUS.—(XI, 184.) Mr. Rae informs us that a 3-cent wrapper for postage on newspapers abroad, and a 3-cent stamp, postage on circulars and price-lists sent abroad, will be issued next January. He states that the Queen's head will be replaced by a new design, which will probably be the coat of arms of Mauritius, similar to that which was first printed on their postal cards. The color of the stamps has not yet been decided.

We see the announcement in several papers that the 8 cents stamp of the current issue, has been issued in brown-red.

Adhesive Stamp.

8 cents, brown-red.

MEXICO.—(XII, 106.) We are informed by a letter from the postmaster of the Federal District that the new issue of postage stamps will not take place until the 5th of May, 1895.

One of our readers who has been studying the current stamps of Mexico, calls our attention to the following minor varieties that we have not heretofore chronicled. They are all of the current numeral type, except the official, perforated.

Plain Laid Paper.

- 1 centavo, green.
- 20 centavos, orange-vermilion.
- 25 " " "
- No value blue (official).

Laid Paper Watermarked "Correos Eum."
25 centavos, orange-vermilion.

MOROCCO.—(IX, 63.) A new series of stamps have been issued for the mail service in this country. Although like their predecessors, they are not a general government issue. The stamps are all of the same design, which is annexed. Perforated 13.



5 centimes, red.
10 " violet.
25 " emerald-green.
50 " orange.
1 franc, brown.

NETHERLANDS.—(X, 240.) We have received the 2 centimes stamps of current issue printed in a new color, which we should call olive-yellow. Other papers chronicle new shades in other values.

2 centimes, olive-yellow.
2½ " brown-violet.
10 " rose.
15 " fawn.
20 " emerald-green.

NICARAGUA.—(XI, 225.) Several provisionals have been chronicled from this place, but in the absence of better authority, we will seek further information before we chronicle them.

PERU.—(XII, 106.) A new surcharged issue bearing the portrait of General Morales Bermudez, as per annexed illustration, has been received. They are a sorry looking lot, and since Bermudez is dead, we may appropriately name this the ghost series. Our readers will notice there is one variety more than we have before announced, that of the 5 centavos, blue. The same appearing on 5 centavos, ultramarine. We have mentioned but one of them before. The surcharge is in black, and each stamp has been surcharged separately by hand, we are given to understand. The complete list is as follows:



1 centavo, yellow, *black*.
1 " green, "
2 centavos, violet, "
2 " carmine, "
3 " ultramarine, *black*.
5 " blue, *black*.
10 " green, "
50 " " "

The following stamps are surcharged with the bust as above, over the Universal Postal Union Horseshoe surcharge also in black:

2 centavos, vermilion, *black*.
5 " blue, "
50 " pale rose, "
1 sol blue, "

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.—
(XII, 106.) *Angola*.—
(XII, 106.) The full series of the new type have now been issued. We give the list complete. They are perforated 12.



5 reis, yellow.
10 " reddish-violet.
15 " chocolate
20 " lavender.
25 " green.
50 " light blue.
75 " carmine.
80 " yellow-green.
100 " brown, *buff*.
150 " carmine, *rose*.
200 " dark blue, *blue*.
300 " dark blue, *buff*.

Horta.—(X, 109.) One of our correspondents has heard from a friend of his at this place, that while the Post-office was out of the 2½ reis newspaper stamp, the public were authorized to use half of the current 5 reis stamp cut diagonally. These were in use only a short time, and may only be regarded in the light of a curiosity, as we do not believe in encouraging these philatelic monstrosities.

Macao.—(X, 109.) A new series of the new Colonial type same as illustration above has been issued for this Colony. The list of values is given below. Perforated 12.

5 reis, yellow.
10 " reddish-violet.
15 " chocolate.
20 " lavender.
25 " green.
50 " light blue.
75 " carmine.
80 " yellow-green.
100 " brown, *buff*.
150 " carmine, *rose*.
200 " dark blue, *blue*.
300 " " " *buff*.

Mozambique.—(XII, 107.) A series of stamps of the new type, same as illustrated above for Angola, have been issued. Perforated 12.

- 5 reis, yellow.
- 10 " reddish-violet.
- 15 " chocolate.
- 20 " lavender.
- 25 " green.
- 50 " light blue.
- 75 " carmine.
- 80 " yellow-green.
- 100 " brown, buff.
- 150 " carmine, rose.
- 200 " dark blue, blue.
- 300 " dark blue, buff.

Mozambique Company. — (XII, 107.)

A new series of stamps have been issued by this company, of a new design, illustration of which is hereto annexed. All the values are of the same type, with the denomination of value printed in black, with the exception of the 500 reis and 1,000 reis stamps, in which the value is printed in vermilion. Perforated 12½.

- 2½ reis, olive-bistre.
- 5 " orange.
- 10 " reddish-violet.
- 15 " chocolate.
- 20 " lavender.
- 25 " deep green.
- 50 " blue.
- 75 " carmine.
- 80 " yellow-green.
- 100 " brown on buff.
- 150 " yellow-brown on rose.
- 200 " dark blue on blue.
- 300 " " " buff.
- 500 " black.
- 1,000 " lilac.

Zambezia.—A new issue of Colonials is announced for this colony. The 2½r. is of the usual newspaper type, and the regular series are of the new colonial type, such as are illustrated above for Angola. The list is as follows, perforated 12½:

Adhesive Stamps.

- 5 reis, yellow.
- 10 " reddish-violet.
- 15 " chocolate.
- 20 " lavender.
- 25 " green.
- 50 " light blue.
- 75 " carmine.
- 80 " yellow-green.
- 100 " brown, buff.
- 150 " carmine, rose.
- 200 " dark blue, blue.
- 300 " " buff.

Newspaper Stamps.

- 2½ reis, brown.

SAN MARINO.—(XII, 108.) The issue of Commemorative stamps, regarding which we have published a circular, issued by the Secretary of the Palace of



Commission, have appeared. The illustrations we give make a description unnecessary, further than to say that they are hideous in appearance and very poorly printed. They are perforated 15½x11.



Of the special registered envelope, illustration of which is given full size on the next page, the design covers the whole of one side of the envelope, so that the address has to be written on the back.

Adhesive Stamps.

- 25 centimes, blue and dark brown.
- 50 " rose and dark brown.
- 1 lira, green and dark brown.

Special Registration Envelope.

5 lira, brown, blue, red, yellow, green and gold on white wove paper. Size 145x200 mm.

UNITED STATES.—(XII, 109.) The general appearance of the new 1 and 2 cents stamps furnished by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, are an improvement over their predecessors. The 8 cents stamp printed by the American Bank Note Company, is still being sent out on orders from Postmasters, so that it is fair to presume that none of the new stamps of this value have been issued. The 15 and 50 cents stamps, however, have been received. The 15 cents are of dark indigo blue, quite a different shade from the old ones, The 50 cents is the same design as the old 30 cents with the value altered and a triangular ornament in the upper corners: The color, however, is that of the 90 cents, orange, and not black as it has been reported that it would be.



Adhesive Stamps.

15 cents, dark blue.
50 " orange.

VICTORIA.—(IX, 66.) Mr. Chas. E. L. Alberley sends us specimens of the new wrapper of the current type ½ penny, orange on white.

Wrapper.

½ penny, orange on white.

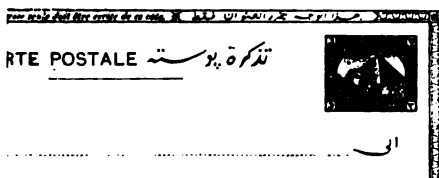
ZULULAND.—The *London Philatelist* says: "Mr. Tilleard has also shown us a high value that has not been recorded hitherto, as far as we are aware, consisting of the five pounds. The stamp is practically the current Great Britain 6d. as to design, with the inscription of value at base, and the word 'Zululand' added in black inscription."



£5, mauve on orange-red, black inscriptions.

POSTAL CARDS.

EGYPT.—Mr. S. Aphthonides, of the Foreign office in Cairo, has sent us specimens of the new postal cards, denominations of 3 milliemes. It is also



issued as a reply card in the same design, with a simple change of lettering.

3 milliemes, maroon on buff card.
3x3 " " " "

NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. R. H. Riddell has sent us a newspaper clipping, as follows:

"The Postal Department has adopted a new form of folding post-card. The printed portion of the card is from a handsome design by Mr. T. Sears, of the General Survey Office, Wellington. The card bears a 1½d stamp, and ample room is left on the front for the address. On the inside there is much more room for correspondence than on the present penny post-card, and on the back there are views of Mount Cook, Mitre Peak, Sutherland Falls, Tongariro, Ruapehu, and Lake Taupo. Alto-

gether the card is a very elaborate one, and is expected to be in circulation by the 1st of December next."

SAN MARINO.—In accordance with the circular published in a recent number of our paper, issued by the Secretary of the Palace Commission of this Republic, a commemorative postal card has been issued of which the following is an illustration. As will be



noted by the above illustration, the cards are numbered consecutively by a numbering machine, from 1 to 100,000, which is the limit of the issue.

10 centimes, blue, brown, green, yellow, olive and red on white.

MEXICAN REVENUES.

MEXICO.—(XII, 48). *Jalisco*. (IX, 152.) As has been customary for a number of years, the Renta-Interior stamps that are used in the State of Jalisco are of the same design as those used



throughout the Republic, but are printed in different colors and surcharged in black, with the name of the state. It has been customary to print all the centavo values alike, and the peso values of a different color. We have up to the present time only received one denomination, the 2 centavos. It is of the type of cut annexed and is printed in blue on thin lilac paper, perforated.

2 centavos, blue on lilac, black.

A SPECULATIVE ERA.

By LEWIS G. QUACKENBUSH.

We are in the midst of an era unprecedented in philatelic history. The pursuit of stamp collecting, formerly so much despised by the outside world, is compelling the respect of all, from the educated classes in the most civilized countries of the world. Collectors themselves were never before so enthusiastic in their search for philatelic knowledge. Rare stamps are continually marketed at prices that would have seemed incredible a few years since. In fact if this be not the golden age of philately, it is, at least, a period of general philatelic prosperity, encouraging to those who confidently predict the future stability and greatness of the science.

But all is not serene on the philatelic horizon. Clouds are rising that portend a coming storm. It seems to be the ill-fortune of philately to no sooner triumph over one foe than to be beset by another infinitely more dangerous to its life and welfare. In the chaotic days of philately's infancy, the counterfeit threatened for a time to wipe it out of existence. But as collectors became better posted and increased their philatelic knowledge, it became less and less easy for the counterfeiter to deceive, until at last collectors ceased to fear the forger's wiles to any extent, confident that their philatelic studies had minimized the danger of their being defrauded.

Then came the day of the reprint, regarding whose philatelic legitimacy the collecting world is still at loggerheads. Whether it was as dangerous an enemy to philatelic advancement as many sought to prove seems now very doubtful. But, at this late day, it is superfluous to recall the controversy.

The battle was fairly fought, and the reprint, overwhelmed by the weight of its condemnation, sank into an obscurity that was perhaps deserved.

In a short time the surcharge arose to take its place as the bane of philately. That, too, after a long struggle has been vanquished and now enjoys the merited odium of very many of the best and most far-sighted collectors. But note the fatality connected with the science. Another annoyance is being developed that may yet assume dangerous magnitude, and lead to evil results at present almost undreamed of. I refer to the speculative trend of modern postal issues.

The speculative issue is almost wholly a development of the last dozen years. Prior to that time, while postal officials were casually aware of the existence of stamp collecting, the recent raids on the stamp collector's pocket, by means of unnecessary issues, and intentional "errors" and varieties, were not even in course of preparation. Most of the fakes in those days were unofficial. Governments had not then stooped to soil their hands in philatelic jobbery; and philately had no need to maintain an inquisitorial bureau, charged to rigidly investigate the *raison d'être* of all suspected issues.

"But the serpent came into Paradise." Somehow or other the seeds of trouble were sown in some of the minor British Colonies, and ere long it began to be remarked that the number of varieties issued by colonies supposed to be none too thriving, was certainly greater than their actual postal needs required. The conclusion that philately was largely responsible for the multiplicity of new issues was obvious. The practice of catering to stamp collectors

by issuing unnecessary varieties to be disposed of in bulk to dealers, who in turn peddled them out to their customers, steadily increased. At first most speculative issues were brought out cheaply and conveniently by means of a surcharge, but at length the enterprising Mr. Seebeck effected an improvement on former methods, with his beautiful and artistic sets for Salvador and Nicaragua.

The appearance of the Seebeck speculative issues may be said to have ushered in an entirely new era in the existence of philately. The wide publicity given to Mr. Seebeck's unique contract with the South American republics to which his company furnishes postal supplies, set thinking a great many postal authorities in various parts of the world; and the result has been an avalanche of speculative issues which with each succeeding day has increased in force and violence until now collectors look on aghast at the treacherous mountains which must be crossed if they are to continue their philatelic explorations.

I think no one has as yet ventured to defend that class of stamps issued wholly or in part for sale to collectors. Their position is absolutely indefensible. Though issued under governmental sanction, they fill no governmental need—unless it be a leanness in the governmental treasury. No candid observer of philatelic affairs can deny that the speculative mania is constantly spreading. To say nothing of the Seebeck issues—whose speculative intent is too obvious to require extended comment—there are the myriads of French Colonial stamps, the separate issues of Portugal's colonies, the suspiciously handsome issues of North Borneo and Liberia, the Chinese stamps of Hankow, Kewkiang, etc. But why multiply examples; every philatelist with a head, not a pumpkin, on his shoulders well knows that at least one-third, and probably fully one-half, of the new issues chronicled in our journals would never have existed but for philately.

In small countries the revenue accruing to the Post Office Department from the sale of its stamps to collectors, not

infrequently covers all the expenses of its postal service. It has become the regular practice in some insignificant patches of the earth's surface that are somehow or other endowed with governments of their own, whenever the treasury runs low to bring out a new set of stamps for the replenishment of the exchequer. The stamps are well advertised, especial mention being made of the fact that only a limited supply is issued, and that no more will be printed. Needless to say, when they are placed on sale, local speculators and agents of foreign stamp dealers vie with each other in their attempts to get a finger in the pie.

Some of the Municipal Post Offices in China which fathered the local stamps that have recently brought the celestial nation into such memorable philatelic prominence, have actually on numerous occasions suspended the usual collections and deliveries of mail, being too busy passing out the stamps to local dealers and collectors to attend to the handling of mail matter. This, I am aware, seems incredible, and the sceptic may well exclaim: "Can these things be?" Nevertheless, the facts are not exaggerated in the slightest.

These Chinese stamps are, of course, among the least respectable of speculative issues, and perhaps should not be taken as a fair sample of the brand. But turn to whatever speculative issues we will, we find nothing to justify their existence. It is true that under speculative auspices, have been issued some of the most artistic stamps on record, such as those of Nicaragua, Salvador, North Borneo and Liberia. But artistic merit does not mean philatelic worth. We are collecting postage stamps, not works of art, and the plainest stamp issued for actual postal service is far more worthy of our study than the gorgeous concoctions of Mr. Seebeck and his host of imitators.

"It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us:" but, unfortunately the remedy for this deplorable condition of affairs, while it may be close at hand, is not at all obvious. The surest method of checking the speculative issues

quickly and effectively would be to boycott all stamps positively known to belong to that undesirable class. Could all, or even a majority of the general collectors be induced to taboo the most notorious of the speculative issues, the action could hardly fail to cast a damper on the zeal of colonial postmasters and jingo potentates. But, for various reasons which need not be gone into here, such action on the part of even a majority of those who collect the issues of the world is about as imminent as the millenium.

Most collectors seem to regard the speculative issues with a good natured tolerance, as inexplicable as it is fatal to the character of their collections. I meet men every day who appear to look on the idiosyncrasies of some of the postal people on the other side of the globe as something in the nature of a huge joke. The man who looks below the surface, however, and sees what

it all means, fails to find the slightest semblance of a joke in the actions of those whose pockets overflow with the the profits accruing from the speculative issues.

Far be it from me to pose as a calamity howler, or to raise needless alarm over a fancied danger. The dangers attendant upon the spread of the speculative issue evil are not fancied, but real. Every thinking philatelist must see that the unending multiplication of new issues means the ultimate swamping of no inconsiderable proportion of the philatelic army. To say that the speculative issue will wear itself out in a year or two is absolute bosh. As long as collectors remain strangely blind to the baneful effects of such issues, so long will they live and flourish, meantime working such havoc with philatelic interests as must finally open the eyes of the most tolerant.





THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR—NOVEMBER, 1894.

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REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

During the past month the Official Board has acted on a number of routine matters of little interest to members. The Trustees have been authorized to prepare a full list of all those who have at any time been members of the Association, either before or after incorporation, no such list having ever been prepared. It will be esteemed a favor if every member will send his present address to the secretary of the Trustees, C. P. Krauth.

Mr. C. E. Severn has been appointed by the Official Board to one of the vacancies in the Literary Board and Mr. J. W. Scott has kindly agreed to accept the position of 'Counterfeit Detector' offered him by the Directors.

The President has appointed the Committee of Arrangements for the next annual convention—Mr. C. P. Krauth as chairman, with Messrs. G. W. Rode and E. Doebelin as associates

Respectfully,

JOHN K. TIFFANY,
 President.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS, ETC.

- 101 STAUFFER, IGNAZ, Carnegie, Penn., instead of Mansfield Valley.
 BARNARD, G. S., Moulton, India, instead of Muttan.
 311 GREVNING, CHAS. W., 2 West 14th St., New York, instead of 112 7th St.
 727 DAWSON, ISAAC, Gympie, Queensland, instead of Gympu.
 789 LIPPINCOTT, W. V., and not M. V.

- 564 DAVIS, JOSEPH S., 1209 Logan Ave., Denver, Col., instead of Colorado Springs.
 684 GREENBAUM, ALFRED H., 1823 Clay St., San Francisco, instead of 1914 Pacific Ave.
 561 NEWLIN, JAMES B., Bellevue, Delaware instead of Newport.

APPLICATIONS.

- BANKS, CHAS. E., M. D., Marine Hospital, Portland, Maine.
 References: S. T. Dow, W. W. Jewett.
 BICKFORD, H. M., Wolfeboro, N. H.
 References: F. H. Pinkham, A. W. Batchelder.
 Guarantor: O. S. Young.
 BURTON, ELLIOTT H., 921 N. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia, Penn.
 References: Chas. Beamish, C. E. Osborn
 CAFFERS, AUGUST E., Helena, Montana.
 References: A. H. Nelson, H. W. Foote.
 CONANT, FREDERICK O., 139 Park St., Portland, Maine
 References: S. T. Dow, W. W. Jewett.
 FARNSWORTH, E. C., 106 Emery St., Portl'd, Me.
 References: S. T. Dow, W. W. Jewett.
 HOWE, WM. N., Box 1058, Portland, Maine.
 References: S. T. Dow, W. W. Jewett.
 LEWIS, CHAS. R., 267 Vaughan St., Portl'd, Me.
 References: S. T. Dow, W. W. Jewett.
 MERRILL, GEO. W., 271 Middle St., Portl'd, Me.
 References: S. T. Dow, W. W. Jewett.
 NEALLEY, C. H., 34 Deering Ave., Portland, Me.
 References: S. T. Dow, W. W. Jewett.
 PERRY, NICK, St. Lucas, Iowa.
 References: I. A. Mekeel and C. E. Hussman.
 Guarantor: Theo. Perry, his father.

QUACKENBUSH, LEWIS G., 15 Madison St. Oneida
New York.

References: J. D. Rice, Wm. C. Stone.

SAHM, WILLIAM, 1206 20th St., Washington, D.C.

References: C. F. Rothfuchs, H. F. Dunkhorst.
SCARD, JOHN, Rarotonga, Cook Islands.

References: C. H. and I. A. Mekeel.

SCHAEZLER, OTTO, Box 14, Station A., Kansas
City, Mo.

References: F. J. Bescher, W. V. Lippincott.

SHAW, THOS. P., M. C. R. R. Portland, Maine.

References: S. T. Dow, W. W. Jewett.

SNOW, WALTER B., Watertown, Mass.

References: Chas. A. Hobbs, Wm. C. Stone.

SNYDER, ELI, 138 Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

References: E. S. Stilson, A. W. Dunning.

STEVENS, S. A., 216 Commercial St., Portl'd, Me.

References: S. T. Dow, W. W. Jewett.

THAYER, E. F., Attleboro, Mass.

References: I. A. Mekeel, C. E. Hussman.

Guarantor: A. M. Cushman.

TYLER, WILLARD C., 189 Broadway, New York.

References: C. P. Krauth, E. M. Grove.

VAN VOLKENBURGH, J. D., Hamilton, Missouri.

References: Wm. C. Stone, W. J. Eldred.

WAITE, MRS. J. GILMAN, 5 Pearl St. Medford,
Massachusetts.

References: Chas. A. Hobbs, Wm. C. Stone.

YORK, EDWARD H., 176 Middle St., Portl'd, Me.

References: S. T. Dow, W. W. Jewett.

ZASTROW, WM., 736 9th Ave., Helena, Mont.

References: A. N. Nelson, H. W. Foote.

The above applicants will be admitted to membership and receive certificates of stock thirty days from date if no objections are received by the Secretary within that time.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations which were published last month are herewith accepted, no objections having been received

288 HENRY M. SPERRY, Hartford, Conn.

628 L. F. TOBIE, Portland, Maine.

442 M. R. PENNDORF, Milwaukee, Wis.

773 ISADORE M. COHN, Buffalo, N. Y.

373 FRANK M. GILES, Paterson, N. J.

519 CHAS. A. LENTZ, Minerva, Ohio.

512 W. H. SUSSDORF, New York, N. Y.

Several of the above have not yet returned their certificates of stock as is required in the By-Laws and they are requested to do so at once.

The following resignations have been sent in and will be accepted next month providing there are no objections received before that time.

579 CHAS. E. L. ABERLY, E. Melbourne, Vict.

210 FRED J. CARPENTER, New York, N. Y.

431 MAX E. JESSEE, San Antonio, Texas

535 EDW. W. PAYSHEK, Detroit, Mich.

589 GEO. W. MITCHELL, Philadelphia, Penn.

253 E. J. REED, Spring Valley, N. Y.

263 JOHN STEWERT, Moscow, Russia

384 C. W. TALLMAN, Ann Arbor, Mich.

619 S. T. WING, Coldwater, Mich.

DROPPED.

Hans Friedinger, No. 358, is hereby dropped for non-payment of dues. His present address is unknown to the officers of the Association.

DECEASED.

We have to note the death of two of our members this month.

M. A. Swanbeck, of Kansas City, Kansas, died September 28, at the early age of nineteen years and one month. Mr. Swanbeck was No. 429 in the Association, having been admitted as a member in February, 1893. He was Exchange Superintendent of the Sons of Philatelia and had been Secretary and Treasurer of the Kansas City Society. He was also a member of the Postal Card Society of America. He was present at the Chicago convention last year.

On October 5th one of the charter members passed away in the person of R. Wuesthoff, of Brooklyn. He has been a well known figure for many years in philatelic circles and his loss is greatly to be regretted. He was assistant cashier of the Germania Bank of New York at the time of his death and was assistant counter-feit detector of the Association from December, 1888, until September, 1890.

NEW STOCKHOLDERS.

827 ALTHEN, EDW. O., 369 State St., Elgin, Ill.

828 AMANN, ANTON, Clay and Jones Sts.,
Dayton, Ohio.

842 BETTESWORTH, R. M., Box 305 Cedar Rap-
ids, Iowa.

829 BOOLEMAN, M. Z., Box 997, Johannesburg,
South Afr. Rep.

830 CARTER, N. E., Delavan, Wis.

831 CASSINO, S. E., 51 Portland St., Boston,
Massachusetts.

832 CHENEY, H. A., Creighton, Nebraska.

833 EASTMAN, W. L., 1205 South 32nd St.,
Station B., Omaha, Neb.

834 EPSTEIN, SALLO, Box 1234, Johannesburg,
South Afr. Rep.

824 HASSENZAHN, ERNEST F., 523 Walnut St.,
Toledo, Ohio.

835 HOCKING, DR. GEO. H., Mt. Savage, Md.

822 HOLMES, JOSEPH, 46 Gold St., New York

836 KANDLE, HERBERT A., 7 Fern St., Wor-
cester, Massachusetts.

826 KANSAS CITY BRANCH.

823 MEYER, HENRY, 400 Forrer St., Toledo, O.

837 NICHOLS, THOS. P., 824 P. O. St., New
Orleans, La.

838 SMITH, MRS. A. P., 1808 Race St., Phila., Pa.

825 SPEAS, C. J., 510 Cherry St., Toledo, O.

839 TURNER, LIEUT. JAS. A., 525 Oak St., San
Francisco, Cal.

840 WADSWORTH, FRANK T., Eastport, Maine.

841 WILLIAMS, MISS ANGIE, Ironwood, Mich.

SUMMARY.

Total membership Oct. 10....	780	
Added since.....	20	800
Resigned	7	
Died	2	
Dropped	1	10
Present membership.....	790	

The Secretary is informed by the Board of Trustees that they have approved the bond of W. F. Gregory as Auction Purchasing Agent for New York.

Attention is also called to the following communication from the Trustees.

PITTSBURG, PENN., Oct. 30, 1894.

Wm. C. Stone, Secretary:

Dear Sir: Will you kindly publish the following in the next number of the Official Circular:

At a meeting of the Board of trustees, held on 26th inst., the Secretary was instructed to publish in the Official Circular the decision of the Board, that hereafter no claims for unpaid accounts from one member of the Association against another member can be entertained by the Board until such claims shall have been duly presented to the Collecting Agent for collection and the claimant have been advised by him that he is unable to collect. The large number of frivolous claims presented to the Board of Trustees renders this action necessary, and it is hoped that members will not continue to present such claims which it is impossible for the Board to adjust, and which only serve to increase its labors uselessly.

Yours truly,
C. P. KRAUTH,
Sect'y. Board of Trustees.

As will be seen in another place two new branch societies have been formed one in Toledo and one in Kansas City. We are also expecting an application from Portland, Maine, which sends in no less than ten new names this month and still wishes more application blanks! We hope other cities will take up the challenge and flood the Secretary with applications so that we may pass the one thousand mark before many months are past.

Our Branch Societies are requested to comply with the by-laws and send us in reports of their meetings. From some of them we have had no reports for many months.

The *Annual American Philatelist* will be issued December 1st., I am informed, and a copy will be sent to all members in good standing at that date.

WM. C. STONE, Secretary,
November 1, 1894.

NEW BRANCH SOCIETIES.

October 8, 1894.

Whereas, ten members of the association resident in the city of Toledo, Ohio, have associated themselves together under the name of the Pomeroy Philatelic Society, and have made application for recognition as a branch society,

Therefore, we have this day issued to them a certificate constituting them Branch No. 9 of the association.

JOHN K. TIFFANY, President.
WILLIAM C. STONE, Secretary.

October 22, 1894.

Whereas, eleven members of the association resident in the cities of Kansas City, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansas, have associated themselves together under the name of the Kansas City Philatelic Society, and have made application for recognition as a branch society,

Therefore, we have this day issued to them a certificate constituting them Branch No. 10 of the association.

JOHN K. TIFFANY, President.
WILLIAM C. STONE, Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GENERAL FUND—RECEIPTS.

Cash Sept. 30, 1894.....	\$ 189 75
Dues collected, Oct. 1 to 31, 1894	155 04 \$344 79

EXPENDITURES.

A. Davison, sec'y, postage Offi. Cir. July and August and Sun- dries.....	\$ 17 89
A. Davison, sec'y, expense to Con- vention—Niagara Falls.....	35 50
H. E. Deats, Photograph of Con- vention.....	10 00
E. Doebelin, Ver. Ker. Blatt....	10 00
N. W. Chandler, Treas. pos. Offi. Cir. Sept.....	8 26
W. C. Stone, sec'y, office expense for Sept.....	8 29 89 68
Cash balance, Oct. 31, 1894....	\$255 11

STOCK FUND.

Amount at Credit, Sept. 30, 1894	\$826 00
Cash received for stock, Oct. 1 to 31, 1894.....	9 00
At Credit, Oct. 31, 1894....	\$835 00

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Amount at Credit, July 31, 1894..	\$ 55 05
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Nearly one-half the members have omitted to remit their dues for the current year. I urge on all who have failed to remit the necessity of early remittance, not only that the Association may be saved the expense of again sending bills, but that the names of all members may appear in the annual list to be issued Nov. 30.

It is desired that in the next number of the Official Circular there will be no cause to insert a list of members dropped for non-payment of dues.

N. W. CHANDLER, Treas.
Collinsville, Ill., Oct. 31, 1894.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GEO. W. RODE, Chairman, 38 Hazlewood ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

IGNAZ STAUFFER, Carnegie, Pa.

C. P. KRAUTH, Secretary, Forty-eighth st. and A. V. Ry. Pittsburgh, Pa.

I beg to report that the newly elected Board of Trustees organized at a meeting held on 26th inst., by the election of G. W. Rode as Chairman and C. P. Krauth as Secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were approved and the letters written by the secretary on various cases since the last meeting of the Board were also approved. A number of cases have been referred to the Board by members of the Association who claim that some other member has not paid an account for stamps or advertising promptly, and the impression seems to prevail that the Board of Trustees is in some sense a collecting agency. The Secretary was instructed to give public notice in the Official Circular that the Board will hereafter refuse to consider any cases of this nature which have not been presented to the Collecting Agency and returned as non-collectable. The Board is in receipt of some further records of former Boards, and the Secretary is now at work on them, and hopes to be able to get a number of cases into such shape that final action can be taken on them very soon.

C. P. KRAUTH,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

REPORT OF THE SALES AND PURCHASING SUPERINTENDENT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

GEO. D. MEKEEL, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, October, 31, 1894.

SALES DEPARTMENT.

During the month of October, I received one-hundred books of stamps for circulation in the sales department, the gross value of which was

.....\$ 2,652.97

Previously acknowledged, gross value 24,922.82

.....\$27,575.79

Books retired as per previous report . 12,207.22

.....\$15,368.57

72 books retired in October, gross

value 1,776.32

Value of stamps now in circulation \$13,592.25

Of the books retired from circulation, the gross sales amounted to \$699.38, or about 39 $\frac{3}{8}$ %. The cash sales from all books in circulation during the month of October were \$607.25.

Blank books and control stamps disposed of during the month of October were as follows:

72 Blank Books \$7.20
5,400 Control Stamps 5.40

When ordering blank books and control stamps, members are requested to send cash with their orders in all cases, unless they have an open account with the Department--10 cents for each book and 10 cents for each 100 control stamps.

In response to the circulars sent out to members large demands have been made upon this Department for all kinds of stamps, and especially United States Postage and Revenue stamps.

Members having stamps to dispose of cannot do better than to place them in circulation in this Department. Blank books furnished at 10 cents apiece, hold 120 stamps each, and members have the privilege of placing their own prices on the stamps sent in for circulation and the Department only charges 10% for transacting the business. I hope that I may receive during the current month enough new books for circulation to supply the present demand.

Several members of the Association have duplicate entire envelopes that they would like to circulate through the Exchange Department. We would like to hear of any members who would like to receive such a consignment, and are willing to pay the express on the package. The Department pays postage on all stamps circulated, but will only circulate postal cards and entire envelopes for parties who will pay the expenses.

I inaugurated a new feature in the Department this month by advertising certain desirable stamps that have been removed from books sent in for circulation. The list of these stamps and prices will be found in the back part of the Official Circular; it was my idea to use the blank pages for this purpose. All stamps to be thus advertised are removed from books in circulation at the discretion of the Superintendent. No stamps will be received except in the regular way, mounted on the regular books provided by the Department. Stamps so advertised will be sent to any responsible member of the Association on approval, provided he sends a stamped return envelope with sufficient postage to pay the registration fee.

Parties sending the cash in advance have the preference, and any stamps so advertised are returnable. Therefore, if any member is especially desirous of securing a special stamp advertised in this list, he had better accompany his order with a remittance.

Further rules may be made in this branch of the Department as it progresses, and for additional information I refer members to the announcement in the back of this circular.

GEO. D. MEKEEL,
Superintendent.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

The following remittances were received as deposits on account of new issues during the month of October:

N. E. Carter.....	20 38
Henry Meyer.....	25 00
H. G. O. Ramborger.....	10 00
E. B. Marsh.....	20 00
Henry R. Taylor.....	10 00
A. F. Bruder.....	20 00
F. F. Olnig.....	16 15
Alfred Dawson.....	5 00
W. H. Withee.....	30 00
C. A. Hughes.....	16 00
M. Meyerburg.....	10 00
S. G. Stein.....	50 00
J. F. Beard.....	50 00
A. Rae.....	2 85
R. H. Riddell.....	1 16
J. F. Gregory.....	10 00
W. F. McCalla.....	10 00
C. A. Hobbs.....	5 00
F. Trifet.....	25 00
F. Junkerman.....	5 00
E. H. Mason.....	25 00
W. C. Eaton.....	25 00
Dr F. Gaertner.....	10 00
B. S. Terry.....	10 00
E. M. Andreini.....	25 00
T. S. Clark.....	10 06
Georges Carion.....	20 00
N. Turnbull.....	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 476 54
Previously acknowledged.....	1,726 51
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,203 05
New issues supplied.....	1,670 49
	<hr/>
Balance to credit of members..	\$ 532 56

The Department has orders out for \$5,725.00 worth of new stamps. In order that those participating in this Department may know just what to expect, I give the list of all the new issues that have been up to date. The majority of these, the Department will no doubt be able to supply. There may be a few, however, that I shall be unable to get :

- Antioquia, 1, 2½, 5c.
- Abyssinia, ¼, ½, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16g.
- Afghanistan, 2ab., 2ab., Reg. 1 rup.
- Angola, 5, 20, 25, 50r.
- Austria, unpaid, 1, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50k., 1, 2g., new colors.
- Brazil, new series stamps, cards, envelopes and wrappers.
- British Bechuanaland, 1sh.
- British Central Africa, 3sh., 4sh. on 5sh.
- British South Africa, 3sh., 4sh. on 5sh.
- Benin, full series.
- Belgium, 15c., 2f., Postal Packets (new 2c.), Antwerp 5c. on white.
- Chili, return registration receipt 5c.
- Ceylon, 30c.
- Chine, 5f.
- Curacao, 15 unpaid.
- Cyprus, 9, 18, 45p.
- Dutch Indies, 30c.
- Diego Suarez, full series.
- Fernando Poo, 10c.
- French Colonies, unpaid 5, 10, 15, 30, 50, 60c., 1f.
- French Soudan, full series.

- Gold Coast, 20sh.
 - Greece, Envelope 20l.
 - Guinea Port, 2¼ to 300r.
 - Holland, 2½gl.
 - Italy, 45c.
 - Johore, 1, 3c.
 - Labuan, Litho, 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 40c.
 - Lagos, 5, 7½, 10d
 - Luxemburg, reg. and offic.
 - Mauritius, 8c.
 - Mexico, 5, 10 pesos numeral, new series, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50c, 1, 2, 5, 10p.
 - Montenegro, 1, 20, 30, 50n., 1, 2f., and of latest issue, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50n.
 - Mozambique, 2½ reis.
 - Nabha, 1 rupee.
 - Newfoundland, ½c. and 12c.
 - Nyassaland, unperf. set, 5 on 10r., 75r. on 20r., 100r. on 50r.; brown.
 - Norway, re-engraved, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50 o.
 - Nossi Be, full series.
 - Niger Coast, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 5p, 1sh.
 - North Borneo, 25, 50c, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25d.
 - New Zealand, 6 and 1sh, Life Ins., 1, 3, 6d. O. S.
 - Obock, large, full series, 1c. to 1f., triang. 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 francs.
 - Orange Free States, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6d., 1sh., 2sh. 6d, 5sh.
 - Paraguay, 10c (hole).
 - Phillipine Isls., 1, 2, 2½, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 20, 25c., ½c., 1, 2, 5m.
 - Perak, "Service," 5c. blue, 3 on 32 prov.
 - Peru, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 5, 5, 10, 50, 50c, 1 sol.
 - Port Congo, 2½ to 300r.
 - Porto Rico, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 20, 40, 80c.
 - Raja Nandgam ½a., 2a.
 - Roumania, 1½, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50b., 1, 2L.
 - San Marino, 2, 10 15, 65c., 2, 5L. reg. issue, 25, 50c., 1L., P. card 10c. Commemorative issue.
 - Straits Settlements, 5, 8, 12, 32c.
 - St. Maria de Madagascar, full series.
 - Siam, Provisionals.
 - Surinam, 2, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 30c., Queen.
 - St. Helena, 2½ on 6 p.
 - Seychelles Isles, 3, 12, 15, 45c.
 - South African Rep., 2½, 6 p.
 - South Australia, 2½, 5 p.
 - Trinidad O. S. ½, 1, 4 p., 5 sh.
 - Turkey, newspaper, 10, 20 pa., 1, 2 pi.
 - Turks Island, 5 p.
 - Tonga, ½ p. on 1 sh., 2½ on 8 p.
 - Uruguay, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 20, 25, 50c., 1, 2, 3p.
 - Victoria, ½ p., orange, wrapper.
 - Wahu, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20, 40 c.
 - Zanzibar, ½, 1, 2½, 5, 10 a., 2 sets.
 - Zululand, ½, 1, 2½, 3, 6 p., 1, 4 sh., £1, £5.
- I have given this list at the request of a number of members who want to know just what they may expect to receive, and I shall give the list of stamps ordered from month to month. This list is larger than it will be in future, because it includes a good many stamps that have been out for some months, and which had not been ordered by the Department before for want of funds or other reasons. And I should appreciate it if any member participating in the Department would indicate by letter any of the stamps on this list that they do *not* want. There

may be some who have already supplied themselves with some of these varieties. I also wish to suggest that members renew their deposits at an early date, as one of each of the above stamps amount in face value to about \$173.85. So that members who have *no limit* should have a good credit with the Department.

Members whose orders are limited to stamps of \$5.00 face value, and less, should have \$116.35 in hand for the above lot of new issues.

Members whose limit are for stamps of the \$1.25 face value and less will require \$83.00 to pay for the above.

Members whose limit is 50 c. \$56.00 is the amount, and even those whose limit is 25 c. or less should have from \$20.00 to \$25.00 on deposit.

The amount of deposits that have been fixed heretofore are altogether too small, and members either want to limit their purchases of the unused stamps to the low denominations or increase their deposits in accordance with the above suggestions. Of course the amounts required for the stamps that are ordered at present is larger than will be necessary for members to keep on hand during the year.

A number of members have started in with a deposit of \$5.00 or \$10.00 and a limit of 50c. face value. This is soon used up, and when they find new issues are going to take more money than they have figured on they drop out, much to the inconvenience of the Department. I hope that members will take into consideration the cash that will be required, and limit their purchases accordingly. Also that every participating member will renew his deposit upon receipt of this circular.

The following stamps have been ordered, and I have been informed that I shall be unable to secure them, so members are advised to seek them elsewhere:

China—Chungking, 2c.

Kewkiang, 1st issue ½c., (2 var.)

Johore, 4 Provisionals.

Members who wish to be supplied with the new issue of the United States stamps from 1c. to \$5.00 can receive them as fast as they are issued by notifying the Department. United States postage due stamps, unused, cannot be supplied. The new issue envelopes will be supplied unused and entire in all the varieties as soon as they are issued, to all members who send special orders for them.

I would suggest that *new* members joining this Department should deposit at least \$20.00, and should not join unless they desire all unused stamps with a face value of 25c. or less. Those desiring stamps of greater face value should make their first deposits as follows: For all stamps of a face value of 50c. and less, \$30.00; for all stamps of a face value of \$1.25 or less, \$50.00; for all stamps of a face value of \$5.00 or less, \$75.00; and for those who wish to receive all new issues without limit, they should make a deposit of at least \$100.00. These figures only apply to the present time, as the large consignment of new issues that are expected would use up a small amount too quickly.

The following new issues have been supplied to members of the Department, since the vacation:

South African Republic, 2½, 6 pence.

Zululand, ½, 1 penny.

Nyassaland, 10, 20, 50 reis.

Chinkiang ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10 cents.

Chefoo, ½ c wrapper.

Kewkiang, 1 cent (2nd issue).

Chine (Fr. Office.) 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c., 1 fr.

Siam, 1 atts on 64 atts, 2 atts on 64 atts.

Cavalla, complete series.

Hankow, new colors 2, 5 c.

Samoa, flag stamp 5 c.

Cooks Island, 1 penny, blue.

Porto Rico, ½, 1, 2, 4m., 1 c.

New South Wales, letter card 1, ½ p.

Brazil, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 r., of new series.

" 80+80 r return letter card.

" 40, 60 r., wrappers.

" 300 r., envelope.

Siam, 1 att (singular) on 64 atts.

GEO. D. MEKEL, Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Oct. 31, 1894.

The following have been received since my last report:

No. 39. Ballots cast at the Ninth Annual Convention of the Association, bound by the Librarian.

No. 40. Proxies used at the Ninth Annual Convention of the Association, bound by the Librarian.

No. 41. Fourteen German philatelic papers, from W. C. Stone.

H. E. DEATS,
Librarian.

AUCTION AGENTS REPORTS.

CHICAGO, October 28th, 1894.

The first sale of the season will be by the Chicago Philatelic Society on November 15th. It will be an extensive sale for a society sale, and consists of the private duplicate collection of Dr. Luria. While not many great rarities will be offered, there will be a large lot of medium priced and desirable stamps, probably four or five hundred lots in all. Members should not miss these sales, as often desirable stamps go quite cheap.

But few members notified me if they desire auction sale catalogues sent to them regularly. If those who do wish to receive them will send me their address on a postal card, I will see to it that they get them all. Members wanting priced catalogues should notify me in advance.

P. M. WOLSEFFER,
75 State St.

NEW YORK, October 31, 1894.

The auction season of 1894-5 was opened by the J. W. Scott Co., Limited, who held the first sale of the season on October 16th. A fair general collection was offered, and prices realized were quite satisfactory. Following, on the 19th

inst., a sale under the management of Mr. Chas. Gregory was well attended and good results obtained.

October 23d and 24th a fine collection was disposed of under the management of Messrs. R. F. Albrecht & Co. Many rare and scarce stamps were sold at very high prices, and even the most common were sharply competed for.

Sales are expected during November and December, but as yet no dates are fixed so far as we can learn.

Those desiring to make use of this department should at once have their names placed on the list for catalogues. Every effort will be made to render its use profitable to the patrons.

W. F. GREGORY,
Auction Agent for N. Y.
11 Park Row, New York City.

REPORT OF COLLECTION AGENT.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., Nov. 1, 1894.

I have received during the month of October twenty claims, amounting to \$285.68
I have collected two of these claims amounting to..... 68.84
I have collected also during this month five old claims and part of another amounting to..... 55.81

Some of these last claims have been pending since 1892.

Yours truly,
J. ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT,
Collecting Agent.

REPORTS OF BRANCH SOCIETIES.

BRANCH SOCIETY No. 9, A. P. A.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 18, 1894.

Meetings held on the second Friday of each month, at 8 o'clock, p. m. P. E. Rood; President; P. J. Kranz, Secretary and Treasurer.

Third regular meeting held Friday evening, October 12th, with President P. E. Rood in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. Mr. Geo. E. Pomeroy was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Society. A bill for stationery was ordered paid, and various communications read and placed on file, after which the society adjourned to meet at the residence of R. J. Machen, 339 Batavia street, on November 9th, 1894.

P. J. KRANZ, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH BRANCH No. 5.

Meets the second Thursday of each month at No. 25 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. E. Doebelin, Allegheny, Pa., President, A. E. Daum, 421 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Secy.-Treas., Geo. W. Rode, 53 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Exchange Supt.

Twenty-sixth regular monthly meeting held Thursday evening, Sept. 13th, President E. Doebelin presiding.

Nine members present. Seven visitors, among whom were Mr. V. Gurdji, New York; Mr. J. Trevor, Salem, Ohio; J. A. Pierce, Chicago; Mr. Radcliff, Wilkinsburg, Pa., and Mr. Otto C. Reymann of Pittsburgh.

Mr. G. E. Krauth and Mr. Paul Esselborn, having removed from the city, tendered their resignation as branch members. Same accepted with many regrets.

Mr. L. P. Saul elected to branch membership
Mr. Albrecht spent a few days in Pittsburgh, several days previous to the meeting.

Owing to the excitement on account of the G. A. R. encampment, meeting was very short.

Adjourned at 9 o'clock.

A. E. DAUM, Sec'y.

Twenty-seventh monthly meeting, held Thursday evening, October 11, 1894, President E. Doebelin presiding.

Twelve members and five visitors present.

Exchange Manager Geo. W. Rode read his annual report for term ending August 30, 1894. During the year he received from the Association 19 Circuits, consisting of 276 books, of the nominal value of \$5,990 11, from which were purchased by branch members 5266 stamps and sets priced at \$457.40 or 7.63% of the nominal value. Many of the circuits had many stamps removed before reaching Pittsburgh and the actual percentage of sales is considerable higher than 7.63%.

Mr. C. P. Krauth having been absent at the September meeting, made his report at this meeting and in a very interesting manner recited the doings at the Convention and in a pleasant way told numerous stories of good times had there.

The exhibit of the Twin City Philatelic Society is attracting considerable attention at the Exposition and the outlook now is that many new members from this section will be added to the roll of the Association.

Adjourned.

A. E. DAUM, Secretary



THE ADVANTAGES OF COLLECTING STAMPS IN PAIRS, STRIPS, AND BLOCKS.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY, MARCH 9TH, 1894.

BY ROBERT EHRENBACH.

First published in the London Philatelist.

Ten or twenty years ago, when stamp collecting was in its infancy, hardly anybody attached much importance to picked copies with fine margins all round, much less did anyone trouble to get this or that stamp, in a pair or in a block. A collector in those days was well satisfied if he possessed the label to fill the blank space in his album, and if this album happened to be a Lallier he usually even went so far as to cut his stamps to shape, so as to fit in the spaces given.

I quite remember that when I started collecting I cut imperforatae Ceylon—the octagonal ones—to shape, and in the case of the Thurn and Taxis envelope stamps I did exactly the same, thus robbing them of the lilac inscription that makes them scarce to-day.

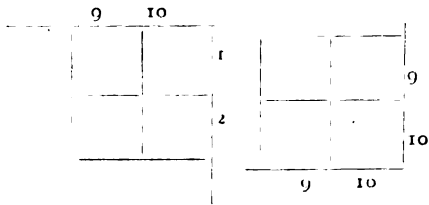
Happily these times have gone by, and now there is a very strong tendency to get every stamp in the finest of condition, with as big margins as possible, or if it be obtainable to take a pair, a strip, or a block as the opportunity may offer. A conclusive proof that it is so may be found at every dealer's nowadays; for if you ask the price of a very good copy you will always hear that fine copies are very rare, and that he must put an extra high price on the article in question; should it, however, be a pair he will add that such a thing is practically unobtainable, and so on, and the price gets by degrees prohibitive.

Much as this mode of collecting causes sad havoc with the purse of the buyer, there is no gainsaying that it is the right way to collect, and I trust confidently that the following remarks will convince everybody that a vast amount of our knowledge has been gained by collecting pairs, strips, and blocks.

Although it had been noted, even in former days, that the spaces between the stamps of various countries varied a great deal, not much heed was taken of it. Nobody ever troubled to measure the spaces between stamps. This state of things has now quite altered, and it is with the greatest care that we scrutinise these spaces. Since we collect pairs we find that some stamps are printed with hardly any margin between them, viz., the first issue of Victoria, the stamps of Buenos Ayres, second issue Wurtemberg, &c. Others have margins of inches between them; viz., the old Moldavian stamps and the big Levant stamp of Russia. Between these extremes these distances vary a great deal, and form a very interesting study, especially if these space differences are studied in the case of one issue of a special country. As an example let us take the 1st issue of Victoria, and here we have only recently, in a very interesting paper by our Vice-President, been told that apart from minor differences in the die the marginal spaces between the stamps are also different,

and show that several stones were made for the so-called 1st issue of Victoria. Another case may be mentioned in the bi-colored 4 anna stamp of India, where the collecting of strips has taught us the existence of three distinct stones of this interesting stamp: The closely-together printed plate, the wider printed ones, and the one with the blue dividing lines between the stamps. Other cases might be mentioned.

Very frequently we have been taught by collecting corner stamps, blocks, &c., how many stamps were in the sheet, especially where the rows of stamps are numbered horizontally and vertically, as is the case in several issues of Prussia, Schleswig-Holstein, Lubeck, and others too numerous to mention. A block of 4 of the right upper corner would show the same as the lower right corner would show, thus proving that there must be ten rows of ten in the sheet.



On the head issues of Prussia we should learn, by a big margin in the middle of the right side, that the plate number is given on the sheet. On some of the issues of Hanover stamps we should find a neatly designed border, in the same color as the stamp, running right round, &c.; and in later issues of the same country we should notice that the year in which the sheets were printed is given under the bottom row; and in the case of the first issue of Tasmania, the laureated heads of New South Wales, and the first issue of Lubeck, we get to know the name of the designer of the plates. The stamps show colored lines between each stamp; take for instance the first issue of Bavaria, the 3 pfennig Saxony, &c.

All these little things go far to show what an immense lot of information is to be obtained from stamps with big margins, pairs, and block, the information being all the more interesting in

cases where no official documents are to be had.

To collectors who are fond of errors or varieties, blocks and pairs are of great value. To begin with, I will take such stamps where the error consists of a stamp being printed in the color of another value. In this case, by the aid of blocks and pairs, we can decide whether whole sheets were printed in the wrong color—the 5 bani Roumania, blue and rose—or whether the error is due to a mistake in the die, and that it therefore only occurs once or twice in a sheet, together with the stamps usually printed in that color. Such errors are the 2½ sch. Lubeck on the 2 sch. sheet; the Cape woodblocks; the blue, 2 reales, Spain of 1855-6; the 15c., buff on rose, French Republic, and others. In cases where no pairs are known we are quite in the dark; as to this point, and as an example of this, I may mention the 5p. Finland in the color of the 10p., and the 10 p. in the color of the 5p. Much is yet to be learned with respect to such errors, and it is only through pairs that this information can be gathered.

With regard to surcharges much the same is to be said—whether, in the cases of reversed surcharges, the whole were surcharged in the wrong way or only single stamps. The French Colonies and Ceylon furnish enough material for this chapter!

Then we come to the *tete-beche* stamps, and here we have to find out whether the *tete-beche* printing is due to an error, as in the case of various French stamps, old Guatemala, &c., or whether the whole sheets were printed in *tete-beche* rows; viz., the De La Rue type of Grenada.

I now come to stamps where the possession of pairs and blocks is of the greatest importance; viz., when it is necessary to decide whether stamps are imperforate or not.

How often are we not told that such and such a stamp exists imperforate, or that it is imperforate horizontally and vertically, and a single copy is offered for sale with the remark that the margins are satisfactory, and so on.

To be sure that this is so, I take it that every collector would prefer a pair

to anything else—more sceptical collectors like myself only believe in them when such stamps are in pairs.

I believe every philatelist who has for instance studied the stamps of the Australian Colonies will be of my opinion, that there are a number of Victorian stamps—especially the issues of 1862 to 1868—which show, although they are perforate, such tremendous margins all round that a pair of scissors can easily produce an imperforate variety, and as these sell at good prices the temptation to make them is very great. Only lately have I been offered some values of Hamburg stamps imperforate vertically, which do not exist, and which to anybody who had not been specializing that country would have seemed satisfactory, especially as it is well-known that some values do exist in that state. I go so far as to say that it is safest not to give much for such imperforate varieties, except if one can get a pair or a block, for usually they are not what they are represented to be. For instance, I may safely say that hardly any good philatelist will believe in the imperforate 1s. Queensland and the 5s. New South Wales, till he has been shown a pair.

Of most value of course are unsevered pairs and blocks, &c., of such stamps, in such cases where these are needed for the purpose of plating. How can the plating of types be done without them? or the photos of the reconstructed sheets, which of course are the reproductions of whole sheets—which are big blocks—or of what has been done by others by aid of pairs and blocks? What would platers of Switzerland, Mauritius, Tasmania, Philippines, and last, not least, New South Wales, do if no one had ever collected blocks, or if no entire sheets had been discovered, either in originals or in reproductions, like the laureated issues of New South Wales?

How extremely difficult has it not been to plate the 3p Sydney View, where, when it was done, so few strips and blocks existed. In fact after sufficient had been found it became evident, that while all types were in the reconstructed sheet given in "Oceania" the

position of several stamps in the sheet was wrong.

What a severe task it would have been to plate the New South Wales Registered stamps—had not these few reprinted sheets turned up—every specialist of Australians knows.

To plate stamps without pairs and blocks is well-nigh impossible. Those who believe it is less difficult than I describe should start and try to plate the Naples Cross or the Russian Levants—stamps about which up to date we do not know much, and much less possess blocks of.

Pairs and blocks can be of great aid to construct a sheet, even where there are no types, but where the watermark covers the whole sheet, as is the case with the first issues of India and Tuscany, the Queensland 1 penny and 2 pence with Script watermark. In other cases single rows of stamps can be made by this means; viz., the penny Fiji, having the watermark extending over the whole row of ten stamps.

Cases where pairs are more or less needed to decide whether a stamp is an original or a reprint are of course few and far between; the only instances I can just now call to memory are the second and third issues of Wurtemberg. The 6 kr., green, with silk thread, can practically by no other means be classified, as to original or reprint, than by the fact that the space between the originals is $\frac{3}{4}$ mm., whilst 2 mm. separate them in the reprints. In the third issue the space between the stamps also forms the easiest test.

I might go on for some time yet, pointing out the advantages of taking pairs, strips, and blocks, by referring to the letters in the angles of English stamps, and the various surcharges of Turks Islands, by mentioning stamps that were only printed in alternate rows between which perforated blank spaces are to be found, viz., several Heligoland stamps, but it would always be more or less a repetition of the above. So I will only add that the studying of perforations and roulettes as to the way they are done, &c., would be greatly facilitated by the help of unsevered pairs and blocks.

I have only expressed some of my views on the above subject, and sincerely hope that not all are of my

opinion, for it would be too hard on our friends, the dealers if they could not get rid of any more of their medium and poor single copies.

THE MAGNIFIED REPRODUCTION OF STAMPS BY DISSOLVING LANTERN.

From the London Philatelist.

The Manchester Philatelic Society inaugurated their winter session on the 28th of last month by a *reunion*, the main object of which was to witness the enlarged reproduction of postage stamps projected on to a white screen through the medium of a bi-unial dissolving limelight lantern. The operator was Mr. Thos. Ridpath, of Liverpool, to whose skill in the management and preparation of the several representations the greatest praise is due. The special feature in this method of reproducing stamps is that not only are they enormously enlarged—about 1200 times—but this enlargement is thrown on to the screen *in color*. The stamps are photographed on to the slides, but how the color is maintained is a secret in the hands of the operators. The result, however, is as delightful as it is novel, the most minute differences being plainly discernible to every spectator.

A numerous company assembled at the Mitre Hotel, at 7:30 p. m., in response to the invitations of the Manchester Philatelic Society, about forty gentlemen being present, inclusive of Mr. T. Lees Holden (President) and Mr. J. J. Darlow (Hon. Sec.), Oldham Philatelic Society; Mr. T. K. Skipwith (President), Leeds Philatelic Society; Mr. M. P. Castle (Vice-President) and Mr. J. A. Tilleard (Hon. Sec.), London Philatelic Society; Mr. Vernon Roberts (President) and Mr. W. D. Beckton (Hon. Sec.) Manchester Philatelic So-

ciety; Mr. G. B. Duerst, Mr. E. Pember-ton and others. The President of the welcoming body initiated the proceedings by a neat little speech, and after the close of the entertainment tendered a vote of thanks—which found unanimous and cordial acceptance by those present—to those gentlemen who had acted as exponents of the objects depicted; and Mr. Castle testified, on behalf of the visitors, to the excellence and utility of the work of the evening.

Ample refreshments were provided by the kindness of the Manchester Society, and the verdict of all who were privileged to attend was that the exhibition was one of high philatelic interest, redounding greatly to the credit of Mr. Ridpath and the Manchester Philatelic Society.

The following is the programme of the subjects exhibited:

Zurich, 1843, 6 rappen black; the five types, described by J. H. Abbott.

Zurich, 1843, 6 rappen, black, genuine and forgery, described by G. B. Duerst.

English, 1854, 1d.; Dies I. and II described by W. D. Beckton.

Roumania, 1865, 20 red, two types, and Roumania 1874; 10 blue, two types, described by G. B. Duerst.

Baton Rouge, described by T. Ridpath.

U. S. America, 1869, 15 cents, blue and brown, with and without frame and the Government reprint, described by W. W. Munn.

Oldenburg; two types of 1-30 silbergroschen, blue, described by J. H. Abbott.

Baden, 18 kreuzer, green; genuine and forgery, described by G. B. Duerst.

Sydney Views, 1d.; Plates I. and II (pair of each), the latter showing variety, no clouds, and

Sydney Views, 2d.; Plates I., Retouch, II., III., IV., and V., described by W. D. Beckton.

India, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, red (pair), and $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, proof, in red, described by J. H. Abbott.

Roumania, 1870, 3 bani, violet; two types, and Roumania 1879, 15 bani, flesh-colored; two types, described by G. B. Duerst.

France, 1870, Bordeaux issue, 20 centimes; Types I, II, III and IV., described by W. W. Munn.

Cape of Good Hope 1s., green, in blocks (106). South Australia, 1884, $\frac{1}{4}$ d., lilac, perforated, described by T. Ridpath.

Victoria, 1850, 2d., the three varieties and Victoria 1s., genuine and forgery, described by W. D. Beckton.

Naples, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 grani, lake, described by J. H. Abbott.

Lubeck, 1859, 4 schilling, green, block of six, described by G. B. Duerst.

Holland, unpaid; the four types, described by W. W. Munn.

Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green; genuine and forgery, described by J. H. Abbott.

Switzerland, Neufchatel, 5c.; genuine and forgery.

Chili, watermark of the 5 centavos, described by J. H. Abbott.

Greece, 20 lepta, blue, Paris; early and late Athens, described by W. W. Munn.

Switzerland, Federal issue; genuine and forgery, and Saxony, 3 pfennige, red; genuine and forgery, described by W. D. Beckton.

Great Britain, 5s., I. R.; genuine and forgery, described by G. B. Duerst.

Bavaria, 6 kreuzer; Dies I. and II., described by W. D. Beckton.

The stamps for the slides were kindly lent by the President Messrs. Abbott, Beckton, Duerst, Fildes, Munn and Ridpath.

It will be seen from the foregoing list that a wise selection had been made on the score of interesting varieties and useful comparisons, while the concise and pithy explanations of Messrs. Abbott, Beckton, Duerst and Munn made each salient detail clear. These several little lectures were, for the greater part, delivered with admirable effect, and evinced conscientious study of all the stamps exhibited; Mr. Beckton's classical history of the Sydney views, being especially noticeable by the amount of knowledge displayed, "brought down the house." We congratulate the Manchester Philatelic Society, and hope that the sincerest form of flattery will induce the repetition of such lectures in other societies. Their educational influence, and interest to the average collector should go far to induce a wider study of the *minutiae* that form the greatest attraction of Philately.

STAMPS OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

BY DR. EMILIO DIENA.

Translated from Le Timbre Poste by Prof. G. Raymond.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 58, VOL. XI.)

(No. 8031.) POSTAL ADMINISTRATION,
District of Naples,
NAPLES, August 25, 1862.

The police of Naples announced to me this morning that having received some information, and having acted upon it, it had discovered a secret manufacture of postage stamps; it asked me at the same time to put a few experts at its disposition, that they might testify whether the machine that had been found, and the tools pertaining to it,

really could have been used for such a purpose.

Having assured myself that the parties who had been employed by the General Post Office Direction of Naples (now suppressed), to manufacture the Neapolitan stamps, had absolutely nothing to do with the fraud that has just been discovered, I asked these same people to do what the police required. Having appointed two agents

to follow the matter up, I received from them the following report :

Yesterday morning, the police being acquainted with the fact that a certain individual was selling stamps without authority, had him arrested. A large quantity of stamps was found in his possession, and judging from their color and the poor portrait of His Majesty upon them, they were suspected of being counterfeits.

The prisoner, being questioned as to where he had procured these stamps, replied that he had bought them from an engraver who had his shop in a third story room situated in an out of the way street. Before the arrival of the agents sent to search the room in question, the engraver having probably heard of the arrest of his accomplice, had effected his escape after having destroyed in part the machine which he had used to make the stamps, by pulling out all the screws and making away with the plates. Besides the machine and many pieces of wood and metal all broken, the police was able to find the dye which had been used for the reproduction of his Majesty's effigy, they also found fragments of paper that had been margins of stamp sheets, a large quantity of colors, and several other objects that tended to prove that counterfeit stamps had been manufactured there.

The person accused of this fraud, has already served a term of seven years in prison for forgery. The police, with the experts, are still in possession of that room looking for objects that may make possible the instruction of a criminal case.

Meanwhile, I have asked the police to send me a few specimens of the stamps seized, so that, by comparing them with those at present in circulation, the sale of these counterfeits may be immediately stopped.

As soon as I shall have more details on this case, I shall communicate them to you without delay.

The Director of the Department,
(signed) C. VANNERI.

To the Ministry of Public Works, General Post-office Division, Turin.

(No. 8057.) POSTAL ADMINISTRATION, }
District of Naples, }
NAPLES, Aug. 26, 1862. }

As a sequel to my report of yesterday (No. 8031), concerning the discovery of a manufacture of postage stamps in Naples, I have the advantage of informing you that the local police has delivered over to the office of this district six stamps found upon the accused, that may be used in identifying other counterfeits. Of these stamps two are of 10 grana, two of 5 grana, and two of 2 grana. I send you a specimen of each of these stamps, and I will ask you to have an expert note down the distinctive marks by which they may be known (consult with Mr. Matraire). I should advise to have the result published in this month's bulletin, for the information of postal clerks.

The differences which our Direction has noticed in the 2 grana stamps are in the frame; the original stamps show some dots very distinctly, while in the counterfeits they are blurred; the paper is bluish instead of white, the gum is thick and brilliant, the paint is usually coarse, and the beard is indistinct, while in the originals it is remarkably clear.

The Director of the Department,
(Signed) C. VANNERI.
To the Ministry of Public Works, Section of the Postoffice, Turin.

To these letters the General Direction of the Postoffice answered as follows:

(No. 20,275.) To THE DIRECTOR OF THE }
POSTAL DISTRICT OF NAPLES }
TURIN, Aug. 30, 1862. }

I have received your favor of August 25th and 26th informing me of the stamp frauds just disclosed at Naples. I fully approve of all the measures you have taken to discover the guilty persons and thus to diminish as much as possible the financial loss to the administration.

I do not think, however, that it is necessary to print an account of the matter in the bulletin, for the purpose of putting purchasers on their guard, for the new issue of stamps, with values in lire and centesimi is about to appear and will put an end to the abuse. This day even, a circular is being mailed to

all parts of the country concerning the new issue.

Continue your researches, that the fraud may not remain unpunished, and if you find any letter franked with counterfeit stamps, send it immediately to the fiscal authorities for further investigation.

The General Director,
(signed) G. BARBAVARA.

(No. 8376.) POSTAL ADMINISTRATION, }
District of Naples, }
NAPLES, September 4, 1862. }

As a sequel to my letters of August 25th and 26th, I enclose a copy of the report presented by the police department of Naples, sent to our administration and giving the fullest details upon the falsification of stamps, with the news of the arrest of the principal authors of the fraud. I have consequently placed the matter before the fiscal authorities in order to have the accused persons legally and impartially tried.

The Director of the Department,
(signed) C. VANNERI.
To the General Postal Direction, Turin.

We will now reproduce the report of the police, annexed to the preceding letter.

POLICE OFFICE OF NAPLES, }
(Section Montecalvario) }
NAPLES, September, 1st 1862. }

SIR—After having announced to you the discovery of a manufacture of counterfeit stamps. I think it my duty to give you details about a fact which is very important for the finances of the State.

For several days it had been rumored about town that stamps were being sold by private individuals; I then immediately thought that they must be either counterfeits, or stolen from the Administration. On August 23d, one of my agents reported that the behavior of Achille Cioffi was very suspicious, either on account of his antecedents or of his present movements. I detailed an active and energetic agent, Ange Rega, to watch the manœuvres of Cioffi. On Sunday morning Rega with some other

agents was lounging in the neighborhood of the residence of Cioffi; a little while after, he saw him come out and walk towards Cavone street. There he entered the house bearing No. 6, and soon came out again in the company of a young man, with whom he went to the Square of Montesanto. There Cioffi stopped, while the other man descended the street Gelso Piccolo, and disappeared without leaving any traces. He soon came back to light and again joined Cioffi. Retracing their steps they re-entered the house they had left on Cavone street. Later on Cioffi came out alone; having followed the streets Pignasecca, Torno Vecchio, Maddaloni, and Tentaino Medina, he was then arrested and taken to the police station. Being searched in the presence of the Chief, Mr. Pannacci, there was found in his possession a package enclosing seven smaller ones, and containing stamps of different values: 100 of 1 carlino (10 grana), 200 of 5 grana and 43 of 2 grana.

Mr. Pannacci proceeded to question the prisoner. At first Cioffi declared that he had found the parcel upon the street by chance; but, being closely pressed by the Chief, he avowed that he had received the stamps from a young man whose name he did not know; he offered to betray him if the parcel was again delivered to him and if he were allowed to go to their appointed meeting place on the Catana Square. This offer being accepted, the Chief followed Cioffi and went to the designated spot, where he saw a young man approach Cioffi and receive from his hands the parcel in question. It was then that the two prisoners were brought to our station, where the second young man gave his name as Tornatola de Litteria, 16 years old, a salesman, and living No. 6, Cavone street. Being asked where he had procured the stamps, he also answered that he had found them; but, on becoming aware that his movements had been closely watched that morning, he declared that the package had been given to him by a young man whose acquaintance he had made at the Cafe near Porta Alba, and that the transfer

had taken place near the house bearing No. 1, in the Gelso Piccolo street.

Having carefully noted these particulars, the Chief made a thorough search in the house of Tornatola; then he went to the street that had been mentioned by the young man; there he learned through some woman, that on the first floor there lived a lady school teacher; on the second a shoemaker; and on the third a father with his son, but that they had both gone out. Suspicion was at once attracted to these; it grew more firm, when, night having set in, neither the one nor the other had returned; they probably had been warned by a woman, who later on turned out to be one of their relatives. The chief then thought himself authorized to enter by force to make a search. He entered the kitchen, where he found two strips of paper covered with a gum, such as is usually found upon the back of stamps. This discovery encouraged the officer of police; breaking in the door leading to the back room, he found there a whole arsenal, composed of iron tools, wheels, iron hooks, printing presses, screws, pivots, hammers, saws, keys, vises, pincers, chisels, files, dies of various kinds, bellows, tin foil, tin plates, boxes of colors, and proofs of the head of Victor Emanuel, measuring the same size as that on a coin of 12 carlini, or 5 grana, finally a whole lot of paper that could be used for printing, and an iron board on which was still pasted a piece of a postage stamp.

It was then ascertained that this floor had been rented to Francis and Gaetano Nardone, father and son, the first one well known as a forger, and having been condemned by the Special Court of Naples to seven years of imprisonment, for having counterfeited the seal of the Railroad Department and having made use of it.

The above information is the detail of a very interesting fact, which was discovered, thanks to the activity of the Chief, Mr. Pannacci. I may add that the Nardone, father and son, have been led to the prison of Castle Capuano, where they met with Cioffi and Tornatola.

The Commissary,
[Signed] PASCALE AVITABLE.

On September 10th, 1862, the General Director of the Postoffice thanked the District Director for the information sent to him.

According to the documents which I have reproduced, counterfeits of the 2, 5 and 10 grana only were found; to these values it is necessary to add the 20 grana, which, without a doubt, come from the same source. The counterfeits of that series made their appearance a few weeks only after their legal issue, on March 1st, 1861, for I own a counterfeit specimen bearing the Neapolitan cancellation mark of March 25th of the same year. The latest date that I have seen on them was August 30th, 1862; those stamps have then been able to pass through the postoffice a few days after the discovery of the fraud.

I have seen only one specimen of the 2 grana; together with a 5 and 10 grana uncanceled; it had been enclosed in the official letter of the 20th of August, which I have quoted above. The counterfeits of all values are engraved in *taille douce*, while the originals are lithographed. The paper of the 2 grana has a slight bluish tint. The word "Poste" is too near the inferior line of the upper design, the lines of the background are not quite close enough together, the dots in the frame are indistinct, the words: "Due Grana" are too far apart; the king's portrait did not succeed very well, and the blue color of the stamp is too dull.

The specimen of the 5 grana, which was sent in that letter is exactly like the few used counterfeits that I have seen. The vertical lines of the background run into one another and are too closely drawn; the last letter of the word "Granda" is too near the upper straight line of the lower design; the little cross which is in the lower left square has its upper arm longer than the inferior one. The portrait does not stand out well, but the design of it does not materially differ from that of the original over which I believe it has been traced.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

CONCERNING STAMPS IN GENERAL, ALSO ABOUT COUNTERFEITS, REPRINTS, ODDITIES AND NEW DISCOVERIES.

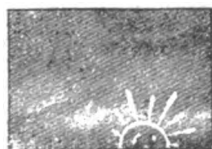
Under this head we shall give the latest information regarding counterfeits, reprints and "fakes" that may turn up. We will also record oddities, resuscitations and any matters of interest relating to stamps not properly classified under the "Chronicle of New Issues" We will also answer any questions sent us on these subjects, and give detailed descriptions and illustrations when practicable. Information and contributions are especially requested.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

From Ill. Briefmarken Journal.



We have before us now specimens of the 2 and 5 centavos jubilee stamps which are so well counterfeited that it takes a well trained eye to distinguish them from the originals. We have been able to note following differences: 1. *Design.* On the counterfeit stamp, between the two ships five birds are visible, while in the originals there are seven or eight of them. 2. *Inscription.* Besides several slight imperfections, the G of Argentina is especially noticeable, the cross stroke which ends that letter is entirely missing in the counterfeit. 3. *Paper.* The paper of the original stamp is a trifle thicker than that in the imitation, this may be best noticed if gummed specimens are compared. 4. *Perforation.* Here the difference is very slight. If genuine and counterfeit specimens are held side by side lengthwise, the perforation of the former will measure exactly $11\frac{1}{2}$ and that of the latter about 12. 5. *Watermark.*



Counterfeit.



Genuine.

This was not well imitated, and furnishes

therefore the best test of genuineness. It was imprinted on the counterfeits after they had been otherwise finished, and as some kind of oil was used, it can be easily seen on either side of the stamp, without having to hold it to the light. On the contrary it is quite difficult to find the watermark of a good stamp. As can be seen by our illustration, the watermark never appears complete upon a counterfeit, but usually only two-thirds of it may be seen.

CEYLON AND HONGKONG.

From London Philatelist.

We have had the pleasure of seeing a fine series of imperforate stamps in immaculate condition, which belong to a well-known member of the London Philatelic Society. It is of course open to question if these varieties can be classed as a regular issue; but in any case they are both of considerable interest and great rarity, and in the case of a specialising collector they cannot possibly be ignored. The following is a list of the varieties we have seen, the colors being of course those of the normal perforated series:

CEYLON.

Wmk. CC & Cr. . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 3d.
" . . . 4c, 36c, 48c, 96c.

HONGKONG.

Wmk. CC & Cr. . . . 2c, 18c, 30c.

CONFEDERATED STATES OF AMERICA.

RINGGOLD, GA.

From American Journal of Philately.

Sometime ago Mr. Deats expressed the opinion to us that the stamp of Ringgold was merely a hand stamp, and not entitled to be recognized as a postage stamp. We have not had a specimen of this stamp in our hands for many years, and while we were unable to disprove his assertion, we nevertheless took the position that we did not desire to throw out a stamp which had been recognized for so many years.

However, a few days ago we received, from the office of one of the prominent papers published in the South, two specimens of this stamp, which proved to us conclusively that Mr. Deats was correct and that the stamp will hereafter have to be omitted from all catalogues of postage stamps. One specimen was impressed on an envelope, and if alone, would have substantiated the theory of its being a postage stamp, as the postmark plainly obliterated the hand stamp. The other specimen in question would prove conclusively, to our mind at least, that the stamp usually known as the Ringgold postage stamp was applied when or after the letter was put into the postoffice, and as this is exact contrary of the idea of a postage stamp, we do not hesitate in pronouncing all Ringgolds to be postmarks, instead of postage stamps. One world less to conquer!

BATON ROUGE.

From the London Philatelist.

A hitherto unknown variety of this Confederate Local has been shown to us by Messrs. Ridpath and Co., viz., a 10c, blue on white paper, resembling the usual type. The specimen in question is postmarked with a date cancellation "Dec. 18?" and is upon an entire envelope sent from the "General Land Office, Baton Rouge La" to "George O. Elms, Esq., Lake Charles, Parish of Calcasine La." A newcomer of such importance as this is of course required to produce good credentials as to its birth and parentage. We have

compared it, or rather the photograph, with the 5c, but the comparison does not avail much, and we note the New York Philatelic Society, in their minutes elsewhere reported, states "That a 10c Baton Rouge had been brought to the attention of some members, and a photograph of this and the 2c. Baton Rouge was exhibited. The general opinion was that neither of these stamps had been sufficiently authenticated to the satisfaction of collectors of Confederate Stamps." From a cursory inspection of the stamp itself we were favorably impressed, but the mere presence of "local color" will not alone suffice to secure the acceptance of the new aspirant to posthumous philatelic honor.

COOK ISLANDS.*From the New Zealand Herald of June 26.*

"I showed the Resident your article on postage stamps in general, and on Cook Island stamps in particular. Mr. Moss said it was quite true that the sale of stamps had been very useful, but that it was a mistake to suppose he had kept this at all secret. He showed me the item in the published accounts, and that a special reference to it was made in his annual report to the New Zealand Government for the year 1893. He had not heard of any objection made to Queen Makea's head on the stamp by the Secretary of State, and told me the Cook Islands Government had been offered £700 sterling from San Francisco if they would issue a new stamp, and sell the old dies for that money. The Government has declined to enter into any such arrangement, and hope by acting fairly to stamp collectors to keep its revenue from that source pretty even for a few years to come.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.*From Filatelic Facts and Fallacies.*

In Stanley Gibbons' Monthly of August 31st, we notice a statement to the effect that Mr. Holdsworth of Honolulu, H. I., has seen some counterfeits of the provisional issue of the Hawaiian

Islands, that they were sent to Honolulu from San Francisco for inspection, and they are said to have originated in London, Eng..

All the counterfeits consist of unknown errors, viz: "provisional Government 18" instead of "1893" in red on 1c violet, 1870; the ordinary surcharge inverted, and a double surcharge, both impressions very distinct. The surcharges are quite clear; but the ink used is much darker than on the sheets with which Mr. Holdsworth compared them. To these we have to add another fancy counterfeit surcharge, viz., an inverted surcharge on 2c purple, strip of three of which was bought some time ago by a collector in this city for a fancy price, and came if we are not mistaken, direct from the Hawaiian Islands.

But it is not these fancy errors, upon which every cautious collector will look with the greatest doubt, that are specially dangerous, but that whole plate of counterfeit surcharges which we positively know, was made in this city and sent down to the Islands and of which we wrote in number 13 of this paper. This now seems to have been put in operation.

Through the kindness of Mr. W. H. Hollis, we saw two specimens of the 12c mauve, black surcharge, which, after careful examination, proved to be counterfeit.

These two stamps were sold in the presence of several witnesses to W. H. Hollis of San Francisco, by James Steiner, dealer in Hawaiian stamps, who was at the time on an extended trip in this country.

We have made investigations in connection with this matter on the Islands, and have tried through our agent to get some stamps ourselves from Mr. Steiner, who shortly afterwards returned to his home, but without results. One thing, however, we have ascertained. It is that some time ago, among a lot of other stamps and several sheets of the same kind, a sheet of these stamps was sold at one of the Honolulu auction sales, and when this sheet was shown to an advanced collector for examination, the surcharge was pronounced to be counterfeit.

The sheet came from Mr. Stiener, but it was impossible, as it had passed out

of his hands to prove this fact, otherwise Mr. Steiner would surely have been prosecuted by Hawaiian government.

Now the question arises, did Mr. Stiener sell these stamps knowing them to be counterfeit, or was this large and extensive dealer ignorant of the fact?

Further, had not this long sojourn in this country probably something to do with these very stamps? Might it not have been possible, when the plate, that was spoken of in the October, 1893, number of *Filatelie Facts and Fallacies* was sent down to the Islands, it was found that the surcharging could not very well be done in such a small community as Honolulu without great danger of detection, and that a visit to the United States, where it would be easier to find a printer who would do such a nice job, was found convenient.

These are questions that probably only the future can answer. For the present it behooves philatelists to learn the difference between a counterfeit and a genuine surcharge, and to guard against them.

The main difference between the counterfeit and the original is in the "a" in "Provisional," the top curve of which runs in the original out to a more or less searp point in the same fashion as the right-hand curve on the "r" in the same word, while in the counterfeit it runs out to a small point, similar to most of the type used in this paper. There is also a small but distinct difference between the original and counterfeit which we will not give until some future time, so as not to give the counterfeiters a hint toward improving their dangerous work.

The only consolation in this matter is that the 2c vermilion, 1894, and the 12c mauve, 1884, are the only two values available to the counterfeisters, as all the others, without exception, are worth about as much, if not more, when not surcharged.

The prices of the unsurcharged stamps are sure to advance sooner than of the ones surcharged, and it is, therefore, on;y necessary that collectors take special precaution with the above named two values in order not to be cheated by some unscrupulous or ignorant person.

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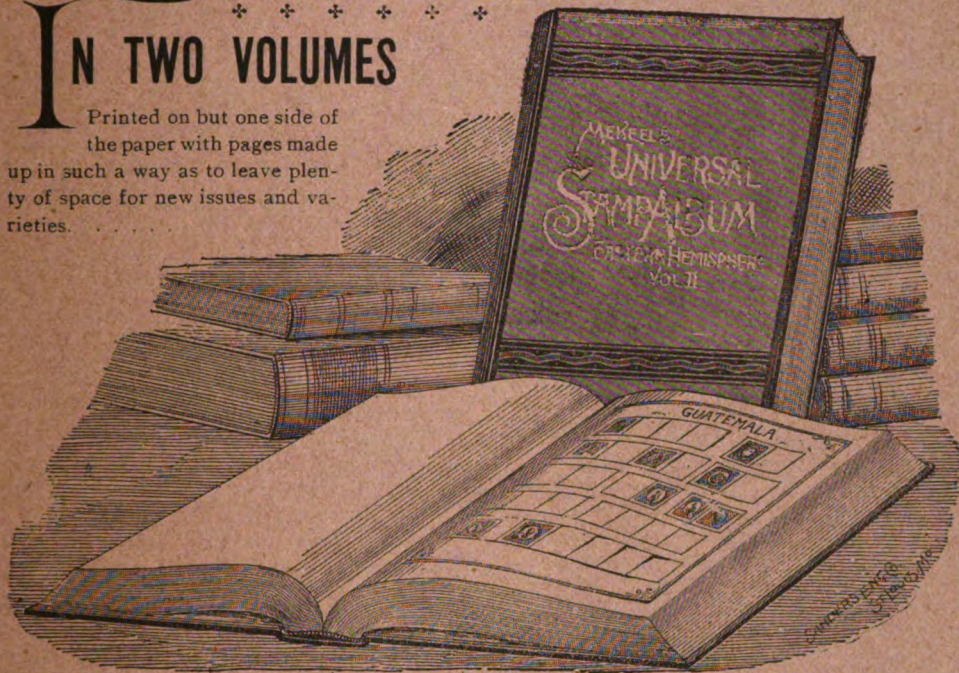
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Vol XII

DECEMBER, 1894

No. 120

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THE
PHILATELIC JOURNAL
OF AMERICA.

VOLUME XII, No. 6.

DECEMBER, 1894.

WHOLE No. 120.

THE NEXT number of this magazine will commence a new volume and the tenth year of its publication. Now is the time to subscribe. A number of copies are sent out this month as samples. Every collector receiving this who is not a regular subscriber may regard it as a direct solicitation for his subscription.



JOHN K. TIFFANY'S work on the stamps of the St. Louis postmaster, published in this number, is the most valuable philatelic article that has appeared in the American press, and justifies the author's position as the most eminent authority on American stamps and the keenest philatelic expert.



AN ILLUSTRATED article on the New Haven envelope will follow shortly, and other important articles are in prospect for the coming year.

We are willing to spend money liberally in philatelic literary work of merit, hoping thereby to develop latent talents and energy among our American philatelists. We are proud to say that there is not a civilized country or colony in the world to-day where we have not regular subscribers. We shall improve this magazine as much in the next ten years as we have in the past.



M R. G. D. MEKEEL, Vice-president of the C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co., returned from Europe, on the "Teutonic" the 12th inst., after a four months trip, which was very pleasant and profitable. These annual trips have become a regular feature of the business.



UPON the receipt of the October number of this journal containing new prices of U. S. stamps in Europe, prices took a sudden jump and every dealer displayed his authority by presenting our familiar pages. A number of correspondents abroad have mentioned the disadvantage it was to them as buyers of U. S. stamps. It all goes to show that to be up with the times you must take the best philatelic journals.



TALK of a "trust" in stamps is all "rot," but a uniformity of catalogue prices is the nearest semblance of such a thing that can take place. It is understood that a London firm will furnish the prices of British and British Colonial stamps and that these prices will be adopted by a German firm and an American firm who each issue catalogues.

In return the German firm makes prices on European stamps which are adopted by the British and American catalogues, while of course the American publisher sets the scale for the other two on stamps of his locality.



CERTAINLY this combination can do no harm to collectors, as they may be satisfied with *one* catalogue, while before they might have wanted the three. Besides it will furnish a universal system on which *discounts* can be based. It looks to an outsider as if it were a condition of affairs that will be good for the independent dealers. These three firms will be unable to control the law of supply and demand, and prices will continue to be governed by this infallible law.



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THE ANNUAL number of the *American Philatelist* for 1894 appeared the first of the current month. It does great credit to the Literary Board, and particularly to Mr. Jonas D. Rice, who has been conspicuous in its excellent business management.

The American Philatelic Association has grown to be an organization of which every collector should be proud to become a member.



It is an active, growing and successful body, and we predict that the developments of the next few years will prove that it is now only in its infancy.

The dues, \$1.00 a year, are merely nominal. The stock certificate each member must buy when joining is only \$1.00. If you are not a member, write to W. C. Stone, Sec'y, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass. for a application blank.



MEKEEL'S Postage Stamp Album of the World is the only new album published this winter, it is the *latest* and *best*, buy no other.

Spaces are provided for U. S. stamps arranged according to the latest catalogues, including the 1894 issue up to \$5.00.

It contains spaces for all the new series of foreign stamps that have appeared recently.

A set of lithographed maps of the world showing the location of all stamp issuing countries has been added. It is the best album on the market,



IT IS AMUSING, to say the least, to consider some of the comments published with regard to the new 5 cents 1890 *error*, that has been mentioned several times in these columns. These stamps are a pronounced and decided error of print, they were made by the American Bank Note Company, and issued to the postmaster of Carthagen, Ohio, on his regular requisition in 1890, and were in use from his Post Office for nearly four years before they were noticed by a stamp collector. By the time the discovery was made, the stamps had nearly all been used in the regular course of business. The collector who discovered them bought the remaining lot at face value. The postmaster had in the meantime secured a new lot of 5 cent stamps in regular course from the Government, they, of course, being in correct color seemed unfamiliar to him, and he was inclined to think the light color was the scarcer of the two, he having been familiar with the dark brown variety for the past three or four years.

Some of our contemporaries are making themselves ridiculous, talking about a single sheet being struck off by the Bank Note Company in error, and about the impossibility of such a thing occurring, etc.

No one has presumed to state that an error of one sheet of these stamps occurred. It is probable that a large lot were originally printed, at least the whole supply of the Carthagen Post Office for nearly four years, were of this color, and in all probability, other Post Offices received the errors, and the strange part of the matter is that it was so long in being noticed by collectors. But when we consider the millions and millions of stamps that are used daily, and the comparatively small number of collectors, it is not quite so surprising. No amount of argument and theory will controvert facts. The error exists and is one of the scarcest of United States varieties. Since this agitation has brought it before

collectors, the demand has increased and collectors of United States stamps are hastening to secure specimens before it is too late.



UNDER another heading we record three new stamps that have recently been prepared for use by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The fact that high denominations of postage stamps are a necessity to the business public is now conclusively demonstrated. It was thought by many at one time that the \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 Columbian stamps were not issued because there existed an actual need for such high values, but more from sentimental if not mercenary motives; in other words, to please the stamp collector, and render the Columbian set more attractive and salable as a curiosity. Merchants and others who employ the mails for the transmission of merchandise or valuable papers, etc., showed very plainly their appreciation of the high denomination postage stamps by freely using them, especially on foreign mail matter. Thus in a subsequent issue we have the \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$5.00 values, the \$3.00 and \$4.00 denominations being omitted, probably on account of the fact that these certain values were found to be unnecessary.



IN the selection of portraits to adorn these new stamps, the Department's choice extended to the introduction of two new faces, not confining the portrait gallery to the familiar features of Washington, Franklin, Lincoln, Garfield, etc., but selecting subjects entirely new.

The \$2.00 value appropriately bears the portrait of James Madison, one of our most renowned ex-Presidents, who was honored with re-election, thus serving the United States eight years in the capacity of its chief executive. It was during his administration that the war of 1812 with Great Britain was declared.

A representative of the judicial branch of the government is depicted on the \$5.00 value, in the person of John Marshall, who was Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court at the same time Madison was President.

The \$1.00 value bears the familiar features of Commodore Perry, who has adorned the 90c. stamps of various issues of the United States,



OUR chronicle of new issues is omitted from this number. Forms for the press were locked up, including the Chronicle which contained illustrations of the handsome new set for Congo Free States, new series for the Principality of Trinidad, new series for Servia and a number of other illustrations. Advices from Washington inform us that for the present, at least, all illustrations of postage and revenue stamps of foreign Governments with which the United States have treaty relations, must cease. This will account for the omission of that important Department of our paper for this month. Had there been more time, we should have rewritten the Chronicle with descriptions, but rather than delay this

issue longer, we have omitted it entirely. The chronicle of new issues, will continue to be one of our special features, and if the laws will not permit illustrations, we shall give a full description of all new issues.



THIS matter of prohibition of illustrating foreign postage stamps, is not a new one, and old readers of our paper will remember the discussion on the subject that took place in Volume I. in 1885. An able article by a prominent attorney, written under the name of "Caveat," in the May number of that year, discussed the law thoroughly; and in our September number of the same year, we announced our determination of omitting all such illustrations, advising dealers and publishers to comply with the law. The first edition of our American Catalogue was issued without illustrations. Some other publishers took the same view of the subject, notably L. W. Durbin, afterwards Bogert & Durbin Co., whose catalogues were issued without illustrations. Our view of the matter was not shared, however, by other publishers, who continued to illustrate their papers, catalogues, albums, etc. And in September, 1886, we began to illustrate this Journal, and illustrations of foreign stamps have been in order ever since.

The laws have been strictly observed regarding the reproduction or illustration of United States stamps. By a clause in the same law, it is made to apply to the securities of all foreign Governments with whom the United States have treaty relations. Postage and revenue stamps have been construed to be "securities."



THE first radical step toward the enforcement of this law with regard to foreign stamps, was taken in Washington on December 17th. On that day the Secret Service operatives under the direction of Chief Hazen, seized all packets of stamps displayed for sale by local dealers on envelopes of which were printed illustrations of foreign stamps. This was followed up in the next few days by the seizure of all stamp albums on sale, including both the albums published by the C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co. and the albums published by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Ltd. We were advised of this action on Thursday, and on Saturday morning our attorney, Hon. Seneca N. Taylor, arrived in Washington. He discussed the matter with the chief of the Secret Service Department, and learned that Mr. Hazen had ordered all electrotypes, cuts, plates, etchings, etc., in the hands of stamp dealers in New York confiscated. Similar orders had also been sent to the agents in St. Louis, and although they had not called on us for same at the time this paper went to press, we thought it wise to exclude the chronicle for this month. Similar proceedings will be followed out all over the United States, and all plates for the purpose of illustrating foreign stamps will be confiscated wherever found. Mr. Hazen conceded that such use as is made of the cuts, as far as we are concerned, would deceive no one, and yet he contends they must be confiscated under the law. As to the stock of albums and publications already

printed, Mr. Hazen frankly admits that he is in some doubt, and it is very probable that the Government will permit dealers to sell such stock, but this will depend upon the opinion of the Attorney General.

There is an act pending before Congress that will afford relief to publishers who simply print illustrations of stamps as advertisements of their stock, exempting them from the operation of the law, which is very comprehensive and would apply to every class of illustrations of foreign stamps, unless some such special provision were made.



OUR opinion on this subject is that no permanent injury to stamp collecting can possibly result from the enforcement of this law prohibiting the illustration of all stamps of existing governments. We are rather inclined to think that in the end it would prove a benefit to stamp collectors. Since United States stamps have not been illustrated, there is no less interest taken in their collection, and if this law is strictly enforced, every one will be on an equal basis, and publishers who do not wish to illustrate will not be forced to do so to meet competition. Catalogues will be published with fuller descriptive matter, and albums will be prepared with descriptions and printed spaces, without the homely illustrations that are an eyesore to every collector.



IT WOULD, however, be a great hardship if the present stock of albums in the hands of dealers, should be confiscated or their sale prohibited. No advantage would result to anyone from such extreme measures. Stamp albums have been published and illustrated for the past thirty years, and no loss has been occasioned any foreign government from their illustration. If an order were issued to confiscate all stamp albums, it would not only apply to stock in the hands of dealers, but to the albums of private collectors, wherever found, and the publications, catalogues, books, etc., that contain illustrations. In fact, every copy of the *St. Nicholas*, published by the Century Company, since they have included their page about stamps, would have to be confiscated, because they are all illustrated by cuts of foreign stamps. It would also apply to *Harper's Young People*, and a strict interpretation would take it still further and make it apply to the *Youth's Companion*, and every periodical that has permitted a stamp dealer's advertisement illustrated with the cut of a foreign stamp to appear. We cannot but believe that the Government Officials, who have discretion in this matter will see the impropriety of taking a step of this kind. A vast amount of injury would be done to innocent owners and purchasers, while no good could possibly result by such radical enforcement. Dealers and publishers will willingly comply with the law as soon as its interpretation has been given by the proper Officers of the Government. Undoubtedly publications that are already printed will be permitted to be sold and circulated.



IN THIS connection, it will not be out of place to call attention to the complete catalogue advertised on the back page of the cover, which has been issued *without any illustrations*. It is complete, the descriptions are ample for the identification of stamps. It will be the first catalogue issued in compliance with the present interpretation of this law.

STAMPS OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

By DR. EMILIO DIENA.

Translated from Le Timbre Poste by Prof. G. Raymond.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 177, VOL. XII.)

I know two types of the 10 grana; I shall call second type the one that was pointed out as first in the article published in the "Bulletin of the French Philatelic Society," for it has been used after the other, as may be proved by the examination of the dates on the cancellation marks.

In the first type the letters of the words "Poste" and "Dieci Grana" are too large; the first O in "Bollo" is larger than the other and much more open than in the originals. We have learned by the documents which we have reproduced, that the search at the house of the forger had yielded several dies that had been used for the engraving of the portrait of the king; we find indeed that this first type is found with three different heads; the one which according to the cancellation dates must have been used first is of a very poor workmanship, the neck is too large, the back part of the head is too pointed, the beard is too well marked, the nose too short, the ear too near the nape of the neck; the portrait of the second variety has too high a forehead, the back part of the head is not so pointed, and the beard is too straight; the third variety is the poorest of them all; the poor king seems to be sound asleep, his head is thrown backwards, his ear is too large and does not look like an ear at all. The color of this first type is a yellowish-orange or a yellowish-bistre.

The second type of the 10 grana was more of a success; the letters Fr of Franco, are at a small distance from the rest of the word, the white dots of the frame are placed in an irregular manner; the two Savoy crosses that are on the lower part of the stamp have somewhat irregular arms. As I have said above with reference to the 5 grana, the head

is good, but does not stand out well; it has probably been traced over an original stamp. The color of this stamp is sometimes an orange, but more frequently a very bright orange.

The 20 grana occurs in one type only, although it seems to me that it has been retouched once or twice; the a in *franco* is too open, the interior frame line of the oval is too thick, the crosses in the four corners present some irregularities. I have seen of this stamp the three varieties of portraits that I have endeavored to describe for the 10 grana, and also the variety with the good effigy which must have been traced over an original. It was first printed in yellowish-bistre, and later in bright yellow.

Without doubt the rarest one of these counterfeit stamps is the 2 grana, then comes the 5 grana, then the 20 grana; the stamp of 10 grana is quite common, especially the one of the second type.

According to Mr. Roudot in the *Magasin Pittoresque* for 1864, page 368, the counterfeiters succeeded in disposing of their stamps to an amount of about 100 ducats = \$85.00; but I believe that the damage done to the Postal Administration by these counterfeits was much more important, especially when we consider that the stamps had been used for seventeen months before they were detected.

The issue of Sicilian stamps began on January 1st, 1859; this date is generally adopted by the authors of catalogues and other philatelic works. In his monography, Mr. Moens has reproduced the decrees of July 5th and November 20th, 1853, concerning this issue.

Many persons have asked to what fact we ought to attribute the presence on some stamps of the kingdom of Naples, issue 1858, of the well known cancella-

tion mark used in Sicily, and whether it might not prove that some of the stamps intended for Naples were in fact used in Sicily as well. I have never met with any letter mailed at a Sicilian office and franked with a Neapolitan stamp; but it is a fact that there have been some, although they are very rare, and all occurred during the first months of 1859, that is to say when the stamps of Sicily were already in circulation. As the Postal Administration of the Continental part of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies was entirely separate from the insular part, it could not be allowed that the stamps of one division were used in the other. It is to remedy this state of things that the following decree and regulation were promulgated:

(No. 5,703.) CASERTA, May 10, 1859.

Ferdinand II, by the grace of God, king of the Two Sicilies, of Jerusalem, etc.; Duke of Parma, Placentia, Castra, etc., hereditary Prince of Tuscany, etc.,

Seeing Art. 3, of the royal decree of July 5th, 1858, concerning the reorganization of the postal service in the domains beyond the Strait, by which it was decided to publish special regulations for the purpose of avoiding frauds and contraventions in the postal service between the two parts of the royal domains:

On the proposition of our Secretary of State, and of the Secretary for Sicilian affairs,

Having heard our ordinary Council of State, we decree the following:

Art. 1. We approve the enclosed regulations for the sale and the use of postage stamps, and for the postal service between the domains on both sides of the Strait, adding to the usual means of transportation by the mail steamers, the faculty of sending letters by commercial boats, provided that these letters be franked with stamps according to the tariff fixed by the decree of July 5th, 1858.

Art. 2. Our Secretary of State, the Secretary of State for Sicilian affairs and the Lieutenant-General in the domain beyond the Strait are charged with the execution of the present decree.

(signed) FERDINAND.

The Secretary of State for Sicilian affairs.

(signed) GIOV. CASSISI.

The Secretary of State for Finances.

(signed) S. MURENA.

The President of the Council of Ministers.

(signed) FERDINAND TROJA.

A REGULATION FOR THE SALE AND USE OF POSTAGE STAMPS, AND FOR THE POSTAL SERVICE BETWEEN THE DOMAINS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE STRAIT.

Art. 1. The use of the stamps issued in the continental part of the royal domains is absolutely forbidden in the insular part, and vice versa.

Art. 2. Letter, parcels and printed matters in circulation, even if provided with stamps, will be considered in contravention, according to the present regulation, if they do not bear the seal of the postoffice from that part of the domains to which the stamps belong.

Art. 3. All persons who in the royal domain beyond the Strait, should sell the stamps belonging to that part of the domain on this side of the Strait, and vice versa, and all persons, who, although authorized to sell the stamps of either part of the kingdom, should disobey the regulations set forth in Article 1, shall be punished by a fine of 20 ducats and by the confiscation of the stamps which might be found in their possession.

Art. 4. If, in some postoffice, among the letters originating from either part of the domains, there should be found one bearing the stamps of the other part, these letters shall be declared in contravention and their stamps forfeited. They shall be sent to their destination and the full postage collected from the addressee.

Art. 5. According to Article 2 of the royal decree of July 5th 1858, the franking of letters must be done with the stamps that are special to each part of the kingdom. As prepayment is obligatory for those letters that are sent on board commercial vessels, the office of origin, which will collect the postage due on these letters, will also regulate and pay the compensation which will be due to the owners of these private vessels.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NEW U. S. STAMPS.

UNITED STATES.—(XII, 157.) Mr. N. W. Chandler, of Collinsville, Ill., has been the first to show us the new stamps of the dollar values. They are all beauties, and prove that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will be able to produce stamps that compare favorably with those of the American Bank Note Company. The \$1 stamp is rich and chaste in design, the same as the old 90 cents, but is printed in rich black color and is a beautiful piece of work. The new \$2 stamp bearing the portrait of James Madison, is another handsome stamp. It is printed in sapphire blue. The \$5 stamp with full face portrait of John Marshall, is in a rich green. We can not understand why the Post Office Department in its preliminary announcement described it as gray green. These stamps, as well as those of all denominations now furnished by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, are well printed, well gummed and have none of the characteristics of the first productions which we have heretofore criticised.

Mr. D. M. Averill, of Portland, Oregon, calls our attention to a variety he has discovered in the 5 cents stamp of the new series, in which the background is composed of only horizontal lines. The background around the portraits in the stamps of this set, are all shaded with vertical lines crossed by light diagonal lines. While this appeared in some specimens of the 5 cents they are wholly missing in others. In looking over specimens that we happen to have at hand, we find that most of the 5 cents stamps are without the diagonal shading in the background, which is so common to the rest of the series.

Adhesive Stamps.

- 5 cents, red-brown, with vertical lines only in background around head.
- 5 cents, red-brown, background of vertical lines crossed with light horizontal lines.
- \$1 black.
- \$2 sapphire blue.
- \$5 rich green.

SUBSCRIPTION NOTICE.

This number of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA completes Volume XII.

We are distributing many thousand copies in hopes of greatly increasing our subscription list.

A subscription blank accompanies this issue and we trust that it will be filled out and returned with remittance.

This paper is the oldest and largest philatelic magazine and at the top of the ladder.

Each month it contains articles and notes of much interest and value to the collector, and its monthly visits are well worth the nominal subscription price of \$1.00 per year.

As this is the last issue of the present volume, it is an opportune time to commence taking this paper. Begin with 1895. \$1.00 a year is a low rate for a paper of this character and the names of all stamp collectors not on our subscription list should be added.

Address all communications to

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,

Station C., St. Louis, Mo.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

CONCERNING STAMPS IN GENERAL, ALSO ABOUT COUNTERFEITS, REPRINTS, ODDITIES AND NEW DISCOVERIES.

Under this head we shall give the latest information regarding counterfeits, reprints and "fakes" that may turn up. We will also record oddities, resuscitations and any matters of interest relating to stamps not properly classified under the "Chronicle of New Issues." We will also answer any questions sent us on these subjects, and give detailed descriptions and illustrations when practicable. Information and contributions are especially requested.

EGYPT.

Our correspondent, Mr. L. Jorfida, of Cairo, Egypt, calls our attention to the fact that the 5 piastres, gray, of the issue of 1884, is printed in two ways. One variety is on a coated paper similar to the Russian stamps, in which the ink is dissolved when the stamp is dampened, while second variety is printed in the ordinary way.

FRANCE.

From The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.

10C BLACK, UNPAID LETTER, LITHO-
GRAPHED.

This very rare stamp has recently been offered to our publishers by "the doz." at 10s, each, all duly obliterated on pieces of original letter. On making enquiries they were told that the stamps were found on the correspondence of an old "Convent." Very innocent that! The matter was referred to our Paris correspondent who informed us, that nothing as yet was known of this clever swindle.

Although well executed, there are many discrepancies between the forgery and the genuine article. In the first place the Postmark betrays its origin. The die and lettering are altogether too

new and modern looking; the word "Janv" nearly touches the inner rim in the genuine stamp, but stands farther away in the forgery the lettering is too fine, the ink very faint.

It is nearly impossible to give any points of distinction. The best we can find is the "A" in the word Taxe. In the forgery the right foot nearly touches the border line, and is distinctly longer than the left, whereas in the genuine stamp the two vertical bars are of equal length. On the whole the design is very badly drawn, but there are not sufficient differences to indicate in letterpress. We believe the forgery is printed from a photographic transfer badly retouched. The letters are all irregular in shape, especially apparent in the work *percevoir*, the letters "e" being altogether out of shape. The above photographic reproduction, however, will put a stop to its sale.

JAPAN.

From the London Philatelist.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co, inform us that "the forged Japanese stamps we lately described in this journal are now coming over postmarked, and are being offered as genuine stamps,

a set of twenty-four varieties having been sent us from Amoy. The postmarks are of several kinds, and dangerously close to the true ones. Our correspondents think that the Society should make a strong representation to the Japanese Government to stop the sale of these things; but we fear at present that the Japanese Government is otherwise engaged.

MAURITIUS.

One of our correspondents has written us that a public sale of some of the remainders of Mauritius, ordered by the Government, has taken place. He stated that he sent us a newspaper containing some particulars, the same has not yet come to hand, but we take the following information from his letter. "A" lot of 127 39 cents, issue 1880, was sold to one party at R. 1 each, about 37 cents, 1558 27 cents, 1880 brought R. 25, about 9 cents each, 1518 13 cents, 1878 brought R. 35, about 12c each." If we receive the newspaper later, we will give any information that is therein contained. The same correspondent writes in reply to the query contained in the May number of this paper concerning the reprints of the 2 pence Post Paid, that the stamp so reprinted was the issue of 1859 head with band. Our correspondent knows of a party there who has a full plate of twelve.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

All the American catalogues have erred in cataloguing the 1 shilling postage due stamp for New South Wales, as no such stamp has been issued. The series consist of ten varieties, denominations as follows: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 pence, 5, 10 and 20 shillings, all of the same kind and green color. No 1 shilling stamp was issued, as the Postal Department considered it would be mistaken for the 1 penny stamp, it being so near the same design. Our thanks are due to one of our subscribers, Mr. C. W. S. Ballhausen of Goulburn, for this information.

LITHOGRAPHED IMITATION OF SYDNEY VIEW ESSAYS.

From the London Philatelist.

In the London Society's work on *Oceania* Mr. Philbrick give (p. 49) an interesting account of a 1d. essay first described by Mr. E. Buckley in the *New South Wales Stamp Collector's Magazine* of April, 1880. The specimen in question was an engraved essay resembling the adopted type in red on toned paper, and having the label at base cut out and the space filled in with a value taken from another 1d. essay. The essay is the Eve of its companion, the 3d., from which it has been made, and specimens of both essays are in the Tapling collection. The 3d. is a bi-colored impression, centre red and frame blue, and both are of great rarity, if not absolutely unique. Mr Castle was lately the recipient of a pair of these stamps, with the official endorsement, as on the originals at the Museum, but *lithographed*, both *stamps and writing*. These lithographic forgeries were sent by a most respectable Continental dealer at a high price, who had doubtless been imposed upon in their purchase, as he volunteered the information that "These essays had been given by Lord B—, who presented them to an ambassador at Brussels, now deceased, from whose family I have purchased them." A very interesting pedigree, marred however by the fact that these "stamps" were never lithographed but engraved, and that no reproduction of them were ever made by the New South Wales Government. Is the wicked man going abroad? It savours strongly of "the touch of a Van-(ished) hand." The hero of the Laureated Reprints (which are now met with "postmarked") never stooped to small acts iniquity; hence there are probably more to follow of these original unique essays in other noblemen's possession, and collectors on both sides of the Channel will do well to hesitate in purchasing a stamp that never existed—even if furnished with a history up to date.

ST. DOMINGO.

From American Journal of Philately.

Mr. John H. Drummond, of Santo Domingo, writes us the following:

"About the middle of February or March we will have a new issue of stamps. I send you an extract from a daily paper here giving full particulars.

"Extract from *Boletín de Comercio*: 'We read in the last number of the *Boletín de Correos y Telegraficos*, dated September 20th, 1894, that it has been decided by the Ministry of the Department to issue new postage stamps of the following types and in the quantities given:

150,000	1c green, of the value of	\$1,500
150,000	2c red	3,000
150,000	5c blue	7,500
50,000	10c orange	5,000

500,000 stamps. Total, \$17,000

"These stamps are similar to those of the preceding issue, differing only in having the figure representing the value in the four corners. The National Bank will issue the stamps by agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General."

"I inquired of the postmaster here if only the aforesaid stamps were to be changed, and he said he thinks all the values will be changed—20c, 50c, \$1 and \$2—and an entirely new issue sent out."

TONGA.

From the Monthly Journal.

Great excitement was caused a few months ago in Tonga, by the trial of the Foreign Secretary to the Tongan Government, on a charge of having criminally libelled the late Chief Postmaster, who was also Collector of Customs, a combination of postal and fiscal employment in which he does not appear to have given entire satisfaction. The charm of philately, of the *fin-de-siècle* description, seem to have brought this gentleman's accounts into some confusion, large quantities of stamps having been sold to dealers without corresponding entries appearing in the books; some of these were stated to have been obliterated and sold at less than their face value, and one entire lot appeared to have been specially printed for and consigned bodily to a European firm.

No special authority for these transactions seems to have been thought necessary; in fact, except in the case of sale of stamps for local use, which probably were extremely small, the Postmaster appears to have looked upon the business rather as a private affair of his own. He was acquitted upon a charge of larceny, which was originally brought against him by the Government of Tonga, so that we presume his dealings were considered not to have been actually dishonest, but to have been carried on under some misapprehension as to his duties and powers as a Postmaster. On the other hand, the Foreign Secretary, whose only offense appears to have been the publication of his report upon the state of the Postoffice accounts, was likewise acquitted of the charge of libel; and now let us hope that the crop of Tongan surcharges will be a little less abundant in the future than it has been in the past, as the Government does not seem to have had any interest in the *écoulement*.

UNITED STATES.

From the Philatelic Monthly.

The attempt to make a collectible variety of U. S. stamps upon so-called ribbed paper is condemned by every intelligent collector and stamp dealer with whom we have talked on the subject.

From the Monthly Journal.

Fresh varieties obsolete and current issues, on *ribbed* paper, seem to be turning up every month, and the question arises whether the *ribbing* existed in the paper when it was manufactured, or whether it can be due to anything in the printing of the stamps, or whether it has been produced subsequently—accidentally in some instances, perhaps *not* accidentally in others. It is quite possible, no doubt, to give a ribbed surface to paper after the manufacture is complete; in fact we fancy that the ribbing is one of the final processes in the manufacture of the fancy papers. That a *laid* appearance can be procured in wove paper by mere contact with *laid* paper, under heavy pressure, we know

from a case that came under our own notice, and we think it not improbable that some of these *ribbed* varieties are due to a similar cause.

VENEZUELA.

Translated from Caracas Filatelico in American Journal of Philately.

COUNTERFEIT STAMPS.

Surcharge—Resolucion de 1° de Octubre de 1892.

In this issue we have to treat of the counterfeits of the stamps surcharged "*Resolucion de 1° de Octubre de 1892.*"

Most foreign collectors are ignorant of the reason why these stamps are so rare.

On the triumph of the revolution of 1892, the President of the State of Bolivar decreed that the stamps of 1892 were to be surcharged, while the Government of Venezuela took the necessary steps to prevent the circulation of the great quantity of stamps of 1882 which been stolen by the last presidents and army chiefs of the last "continuist" government, as well as by those who pulled down and pillaged the offices of *La Opinion Nacional*, where there was a large stock of stamps.

As soon as the government of Venezuela had noticed of the surcharging done in Guiana, they ordered the use of these surcharged stamps to be suspended, they having been in use only fourteen or fifteen days in a city whose market has not a very large mercantile movement, and it is for this reason that these stamps are so rare.

In view of this, speculators, as usual, seized the opportunity to counterfeit this stamps. There were three counterfeiters, one in Barcelona, Venezuela, one in La Guaira, and a third in Caracas. Although we know the names of these three ingenious persons, it is not our province to make them known, but we will explain the differences which exist between the true and the false stamps.

We will first give the types of surcharge, the false one being that of Caracas.

In the counterfeit stamps the circle has a diameter of 23mm, while in the authentic ones it has only 22mm.

In the counterfeits the letters of Resolucion, etc., etc., are 2½mm high and are open and thin; in the good ones the letters are 2mm, closed up and jumbled together.

In the surcharges of 1 Bolivar on 25 centimos orange, 1 Bolivar on 50 centimos blue, 1 Bolivar on 25 centimos brown, and 1 Bolivar on 50 centimos green, it will be observed that in the counterfeit

1
it says only BOLIVAR while in the genuine

1
the one is repeated thus: UN BOLIVAR. Moreover, the number 1 of the counterfeits is thick, while in the genuine it is thin with the hair-line at the top very small, but in the imitations this latter is much larger.

Also, in the genuine stamps, the word "Resolucion" is followed by a comma, which does not exist in the counterfeits. In the good stamps, between the word Resolucion and the date "1892," there is a dash which does not appear in the imitations.

In the genuine stamps, after the number "1°" there is a period, thus "1°." which is not to be found in the counterfeits.

Again, in the genuine stamps, between the words, "Resolucion" and "de" at the top near the circle, there is a space of 2mm, while at the bottom there are only 1½mm; in the counterfeits near the circle there are 2½mm, and below 2mm.

Genuine: Between the "de" and the number "1°" there is a space of 2mm at the top and 1½mm at the bottom.

Counterfeits: Between "de" and the number "1" there is both at the top and at the bottom a space of 2mm.

Furthermore, in the genuine stamps, the words, "de" and "octubre" are so close together that they form one word, "DEOCTUBRE;" in the imitations there is between these words a space of 2mm, thus: "DE OCTUBRE."

We have noted these differences between the genuine stamps and the imitations *here in Venezuela*; for which reason we cannot be sure whether the stamps surcharged *Resolucion de 1° octubre de 1892* that are offered by various foreign houses at exceedingly low prices are genuine or

not, as these business gentlemen, with some very rare exceptions, take great care not to send to collectors here, on any account whatever, the Venezuelan stamps which they offer for sale.

STAMPS OF 1858-9.

LITHOGRAPHED AND ENGRAVED.

Translated from Venezuela Postal in American Journal of Philately.

For some time past we have had the firm conviction that the Venezuelan stamps of the first issue, that is to say, those decreed on the 28th June, 1858, were circulating *lithographed* and *engraved*. The difference which exists between the two kinds is observable, even without the help of the lens, but we were desirous of keeping silence on the point until we had obtained official documents to support our assertions and to prove the mistake committed by the authors of catalogues and albums who note only the series of 1859 or the engraved.

We have at last obtained the Decree that instituted these stamps, and from the portion of it that we publish our readers will see that the collection of Venezuelan stamps is to be begun thus:

1858, *lithographed*, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2rs.

1859, *engraved*, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2rs.

with the other issues afterwards.

Here is the portion of the Degree in question:

“Art. 3. In order that private persons may prepay their correspondence in their own houses, rectangular stamps will be printed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long on suitable paper and with all possible precautions against their being counterfeited, bearing in their center the arms of the Republic, in the upper part the inscription, ‘Correo de Venezuela’ and in the lower the value that they represent. In addition to this, the side which has not been printed on shall be gummed.

“ § 1. There shall be three kinds of stamps, viz., of the value of half a real, one real and 2 reales, and in printing each

of these a different color shall be used.

“ § 2. The stamps shall be sold in the offices or agencies of the Postoffice for the value which they represent.

“ § 3. For the first six months of the next fiscal year, and whilst the proper engraved steel plates and other tools necessary for the printing of these stamps are being prepared, the Treasury Department shall supply the Administration of the Postoffice with the necessary stamps, which will be lithographed with all possible precautions against their being counterfeited.

“Given at Caracas, June 28th, 1858,

J. CASTRO.

“For H. E., the Secretary of State for the Treasury Department,

“MIGUEL HERRERA.”

VICTORIA.

From the Australian Philatelist.

(1D ON YELLOW PAPER.)

We have been favored with a communication from Mr. David H. Hill regarding the fraudulent stamp of this issue referred to in the report of the Victorian Society. Some of the stamps were submitted to Mr. Hill by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, who had received no less than 384 from a correspondent, invoiced at 1s. each. Taken singly they might have been dangerous frauds, but in bulk the varying depth of tint was enough to raise suspicion. They have evidently been soaked in some yellow die, but the paper being of different thicknesses, the color has been more fully absorbed by some than by others.

Many of these treated copies are dated 1876 and 1877, and Mr. Hill informs us that the “canary” paper did not come into use until February, 1878, being introduced in consequence of the white running out of stock.

It will be as well to keep a careful lookout for frauds of this kind, as the drab of the 1d., and the green and chamois of the 2d. papers, could be imitated as easily as the yellow.

PORTRAITS OF STAMP COLLECTORS.

Under this heading we give portraits and sketches of stamp collectors. Advanced collectors are requested to send photographs in exchange with the editor of this paper.



LUIS SOBRINO, BUENOS AYRES, ARGENTINE.

We have selected for this month's contribution to the Philatelic Portrait Gallery, the likeness of two Spanish American Philatelists.

There are thousands of collectors and a number of enterprising dealers in South and Central America.

We have been favored from time to time by photographs of our correspondents in these countries, and have selected two this month for illustration.

It is a matter of regret however, that we have not suitable biographical sketches to accompany them.

Mr. Luis Sobrino, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, is a native of Spain. He is the largest dealer in Argentine and recently assumed the publication of the "Guia Filatelica Sud-Americana" (Philatelic Guide to South America) established by Josa Bosch of the same city.



ERNEST V. DUPERLY OF BOGOTA, COLOMBIA.

The fourth edition of the above work is to appear January 1st, 1895, and was announced in an advertisement in our October number.

□ The book will contain lists of the names and addresses of all prominent stamp collectors and dealers in South America.

A catalogue of the stamps of Argentine, Paraguay and Uruguay with over 200 illustrations.

□ Our second portrait is of Ernest V. Duperly of Bogota, Republic of Colombia.

Mr. Duperly is a photographer by

profession and travels extensively in all parts of the Republic in which he lives.

He is a collector and takes great interest in philatelic literature, being one of those who have a complete file of this magazine from the first number to the one hundred and twentieth. Mr. Duperly is a member of the American Philatelic Association.

La Revista Filatelic is the name of a monthly stamp journal published in the Spanish language by the publishers of this magazine that is doing a great deal to develop philately in Spanish America,



A ST. LOUIS SYMPOSIUM.

By J. K. TIFFANY.

During the present month there has taken place in this city a notable gathering of no less than twenty-six selected representatives of the set known to philatelists as St.

Louisians, few of which have ever returned to this place of their origin since they left it, when less than two years old, between the years 1845 and 1847. In the apartment where they were mustered were also copies of everything that is known to have been printed about their history, and photographs of various other representatives of the set, some over twenty years old, and others more recent, much enlarged to facilitate examination. Not a few of those present were old acquaintances, at once recognized as members of familiar collections, others I had merely seen once or twice, and still others I had never known.

They were gathered from quite different localities and all parts of the country. Altogether, an assemblage, more important by reason of the character of its components, than has probably occurred since the larger number, discovered many years ago in their hiding place in New York, was dispersed.

They were brought together in response to the request of the pub-

lishers of this journal and by the kindness of several well known philatelists to whom I desire to return my very heartiest thanks for the pleasure I have

experienced in being able thus to examine, compare and familiarize myself at leisure, with these interesting rarities. They were brought together more especially that the exact status of an odd specimen which had appeared here, having all the known characteristics of the set, but possessing also some marked individual peculiarities, might be determined. Incidentally, as there was in the number one of the famed twenties, which I had never before had an opportunity of carefully scrutinizing, though I have seen it several times, and Grant's old photograph of both varieties of that value, I have been able to satisfy myself of their character also. I contented myself, how-

ever, with photographs of the original Die B of the five cents, a stamp I have not seen for some years, but have frequently examined before. With these two exceptions, I believe, specimens of all the varieties ever described, and of one never before written about to my knowledge, were in my possession at the same time and carefully compared.

My own opinions and information



DIE A, OR VARIETY 1.

FROM ORIGINAL IN COLLECTION OF H. E. DEATS.

NOTES ON ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.—This illustration is from a beautiful, clear unused copy, but is marred by the dark lines extending down from the left lower end of the "S" of Saint and above the bear's head, and also the blemishes in various parts of the ground work, such as between the numeral and the right bear's head, below "Post," etc., which are hardly noticeable in the stamp. It may be well to remark here that all specimens of St. Louis stamps show that Mr. Kershaw did not wipe his plates perfectly, and this is particularly evident in all the photographs.



REPRODUCED AND REARRANGED FROM AN OLD PHOTOGRAPH PUBLISHED BY GRANT & CO., 1874.

NOTES ON THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.—This plate consists of Dies B and C, 20 cents, first line; Dies A, B and C, 10 cents, second line; Dies A, B and C, 5 cents, third line; Die B, re-engraved, fourth line; arranged in the order named from left to right. The plate has been rearranged merely to prevent confusion in comparing it with the reproduction of the Scott plate. As will be seen, the original photograph slightly enlarges the stamps. The enlarged illustration on another page of Die C, 20 cents, is an enlargement of the right-hand stamp in first line. This is in the lower right-hand corner in the original photograph, and is with the twenty to the right of it, out of focus, and the most defective part of the plate. For some reason it does not show the L of Louis or the strokes under it, as described, or the bear's head very well.

about these stamps, of which I have examined many separately heretofore, as well as my disinclination to indulge in theoretical reasoning, so often substituted when facts cannot be ascertained, have so often appeared in print, that it is hardly necessary to say that I undertook the investigation with some pretty deeply rooted ideas about the authenticity of some of these varieties, have reached my present conclusions and hazard some theory now, only after the most thorough and extended examination, and the trial of every test that my long experience, both as a stamp collector and a student of all manner of other counterfeits and forgeries, could suggest as applicable under the circumstances. I have not been able, it is true, to dissect the paper, and by properly preparing specimens for thorough microscopic examination, to determine its exact ingredients, nor to apply any chemical tests which might enable me to determine exactly what gave the paper its original or its present color. I have been, in a measure restricted in the examination otherwise, because of the care with which such valuable objects must be treated, but I have ascertained quite sufficient to warrant, I think, the theoretical part of what I have to report and some facts that may be new and interesting. Necessarily, I shall have to be somewhat lengthy.

In such an investigation it is of the first importance that every specimen should be examined under exactly the same conditions. Stamps upon the original envelopes or with paper adhering to their backs often appear to differ from specimens without such surroundings. Specimens viewed in different lights, as well as the same specimen when viewed in different lights, reveal different characteristics, and so of every other test. In what I am about to say, therefore, let it be understood, without the necessity of repetition, that each specimen has been examined exactly the same way, and all comparisons have been made under precisely the same conditions of light, microscopic power, etc., etc.

The theory I am about to discuss is

not new. Its substance was stated by Mr. Pemberton in an article in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, as long ago as January, 1871. It was reached by him after the examination of about the same number of specimens as that lately in my possession, he lacking one variety to complete the chain, the later state of the die C of the five cents, and I one variety of the twenty cents. The advantage is largely with me, I confess, because I have his description and photographs of the missing variety, and am besides familiar with every line and detail of the known types, having examined from time to time, some 50 or 60 specimens to determine as to their character, but I have never before attempted that microscopic examination of the paper of the stamps, which I have frequently carried much further in the case of other stamps and suspected notes, bonds and documents.

Let us begin by recalling that Mr. Kershaw, the engraver, when first interviewed by Mr. Durbin as to his recollections about these stamps, is reported to have stated (*Stamp Collector's Magazine*, Sept. 1868), that he had made *two plates*, each consisting of six stamps, one of fives and one of tens; that at a later interview with the writer, having thought over the matter, he stated (*History of the Postage Stamps of the United States*) that he made but one plate consisting of three of each value, but had made three printings of it at different times, using different papers because he could not procure exactly the same, and had retouched the plate somewhat at each printing *because the plate was soft and showed signs of wear*, and was very positive that he had printed in all about 500 sheets, and was very indignant at the suggestion that he had altered the plate or could have engraved such numerals as those of the 20. The fact that all the photographs show these numerals very much darker than the remainder of the impression, that they are much ruder than the 5 or 10, and that no mention of a twenty cents can be found in the notices of these stamps in the papers of the day, have also been held to be pretty good evidence against the authenticity of that



DIE A,
OR VARIETY 1.



DIE B,
OR VARIETY 2.



DIE C,
OR VARIETY 3.

ABOVE ILLUSTRATIONS ARE FROM ORIGINALS LOANED FROM THE COLLECTION OF H. E. DEATS AND ANOTHER FRIEND.

NOTE ON ABOVE ILLUSTRATIONS.—As it has not been within the scope of the present article to discuss the details of the engraving of the dies of this value, it is only necessary to say with regard to the above enlarged reproductions that they show much greater disparity in the general appearance of the varieties than can be seen in the stamps. Several of these enlarged photographs have been made over a number of times in the endeavor to get them all of a uniform tone. Actual specimens of Die B do not appear lighter than those of Die A or Die C.

value and cannot be lightly set aside. But on the other hand, as we find that only three varieties of die of the ten cents have ever been found; that it is beyond question that Mr. Kershaw was not capable of engraving the same variety twice exactly alike; that while there are five varieties of die of the five cents, two of these and the two dies of the twenties are so absolutely identical with two of the other die varieties of the five, even to minute details of the engraving and accidental marks not made by the engraver, as to be quite beyond the powers, not only of Mr. Kershaw, but any one else to reproduce; we are forced to the conclusion that he either made one plate containing all six original die varieties or two plates each containing the three of each value. We have fives adhering still by the top and bottom, showing, probably, that the three varieties of each value were in one vertical line or row, and if so we may be pretty sure that there was only one plate, particularly as six stamps in two such rows could easily be engraved on an ordinary card plate, for as the size of the five cents is $17\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and of the ten cents $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm., allowing 3 mm. for each of the intervening spaces, $17\frac{1}{2} + 3 + 18\frac{1}{2} = 49$ mm., $22\frac{1}{2} + 3 + 22\frac{1}{2} + 3 = 73\frac{1}{2}$ mm., which with a margin of 10 mm. all round would be about the ordinary size card plate.

Next we find, independent of any of the supposed changes in the plate, that there were undoubtedly three printings as stated by Mr. Kershaw, on three kinds of paper, which again is favorable to the idea of one plate. We can also be pretty sure that a copper plate would have to be unusually soft to deteriorate much even after 500 impressions and I do not find any impressions that show any such wear, though I have seen quite a number, on letters and off, that were used in 1847 and of the last printing. I have noted some rather faint impressions and some very minute differences in certain lines and spots, some of which are possibly due to retouches, but generally, I conclude them to be incidents of printing merely. It will appear, I think, from my examination that it is

quite probable that Mr. Kershaw's memory was as faulty in regard to the retouching, as in regard to the number of plates and their softness, and that the retouching went further than he remembered.

Any nomenclature of the die varieties is only tentative until we know the order of them on the plate. Mr. Pemberton's varies from that of the American catalogues and writers, and this different designation has led to some confusion, more particularly as almost every writer has pointed out different tests for distinguishing the varieties. While there are now known five die varieties of the five cents all belonging, however, to one type, and two die varieties of the twenty of the same type and three die varieties of the ten of a second type, every variety varies in nearly every line and point from the same line or point in every other variety. It is difficult to remember any complicated comparison, and therefore, better to select, if possible, some marked simple test.

As all English and American writers have almost always designated the three varieties of the ten cents in the same order, and the readiest test to distinguish them from each other is found in the strokes under Post Office, it will be sufficient to recall that:

Die 1, Die A. or Variety 1 of the ten cents has three single curved strokes in a line under Post Office.

Die 2, Die B. or Variety 2 of the ten cents has three pairs or six curved strokes in two lines under Post Office.

Die 3, Die C. or Variety 3 of the ten cents, has three triplets or nine curved strokes in three lines under Post Office, the middle stroke of each triplet, however, is broken into dots.

I find the readiest test to distinguish the three original varieties of the five cents, and the easiest to remember, in the rumps of the bears:

In Die A, Variety 1, or Mr. Pemberton's Die 3, there is a fairly wide space between the frame line on each side and this portion of the anatomy of the bear on that side, and these spaces are nearly equal.

In Die B, Variety 2, or Mr. Pemberton's Die 1, the bear on the spectator's



REPRODUCED FROM AN OLD PHOTOGRAPH MADE BY J. W. SCOTT.

NOTES ON THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.—This plate consists of Die B, 20 cents, 1st line; Dies A, B and C, 10 cents, 2d line; Dies A, B and C, 5 cents, 3d line; two counterfeits 5 cents, 4th line, arranged in the order named from left to right. The enlarged illustration of the 20 cents on another page and the photograph of that value in the 1st line are both taken from the same original. The blur, from the ball to the stem of the 2 below it, is better shown in this photograph than in the enlarged illustration. There is just a trace of the blur extending from the tail of the 2 to the curved down stroke so conspicuous in the enlargement and very faint indeed in the stamp. The counterfeits of the 5 cents speak for themselves without further comment. The enlarged illustration of 5 cents Die B on another page is reproduced from the middle specimen in the 3d line of this photograph. The peculiar shape of the forehead and prolonged snout of the right hand bear is well shown in both.

right hand side has this portion of its body very much nearer the frame line on that side than the bear on the spectator's left hand has.

In Die C, Variety 3, or Mr. Pemberton's Die 2, on the contrary, both bears have this portion of their trunks very near the frame line, and the bear on the spectator's left almost touches the frame line.

I am informed that four specimens are now known of the twenty cent value. There are only two varieties, and as both correspond in all particulars, except the numerals and a few of the adjacent strokes, point for point with Die B or Variety 2 (Mr. P's Die 1) and Die C, or Variety 3, (Mr. P's Die 2,) with the original dies of the five cents, the same tests will serve to distinguish these varieties of the twenty cents from each other and although there is no Die A, or Variety 1 of this value, it will be more convenient to call them Die B and C, or Variety 2 and 3 of the twenty cents.

Similarly what I shall call Re-engraved Die B and C, or Re-engraved Varieties 2 and 3 of the five cents, correspond, point for point, with the original Dies B and C or Varieties 2 and 3 of this value, except in the numerals and a few adjacent points, and though it is anticipating a little, it will be best to notice here that the Re-engraved Die B or Variety 2 re-engraved, has long been known and is that described by Mr. Pemberton as the third state of his Die 1 and as Variety 4 in the History of the P. S. of the U. S., and is distinguished from the original Die B or Variety 2, by the form of the numeral and these adjacent points.

The Re-engraved Die C or Variety 3, has apparently been undescribed hitherto, and is the third state of Die C, which Mr. Pemberton had no doubt existed, and is likewise distinguished from the original Die C or Variety 3, by the form of the numeral and these adjacent points.

It was Mr. Pemberton's theory that the plate as originally engraved, consisted of the three original dies of the five and ten cents only, and that the first printing was made with the plate in that condition. That later two of the

dies of the five cents were altered on the plate by substituting the numerals 20 for the numeral 5, and the plate thus consisting of our Die A of the five cents, Dies B and C of the twenty cents and Dies A, B and C of the ten cents, was again printed from. That still later the numeral 5 was replaced on the Dies B and C and the 20 erased, and that the plate was a third time printed from in this condition.

This may at first seem a very complicated theory, and an unnecessary and peculiar method of accounting for, or of producing the known varieties. Let us, however, consider the possibilities and probabilities of it. The postal rates prescribed by the law which gave rise to this issue were five cents for a single letter within a radius of three hundred miles, ten cents for a double letter within such radius and for a single letter beyond it, and twenty cents for a double letter beyond it. Naturally the two values would first be made, particularly as both the business and domestic correspondence of St. Louis at that day was largely with residents of the Eastern cities, notably with New York and Philadelphia. There was no large city within a radius of three hundred miles, nor any point from which St. Louis drew supplies. An examination of any file containing St. Louis letters will show the letters of that period to have been taxed at ten cents and occasionally at twenty and thirty cents. The larger part of the letters found bearing these stamps have either one ten or two five cent stamps, and every one I have ever heard of was written by persons whom I know the history of, many of them personal acquaintances of my family. The stamps are known, therefore, to have been used chiefly by a few persons and those having Eastern and Southern connections. These facts seem to warrant the supposition that of the small lot first printed the ten would be first exhausted and the five little used, while a twenty was a possible demand. A second printing required to supply sufficient tens and containing twice as many twenties as fives would be the result, and by the time it was exhausted, perhaps a more general use

of the stamps calling for five cents for letters to customers within the 300 mile radius, the little use of the twenties, and continued greater use of the tens, would call for the five and ten cent values again. These seem to be at least the plausibilities and probabilities of the case.

It is hardly necessary to say that it was by no means unusual to make such alterations in plates, as an examination of any stock of old plates shows that it was done and the process evident. Mr. Kershaw himself had attempted to recover all the plates he had made and he had furnished many to the various banks of the day. The design being satisfactory the name was altered even in bank note plates, and frequently in card plates where only an initial was changed, by laying the plate upon a smooth, steel surface, gently pounding it on the back to beat up the metal, repolishing the spot and re-engraving the new name, initial or devise. The theory, therefore, involves no impossibilities of process and seems to have at least some probabilities in its favor. We are now ready to see what the specimens we have before us reveal.

Mr. Kershaw testifies to three printings on three different papers. Mr. Pemberton says they were an opaque paper of a delicate greenish gray; a thinner dull grey blue, a thinner dull grey paper more or less transparent. These are practically the shades and qualities repeated by every writer. But having selected a perfectly cloudless day and a uniform difused light, and spread out all the specimens in my possession, I found that these terms would hardly describe the numerous apparent shades of their papers. Looking at them again so arranged that the light fell diagonally upon the paper, I found the colors varied very much from those of the first examination and a repetition of the experiment by direct, reflected and transmitted, sun, gas and electric light, showed me that I at least could not hope for any very positive classification by the mere *color* of the paper. Having in my possession a large number of letters written to and from St. Louis in these years, I was able after

completing, however, all my examinations of the paper to identify two of the three papers of the stamps with the paper of the letters, both in color and by microscopic examination, and in fact to match so many of the specimens in color and quality, that I am of the opinion that it is safe to say that the stamps were all printed on the better class of writing paper in use at the period. That the original shade of at least the paper of the first two printings was originally a delicate bluish grey, the first rather clearer and less muddy than the second, and slowly turned in most instances by atmospheric influences or the chemical action of the different adhesive matter employed, or both, to quite a variety of shades of greenish grey, yellowish grey and even bleaching to a yellowish white, while the second turned to greyish blue, greenish blue and gray, and when viewed in the diagonal cross light with a faint rosy tendency, often quite marked on the back. The paper of the third printing I think was the same general shade originally, a pair on the original envelope showing quite blue in the difused light, but with a more rosy tint in the cross light, while others are of a grey tint and still others of a decided rosy tint or delicate rose violet tint in a difused light, all having the decided rosy tint in a cross light. The papers selected from the files of old letters as corresponding to the stamps often show the original shade in the original fold and elsewhere and the changed shades over the greater part of their surfaces.

Giving up the attempt to distinguish the three papers by the color, I next examined the stamps by a microscope of fifty diameter power and divided them into three classes, examining every specimen in the same light, then in various lights in succession and was surprised at the uniformity of my results. Without multiplying details it is sufficient to say that the three papers can be distinguished with almost absolute certainty by this process. The first is clearly more compact, thicker and difficult to get into focus. The fibers that compose it have less broken stuff among

them and the spots which are probably single cells are almost always dark in reflected light and transparent in transmitted light. The second is looser in texture, has more broken fibers, many more spots, some of which are blue, though the larger number resemble those of the first paper. If examined with a low power or single lens, holding the stamp so that the light strikes it diagonally as well as the lens, ridges are seen upon its surface not corresponding to the lines of the engraving, but almost like those of ribbed paper, and the back has as we have said, generally a rosy tint. The thinner character of the third paper is very marked in the microscope, as the light is readily transmitted through it. The longer fibers can readily be seen interwoven with quantities of broken fiber between them and there are many of the blue spots. Its rosy tint has already been mentioned.

These same spots both the black and the blue, are noticeable in the corresponding letter papers. We know that the usual dye of the bluish papers of the period was indigo and some very interesting experiments are possible to determine pretty accurately the particular chemical combination used in producing colors with this substance and the changes it has undergone from the presence of chlorine, sulphurous acid, oxygen, etc., about it. I have never pursued these myself and do not know if they are applicable to such small quantities as may be present in these papers. A practical chemist was of the opinion that the adhesive matter, particularly if composed of gums, would be apt to have produced some of the effects noticed, or that the sizing might be responsible for the variations, but as every manufacturer of paper had his own processes in those days as now, it would be going too far to speculate on the causes of the changing color, perhaps, and particularly so in the absence of actual tests. The possibility and probability of natural causes having produced changes from the original color are probably quite sufficiently shown.

Having satisfied myself that the papers can be distinguished, and that all the specimens before me were on

genuine original paper, thus making it improbable that any of them were produced by any of the processes of modern reproduction, my next proceeding was to disregard the character of the paper entirely and, using a low power microscope (about 4 diameters) to divide the specimens by the appearance of the printing into three classes. This I found also could be done with a great degree of certainty and that my results corresponded to my division by papers. Those specimens which belonged to the first printing have the lines very clear and distinct, and, even to the unassisted eye, as sharply defined as we should expect proofs for instance to be. The ink is also a brownish-black. Those specimens which I assigned to the second printing have in some of the lines a blurred appearance, and the ink is I think much blacker. Those specimens which I assigned to the third printing have again sharp lines, but they are weaker and again brownish in character. I mean that in this third printing less coloring matter seems to have been deposited by the plate, perhaps because the ink was thinner. This subdivision, I am happy to say, exactly agreed with that arrived at by the other process, the right specimens appearing on the right papers; that is, those assigned to the first printing on the first paper, and so on.

Re-examining blurred specimens under the higher power microscope, I discovered that those assigned to the first printing showed little if any discoloration of the paper by the ink, those assigned to the second printing showed, however, at the sides of most of the lines a greyish discoloration often apparent in places to the unassisted eye, and besides a broader brownish discoloration, those assigned to the third printing showed a slighter trace of the greyish discoloration and none of the brown. The grey stain is evidently from the spreading of the color of the ink and the brown from the absorption of the oil by the paper. These facts indicate that either the first paper is the hardest and best callendered, the third the next best and, hardest, while the second is the softer, or that the second ink contained both two much

oil and too much turpentine and the third too much turpentine. Perhaps both causes combined to produce the results and different practical printers have disagreed in their explanation of the facts laid before them. These facts however, will serve to further enable us to distinguish these printings.

Passing now to our examination of the varieties, we found Die A of the five cents on all three papers and with the characteristics of all three printings, and all three varieties of the ten cents in the same condition. Variety 3 of the five cents we found only on the first paper and of the first printing. Variety 2 we did not have, but it should be on the first variety of paper. Variety 2 of the 20 cents is on the second paper and evidently of the second printing. Variety 3 of the 20 cents we did not have, but it should be on the second variety of paper. The re-engraved varieties 2 and 3 of the five cents are all on the third paper and with the characteristics of the third printing.

Compared with the other values the numerals of the twenty cents are very different from the others, not only in being of a very different type but also in their execution. To repeat Mr. Kershaw's statement that he never engraved them is to express my own opinion and while he is positive that the plates never left his possession until the use of these stamps had long ceased, it is quite possible that his recollection is faulty in this particular also. The directory of the period shows that there was another plate engraver in St. Louis at the time. It would seem possible, shall I say probable, that Mr. Wymer being responsible for the value of all stamps printed from this plate would naturally have taken it into his own custody, and that the second printing was made by another. But even if the work was done in Mr. Kershaw's establishment it is not impossible that an assistant made the alteration of the plate.

The most careful examination made by Mr. Pemberton and that I have been able to make with various microscopic powers failed to reveal any tampering with the paper. In the specimen be-

fore us there is a slight space *above* the figures which is slightly more transparent than the rest but this is evidently where a hinge has at some time been fastened on. The space behind the figures does not seem however any more transparent or thinner than in any other part nor does any test made show any change in its surface by scratching. It has been said that printing ink cannot be removed by any process. This is not quite true. I have not been completely successful in my experiments hitherto in entirely removing printer's ink that had been printed a number of years previously, and do not think the numeral 5 could have been removed by such means in order to fraudulently substitute the 20 without leaving some trace that the microscope would detect, even if the color of the paper were not affected. Of the other variety or specimens I cannot personally testify. After examining this one I am quite satisfied to take Mr. Pemberton's examination as evidence that they also are untampered with.

This specimen presents less of the blurred appearance which seems to belong to the second printings about most of the lines than some of the 5s and 10s. The numerals are very dark. The only other heavy lines of the design are the letters of Saint Louis and Post-Office and the large stroke over the latter, and parts of the frame lines. These are all dark, and, though none of them are as broad as the lines of the numerals 20, when the stamp is viewed diagonally the ink can be seen standing up and shining above the surface of the paper on these parts as well as on the numerals. The same thing can be noticed in all the heavy parts of the 5s and 10s, particularly those of the same printing. This causes the numerals to appear darker in the photographs of the 20, the other heavy parts mentioned being next dark and the lighter parts browner. The paper is, so far as I can judge, the same as the corresponding Die A, 5 cents and the three tens of the second printing, and, under the microscope with a strong power, the dark and brown shading along the lines is very noticeable. There are also a number of little dark blurs



DIE B,
OR VARIETY 2.

ENLARGED FROM THE PHOTOGRAPH IN THE SCOTT PLATE REPRODUCED ON ANOTHER PAGE.

NOTES ON ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.—The enlargement of the middle stamp in the 3rd row of the Scott plate reproduced on another page. A comparison of the three dies on this plate will show that there is little difference in the tone of the three values. A reproduction from an actual specimen should be darker and give the details such as the fine lines shading Saint Louis, all the fine lines of the numerals, etc., more distinctly, and as they appear in the illustration below. The faint accidental marks such as the two faint lines forming a right angle above and behind the P are not as distinct as they should be.



DIE B,
ALTERED TO 20C,
FROM THE ORIGINAL LOANED BY A FRIEND.

NOTES ON ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.—This enlargement is very satisfactory and affords a very good opportunity for tracing out the minute alterations. I am unable entirely to understand why the blur from the ball to the stem of the 2 is so much less distinct, and that from the tail to the stem so much more distinct than in the stamp or the smaller illustration. It has to do with the focusing of the camera. The accidental variations are faint. In some lights it does not take much imagination to see the ghost of the top of the original 5 in the blurs above the 20.



DIE B
RE-ENGRAVED.
FROM THE ORIGINAL LOANED BY A FRIEND.

NOTES ON ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.—In this enlargement the necessary points come out fairly well such as the curved line back of the 5, the paw of the bear which in this specimen shows little shading the head which however is darker in some specimens of the original, the slip in the L of Louis. The accidental peculiarities are rather fainter than in the original, and in fact do not show up well in any of the illustrations.

about the 20. The largest of these is a little to the right and below the level of the 0 and a smaller one is in about the same position as regards the 2. Both of these are entirely separate from any part of the numerals. There are also three smaller ones in a similar position to the left of the 2. None of these lie within the space formerly covered by the 5. There is a similar blur from the ball to the stem of the two below it. It is these blurs which are very evident in the photograph, said to have been made by Scott, that led, combined with the general appearance of the figures, to the supposition that the numerals were put in with a pen. The fact, however, that the most of them do not touch any part of the numerals is sufficient evidence that they did not come from a spreading of writing ink. Perhaps they are peculiar to the specimens under examination.

Had the process of erasing the 5 been carefully done, none of the other lines would have been disturbed and none of the lines of the 5 would have been traceable on the 20. The surface beaten up would have been perfectly polished and given no chance for the ink to adhere to it. These blurs, however, under the strong glass, are evidently caused by the bad wiping of the plate, probably because it was rough in these spots, for they do not appear as smudges. The one between the ball and the stem above mentioned seems to fall where some of the lines of the former 5 were. The inner line of the frame which was above the 5 was partially but not wholly removed. The paw and head of the bear on the right seem to have suffered also, and the paw appears less distinct and is unshaded. The points of the ears are rounder and the snout has apparently been retouched, shortened and widened above, and all the lines of the shading of the head are coarser and further apart. The L of Louis and all the strokes under both Saint and Louis seem also to have been retouched, but this may be because of the spreading of the ink, as before described, in grey and brownish discolorations, as this is quite visible all about the numerals. With a high power magnifier, it is evident that portions of the heavy parts of the numerals are

cut more deeply into the plate than the rest of the design, so that the paper has become sunken into them and the ink deposited in ridges. The ball of the 2 if it may be so-called, is formed by a heavy line with a broader crescent shaped mark to the right of it which would have given a leaf like shape to this point of the figure, but the blurring of the ink has extended into the fabric and up to the first line of the horizontal shading causing this part of the figure to end squarely. The thick part of the bow of the 2 shows a very heavy deep line, the ink having spread on both sides of it. Similarly the thick lower left point and tail of the 2. The left hand numeral of the 0 is composed of two heavy strokes and the right hand member shows a very heavy deep cut line on the inside, and a number of less deep cut lines towards the outside, the latter having been worked into each other. Such details of the strokes made by the engraver are only apparent under a high power microscope and are united together in the apparent effect to the eye, i. e., there are no visible white streaks between them. It is hardly necessary to note that the horizontal shading lines start from the body of the numerals without any intervening white space or fine lines.

The 5 cent Die B, re-engraved, or of the third printing, is the fourth variety described in the History of the P. S. of the U. S., and as the third state of his Die 1, by Mr. Pemberton. The inner line of the frame mentioned in describing the 20 cents as having been partly erased has been replaced, and both it and the outer line above it have been bulged upward in the process. The top stroke of the 5 is not as long and is more abrupt on the right hand end than in the original state of the die, and the lines shading it are further from it. The ornament is a diamond instead of the triangle of the original top stroke. The diamond in the bow is much larger than that of the original, and has four dots above and four below it, instead of the nine of the original. In the ball of this numeral, which is blank in the original, there is a black mark, sometimes showing only in outline. All the



DIE C,
OR VARIETY 3,
FROM THE ORIGINAL LOANED BY A FRIEND.

NOTES ON THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.—The blurs about the top of the 5 are not noticeable in most of the originals. It is curious to note these things appearing or disappearing as the focus of the camera is slightly changed. The scratch across the left hand bear is well shown. In a more enlarged photograph in our possession the post-mark is out of focus and appears to be behind the letters of Post Office. This photograph shows another equally marked scratch crossing the other nearly at right angles with it which is only faintly observable in the original.



DIE C,
ALTERED TO 20 CENTS.

ENLARGED FROM THE PHOTOGRAPH PUBLISHED BY GRANT & CO., REPRODUCED AS RE-ARRANGED ON ANOTHER PAGE.

NOTES ON THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.—This is unfortunately the poorest of the photographs, and consequently much inferior to the other enlargements. There is barely enough of it to show the different form of the 20 and the general correspondence of the design with this die of the 5 cents. The strokes under Louis are particularly faulty.



DIE C,
RE-ENGRAVED.

FROM THE ORIGINAL OWNED BY MR. MEKEEL.

NOTES ON THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.—This illustration is very satisfactory, and brings out all the minute points mentioned in the description fairly well. The accidental faint scratches across Post Office, which exist in all the originals we have seen of this die, are, however, only very faintly shown in this illustration.

horizontal lines of the shading are coarser and the white curve below the ball is narrower than in the original. There is a curious curved line at the back of the bow of 5 and just beyond and to the right of the horizontal shading lines, which is a trace of the 0 of the 20 not completely erased. The paw of the bear has been restored, but is less heavily shaded, in some copies appearing only to have been outlined. The head shows the wider snout and rounder ears and coarser shading of the 20. The four strokes under Saint are all moved to the left, the second one touches the bear's ear and is wavy, the right ends having been partly erased, the L of Louis re-engraved and a slip producing a fine line from the upper right corner of its vertical stroke to the inner frame line above, the whole stroke slanting upwards more to the right. Only three strokes under Louis, longer and stronger than in the previous states of the plate.

There are many minute lines peculiar to this die which appear in the original variety, in the altered 20 and the re-engraved 5, such as that in the upper right hand corner, the inside frame lines do not join; the right hand upper stroke of the ornament in that corner is prolonged and crosses both the frame lines; the peculiar arrangement of the ornament in the upper left hand corner; the ear of the left hand bear nearest the numeral, showing three little shade lines projecting beyond the outlines of the ear; the double end of the ribbon to the right and its upper point crossing the frame line. There are also, however, other faint accidental marks, such as the two very fine lines forming a right angle above and behind the P of the "Post Office, etc., which are no part of the design and which it would be very difficult to imitate, but which, nevertheless, appear in all stages of this die. The best test, however, to the practiced eye, is the perfect similarity of the engraving, and the conclusion of any expert must be that the bulk of the design could only be produced by an impression from the same plate. It follows either that the 5 has been erased or filled up on the plate, the necessary number of sheets printed from it, and on which both

the 20 and the new 5 were printed or drawn in separately afterwards, or that the numeral 5 was erased and such sheets printed on which the 20 was drawn in by hand and the new 5 was then re-engraved or that the numeral 5 being erased the numerals 20 were engraved and the plate so printed from and then the numerals 20 erased and the 5 re-engraved. There are too many known specimens of the re-engraved 5 cents, identically the same, to permit of the supposition that the numeral was printed in separately on this variety and if the original numeral had only been filled in temporarily as is sometimes done, then there would have been no necessity for re-engraving it and the two are much too different to admit of the second being a mere alteration of the first. That such was the process is, however, an impossibility, in view of some of the alterations mentioned, such as the change in the dashes and the L of Louis. The re-engraved 5 must therefore have been produced as supposed in our theory. Can it be possible that the 20 was produced by filling up this re-engraved plate and drawing in the numerals 20 by hand. Were only one specimen of the variety known such a supposition might be entertained, but two specimens are known in which these numerals are absolutely identical. Even if the supposition were true the value must never the less be authentic. Possibly the various blotches we have noticed would then be accounted for and the variation in the bears head from the original, but how are we to account for the nearer identity of the L of Louis and of the dashes in the original 5 and the 20 than in the 20 and the re-engraved 5.

Before deciding finally, however, let us proceed to examine in the same way the 5, 20 and re-engraved 5 of the die C. Not having the 20 of this die before us, we cannot enter into so minute description of the variations from the original die, nor trace all the minute resemblances, as the photograph of it does not show them. The points noted by Mr. Pemberton are that there are only two strokes under Saint, one long and one short, that the two upper strokes under

Louis are half gone, the third entirely gone, and the lower one still there. It is a mere speck. That the inner line of the frame above the numeral is gone from T to L and part of the outer line above it.

We have now the advantage of describing the altered state of Variety 3, or Die 3, of the 5 cents which Mr. Pemberton had no doubt existed, though he had not seen it. The upper lines of the frame, partially erased in the 20, have not only been replaced, but slightly widened. The corner ornaments are rather clearer, as if strengthened. The L of *Louis* is recut and bowed. The top of the 5 is broader, the diamond shorter and not so close to the line above and below; the down stroke is blank, while that of the original has a straight fine line down its middle. The bow is less rounded, has a much slimmer diamond than the original, and there are but four dots below it, whereas the original has eleven. The upper dash under Saint is half gone, and only slight traces remain of the other three. The upper dash under Louis is also half gone and the other three are entirely gone. The bear's head seems to have suffered slightly for the rubbing. The heavy shading of the bow of the 5 is heavier, but ends before the curve begins to turn up towards the ball, while in the original it extends up to the level of the ball. In the ball is a misshapened black mark, unlike that in the former state. The fine line from which the lines of the horizontal shading start is further from this black shading than before, the shading shorter and coarser, and this line ends above the letter N of *stand* touching the line of the band about the shield, so that no horizontal shade line passes between the 5 and the shield, while in the original one of the horizontal shade lines touches the line of the band, and the one above it the fine line, leaving a clear blank space between the numeral and the shield, while the fine line itself continues on nearly to the end of the black shading. The top of the 5 is also nearly twice as far from the inner line of the top of the frame as in the original. There is also a spot to the right of the bow of the 5, another in the

bow, a spot to the left of the down stroke of the 5 and two dots to the left a little lower than the ball, and another diagonally from the ball to the middle horizontal line of the 5. These are plainly brought out in some of the photographs, and are evidently traces of the 20 not well erased. Again, if we examine the original die 3 of the 5 cents, the 20 die C and this re-engraved die 3, we have the same little peculiarities in the engraving of all three, such as singular shapes of the letters, the points of the ribbon and others, and again accidental things that it would be very difficult to imitate, such as the line made by a scratch crossing the "E" of *Unite* and the bear's body to the left frame line, another scratch line running through the word *Post* and the "o" of office. Now these peculiarities preclude the possibility of the bulk of the design having been twice or thrice engraved and identically with the same mistakes and blemishes. Mr. Kershaw certainly could not have done such a thing if he would and would not have done it if he could, but would have endeavored to rectify his blunders. That these are not reproductions by any modern method the character of the paper and printing, as well as the exact similarity of the engraving, proves beyond question. It follows that all the examples of this type of the 5 cents were printed from the same plate. The same possibilities of how these variations might have been produced and their improbability might be repeated with regard to this Die C as have already been commented upon with reference to Die B and with like results. The existence of two such parallel series seems to strengthen the argument against any theory of their reproduction by any process except that of erasing the 5 in both cases, substituting 20 and again re-engraving the 5 for another printing. There are so many evidences of alterations in the plate that this seems to me to have been demonstrated to have been the process, and, I think, the authenticity of the four varieties, 20 cents dies B and C, 5 cents dies B and C altered. In the words of Mr. Pemberton, "I began as a skeptic. but ended a believer, having convinced

myself against my own prior judgment."

To sum up there are then:

First printing and paper, 5 cents, dies A, B, C; 10 cents, dies A, B, C.

Second printing and paper, 5 cents, die A; 20 cents, dies B, C; 10 cents, dies A, B, C.

Third printing and paper, 5 cents; die A. altered B and C; 10 cents, dies A, B, C.

I do not consider myself at liberty to publish the names and dates that appear upon the original letters bearing some of the stamps I have examined, but it strengthens our theory somewhat to note that we had a 10 cents of the original or first printing on the original letter, and two of the altered Die B. 5 cents on another original letter, and that having completed the rest of our examination we found the first to be dated in December, 1845, and the latter in April, 1847.



CONFEDERATE PROVISIONALS.

1861-1864.

COMPILED BY THE EDITOR.

From Appendix of Mekeel's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue of the Stamps of the World.

NO. VALUE. COLOR.

NEW. USED.

NO. VALUE. COLOR.

NEW. USED.



Athens, Ga. These stamps are printed in sheets, of which all the specimens are different. The illustrations represent the two principal varieties. Different loops at side and difference in size of the word "PAID." On white wove paper, unperforated.

1	5 cents, purple, type I.....	75.00
2	5 " " " " II.....	75.00
3	5 " " red " " I.....	500.00
4	5 " " " " II.....	500.00



Type I.

Type II.

Baton Rouge, La. These stamps are type set and varieties exist. On white wove paper, unperforated.

5	2 cents, green.....	500.00
6	5 " " red on green, type I.....	75.00 60.00
7	5 " " " " II.....	100.00

VARIETY. Type I. postmaster's name misspelled McCormick.



Charleston, S. C. Lithographed on white wove paper; unperforated.

8	5 cents, blue.....	15.00	15.00
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ENVELOPES.



Typographed on various kinds of envelopes.

9	5 cents, blue on white.....	25.00
10	5 " " " " amber.....	35.00
11	5 " " " " buff.....	25.00
12	5 " " " " blue.....	25.00
13	5 " " " " gold.....	25.00



Columbia, S. C. The above hand stamp impressed in blue comes on envelopes of various sizes and kinds; the irregularity of impression and other circumstances have lead us to classify them as ordinary hand stamps applied to letters *after mailing*.

NO. VALUE. COLOR.

NEW. USED.

NO. VALUE. COLOR.

NEW. USED.



Above type lithographed or typographed on white quadrille paper, unperforated.

30| 5 cents, black.....

ENVELOPES.

type of round adhesive above, typographed on various kinds of envelopes.

31| 5 cents, blue on white..... 50.00 50.00
32| 5 " orange..... 50.00 50.00

These envelopes are catalogued by some as being printed in green, but we have never seen them except in blue.



Lenoir, N. C. Typographed in blue over a yellow pattern, on white wove paper, perforated.

33| 5 cents, blue and yellow..... 100.00



Livingston, Ala. Fine lithograph on white wove paper, unperforated.

34| 5 cents, blue..... 1800.00



Lynchburg, Va. Wood engraving on white wove paper, unperforated.

34| 5 cents, blue..... 35.00



Macon, Ga. Type set, varieties, printed in sheets on colored wove paper, unperforated.

36| 5 cents, black on blue paper..... 35.00
37| 5 " " green paper..... 25.00



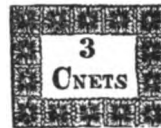
38| 2 cents, black on green paper.....



39| 5 cents, black on buff..... 75.00



40| 5 cents, black on yellow..... 250.00



Madison, Fla. Type set, varieties, printed on blue, unperforated.

41| 3 cents, gold on blue..... 800.00

VARIETY. Error in spelling "Cnets," see illustration.



Marlon, Va. Type set, varieties, printed on white wove paper, unperforated.

42| 5 cents, black..... 300.00
43| 10 " "..... 300.00

2c, 3c, 15c and 20c stamps are catalogued, but we have been unable to locate authentic specimens.

No. VALUE. COLOR.

NEW. USED.



Memphis, Tenn. Lithographed on white wove paper, unperforated.

44	2 cents, blue.....	1.00	40.00
45	5 " " red.....	2.00	7.00

ENVELOPES.

Second type above on various kinds of envelopes.

46	5 cents, red on white.....	50.00
47	5 " " amber.....	50.00
48	5 " " orange.....	50.00



Mobile, Ala. Lithographed on white wove paper, unperforated.

49	2 cents, black.....	35.00	35.00
50	5 " " blue.....	8.50	7.50



Nashville, Tenn. Typographed on white wove paper, five varieties, unperforated.

51	3 cents, carmine.....	4.50
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Lithographed on thin bluish wove paper, unperforated.

52	5 cents, brown.....	20.00
53	5 " " grey.....	25.00
54	5 " " carmine.....	18.00
55	5 " " vermilion.....	75.00
56	10 " " green.....	125.00

No. VALUE. COLOR.

NEW. USED.



New Orleans, La. Lithographed in sheets, varieties, on white wove paper, unperforated.

57	2 cents, blue.....	2.50	4.00
58	2 " " red.....	2.50	20.00
59	5 " " brown.....	5.00	4.00
60	5 " " yellow-brown.....		50.00
61	5 " " red.....		650.00

Same on blue paper.

62	5 cents, brown on blue.....	5.00	4.50
63	5 " " red on blue.....		500.00



Petersburg, Va. Type set, varieties, on white wove paper, unperforated.

64	5 cents, red.....	15.00
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Pittsylvania, C. H., Va. Typographed on white wove paper, unperforated.

65	5 cents, red.....	500.00
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The same remarks made about the Danville stamps apply in this case.



Pleasant Shade, Va. Type set, varieties, on white wove paper, unperforated.

66	5 cents blue.....	150.00
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NO. VALUE. COLOR.

NEW. USED.

NO. VALUE. COLOR.

NEW. USED.



Rheatown, Tenn. Type set, varieties, on white wove paper, unperforated.

67| 5 cents, red.....| 200.00



Ringgold, Ga. The above is simply a hand stamp that was applied to letters *after mailing*.



Salem, N. C. In absence of other proof we classify these hand stamped envelopes with the Columbia and similar varieties in the belief that they were applied to the envelope after mailing.



Spartanburg, S. C. This stamp has been omitted from some catalogues on the supposition that it was also of the character of the two previous stamps, as the illustration contributes much to that impression.

This is not an envelope, but an adhesive stamp, hand struck in black on white wove paper and usually trimmed round.

68| 5 cents, black.....| 200.00



Tellico Plains, Tenn. Type set, varieties on white wove paper, unperforated.

69| 5 cents, red.....| 150.00
70| 10 " "| 150.00



Uniontown, Ala. Type set, varieties on white and bluish paper, unperforated.

71| 5 cents, green on bluish| 750.00
72| 10 " red " "|

These stamps are not recognized by all authorities. We simply include on the authority of others.



Victoria, Texas. Type set, varieties on green glazed paper, unperforated.

73| 5 cents, red-brown on green.....| \$1,000.00
74| 10 " " " "| 1,000.00

GENERAL NOTES.

Wherever the stamps above listed are in any degree doubtful, we have mentioned the fact, although we believe the list to be free from fraudulent varieties. A great deal of crooked business has been done in producing so called Confederate Provisionals and some of the early operators were very skilful. A number of hand stamped envelopes less prominent than those we have illustrated and mentioned above, are candidates for philatelic favor. We omit anything that was not in the form of a stamp or stamped envelope issued and sold to the public for the prepayment of postage.





THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR—DECEMBER, 1894.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

President. I. K. TIFFANY, 417 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
Vice-President. ALVAH DAVISON, 176 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Secretary. WM. C. STONE, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

Treasurer. N. W. CHANDLER, Collinsville, Ill.
International Secretary. E. DOEBLIN, Allegheny City Penn.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Members are requested to be careful and see that all applications sent in by them are filled out in the proper form. It is frequently necessary to withhold publication until the omissions can be supplied. All applications must now be accompanied by a sum sufficient to pay for a share of stock and for the dues for the remainder of the fiscal year which ends Aug. 31st. All applications should reach the secretary not later than the first day of each month to be inserted in the following circular.

In communications with the Secretary members are requested to affix their membership numbers to their names as it saves time in making changes of address, etc.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS, ETC.

- 845 COFFERS, A. E. (Incorrectly given as Caffers.)
- 643 EASTER, DR. D. H., 413 Market street, Altoona, Pa.
- 498 HOWARD, JOHN A., Atlanta Heights, Ga.
- 866 GRAEME, J. W., U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
- 92 HOLMAN, ALFRED L., Herald Building, Chicago, Ill.
- 392 KISSENGER, CLIFFORD W., (Number incorrectly given as 292.)
- 685 KOECHLIN, F. C., Rich Hill, Mo.
- 328 MARTIN WILLIAM M., 4728 Leduc street, St. Louis, Mo.
- 467 POLLOCK, E. T., Box 183, Mansfield, Ohio.
- 14 RICHARDSON, L. C., 105 Cross street, Lawrence, Mass.

- 739 SCHIEDT, J. A., 78 Manhattan Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 485 VOETTER, F. W., Box 221, Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 447 WILLIAMS, J. E., 336 N. Lafayette street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

APPLICATIONS.

- BARBER, EDWIN A., West Chester, Penn.
References: Geo. H. Watson, R. R. Bogert.
- BELDEN, FRANCIS S., 211 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
References: N. E. Carter, C. H. Mekeel.
- BICKFORD, L. K., Box 1388, Portland, Maine.
References: Sterling T. Dow, W. W. Jewett.
- CARION, J., Rue Lemercier, 83, Paris, France,
References: G. Carion, A. H. Greenbaum, J. H. Makins
- FERGUSON, CLEMENT, Falmouth Hotel Portland, Maine.
References: Sterling T. Dow, W. W. Jewett.
- FOOT, JAMES D., 102 Reade St., New York, N. Y.
References: N. W. Chandler, C. H. Mekeel.
- FRANK, ERNST. D., 39 Eiserne Hand, Frankfort, A. M., Germany
References: E. Doebelin, Aug. Buchholtz.
- HESS, HUGO G., 62 W. 3rd St., Cincinnati, O.
Reference; J. F. Buehler, C. H. Mekeel.
- HOLLIS, W. H., 105 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.
References: Frank Koenig, Sidney Peixotto.
- HOWARD, RICHARD L., 223 Benton St., Aurora, Ill.
References: Godfrey W. Rhodes, C. P. Krauth.
- JORDAN, WINTHROP, 102 Commercial St., Portland, Maine.
References: Sterling T. Dow; W. W. Jewett.

- KIMBALL, FRANCIS K., 15 Orange St., Waltham Mass.
References: A. W. Batchelder, E. A. Holton.
- KINELL, REV. ANDREW, P. O. Box 178, Funk, Neb.
References: C. H. and I. A. Mekeel.
- MCALPINE, S. H., 191 Middle St., Portland, Maine.
References: Sterling T. Dow, W. W. Jewett.
- MANGOLD, OTTO, Bettinastrasse, 35, Frankfort, a M., Germany.
References: Henry L. Calman, C. Witt.
- MERRELL, HENRY F., 76 Commercial St., Portland, Maine.
References: Sterling T. Dow, W. W. Jewett.
- NELSON, HAROLD H., Morgan Park Academy, Morgan Park, Ill.
References: A. H. Nelson, H. W. Foote.
Guarantor: A. H. Nelson.
- NEWBERRY, WILLIAM B., Sandusky, Ohio.
References: W. E. Newberry, C. H. Mekeel.
- PAYSON, FRANKLIN C., Portland, Maine.
References: Sterling T. Dow, W. W. Jewett.
- PICKARD, F. W., 46 Cushman St., Portland, Maine.
References: Sterling T. Dow, W. W. Jewett.
- RAAJ, LEON DE, Lepelstraat, 72 Amsterdam Holland.
References: B. S. Ross, C. H. Mekeel.
- RAYMOND, GEO. E., Cons. Electric Light Co., Portland, Maine.
References: Sterling T. Dow, W. W. Jewett.
- SANGER, CARL D., 301 Betz Building, Philadelphia, Penn.
References: B. H. Taylor, C. W. Kessinger.
- SCOT, JOHN S., Flagship, Yokohama Japan.
References: Millard F. Walton, William C. Stone.
- SHEARER, CHAUNCY A., Bay City, Mich.
References: C. H. and I. A. Mekeel.
- SHERMAN, F. D., 71 East 87th St., New York, N. Y.
References: Howard K. Sanderson, Alvah Davison.
- STEPHENSON, A. B., 121 State St., Portland, Maine.
References: Sterling T. Dow, W. W. Jewett.
- TALLMAN, BUELL G., 91 Mississippi St., Buffalo, N. Y.
References: C. H. and I. A. Mekeel.
- TAYLOR, WILLIAM N., Portland, Maine.
References: Sterling T. Dow, W. W. Jewett.
- TUCKER, FRANK, 215 East 5th St., New York, N. Y.
References: Herman Schmidt, A. Krassa.
- WEISS, FRED'K H., 524 East 85th St., New York, N. Y.
References: Henry Gremmel, Alvah Davison.
- WINTERHALTER, LIEUT. A. G., Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
References: Spencer Cosby, Edwin T. Pollock.

NEW STOCKHOLDERS.

- 842 BANKS, CHAS. E., M. D., Marine Hospital, Portland, Maine.
- 843 BICKFORD, H. M., Wolfeboro, N. H.
- 844 BURTON, ELLIOTT H., 921 N. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia, Penn.
- 845 COFFERS, AUGUST E., Helena, Montana.

- 846 CONANT, FREDERICK O., 139 Park St., Portland, Maine.
- 847 FARNSWORTH, E. C., 106 Emery St., Portland, Me.
- 848 HOWE, WM. N., Box 1058, Portland, Maine.
- 849 LEWIS, CHAS. R., 267 Vaughan St., Portl'd, Me.
- 850 MERRILL, GEO. W., 271 Middle St., Portland Me.
- 851 NEALLEY, C. H., 34 Deering Ave., Portland, Me.
- 865 PERRY, NICK, St. Lucas, Iowa.
- 852 QUACKENBUSH, LEWIS G., 15 Madison St., Oneida, New York.
- 853 SAHM, WILLIAM, 1206 20th St., Washington, D. C.
- 866 SCARD, JOHN, Rarotonga, Cook Islands.
- 854 SCHAEZLER, OTTO, Box 14, Station A., Kansas City, Mo.
- 855 SHAW, THOS. P., M. C. R. R. Portland, Maine.
- 856 SNOW, WALTER B., Watertown, Mass.
- 857 SNYDER, ELI, 138 Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 858 STEVENS, S. A., 216 Commercial St., Portl'd, Me.
- 859 THAYER, E. F., Attleboro, Mass.
- 860 TYLER, WILLARD C., 189 Broadway, New York.
- 861 VAN VOLKENBURGH, J. D., Hamilton, Missouri.
- 862 WAITE, MRS. J. GILMAN, 5 Pearl St. Medford, Massachusetts.
- 863 YORK, EDWARD H., 176 Middle St., Portland, Me.
- 864 ZASTROW, WM., 736 9th Ave., Helena, Mont.

Certificates of stock will be sent to these new members in about ten days. As the certificates have to be signed by the President and Secretary and these two officers reside a thousand miles apart the delay is unavoidable.

The following members have been dropped for non-payment of dues.

- 322 ALTHOUSE, H. S., Reading, Pa.
- 81 BRANT, A., Valparaiso, Chili.
- 176 BARTLETT, J. D., Demarest, N. J.
- 219 BROUSE, W. H., Toronto, Canada.
- 312 BORDEWICH, H. C., Chicago, Ill.
- 405 BUCHER, L., London, England.
- 124 CHAIDOUPOLOUS J. N., Patras, Greece.
- 293 COFFIN, E. R., Lynn, Mass.
- 318 CAMERON, HOWARD, Tacoma, Wash.
- 462 CORTY, E. C., Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.
- 457 FARRINGTON, D. S., Wrentham, Mass.
- 296 GRAU, R. H., Barranquilla, U. S. Colombia.
- 98 HANSM, H. G., Cardiff, England.
- 111 HERTEL, H. E., New York City.
- 552 HOWELL, H. D. Jr., Middleton, Del.
- 256 KOENIG, J. K., Amsterdam, Holland.
- 272 LAKE, E. J., Denver, Colo.
- 404 LINDENBERG, C., Berlin, Germany.
- 41 LOY, W. E., Berkeley, Calif.
- 418 LENTZ, EUGENE, St. Petersburg, Russia.
- 489 LOVELL, M. J., Demerara, B. G.
- 354 MICHEL, O. A., Bloomfield, N. J.
- 409 MICHALS, W. C., Kansas City, Mo.

- 458 McCULLOUGH, G. C., Fond du Lac, Wis.
- 368 OLSAVER, F. J., Aurora, Ill.
- 281 ROBERT, VICTOR, Paris, France.
- 304 ROSSY, C. J., San Antonio, Tex.
- 349 REYNES, P., New Orleans, La.
- 261 SCHONIG, A., Dresden, Germany.
- 291 SMITH, C. F., Norristown, Pa.
- 372 SUYDAM, J. A., Middletown Del.
- 251 VIGNON, J. L. T., Curacao, W. I.
- 381 VON ESCHENBACH, BARON EBNER, Tacubaya, Mexico.
- 393 Winthrop, R., New York.

thing will be done in the immediate future to investigate the cost of manufacturing them. Due notice will be given in the Circular of what is done in the matter. If any of our members have suggestions to offer in the way of ideas for the badge the Secretary would be pleased to hear from them

December 3, 1894. WILLIAM C. STONE,
Secretary.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations have been sent in and will be accepted next month providing there are no objections received before that time.

- 761 BACKER, OTTO C., St. Louis, Mo.
- 314 BOSQUE, PABLO L., Saltillo, Mexico.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations are hereby accepted, no objections thereto having been received since their publication last month.

- 579 CHAS. E. L. ABERLY, E. Melbourne, Vict.
- 210 FRED J. CARPENTER, New York, N. Y.
- 431 MAX E. JESSEE, San Antonio, Texas.
- 535 EDW. W. PAYSHEK, Detroit, Mich.
- 589 GEO. W. MITCHELL, Philadelphia, Penn.
- 253 E. J. REED, Spring Valley, N. Y.
- 263 JOHN SIEWERT, Moscow, Russia.
- 384 C. W. TALLMAN, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- 619 S. T. WING, Coldwater, Mich.

DECEASED.

We are informed of the death of Gilbert Harrison, of Ferriby, England. No particulars have as yet reached us.

SUMMARY.

Total membership Nov. 10.....	790
Added since.....	25
	815
Resigned.....	9
Died.....	1
Dropped.....	34
	45
Present membership.....	770

ACCEPTANCES.

Both of the persons who were appointed to office in the last Circular have signified their acceptance of the same.

BADGES.

The Secretary has been asked where an Association badge can be procured and at what cost.

Some years ago the association appointed a committee to have some badges manufactured and quite a number were sold. But on account of their shape they were not popular and we doubt if they could be had at present. It has been suggested that our seal would make a very pretty button badge if it were reduced to about the size of a nickel, and it is quite probable that some-

NEW BRANCH SOCIETIES.

DECEMBER 1, 1894.

WHEREAS, the Portland Philatelic Association, of Portland, Maine, having a membership of over ten members of the Association, has made application for a charter as a Branch of this Association.

Therefore, we have this day issued to them a certificate constituting them Branch Number Eleven of the Association.

WILLIAM C. STONE, JOHN K. TIFFANY,
Secretary. President.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GENERAL FUND—RECEIPTS.

Cash Oct. 31, 1894.....	\$ 255 11
Dues collected, Nov. 1 to 30, 1894	88 71 \$343 82

EXPENDITURES.

5,000 envelopes for Official Circular, Postage on November Circular and sundries.....	\$ 28 05
N. W. Chandler, printing and postage from July 20, and postage on October Circular.....	50 47 \$ 78 52
Cash balance Nov. 30, 1894...	\$265 30

STOCK FUND.

Amount at Credit, Oct. 31, 1894	\$835 00
Cash received Nov. 1 to 30....	27 00
	At Credit, Nov. 30, 1894... \$862 00

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Amount at credit July 31, 1894..	\$ 55 05
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I wish to impress on the members who have not remitted dues for the current year, that the expenditures for the month of December, including the printing of the *American Philatelist*, will exhaust the balance at the credit of the General Fund.

N. W. CHANDLER, Treasurer.
Collinsville, Ill., Nov. 30, 1894.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

PITTSBURG, PENN., Nov. 27, 1894.

The Board of Trustees held a meeting on November 14th, at the office of Chairman G. W. Rode, the entire Board being present. The Secretary read a report recommending action on all of the unsettled cases, record of which had been received from former Boards. The report of the Secretary was incorporated into a report of the Trustees to the Official Board and forwarded to the General Secretary for laying before the official Board. We have received from Mr. Geo. H. Watson, late Secretary of the Board of Trustees, the sum of \$6.05, for payment of unsettled account of J. I. Wyer, Jr., and have forwarded the money to him.

We are also in receipt of warrant from the Treasurer in settlement of the claim of Mr. McRae, amounting to \$3.28, and have adjusted the same.

The Secretary was instructed to notify auction agents who had not yet given bond, to comply with the requirements of Section 7, Article 7, of the By-Laws, which has been done.

One case of loss of book of stamps has been reported to us by the Supt. of Sales Department, and the Board has made a finding and is now endeavoring to adjust the matter with the member held to be at fault.

The request published in the November Official Circular that each member should send to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees his present address, has so far been complied with by only five members. As the Board of Trustees, by Direction of the Official Board, is now at work in compiling a complete catalogue of all past and present members, it is hoped that all members will take the little trouble involved of sending the postal card to the Secretary of the Board, giving their full present address.

C. P. KRAUTH,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

SALES SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

GEORGE D. MEKEEL, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, November 30th, 1894.

During the month of November, I received one hundred and sixty one books of stamps for circulation in the sales department, the gross value of which was \$ 3,187.96
Previously acknowledged, gross value 27,575.79

\$30,763.75
Books retired as per previous report.. 13,983.54
\$16,780.21

58 books retired in Oct. gross value 1,385.28

Value of stamps now in circulation \$15,394.93

Of the books retired from circulation, the gross sales amounted to \$528.08, or about 38 1/8%.
The cash sales from all books in circulation during the month of November were \$704.27.

Blank books and control stamps disposed of during the month of October were as follows

389 Blank Books.....\$38.90
10,700 Control Stamps..... 10.70
\$49.60

When ordering blank books and control stamps members are requested to send cash with their orders in all cases, unless they have an open account with the Department—10 cents for each book and 10 cents for each 100 control stamps.

Demands on this Department are very heavy from parties desiring to buy United States postage and good revenue stamps and all classes of British Colonials, especially those of British North America. More books of high grade stamps of all kinds can be used to good advantage.

Parties having stamps to sell can not do better than to place them in circulation in this Department. Send for some blank books and give it a trial. The blank books have spaces for 120 stamps, and are furnished at ten cents each.

The new advertising feature inaugurated in this Department last month has proved to be a success, and will be continued. The sales from last months advertising amounted to \$107.55. The list this month has been largely increased. Members having desirable stamps that they wish advertised, should place them in the blank books furnished by the Department, and send them in in the regular way.

The stamps advertised, will be sent to any responsible member of the Association, on approval provided he sends a stamped return envelope to pay registration fee.

Members sending cash in advance, will have the preference over those requesting the stamps on approval. Any stamp not satisfactory, can be returned.

GEORGE D. MEKEEL, Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

GEORGE D. MEKEEL, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.,
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30, 1894.

The following remittances were received as deposits on account of new issues during the month of October:

H. G. O. Ramborger.....	\$10 00
E. B. Marsh.....	20 00
W. E. Muir.....	40 00
T. S. Clark.....	10 00
J. F. McGregory.....	10 00
J. Cabot.....	10 00
C. A. Hobbs.....	10 00
F. Gaertner.....	4 22
F. Junkermann.....	5 00
E. H. Mason.....	100 00
S. Leland.....	9 47
F. O. Conant.....	25 00
L. Barr.....	15 00
E. H. Buehler.....	30 00
W. E. Fiske.....	10 00
W. H. Withee.....	30 00
C. P. Krauth.....	4 80
A. Rae.....	7 50
M. Aikman.....	5 00

\$ 355 99
Previously acknowledged..... 2,203 05
\$2,559 04
New issues supplied..... \$1,971 87
Balance to credit of members.... \$ 587 17

The following new issues have been supplied to members participating in this Department, since last report :

- Brazil, 100 reis letter card, 300 reis stamp.
 Cyprus, 10 paras, wrapper.
 Labuan, lithographed, 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 40 cents.
 Panama, Provisional, 10c on 50c.
 Peru, Provisional, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 5, 5, 5, 10, 50, 50 centavos, 1 sol.
 San Marino, Commemorative issue, 25, 50 centimes, 1 lira.
 South Australia, 2½, 5 pence.
 United States, 1894, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 50 cents.
 Victoria, ½ penny, orange, wrapper.
 A large number of orders for new issues are out and expected shortly. Besides the stamps enumerated in my last report, orders have been sent for the following :
- Angola, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300 reis.
 Bosnia, ½ novcic, black.
 China, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 24 candareens.
 Columbia, 2c blue-green.
 Djibouti, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30, 50, 75c., 1, 2, 5 francs.
 Foochow, ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20c.
 Hankow, 5, 20, 30c.
 Hawaiian Islands, 12 cents.
 Liberia, O. S., 1, 2, 12, 16, 24, 32 cents.
 Macao, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300 reis.
 Mauritius, 8 cents stamp, 3 cents wrapper.
 Morocco, 4, 10, 25, 50 centimes, 1 franc.
 Mozambique, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300 reis.
 Mozambique Company, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500, 1000 reis.
 Netherlands, new shades, 2, 2½, 10, 15, 20 centimes.
 Servia, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50c., 1 L.
 Trinidad (Principality) 5, 10, 25, 50, 75c., 1, 5 francs.
 Tiensin (China). Full set of regular and postage due stamps.
 United States, \$1, \$2, \$5.
 Zambesia, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300 reis.

The Department has been informed that the following stamps that have been ordered can not be supplied :

Nyassaland, unperforated set and the provisionals of the perforated set.

San Marino, 5 francs special registration envelope.

I would suggest that *new* members joining this Department should deposit at least \$20.00, and should not join unless they desire all unused stamps with a face value of 25c. or less. Those desiring stamps of greater face value should make their first deposits as follows: For all stamps of a face value of 50c. and less, \$30.00; for all stamps of a face value of \$1.25 or less, \$50.00; for all stamps of a face value of \$5.00 or less, \$75.00; and for those who wish to receive all new issues without limit, they should make a deposit of at least \$100.00.

A number of members have started in with a deposit of \$5.00 or \$10.00 and a limit of 50c. face

value. This is soon used up, and when they find new issues are going to take more money than they have figured on they drop out, much to the inconvenience of the Department. I hope that members will take into consideration the cash that will be required, and limit their purchases accordingly. Also that every participating member will renew his deposit upon receipt of this circular.

GEO. D. MEKEL,
 Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Nov. 26, 1894.

The following donations have come in during the past month:

No. 42. The Stamp Collectors Hand Book, by C. W. Egan, and C. W. Kissinger.

No. 43. Tiffany's History of United States Stamps, paper cover, from H. E. Deats.

No. 44. Original draft of the Constitution of the Philatelic Society of America, from E. R. Aldrich.

H. E. DEATS,
 Librarian.

REPORT OF COLLECTION AGENT.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., Dec. 1, 1894.

I have received during November five claims amounting to \$272.66. I have not yet collected any of them, but hope to report favorably next month. I have also sent another claim to the Postoffice Inspector at Chicago for investigation, and called the attention of the Inspector at Cincinnati to still another case, pending the receipt of the necessary sworn statement from my client.

J. ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT,
 Collecting Agent,
 American Philatelic Association.

REPORTS OF BRANCH SOCIETIES.

BRANCH SOCIETY No. 9, A. P. A.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 28, 1894.

Meetings held on the second Friday of each month, at 8 o'clock, p. m. P. E. Rood; President; P. J. Kranz, Secretary and Treasurer.

Fourth regular meeting held Friday evening, November 9th, at the residence of R. J. Machen, President P. E. Rood presiding. Six members present. Secretary reported having received the Branch Certificate from Secy. W. C. Stone, of the American Philatelic Association. Communication from Treas. N. W. Chander, explaining the delay in mailing members Stock Certificates was read and together with other communications placed on file. During the recess Secy. Kranz exhibited a large number of varieties of the 1c. blue 1890 stamps, some of which show up as distinct varieties, others only careless engraving. An article entitled, "Wanted, a new crusade," in the October number of the "*Philatelic Review of Reviews*," was read. The article treats

on canceled to order stamps—Seebeck and speculative issues—and a crusade against them would meet with approval of the Society. The members adjourned to meet at the residence of P. J. Kranz on December 14th.

P. J. KRANZ, Secy,
924 South street.

GARFIELD PERRY STAMP CLUB.

The regular monthly meeting was held on Wednesday evening, November 21st, at the office of Mr. Bailey, on Wilson avenue.

Members present: Bailey, Schneider, Overton, Brodie, Colwell, Graver, Barnum, Huntington, Tubman, Teaming, Stockwell, and one visitor.

Exchange Manager Brodie reported that the system of keeping track of exchange books by postal cards was a success, and books went through in half the usual time.

An application for membership was received from A. R. Fleischman, and was referred to the Committee on Applications.

On motion the rules were suspended and the committee instructed to report at once.

The report being favorable, the rules were suspended and the candidate was elected member No. 46.

After the usual informal auction sale the meeting adjourned.

N. P. STOCKWELL, Sec'y *pro tem.*,
Painesville, O.

NEWFOUNDLAND PENCE ISSUES.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY ON THE 2ND NOVEMBER, 1894.

By E. D. BACON.

From the London Philatelist.

It was, if my memory does not deceive me, in the autumn of 1890 that Mr. Donald A. King, of Halifax, who has added so much to our knowledge of British North American stamps, sent me a letter sheet franked with a Newfoundland 6½d., scarlet-vermilion, adhesive, and postmarked early in 1857. As the first issue of stamps in this colony was always understood to have taken place in 1857, it follows that the scarlet-vermilion series must have been the earliest set, contrary to the order given in the Philatelic Society's *Catalogue of British North America*, which places the orange stamps among those first issued.

I have obtained from Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., Limited, a complete list of all the consignments of stamps sent out by them to Newfoundland; and as a perusal of the list cannot fail to be of great interest to philatelists, I make no apology for reproducing it here in its entirety.

1856. Oct. 3.	
70,000.....	1d.
3,000.....	2d.
16,000.....	3d.
5,000.....	4d.
11,000.....	5d.

5,000.....	6d.
2,000.....	6½d.
8,000.....	8d.
2,000.....	1 sh.
1860. JUNE 15.	
5,000.....	2d., red.
6,000.....	3d., green.
5,000.....	4d., red.
20,000.....	5d., crimson.
10,000.....	6d., red.
1,000.....	1 sh. "
1861. JULY 11.	
5,000.....	2d., red.
20,000.....	3d., green.
15,000.....	4d., red.
20,000.....	6d., "
5,000.....	6½d., "
10,000.....	1 sh. "
1861. Nov. 30.	
1,0080.....	1d., crimson.
5,000.....	2d., red.
50,000.....	3d., green.
20,000.....	4d., red.
10,000.....	5d., crimson.
50,000.....	6d., red.
10,000.....	6½d., "
10,000.....	8d., "
15,000.....	1 sh. "

The stamps for this colony were ordered through Mr. Edward Stanford, the well-known publisher, of Charing Cross, London, and he entrusted their execution to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. The plate of the 1d. consists of

120 specimens in ten horizontal rows of twelve; that of the 5d. of 40 stamps in five horizontal rows of eight, and that of the 3d. of 80, arranged in pairs, in five horizontal rows of eight pairs. The plates of the 2d., 4d., 6d., 6½d., 8d., and 1 sh. each contain 20 stamps in four horizontal rows of five. All the plates were steel, and were finished in September, 1856; and as we see from the above list, the first stamps were despatched on the third day of the following month. They would therefore arrive in the colony in ample time for issue on January 1st, 1857, and this is possibly the date on which they first came into use. The colors of the first consignment, unlike the later ones, are not given in Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.'s books, but judging from the colors attached to the later supplies, they would not help collectors much if they were. There can, however, be absolutely no doubt that the 2d., 4d., 6d., 6½d., 8d., and 1 sh. first sent out were the scarlet-vermilion stamps. In the first place, there was only one other lot of 8d., viz., the 10,000 forwarded on November 30th, 1861, which must have consisted of the lake stamps; and as this value was never printed in the orange color, the 8,000 sent out on October 3rd, 1856, must consequently have been those printed in scarlet-vermilion. Secondly, the postmarked specimen of the 6½d., referred to at the commencement of my article, shows by the date that the stamp came out of this first consignment.

The 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1 sh. are the only values known in orange, and these were among the stamps sent out on June 15th, 1860, while the two lots despatched on July 11th and Nov. 30th, 1861, included the stamps printed in lake. The paper used for the first consignment was soft, stout, white wove, while all the other supplies were printed on a thin, hard, greyish-white paper.

The list of stamps I have given will enable collectors to gauge accurately the scarcity of the colors of the differ-

ent values. It is small wonder that the prices of the scarlet-vermilion and orange stamps have increased so prodigiously of late years, when we bear in mind the insignificant numbers there were printed of some of the values. Of the 6½d. and 1 sh., scarlet-vermilion, there were only 2,000 each, and of the 2d., 4d., and 6d. of the same color only small numbers. Of the 2d. and 4d., orange, there were 5,000 each, and 10,000 of the 6d., while for the orange 1 sh. there were but 1,000, which is only twice the number printed of the Mauritius "Post-office" 1d. or 2d.

Die proofs, and also plate proofs, in black, on soft white card, are known of all nine values, and I have seen plate proofs in black of the one penny on white paper, and of the three pence on pale bluish paper.

Mr. David Gill, of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., Limited, possesses a proof impression in black of the original die of the one shilling. This impression differs from the stamp as issued in the following particulars: The triangular-shaped blocks in the lower spandrels, instead of containing foliate ornaments, are divided into two equal parts by a thin diagonal line, the upper portion of each block being filled in with fine vertical lines, and the lower with similar horizontal ones. The blocks in the two top corners have also similar fine lines on either side of the numeral of value. It was afterwards determined to substitute foliate ornaments instead of the straight lines in all four of the blocks. These alterations were made on the original die, which Mr. Gill tells me he has carefully examined, and it distinctly shows traces of re-engraving in these four places. The proof belonging to Mr. Gill, which is believed to be the only one now in existence, is interesting, as it shows the design of the one shilling as it was first intended to be printed. The substitution of the foliate ornaments certainly added to the beauty of the stamp.

THE "CASTLE" COLLECTION OF AUSTRALIAN STAMPS.

By E. D. BACON.*

From the London Philatelist.

Members of the Society, and other readers of the *London Philatelist* will have seen the announcement of the sale of the above collection in the October number.

The collection has for many years past been famous throughout the world, and has acquired a reputation, deservedly, as being one of the finest and most complete that has ever been put together. It has taken Mr. Castle more than twenty years to bring the collection to its present perfection; but when one remembers the immense number of specimens and varieties comprised in it, the time seems all too short for any single collector to have accumulated such a vast array of treasures as are here to be found. This result could only have been accomplished by an ardent Philatelist, like Mr. Castle, and one, moreover, who possessed the pluck to purchase freely, as opportunities arose of adding varieties to his store. The writer can testify, of his own knowledge, of the absorbing interest Mr. Castle has always taken in his Australian stamps, and of the indefatigable way in which he spared neither time nor money to make the collection a perfect one in every department. It seems a thousand pities that a collection of this magnitude should be broken up, but, as is generally known, Mr. Castle has also a very fine lot of European stamps, and it is not to be wondered at that he found these two divisions of the world were more than he could manage. He therefore reluctantly decided to sell his

Australians, and to confine his attention for the future to the former stamps, where the field is certainly wide enough to satisfy the most ambitious Philatelist who wishes to collect upon the specialist lines of the present day.

Looking at the importance of the collection, I have thought that, before it is finally dispersed, it would be well to place on record a short description of what may be termed its more prominent features. The purchasers—Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.—have kindly allowed me to look through the books, so that I have been enabled to refresh my memory on one or two points, and the following list may therefore be taken as accurate in every particular:

NEW SOUTH WALES—*Sydney Views.*

- 6 unused, 1 proof, and 82 used specimens of the 1d. plate.
- 18 unused and 88 used specimens of the 1d. plate, retouched.
- 6 unused and 66 used specimens of the 2d. plate.
- 2 unused and 30 used specimens of the 2d. plate, retouched.
- 5 unused and 81 used specimens of the 2d. plate, re-engraved.
- 2 unused and 49 used specimens of the 2d. plate, re-engraved a second time.
- 2 unused and 47 used specimens of the 2d. plate, re-engraved a third time.
- 1 unused and 46 used specimens of the 2d. plate, re-engraved a fourth time.
- 5 unused, 3 proofs, and 71 used specimens of the 3d. plate.

Making a grand total of 611 "Views," 47 of which are unused. Amongst the unused gems, specially fine copies are found of the 1d. retouched plate, the 2d. with vertical-lined spandrels, and the retouch of this plate, and of the 3d. Amongst the numerous shades and varieties of the used, there are several remarkably early specimens of the 2d.

*This account of the Vice-President's collection has been written by Mr. E. D. Bacon in accordance with a widely-expressed wish.

with vertical lines, showing all the details of the engraving very clearly; a grand block of four, besides pairs, of the first re-engraving of the 2d., and no less than six copies of this stamp in the lilac-blue shade. Many of the 3d. are also exceptionally fine, and include the very rare variety on blue laid paper. In addition, all the nine different stages of the three plates have been made up complete.

The "laureated" issues are very largely represented, and include an almost complete unused plate of the first 2d. with the official approval of the then Governor of the colony written across it, a fine made-up plate of the 2d. six-rayed star, and two unused specimens of the 1d. on laid paper, and a very fine unused original of the 8d on ribbed paper. The 3d, watermarked "2" is another variety that attracts attention; and the Registered complete, used and unused, are a grand lot.

The "diademed" series contain the 2d. with the rare error of watermark I, the 3d. watermarked 2, and copies of the perforated 2d. showing retouches made on the plate. All the later issues are equally complete.

NEW ZEALAND.—The first "star" set embraces an unused 2d. and a pair of the 1s., all on *bleute* paper, and a used copy of the 1d. in the early color. The 1d. on blue paper is seen unused, with 16 used specimens, including a strip of five, while there are three unused 2d, besides many used of all three values. Of the next issue, on white unwatermarked paper, there are ten of the 1d. thirteen of the 2d, seven of the 6d., and one of the 1s. all unused, while the four values are shown pin-perforated and also serrated, and the 6d. and 1s. rouletted. The imperforate pelure stamps include one 1d., two 2d, two 6d., and one 1s., all unused, as well as an unused 6d., rouletted. There are a large number of the rouletted "star" stamps, an exceptionally fine unused copy of the 6d., imperf., watermark N. Z., and a very fine used copy of the same stamp rouletted. There are three specimens of the 2d. with "lozenge" watermark, one of which, although not brilliant is undoubtedly unused. Altogether this

country is very finely represented, and only specialists of it know how rare many of the varieties enumerated, and some few others are.

QUEENSLAND.—Of the imperforate stamps there are twelve of the 1d., including three unused and a pair used, one pair and three single used copies of the 2d., and one unused, a pair and eight single used specimens of the the 6d. There are two unused 1d. and an unused block of 28 of the 2d. watermarked "Queensland Postage Stamps," while the issue watermarked "Queensland and truncated stars" includes a pair of the 1d. and two horizontal rows of 12 each of the 2d. all unused. There are also many scarce unused and imperforate varieties amongst the other issues.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The first issue comprises fine pairs of all four stamps, and strips of some of the values; and the 6d., both London and local prints, are shown unused, the latter being an exceptionally rare variety. The perf. 11½ by roulette set has unused copies of the 6d., 10d., and 1s., a used pair of the 4d., and the 10d. printed on both sides. The 2d. is shown perf. 11½ all round and rouletted down the right side, and a fine vertical pair of the same stamp perf. 11½, the postmark being Aug. 17th, 1868. The 2d., Type II., with watermark "Crown S. A." exists perf. 11½ on all four sides, and there is a specimen of the same stamp, watermarked "star," perf. 11½ all round and rouletted down the right side. Both stamps have been surcharged for official use, the former bearing the letters S. T., and the latter C. D., and they are of the greatest rarity. The 10d., watermarked "Crown S. A." is another scarce variety; while there are five copies of the 3d., red surcharge, one being unused, and five of the 4d. watermarked "V and Crown," including a pair. The collection of the departmental or official stamps is, with perhaps one exception, by far the finest that has ever been formed. There are literally hundreds of varieties of the various surcharges, with a large proportion of the early rouletted stamps unused.

TASMANIA.—Of the first issue there are 14 unused 1d., including a pair, and

21 used copies, including two strips of four each and two pairs. Of the 4d., Plate I., there are 11 unused, one being on thick paper, and many used specimens. The 4d., Plate II., has 12 unused (one strip of three), a large number of used stamps, and two unused copies of the rare variety on laid paper. In addition to the above, there is a fine plate of the 1d. and two each of the two plates of the 4d., one of those of Plate I. being made up of only five blocks, and one of Plate II. of only four blocks.

The "star" watermarked issue has three 1 d., three 2d., and seven 4d. (one pair), all unused, while of the no watermark set there is an unused specimen of the 1d. on thick and also on thin paper, a magnificent unused 2d., certainly one of the rarest stamps in the whole collection, and five of the 4d. unused. There is probably the finest and most complete lot of the rouletted, pin, oblique, and serrated perf. stamps that has ever been put together, while the later perforations of the early stamps are found in almost innumerable shades, and include an unused 1d. watermarked "2." There are three unused copies of the small 4d., blue, and four used, some fine shades being found amongst these, and there is an unused 5s. with second type of the "Tas" watermark.

It can truly be said, without the slightest disparagement of any of the other colonies, that this country is the strongest and most perfectly represented in the entire collection.

VICTORIA.—There are no less than 400 copies of the first issue, including several unused blocks and strips of all three values, the stamps being arranged according to the different printings, as given in Mr. Castle's paper in the *London Philatelist* of April and May, 1893. Of the Queen on throne there are several fine unused specimens, both of the engraved and lithographed sets, with a complete plate of the former and two plates of different printings of the latter. There are six unused "Too Late" stamps, including a pair, and one unused without the overprinting "Too Late—Six Pence." Of the "Registered" there are two unused and three rouletted.

The "Emblems" and "Beaded-oval"

issues are a grand lot, the following being amongst the rarest varieties.

Emblems.

3 unused 4d., star, imperf., brick red and 4 ditto, rose.
2 unused 1d. star, rouletted.
2 " 1d., no wmk, imperf.
4 " 2d. " "
1 " 4d. " "
2 " 4d. " rouletted.
3 " 1d. " perf., blue-green, and a pair yellow-green.
1 used 2d. no wmk, perf.
4 unused (1 pair) 4d., no wmk, perf.
2 " 2d., vert. laid, rouletted.
11 " (1 pair) 4d. " "
10 " 2d., hor. laid " "
2 " 1d. " perf.
4 " 4d. " "
9 " (block of four) 1d., wmk. in words perf.
6 " 2d. " " "
2 " 2d. wmk. "Three Pence," perf.
8 " 2d. " single-lined 2 " "

Beaded Oval

2 unused 3d., hor. laid, perf. (1 perf. cut off).
6 used 6d., orange, including two used on envelope with two 1s., octagonal perf.
1 used 4d., wmk. single-lined 4, rouletted, on part of envelope,
4 unused 4d. wmk. single-lined, perf.
3 " 4d., no wmk., perf.
7 " 3d., lake, wmk. value in words, per.

The "laureated" issues have many of the errors of watermark unused, and there is a used specimen of the 10d., grey, without watermark, and three of the first issue of the 5s. unused. All the other issues are very fully represented, unused as well as used.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—There are 28 specimens of the first issue 2d., four of these being unused, 20 of the 6d. (one unused), and 38 of the 1s. (26 unused) there being several blocks of this value. The 4d. is seen in a great many different shades, and there are six of the varieties showing defects in the lettering of the octagonal frame. Of the 2d. rouletted, there are four, including a fine unused copy, seven of the 6d., in addition to a grand pair on part of an envelope, and several of both the 4d. and 1s. The second issue contains 11 of the 4d., blue (two used), and the same number of the 6d. (three unused). There are also six rouletted copies of the latter value. The unwatermarked set has a used specimen of the 4d., apparently without watermark, but I am doubtful whether this value was ever printed on this variety of paper, and I believe that the stamp belongs to the

"Crown C. C." series. The later issues are very numerous, nearly all the varieties of shades, watermarks, and perforations being shown unused and used, including the error 2d., lilac, and the "punched" or Commissariat stamps are likewise very complete.

The collection also contains a large assortment of the envelopes, wrappers, postcards, and franks of all the colonies,

the stamps of Fiji, with a number of the rare surcharges, and an unused pair of the 3d., 6d., and 1s. *Fiji Times Express* on *quadrillé* paper. The stamps of Labaun, with two used specimens of the 6 cents on 16 cents, Borneo, Samoa, New Caledonia, with sheet of original first issue, Tonga, Sarawak, and Tahiti are also included, the whole collection being contained in twenty-two volumes.

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" 24c.....		2 50	2 15
" 30c.....		3 00	2 60
" 30c.....		3 00	2 60
*Justice Dept., 10c.....		1 25	1 05
" 2c.....		1 25	1 05
" 24c.....		6 00	5 00
*Navy Dep., 10c.....		1 00	90
" 12c.....		1 00	90
" 15c.....		2 00	1 75
" 30c.....		2 00	1 75
State Dept., 2c.....		2 50	2 00
" 7c.....		1 00	90
" 10c.....		1 00	90
" 15c.....		1 50	1 30
" 80c.....		5 50	4 95
" 90c.....		5 50	4 95
*Post Obitum, officially sealed.....		4 00	3 50

U. S. CUT ENVELOPES.

1853, 3c red, Die 2, white paper	2 50	1 90
" 3c red, Die 5, " "	12 00	10 75
" 3c red, Die 2, buff " "	1 25	1 00
" 3c red, Die 3, " "	3 00	2 25
" 6c red, white " "	3 00	2 25
" 10c green, Die 2, white paper	10 00	8 50
" 10c green, Die 4, " "	5 00	4 00
" 10c green, Die 2, buff " "	3 00	2 25
" 10c green, Die 4, " "	2 50	1 90
1881, 4c blue & red on white pap.	10 00	8 90
" 4c blue and red on buff " "	8 00	7 00
" 40c pink.....	1 25	1 00
*1870 (Reay issue) 12c plum wh. p.	2 50	1 95
" 15c orange " "	3 50	2 90
" 24c purple " "	4 00	3 00
" 24c cr. p. " "	5 50	4 90
" 30c black wh. p. " "	3 50	2 95
" 30c cr. p. " "	5 00	4 15
" 24c purp. amb. p. " "	5 00	4 00
" 15c orange cr. p. " "	4 00	3 15
" 90c arm. wh. p. " "	5 00	4 15
" 90c cr. p. " "	5 00	4 15
*1874 (Plimpton issue) 12c plum wh. p.	3 00	2 25
" 30c black " "	1 50	1 20
" 90c arm. " "	2 00	1 50
" 24c pur. cr. p. " "	6 50	5 75

Cash with order, **BUY NOW** and take advantage of the cut prices.

**C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co.,
STATION C,
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OUR APPROVAL SHEET DEPARTMENT.

We again wish to draw the attention of P. J. of A readers to this department of our business.

We have always made a specialty of supplying stamps on sheets to responsible collectors who wanted them.

We have two classes of sheets, those subject to 50 per cent discount and others upon which 25 per cent discount is allowed.

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Many of the sheets are made up by countries and not classified by price.

We do not hesitate to assure collectors that they will find our assortment good and prices reasonable.

We are anxious to do even a larger business than ever in the approval line and have every facility at hand to dispatch selections with promptness and collectors who will assure us of their reliability are invited to give our sheet department a trial.

If you have ever dealt with us or received our sheets in the past we should like to renew the correspondence and will give all communications the best attention.

NOTE: United States and British North American Stamps must be ordered from our catalogue; varieties from these particular countries are *not* placed on our sheets.

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1,000 South Central American and Mexican.	
1,000 Br. Colonials, well assorted.	
2,000 European, finely assorted.	
500 varieties from different parts of the world	
750 obsolete issues U. S. Departments, etc.	
300 well assorted Mexican Revenues.	
600 stamps to sell at	1c.
300	2c.
300	3c.
75	5c.
20	8c.
10	10c.
10	15c.
10	25c.
10	50c.
6.885	

Our dealers' stock that we have named THE GEM is intended for those who wish to deal in stamps on a small scale or for the purpose of exchange to assist in the enlargement of a collection.

We have sold hundreds of these stocks, and they are staple articles with us. We always have a supply on hand all ready for mailing, so that immediate attention is given all orders. 6885 stamps for price, \$17.90, post free; besides 250 blank approval sheets, with your name printed at the top. Also one-half inch advertisement in MEKEEL'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS, four insertions.

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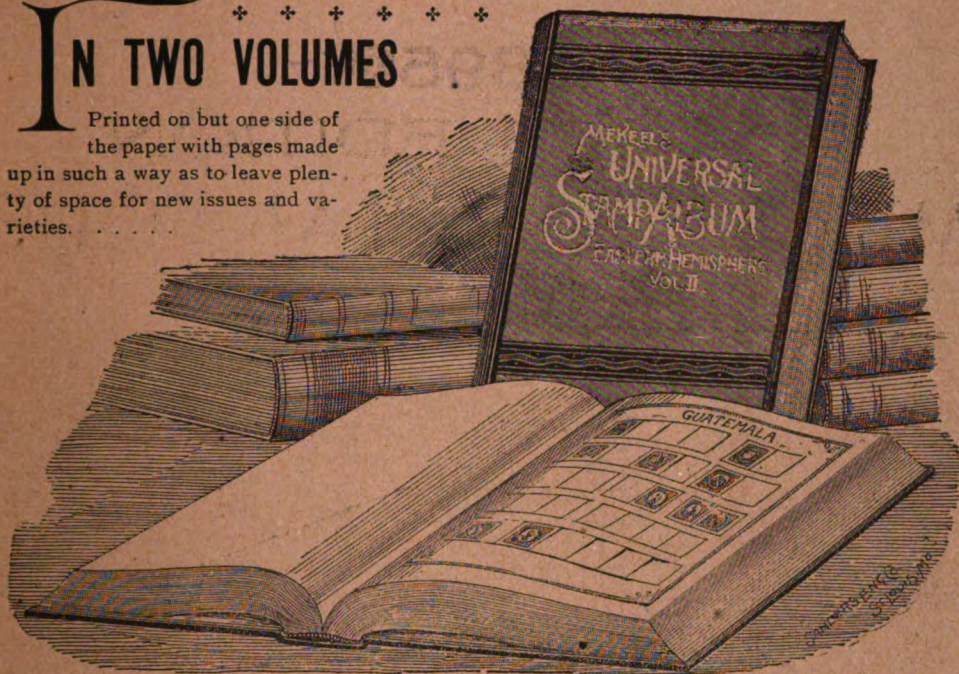
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J. M. J. Lewis.

Vol. XIII

JANUARY, 1895

No. 121

THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
IN THE INTEREST OF
STAMP COLLECTING

EDITED BY

CHAS. HAVILAND MEKEEL

PUBLISHED BY

CHAS. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
U.S.A.



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The Philatelic Journal of America.

MONTHLY.

The Oldest Magazine Devoted to STAMPS and STAMP COLLECTING in America.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1885.

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*James Rufus
Mount Brown*

J. A. J. Levick

The Philatelic Journal of AMERICA



An Illustrated
MONTHLY MAGAZINE

IN INTEREST OF STAMP COLLECTING.

EDITED BY
Shas Haviland Mekeel

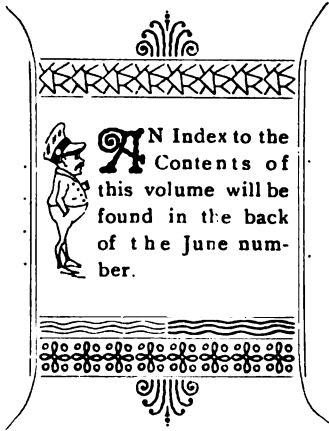
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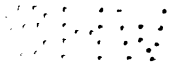
C. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND
PUBLISHING COMPANY

STATION C, St. Louis, Mo.

January-June, 1895



AN Index to the
Contents of
this volume will be
found in the back
of the June num-
ber.



THE
PHILATELIC JOURNAL
OF AMERICA.

VOLUME XIII, No. 1.

JANUARY, 1895.

WHOLE No. 121.

IN OPENING our new volume and beginning the new year we wish our readers all possible happiness and success. For philately we predict a year of progress and shall add our own mite to that end.



AS A FRONTISPIECE to the new volume, we give the portrait of Mr. Mount Brown, a gentleman that has not been a stamp man for the last twenty-five years, but who was the publisher of the *first* catalogue of stamps published in the English language, issued in May, 1862.



THE FIRST edition of Mount Brown's catalogue comprised about 1200 varieties. This was followed by four other editions, all of which are mentioned in the review of his philatelic life printed elsewhere in this number. For this as well as the photograph we are indebted to that venerable and honored contemporary, the *Philatelic Record*, of London, now commencing its sixteenth volume.



AT THE TIME of closing our forms last month we were in doubt about the termination of the matter of illustrating foreign stamps.

Our attorney, Hon. Seneca N. Taylor was in Washington, and in connection with Mr. J. N. Ralston, who represented the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., submitted brief to Judge Reeve, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, arguing the matter fully.

Judge Reeve sustained the argument in regard to stamp albums and advised the Secret Service to restore to the owners all property of this kind that had been seized.

He held that the illustrations in albums and catalogues being in black were not calculated to deceive, and could not be legally seized as counterfeits.



REGARDING cuts and plates from which the illustrations were printed he took a different view. Although he admitted the use that they had been put to by album publishers was not illegal, he held that such cuts and plates might be misused for counterfeiting and therefore recommended that they be confiscated. He further admitted that no law of Congress specifically provided for the confiscation of plates or delegated such authority to the Secret Service, but he held that to be the *intent* of the law prohibiting the counterfeiting of foreign stamps. He advised the Secret Service to demand all such cuts and plates, and failing to receive them to take other steps to secure them.



OUR ILLUSTRATIONS, album and catalogue plates had all been deposited with a Safe Deposit Company and when formal demand was made by the Secret Service representative in St. Louis, we declined to release them.

He thereupon conferred with the U. S. District Attorney in this city and instead of any further action being taken, the matter has to all appearances been dropped.

We learned on good authority that the U. S. Attorney furnished the Secret Service representative a written opinion, that he forwarded to Washington, to the effect that no U. S. statute could be found that would authorize the seizure of our property.



UNDER the existing laws the illustration of foreign stamps, in a manner not calculated to deceive, cannot be prohibited, according to our best legal advice.

Legislation on this subject is very likely to follow, and in order that no law shall be passed by Congress that will interfere with the illustration of stamp albums and catalogues the matter should be watched.

Stamp collecting has become so popular that Congress could be induced to make special provision for this matter in any new counterfeiting law that should be passed.

No sensible man could suppose that the illustrations we have referred to could result in any harm.



WHILE it has been the custom for years for America's prominent stamp dealers to invade the European market, making annual trips for the purpose of buying and selling, it has been the exception rather than the rule for European dealers to visit the territory of Uncle Sam.

The report is current that Mr. Chas. J. Phillips, of London, has concluded a most satisfactory visit to New York, and we congratulate our esteemed English friend upon his success and in turn our prominent American philatelists should be complimented in adding to their collections, stamps that have heretofore rested in some of the most valuable European collections, specimens practically unattainable from any other source.

Mr. Phillips has been most cordial in the reception of his American competitors whenever they have had occasion to visit England, and any courtesies shown him by New Yorkers would only in part repay the many kindnesses characteristic of London's foremost dealer.

Our publishers regret that Mr. Phillips could not have included St. Louis in his itinerary, but can well appreciate that his time was too valuable to encounter the long trip to the Mississippi.



THE interesting United States error, 5c. *dark brown* 1890 issue, has weathered the squall (this word has a double meaning) and one of the two Eastern papers that challenged its authenticity has retracted its assertion, and as to the other it matters little what stand it takes inasmuch as the views it has expressed have in themselves created ridicule and displayed the meagre knowledge of the writer upon the subject he tried to handle.

As we have already stated this stamp has been purchased by many advanced collectors and is still being urgently sought after. There have been more sold since the character of it has been attacked than before, thus demonstrating how little was accomplished by a jealous inclination to injure the sale of a legitimate and scarce stamp.

Mr. Van Derlip's unsolicited statement that—"there can be no doubt whatever as to the 5c. error which you sent, *it is undoubtedly genuine*"—has of course had its weight. He himself purchased a specimen, as did other Boston collectors, besides philatelists all over the United States.

Dr. Woodman, of Cambridge, Mass., writes: "The 5c. error just received. One has only to see it to feel sure that it is really an error and no changeling. I am glad to have secured it." A letter received the same day from W. Sellschopp & Co., includes the following: "We thank you very much for sending us the 5c. error. We must confess we had our doubts as to the genuineness of this stamp, but after seeing it are fully convinced that it is all that it is represented to be, and well worth the money."

Other communications of the above nature have been received, and the stamp has the unconditional endorsement of the leading philatelists in the United States, which coupled with the reliable source from which the stamp came leaves nothing to question, as far as its true character is concerned.

We again wish to warn our readers against imitations of this scarce error.

While we have yet failed to see a changeling that does not display its artificial treatment at sight when compared with the original, those who have not seen the latter might easily be deceived.



FROM a remote point in South America our editor receives a missive signed in the familiar hand writing of A. B. Quigley, who has been more widely known as Lewis Bishop or George Warren.

The epistle is a pathetic appeal for pardon at the hands of those who have been wronged by him, and he writes that it is his intention to change his tactics—reform and meet his obligations.

A more substantial demonstration of his New Year's resolution is patiently awaited by his many creditors.



IN spite of the hard times we are continuously hearing about, collectors do not let their interest lag. The only remedy to prevent a loss of pleasure in a collection is to keep adding to it, even though this is done slowly.



MEKEEL'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS has commenced its fifth volume and is more loyally supported than ever.

A philatelic newspaper has a place, and few of the regular subscribers of the above paper would wish to deny themselves the pleasure of receiving it regularly every week. Philatelists find that it fills in a gap that monthly papers fail to supply, and the prompt delivery of stamp news is a feature that has won many friends for the *Weekly*



A CORRESPONDENT sends us what appears to be a new variety of the Cumming's City Post local stamp illustration annexed. The stamp is printed in black on green glazed paper. The copy before us is on envelope and the regular cancellation mark of the Cumming's Express appears in red. This stamp seems to have come from an authentic source, but we would like to learn more about it before chronicling it. Any of our readers who can give any information on the subject will kindly do so.



AS previously explained our chronicle was omitted from last issue, but we include it this month, making as many additions as we have been able to gather, up to the time of going to press.

WE have been shown a specimen of the U. S. 3c red, 1851, with two horizontal lines at the left of the stamp. This is duly explained in "The History of the Postage Stamps of the United States," and is considered a desirable variety of a common stamp.



THE new surcharged set of stamps for Salvador, mentioned under our chronicle heading, will be succeeded with a brand new unsurcharged issue bearing only the coat of arms in the center, and printed in one color.

MOUNT BROWN.

PUBLISHER OF THE FIRST ENGLISH CATALOGUE.

From the Philatelic Record.

"Who was Mr. Mount Brown?" we hear some of the younger collectors ask. We will endeavor to tell them, as it is well that they should know to whom they owe considerable obligations. He was born in the year 1837, and was educated at the City of London School. Early in life he was employed in the house of a firm of colonial outfitters in Leadenhall Street, and about 1860 commenced to collect postage stamps. He soon found that other collectors with whom he was acquainted had many which he did not possess, but by making exchanges he, before long, found that he had collected together about 300 stamps, which at that time was considered an immense collection. As he continued to find fresh stamps and to ascertain the existence of others, the thought struck him that if he could make a list of all these and circulate it, he should be able to arrive at a better knowledge of what stamps really existed, and perhaps be able to form a complete catalogue. But the question of the "ways and means" here interfered, and to

solve this he hit upon the following expedient: He inserted an advertisement in two London newspapers, and in a Liverpool and a Manchester paper, to the effect that the advertiser would print a catalogue of his "large" collection, provided he could obtain the support of 200 others, who would each send him stamps for one shilling. To his surprise he received the whole amount within a fortnight, and at once set to work to complete the catalogue, which by dint of hard work he was able to publish in about six weeks. The first of 500 copies was immediately sold, and the following month a second edition of 1,000 copies was printed, containing about 1,300 varieties. This also was speedily disposed of, and in preparing a third edition he was greatly assisted by Dr. Rix, of St. Neots, who was an ardent collector, and this edition, which was published in December, 1862, comprised about 1,700 varieties. Of this edition 2,000 copies were also printed; all these were published by Mr. Passmore, of Cheapside, "under the Tree,"

where Mount Brown conducted his philatelic correspondence, which daily became heavier in consequence of the publication of the catalogue. Stamps also came to him in payment for copies of it from all parts of the world, by which he secured a large number of foreign correspondents.

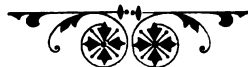
The principal serious collectors at that time were the Rev. F. J. Stainforth, Curate at the Temple, Sir Daniel Cooper, Mr. Philbrick, and Mr. Hughes-Hughes. These frequently met on a Saturday afternoon at the Rectory House of Mr. Stainforth, who was the last rector of All Hallows, Staining, and were joined there by Dr. Viner and Messrs. Haslett and Mount Brown. We all know the prominent position that Dr. Viner occupied for many years, not only as the channel through which foreign stamps arrived, but as one of the chief guardians of philately during its infancy. Messrs. Mount Brown and Haslett were both engaged in commercial pursuits, so that matters relating to stamps were necessarily secondary ones as regards them. Mount Brown was, however, indefatigable, and a fourth edition of his catalogue, consisting of 2,000 copies, was issued in May, 1863, and notwithstanding others had appeared in 1862-3, a fifth edition of a similar number was published in May, 1864, in which 2,400 varieties were recorded.

Mr. Mount Brown was the principle source from which came the American locals that graced Mr. Stainforth's col-

lection, and other important stamps, such as the first "patimus" ever seen, which came into that collection through the same hands.

Up to this time Mr. Mount Brown had not done much business as a dealer in stamps, his primary object having been to improve his own collection; but the work of correspondence had now become so much increased, that the question presented itself that he must either go on with it and abandon his other business, or sacrifice the stamps. Unfortunately, we think, he decided on the latter course. Having acquired his knowledge of stamps so patiently, and obtained the position of a recognized authority, it is a matter of regret, which he must feel at the present day, that he did not turn it to account, and commence a regular business as a dealer. For more than twenty-five years he has had nothing to do with stamps, and we are convinced that no one regrets more than himself the choice he made, when he deserted an occupation in which he was deeply interested, and in which he could have combined much amusement with profit, for the dull routine of a city business.

Still, though he is no longer to be reckoned in the ranks of collectors, he has left his mark as one of the earliest promoters of collecting, and our publishers have therefore requested him to allow his portrait to figure in our little philatelic gallery.



THE CHESTER N. Y. LOCAL.

By WILLIAM EVANS, M. D.

There is one class of stamps about which very little is written for the philatelic papers, and there are, doubtless, various reasons for this lack of literature regarding them. Most of them were used in small numbers, and are not obtainable by the majority of the middle class of collectors on account of the prices asked for them. Then many look upon them as not being as desirable as regular government issues of postage stamps. Those who have collected and studied them have not seen fit to communicate to the public the result of their research. The class referred to is called "locals" or "private locals," to distinguish them from the "government locals," and according to the last catalogues number about five hundred varieties.

In 1863 there was at Chester, N. Y., a private post which made use of several varieties of these stamps, most of which are as yet uncatalogued. Scott's 54th catalogue gives five varieties, "Our" increasing the number to six. There are really many more. Just how many cannot at the present time be accurately stated, because it is almost, if not quite, impossible to obtain complete data concerning them.

The originator of these stamps was Charles H. Westervelt, who at the time of their use conducted a general store and hotel at Chester. His place was known throughout all the surrounding country for many miles. He was possessed of a mania for colors, which he allowed to exhibit itself in many ways. His building was painted in the national colors—

red, white and blue—and the colors of his stamps are as varied as those of the rainbow.

His private postoffice was in his store. Outgoing mail matter was deposited here, having attached to it one of his stamps to designate the payment of his fee for delivering the mail to the village postoffice, which was situated in what is locally known as the lower village, about a half a mile away. Of course it was necessary to prepay the postage on this mail matter with the regular government postage stamp before depositing it with Westervelt's post. All mail left at this place was delivered at the village postoffice in time for outgoing mails, and all incoming mail for its patrons was taken to the private office and thence delivered to them free of charge. This plan was continued until 1867, when a letter bearing one of the local stamps went astray, and was sent to the Dead Letter Office. Inspectors were sent to investigate the matter, and the further use of the stamps was forbidden, though the carrying of the mail was still permitted, and this custom is continued at the present time.

Of the stamps there are four designs.

The first is a simple oblong made up of a chain of alternate diamonds and circles, with a four pointed star at each corner, containing the words: "Westervelt's Post, Chester, N. Y.," in three lines. The dimensions of this stamp are 18mm. by 23mm. It is printed in black upon



flesh and lavender papers. As it was type set, there are doubtless minor varieties, but none have as yet come to light.

The design of the second stamp is a head of Liberty, similar to the one on the U. S. cent, with the seven feathers in the cap. Above this is the word "Westervelt's;" below, "Post;" at the left, "Chester," and at the right "N. Y." External to this is an oblong band of ornaments, composed of scrolls and minute circles. Its size is 21mm. by 25mm. It is printed in red and black ink on various colors of paper. Thus far it has been seen in black on yellow, lavender, blue, and green, and in red on white, yellow, fawn and green.

This stamp was also type set, and printed in two rows of three each, no two of which are exactly alike, so that it is possible to tell at a glance from just what part of the block any particular specimen was removed. As these minor varieties have been previously described it is not necessary to give them here.*

The third design is an American eagle similar to the one on the U. S. coins of even date with the stamps. Surrounding this is an oval with the words "Westervelt's Post" above, and "Chester, N. Y." below, separated on each side side by a five pointed star with a dash above and below it. The size of this oval is 24mm. by 28mm. This stamp was printed from wood blocks, probably in pairs. The colors in which it was printed are not known, as none of the original stamps have come to light, and the printers are unable to remember. The writer has a proof printed very recently and the annexed illustration is from the original block from which it was printed.



The fourth type has as its center a full face portrait of Lincoln. Surrounding this is an oval band 2½mm. wide, con-

taining the words, "Westervelt's Post, Chester, N. Y." In each upper corner is a figure 2 and scrolls. In the lower corners is a figure 2, above which is another smaller figure 2, and in the center of the stamp the word "Cents." Surrounding the whole of this is an oblong formed of a single heavy line.



THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION IS PRINTED FROM THE UPPER HALF OF THE ORIGINAL PLATE OF SIX.

This is 22mm. by 28mm. It is found in black on blue, green, yellow, and lavender, and in red on white, fawn, green, straw and yellow papers. It was printed in two rows of three stamps each, from a copper plate. A proof from this plate and the plate itself are in my possession.

The paper used for all of these stamps is a thin wove paper. They were furnished to Mr. Westervelt un gummed. The first three varieties were sold at one cent each, and used on letters, while the two cent stamp was used on packages. During the war when small change was scarce, they were used as such around Chester.

These stamps were printed by the *Goshen Democrat*, of Goshen, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper, in response to a letter, say:

DEAR SIR: Yours of yesterday at hand. We have no means of ascertaining how many stamps we printed for Mr. Westervelt, as our journals of the year you mention have not been preserved. We have a plate in the office, from which we printed these stamps, a proof of which we enclose you.

Yours truly,
MEAD & ROYS.

In answer to further inquiries they say:

DEAR SIR: Your note of to-day at hand. The design you mention with the Indian's head, we cannot furnish

*The die varieties are described in *Eastern Philatelist* for May, 1894.

you as they were never made in plates—
set up with type, and they have been
thrown away years ago. * * *

Very truly yours,

MEAD & ROYS.

Half of the copper plate and one of

the wood blocks they kindly presented
to me. The stamps in my possession
were obtained from a gentlemen who
purchased of Mr. Westervelt all of his
remainders about a year before his
death, which occurred in October, 1893.

STAMP COLLECTING.

WHAT'S IN IT? AND WHAT WE GET OUT?

BY A. J. DERRICK.

(From the Australian Philatelist.)

Almost every collector undergoes, at some time or other, a catechising by his non collecting friends to this effect: "But why do you collect stamps at all? What do you hope to gain by it? I can't for the life of me see what there is in it! What good are they to you when you have got them?" And so on.

At the end of such a formidable list of queries, one generally finds it necessary to say something in reply, not only in the way of enlightenment to the non-philatelic understanding, but in justification of what seems to them either a mild form of cerebral disorder, or at best a childish fancy. Everyone has had his turn of revenge, however, in watching the effects of his explanations in the opening eyes and mouth of the wondering questioners, when they are informed that this one has a commercial value of —pounds, and that while this one is apparently the same, it is dear at a penny. "Wherein lies the difference?" comes at once as the next query, made it is true, in a less cynical and more interested way. "Well, you see, this one is watermarked with a double lined numeral of value, 15mm. in height; on a hard white wove paper of light texture. It is printed in *èpargne* in a brighter shade of color

than usual and is rouletted 9; whereas, the other is lithographed on paper watermarked with a star, and perforated 12."

"Oh-h! I see. Anything else?"

"Yes; this one was only provisionally issued on July 31, 1862. The paper that had been ordered from England didn't come to hand soon enough, so they borrowed from another colony in the meantime, and printed on that. Six weeks afterwards, however, the paper arrived, so the stamps were printed on it, and the other withdrawn. They were issued in this form for ten years and a half. You will easily understand, therefore, that there were less of this one used, and on that account it is rarer, and consequently more valuable. Do you see?"

"Dear me! Who ever would have thought it? And do you know things like that about all your stamps?"

"Yes; I know who that portrait represents. I know all about that coinage—how much it represents in your money. I know how they made that paper, how they engraved that die, what kind of metal it was sunk in, what they were issued for, how much it is worth now if I wanted to sell it or buy it; and—would you like some more?"

"No, thank you; I guess I must have been a bit too previous in my judgment of stamps and stamp-collectors. I'll get home and ruminate."

Now, I appeal to you collectors generally, and philatelists in particular, isn't there a "touch of nature" about this dialogue? Haven't you had like experiences to it? Haven't you felt mad enough at times, when your patronizing friends condescended to pity your childishness, and you had to vindicate yourself in something of this way?

But, just among ourselves, what are the real reasons why we collect stamps? Primarily, I suppose, because we like it! There are, of course, lots of incidental benefits about it, such as have been suggested above, as well as others that can be mentioned, *e. g.*, it provides us with a perfect recreation! We can "do stamps" when we are too tired for anything else; it sharpens up our observation, and makes us quick at detecting minute details; makes us familiar with the various shades and tints of color; orderly and clean in arrangement, and so on. It is doubtful, however, whether many of us would collect for these reasons alone. The chief attraction is that indefinable something about them which cannot be explained, but which comes to the top directly our eyes drop on a variety "we haven't got," and there is a possibility of obtaining it. Then, don't we know a lot about the pleasures of anticipation, expectation, and realization? Is there not a refined joy about placing the last stamp of a set in our books, when it happens to be the rarest one, and been hard to get, not to mention the exultation and satisfaction with which we show it to our rivals, who want it more than ever, because we have secured one?

These are, of course, reasons which only come as the result of experience, and which are not sufficiently definable to convey to other people's minds.

The other chief reason that I wish to mention is the financial one. There's money in it. Alas! that our mercenary tendencies should so influence even our choicest pleasures, but so it is! Of course, as true philatelists, we detest

the philatelic abortions that we are now growing so familiar with, in the various jubilee and commemorative issues—the Seebecks—the special surcharges of certain avaricious postmasters, and the beautiful locals that China, and even European countries, supply us with. We are mighty sorry that, in this sense, there is money in it; but for all that we have no objection whatever to make a little out of our hobby when we see the chance.

The possibility of monetary gain, either now or at some future time, influences our purchases far more than many of us care to own up to. I am not saying that this should not be, but am simply remarking the fact; neither am I referring so much to the practice, which many collectors have found profitable, of buying collections, taking out what they want, and selling the balance to reimburse themselves! but, to the ordinary purchase of varieties, to fill blanks in, or supplement the collections we love so much. If it were not for the knowledge that the stamps we buy are marketable at any time, and can be realized on when we wish, either at a profit or a trifling loss, how many of us would continue to spend our money in them, however much we might desire the stamps for other reasons?

I regard the money I have put into my stamps as simply so much money invested; and if I have bought judiciously, as likely to be more profitable than investing in ordinary commercial concerns, and, judging from late experiences, much safer, too.

With whatever affection we regard our treasures therefore, we all recognize the possibility of one day parting with them—perhaps at the present time it is farthest from our thoughts; but the above facts are so true that it may be safely laid down as an axiom "that everyone sells at one time or other," and this opens up some interesting questions which it is my purpose briefly to discuss.

If a collector decides to realize on his collection, what is he to do with it? He may do one of a number of things—he may break it himself, put the stamps on sheets, and offer them for sale to col-

lectors. He may send it to auction to be treated in the same way by others. He may dispose of it as a whole to a dealer; or he may possibly find a customer for the whole in a private collector.

The last named would probably be the most profitable; but things don't often happen that way! If he does the first, providing he has a good connection, he will sell the best stamps readily, and the "eyes" of the collection will probably bring a good price; but against these advantages he has all the trouble and expense, he runs the risk of having his stamps soiled by handling, and will likely enough have some of them changed, he may lose some in transit; and in any case is sure to have all the "commoners" left on his hands, to be given away or sacrificed.

If he sends them to auction, much the same will happen, fancy things will bring big prices, but the bulk of the collection will be knocked down for little.

The only other alternative would therefore be to sell to a dealer. Circumstances would of course determine which was the best way. A collection with a lot of fancy things and rarities in would probably do best at auction; but I am inclined to think that as a general rule, he who sells directs to the dealer, who has money and the will to give a fair price, does best for himself and incurs the least trouble and expense. This however, is simply an opinion.

But supposing a collector does not wish to sell, and prefers to collect on until he has accumulated stamps to the value of some hundreds or thousands of pounds.

The difficulty that confronts him is this: Now here I have stamps of considerable value. I like them too much to part, and yet the knowledge necessary to the collection and disposal of these, is of such a special character, that if I

do not sell, instead of my family getting the money and profit out of them which they should, my executors simply from want of knowledge will very likely sell them at a great sacrifice. What must I do under such circumstances as these? Well, it seems to me that to avoid this he must do one of three things: He must either refer his executors to some philatelic friends or society, and arrange with them beforehand to undertake the sale; he must dispose of them himself before he dies; or he must take precautions to avoid sacrifice by his executors, by marking the particulars and values under all his rare stamps, and then leave written directions as to how they are to be sold and to whom.

I do not pretend to say which is the best plan. I have acted to some extent on the first and third suggestions; but this is a matter which all advanced collectors would do well to consider, for from whatever standpoint it is viewed, it must always be accounted a pity that the collection of a lifetime should end ultimately in loss and disaster to the owners. The stamp journals lately speak of a case in America, illustrative of this very point:

Mr. Louis Levison, who possesses a collection of 25,000 varieties, valued at about \$50,000, is going to sell for this reason alone, and afterwards, to continue his own pleasure, will begin another collection; he is getting old and in the natural course of things cannot live long. In view of this he prefers to direct the sale himself, rather than to run the risk of his stamps being sacrificed by his heirs.

This paper may be regarded as taking too serious a view of the matter. It is a view that will, perhaps, not be appreciated by smaller collectors, but those who have large philatelic possessions will recognize the advantage and wisdom of at any rate taking these things into account.

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES.

We are anxious to receive new issues and varieties as they appear, and especially desire each of our foreign subscribers and correspondents to send us information from their locality, that we may mention them as *early* as possible under this heading. Copies of official decrees and circulars in reference to postal changes are particularly desired.

Please address all communications of this character to the Editor of the *PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA*, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

The numerals in parenthesis following the names of the countries refer to the page of the *JOURNAL* containing the previous notice.

BRAZIL.—(XII, 104.) Five other values of the new series of the same type as the 200 reis, printed in two colors, have been issued. Perforated.

Adhesive Stamp.

- 300 reis, green and black.
- 500 " blue and black.
- 700 " red and black.
- 1,000 " green and violet.
- 2,000 " yellow-brown and black.



BRITISH GUIANA.—(VIII, 1.) The *Australian Philatelist* announces the issue of three new envelopes, illustrations of which we annex.

Envelopes.

- 1 cent green on white, *laid*.
- 2 cents on carmine, *laid*.
- 5 " on ultramarine, *wove*.



prepared.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—(XII, 11.) New values, 5 annas and 7½ annas of current type have been issued. Prior to their appearance, however, provisionals as per illustration had been

Regular Issue.

5 annas, black.

7½ " black.

Provisional Issue.

5 annas on 8 annas, blue, *black*.

7½ " on 1 rupee, rose, *black*.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—(XII, 45.) New envelopes for this colony are an-



nounced of the annexed types.

Envelopes.

- ½ penny, slate on white.
- 2½ pence, olive on gray.

CHINA.—(XII, 153.) We have received the new set of Chinese stamps chronicled in November. They are quite ordinary in appearance, rather poorly printed, and in effect not as good as the illustrations we gave. The size of the smaller stamps were correct, but the illustrations of the 9c, 12c, and 24c., were too small, the originals being somewhat larger. In giving the colors, we reversed those of the 5 and 6 candareens. The correct colors are given below.

We are under obligations to Mr. Correll for the first set we received.

Adhesive Stamps.

5 candareens, chrome yellow.

6 " light brown.

Hankow.—(XII, 154.) *Le Timbre Poste* illustrate the two annexed stamps which we presume are the correct size.



We gave the illustrations of these designs last month, and understand that the 2 cents and 30 cents stamps have been issued. A 5, 10 and 20 cents are shortly expected to appear. They are lithographed by Messrs. Waterloo & Sons of London, on white paper. Perforated 15.

Adhesive Stamps.

- 2 cents, orange.
- 30 " mauve.

Tientsin—(XII, 154.) The values of the stamps chronicled in November are given below. The unpaid letter



stamps are of the same design as the regular issue, except that they are surcharged in black "Postage Due," in two lines.

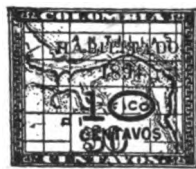
Adhesive Stamps.

- 1/2 cent, green.
- 1 " brown.
- 2 cents, violet.
- 5 " yellow.
- 10 " blue.
- 15 " pink.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

- 1/2 cent, green, black.
- 1 " brown, black.
- 2 cents, violet, black.
- 5 " yellow, black.
- 10 " blue, black.
- 15 " pink, black.

COLOMBIA.—(XII, 154.) Panama. (XII, 154.) We annex an illustration of the 10 centavos Provisional stamp chronicled in November and have received two companions to it, 1 centavo on 2 centavos and 5 centavos on 20 centavos. A liberal number of varieties of surcharge have been noticed but they are too numerous to mention.



Provisional Adhesive Stamps.

- 1 centavo on 2 centavos, rose, black.
- 5 " 20 centavos, black on mauve, red.

CONFEDERATE STATES.—(XII, 154.) Macon, Ga. We illustrate a newly discovered stamp issued in this city for local letters during the war. It is type set design printed in black on green paper. Unperforated.

This stamp is included in the list of Confederate Provisionals published elsewhere in this number, which is the most complete and reliable list that has ever been published of these stamps.

- 2 cents, black on green.

CONGO FREE STATE.—(VIII, 374.) A new and elaborate series of stamps have been made for this state by Messrs. Waterloo & Sons of London, who have been producing such striking stamps for Borneo, Liberia and other countries. The illustrations we



give make further description unnecessary. The 5 cents represents a view of Matdi; the 10 cents, the Stanley Falls; the 25 cents, Falls of Inkissi; the 50 cents, a railroad bridge on the Mopoxo; 1 franc represents an elephant hunt, and the 5 francs, native chiefs. The views on these



stamps are printed in the center, in black, the border design in color. Perforated 15.



Adhesive Stamps.

- 5 centimes, pale blue and black.
- 10 " red-brown and black.
- 25 " yellow-orange and black.
- 50 " green and black.
- 1 franc, lilac and black.
- 5 " carmine and black.

FRENCH COLONIES.—(XII, 155.) *Djibouti.* (XII, 155.) We annex here—



with illustrations of the 1 franc stamp of the series chronicled in our November issue, also one of the triangular stamps.



The *Philatelic Record* illustrates the new 25 franc stamp recently issued.



One of 50 francs, same type, is also chronicled.

Adhesive Stamps.

- 25 francs, rose and blue.
- 50 " blue and rose.

HONDURAS.—(XII, 155.) Specimen sets of the new stamps and envelopes issued for this republic by Hamilton Bank Note Co. have been received.



Adhesive Stamps.

- 1 centavo, vermilion.
- 2 centavos, dark blue.
- 5 " steel gray.
- 10 " rose.
- 20 " light blue.
- 30 " purple.
- 50 " brown.
- 1 peso, green.



Envelopes.

- 5 centavos, black on white, *p.*
- 10 " red brown on white, *p.*

HONG KONG.—(VIII, 3.) From the authority of a European contemporary, a \$10.00 fiscal stamp has been surcharged "Five Dollars" in two lines in Gothic type for usage in postage.

Provisional Adhesive Stamp.

- \$5 on \$10., rose, black.

INDIA (Native).—(XII, 105.) *Travancore.* A ½ ch. stamp of the same type as the current series, is announced. Paper watermarked a shell, perforated

Adhesive Stamp.

- ½ chauckram, dull mauve.

LIBERIA.—(XII, 155.) Two values should be added to the list of Official stamps surcharged "O. S." last month.

Official Stamps.

- 4 cents, green and black, *red.*
- 8 " brown and black, *red.*

MEXICO.—(XII, 155-6.) The American Philatelic Association have been advised by their correspondent, that the new stamps will appear on the 2nd of April instead of the 5th of May, as heretofore reported.

Mr. George T. Loomis, of Attica, N. Y., has added the following varieties to the list of current stamps, on plain laid paper without the watermark "CORREOSEUM."

Adhesive Stamps on Plain Laid Paper.

- 2 centavos, carmine.
- 3 " orange-vermilion.
- 4 " orange-vermilion,
- 10 " orange-vermilion.

MONTENEGRO.—(XII, 106.) *The American Journal of Philately* announces a series of unpaid letter stamps that correspond in color to those we announced in October, as stamps of the regular issue. We therefore stand corrected.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—(XI, 146.) A correspondent informs us that the stamps surcharged O. S., which have heretofore been used for official purposes, are to be withdrawn from use. A clipping from a daily paper was inclosed in his communication and is reprinted herewith as follows:

"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 from the service. The use of "O.S." stamps will be discontinued in future."

NICARAGUA.—(XII, 156.) The new stamps and envelopes are described as follows:



Adhesive Stamps.

- 1 centavo, yellow-brown.
- 2 centavos, vermilion.
- 5 " blue
- 10 " black.
- 20 " rose.
- 50 " purple.
- 1 peso, brown.
- 2 pesos, green.
- 5 " red-brown.
- 10 " orange.

The official stamps are of the same type bearing the usual surcharge.

Official Stamps.

- 1 centavo, green, blue.
- 2 centavos, " "
- 5 " " "
- 10 " " "
- 20 " " "
- 50 " " "
- 1 peso " "
- 2 pesos " "
- 5 " " "
- 10 " " "

Envelopes.

- 5 centavos, blue.
- 10 " black on white, p.
- 20 " red " "
- 30 " brown, " "
- 50 " purple, " "



Wrappers.

- 1 centavo, green on blue, p.
- 2 centavos, " " "
- 4 " " " "

OIL RIVERS PROTECTORATE.—(XI, 146.) Five Provisional ½ penny stamps are chronicled by *Der Philatelist*.



Provisional Adhesive Stamps.

- ½ penny on 2 pence, green and carmine, violet.
- ½ penny on 2½ pence, lilac on blue, carmine.
- ½ penny on 2½ pence, lilac and blue, brick-red.
- ½ penny on 2½ pence, lilac on blue, blue.
- ½ penny on 2½ pence, lilac on blue, green, "variety."

PERSIA.—(VIII, 59.) A new series of stamps are announced for this country. The denominations from 1 to 8c. being of the small size, perforated 13. The denominations from 10c. upwards are of the large size, perforated 11.



Adhesive Stamps.

1 shahi, violet.
2 " green.
5 " blue.
8 " brown.
10 " orange.
1 kran, red and yellow.
2 " yellow and blue.
5 " blue and silver.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.—(XII, 156.) *Macao.* (XII, 156.) Mr. David Benjamin has advised us that the stamps of Macao, that have just been succeeded by the new series chronicled last month, are to be surcharged with the word "Provisorio" across each stamp, with the change in currency to Mexican money, the new denomination printed in both English and Chinese characters. He has sent us the following specimens of the new set, which does not seem to include a 2a. on 10 reis. Whether this stamp exists, we do not at the present know. The same changes have been made in the postal cards, and one of the cards bears an adhesive stamp which we catalogue at the bottom of the following list. The surcharges are not all in the same type. This is evidently a move of philatelic economy, such as prevailed in Portugal some months ago, and one that philatelists, unfortunately, encouraged by their patronage.

Provisional Adhesive Stamps.

½ avo on 5 reis, brown, black.
1 " " 5 " black, red.
3 avos " 20 " carmine, green.
4 " " 25 " lilac, black.
6 " " 40 " chocolate, black.
8 " " 50 " blue, red.

13 avos on 80 reis, gray, black.
16 " " 100 " brown, black.
31 " " 200 " lilac, black.
47 " " 300 " orange, green,
5 " " 30 " on 200 reis, lilac,
black and red.

Cape Verde.—(X, 52.) A full series of the new type are reported. Perforated 12.

Adhesive Stamps.

5 reis, yellow.
10 " reddish-violet.
15 " chocolate.
20 " lavender.
25 " green.
50 " light blue.
75 " carmine.
80 " yellow green.
100 " brown, buff.
150 " carmine, rose.
200 " dark blue, blue.
300 " " buff.

Timor.—(XI, 40.) A full series of the new type are reported. [Perforated 12.

Adhesive Stamps.

5 reis, yellow.
10 " reddish-violet.
15 " chocolate.
20 " lavender.
25 " green.
50 " light blue.
75 " carmine.
80 " yellow-green.
100 " brown, buff.
150 " carmine, rose.
200 " dark blue, blue.
300 " dark blue, buff.

Zambezia.—(XII, 157.) We annex illus-



trations of the stamps for Zambezia, chronicled last month.



SALVADOR.—(XI, 107.) The new stamps for this republic are somewhat out of the ordinary. They were first prepared with the portrait of President Ezeta, but owing to the revolution in that country the stamps were surcharged with the coat-of-arms before they were put in use. The surcharge in most cases appears in a different color but on the 10, 30 centavos

and 1 peso values the impression of the arms is in the same color as the stamp was originally printed.

The general appearance of the different types in this set is the same, but careful examination shows that each denomination is of a different design, except the center.

NOTE. Since writing the above, we have received a set of the permanent issue and it seems from the communication that follows, that the surcharged issue was intended to be used provisionally, awaiting the new stamps then in preparation.

Our letter from Mr. N. F. Seebeck, includes the following:

"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 enclosed) 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 portrait 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 then the new set will be put into use."

The new set of stamps are of different designs except that the center of each denomination contains the coat of arms. The colors with but few exceptions, are the same as the body colors of the provisional set.

Provisional Adhesive Stamps.

1 centavo,	brown and green.
2 centavos,	green and blue.
3 "	bro wn.
5 "	blue and brown,
10 "	orange and black.
12 "	maroon and brown.
15 "	vermilion.
20 "	yellow and brown.
24 "	purple and black.
30 "	blue.
50 "	carmine and brown.
1 peso,	dark brown.

Adhesive Stamps.

1 centavo,	olive-brown.
2 centavos,	green.
3 "	brown.
5 "	blue.
10 "	orange.
12 "	light carmine.
15 "	vermilion.
20 "	dark green.
24 "	purple.
30 "	dark blue.
50 "	carmine.
1 peso,	dark brown.

Envelopes.

1 centavo,	olive on white, <i>p</i>
3 centavos,	brown " " "
5 "	blue " " "
12 "	lake " " "
20 "	red " " "



Wrappers.

2 centavos,	green on blue, <i>p</i> .
3 "	brown " "
4 "	blue " "
6 "	lake " "



SELANGOR.—(IX, 151.)
A provisional consisting of the 5 cents rose surcharged 3 cents as per illustration has appeared.

3 cents on 5 cents, rose, black.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—(XII, 74.)
We have seen the 2 pence in the same type as the recent 6 pence and are further informed that the 1 penny has been issued.

1 penny, red.
2 pence, ochre.

SERVIA.—Our correspondent, Mr. G. Beric, sends us a new set of stamps issued the 17th of November, all of the annexed type. They are printed on white paper containing a red fibre. Perforated.



Adhesive Stamps.

5 paras,	green.
10 "	carmine.
20 "	orange.
15 "	violet.
25 "	blue.
50 "	brown.
1 dinar,	dark green.

TRINIDAD (PRINCIPALITY OF).—The following is a translation from *Der Philatelist*:

"This little Island Principality in the Atlantic Ocean, which must not be mis-

taken for the British West Indian Colony of the same name, has just issued a series of postage stamps. Our illustration represents the lowest value of an issue of seven different stamps. The other values are of the same type, to which the 18 cents stamp of the last year's issue of North Borneo has served as model. We do not think that correspondence can be very lively upon that very small island, which is difficult to locate even on the best maps and we would look with skeptical eyes upon this whole issue, had it not been made known to us by our friend, General Consul Matzenauer of Nickolsburg. The reigning Prince of Trinidad is James I., who married the only daughter of the New York millionaire, John H. Flagler. White paper, perforated.



Adhesive Stamps.

- 5 centimes, black with green frame.
- 10 " black with light brown frame.
- 25 " black with blue frame.
- 50 " black with reddish yellow frame.
- 75 centimes, black with lilac frame.
- 1 franc, black with orange frame.
- 5 francs, black with gray frame.

Trinidad (BRITISH COLONY).—(XII, 108.) According to current report, the values of 2½ pence, 6 pence and 1 shilling, have been surcharged "O. S." in black for official use.

Official Stamps.

- 2½ pence, blue, black.
- 6 " olive, black.
- 1 shilling, brown, black.
- 5 shillings, violet-red, black.

TURKS ISLANDS.—(XII, 108.) We annex an illustration of the stamp chronicled some time ago.



UNITED STATES.—(XII, 189.) Mr. J. V. Painter, the well-known banker and collector of Cleveland, O., has a collection of Columbian stamps in sheets and as many as twenty shades, consequently as many sheets of some denominations.

In looking over the collection the other day, C. H. Mekeel discovered that he had a sheet of 4 cent Columbian stamps in the *dark blue color of the 1 cent stamp*. Mr. Painter says they were in the first lot issued to the Cleveland Postoffice. Will those who say it is impossible for the American Bank Note Company to have made *errors* of color, claim these are changelings or trial sheets?

Mr. Painter will probably not put his "find" on the market so that he may be spared a repetition of the recent senseless discussion.

It is not surprising that the American Bank Note Co., insist that *errors* are impossible, in their system, but the intelligence of an outsider who swallows this theory is open to great question.

Adhesive Stamp.

4 cents, dark blue (color of 1c.)

POSTAL CARDS.

CHINA.—Chinkiang.—(XII, 72.) Mr. David Benjamin has sent a specimen of the 1 cent postal card that has been issued at this place. It is on white board printed in brown.

1 cent, brown on white.

HONDURAS.—(X, 112.) The new cards of the Seebeck issue are as follows. Type same as adhesive elsewhere illustrated.

- 2 centavos, green on salmon.
- 2x2 " " " "
- 3 " " on maroon.
- 3x3 " " " "

NICARAGUA.—(XI, 100.) The type of the new cards is the same as the adhesives.

- 2 centavos, red on yellow.
- 2x2 " " " "
- 3 " dark blue on blue.
- 3x3 " " " "

SALVADOR.—(XI, 149) The new postal cards vary in design from the adhesives, but are of the same general character, the values are as follows:

- 1 centavo, blue on buff.
- 2 centavos, gray on rose.
- 2x2 " " " "
- 3 " brown on blue.
- 3x3 " " " "



THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR—JANUARY, 1895.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

President. J. K. TIFFANY, Room 421 Security Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Vice-President. ALVAH DAVISON, 176 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Secretary. WM. C. STONE, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.
Treasurer. N. W. CHANDLER, Collinsville, Ill.
International Secretary. E. DOEBLIN, Allegheny City, Penn.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Members are requested to be careful and see that all applications sent in by them are filled out in the proper form. It is frequently necessary to withhold publication until the omissions can be supplied. All applications must now be accompanied by a sum sufficient to pay for a share of stock and for the dues for the remainder of the fiscal year which ends Aug. 31st. All applications should reach the secretary not later than the first day of each month to be inserted in the following circular.

In communications with the Secretary members are requested to affix their membership numbers to their names as it saves time in making changes of address, etc.

CORRECTIONS AND CHANGES OF ADDRESS, ETC.

- 327 ALTHEN, EDWARD C., 369 North State street, Elgin, Ill. (Initials incorrect and North omitted.)
 779 ANDREWS, WM. H., 206 Harvard street, Cambridgeport, Mass. (Incorrectly given as 207 Howard street, and initials wrong.)
 814 BETTESWORTH, R. M., Box 590, Chicago, Ill. (Formerly Cedar Rapids, Iowa)
 136 BERGHOLZ, CHARLES, 827 Royal street, New Orleans, La. (Formerly Harlow, Ark.)
 182 BERNICHON, JULES, 54 Rue Lafayette, Paris.
 258 BROWN, WALTER L., 364 Main street, Springfield, Mass. (Formerly Worcester, Mass.)
 640 CRITTENTON, GEO. W. D., 208 West End avenue, New York, N. Y. (Name incorrectly spelled.)

- 70 LAZARUS, PAUL, 2059 Lexington avenue, New York, N. Y.
 19 PHILLIPS, H. B., 307 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal. (Formerly Santa Cruz, Cal.)
 486 ROTZELL, H. S., 721 West Lafayette street, Norristown, Penn.
 330 SHINKLE, J. M., care Cons Traction Co., 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Formerly St. Louis, Mo.)

LIST OF APPLICATIONS.

- BARBOUR, W. J., 314 Clark St., Helena, Mont.
 References: Henry W. Foote, A. H. Nelson.
 BARR, HUGH, 1228 Fremont Ave, Davenport, Ia.
 References: P. M. Wolsieffer, W. J. McCullough.
 Guarantor: Mr. H. Barr.
 BROWN, A. N., N. A. Library, Annapolis, Md.
 References: Wm. C. Stone, Mrs. A. J. Smith.
 CASSIDY, REV. W. M., West Medford, Mass.
 References: Jas. E. Pilcher, Alvah Davison.
 COTTLOW, B. A., 198 Bowen Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 References: F. J. Baldwin, P. M. Wolsieffer.
 DOUGHTY, EBEN W., 715 Broad St., Augusta, Ga.
 References: Clifford W. Kissenger, Frederick S. Fox.
 FENTON, H., Knoxville, Tenn.
 References: Chas. Waring, S. B. Boyd.
 FRIES, WILLIAM, 134 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
 References: Sidney S. Peixotto, William Sell-schopp.
 HERSEY, ARTHUR L., 35 Thomas St., Portland, Maine
 References: Sterling T. Dow, William W. Jewett.

- KENNEDY, FRANK M., Washington, C. H., Ohio.
References: G. D. Mekeel, I. A. Mekeel.
- KIRCHMAIER, G. A., 2234 Fulton St., Toledo, O.
References: P. J. Kranz, Henry Meyer.
- MILLIKEN, HENRY G., 165 Middle St., Portland, Maine.
References: Sterling T. Dow, William W. Jewett.
- MANWARING, LOUIS L., Stillwater, Minn.
References: H. N. McKusick, N. W. Chandler.
- NEWMAN, CHARLES M., El Paso, Texas.
References: Chase Higgins, Edward W. Heusinger.
Guarantors: J. H. Pollard, B. D. Russell.
- PAXSON, LOREN C., Butte, Mont.
References: J. Reinhart, Robt. S. Kennedy.
Guarantor: R. H. Paxson.
- PESH, JOHN, 4 Lautner St., Troy Hill, Allegheny City, Penn.
References: E. Doeblin, Aug. Schlachter.
- PIPER, CARROLL D., Wolfeboro, N. H.
References: W. H. Barnum, Charles Kress.
Guarantor: Charles A. Morrison.
- PITMAN, FRED H., 1 Chauncey St., Boston, Mass.
References: Albert W. Batchelder, John L. Kilbon.
- PRESCOTT, J. O., 84 Kentucky St., Cleveland, O.
References: W. H. Barnum, Charles Kress.
- RAND, FRED S., 7 Prospect St., Portland, Me.
References: Sterling T. Dow, William W. Jewett.
- SCHAFER, C. H., care Wells, Fargo & Co., El Paso, Texas.
References: Chase Higgins, Edward W. Heusinger.
- SPALDING, JAMES A., 627 Congress St., Portland, Maine.
References: Sterling T. Dow, William W. Jewett.
- SUYDAM, W. H., 200 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
References: Alfred H. Greenbaum, J. H. Makins.
- STEWART, CHARLES, 22 College Av. W., St. Paul, Minn.
References: I. A. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
- STURTEVANT, C. K., 1315 Linden St., Oakland, Cal.
References: Sidney S. Peixotto, H. B. Phillips.
- TICKNOR, HENRY L., 1913 Baker St., San Francisco, Cal.
References: H. B. Phillips, A. Greenbaum.
- WEBER, FRANK E., 930 Erie St., Toledo, O.
References: Henry Meyer, P. J. Kranz.
Guarantor: P. E. Rood.
- WILLIAMS, MARY H., 1624 Mt. Vernon St., Philadelphia, Penn.
References: Chas. E. Osborn, Chas. Beamish.
- 872 FRANK, ERNST. D., 39 Eiserne Hand, Frankfurt, A. M., Germany
- 873 HESS, HUGO G., 62 W. 3rd St., Cincinnati, O.
- 874 HOLLIS, W. H., 105 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.
- 875 HOWARD, RICHARD L., 223 Benton St., Aurora, Ill.
- 876 JORDAN, WINTHROP, 102 Commercial St., Portland, Maine.
- 877 KIMBALL, FRANCIS K., 15 Orange St., Waltham, Mass.
- 878 KINELL, REV. ANDREW, P. O. Box 178, Funk, Neb.
- 879 McALPINE, S. H., 191 Middle St., Portland, Maine.
- 880 MANGOLD, OTTO, Bettinastrasse, 35, Frankfurt, A. M., Germany.
- 881 MERRILL, HENRY F., 76 Commercial St., Portland, Maine.
- 882 NELSON, HAROLD H., Morgan Park Academy, Morgan Park, Ill.
- 883 NEWBERRY, WILLIAM B., Sandusky, Ohio.
- 884 PAYSON, FRANKLIN C., Portland, Maine.
- 885 PICKARD, F. W., 46 Cushman St., Portland, Maine.
- 886 RAYMOND, GEO. E., Cons. Electric Light Co., Portland, Maine.
- 887 SANGER, CARL D., 301 Betz Building, Philadelphia, Penn.
- 888 SCOT, JOHN S., Flagship, Yokohama, Japan.
- 889 SHEARER, CHAUNCEY A., Bay City, Mich.
- 890 SHERMAN, F. D., 71 East 87th St., New York, N. Y.
- 891 STEHENSON, A. B., 121 State St., Portland, Maine.
- 892 TALLMAN, BUELL G., 91 Mississippi St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 893 TAYLOR, WILLIAM N., Box 459 Portland, Maine.
- 894 TUCKER, FRANK, 215 East 5th St., New York, N. Y.
- 895 WEISS, FRED'K H., 524 East 85th St., New York, N. Y.
- 896 WINTERHALTER, LIEUT. A. G., Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
- 897 WOOD, S. M., Ponta Delgada, St. Michaels, Azores.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations have been sent in and will be accepted next month providing there are no objections received before that time.

- 594 BENJAMIN, W., Fon du Lac, Wis.
763 BERNHEIM, M., Henderson, Ky.
348 SLATER, A. B., Jr., Providence, R. I.
461 MESSINGER, G. H., Adel, Iowa.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations are hereby accepted no objections thereto having been received since their publication last month.

- 761 BACKER, OTTO C., St. Louis, Mo.
314 BOSQUE, PABLO L., Saltillo, Mexico.

DECEASED.

We are informed of the death of B. T. Sturges, of Kansas City, Kas. It will be of considerable help to the Obituary Committee and save them

- NEW STOCKHOLDERS.
- 867 BARBER, EDWIN A., West Chester, Penn.
868 BELDEN, FRANCIS S., 211 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
869 BICKFORD, L. K., Box 1388, Portland, Me.
898 CROCKER, HENRY J., 508 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
870 FERGUSON, CLEMENT, Falmouth Hotel, Portland, Maine.
871 FOOT, JAMES D., 102 Reade St., New York, N. Y.

much time in compiling their report if members will send a brief sketch of any of our members of whose death they may learn.

SUMMARY.

Total membership Jan. 10.....	770	
Added since.....	32	
		802
Resigned.....	2	
Died.....	1	
		3
Present membership.....	799	

A CORRECTION.

The attention of the Secretary has been called to the fact that a serious error exists in the reference list which follows the alphabetical list of stockholders. Owing to resignations, several of these references had no proposals left to their credit, and so the Secretary left their numbers blank to obviate the labor of changing all the rest. The list, as sent to the printer, had numbers 69, 220 and 273 left blank, but in some way the names were shoved up so as to fill these numbers and spoil all the references. To those members who have last year's Annual we would say that the numbers should be the same as in that issue. To the new members we will say that if they should change the number of J. B. Moens in the list from 69 to 70, and increase all following by one as far as W. A. Cooper, who should be 219; change R. C. Moody to 221 and all above that name two higher numbers; change A. H. Weber to 264 and all subsequent names three higher numbers; this should make the last name on the list 337 instead of 334. We regret exceedingly that the error occurred, but distance between printer and compiler renders it impossible to have the proof read by the latter.

January 3, 1895. WILLIAM C. STONE,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GENERAL FUND—RECEIPTS.

Cash Nov. 30, 1894.....	\$ 265 30
J. A. Wainright for electrotype	3 00
Dues paid Dec. 1 to 31, 1894. . .	93 97
	\$362 27

EXPENDITURES.

Stock certificates.....	\$53 50
Report of Convention, 1894....	66 00
Claim R. F. McRae.....	3 28
Trustees Expense Account....	5 85
Postage American Philatelist and December Circular....	42 08
W. C. Stone, Secy, expense account Oct. 1 to Dec. 26. . . .	10 54
C. H. Mekeel Ptg. Co., Copies By-Laws and Members' list..	23 15
	204 40
Cash balance Dec. 31, 1894....	\$157 78

STOCK FUND.

Amount at Credit, Nov. 30, 1894	\$862 00
Cash received Dec. 1 to 31....	34 00

At Credit, Dec. 31, 1894... \$896 00

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Amount at credit July 31, 1894.. \$ 55 05

N. W. CHANDLER, Treasurer.
Collinsville, Ill., Dec. 31, 1894.

SALES SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

GEO. D. MEKEEL, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.
ST. LOUIS, December 31, 1894.

During the month of December, I received one hundred and sixty one books for circulation in the Sales Department, the gross value of which was..... \$ 3,812.66
Previously acknowledged, gross value 30,763.75

Books retired as per previous report..	\$34 576.41
	15,368.82
	\$19,207.59
183 books retired in Dec. gross value	4 398.93

Value of stamps now in circulation \$14,808.66
Of the books retired from circulation, the gross sales amounted to \$1,050 97, or 23 3/8%. The cash sales from all books in circulation during the month of December were \$1,064 22

Blank books and control stamps disposed of during the month of December, were as follows:
328 Blank Books.....\$22.80
13,300 Control Stamps..... 13.30
\$36.10

The sales from the advertised list in last month's Official Circular amounted to \$160.40. Members having desirable stamps for sale should send them in to the Department.

The stamps advertised, will be sent to any responsible member of the Association, on approval provided he sends a stamped return envelope to pay registration fee.

Members sending cash in advance, will have the preference over those requesting the stamps on approval. Any stamp not satisfactory can be returned.

When ordering blank books and control stamps members are requested to send cash with their orders in all cases, unless they have an open account with the Department—10 cents for each book and 10 cents for each one hundred control stamps.

Demands on this Department are very heavy from parties desiring to buy United States postage and good revenue stamps and all classes of British Colonials, especially those of British North America. More books of high grade stamps of all kinds can be used to good advantage.

Parties having stamps to sell can not do better than to place them in circulation in this Department. Send for some blank books and give it a trial. The blank books have spaces for one hundred and twenty stamps, and are furnished at 10 cents each.

GEO. D. MEKEEL, Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

GEORGE D. MEKEEL, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.,

St. Louis, December 31, 1894.

The following remittances were received as deposits on account of new issues during the month of December.

F. F. Olney.....	5 34
H. F. King.....	12 12
C. P. Krauth.....	1 08
A. Dawson.....	5 00
H. B. Phillips.....	30 00
H. E. Deats.....	25 00
W. E. Fiske.....	5 00
C. A. Hobbs.....	5 00
Henry Tuck.....	11 73
W. H. Faber.....	20 00
C. A. Hughes.....	5 00
Emil Mayer.....	25 00
H. A. Cheyney.....	10 00
A. W. Batchelder.....	15 00
W. C. Van Derlip.....	15 00
F. Gaertner.....	10 00
M. Aikman.....	10 00
W. E. Muir.....	6 25
F. T. Wadsworth.....	50 00
F. S. Belden.....	10 00
A. F. Bruder.....	5 00
C. H. Shearer.....	25 00
D. Benjamin.....	20 00
S. G. Stein.....	50 00
J. F. Beard.....	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 416 52
Previously acknowledged.....	4,559 04
	<hr/>
	\$2,975 56
New issues supplied.....	\$2,193 29
	<hr/>
Balance to credit of members....	\$ 782 27

The following new issues have been supplied to members participating in this Department, since last report :

- Chili registered return stamp, 5 cent brown.
- China, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12 and 24c.
- Guatemala, 1c. on 2c.
- Hawaiian Islands, 12 cents.
- Liberia O. S., 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 16, 24 and 32c.
- Macao, Provisional series ½, 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 13, 16, 31 and 47c.
- Macao, new series, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200 and 300 reis.
- Panama (Colombia) Provisional, 1 on 2 cents and 5 on 20 cents.
- San Marino Commemorative postal card, 10c.
- San Marino, regular issue, 2, 10 15 and 65c, 2 and 5 lira.
- Selangor, 3 cents on 5 cents, rose, Provisional.
- Sungei Ujong, 2 cents, orange.

Information has been received from Peru to the effect that the 50 centavos and 1 sol stamps surcharged with the head, that were sent out through the Department a few months ago, have advanced materially in price. One correspondent states that they are now selling for \$3 00 apiece. Participants in the Department, who received them at the original cost price, may be congratulated.

The Department is daily expecting large consignments of new stamps which have been ordered and are past due.

New orders have been issued for the, Congo Free States series, 5, 10, 25 and 50c., 1 and 5f.

Cape Verde, full series, new type, 5r. to 300r. Persia, new series, 1, 2, 5, 8 and 10 shahi, 1, 2 and 5k.

Servia, full series, 5p. to 1d.

Timor, full series of new type, 5r. to 300r.

Victoria, unpaid letter stamps, 1p. to 5 shillings.

I would suggest that *new* members joining this Department should deposit at least \$20.00, and should not join unless they desire all unused stamps with a face value of 25c. or less. Those desiring stamps of greater face value should make their first deposits as follows: For all stamps of a face value of 50c. and less, \$30.00; for all stamps of a face value of \$1.25 or less, \$50 00; for all stamps of a face value of \$5.00 or less, \$75.00; and for those who wish to receive all new issues without limit, they should make a deposit of at least \$100.00.

A number of members have started in with a deposit of \$5.00 or \$10.00 and a limit of 50c. face value. This is soon used up, and when they find new issues are going to take more money than they have figured on they drop out, much to the inconvenience of the Department. I hope that members will take into consideration the cash that will be required, and limit their purchases accordingly. Also that every participating member will renew his deposit upon receipt of this circular.

GEORGE D. MEKEEL,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF COLLECTION AGENT.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., Jan. 1, 1895.

I have received for collection during December nine claims amounting to \$292.36. I have not yet succeeded in collecting any of them. In one case I immediately sent on the necessary papers to the Chief Postoffice Inspector at Cincinnati, Ohio. I wish to warn all parties against George Delaney, Theo. H. Kramer and R. E. Pentecost, as they are frauds of the worst kind. Any collector having any knowledge of their present whereabouts will confer a favor by sending the same to me at once.

J. ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT,
Collecting Agent,
American Philatelic Association.

LITERARY EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., Nov. 1, 1894.

I have a very short report to send in for October. I have received two lists of philatelic papers, which the owners wish to sell. Also one list of papers wanted by a member. I am ready and willing to do all I can to aid members in obtaining anything they may wish in the line of philatelic literature.

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. N. CAMPBELL,
Supt.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., Dec. 3, 1894.

I have received only one list of papers for last month and two letters of inquiry which I have answered. I again state to the members, that I am ready and willing to do anything I possibly can to advance the collecting and exchanging of philatelic literature.

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. N. CAMPBELL,
Supt.

REPORTS OF BRANCH SOCIETIES.

THE POMEROY PHILATELIC SOCIETY, BRANCH NO. 9,
TOLEDO, O.

Meetings held on the second Friday of each month, at 8 o'clock, p. m. P. E. Rood, President; P. J. Kranz, Secretary and Treasurer.

Fifth regular meeting held on Friday evening December 14th, 1894. Present, Mr. P. E. Rood in the chair and six other members, and Messrs. Geo. Weber and E. W. Hamann, guests. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The following communication was read:

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 14, 1894.

P. J. Kranz, Esq., Secretary,

DEAR SIR—In reply to yours of yesterday I send you twelve stamps from an original sheet, for the use of the Society. It strikes me they may be more appreciated uncut.

With best wishes for your prosperity,
Truly,

GEO. E. POMEROY.

The twelve stamps above referred to are a block of twelve of the original Pomeroy Letter Express 5c blue, with original gum. Upon motion a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Pomeroy for his kind donation of the Pomeroy stamps.

Messrs. Meyer and Kranz donated several counterfeit stamps, together with an album, to the Society, which are the start of a counterfeit collection. The members adjourned to meet at the residence of P. E. Rood, 222 Floyd street, January 11th, 1895, which is the annual meeting of the Society, and at which the election of officers takes place.

P. J. KRANZ,
Secretary.

PORTLAND PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION, BRANCH
NO. II.

Meetings held on alternate Wednesdays at the Falmouth Hotel. G. F. Raymond, President; C. R. Lewis, Treasurer; S. T. Dow, Secretary.

Both of the December meetings were well attended and much interest manifested. Current philatelic topics were discussed, stamps examined and some trading done. We have received two lots of exchange books from Supt. Mekeel and they are now circulating among our twenty-six American Association members.

During the month Messrs. H. G. Milliken and A. L. Hersey have been admitted to membership

and have forwarded their application for membership in the American Philatelic Association.

To make the attendance at our meetings as large as possible, as an extra attraction, we solicit large approval lots of good stamps for our inspection at the meetings.

STERLING T. Dow, Sec'y,
48 State St.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
BRANCH NO. 3.

Meetings held on the third Tuesday of each month. Wm. J. Gardiner, President; H. B. Phillips, Secretary, Treasurer and Exchange Supt.

No meeting was had in December.

Annual meeting will be held in January, at which time officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

By order of the President.

H. B. PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

GARFIELD PERRY STAMP CLUB.

BRANCH NO. 7.

The forty-third regular meeting was held December 19, 1894, with Pres. Kress in the chair and twelve members in attendance.

The minutes of the forty-second meeting were read and approved.

Bill for forty cents was received from J. J. Overton and on motion was ordered paid.

Exchange Manager Brodie made his annual report which showed his department to be in excellent condition.

The application of Mr. W. H. Buerger was posted and on motion the rules were suspended and the applicant unanimously elected to membership.

The election of officers for 1895 resulted as follows: President, J. J. Overton; Vice-President, R. S. Aikenhead; Secretary and Treasurer, W. H. Barnum; Librarian, G. J. Bailey. The American Philatelic Association members then elected Mr. G. J. Bailey Resident Vice President for 1895, subject to the approval of the Trustees.

Voted that a committee be appointed to arrange for the first annual banquet. The Chair then appointed Messrs. Overton, Bailey and Aikenhead.

Recess was then taken and the regular auction sale was held, Mr. Brodie acting as auctioneer. Several of the stamps offered brought good prices.

W. H. BARNUM,
Secretary.

PITTSBURGH BRANCH NO. 5.

Meets the second Thursday of each month at No. 25 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. E. Doebelin, Allegheny, Pa., President; A. E. Daum, 421 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Secy-Treas.; Geo. W. Rode, 53 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., Branch Manager of Exchange.

Twenty-eighth monthly meeting held Thursday evening, November 8th, President E. Doebelin, presiding.

Minutes previous meeting read and approved.

Roll called, fourteen members and five visitors present.

Mr. John Neessner, Jr., tendered his resigna-

tion as Assistant to Branch Manager Rode. Same accepted and Mr. Rode authorized to appoint a new assistant.

Mr. Albert Stauffer and D. P. Stannard elected to Branch membership.

The evening was a very pleasant one; after routine business was disposed of, the time was occupied by many pleasant remarks of the members, notably the remarks of Mr. C. P. Krauth bearing on the many advantages he has derived from his membership in the American Philatelic Society.

Meeting adjourned at 10:40 p. m.

A. E. DAUM, Sec'y.

Twenty-ninth monthly meeting held Thursday evening, December 13th, President E. Doebelin presiding.

Minutes previous meeting read and approved.

Auditing committee made their final report which was accepted and committee discharged with thanks.

Roll called and seventeen members and four visitors present.

M. A. Arnold, having removed from the city, tendered his resignation, which was accepted with regrets.

After disposing of routine business the new Official Year Book was fully discussed, and owing to the number of errors, a motion was made, seconded and carried that a committee of two be appointed to go over the membership record, so far as this Branch is concerned, and have the mistakes corrected. Committee appointed by the chair, Mr. C. P. Krauth and E. M. Grove.

Motion was also made, instructing the secretary to call the attention of Superintendent Mekeel to the fact that the new control stamps had not yet made their appearance, and request him to hasten the new issue.

Meeting was also made interesting by Mr. C. P. Krauth exhibiting a most interesting rarity, a 2½d 1875, lilac rose of Great Britain, plate 2, with corner letters L H

F L

The stamp was discovered by Henry C. Davis, of Philadelphia and the error has been verified on the proof sheet at Somerset House by Major Edward B. Evans. It is chronicled in Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* for November.

Meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock.

A. E. DAUM,
Sec'y.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following communication has been received from one of our foreign members and we trust others will follow his example.

NAGASAKI, JAPAN, December 1, 1894.

An enterprising Nagasaki potter has succeeded in putting on the native market an odd set of Japanese table china, consisting of forty-five pieces. Each piece is decorated with burnt-in designs of postal, revenue and telegraph stamps, combined in a way to produce the most artistic effects of color and design. The china is of the white egg-shell variety and when held to the light shows the *facsimile* postage stamp in transparent coloring. A complete set of this china is valued at a hundred dollars, and it is quite a fad for wealthy travelers to take a set of it home with them. As yet the authorities have not interfered with the reproduction of stamps on china although the act comes under the laws for counterfeiting. Stamp plaques have ceased to be a novelty in the United States, but the practical application of postage stamps to the potter's craft makes another unique feature of amateur philately.

The Japan-China war is at a decided discount compared with active philatelic interest in Oriental waters. The city of Chefoo is at present the headquarters for foreign naval fleets, being only a short distance from Port Arthur. Of the three hundred odd officers comprised in the fleet of nine British and three American men of war, at least seventy-five are interested in stamp collecting. A boom has been given the local post office by both officers and sailors from the two squadrons, who buy large quantities of Chefoo locals for their friends or for stamp dealers in England and the United States. Many of the advanced collectors purchase blocks of stamps and have them canceled at the post office for future trading purposes. The present issue of these locals, which has a watermark of inverted Chinese characters, is eagerly sought by collectors. It is unofficially rumored that another issue of an entirely different design is to supersede the present set.

J. A. S.

REVIEW OF FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

By C. P. KRAUTH.

NOTE.—Under this heading we hope to publish each month a concise and accurate review of the more important philatelic periodicals issued in Germany, France and England. Mr. Krauth's adaptability for such work is in evidence and on behalf of our readers an effort to make this a permanent department of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA will be made.—[EDITOR.]

VERTRAULICHES KORRESPONDENZ
BLATT—Frankfort a. m., Germany.
Monthly. November, 1894, 32 pp.

The number opens with the usual list of changes in the membership of the philatelic societies, which all seem to be progressing in a healthy way, the Southern Philatelic Association alone reporting twenty-five new members. Dr. Brendike, of Berlin, objects to the present inaccuracies in reporting new issues, and suggests a central commission for preparing a common chronicle. Counterfeits of Argentine, Bavaria, Bergedorf, Gibraltar, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, North German Postal District, Schleswig-Holstein, Switzerland, Sierra Leone, Thurn and Taxis, Turkey, Hungary and Japan are described in more or less detail. The articles on Bergedorf and Japan are particularly thorough and interesting, the latter being profusely illustrated with cuts of the genuine and the counterfeit stamps. A dismal list of stamp frauds ends the number. There are two prominent dealers included in this list which will hardly be accepted as final in their cases.

DER PHILATELIST—Dresden, Saxony.
Official paper of the International Philatelic Association, Dresden. Monthly.
December, 1894, 44 pp.

This number opens with the pleasant announcement that subscribers will hereafter receive, gratis, Kroetzch's invaluable book now being published in parts. The excellent chronicle of new issues occupies four pages and is well illustrated. It chronicles the 15c. and 50c. U. S. 1894, and defends the new Congo issue against the charge

of speculation. Eight and a half pages are given to listing all new issues and discoveries of 1894, constituting a formidable list, as it includes the French and Portuguese colonies. Eight hundred and thirteen items are given, including postage stamps, official stamps, due stamps, newspaper stamps, package stamps, cards, letter sheets, envelope and registration labels. Of these more than half seem to be speculative in character. Moschkau gives three pages of chat, giving the convention at Kiel a hard blow or two and disclosing the fact that all is not peace and harmony among German collectors.

Frederick Breitfuss' exhaustive article on Reprints of Finland is concluded, and Ad. Reinheimer's "Sphragiphilie" describes and illustrates some thirty odd interesting cancellations. Among the shorter items is one of statistical interest, which says that in Europe during the year 1893, 4,851,165,138 letters and postal cards were sent. England claims one-third of the total, with Germany second in the race with about 1,000,000,000, Russia with 200,000,000, Italy, Hungary, Belgium, Spain, Switzerland in a decreasing proportion, with Denmark last, having only 46,000,000. The action of the British authorities in seizing and destroying the issue of "*The Million*," containing a reproduction of a penny stamp, is noted. This taken in connection with recent events in the United States may foreshadow concerted action of the Postal Union countries to worry stamp collectors. Society reports, announcements and the index for 1894 close the number.

ILLUSTRIRTE BRIEFMARKEN ZEITUNG—Leipzig, Saxony, Germany. Tri-monthly. No. 33, November 20, 1894, 22 pp.; No. 34, December 1, 1894, 20 pp.; No. 35, December 10, 1894, 18 pp. and supplement; No. 36, December 20, 1894, 28 pp., including index and title page for 1894.

"Thus far and no farther" continues its Lexow investigation in No. 33, and excludes from our albums (very properly too), C. labels, issued by postal or other authorities, or private persons, which are attached to letters or packages but for which no fixed fee is paid and which have nothing to do with franking the articles sent. He includes under this head:

1. Labels, for letters, money letters and packages, such as "a" registration labels (not official registration stamps, however, such as Victoria); "b" numbering labels; "c" custom house labels; "d" collection labels; "e" labels for information of the postal authorities or sender, such as "not found," "refused" etc.; "f" labels such as "too late," but not including the Victoria Too Late stamp, for which a fixed price is charged; "g" official sealing labels for letters found opened or opened by authority.

2. Receipts of the postoffice for articles delivered to it; "a" registered letter receipts; "b" receipts for special delivery letters, for example, Austria with 5 kr. stamp.

3. Identification stamps, of which Italy so far is the only user.

4. Franks, "a" official stamps for indicating the right of free transmission, as the "Carbilla Postal De Espana," soldiers' stamps, etc.; "b" stamps used in sending government documents, such as penalty envelopes or their equivalent, including the various hand stamps, "paid," "franco," "T," "Taxe;" all official stamps without indication of value, as the Mexican Hidalgo, Egyptian seals, etc,

D. Stamps issued by the postoffice, but not having any value for paying postage.

1. Postal blank forms with a stamp indicating the cost of the forms alone.

2. Postal Savings Bank stamps.

3. Postal account stamps, such as the 2 mk. stamp of Germany, the 50 and 100 livre of Italy.

4. Complement stamps, used only to fill out the plate so as to leave the sheet of stamps worth a round sum, Austria for example.

E. Revenues which may be used postally. A very careful distinction is made between such stamps actually used postally and those having fiscal cancellations.

The article is an excellent one and would be valuable instruction to some collectors who value quantity more than quality.

Of interest is the publication in full of the decree of Sept. 3, 1851, announcing the issue of stamped envelopes in Prussia. The rest of the number is occupied by short notes, the chronicle of new issues and advertisements.

No. 34 concludes "Thus far and no farther" by ostracizing, F. Imitations, including (1) reprints, official of private; (2) government counterfeits; (3) Fac simile, *i. e.*, counterfeits bearing the word "imitation," "fac simile," "falsch," etc., to show their true character; (4) counterfeits pure and simple, subdivided "a" counterfeit cancellation; "b" counterfeit perforation, or its opposite, trimmed stamps; "c" counterfeit surcharges; "d" counterfeit stamps including those made to deceive the postoffice and bearing genuine cancellations, such as German Empire 50 pf. gray-green of 1883, 10 pf. rose of 1890.

Local and private stamps. (1) Russian rurals or Semstwo stamps, on which however the author hedges a little; (2) The Scandanavian Bypost stamps; (3) Chinese locals, Shanghai, Hankow, etc.; (4) the Chinese stamps; (5) the Samoa Express stamps; (6) Wells, Fargo & Co. envelopes (probably the California Bicycle stamps, too); (7) Railroad and package stamps; (8) Steamboat stamps, as Donau-Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft; (9) Suez Canal; (10) Turkish locals; (11) Balloon post stamps of Paris.

H. Swindle stamps, such as Persian Officials of 1881; Sedang, Formosa, Falta de Porte of Mexico, Bolivia newspaper stamps, Melilla. We can now

probably add the new Trinidads to the above, and possibly the Abyssinias.

The whole article is an earnest endeavor to point out the pitfalls so thickly spread in the pathway of the young collector by unscrupulous dealers and rascally counterfeiters, and while in some respects the lopping off is rather severe, the whole work is good and should be in the hands of all young collectors.

Two pages of current reviews follow and descriptions of counterfeits, chronicle of new issues, society proceedings and interesting advertisements close the number.

No. 35 opens with a long article on the post of Lubeck, which is followed by current reviews and short items including a list of British Colonial cancellation stamps which is useful. Ernst Hähner has patented a device for removing stamps from albums. The old method of a short, quick jerk when the owner was not looking was, we believe, never patented, but came into very extensive use.

An exceedingly interesting review of Frankel's "Chronological Table of German Philatelic Periodicals, 1863 to 1893" by Dr. Rommel occupies two pages. Society proceedings and advertisements fill the balance of the issue.

No. 36 closes the seventh year of the *Illustrierte Briefmarken Zeitung's* existence in a blaze of glory. The announcements for the coming volume promise much of interest. The leading article is a discussion of the much talked of universal postage stamps and the author, G. Kraft, raises some very knotty objections to it. Possibly, therefore, our grandchildren may not have to forego the delights of new issues. Reviews of current philatelic literature—a strong point of this paper—chronicle of new issues, containing illustrations of the new Congos almost as fine as the originals, society reports, title page and index of vol. VII, complete the number. As a supplement, No. 2 of Pilzecker's market report is given, which contains the prices at which stamps are offered or wanted and prices paid, with notes on the visible supply of various stamps in the wholesale market.

ILLUSTRIRTES BRIEFMARKEN JOURNAL—Leipzig, Saxony, Germany. Semi-monthly. No. 23, December 1, 1894.

Woemos opens No. 23 with three pages of breezy stamp chat, touching upon the Portuguese Jubilee issue; a stocking manufacturer who packs his stockings in P. O. wrappers and decorates the wrappers with genuine stamps; the withdrawal of letter sheets by the U. S. P. O. Dept.; the Abyssinia stamps which it appears circulate only in Paris; the Melbourne stamp exhibition; the stamp collection of the late Czar of Russia, Alexander II, which is said to be of great value, and other topics of less general interest.

Hugo Hartman defends very vigorously his plan of guaranteeing their opinion by counterfeit detectors. The usual excellent chronicle of new issues and installment of Zastrow's philatelic Christmas story, "Peace on Earth," and a continuation of Neumeister's essay, "Home, School and Philately," fill eight pages. A well illustrated reply to an inquirer gives the distinguishing mark of the Bordeaux prints of French stamps, and the number closes with an anecdote of a student who protests against the wretched postal arrangements of the country, because he has written for money to his father six times and has never received it.

Woemos opens No. 24 with two pages of his usual light artillery fire. This time his text is the alleged combine, or trust, formed by the Scott Co., Senf Brothers, and Stanley Gibbons Co., which he claims is an impossibility; some valedictory and reminiscent remarks on the closing volume (XXI) lead to his New Year congratulations. The two continued articles, "Home, School and Philately" and "Peace on Earth," are concluded. The index for the year gives the menu of the rich feast which has been spread before the readers of the *Briefmarken Journal* during 1894, and the list of genuine stamps which have been given free to subscribers is interesting. Each issue of the Journal contains a stamp, and occasionally extra ones are given. Twenty-seven stamps were given to each subscriber in 1894, including Ecuador 1881, 10 centavos; 1887, 1 centavo and 2 centavos; Belgium 1 and 2 centime Sunday stamps, and various stamps of Bosnia, Luxemburg, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Japan, Mexico, etc.

POST SCRIPTS.

By C. E. SEVERN.

The twenty-four cent green and black of 1869 is at once one of the most beautiful and most interesting stamps in the whole catalogue of our country's postal issue. An era-making event, the signing of the Declaration of Independence is depicted on this specimen, and for that reason we are wont to associate cherished historic memories with this noble looking stamp. The artistic merits of the twenty-four cent stamp are such as to command the respect of him who beholds a specimen; the finely engraved reproduction in miniature of the master-piece, "The Signing of the Declaration of Independence," encompassed by the banks of green combine to make an *ensemble* that is kindly viewed by the beauty-seeking eye.

It is of the picture in the center of the stamp that we wish to say a word. Upon close examination, one can discern forty figures in that notable group which assembled in Independence Hall, and several of the prominent signers are recognizable, so faithfully has the engraver performed his task.

The twenty-four cent of 1869 is something more than a mere stamp.

Now and then, a collector upon examining a lot of U. S. 1851, 3c red, discovers one showing a large "3" or "5" surcharged in black or red upon the surface of the specimen. Thereupon, he feels assured that he has come into the possession of an unchronicled variety of amazing rarity. His dream is not disillusioned until he submits the stamp in question to a philatelic wise-acre who tells him that the apparent surcharge is simply a mark of cancellation in the shape of a large figure which was utilized, not generally however, many years ago.

In the opinions of some collectors

there are different dies of the U. S. 1864, three cent stamped envelopes. In support of their beliefs they submit specimens of these stamped envelopes which show radical differences. These are chiefly noticeable in the widths of the lines and of the impressions of the stamps themselves, and measurements of them vary considerably. The paper employed in the manufacture of this issue is of a somewhat coarse and spongy texture and the apparent differences in die are due, no doubt, from this fact, as a stamp resulting from a weak impression of the envelope die on this paper is quite unlike that made by a very heavy impression.

There is a well-grounded suspicion abroad that some person or persons have an immense number of unused U. S. Interior Departmentals in their possession. These stamps are seemingly unloaded at intervals, in quite large numbers which, however, are not sufficiently great to excite extended comment. The Interior Departmentals hold their own well and are favorites with collectors, and even were a deluge of the stamps to descend upon the stamp market, there would be little reason to fear a material weakening in the price of Interiors, for collectors would snap up these stamps with avidity upon the least decline in their price.

From recent developments, it appears that the warning to collectors published in the *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* some time ago, cautioning them against paying enormously extortionate prices for U. S. envelopes, 1887, two cent on manilla amber, *rejected die*, was timely and well-grounded. Possibly, collectors will hear more in confirmation of this, later.

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The Ten varieties for \$18.00

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The Eleven varieties, \$25.00
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1870, 15c, orange on white.....	\$2 50
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" 30c, black	2 50
" 90c, carmine	3 00
" 15c, orange on cream.....	3 00
" 24c, purple	3 00
" 30c, black	2 75
" 90c, carmine	3 00

The above 8 Envelopes for \$20.00
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Stamps, from 1 sen to 1 yan.

These I will sell as follows: Per 100 Per 1000
Mixed 1 sen to 1 yan..... \$.50 \$4.00

Each Packet. per Packets.
Mixed foreign 200 var. \$ 50 \$ 4.50
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A few of the 5 cents stamps of the 1890 issue were printed by error in color of the 4 cents of same issue—dark brown.

Price \$30 net, used or unused.

This is what the P. O. Department says about it:

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4, 1894.

"The three 5-cent postage stamps of the 1890 series, printed in the color of the 4-cent stamps, submitted with your letter of the 28th ult., are herewith returned. Although of the wrong color, these stamps are good for postage. I cannot account for the mistake in thus printing them.

"Yours, very respectfully,

"KERR CRAIGE,

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No. 1	Contains 12 different Egyptian Stamps, each,	\$.08
" 2	" " 20 " " " " " "	.20
" 3	" " 30 " " " " " "	.80
" 4	" " 40 " " " " " "	2.10
" A	" " 4 Env., 3 P. C., 2 Newsband, 1 I. S.	.30

The complete set of 23 Envelopes mostly used, all entire, 1.40

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"	5 " rose, "	1.30
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Hawaii, '75-'91, 5 var.....	20
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Salvador, '91, 10 var. complete.....	50
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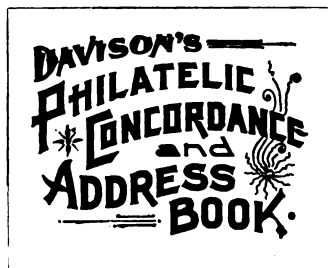
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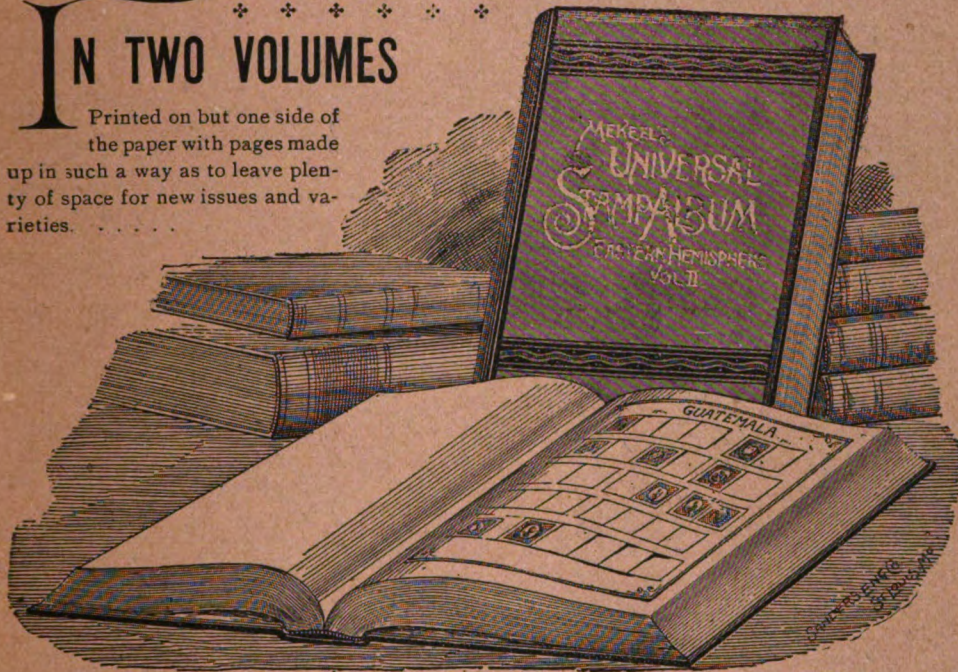
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C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.

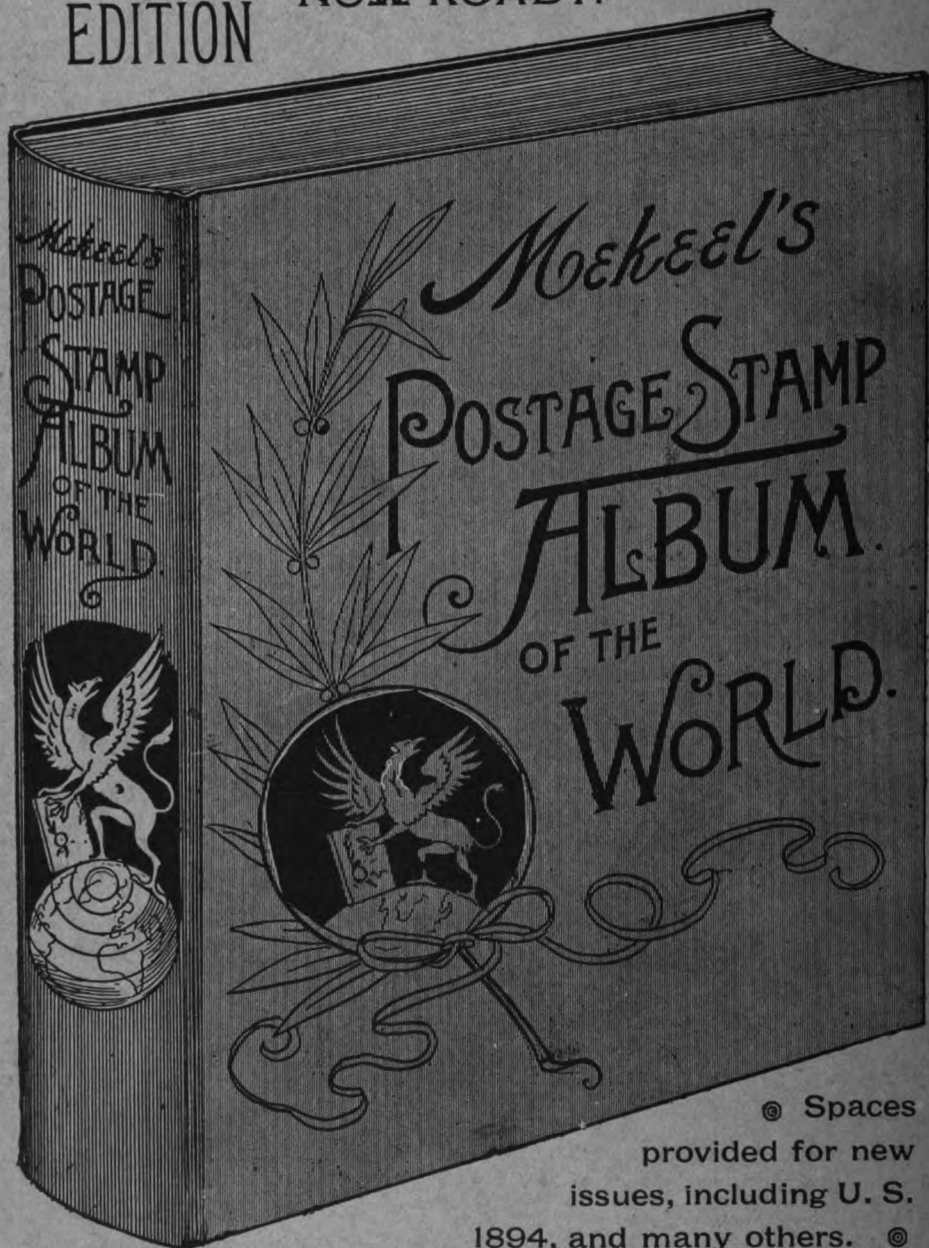
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1895
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C. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND PUBLISHING CO.,
STATION C., ST. LOUIS, MO.

FO
P53

J. H. S. Lewis

APR 8 1895

Vol. XIII

MARCH, 1895

No. 123

The
PHILATELIC
JOURNAL
 OF
AMERICA

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
 IN THE INTEREST OF
 STAMP COLLECTING

EDITED BY

CHAS. HAVLAND MEKEEL



PUBLISHED BY

CHAS. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
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THE
PHILATELIC JOURNAL
OF AMERICA.

VOLUME VIII, No. 3.

MARCH, 1895,

WHOLE NO. 123

WITH REFERENCE to an article published in the *American Journal of Philately* for the month of February, headed "Justice to Publishers" we wish to say that the statements therein made, are *false and libelous*. The statement that an injunction was obtained in the courts in St. Louis against the C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co., by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., was an *absolute falsehood*. The fact that the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. had sought to mislead the public was called to the attention of the United States Court, before whom an action had been brought by them, alleging a violation of one of their copyrights. Honorable men look with contempt upon such practices. A second edition of their paper has been issued since this publication so that they have had ample opportunity to correct the above statement if it was made in error. The following is an extract from a letter of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., printed in a small paper that originally published the same false statement.

"When the argument for an injunction came before the Court, we of course, no longer insisted upon it."

This statement is a deliberate falsehood.

When the matter came before the Court their attorney plead for the injunction, exhausting all his eloquence to obtain it, but the Court *denied it* and gave an elaborate opinion on the subject, holding that there was no evidence of any intent upon the part of the C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co., to violate any of the rights of the Scott Co.

We regard the whole action brought by these people as simply one of trade jealousy and comment on such methods is unnecessary.

OUR READERS have had full benefit of our general information and also the result of our legal investigation of the matter relating to the publication of cuts and illustrations of foreign postage stamps. The present United States laws on the subject simply provide against counterfeiting foreign stamps of governments with which the United States have treaty relations. It does not prohibit the illustration of albums or stamp papers, but it regards the possession of the plates as illegal, if they are such as can be used to produce counterfeits. The following is an extract from a letter of Solicitor F. A. Reeve, of the United States Treasury Department, on the subject:

"I held that the offense consisted in having possession of cuts, plates, etc., by which foreign postage stamps could be counterfeited. There is no law that prohibits printing facsimilies of foreign stamps, but the plates, cuts, etc., for printing facsimilies are capable of being used for purposes of counterfeiting."

Note that Solicitor Reeve says particularly that the *possession of cuts capable of being used for the purposes of counterfeiting*, is an offense under this law. While the law seems to be defective in providing a means for confiscation and seizure of such cuts and plates that have not been improperly used, we have come to the following decision; namely:

That this company will destroy or mutilate all plates in its possession, of stamps having a postal value in any foreign country with which the United States has treaty relations, and that in future it will only use such illustrations as could not be used under any circumstances, for the production of a counterfeit stamp.

For instance, illustrations of stamps bearing surcharges would be exempt from this classification, because they could not be used to produce a counterfeit, the surcharge of the stamp being of different color, while in the illustration they would both appear in one color. This would also apply to the illustrations of stamps that in the original are printed in two or more colors. Half tones, and some of the new process of photogravuer produce illustrations that could not possibly be misused by a counterfeiter. Most of the illustrations that we shall use in describing designs will be skeleton outline drawings, that will give a general idea of the design without any attempt at shading or reproducing the original character of the stamp, and cuts showing only parts of the design. We are advised by the best legal talent that there can be no possible question with regard to the violation of a United States law in following this course. The illustrations, however, of stamps of countries that have gone out of existence and of issues that no longer have a postal value, also locals, and stamps of Native India, Chinese Ports, etc., and provinces that have no postal treaty with the United States, will continue to be illustrated as heretofore, as these could not be construed to be securities of a foreign government.

We have come to this decision after careful consideration, and while others may continue to illustrate as of old without getting into serious trouble under the present law, we wish not only to conform to the letter, but the spirit of the law, as we think that a law against counterfeiting foreign stamps should be upheld by all responsible dealers. We shall aid the Government officials in its enforcement.



THIS matter of illustration has interfered with our issuing the appendix to Mekeel's Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World. Having arrived at a decision, as stated above, we will very shortly conform the plans of this work to the new circumstances and advise the purchasers in what shape we shall conclude the publication.

The list of Western Franks that will appear in the appendix is one of the lists for which there has been the most inquiry, and for the purpose of giving this first edition the widest possible circulation we shall run it in several installments in this journal, the first appearing this month.

This work of Mr. H. B. Phillips has been in a great measure a labor of love, and we know that this first list of Western Franks will be far from complete. However, we hope that the publication at this time will bring out information that will be the means of our issuing a more complete work later.



IN REGARD to the chronicle of newly issued stamps, and all information relative thereto—the most important province of a monthly philatelic journal—we hope that our readers will assist us in making our chronicle as complete and comprehensive as possible, including not only the actual new issues as they appear, but sending us all information possible prior to the actual issue of the stamps.

There are some who always skip the chronicle, considering it dry reading. To these we will state that a great many matters of interest will be recorded under the classified heading regarding the stamps of different countries which will be of value to every philatelist.



OUR FRIEND, Wm. Brown, of Salisbury, has issued a very elaborate work on stamps of his specialty, the Surcharges of the *Straits Settlements for use in the native protected States. The work is very handsomely printed on heavy paper, and elaborately illustrated with reproductions from the originals by a

*"The Stamps of the Straits Settlements surcharged for use in the Native Protected States," 108 pp. full cloth, 15 shillings, post free. Wm. Brown, St. Thomas' Square, Salisbury, England.

photographic process that has not yet become common in this country. The work is bound in full cloth and should be in every philatelist's library.

We have also received a new priced catalogue of the stamps of Great Britain, published by Mr. Walter Morely. It includes postage, fiscals, railway and college stamps, and was published at the low price of one shilling.



THE duties of a United States Postoffice Inspector are important ones, and it is truly unfortunate that many of the men in positions of this kind are those whose connection with the postal service is very limited, especially as politics cut a figure and changes are apt to occur with changes of administration.

The fact that some of these officials have had such limited experience in the postal service is probably due in a great measure to some of the blunders that they continually make. One of our readers writes us that a Postoffice Inspector informed him that unused United States periodical stamps wherever found are liable to confiscation, on the assumption that all such stamps must be stolen property. He reasons that these stamps not being sold to the public, and postmasters being forbidden to sell them even for face value, their use being confined to the postoffice records, that the simple fact of these stamps being in the hands of stamp dealers or collectors was in itself *prima facie* evidence that they had been stolen or misappropriated.

When we consider the facts with relation to these stamps in connection with history of the Postoffice Department for the last twenty years, such an opinion is simply absurd. In the first place the Postoffice Department during the term of office of Third Assistant Postmaster Hazen sold these stamps to the public at face value. This practice was continued for several years and thousands of the lower denominations, and many complete sets were thus purchased by dealers and collectors, and have come onto the market from this channel.

At one period during their use seven hundred and sixty of these sets of periodicals complete and unused were sent to the headquarters of the Universal Postal Union at Switzerland for circulation among the various foreign postoffices of the world, and our publishers have purchased direct of different foreign Postmaster-Generals, or their officials complete unused sets of the periodical stamps that had thus been freely dispensed. Further than this there is evidence that sets of these periodical stamps, together with unused series of Department stamps, have at various times during the past twenty years been presented to members of Congress, Senators, even to members of foreign Legations, and attachés of the Diplomatic Corps. Not only this, but when E. W. Barber was Third Assistant Postmaster-General unused sets of United States stamps of some of the earlier issues, as well as the Departments and unused sets of periodical

stamps, were presented to various librarians and public institutions throughout the United States, and our publishers have at various times purchased such collections or accumulations from librarians or board of directors who have ceased to appreciate them. The different administrations of the Postoffice Department covering the twenty years in which the United States periodical stamps have been in use have had so many different rules and regulations regarding the handling of the stamps that it is simply absurd and ridiculous for a Postoffice Inspector under the present administration to assume the state of facts presented in the first of this paragraph.



IN this connection there is a little story that has been told regarding a certain attaché of the legation in Washington of an esteemed European government to the effect that a set of these stamps was presented to him they were packed away among his papers, and only came to light after his decease. The face value of the periodical set being the not inconsiderable sum of \$205.00 the executors of his estate thought that they should realize something on this asset, but being at a loss to know how to proceed addressed a note to one of the famous jewelry firms of New York City, inquiring if a part of the purchase money of a lot of diamonds could be paid in current, unused postage stamps of the United States. This firm naturally regarded such stamps as being available at about face value replied that an arrangement could be made, provided a slight discount was made from the face value of the stamps, with a result that the set of periodical stamps was sent as part payment for the diamonds. Their dismay can be easily imagined when this well-known firm of jewelers discovered that the stamps that they received, although current United States stamps, had no actual value to them, and they could make no other use of them than to sell them to stamp dealers at about half their face value, the P. O. Department refusing to redeem them in cash.



MR. CHAS. J. PHILLIPS, whose recent visit to this country was mentioned in these columns, has returned home, and in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* for February he gives an interesting account of matters as they impressed him during his recent visit. He speaks very highly of the New York dealers who entertained him. In speaking of the collectors that he met, he makes the following observation:

"During my visit I had an opportunity of seeing several of the finest collections in the States, and of forming some idea of the style of collecting adopted in that country. I may say at once that I met with but few keen philatelists, by that I mean men who study and read up their hobby. There seems to be a great idea of accumulating rare things, but once they are got little care is taken of them, and systematic and proper classification, such for instance as that in the "Castle" collection, seems almost unknown."

We might also observe that Mr. Phillips met comparatively few of the American philatelists, and while his dealings were probably with the collectors of the

greatest financial means, there are many very earnest and careful students of philately in this country whose purses are not long enough to justify an extended acquaintance with Mr. Phillips. In speaking of the stamp dealers with whom he came in contact, it may be interesting to note his observation with regard to a Boston dealer, as follows:

"I am of opinion that Mr. Holton holds the best stock of stamps in America. In New York I could see but very little in the way of fine stamps, but here I both saw and bought many things."

We regret very much that Mr. Phillips' time was so limited that he was unable to get into the interior of the country, even as far as St. Louis. In referring to his Boston trip, he indulges in some reminiscences with that veteran dealer, Mr. F. Trifet. To the philatelist of 1895, it would be interesting to revive that little story about the full sheet of 3 c. grilled all over, that Mr. Trifet once had in his possession. At that time this had not been noted as a special variety and collectors did not look with favor on the rough appearance of the stamps, with the result that Mr. Trifet was obliged to use them up on his mail matter for postage in order to get rid of them.

PRICES OF RARITIES.

The *London Philatelist* in speaking of the prices realized at the auction held by Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper in London, on the 30 and 31st of January mentioned them as the *High Watermark*, with regard to prices.

In reducing the figures from pounds to dollars we have taken the convenient method of regarding a £ equal to \$5.00 in United States money. On this basis the aggregate amount of the sale was about \$13,000.00 and the total number of lots in the sale averaged \$27.50 each; the forty-six highest priced lots averaged about \$5,800.00 averaging \$125.00 a stamp. The *London Philatelist* has given very fine illustrations of some of the leading rarities, showing their condition, we will content ourselves by simply giving a list of some of the rarest stamps and the prices they brought.

Saxony, 3 pfennige, red, vertical pair, \$95.00. This was a very fine vertical pair, with circular obliteration on the letters.

Naples, ½ tornese, blue, "arms," unused, \$140.00 Not in perfect condi-

tion, or it would have realized far more.

Tuscany, 3 lire, dark yellow, \$150.00. A medium specimen of moderate margins.

Moldavia, 27 paras, black on rose, \$105.00. A damaged copy, there being a rubbing away of the paper across the nose of the bull; hence the comparatively low price.

Moldavia, 108 paras, blue on pink, unused, \$175.00. This was not spotless, having two small ink stains, but an undoubtedly unused specimen with large margins, and of a deep color.

Spain, Madrid, 3 cuartos, unused, \$85.00.

Spain, 1851, 2 reales, red, unused, \$160.00.

Spain, 1852, 2 reales, red, unused, \$200.00.

Spain, 1853, 2 reales, red, unused, \$65.00.

A brilliant series, all in matchless condition as to margin, color, and general condition, the first three having the original gum.

Switzerland, Geneva, the double

stamp, unsevered, \$95.00 Not a perfect copy.

Vaud, 4c., black and red, \$68.25. A poor copy.

Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperforate, unused, \$650.00. This specimen was immaculate, having fine margins all round.

Cape, wood blocks, error, 1d., blue, *cut*, \$60.00.

Cape, wood blocks, error, 4d., red, \$260.00.

Cape, wood blocks, error, 1d., blue, in pair with the 4d. blue \$325.00

As prices go, the last lot, though not perfect, was fine and cheap.

Natal, 1st issue, 9d., blue, \$130.00. A superb copy, very large, good impression, and distinct postmark.

Mauritius, post paid, 2d., blue, \$460.00. The stamp was simply superb, the impression being of an intense dark blue-black color, every line standing out, and in fact in general appearance closely resembling the Post office. As to margins and general condition it was irreproachable.

Mauritius, large fillet, 2d., blue, \$175.00.

Reunion, 1st issue, 15c., black on bluish, unused original, \$250.00. A good specimen.

Canada, 12d., black, \$145.00. A poor specimen.

New Brunswick, 6d., yellow, unused, \$130.00. A superb copy.

New Brunswick, 1s., violet, unused, \$200.00. This stamp was far more worthy of the high price attained than its companion 6d.

Nova Scotia, 1s., violet, unused,

\$160.00. This was a grand specimen of the cold violet shade.

British Guiana, 1st issue, 4c., black on yellow, \$200.00. A square cut copy, but damaged and repaired at one corner --beyond the circular impression. Cut square copies of this issue are practically disappearing from public view, and fine copies can hardly go too high. The above price is hardly its true value.

Buenos Ayres, 4 pesos, red, unused, \$87.50.

Buenos Ayres, 5 pesos, orange, unused, \$165.00.

Buenos Ayres, 5 pesos, orange, used, \$200.00. Superb copies.

Columbia, 20c., carmine, unused, \$90.00. This stamp is ten times as rare *unused* as the shilling values of British North America. So it shows that fashion makes the price after all.

Antioquia, 1st issue, 10c., lilac, \$105.00.

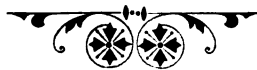
New South Wales, "Sydney Views," plate i, 1d., red on bluish, unused, \$75.00.

New South Wales, "Sydney Views" plate iv., 2d., blue, unused, \$84.00.

The 1d. on the hard bluish paper is perhaps the least difficult to find among the Sydneys unused. The 2d. was remarkably cheap, as it was a good copy.

Queensland, 1st issue, 1s. violet, imperf., \$125.00. The margins of the stamp were very wide.

New Zealand, wmk. N. Z, 1 d., brown, \$175.00. The discovery is a new one, at least six copies have been heard of, and it will probably be found ultimately to be less scarce than other well known New Zealand varieties.



CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES.

We are anxious to receive new issues and varieties as they appear, and especially desire each of our foreign subscribers and correspondents to send us information from their locality, that we may mention them as *early* as possible under this heading. Copies of official decrees and circulars in reference to postal changes are particularly desired.

Please address all communications of this character to the Editor of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

The numerals in parenthesis following the names of the countries refer to the page of the JOURNAL containing the previous notice. The color in italics following the description of a surcharged stamp indicates the color of the surcharge.

BELGIUM.—(XII, 104.) Postal packets of the new annexed type have been issued, the figures of the values being



printed in black. The watermark, a coat of arms in the sheet, perforated $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Postal Packet Stamps.

20 centavos, blue and black.
50 " " carmine and black.

BRUNEI.—(XIII, 41.) We wish to correct the color of the \$1 stamp which was made to read "lake" instead of "emerald green," in our last number.

Adhesive Stamp.

\$1 emerald green (correction).

CHILI.—(XII, 153.) Two series of unpaid letter stamps have been chronicled, the first are called provisionals and they certainly look it from the illustrations published.



The annexed is an illustration of what is supposed to be the regular series. Their use seems to be confined to Valparaiso. Typographed, perforated.



Provisional Unpaid Letter Stamps.

1c., black on yellow.
2c., " " "
4c., " " "
6c., " " "
8c., " " "
10c., " " "
16c., " " "
20c., " " "
20c., " " "
30c., " " "
40c., " " "

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

1c., pink on yellow.
2c., " " "
4c., " " "
6c., " " "
10c., " " "
20c., " " "
40c., " " "
50c., " " "
60c., " " "
80c., " " "
1P., " " "

CHINA.—(XIII, 41.) One of our correspondents in Shanghai has taken us to task for the reference we made to the recent issue, in referring to them as Custom House Stamps. He states that they are really Government stamps, and the only Government Official Postage stamps of China. The Imperial Custom House is a Department of the Chinese

Government and conducts the only postal service in the country. It is stated that there is a movement on foot to establish a Chinese postal service for the whole Empire and for the country to join the Universal Postal Union. He also states that the Chinese local stamps, issued by various Treaty Ports, are to be regarded as purely speculative and money making schemes. While some of these Treaty Ports have bona fide postal service, the stamps are of a purely speculative character. They are strictly locals, and as we do not chronicle the locals of Russia, Germany and other foreign countries, there is scarcely any reason for us to chronicle those of China, except that the sound of this name is a favorite one to young collectors who are very anxious for stamps from out-of-the-way places. It is time that something was done to discourage rather than encourage this nuisance.

Chinkiang.—(XII, 72.) We are advised that the whole set of labels issued from this Treaty Port, has been surcharged "Postage Due" in two lines of *Sans-serif* type with two Chinese characters below.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

- ½ cent, rose, black.
- 1 " blue, black.
- 2 cents, brown, black.
- 4 " yellow, black.
- 5 " green, black.
- 6 " mauve, black.
- 10 " orange, black.

Chungkiang.—(XIII, 41.) We illustrated a type of the new series last month. The stamps are perforated 11½.

Adhesive Stamps.

- 2 candarins, rose.
- 4 " blue.
- 8 " orange.
- 16 " violet.
- 24 " green.

Hankow.—(XIII, 17.) It is stated in the philatelic press that sets of the local printed labels have been surcharged "Postage Due" in two lines, with Chinese characters below in black.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

- 2 cents, mauve on cream, black.
- 5 " green on yellow, black.
- 10 " carmine on rose, black.
- 20 " blue on cream, black.
- 30 " red on yellow, black.

Ichang.—This Treaty Port, not to be behind the others, has issued a series of stamps, the types of which are hereto annexed. These stamps are perforated 11½.



Adhesive Stamps.

- ½ candarin, brown.
- 1 " olive-brown.
- 2 candarins, mauve.
- 3 " gray-violet.
- 5 " pink.
- 15 " blue.
- 1 mace, green.
- 3 " red.

COLOMBIA.—(XIII, 42.) Our correspondent, Mr. Duperly sent us new 5c., of the annexed type, lithographed in brown on buff paper, perforated. He states that the last issue, 5c., black on brown, were often used the second time. This one being of a more delicate color, it is not likely to be so treated.



Adhesive Stamp.

5 centavos, brown on buff.

Panama.—(XIII, 42.) The 20 centavos denomination to correspond with the series of 1892 has been issued, engraved and perforated as the balance of the stamps.

Adhesive Stamps.

20 centavos, lilac.

Santander.—A correspondent informs us that a new issue, 5 centavos, is projected for this State.

ECUADOR.—(XII, 45.) It is singular to note that as soon as Seebeckism prevails in the country, the stamps of the whole country fall into disrepute with collectors. This is true of Ecuador. The latest monstrosity we chronicled from that place is a revenue stamp of the large and familiar type surcharged in two lines, "Official—1894 y 1895."

Official Stamp.

2 cents, claret, revenue, black.

GUATEMALA.—(XIII, 42.) Several of the foreign philatelic papers have been describing a type set label, 1894—Rpbca de Guata—Uncentavo, simply three lines of type printed in black on white paper. These are supposed to have been in use during the recent scarcity of low denomination stamps that has prevailed in that country. We have not been advised of any such provisional by our correspondent in Guatemala, who has been very faithful in things of this kind, and on the whole it appears to be rather "fishy." A new denomination, however, of the current type has appeared, 6 centavos, mauve, perforated.

Adhesive Stamp.

6 centavos, mauve.

INDIA. (Native).—(XIII, 42). *Sirmoor.* (XIII, 42.) We annex herewith a cut of the new series of stamps we have already chronicled.



They are for inland postage and revenue, perforated 14.

LIBERIA.—(XIII, 42.) In chronicling the official stamps last month, we made an error in giving the color of the surcharge of the \$2 and \$5 stamps. They are corrected below.

Official Stamps.

\$2 brown and yellow, green (correction).

\$5 red and black, dark blue (correction).

MAURITIUS.—(XII, 155). Our correspondent, Mr. Rae, informs us that the 8c brown of the current type, which has been chronicled by several stamp papers as well as ourselves, has not yet been issued; neither has the new 3c. stamp or the 3c. newsband that we referred to in last mentioning the stamps of this country. The new issue of stamps for postage and revenue purposes, which will bear the Mauritius Coat of Arms instead of the Queen's head, is said to be a certainty, but these stamps will only be issued when the stamps actually in use, are used up. In this way, the stamps will probably come in use one denomination at a time.

MEXICO.—(XIII, 121.) As intimated in our notes last month, the 12 cent scarlet of the numeral type has been issued. As the new issue goes into effect April 2d, this variety is apt to be quite scarce, as its life will be very short and we are advised that there were only a small number issued. It is on the regular paper, watermarked, CORREOS EUM, perforated. The new series will be issued to the public on April 2d, although advanced sets of the stamps have been sent out, and from a blank requisition that has been issued to the Postmaster on which they were to order the new issues, we learn the denominations of the envelopes, wrappers and postal cards, but have no information as to the types or colors. The envelopes consist of 4, 5 and 10 centavos, and newspaper wrappers 1 and 2 centavos.



The annexed illustrations show the types of the new series. The 1, 2 and 3 centavos values are of the same type, the principal figure being the native postman on foot. The 5 centavos which is used for Universal Postal Union rate will be illustrated next month, is purely Aztec in all its details. The statue of Montezuma is the principal figure and the design of the stamp is supported by Aztec columns and specimens of architecture, while the numeral of the denomination rests upon the famous Aztec Calendar. The 4 and 12 centavos stamps represent a native postman riding a broncho and driving before him a burro laden with a mail bag. The fourth type, used for the



10, 15, 20 and 50 centavos values, represent a diligence drawn by four horses, which in these countries was a forerunner of the railroad trains for both passenger and mail. The fifth type is represented by a locomotive and mail car. It is used on the 1, 5 and 10 pesos values. The stamps are on the paper watermarked CORREOS EUM, perforated 12.

- 12 centavos, scarlet (Numeral type).
- 1 centavo, green.
- 2 centavos, carmine.
- 3 " yellow-brown.
- 4 " vermilion.
- 5 " ultramarine.
- 10 " rose-lilac.
- 12 " olive.
- 15 " bright blue-green.
- 20 " brown-lilac.
- 50 " violet.
- 1 peso, brown.
- 5 pesos, rose.
- 10 " deep blue.

NICARAGUA.—(XIII, 19.) The envelope stamps of 1894 were issued provisionally as adhesives and we have seen a number of letters bearing stamps of the 1894 issue that were surcharged Mosquito Provisional in two lines as shown in the annexed illustration. We have been inclined to look with suspicion on these stamps, although there seems to be a strong probability of their being genuine. Provisional Consul of the Mosquito reservation has been active in other matters, as attested by copies of bulletins and public notices that have been sent us from Bluefields, Nicaragua, and the fact that they have considered the advisability of a surcharged stamp seems to be substantiated by the fact that a New York party had made and shipped to Nicaragua a plate for the surcharge of one hundred stamps with the words "Mosquito Government" between which were the arms represented, a bow and two arrows crossed. It is stated that the New York commission house had this electrotype made and shipped to Nicaragua and is still waiting for the cash for the payment



of the work. There is further evidence that the stamps were under consideration for this reservation by the two essays which we illustrate herewith.

OIL RIVERS PROTECTORATE.—(XIII, 19.) In addition to the five Provisional adhesive stamps that were chronicled by *Der Philatelist*, we have received four more varieties of the ½ penny Provisional, and four of higher denominations.

**HALF
PENNY**

**HALF
PENNY**

The surcharge in block type as already announced on the 2½ pence, occurs in

lilac and blue, carmine, brick-red, and blue. It also exists in green. The surcharge in *sans-serif* type occurs in brick-red and blue. Surcharge in Italic type

Half
Penny

One
Shilling.

occurs in brick red. The 1 shilling surcharge appears in brick-red and violet, while the two higher denominations oc-

5/- **10/-**

cur in one color each, the 5 shillings in violet and the 10 shillings in brick-red. These surcharges are all struck on the surcharge stamps of the 1892 issue, making their appearance as hideous as possible.

Provisional Adhesive Stamps.

- ½ penny on 2½ pence, lilac and blue, block type, *brick-red.*
- ½ penny on 2½ pence, lilac and blue, *Sans-serif* type, *brick-red.*
- ½ penny on 2½ pence, lilac and blue, *Sans-serif* type, *blue.*
- ½ penny on 2½ pence, lilac and blue, *italic* type, *brick-red.*
- 1 shilling on 2 pence, green and carmine, *brick-red.*
- 1 shilling on 2 pence, green and carmine, *violet.*
- 5 shillings on 2 pence, green, *violet.*
- 10 " on 5 pence, lilac and blue, *brick-red.*

PERU.—(VII, 156.) Our correspondent, Mr. Dawson, advises us that the Postoffice officials in that country are likely to perpetrate another monstrosity by surcharging the remaining stock with the head of Caceres, as soon as the present stock of Provisionals with the head of General Bermudez is exhausted. Late newspaper dispatches from this country, however, report the downfall of Caceres, so that there is still grounds for hope that this may be averted.

A brand new issue is projected, and it is reported that they are now being made in New York City.

We have noted in philatelic papers the issue of the 5c. blue with horse shoe surcharge and the regular 10c. green, both bearing the Bermudez sur-

charge in black, and further over printed with the word "Gobierno" in an oblong frame in red for use as official stamps.

Official Stamps.

- 5 cents, blue and black, *red.*
- 10 " green and black, *red.*

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.—(XIII, 43.) *Macao.* (XIII, 43.) A correspondent has advised us that the unsurcharged series of stamps that we chronicled sometime ago have never been issued for postal purposes in Macao, and that only the surcharged set will be so issued. The unsurcharged stamps that have been sold to the public, have come out through the Colonial Postal Department at Lisbon. This information is not from an official source, and we simply give it for what it is worth.

Timor.—(XIII, 20.) It is stated in some of the foreign stamp papers that a Provisional series of stamps have been surcharged for this place similar to those of Macao. One of our correspondents advises us that the new issue that has been announced will also be surcharged with the new money values before they are issued to the public, and that no sets will be sold in Timor without the surcharge; although some sets have been sold through the Colonial office at Lisbon.

The list of surcharged stamps are given as follows:

½ avo	on 2½ reis,	brown, <i>black.</i>
1 "	" " 5 "	" <i>black, red.</i>
3 avos	" " 20 "	" <i>red, green.</i>
4 "	" " 25 "	" <i>violet, black.</i>
6 "	" " 40 "	" <i>chocolate, black.</i>
8 "	" " 50 "	" <i>blue, red.</i>
13 "	" " 80 "	" <i>gray, black.</i>
16 "	" " 100 "	" <i>red-brown, black.</i>
31 "	" " 200 "	" <i>lilac, black.</i>
47 "	" " 300 "	" <i>orange, green.</i>

QUEENSLAND.—(IX, 127.) Our correspondent, Mr. Dawson, has sent us a clipping from the *Brisban Courier*, which states that sometime ago the public complained of the thinness of the paper used for the postage stamps, and it states that the Postal Department is now issuing stamps printed on paper rather too thick, as the gum is not sufficiently strong to make the paper adhere to the envelope. It observes that to give satisfaction, either the

mucilage must be stronger or the paper thinner. Our correspondent sent us a complete sheet of the stamps as they are now appearing on this very thick paper. The paper is water-marked, large crown and "Q," and is evidently the paper that was intended for the large sized revenue stamps, because it does not fit the 1 penny denomination, only a portion of the water-mark appearing on each stamp. The perforation is the same as before—13; the color is a shade lighter than the old print. The stamps in some parts of the plate show a good deal of wear, especially in the lower left hand corner.

Adhesive Stamps.

- 1 penny, orange, on heavy paper.
- 2 pence, blue, " " " "

ST. HELENA.—(XI, 40.) The recent 2 penny stamps issued, bear the water-mark, crown and C. A., perforated 14.

Adhesive Stamp.

- 2 pence, back and yellow.

SAMOA.—(IX, 185.) W. Sellschopp & Co. of San Francisco, California, have sent us two surcharged stamps of this place. Description is made unnecessary by the illustrations annexed. We



do not know whether the word "Surcharged" has the significance of an unpaid letter stamp as it does in some places, or whether the "R" on the other is intended to indicate registration fee. This place is evidently demoralized from an attack of the malady that affected the Tongo Postoffice Officials with such disastrous results to the stamps of that country.

Provisional Adhesive stamps.

- ½ penny on 2 pence, orange, blue.
- 3 pence on 2 pence, orange, black.

SIAM.—(XII, 108-) The *Philatelic Record* recently stated that a second edition of the 2 atts. on 64 atts., free from error had appeared. One of these sheets of stamps of the second printing

has been sent us by Mr. Frazer, and he calls our attention to the fact that the 5th and 7th stamp in the first row has a period before the s instead of after the s thus, Att.s, and that the numerals are of different type in each of the two errors thus mentioned.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC (XIII, 21.)

Another denomination of the new type has appeared, the 1 shilling green; it is printed on white paper with very faint laid lines perforated 12½. When this new type first made its appearance it was stated that the wagon represented in the arms in the center should have a pole instead of two shafts, and it was intimated that this would be corrected. No change however, has been made in the recent denominations that have appeared.

Adhesive stamp.

- 1 shilling, green.

UNITED STATES.—(XII, 189.) Considerable interest has recently been aroused in the study of United States stamps, by the discovery of a new variety of the 12c. stamp of the type of 1870. The principal difference consists in the shape of the numerals, which is best illustrated by the enlarged drawing we annex.



The first cut is that of the common type of 1870. The second is the second variety which was certainly issued as early a date as 1873, while some have supposed that it belongs with the engraved series of 1882. Those that ascribe it to the latter date, have seemed to classify the stamp by a different color than was shown in the first variety. This has proven to be erroneous as far as the color is concerned. By the comparison of our stock, we find that the second variety exists in the old color of the 12c. and on the old paper. The Department stamps issued in 1873 have the 12c., in the second variety only. The dark, rich purplish color is a pecu-

liarity of the later issue of 1882, and possibly the later specimens were only printed in that color. The first variety also comes in a dark purple, but it is not that rich reddish cast that distinguishes the purple shade of the second type. From an assortment of about 1,000 copies of the 12c., they were found to be about 65% of the second type. In assorting them up into shades, eight varieties of the first type were found running from dark lilac to a dark purple. These eight shades were then almost identically matched from stamps of the second type, running from the dark lilac to the dark purple; but a rich, almost royal purple shade of the second type was found that did not seem to exist in the first type. It is a question which of the types of the 12c. are the commoner, but there can be no doubt at all but what this dark rich shade of the second type is a much scarcer stamp than either of the other two.

Mr. Tiffany has discovered a new variety of the 15c. stamp, type of 1870 issue, in which there is an inscription at the top, "United States Postage," and the words "fifteen cents" at the bottom in a perfectly blank label. In the commoner variety of these stamps this label is inlaid with fine lines. This variety is probably very scarce, as only two copies have thus far been discovered, and many thousand stamps have been examined.

An error in the color of the 1c. wrapper came into existence with the new envelope contract. The first 1c. wrappers were printed with the stamp in dark blue, color of the 5c. stamp. We first supposed that the color of the stamp had been changed to a dark blue, but the more recent wrappers that have been issued are in the usual light blue color; therefore the first must properly be classed as an error. The shade is almost identical with that of the dark blue 5c. envelope bearing Grant's vignette.

The *American Journal of Philately* announces that they have seen the 1, 2, 5 and 10 cent stamps of the new issue for newspapers. They state that the design is similar to that of the preceding issue, but the stamp is a trifle smaller,

21¼ x 34 mm. and the portrait of the Indian is full faced instead of profile. The coat of arms in the lower corner, are replaced by scroll work, and "U. S. Postage" at the top is curved instead of straight. The workmanship on these stamps is said to be much better than that of the current postage stamps. They are perforated 12.

Adhesive Stamps.

Varieties of the type of 1870.

- 12 cents (2nd type), dark lilac to dark purple shades.
- 12 cents (2nd type) rich purple.
- 15 " (inscription in plain label) orange.

Newspaper Stamps.

- 1 cent, black.
- 2 cents, black.
- 3 " "
- 5 " "
- 10 " "

Wrappers.

- 1 cent, dark blue, error, color of 5c. envelope.

The sizes and varieties of the envelopes found in the new schedule are given below. There is no difference in the types of the stamps as far as noted, but the paper bears the following new watermark:



The sizes are as follows:

- No. 1—2¾ x 5¼.*
- No. 2—3¼ x 5½, this corresponds with the old No. 3.
- No. 3—3¾ x 5½, this corresponds with the old No. 4½.
- No. 4—3¾ x 5¾, this is a new size.
- No. 5—3½ x 6⅞.*
- No. 6—3½ x 6⅞.* (Ungummed.)
- No. 7—3¾ x 8⅞.*
- No. 8—4¼ x 9½, this corresponds with size "H" of the Columbian series.
- No. 9—4¾ x 10⅞, this corresponds with old No. 8.
- No. 10—3⅞ x 4¾.*
- No. 11—4½ x 5¼.*
- No. 12—5½ x 10½, this number is used in the schedule to represent newspaper wrappers.

No. 13— $3\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$, this is old No. 9.
 No. 14— $3\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{8}$, this is a new size.

Those followed by a (*) are same size and number in last schedule.

Following is a list of the varieties.

VALU.	SIZE.	COLOR.
1c.	No. 2	White.
1c.	" 2	Amber.
1c.	" 3	White.
1c.	" 3	Amber.
1c.	" 3	Manila.
1c.	" 3	Manila-Amber.
1c.	" 5	White.
1c.	" 5	Amber.
1c.	" 6 (ungummed)	Manila.
1c.	" 11	White.
1c.	" 12 (wrapper.)	Manila.
2c.	" 1	White.
2c.	" 2	White.
2c.	" 2	Amber.
2c.	" 2	Buff.
2c.	" 2	Blue.
2c.	" 2	Manila.
2c.	" 2	Manila-Amber.
2c.	" 3	White.
2c.	" 3	Amber.
2c.	" 3	Buff.
2c.	" 3	Blue.
2c.	" 3	Manila.
2c.	" 3	Manila-Amber.
2c.	" 4	White.
2c.	" 4	Amber.
2c.	" 5	White.
2c.	" 5	Amber.
2c.	" 5	Buff.
2c.	" 5	Blue.
2c.	" 5	Manila.
2c.	" 5	Manila-Amber.
2c.	" 7	White.
2c.	" 7	Amber.
2c.	" 7	Buff.
2c.	" 7	Blue.
2c.	" 8	White.
2c.	" 8	Amber.
2c.	" 9	White.
2c.	" 9	Amber.
2c.	" 10	White.
2c.	" 11	White.
2c.	" 12 (wrapper.)	Manila.
2c.	" 13	White.
2c.	" 13	Amber.
2c.	" 13	Buff.
2c.	" 13	Blue.
2c.	" 14	White.
2c.	" 14	Amber.
4c.	" 7	White.
4c.	" 7	Amber.
4c.	" 8	White.
4c.	" 8	Amber.
4c.	" 9	White.
4c.	" 9	Amber.
5c.	" 3	White.
5c.	" 3	Amber.
5c.	" 5	White.
5c.	" 5	Amber.

A total of fifty-nine varieties.

VICTORIA.—(XII, 159.) It was announced several months ago that a change in the color of the unpaid letter stamps was to take place. Our correspondent, Mr. W. Brettschneider, of Melbourne, writes us that stamps of the new color were not issued until January 21st. He sends us a specimen of the 1 penny. The full set as chronicled by *Der Philatelist* are as follows, water-marked with a crown and "V" perforated.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green and vermilion.
1 " " " "
2 pence, " " "
4 " " " "
5 " " " "
6 " " " "
10 " " " "
1 shilling, " " "
2 shillings, " " "
5 " " " "

POSTAL CARDS.

CHILI.—Our correspondent, Mr. Keil, has sent us a specimen of the new letter card. There are of small size bearing the current 2c. stamp in the upper left hand corner, the lettering as well as the stamp is engraved and printed in dark red on a pinkish card, the lettering at the top is "Carta-Tarjeta Para El Interior." One of the special features of this card is the imprint of the engravers at the bottom, "Bradbury, Wilkinson Y Ga., Grabadores, Londres."

Letter Card.

2 centavos, carmine on pink.

MEXICO.—Our correspondent, Mr. Butlin, sent us the new 3c. postal card for interior service. The border is printed in vermilion and the stamp is scarlet. Three cents is the new rate for postal cards and takes the place of the 5c. postal cards, which will not be issued hereafter.

Since writing the above, our correspondent states that two new Provisional cards have had to be issued, the ordinary stock having been exhausted and the new issue cannot go into effect until April 2nd. The new cards are supplied with adhesive stamps, the in-

terior card with a 2 c., the lettering of the card being printed in red on buff. The Universal Postal Union card, printed in green on buff is supplied with either the 2 c. or 3 c. stamp, which ever may be required, in accordance with the postal rates of the country to which it is destined.

Still later we are advised that the cards on buff having been exhausted, they were issued on white card board. We have only seen the Postal Union card, but learn that the other also exists.

The varieties mentioned on the schedule of new issues is as follows:

Letter cards, 4 and 10 centavos; *postal cards* 2 and 3 centavos for interior; 2 and 3 centavos for Postal Union, 3 centavos, scarlet and vermilion on buff; *Reply Postal cards*, 2 and 3 centavos.

Provisional Postal Cards.

- 2 centavos Interior, scarlet on buff (Adhesive stamp).
- 2 centavos Postal Union, green on buff (Adhesive stamp).
- 3 centavos Postal Union, green on buff (Adhesive stamp).
- 2 centavos Postal Union, green on white (Adhesive stamp).
- 3 centavos Postal Union, green on white (Adhesive stamp).

NEW ZEALAND.—(XIII, 43.) A correspondent informs us that the letter cards on greenish cardboard that we mentioned last month, were issued on the 2nd of January and were exhausted on the 19th, and no more green cardboard being available, a fawn colored card was substituted and they were issued in this color on the 19th.

Letter Card.

1½ penny, mauve on fawn.





THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR—MARCH, 1895.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 421 Security Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Vice-President, ALVAH DAVISON, 176 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Secretary, WM. C. STONE, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.
Treasurer, N. W. CHANDLER, Collinsville, Ill.
International Secretary, E. DOEBLIN, Allegheny City, Penn.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Members are requested to be careful and see that all applications sent in by them are filled out in the proper form. It is frequently necessary to withhold publication until the omissions can be supplied. All applications must now be accompanied by a sum sufficient to pay for a share of stock and for the dues for the remainder of the fiscal year which ends August 31st.

All application for insertion in the next Circular must therefore be accompanied by a deposit of \$1.34, and must reach the Secretary not later than April 1st.

In communications with the Secretary members are requested to affix their membership numbers to their names as it saves time in making changes of address, etc.

CORRECTIONS AND CHANGES OF ADDRESS, ETC.

- 641 DEADY, C. L., State Land Office, Carson City, Nevada, formerly Belmont, Nev.
 289 HEUSINGER, EDW. W., Box 1025, San Antonio, Tex.
 660 MUIR, W. E., 300 Wellington St., Montreal, P. Q.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

- BALL, W. L., Richmond, P. Q., Canada.
 References: G. D. Mekeel, N. W. Chandler.
 BOOKER, W. E., Worcester, Mass.
 References: Frederic Forehand, Walter L. Brown.
 CRAIG, W. J., Augusta, Georgia.
 References: G. D. Mekeel, N. W. Chandler.
 DROWN, FRANK H., 20 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
 References: A. R. Rogers, William C. Stone.

DUCKWORTH, L. C., 80 Woodland St., Worcester, Mass.

References: Frederic Forehand, Walter L. Brown.

Guarantor: Mrs. C. S. Duckworth.

GILLMAYR, EDGAR, Box 418, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.

References: E. Doebelin, A. Buckholtz.

GRANT, WILLARD W., 7 Parkis St., Providence, R. I.

References: F. E. Newbury, C. W. Bowen.

GRAVES, NATHAN R., 2 Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

References: J. H. McClain, William C. Stone.
 HARRINGTON, C. C., Colorado Iron Works, Denver, Colo.

References: Jos. S. Davis, Edward H. Hall.
 HARRIS, F. M., 814 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

References: Frederic Forehand, Walter L. Brown.

HARRIS, HOWARD P., 4½ Northey St., Salem, Mass.

References: Henry F. King, Howard K. Sanderson.

LAWRENCE, WM. J., Kalamazoo, Mich.

References: C. H. Mekeel, I. A. Mekeel.

MILLER, L. H., 2715 North Robey St., Chicago, Ill.

NEWLAND, JAMES A., 2293 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

References: H. B. Phillips, W. Sellschopp.

REDFIELD, HENRY S. (Stedman & Redfield), Hartford, Conn.

References: Geo. B. Newton, W. H. Bruce.

RENSCH, A., 1615 Lincoln Ave., Denver, Colo.

References: Edward H. Hall, Joseph S. Davis.

- RICHARDSON, FREDK. P., Box 304, Salem, Mass.
References: Henry F. King, Howard K. Sanderson.
- ROBERTS, REUBEN, 24 Bay St., Springfield, Mass.
References: William C. Stone, Arthur C. Eddy.
Guarantor, James B. Roberts.
- SAXTON, WILL G., First National Bank, Canton, Ohio.
References: Alvah Davison, John W. Scott.
- SCHRADER, C. G., Box 7, Knoxville, Tenn.
References: S. B. Boyd, Chas. Waring.
- SIMMONS, W. CLAYTON, Box 972, Hartford, Conn.
References: Geo. B. Newton, W. H. Bruce.
- STIMPSON, FRANK E., 28 Sever St., Worcester, Mass.
References: Frederic Forehand, Walter L. Brown.
- THOREAU, J. W., 1723 Marion St., Denver, Colo.
References: Edward H. Hall, Joseph S. Davis.
- TOOMBS, J. EVERETT, 492 Main St., Worcester, Mass.
References: Frederic Forehand, Walter L. Brown.
- WENDT, F., 63 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
References: P. M. Wolsieffer, C. E. Severn.
- WHEELER, DR. CHARLES D., 49 Pearl St., Worcester, Mass.
References: Frederic Forehand, Walter L. Brown.
- WOODWARD A. C., 883 Main St., Worcester, Mass.
References: Frederic Forehand, Walter L. Brown.
- YOUNG, FRANCIS E., 54 Queen St., Worcester, Mass.
References: Frederic Forehand, Walter L. Brown.
- ZAHN, J. E., 23 Cass & Graham Blk, Denver, Colo.
References: Edward H. Hall, Jos. S. Davis.

NEW STOCKHOLDERS.

- 927 BAILEY, WM. O., Junction City, Kas.
- 928 BRILL, GEO. E., 15th and Bremen Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 929 CANRIGHT, C. F., Two Rivers, Wis.
- 930 COAD, JOHN S., Box 783, Butte, Mont.
- 931 CONWAY, GEO. F., 464 Eighth Ave., Station F., San Francisco, Cal.
- 932 FIGUET, J., 2 Rue Madagascar, Paris, France.
- 933 FOX, JACOB W., Pottsville, Penn.
- 934 GREGORY, GEO., Clarendon Hills, Ill.
- 935 HARTSHORN, J. W., Sedalia, Mo.
- 936 HOPKINS, S. B., 75 State St., Chicago, Ill.
- 937 MCKIM, ROBERT, A., Room 213, 280 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
- 938 MICHAEL, FRED, 250 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
- 939 MOORE, A. M., Greenfield, Mass.
- 940 MOSLER, MAX, 92 Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 941 PAGET, EVERY, 309 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
- 942 POWER, E. B., 3642 Vincennes Ave., Chicago, Ill.

- 943 REYNOLDS, JOHN N., 1138 The Rookery, Chicago, Ill.
- 944 ROBB, T. P. Jr., 39 Thirteenth St., Toledo, Ohio.
- 945 ROSENTHAL, EDWARD, 2713 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 946 SMITH, ELIZABETH H., Wind Gap, Penn.
- 947 STAMM, SIGMUND, 1131 Walnut St., McKeesport, Penn.
- 948 STEBBINS, EDW. J., 11 East Maumee St., Adrian, Mich.
- 949 STUART, WM. M., Box 274, Lawrence, Mass.
- 950 THOMPSON, J. L., 269 Morrison St., Portland, Oregon.
- 951 WALTON, FRANKLIN M., 520 Bailey St., Camden, N. J.
- 952 WILSON, H. E., 309 Times Building, Pittsburg, Penn.
- 953 WILSON, HARRY, 156 St. Mark's Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 954 WOODWARD, FRANK T., Northampton, Mass.
- 955 WUERFEL, RALPH O., 823 Erie St., Toledo, Ohio.

REINSTATED.

- 619 WING, SIGMUND, L., Coldwater, Mich.

MORE PROMPTNESS.

Members are urged to send in applications as much before the first of the month as possible. And the same remark will also apply to the monthly reports of the different officers and branch societies. The delay in the appearance of the Circular for the past few months has been largely due to having to wait for these reports. Every officer and branch should have a report each month and it should be in the hands of the Secretary not later than the first day of the month. Please bear this in mind hereafter.

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY.

Total membership Jan. 10.....	825
Added since.....	29
Reinstated.....	1
Present membership.....	855

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM C. STONE, Secretary,
384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.
March 4, 1895.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GENERAL FUND—RECEIPTS.

J. D. Rice, Chm. Lit. Bd Acct Adv. Am. Philatelist.....	30 35
S. Leland, Chm Lit. Bd. 1893-94.....	21 46
Dues Coll. Feby. 1 to 28, 1895	48 30
	<u>\$100 11</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Due Treasurer Jany. 31, 1895	43 82	
Postage February Circular..	8 76	
Dues returned, application not accepted.....	68	
Treasurer Postage and Ex- pense.....	10 02	
West Virginia Annual State Tax.....	10 00	
	<u>73 28</u>	
Cash balance, Feby. 28, 1895.		26 83

STOCK FUND—RECEIPTS.

Amount at Credit, Jany. 31, 1895.....	913 00	
Cash received Feby. 1 to 28, 1895.....	29 00	
	<u>942 00</u>	

EXPENDITURES.

Deposit returned, application not accepted.....	1 00	
At Credit February 28, 1895.....		941 00

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Amount at credit July 31, 1894	\$ 55 00
N. W. CHANDLER, Treasurer.	
Collinsville, Ill., Feby. 28, 1895.	

Members who have not remitted dues for the current year are notified that bills have been mailed them since March 1st, and that the names of those resident in the U. S. and Canada who do not remit before the April Circular goes to press, will then be dropped for nonpayment of dues.

Thirty days additional time will be allowed members resident in Europe.

The lists of those members who are dropped for failure to remit as above will be given in the April and May circulars.

SALES SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

GEO. D. MEKKEEL, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, February 28, 1895.

During the month of February, I received ninty-seven books for circulation in the Sales Department, the gross value of which was \$ 2,854.47

Previously acknowledged, gross value 38,097.55

Books retired as per previous report.. \$40,952.02
20,965.36

81 books retired in Feby. gross value \$19,986.66
2,551.23

Value of stamps now in circulation \$17,435.43
Of the books retired from circulation, the gross sales amounted to \$873.61, or 34 1/4%. The

cash sales from all books in circulation during the month of February were \$932.21.

Blank books and control stamps disposed of during the month of December, were as follows:

194 Blank Books.....	\$19.40
7,000 Control Stamps.....	7.00
	<u>\$26.40</u>

The sales from the advertised list in last month's Official Circular amounted to \$120.30. Members having desirable stamps for sale should send them in to the Department. All such stamps should be mounted in books, in the regular way.

The stamps advertised, will be sent to any responsible member of the Association on approval, provided he sends a stamped return envelope to pay registration fee.

Members sending cash in advance, will have the preference over those requesting the stamps on approval. Any stamp not satisfactory can be returned.

When ordering blank books and control stamps members are requested to send cash with their orders in all cases, unless they have an open account with the Department--10 cents for each book and 10 cents for each one hundred control stamps.

The Department wants more books of United States Revenues, United States postage stamps and British Colonials, as well as other books of high grade stamps. Collectors that are becoming specialists and disposing of parts of their collections, can not do better than to place them in books for sale through this Department. The blank books have spaces for 120 stamps, and are furnished at 10c. each. The Department charges a commission of 10% on the net sales. Members may mark their stamps as they see fit, placing them at *net* prices. Where stamps have been marked intelligently, the sales have always been very satisfactory.

With regard to the correspondence published in the last Circular, with the counterfeit detector, will say that Mr. J. W. Scott has replied, and I make the following quotation from his letter:

"I am much surprised at its contents, and much regret that you have a just cause for complaint.

"No such remarks as you quote were made in our offices, and I am very sorry that my son should have been so foolish as to make such uncalled for remarks, which were perfectly groundless."

GEO. D. MEKKEEL,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

GEORGE D. MEKKEEL, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.,

St. Louis, February 28, 1895.

The following remittances were received as deposits on account of new issues during the month of February:

C. P. Krauth.....	\$ 5 00
N. E. Carter.....	15 00
J. T. Callender.....	50 00
H. E. Deats.....	15 00
W. S. Fraser.....	30 50
W. E. Muir.....	10 00
J. M. Andreini.....	100 00
W. R. Baird.....	15 00
J. Cabot.....	20 00
H. A. Cheney.....	5 00
C. H. Hobbs.....	10 00
	\$ 275 50
Previously acknowledged.....	3,326 94
	\$3,602 44
New issues supplied.....	\$2,762 00
Balance to credit of members....	\$ 940 44

During the last month I remitted francs 1,000 francs for the complete set of Djibouti stamps from 5c. to the 50 francs denomination. This order included all members whose deposits at the time of the remittance was large enough to justify the order. If every member who is participating in the Department, had had sufficient funds to his credit, the order would have been over 5,000 francs. Members whose deposits are not sufficient to secure any new stamps on the dates I make my orders, will be considered to have been supplied, and the Department will make no further effort to secure these particular new issues for them. This shows the necessity of keeping good deposits on hand.

I hope every member participating in this Department, who did not read my report in the February Circular, will refer to it and read it carefully. In this connection, I will state that an error appeared in my report with regard to Mr. F. Trifet, who is reported as a subscriber to everything up to and including \$5.00. It should have been one specimen of \$5.00 and two specimens of everything up to and including \$1.25. His credit balance to January 31st, was \$16.03 instead of \$1.84, as reported; the latter having been his balance on February 15th. Mr. Trifet has since reduced the amount of his order to include one specimen of all stamps up to \$1.25 in face value and two specimens to the face value of 50c., and renewed his deposit, which will appear in the March report.

I hope that all members of the Department who are recorded as having no limit, or a high limit of face value to orders, will either limit their orders to stamps of lower denomination or largely increase their deposits.

The Department has an order out for the full set of the new Mexican stamps, Orange Free States new series, Zululand new series, South African Republic new series, as well as single new issues from many other countries. The receipt of the stamps above mentioned would more than exhaust the credit of nine-tenths of our depositors, and there are other new stamps that have been announced for some weeks, that I am still waiting for funds with which to order.

The following new stamps and postal cards have been supplied to members since I last reported:

Bosnia, $\frac{1}{2}$ n.

Brazil, 500, 700 and 1000r.

British Bechuanaland, 1 penny and 1 shilling Provisionals.

Colombia, 5 centavos

Guatemala, 1 c. on 5c. Provisional.

Johore, 1c.

Liberia, \$1, \$2 and \$5 surcharged "O. S."

New Zealand Letter-card $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.

Panama, 1c. and 5c. Provisionals.

Porto Rico, 20c. and 40c.

South African Republic, 1, 2 and 6 p. and 1 sh.

Straits Settlements, 3 on 32c. Provisional 8c. and 12c. new color.

I announced in last Circular that I would order a complete set of Portuguese Colonies stamps on March 1st, but that it would be necessary for me to have at least twenty-eight orders. I am sorry to say that the orders on hand were for only seven sets, therefore I notified members that I shall make no effort to get this series, as it is necessary for me to buy twenty-eight sets in order to get them at the Colonial Department in Lisbon.

The complete series of the U. S. envelopes containing new watermark will be supplied members upon request, cost of the set is \$1.50, for the fifty-nine varieties, postage and regular commission extra.

The department can supply well centered specimens of the new \$1, \$2, and \$5 stamps.

I have shown by my recent reports in figures the reasons this Department can not be made a success unless liberally supported by a larger number of members than are now participating

GEO. D. MEKEEL,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF COLLECTION AGENT.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., March 6, 1895.

I have received during the month of February two claims for collection amounting to \$49.45.

During the month I have collected six old claims amounting to \$21.81. I have also tried to stir up some of the Postoffice Inspectors, but with what result, remains to be seen.

Very truly yours,

J. ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT,
Collecting Agent,
American Philatelic Association.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Feb. 26, 1895.

No receipts for February.

H. E. DEATS,
Librarian.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

LITERARY BOARD.

J. D. Rice, Chairman, Box 290, Trenton, N. J.; C. E. Severn, 448 Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Lewis G. Quackenbush, 15 Madison St., Oneida, N. Y.

The more important of the great juvenile papers have their philatelic departments, which

are under the editorship of authorities on stamp collecting.

That brainy man, Mr. Alvah Davison, Vice-President of the American Philatelic Association was the pioneer who blazed the way, for he was the first to assume editorial supervision over a stamp page in a standard magazine, *Harper's Young People*. Other caterers to the literary tastes of girls and boys then exploited this new departure in their publications, and now the youth of the land have philately brought to their notice in a royal way. Philately is being strengthened by the addition of hundreds of bright minded young folk to its legions, in consequence.

* * *

Mr. J. D. Rice is wise, for he knows the value of time. Already he is preparing data and securing contributors for the year book of 1896, and indications augur that the next annual publication of the Association will fulfill the most sanguine expectations.

* * *

The majority of collectors preserve files of a few of the better class of philatelic magazines. The other stamp papers to which they subscribe or receive as sample copies are either destroyed or lost sight of after a casual reading. These collectors should possess a philatelic scrap book, wherein they could enter occasional clippings of value culled from the papers they do not feel justified in filing, for among much chaff there is always some wheat. A well regulated scrap book becomes a source of profit and satisfaction to the philatelist, in the course of a few years.

* * *

A well-known dealer, when asked why he never attended any of the meetings of the various philatelic societies in his city, replied, that during the day he was surrounded with stamps, talked nothing but stamps, saw nothing but stamps, and bought and sold nothing but stamps; consequently, at his hour for closing the business of the day, he felt glad to have a respite from stamps and collectors until the morrow, without seeking the company of stamps and philatelists in the evening.

C. E. SEVERN.

COUNTERFEITS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Information has just reached the department of what seems to be an attempt to perpetrate a fraud upon collectors. A lithographic establishment in the East was recently approached by a person who is evidently a dealer in stamps and asked to make a facsimile of the Confederate 10 cent stamp of the 1862 issue, printing some 40,000 copies in both blue and rose. The offer was however, declined. Collectors are urged to be careful about purchasing such stamps and to report to the Trustees any frauds in this line that they may discover, as it is quite possible that the party may try elsewhere. If necessary the name and address of the person above referred to can be given. They will be furnished to the Trustees who are considering an action against the person for other misdeeds committed when he was a member of the association.

REPORTS OF BRANCH SOCIETIES.

CHICAGO BRANCH NO. 1.

Meetings held the second Thursday of each month at 1233 Masonic Temple. P. M. Wolsieffer President, 75 State St. Every Paget, Secretary and Treasurer, 309 Jackson Boulevard. W. H. McDonald Exchange Supt., 2600 Indiana Ave.

The second regular meeting of Chicago Branch Number One of the American Philatelic Association, was called to order on the evening of February 14th, at 8:45 P. M., by President Wolsieffer.

Roll call found the following members present: Messrs. Wolsieffer, Severn, Bradt, McDonald, Massoth, Michael, Wendt, Paget and Cottlow.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Every Paget was elected Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. W. H. McDonald Exchange Superintendent for the ensuing year.

There being no regular dues of this branch, a collection was taken to defray expenses of the Secretary's office.

President Wolsieffer donated the expenses of this and the previous meeting, which donation was accepted with thanks.

Mr. W. H. McDonald displayed a complete collection of the stamps of the British West Indies, the completeness of which was a marvel to all present. He also displayed a very tempting collection of Match and Medicine Stamps, and a practically complete collection of United States Revenues. Of the latter he had an imperforated, part perforated, perforated and a proof of every stamp.

There being no other business on hand, meeting adjourned at 9:15 P. M., to meet again March 14th, at 8 P. M.

EVERY PAGET,
Secretary.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

BRANCH NO. 3.

Meetings held on the third Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Frank Koenig, President; J. C. Welsh, Vice-President; H. B. Phillips, Secretary and Treasurer, 307 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Regular meeting for February was held on Tuesday evening, 19th inst. with President Frank Koenig in the chair.

Two gentlemen were elected to active membership in the society, one application was received and one resignation was read and accepted with regret. The death of one member, Lieut. James Ashley Turner, was announced, a page dedicated to his memory was ordered in the minute book of the society.

It was *Resolved* "That the Pacific Philatelic Society look with disfavor upon the practice of the Superintendent of Sales of removing stamps from books sent in for circulation in his department, and advertising same in the Official Circular.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this society that he be debarred from that privilege.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the Resident Vice-President of the American Philatelic Association for transmission to the Board of Directors, of said Association.

Mr. Gardiner read an important original article on the 12c. 1870-75 stamp of the U. S., illustrated by numerous specimens from the collections of fellow members, Messrs. Luff and Cooper, supplemented by his own. Mr. Crocker exhibited a copy of the 5c. 1890 U. S. in the color of the 4c. that came from the Ohio post-office, it was pronounced by all present as a genuine error in mint condition. He also showed his collection of Hawaiians which included a 13c. Missionary and a 5c. Missionary on original cover.

Mr. Cooper showed strips of various U. S. showing Bank Note imprints.

Messrs Koenig and Gardiner displayed a choice collection of the Leeward Islands group.

The secretary reported progress in Library matters; that a number of subscriptions had been sent out, and a number of donations had been received. The secretary was directed to call the attention of auctioneers, publishers and others to the advantage of placing catalogues, etc., on file in the Library. The secretary's local address is now 48 Market street, and all matter intended for the Library should be sent to his care.

The secretary reported having completed the circulation of three circuits, and that the fourth is now in circulation with the expectation of supplying at least two circuits per month in the future.

Philatelic matters were reported as steadily increasing in importance on the Pacific Coast and particularly in San Francisco, where collectors of mature years and comfortable purses are being attracted to our society and the American Philatelic Association.

H. B. PHILLIPS,

February 21, 1895. Secretary.

KANSAS CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY BRANCH NO. 10 A. P. A.

H. W. Bellard, President; Edward C. Wright, Secretary.

Forty-sixth regular meeting February 4, 1895. President in chair, eight members present. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Mr. L. L. Seibel, care Badger Lumber Co., and Mr. I. H. Fetty, same address, were elected to active membership. Mr. F. J. Bescher reported a request from Mr. Lewis M. Lange for copy of constitution and by-laws which the secretary was instructed to furnish. The meeting then adjourned.

Forty-seventh regular meeting February 18, 1895. President in chair, eight members present. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with. There being no business to come before the meeting it resolved itself into an admiration society for our excellent Exchange Superintendent who renders us, independent of his office, many services. A long discussion of our proposed auction sale followed an adjournment.

EDWARD C. WRIGHT,
Secretary.

GARFIELD PERRY STAMP CLUB.

BRANCH NO. 7.

Meeting held the third Wednesday of each month at the office of Mr. G. J. Bailey, 446 Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio. J. J. Overton, President; W. H. Barnum, Secretary, 47 Livingston St., Cleveland, Ohio.

The forty-fifth regular meeting was called to order at 8:15 P. M., February 20th, with President Overton in the chair and the following members in attendance: Messrs. Bailey, Kress, Brodie, Tubman, Madtes, Prescott, Buerger, Gender and W. H. Barnum. Arthur Odell, Carl White, H. Pears and N. J. Harris were the guests of the evening.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Bill of \$6.25 was received from the Banquet Committee and ordered paid.

Upon the suggestion of the Secretary the following gentlemen were dropped for nonpayment of dues: Frank Putz, G. T. Street, M. Hitchcock and R. H. Schaffler. The applications of Arthur Odell, H. B. Odell, Carl White, N. J. Harris, Henry Pears and Frank Reed, were posted and will be acted on at the next meeting.

Auction sale netted some good prices, after which those present inspected a beautiful selection of stamps from H. K. Sanderson, of Lynn, Mass. Meeting adjourned at 11:15 P. M.

W. H. BARNUM,
Secretary.

PITTSBURGH BRANCH NO. 5.

Meets the second Thursday of each month at No. 25 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. E. Doebelin, Allegheny, Pa., President; A. E. Daum, 421 Wood St., Pittsburgh Pa., Secy-Treas.; Anton Platz, Room 44, 96 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., Branch Manager of Exchange.

The thirty-first monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh Branch, No. 5, American Philatelic Association, was held Thursday evening, February 14th, at 25 Sixth Avenue, President E. Doebelin, presiding.

Minutes previous meeting read and approved.

Ten members and five visitors were present.

Committee appointed to adjust errors in the Official Year Book report that a key had been published whereby all errors were explained and their work was no longer required.

Committee discharged, with the thanks of the Branch, for work done.

Mr. Albert Stauffer suspended from Branch Membership.

On regular motion put and carried the Treasurer authorized to subscribe to the guarantee fund of the *Vertrauliches Correspondenz Blatt*.

Owing to press of personal business, Mr. Geo. W. Rode finds it impossible to give his attention to the Exchange Department, and therefore tendered his resignation as Manager of Branch Exchange Department, which was accepted with many regrets. Mr. Rode was given the warmest thanks of all members of the Branch for the faithfulness with which he discharged his duties as manager.

Mr. Anton Platz nominated and elected to fill the unexpired term.

After a pleasant discussion of matters philatelic the meeting adjourned.

A. E. DAUM,
Secretary.

WESTERN EXPRESS FRANKS.

ON ORDINARY AND U. S. STAMPED ENVELOPES.

By H. B. PHILLIPS.

From the Appendix of Mekeel's Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World.

NOTE. The number following the description of the envelope is the number of the envelope in Tiffany, Bogert and Rechert's work on U. S. envelopes.

NO. COLOR. ENVELOPE. NEW. USED. COLOR. ENVELOPE. NEW. USED.

ADAMS & CO. (of the West.)

Rectangular Frank enclosed in double lined frame, "Adams & Co." above, "Express" below in curved lines, "Paid" in shaded capitals in center, over which is large open figures of value 50.

Full letter 3¼x5¼.

Black on 3c, red on white, 8.....	10.00	10.00
" 3c, " buff, 9.....	10.00	10.00
" 6c, green on white, 21.....	15.00	12.00
" 6c, " buff, 22.....	12.00	12.00

ALTA EXPRESS CO.



(Reduced.)

TYPE I.

Black on 3c, red on white, 8.....	2.50	2.00
" 3c, " buff, 9.....	2.50	2.00
Blue 3c, " white, 8.....	4.00	4.00
" 3c, " buff, 9.....	4.00	4.00



(Reduced.)

TYPE II.

Black on 3c, red on white, 8.....	2.00	2.00
" 3c, " buff, 9.....	2.00	2.00

NOTE. Both types are found in black on ordinary white and buff envelopes, with U. S. adhesives attached.

AMERICAN EXPRESS (of the West.)

Printed Frank, design, name above, "Paid" below; view in center, dog watching safe in foreground, steamboats, cars, etc. in distance.

Black on 3c, red on white, 8.....	5.00	5.00
" 3c, " buff, 9.....	5.00	5.00

ALMY & OAKLAND & S. F., EXPRESS.

Hand stamp only on

3 cent. red on buff, 9.....	10.00
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ANTHONY CO.'S EXPRESS.

A connecting express with Berford & Co. Hand stamp only.

A three line inscription, "Anthony & Co's Northern Express," in a single oval 49x25 mm.

On plain white and buff envelopes with U. S. adhesives attached.....	2.50
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ANGIER'S EXPRESS.

Design, inscription "Angier's North San Juan and Humbug Express" enclosed in ornamental frame. Full letter.

Black on 3c, pink on white, 132.....	3.00	2.25
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	3.00	2.25

ARIZONA & NEW MEXICO EXPRESS CO.



(Reduced.)

Full letter.

Black on 3c, green on white, U. 32.....	10.00	10.00
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Commercial.

Black on 3c, green on white, Q. 32.....	10.00	10.00
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BROWN & RICHARDSON'S EXPRESS.

Hand stamp only.

Black on ordinary buff envelope, U. S. adhesives attached.	7.50
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Black on 3c, red on buff, 9.....	7.50
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COLOR. ENVELOPE. NEW. USED.

BECKER'S EXPRESS.

Inscription, "Becker & Co.'s Marysville, French Corral Express and Stage Line."

Black on ordinary buff envelope, U. S. adhesives attached..... 2.50

BACON'S EXPRESS.

Printed Frank, name in Gothic type "Paid" below, word Express is spelled "Express."

Black on ordinary buff envelope..... 4.00

BAIRD BROS.' EXPRESS.

Typographed in a double lined frame. Inscription "Baird Bro's. Warren's, Florence & Elks City Express."

Full letter.

Black on 3c, green on amber, 195..... 2.00 2.00
" 3c, " cream, 212..... 3.00 3.00

BRADFORD'S EXPRESS.

Franked with pen; Inscription, "Bradford's Express, 50c," in three lines..... 20.00

Black on ordinary buff envelope with U. S. adhesives attached.

BALLOU & CO.'S EXPRESS.

Inscription enclosed by ornamental border. "Ballou & Co.'s Carriboo Express," "Paid" below.

Black on ordinary, white envelope, with Canadian adhesives..... 5.00

NOTE. This express operated in British Columbia and will therefore not be found on U. S. envelopes.

BAMBER & CO.'S EXPRESS.



(Full size.)

TYPE I.

Hand stamp. Full letter.

Black on 3c, red on white, 8..... 2.00
" 3c, " buff, 8..... 1.00
" 3c, " white, 33..... 6.00
" 3c, " buff, 38..... 3.00

TYPE II.

Oblong disk with truncated corners.

Size 8 1/4 x 23 3/4 mm. white border line, colored ground, white lettering shaded by horizontal lines with "Bacon & Hardy's Oakland office." Full letter.

Black on 3c, red on white, 68..... 5.00 2.00
" 3c, " buff, 76..... 5.00 2.00

COLOR. ENVELOPE. NEW. USED.



(Full size.)

TYPE III.

Full letter.

Black on 3c, red on white, 69..... 3.00 1.50
" 3c, " buff, 76..... 3.00 1.50
" 3c, " white, 132..... 2.50 75
" 3c, " " 131..... 2.50 1.00
" 3c, " buff, 135..... 2.50 75
" 3c, " " 134..... 2.50 1.00



(Full size.)

TYPE IV.

Full letter.

Black on 3c, red on white, 132..... 2.00 1.00
" 3c, " " 131..... 2.50 1.25
" 3c, " buff, 135..... 2.00 1.00
" 3c, " " 134..... 2.50 1.25
" 3c, green on white, 195..... 1.00 75
" 3c, " amber, 212..... 1.00 75
" 3c, " cream, 233..... 2.00 1.00
" 3c, " white, 204..... 3.00 2.00
" 3c, " amber, 220..... 3.00 2.00



(Full size.)

TYPE V.

Full letter.

Black on 3c, red on white, 8..... 5.00 4.00
" 3c, " buff, 9..... 5.00 4.00
" 3c, " white, 132..... 5.00 3.50
" 3c, " white, 131..... 5.00 3.50
" 3c, " buff, 135..... 5.00 3.50
" 3c, " " 134..... 5.00 3.50

NOTE. Various reprints of these Franks are found on about all sizes and values of envelopes previous to the Plympton issue. They have also been counterfeited.

COLOR. ENVELOPE. NEW. USED.

BARNARD'S EXPRESS.

Type I. Inscription "Barnard's British Columbia Express" in a scroll with various inscriptions below.

- Var. a. "Barkerville and Victoria."
- " b. "Victoria and Yale."
- " c. "Barkerville."
- " d. "Yale" (large type).
- " e. "Yale" (small type).
- " f. "Quesnelle."
- " g. "Way."
- " h. "Victoria and new Westminster."

Black on ordinary white, buff and blue envelopes with various adhesives attached.

Black on 10c, green on white, 94.....	20.00	10.00
10c, " buff, 98.....	20.00	10.00

Type II. Type set in two straight lines, "Paid Barnard's Express Columbia River via Yale B. C."

Black on ordinary envelopes with various adhesives attached.

Black on 10c, green on white, 94.....	20.00	10.00
10c, " buff, 84.....	20.00	10.00

Type III. Type set inscription in two lines: "Barnard's Express, Wrangel," with Wells, Fargo's Victoria V. I. frank at end.

Black on ordinary envelopes.....	10.00	10.00
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BECKMAN'S EXPRESS.

A steamer with inscription "Paid, Beckman's Express, Jacksonville, Oregon."

Black on 3c, red on white, 8.....	1.00	
" 3c, " buff, 9.....		75
" 3c, " white, 68.....	1.00	
" 3c, " buff, 76.....		75
" 10c, green on white, 94.....	5.00	
" 10c, " buff, 98.....	5.00	
" 3c, rose on white, 132.....	1.25	
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	1.00	

BYAM'S EXPRESS.

Oval inscription "Byam's Express Fiddletown."

Black on ordinary envelopes.....	6.00	
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BERFORD & CO.'S EXPRESS.

Type I. Hand stamp, inscription enclosed in a shield "Berford & Co., Letter and Package Express, California."

Red on ordinary buff envelopes.....	5.00	
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Type II. Three line inscription "Berford's & Co's Paid Express," in double lined oval 49x31 mm.

Black on ordinary envelopes.....	20.00	4.00
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NOTE. The last two express companies were out of business before government envelopes were introduced.

BEVERIDGE & CARRICK.

Oblong inscription, "Diamond City Express, Beveridge & Carrick, Paid."

Blue on 3c, red on buff, 132.....	5.00	4.00
Red " 3c, " 135.....	5.00	4.00

BLAKE'S EXPRESS.

Inscription, "F. W. Blake & Co.'s Express, Weaverville."

Black on 3c, red on buff, A. 4.....	10.00	
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COLOR. ENVELOPE. NEW. USED.

BOISE EXPRESS.

Inscription in two lines, "Boise Express, paid 50 cts."

Black on 3c, red on white, 68.....	8.00	5.00
" " 3c, " buff, 76.....	7.00	3.50

BROWN'S EXPRESS.

Inscription, "Brown's Express," with the name of various offices, Stockton, Murphys, Mokeulmme Hill, and the like.

Black on ordinary envelopes, and in conjunction with Adams & Co.'s Letters.....	3.00	
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BUCHANAN'S EXPRESS.

TYPE I.

Inscription, "Buchanan & Co.'s Canon City Express," over the word "Paid" in background.

Pink on 3c, red on white, 132.....	4.00	2.75
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	3.50	2.50
Black on 3c, red on white, 132.....	3.00	2.75
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	2.50	2.25

TYPE II.

Inscription "Buchanan & Co's Express over our Dalles and Canon City Route" in black on green lined ground.

On 3c, red on white, 131.....	4.00	4.00
" 3c, " buff, 134.....	4.50	3.00

CALIFORNIA LETTER EXPRESS CO.

THE CALIFORNIA LETTER EXPRESS COMPANY

Have taken office in HOOGS & MADISON'S, Real Estate and House Brokers, No 418 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal. OFFICE HOURS 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.



(Reduced.)

Their business envelope franked "Paid" on ordinary envelopes.....	10.00	5.00
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NOTE. This was a San Francisco local and ignored the use of U. S. adhesives on letters enclosed in its envelopes and was suppressed by order of the P. O. Dept. after a brief career.

CALIFORNIA RAILROAD EXPRESS.

Hand stamp frank inscription in circle "California R. R. Express, Portland."

Blue on 3c, green on white, 195.....	1.50	
" 3c, " amber, 212.....	1.25	
" 3c, " cream, 233.....	2.00	

CENTRAL OVERLAND PONY EXPRESS CO.

TYPE I.

Hand stamp inscription in combined oval and circle "Central Overland California and Pikes Peak Express."

NOTE. This is the east end of the original Overland Pony Express started in 1860.

Blue on 10c, green on white, 21.....	40.00	
" 10c, " buff, 22.....	40.00	
" 10c, " white, 33.....	50.00	
" 10c, " buff, 36.....	50.00	

COLOR. ENVELOPE.

NEW. USED.



(Full size.)
TYPE II.

NOTE. This is the west end of same.

Blue on 10c, green on white, 21.....	40.00
" 10c, " buff, 22.....	40.00
" 10c, " white, 33.....	50.00
" 10c, " buff, 36.....	50.00

CHASE'S EXPRESS.



(Full size.)

NOTE. The illustration is defective. The word "Paid" should appear in the lower scroll.

Embossed. Colorless on ordinary envelopes.

Colorless on 3c, red on buff, 26.....	4.00	3.00
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CHEROKEE EXPRESS.

Oval inscription in block type, "Cherokee Express, Paid."

Blue on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	3.00	2.00
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CHEYENNE AND BLACK HILLS STAGE CO.'S EXPRESS.

A three line type set inscription in black, "Cheyenne and Black Hills Stage Co.'s Express. Gilmer, Salisbury & Patrick."

NOTE. Connected with Wells Fargo & Co. at Belmont, Nevada.

Black on 3c, red Centennial env.....	10.00	6.00
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COLBY'S NEVADA & DUTCH FLAT EXPRESS.



(Reduced)

Black on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	2.00	1.50
" 3c, " " 131.....	2.00	1.50
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	2.00	1.25
" 3c, " " 134.....	2.00	1.25

NOTE. Counterfeits of this, with small dots on "N" of Nevada, exist on various values of U. S. envelopes.

COLOR. ENVELOPE

NEW. USED.

CRAM RODGERS & CO.'S EXPRESS CO.

Hand stamp, double lined oval inscribed "Cram Rodgers & Co.," with name of various offices below, size 53x25 mm.

Black on ordinary envelopes.

Black on 3c, red on buff, 9.....	1	2.50
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CRAMER'S EXPRESS.

Type I. Old English letters, "Cramer's Express," in black on purple scroll.

On 3c, rose on white, 132.....	3.00
" 3c, " buff, 133.....	2.50

Type II. Purple scroll, inscription, "Paid Cramer's Express, connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co.," in blue.

On 3c, rose on white, 132.....	3.00
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	2.50

CRAWFORD'S MIDDLE FORK EXPRESS.

Rectangular fancy frame, inscribed as above, "Paid" below.

Black on 3c, red on buff 9.....	15.00	4.00
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CLARK'S CENTENNIAL MAIL EXPRESS.

Two types in green, found only on 3c, green on white, 351.....	1.00	2.00
----------------------------------------------------------------	------	------

COUPES' EXPRESS.



(Full size.)

Black on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	15.00
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	15.00

DIETZ & NELSON EXPRESS.

A scroll banner inscribed "Dietz & Nelson's British Columbia and Victoria Express."

Black on ordinary envelopes with various adhesives attached.

Black on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	4.00	4.00
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	3.50	3.50
" 10c, green on white, 94.....	5.00	4.00
" 10c, " buff, 98.....	5.00	4.00

In various combinations with Wells Fargo & Co. and Bernard's Franks.

DODGE'S EXPRESS.

Inscription in shield "Dodge & Co.'s California Express."

Blue on ordinary envelopes with U. S. adhesives attached.....	7.00
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NOTE. This express was discontinued before the government issued pre-paid envelopes.

DOWNIEVILLE & HOWLAND FLAT EXPRESS.

Black on 6c, rose on white, 1864.....	5.00	4.00
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DENVER & RIO GRANDE EXPRESS.



(Reduced)

Black on 2c, green on white, 1110.....	20	15
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COLOR. ENVELOPE.

NEW. USED.

DOWNIEVILLE & HOWLAND FLAT EXPRESS.

Oblong frame, 51x33, mm., of type ornaments, inscribed as above. "Paid" below, flowers in corners.

Black on 3c, rose on white, 132..... 4.00 | 2.50

ELKO AND MOUNTAIN CITY EXPRESS.



(Full size.)

Black on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	4.00	3.00
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	4.00	3.00
" 3c, green on white, 193.....	3.00	2.50
" 3c, " amber, 212.....	3.00	2.50
" 3c, " cream, 233.....	4.00	3.00
" 3c, " white, 204.....	4.00	3.50
" 3c, " amber, 220.....	4.00	3.50

ENGLISH & WELLS.

Inscription in oblong frame, "Paid. English & Wells, Moore's Flat and Eureka Express, connecting at Nevada City and Emigrant Gap."

Black on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	2.00	1.50
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	2.00	1.50
" 6c, " white, 142.....	3.50	2.00
" 6c, " buff, 143.....	3.50	2.00
" 3c, brown on white, 142.....	3.00	2.00
" 3c, " buff, 143.....	3.00	2.00

EUREKA EXPRESS.



(Reduced.)

TYPE I.

Black on 3c, green on white, 193.....	5.00	1.50
" 3c, " amber, 212.....	5.00	1.50



(Reduced.)

TYPE II.

Black on 24c, blue on buff, 159.....	10.00	2.50
" 3c, green on white, 193.....	1.00	50
" 3c, " amber, 212.....	1.00	25
" 6c, red on white, 248.....	1.50	75
" 6c, " amber, 235.....	1.50	75
" 12c, purple on white, 274.....	2.50	2.00
" 12c, " amber, 276.....	2.50	1.75
" 3c, green on white, 359.....	75	20
" 3c, " amber, 366.....	75	20
" 2c, brown on white, 901.....	1.00	25
" 2c, " amber, 909.....	1.00	25
" 2c, green on white, 1110.....	30	20
" 2c, " amber, 1117.....	30	20

COLOR. ENVELOPE.

NEW. USED.



c-1492 * COLUMBIAN ISSUE - 1892

(Reduced.)

TYPE III.

Blue on 2c, purple on white (Columbian). | 1.50 | 75

EVERTS, WILSON & CO. EXPRESS.



(Full size.)

Black on 10c, green on buff, 28..... | 25.00

Everts, Davis & Co.
Everts, Hannon, Wilson & Co.
Everts, Wilson & Co.
Everts, Snell & Co.

Four allied concerns with Franks to correspond to names in various types found.

On 3c, red on white, 8.....	2.50	2.00
" 3c, " buff, 9.....	2.50	1.00
" 10c, green on white, 21.....	10.00	10.00
" 10c, " buff, 22.....	10.00	8.00
" 3c, red on white, 33.....	4.00	2.00
" 3c, " buff, 36.....	4.00	2.00
" 3c, " white, 68.....	3.00	1.00
" 3c, " buff, 76.....	3.00	75
" 10c, green on white, 33.....	25.00	20.00
" 10c, " buff, 36.....	20.00	20.00

FETTIS' EXPRESS.



(Reduced size.)

TYPE I.

Black on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	3.00	2.00
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	3.00	1.50

Type II. Same, but inscription in solid letters.

Black on 3c, rose on white, 131.....	3.00	2.00
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	3.00	2.00

FORMAN'S GALLATIN EXPRESS.



(Reduced size.)

"J. T. Forman," in red.

"Paid," in blue.

"Gallatin Express," in black.

Red, blue and black on 3c, pink on buff, 135 | 25.00

COLOR. ENVELOPE.

NEW. USED.

FORD'S EXPRESS.

Inscription in heavy lined oblong rectangular frame, "Ford's Rocky Mountain Express, Paid."

Black on 3c, rose on buff, 135..... | 5.00 | 2.00

FOXES EXPRESS.

Inscription in plain frame, "Chester P. Foxe's Half Moon Bay and S. F. Express."

Red on ordinary envelope, ?..... |

NOTE. I consider this doubtful, probably a business envelope. I remember the concern and think his Franks will yet be found on

3c, rose on white and buff, 132 and M. 134. |

FRANCIS & CO.'S EXPRESS.



(Full size.)

Black on 3c, red on buff, 55..... | 50.00

FREEMAN'S EXPRESS.



(Full size.)

TYPE I.

Black on ordinary envelope..... | 5.00

Blue " " " " " " " " " " " " | 5.00

TYPE II.

"Freeman & Co.'s California, Atlantic States and European Express" in double-lined rect. obl. frame, "Paid" below.

Black on ordinary envelopes.

Black on 3c, red on white, 8..... | 3.00 | 1.50

" " " " buff, 9..... | 3.00 | 1.25

Blue on ordinary envelopes.

Blue on 3c, red on white, 8..... | 3.00 | 1.50

" " " " buff, 9..... | 3.00 | 1.25



(Reduced.)

TYPE III.

Red on 3c, red on white, 8..... | 4.00 | 2.50

" " " " buff, 9..... | 4.00 | 2.50

COLOR. ENVELOPE.

NEW. USED.



(Reduced.)

TYPE IV. Period after "Express."

Red on 3c, red on white, 8..... | 3.00 | 2.00

" " " " buff, 9..... | 3.00 | 2.00



(Reduced.)

TYPE V. No period after "Express."

Red on 3c, red on white, 8..... | 5.00 | 4.00

" " " " buff, 9..... | 3.00 | 2.50

" " " " 10c, green on white, 21..... | 25.00 | 10.00

" " " " buff, 22..... | 20.00 | 10.00

FRESNO & SAN FRANCISCO BICYCLE MAIL.



(Full size.)

Brown on 2c, green on white, 1110..... | 40 | 5.00

" " " " amber, 1117..... | 40 | 5.00

GREATHOUSE & SLICER.

Single lined frame, truncated corners, 37x22mm, containing 4-line inscription, "Greathouse & Slicer, Yreka, connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co."

Blue on ordinary envelope..... | 3.50 | 3.50

(Date about 1862.)

GALEN'S EXPRESS,

Inscription, "Galen's, H. F. Paid, Stage and Express line."

Black on 3c, green on cream, 233... | 3.00 | 2.00

GARLAND'S EXPRESS.

Inscription in frame, "Garland's Express, Paid."

Black on 3c, pink on white, 132. | 2.50 | 2.00

GEOHOW & JOHNSON'S EXPRESS.

Type I. Arms of Great Britain in center of inscription.

Black on ordinary envelopes, with British Colonial and Canadian adhesives attached..... | 5.00 | 5.00

Type II. Same as type I, but arms at left.

Black on ordinary envelope, with various adhesives attached..... | 5.00 | 5.00

COLOR. ENVELOPE. NEW. USED.

GIBBS EXPRESS.

Type I. Hand stamp in one line "Wm. T. Gibbs Express Paid."

Black on 3c, rose on buff, 9.....	4.00	2.00
Type II. Same inscription in double-lined oval.		
Black on 3c, rose on white, 9.....	4.00	2.50
" 3c, " buff, 8.....	4.00	2.00
Type III. Inscription in shaded capitals.		
Black on 3c, rose on buff, 9.....	5.00	4.00

GILLPATRICKS EXPRESS.

Inscription "Paid Gillpatrick & Co's Express, general office 422 Sacramento street, S. F."

Black on 3c, green on white, 195.....	2.00	1.00
" 3c, " amber, 212.....	2.00	1.00

GRAY'S EXPRESS.

Inscription in disk 72x20 mm. "Gray's Express, Paid."

Black on 3c, rose on white, 68.....	3.00	2.00
" 3c, " buff, 76.....	2.00	1.50
Blue 3c, " white, 68.....	3.00	2.00
" 3c, " buff, 76.....	2.00	1.50

GREENHOOD & NEWBAUER.



(Reduced)

Black on 3c, red on white, 8.....	3.50	2.00
" 3c, " buff, 9.....	3.00	2.00
" 3c, " white, 33.....	5.00	4.00
" 3c, " buff, 36.....	4.00	3.50
" 3c, " white, 68.....	3.50	3.00
" 3c, " buff, 76.....	3.00	2.00
" 3c, " white, 132.....	2.50	2.00
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	2.00	2.00

GRIDLEY'S EXPRESS.

Inscription, "Gridley's Express, Paid," enclosed in oblong fancy type-set border.

Black on 3c, red on buff, 8.....	4.00	2.50
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GREGORY'S ATLANTIC & PACIFIC EXPRESS.



(Full size.)

Blue and red on ordinary envelopes in conjunction with U. S. adhesives... 10.00
 Time of operation from 1849 to 1852.
 NOTE. This was one of the most important of early California Expresses.

COLOR. ENVELOPE. NEW. USED.

GREGORY & ENGLISH.

Four varying types with inscription "Paid Gregory and English Moore's Flat and Eureka Express, connecting at Nevada and Emigrant Gap."

Black on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	2.50	2.00
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	2.50	2.00
Type V. Inscription "Gregory & English's Eureka Express, Paid."		
Black on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	2.00	2.00
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	2.00	2.00
Type VI. Inscription Gregory & English's Express. Paid."		
Black on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	2.50	1.75
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	2.50	1.50

HALL & ALLEN'S EXPRESS.

Inscription "Hall & Allen's Dutch Flat Express."

On 3c, red on buff, 9.....	10.00	5.00
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HARRISON'S EXPRESS.

Inscription "Harrison's Susanville and Goose Lake Express Company, Paid."

Red on 3c, green on white, 195.....	2.00	1.75
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HAWLEY & CO.



(Full size.)

Hand stamp.
 Black on ordinary envelopes only..... 10.00

HINKLEY & CO.



Black on 3c, red on buff, 9.....	10.00	3.00
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HOGAN & CO.

Type I. Inscription in five lines "Paid Hogan & Co., North San Juan and Humboldt Express connecting with Wells-Fargo."

Black on 3c, green on white, 195.....	10.00	2.50
" 3c, " amber, 212.....	10.00	2.50
Type II. Same inscription in four lines.		
Black on 3c, green on white, 195.....	8.00	3.50
" 3c, " amber, 212.....	8.00	3.50

COLOR ENVELOPE.

NEW USED.

HOLLIDAY OVERLAND MAIL & EXPRESS CO.



(Reduced.)

Red	3c. rose on buff, 135.....	4.00	3.00
Black on	3c. " white, 132.....	2.00	2.00
"	3c. " buff, 135.....	2.00	1.75

HOLLAND, MORLEY & CO.



(Reduced.)

Black on ordinary envelopes with U. S. adhesives.....	3.00	2.50
Black on 3c. red on white, 68.....	3.00	2.00
" 3c. " buff, 76.....	3.00	2.00
Red on 3c. " 76.....	4.00	3.50

HOLLAND & WHEELER.

Inscription, ornamental frame, "Paid Holland & Wheeler's Daily Express."

Black on 3c. red on white, 68.....	3.00	2.00
" 3c. " buff, 76.....	3.00	1.00

HOPKINSON'S EXPRESS.

Type I. Inscription "Hopkinson's Express, You Bet Nevada County, Cal."

Red on 3c. red on white, 68.....	2.00	1.50
" 3c. " buff, 76.....	2.00	1.25

Type II. Inscription in two lines, "Hopkinson's Express Paid."

Red on 3c. rose on white, 132.....	2.00	1.00
" 3c. " buff, 135.....	2.00	1.00
Black 3c. " white, 132.....	1.50	1.00
" 3c. " buff, 135.....	1.50	1.00

Type III. Inscription in three lines.

Red on 3c. rose on white, 132.....	2.00	2.00
" 3c. " buff, 135.....	2.00	2.00

HORN'S EXPRESS.

Inscription "Paid Horne's Yreka, Fort Jones and Scott River Tri-Weekly Express," surcharged on Wells Fargo & Co.'s frank.

Red on 3c. green on amber, 487.....	2.00	2.50
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HUNT'S EXPRESS.



(Reduced.)

Black on 3c. rose on buff, 134.....	3.50	2.00
" 3c. green on amber, 212.....	2.00	1.00

COLOR ENVELOPE.

NEW USED

HUNT & HART.

Inscription in oval, "Hunt & Hart's Warren Express, 60c."

Black on 3c. rose on buff, 135.....	5.00	5.00
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HUNTER & CO.



(Full size.)

Red on ordinary envelopes only.....		2.50
Black " " ".....		2.50
Blue " " ".....		2.00

Time of operation, 1850 and '51. Route, Sacramento to Placerville. Main office at Mud Springs.

INDIAN CREEK EXPRESS.

Cut of stage crossing mountains. Inscription "Indian Creek Express, Paid."

Black on 3c. rose on white, 132.....	5.00	2.00
" 3c. " buff, 135.....	5.00	2.00

N. B. Reprints of this exist on various U. S. envelopes.

JAMISON'S EXPRESS.

Large scroll, J. C. Jamison's Express, Paid."

Black on 3c. rose on buff, 135.....	2.60	2.00
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JAMES & CO.

Inscription in two lines, "James & Co.'s Kootenai Express."

Black on 3c. rose on white, 132.....	5.00	4.00
" 3c. " 135.....	5.00	4.00

JEFFRAY & CO.'S FRASER RIVER EXPRESS.

Inscription as above.

With "Victoria Post Office" stamped on		
In lieu of Br. Col. adhesives.....	15.00	10.00

JONES & EDGAR'S EXPRESS.

Nine types of their Owyhee and Canon City Express, found in

Black on 3c. rose on buff, 76.....	4.00	3.00
" 3c. " white, 68.....	4.00	3.00

KENNEDY & CO.

Type I. Inscription "Kennedy & Co.'s Half Moon Bay and Pescadero Express."

Blue on 3c. rose on white, 132.....	2.00	1.00
" 3c. " buff, 135.....	1.00	50
Black 3c. " white, 132.....	2.00	1.00
" 3c. " buff, 135.....	1.00	50

Type II. Same, with word "Paid," at right.

Blue on 3c. rose on white, 132.....	5.00	4.00
" 3c. " buff, 135.....	4.00	3.00
Black 3c. " white, 132.....	4.50	2.50
" 3c. " buff, 135.....	3.50	2.50

COLOR. ENVELOPE. NEW. USED.

KENNEDY, LONG & CO.

Same as "Kennedy & Co."

Blue on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	2.50	1.75
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	2.00	1.75

KENSON'S EXPRESS.

Inscription in scroll "Kenson's Owen River Express, Paid."

Red on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	5.00	4.00
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	3.00	2.00

KERSEY'S EXPRESS.

Inscription in truncated oblong frame, "J. D. Kersey's Express"

Red on 3c, red on white, 68.....		
" 3c, " buff, 76.....		
Black 3c, " white, 68.....		
" 3c, " buff, 76.....		

LA PORTO EXPRESS CO.



(Reduced.)

Black on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	1.75	1.00
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	1.50	1.00
" 3c, " white, 142.....	2.50	2.00
" 3c, " buff, 143.....	2.00	2.00

NOTE. This frank has been reprinted on various U. S. envelopes and also on plain envelopes.

LAMPING & CO.'S EXPRESS.



(Reduced.)

Black on 3c, rose on white, 68.....	1.75	1.00
" 3c, " buff, 76.....	1.75	1.00
" 6c, " white, 87.....	2.00	2.00
" 6c, " buff, 90.....	2.00	2.00
" 12c, bronze and red on straw, 100.....	6.00	4.00
" 3c, rose on white, 132.....	1.00	.50
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	1.00	.50
" 6c, " white, 142.....	1.50	1.50
" 6c, " buff.....	1.50	1.50

NOTE. This frank has been reprinted on various envelopes both U. S. and plain.

LANGTON'S EXPRESS.

Type I. Two line inscription surrounded by ornamental border 67x19mm., "Langton's Pioneer Express Paid."

Black on ordinary envelopes.....	2.50	2.50
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COLOR. ENVELOPE. NEW. USED.



(Full size.)

TYPE II.

Black on ordinary envelopes with U. S. adhesives

Black on 3c, red on white, 2.....	3.00	2.50
" 3c, " " 15.....	3.00	2.00
" 3c, " buff, 18.....	3.00	1.75
" 10c, green white, 25.....	25.00	15.00
" 10c, " buff, 26.....	20.00	5.00



(Full size)

TYPE III.

Black on 3c, red on white, 32.....	5.00	3.50
" 3c, " buff, 35.....	5.00	3.50
" 10c, green on white, 45.....	50.00	30.00
" 10c, " buff, 46.....	40.00	25.00
" 3c, rose on white, 71.....	5.00	3.50
" 3c, " buff, 79.....	5.00	3.50
" 10c, green on white, 94.....	10.00	10.00
" 10c, " buff, 98.....	10.00	10.00



(Full size)

TYPE IV.

Black on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	1.00	1.00
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	1.00	1.00

NOTE. Type IV has been reprinted on various values of U. S. envelopes.

Type II has been counterfeited.

Type V. Inscription "Langton's Nevada Mail and Express Paid."

Black on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	4.00	2.00
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	4.00	2.00

COLOR. ENVELOPE. NEW. USED.

LATTA'S EXPRESS.

Three types, with altered devices with inscription "Latta's Mountain Express Paid."

Black on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	2.00	2.00
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	2.00	2.00
Blue 3c, " 135.....	2.50	2.00

LOCKWOOD'S EXPRESS.

Inscription "C. M. Lockwood's Canyon City Express."

Black on 3c, rose on buff, 135.....	3.00	2.00
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LOON CREEK EXPRESS.

Type I. Four line inscription, "Paid Loon Creek Express. Letters for Loon Creek should be addressed care Shepherd's Express, Idaho City, I. Ty."

Black on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	4.00	1.50
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	4.00	1.50

Type II. Two line inscription, "Loon Creek Express, Paid."

Black on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	3.00	1.50
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	3.00	1.50

Type III. Inscription, "Loon Creek Express, C. J. Lassel, Manager, Paid."

Black on 3c, green on white, 132.....	3.00	2.00
" 3c, " amber, 212.....	2.00	1.00

McBEAN & CO.

Type I. Inscription "McBean & Co., Granite Creek Express."

Black on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	3.00	2.00
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	3.00	2.00

Type II. Inscription changed to Middle Fork.

Black on 3c, rose on buff, 132.....	3.00	3.00
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MEAD & CLARK.

Inscription "Mead & Clark, Paid over our Clear Creek Routes."

Black on 3c, rose on buff, 132.....	4.00	2.00
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MEAD & DAVIS.



(Full size.)

Blue on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	2.50	
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	2.00	

MERCHANT'S LINE.

Inscription "Merchant's Stage and Express Line, Paid."

Black on 3c, green on amber, 212.....	2.00	2.00
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COLOR. ENVELOPE. NEW. USED.

MORLEY, CAULKINS & CO.

Inscription "Morley, Caulkins & Co. Daily Express, Paid."

Black on 3c, red on buff, 8.....	5.00	2.00
" 3c, " " 36.....	5.00	2.00
" 3c, " " 76.....	5.00	1.50

MOSSMAN & MILLER.

Inscription, "Mossman & Co.'s Express, Dirigo, Nez Perces and Salmon River Mines, Paid."

Black on 3c, rose on white, 68.....	25.00	15.00
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NEVADA CITY & MEADOW LAKE EXPRESS.

Three line inscription as above on lined background.

Black on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	4.00	4.00
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NICHOL'S EXPRESS.

Type I. Three lines inscription, "Nichols & Co.'s Express Paid."

Blue on 3c, red on white, 8.....	5.00	2.50
" 3c, " buff, 9.....	4.00	2.00
Blue on ordinary envelopes.....		2.00

Type II. Cut of dog watching safe, etc., inscription as before.

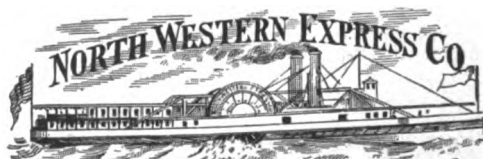
Black on 3c, red on white, 8.....	4.00	3.00
" 3c, " buff.....	4.00	2.50
Black on ordinary envelopes.....		2.00

NORMAN'S EXPRESS.

Inscription three lines within fancy border, "G. H. Norman's Express Paid."

Black on 3c, rose on buff, 135.....	2.00	1.50
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NORTH WESTERN EXPRESS CO.



(Reduced.)

Blue on 2c, green on white, 1110.....	2.50	2.00
Black 2c, " " 1110.....	2.00	1.00

NORTHERN PACIFIC EXPRESS.



(Reduced.)

TYPE II.

Steel blue on 2c, red on white, 722.....	50	15
" " 2c, " " 767.....	50	15
" " 2c, " " 802 (Nov. Die).....	2.00	50
" " 2c, brown on white, 902.....	75	20
" " 4c, green on " 786.....	40	25
" " 4c, " amber, 790.....	40	25
" " 4c, " manilla, 1009.....	35	20
" " 4c, " amber manilla.....	35	20
" " 1012.....	35	30
" " 3c, red on white Canadian envelope.....	1.50	40

COLOR. ENVELOPE.

NEW. USED.

NORTHERN PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

Reduced.

TYPE II.

Steel blue on 2c. brown on amber manila 996.....	1.00	25
" " 2c. green on white, 1110.....	50	25
Black on 3c. red on white Canadian env..	1.50	50
Black on ordinary envelope with Canadian adhesives.....	1.00	25

ORGAN & TIBBETT.

Inscription in frame "Organ & Tibbett's Excelsior Express."

Black on 3c. rose on white, 132.....	2.50	2.50
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OROVILLE & QUINCY EXPRESS CO.

Type I. Stage coach in black, surcharged in red "Paid Oroville & Quincy Express Co. and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Routes."

On 3c. green on amber, 212.....	5.00	5.00
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Type II. Same with name in larger letters.

On 3c. green on amber, 212.....	10.00	7.50
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PACIFIC EXPRESS No. 1.

Hand stamp inscription "Pacific Express Co." with name of various offices.

Blue, red, black on ordinary envelope with U. S. adhesives attached.....	50	
Blue, red, black on 3c. red on buff, 9.....	50	



(Full size.)

COLOR. ENVELOPE.

NEW. USED.

TYPE I.

Black on 3c. red on white, 8.....	5.00	1.75
" 3c. " buff, 9.....	4.00	1.25
" 10c. green on white, 27.....	15.00	7.00
" 10c. " buff, 28.....	10.00	5.00

PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.



(Full size.)

TYPE II.

Black on 3c. red on white, 8.....	5.00	2.00
" 3c. " buff, 9.....	3.00	1.50

PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.



(Full size.)

TYPE III.

Black on 3c. red on white, 8.....	4.00	2.00
" 3c. " buff, 9.....	3.00	1.50

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

PORTRAITS OF STAMP COLLECTORS.

Under this heading we give portraits and sketches of stamp collectors. Advanced collectors are requested to send photographs in exchange with the editor of this paper.

HORACE SARGENT BACON, LOWELL, MASS.

We have been somewhat irregular with the feature of our paper known as "The Portraits of Stamp Collectors." The non-appearance of the usual half-tone pictures must not be regarded as an indication of our dropping this interesting characteristic of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA, as our readers too frequently express their appreciation of this manner of introduction to justify its abandonment. In beginning this department we reproduced the portraits of some of the most prominent collectors, naturally selecting those whose names have been most frequently connected with the pursuit; now however, we have about reached the limit of these and are including the medium advanced collector, who may not be quite as well known, though thoroughly interested and progressive philatelists. Our first portrait this month is that of Mr. Horace Sargent Bacon, an eastern gentleman residing in Lowell,



HORACE SARGENT BACON, Lowell, Mass.

Massachusetts. He writes us that he has been interested in stamps for many years, devoting more or less time to his collection, which he commenced in 1877. Since that date it has outgrown the receptacle originally provided for it and numbers at present over 5,000 varieties of postage stamps, comprising a fairly good representation of all countries and a specially good line of United States revenue stamps. As the portrait would indicate, Mr. Bacon is quite a young man, but nevertheless occupies a position of importance and merits the confidence of his many friends. Besides being Justice of the Peace, he is Commissioner of Deeds for the States of Maine, New Hampshire and New York, his special line being principally conveyancing. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Bacon subscribes to the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA, as well as *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*. He writes that he has found both papers of valuable assistance to him during the past year that his name has appeared on the subscription lists.

**MORGAN H. STAFFORD,
MARQUETTE, MICH.**

We believe this is the first opportunity we have had of presenting the likeness of a Michigan collector, and we can think of no one more thoroughly interested in philately than Mr. Morgan H. Stafford, who is probably quite well-known to many of our readers. We would not undertake to say how long Mr. Stafford has been interested in stamps, but he has been a correspondent of our publishers for many years and his hand-writing is very well known to us and we were pleased to receive a

photograph in order to introduce him to the readers of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA. Mr. Stafford is the Secretary and Treasurer of the H. H. Stafford Company, Wholesale & Retail Druggists. He possesses a large and valuable collection, and though giving it more attention at certain times during the year than others, his interest does not lag in the slightest, but he, like other business men, relegate stamps to the leisure moments when

the more important duties do not command his attention. Nearly all representative collectors who know anything about the American Philatelic Association have identified themselves with it, and we are very glad to say that Mr. Stafford is among those who are actively interested in the association and he has patronized most of the departments, especially that of the Purchasing and Sales department. The above is not in-

tended as a personal reflection upon Mr. Bacon, as we are quite sure that he would become a member if the way was opened, and on the strength of this we send him an application blank as we shall be pleased to do in any case where our readers so request. The organization is a credit to philately in America and has been established for years and improving with each succeeding one. Active arrangements are now being made for an excellent programme at the next annual convention, which will be held at Clayton (Thousand Islands) Clayton, New York. The yearly gather-

ings of this organization have been features of great interest and advantage to those who have attended, but heretofore the number of collectors who have gathered together have been comparatively few, but with the convention of 1895, it is expected that a radical change will take place and a good proportion of the membership will make an effort to attend, as it comes at the time of year when most everyone wishes to take an outing and there is no cooler place to

spend a week or two than the vicinity in which the association has selected for its annual love-feast. There are many advantages in being identified with the American Philatelic Association which to enumerate would be an article by itself, but a mere examination of its membership list would be all that is necessary to assure the prospective applicant that it would be to his interest to become a member.



MORGAN H. STAFFORD, Marquette, Mich.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

CONCERNING STAMPS IN GENERAL, ALSO ABOUT COUNTERFEITS, REPRINTS
ODDITIES AND NEW DISCOVERIES.

Under this head we shall give the latest information regarding counterfeits, reprints and "fakes" that may turn up. We will also record oddities, resuscitations and any matters of interest relating to stamps not properly classified under the "Chronicle of New Issues." We will also answer any questions sent us on these subjects, and give detailed descriptions and illustrations when practicable. Information and contributions are especially requested.

ABYSSINIA.

From the Monthly Journal.

Authorities on the Continent appear to differ as to the nature (speculative or nonspeculative) of the series of stamps assigned to this country. A German philatelic journal denounces the issue as "a Parisian concoction," having been informed by a correspondent at Massoah that he had to obtain the Abyssinian stamps from Paris, and that there are no Postoffices in Abyssinia. Mons. Maury, who seems to have taken these stamps under his special protection, declares, on the other hand, that both stamps and other postal supplies were sent out to the Emperor Menilek, *via* Obock (a somewhat ill-omened route), and that, what is more to the purpose, the Emperor has paid the French Stamp Department for them; and that if they have not been put in circulation yet, it is perhaps owing to the troubles caused by the Italians (of whom the correspondent in question is one). Now we have every confidence in the good faith of Mons. Maury, but still it appears to us that if *all* the Abyssinian stamps had been shipped off to the Emperor Menilek, and no portion of the supply consigned to a well-known dealer in Paris, this question as to their nature would never have arisen, and they would not have required a defender.

CEYLON.

From the Monthly Journal.

A correspondent of *The London Philatelist* has added a new terror to the

study of perforations, by the discovery of a specimen of the 5 d., wmk. Star, "perforated on each side with a gauge of 15 for one half of the length and 14 for the remaining half." Similar specimens of other values have since been found, and our contemporary remarks thereon: "It now seems possible to have a stamp with *eight* perforations, whereas we fondly thought that *four* constituted the *millennium*." We doubt, however, whether high watermark has yet been reached, for with a sufficiently irregular machine every separate pair of holes might show a different gauge! We also doubt whether *millennium* is quite the word; we begin to believe that the Golden Age of Stamp Collecting was that in which all these interesting variations were dealt with by means of the scissors and the waste paper basket! The same journal adds a long list of imperforate stamps of Ceylon, no wmk. and wmk. Crown and CC, from the collection of Mr. A. de Worms; all are unused, and no doubt none of them were ever issued in the imperforate condition, even accidentally.

MARTINIQUE.

Mr. V. Jurgi in writing to us from St. Pierre, Martinique, under date of February 8th, says: "Please note that the unpaid letter stamps of Martinique 1887 catalogued with red surcharge "Martinique" has never existed, and those that are offered in the United States and catalogued and priced, are nothing but frauds.

NICARAGUA.

From Filatelic, Facts and Fallacies.

One thing that we notice with some degree of disgust is that nearly all the issues of Nicaragua are priced, used and unused, at the same rate. Surely the postally used stamps of this country are far rarer than the unused Seebeck remainders.

The fact that the Scott Stamp & Coin Company rates them both at the same price shows that a lot of canceled-to-order stamps of this country are afloat, and, what is worse, that the most prominent firm in America recognizes these canceled-to-order stamps.

PORTUGAL.

From the Indian Philatelist.

THE JUBILEE ISSUE.

There are some facts connected with the Don Henrique stamps, which we would like to place before our readers, as giving an insight into the manufacture of Jubilee issues. It was at the request of the Municipality of Oporto that the Cortes approved of the issue of a special series of stamps to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the birth of Prince Henry, the Navigator. The proceeds were to be applied to the celebration of the festivities, and any balance to the cost of a monument to the Prince. They were to be handed over to the Committee by the Post-office, which had the whole control of the sale and issue of the stamps.

The designs were submitted by the Committee and the Director of the Mint entrusted their execution to the firm of Giesecke and Devrient of Leipzig, who printed them within the stipulated time. The designs were made by a Portuguese artist, Salgado, and their proportions had to be considerably modified to meet the exigencies of the printing and execution.

The stamps were on sale for three days at first, then the period was extended to ten days. The supply was not sent to all the postoffices, but only to the capitals of the Districts.

The 150 reis value was soon sold out, while of the others considerable quanti-

ties remained on hand. The following table will show the quantities issued and sold, both of the ordinary issue, as well as the surcharge Acores.

PORTUGAL.

	Issued.	Sold.	Remainders.
5	394.750	267.951	126.799
10	397.500	143.438	254.062
15	396.925	82.584	314.341
20	398.750	78.757	319.993
25	399.500	337.242	162.258
50	399.500	66.471	333.029
75	399.500	37.941	361.559
80	399.500	32.686	366.814
100	399.500	43.724	355.776
150	*23.094	*23.106	.....
300	22.450	19.346	3.106
500	22.650	16.934	5.715
1 000	22.650	15.935	6.714

ACORES.

	Issued.	Sold.	Remainders.
5	105.250	104.957	293
10	102.500	99.629	20.871
15	103.075	102.544	521
20	101.250	78.153	23.097
25	100.500	41.001	59.499
50	100.500	21.584	78.916
75	100.500	14.029	86.461
80	100.500	13.356	87.144
100	100.500	14.066	86.434
150	6.906	6.906	.....
300	7.750	7.284	266
500	7.350	7.081	269
1000	7.350	0.705	645

It will be seen that financially the issue was little short of a disaster. Out of 195 contos issued for sale in Portugal, only 58 contos were disposed of. In Acores the sale was 23 out of 52 contos.

The receipts amounted altogether to 78 contos and the expenses to 47. This latter item included 18 contos, which were reckoned to be the indemnity due to Government for the sale of stamps during ten days.

The Oporto Committee however, knowing of the remainders laid claim to them and a somewhat angry controversy took place. The suggestions were various. One was that the stamps should be surcharged and sold to the public along with the regular issue; another that they should be auctioned

off for whatever they would fetch and a third that they should be destroyed. This last plan has been finally adopted with the result that there are only 6,906 complete sets in existence, including the 730 presented to the Postal Union Office at Berne and 12 sets offered to the English Royal Family.

The smallness of the sale is easily accounted for by the injudicious restrictions imposed by the Post office and in no way detract from the character of the issue, which is as legitimate as that of any other Jubilee celebration.

STELLALAND.

From the Monthly Journal.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are beginning to take a leading place among the wholesale dealers in stamps; they are now offering for sale, by tender, the revenue stamps of this extinct Republic. Their circular tells us: "Stellaland was a Republic of Freebooters in South Africa, which was extinguished by Sir Charles Warren's expedition in 1884-5, and the territory now forms part of British Bechuanaland. The stamps are therefore unique."

Now we know all about Stellaland and what has become of it, but how it makes the stamps, of which there appear to be some 18,000, *unique* we do not quite understand. Perhaps *obsolete* is meant!

TRINIDAD (PRINCIPALITY OF).

From the Monthly Journal.

We have received a long letter from a correspondent, in whom we have every confidence, assuring us that Prince James and his Island in the middle of the Atlantic, and his issue of stamps, likewise his Order of the "Croix de Trinidad," are perfectly genuine and respectable, and in every way to be commended. The Government of the Principality is "a Military Dictatorship;" nothing could be more satisfactory, especially while the Island remains uninhabited. To all of which we have only to reply, that if it be so, and if the

stamps are issued for some *bona fide* postal purpose, it should not matter to Prince James or his friends whether collectors buy them or not; if, on the other hand, they have been manufactured solely for sale to collectors, the latter had better leave Prince James to collect them himself. In any case our readers will lose nothing by waiting.

UNITED STATES.

1869, 90 CENTS.

Compiled from information given in the Le Timbre Poste.

A case recently come up in the Courts of Brussels involving the counterfeiting of the 90 cent U. S. Stamp of 1869. The stamp dealers of that city brought a complaint against the counterfeiter. The address of the photographer who had received the order for the reproduction of the stamps was given. The stamp was first enlarged so that errors might be easily detected and corrected, and then reduced again to the proper size. This photographic production was then affixed on copper. The process as described by the press was extremely ingenious. It consisted in placing the electrotype over a thin gelatine surface which was itself fastened to copper plate, then the whole was exposed to the focus of a very powerful electric light, the plate with its gelatine covering first having been dipped in an acid bath, the secret of which was known to the operator alone. The light affected the plate in its colorless parts, leaving the lines intact, then the whole surface was washed, the result being a magnificent hollowed plate ready for printing as if engraved by hand. From this the usual reproduction would be produced on wood, zinc or copper for the purpose of printing. The police confiscated the plates. The party who was accused of instigating the counterfeit was, however, finally discharged, as it had not been proved that he sold any of the stamps, and because his defense was that he had no intention to sell these stamps as genuine, but that he intended to offer them as specimens bearing an explanatory surcharge, as is

the case with a number of rare stamps sold in Europe, some of them being handled by leading firms.

U. S. ENVELOPES—DIES 1864.

One of our readers has found two specimens of the 3c. pink of the issue of 1864, the United States envelope, in which the spacing of the letters in the denomination are quite different, and call our attention to the fact, referring to it as a discovery of a new die. As a matter of fact, there are variations in the spacing of the letters on all the United States envelopes from 1853 to 1864. The 3c. envelopes were printed from a number of different dies. Each of them were made by a different hand, and in sinking the letters in the dies, that was done by hand and it is quite natural that a slight difference in the spacing should occur. These are interesting and some collectors have preserved the most marked differences, but they have not been of sufficient importance to be cataloguable varieties. We mention this as other readers may have noticed such differences.

UNITED STATES FRANKLIN CARRIER.

The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for February 23rd states that the *Illustrated Briefmarken Journal* announces the discovery of a new variety of the Franklin Carrier stamp, which was issued September 29th, 1851. The new variety is a red brown stamp printed on white paper, the specimen bearing the red New York post mark. Mr. Tiffany mentioned this stamp as an essay in his work, but Mr. Ireland, Third Assistant Post Master Gen'l, wrote under date of August 10th, 1869, a letter, published in the *American Journal of Philately*, in which he states that such a stamp was issued on or about the 29th of September, 1851, but that it was at once withdrawn, owing to its great resemblance to the then current 3c. stamp. Proofs of the stamp in this color are not unknown and it is really interesting if it should be proved that such a specimen has been discovered after many years, and it would certainly prove to be one of the rarest of United States rarities.



REVIEW OF FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

By C. P. KRAUTH.

THE LONDON PHILATELIST.—London, England, Monthly. January, 1895. 44 pp. and cover.

Always earnest in tendency and contents, the *London Philatelist* attains a sprightliness of style which makes it very pleasant reading, sugar coating its *fortiter in re* with *suaviter in modo*. The opening article explodes the fictitious tale of the daily press that the late Emperor of Russia was a philatelist of great caliber, and shows that he had a very modest collection of common stamps, and also denies the stories about Baron A. de Rothschild being an enthusiastic collector. On the vacant pedestal it puts H. I. H. the Grand Duke Alexis, so that royalty still continues to illuminate our hobby with its gracious smile. An article on the ex-King of Naples is interesting as fixing the dates of issue of the stamps of Sicily and Naples. According to Dr. E. Diena they were as follows:

1. Naples, Series of Bourbon arms, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 grana, January 1, 1858.
2. Naples, Series of Bourbon arms, $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, blue, November, 1860.
3. Naples, Savoy Cross, $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, blue, December, 1860.
4. Sicily, Head of Ferdinand II., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 grana, January 1, 1859.
5. Naples, Embossed head of Victor, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 grana, April 1, 1861.

Mr. Castle's paper on West Australian stamps, read before the London Philatelic Society, is illustrated with photographic reproductions of the 4 d. blue of 1854, showing 13 varieties, which Mr. Castle attributes to a carelessly made lithographic transfer and thinks were speedily recalled after issuing. They probably occurred in the same sheet as the well known but seldom seen error with the inverted swan.

Gordon Smith begins a descriptive list of the varieties contained in the Philbrick collection of Gt. Britain, mentioning a large number of uncatalogued varieties which will be of intense interest to specialists in the stamps of Gt. Britain. E. D. Bacon furnishes an interesting note on the 1861 and 1862 issues of Bahamas.

F. Ranson discusses the papers of the Earl of Kingston and Mr. Willett which appeared in the *London Philatelist* for November, 1894, on the subject of restoring the color of stamps by chemical means. Very dilute nitric acid allowed to act on the stamp for several hours is said to restore the original color of discolored or oxidized stamps. The use of a ten or twelve volume solution of peroxide of hydrogen, however, will produce the same effect in an infinitely shorter time. Further discussing the purely chemical view of the subject Mr. Ranson holds that the so-called oxidized stamps are in reality deoxidized, usually by sulphuretted hydrogen in the atmosphere, and that the action of the peroxide of hydrogen is to reduce the sulphur and supply oxygen, which seems to be a very reasonable theory. From personal experience with the peroxide of hydrogen I can say that no collector should be without it. Its effect on the discolored, brown U. S. revenue stamps printed in orange is simply marvelous, fully restoring them to their original color in a few minutes. The solution is applied with a camel's hair brush to the face of the stamp.

Short notes, the chronicle of new issue and society reports are followed by a report of auction prices realized: U. S. 1869 90c. brought £2.0.0, while some of the prices for Gt. Britain and British

Colonies seem very high as compared with the catalogue prices, the £1. wmk. Maltese cross, which is catalogued at \$5.00 used, selling for £20, 10.0, unused. The Cape of Good Hope 4 d. red error, described as a "fair" specimen, sold for £40.0.0, while the 1 d. blue error brought £47.0.0. This is very discouraging for the small boy who looks at the spaces provided for these stamps in the \$1.50 album which he got at Christmas.

STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.—London, England. Monthly. January, 1895. 20 pp. and cover.

The editorial notes are, as always, bright and snappy. The editor discusses the desirability of a philatelic dairy, taking a rather unfair advantage of a typographical error in a contemporary which intended to speak of a philatelic diary.

Dr. Bryant is called to account for a published statement that the 5c. Garfield of 1883 is surface printed instead of printed from a *taille douce* engraved plate. Lindenberg's "Envelopes of the German States" is commended and the remainder of the editorial space is devoted to Tiffany's article on the St. Louis stamps. In summing up the article Major Evans says: "We believe that the question of the existence of the 20 cents, and the re-engraving of the 5 cents is at last definitely settled." The chronicle of new issues is very full and well illustrated, containing as usual a good many amusing side shots of the editor. The 1, 2 and 15 c. U. S. 1894 and the new special delivery 10 c. are well illustrated. E. D. Bacon contributes a very able and interesting article on "certain retouches of the first re-engraving of the two penny 'Sydney View,'" and illustrates it with five photographs from the original specimens, which, however, are not very successful. Donald King commences a history and reference list of the stamps of New Brunswick, which will include bisected stamps used as provisionals. A full translation of the decree of November 7, 1818, explaining the object and use of the stamped letter sheets of

Sardinia, is of great interest. These letter sheets have so often been held to be the precursors of postage stamps and occupy such a mysterious position, in the mind of the average collector, that this authoritative explanation of their status is very useful. The facts are that the transmission of letters through the government postoffice was very faulty, and their transmission by private hand became so general as to interfere with the government revenues. As it was not deemed possible to stop this private carrying of letters, the government obliged them to be presented at the postoffice, where a fee was paid, and some stamped impression indicative of this payment was placed on the letter. This led to the obvious convenience of selling stamped sheets of letter paper by which the fee was prepaid without the trouble of presenting the letter at the postoffice. The stamp was thus of a semi postal character, but was not recognized by the postoffice for prepayment of postage, and a stamped letter sheet forwarded by the government mail was charged full postage. It came so near to the postage stamp of twenty years later, however, that it seems strange it did not immediately develop into the present system.

Society reports and answers to correspondents complete the issue, which, while not so varied as usual, contains a great deal of information and food for thought.

WELTPOST.—Vienna, Austria. Quarterly, December, 1894. 66 pp. and cover.

While this publication is devoted largely to advertisements and to the glorification of Friedl's Postal Museum, it generally contains a good deal of interest sandwiched in between its business columns. The present issue has a photo-illustration of a magnificent old Italian table in the Museum which supports a glass case containing stamps. Among the rarities in the case are the original essay of James Chalmers, a whole sheet of Basle doves, a whole sheet of Saxon 3 pf. red, and a block of eight Austrian red Mercury stamps,

Cape wood block errors and various other great rarities. In order to set at rest the question as to whether the Austrian 1850 is watermarked with a double eagle or with the initials of the paper manufacturer (J. Honig), a prize of 1000 kronen in gold is offered to anyone who before May 15, 1895, will send in a complete reconstructed eagle watermark. Any denomination of stamp of the issue of 1850 may be taken to make up the sheet, the only stipulation being that the watermark shall be distinct and perfect.

The Austrian Postoffice Officials announce that in Vienna, letters franked with counterfeit stamps of the current issue have been found and seized. So far eight each of the denominations 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 15 kreuzers and 7 of 20 kreuzers have been detected. The counterfeit is said to be an excellent one, the main difference being in the paper, which is whiter and heavier than the genuine. The editor, is, however, inclined to doubt the facts, and thinks that they are only oddities or varieties of the genuine stamps. Theodor Mayr urges the issue of a set of stamps to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor, which will occur December 2, 1898, and makes a number of suggestions for designs, some of which are rather curious; for example, "The Emperor during the Danube floods in 1862, is rowed around by pioneers in a flat boat and distributes supplies and comfort to the sufferers." The first part of a history of the origin and rise of postal cards is devoted to defending Herrman's title as original suggestor of the idea in 1869.

ILLUSTRIERTE BRIEFMARKEN ZEITUNG.—Leipzig, Germany. Tri-monthly. January 20, 1895, 12 pp. and cover. Supplement, market prices, 4 pp. February 1, 1895, 12 pp. and cover.

Dr. Rocke-Minden opens the number with a well written and apparently exhaustive article on German postal statistics, which give an idea of the immense increase in correspondence, due to the introduction of postage stamps more

than to any other cause. While postal statistics can hardly be said to be a branch of philately, yet a knowledge of them is both useful and instructive to the philatelist. An interesting item states that 555,000 stamps of Costa Rica which had been used for prepaying cable and telegraph dispatches, have been removed preparatory to burning the despatches. This looks as though they were likely to be put on the market and sold as postally canceled stamps. 79,850 of them are surcharged for Guanacaste. Interesting in this connection is the fact that quite recently the use of a dated cancelation seems to have been displaced by a star cancelation in the larger offices. The chronicle of new issues is particularly rich in this issue, and gives good cuts of the new \$2.00 and \$5.00 U. S. 1894 issue.

The number for February 1st, opens with an article by Hans Müller on the German Colonial cancellations. The number and varieties of these cancellations on stamps of the German Empire is quite surprising to a collector who has not given the matter attention, and when the different styles of cancellation stamps are taken into account they form a series of several hundred varieties. The article is a tentative exploration of a philatelic *terra incognita*. An interesting article on the American methods of making postage stamps follows. Two pages of short notes present nothing of especial interest except the statement of Peter Volkers, formerly postmaster of Heligoland, that prior to July 1, 1866, the stamps of Hamburg were used in the Heligoland postoffice and canceled with both the bar and the round cancellation "HELIGOLAND." The chronicle illustrates the new Sarawak issue, which are rather pretty, but not much of an improvement over their predecessors. Society reports close the issue.

ILLUSTRIERTES BRIEFMARKEN JOURNAL.—Leipzig, Germany. Semi-monthly. February 2, 1895. 12 pp. and cover, and 8 page supplement.

Woëmos opens the number with his usual two pages of chat, for which he

seems to have had difficulty in finding material this time. He strongly condemns the professional stamp menders who advertise their ability to restore torn stamps so adroitly as to make the repairs indistinguishable. Theodor Haas describes a discovery which will excite interest among our collectors of United States. He has discovered in a large collection a used specimen of the 1851 Franklin's head which instead of being blue on pink is brown-red on white. The cancellation shows the letters ORK near the top and the letters E. B. lower down in red. The author refers to Tiffany's History of the Postage Stamps of the United States of America, page 87, in which Tiffany refers to specimens of the Franklin's head stamp in brick red as proofs, and to the letter of W. M. Ireland, Third Assistant Postmaster General, in the *American Journal of Philately* for August, 1869, in which it is stated that this stamp was issued in orange-brown, but withdrawn on account of its being mistaken for the 3 cent postage stamp. It is claimed that a second used specimen is known to exist. This stamp has been shown to several authorities on U. S. stamps, all of whom pronounce it unmistakably genuine, and the result of the researches which this publication will undoubtedly lead to, may be looked forward to with great interest. The chronicle of new issues is, as usual, an excellent one, the illustrations clear and fine and the department well edited. A cut of the new Montenegro postage due is shown. Theodor Haas, who contributes the lion's share of this number, continues his serial article on "Known and Unknown Varieties." He illustrates two sheets of the 70 kr. Württemberg, showing that they were printed in two horizontal rows of three stamps. In the first issue, dark violet, there is a single dotted line between the stamps, vertically and horizontally, and the group of six is surrounded by a single dotted line frame. In the second issue, lilac, there are double dotted lines vertically and horizontally between the stamps, but the group of six stamps is surrounded by a single dotted line only, as in the first issue. The stamps, therefore, showing

double dotted lines on one or more sides, are a distinct variety, but when they are cut so as to show only one of the double lines, the color serves as a criterion for determining the issue. Rodolpho Hensel, of Genoa, is said to be the manufacturer of the counterfeit Parmas and Papal States recently noted. They are being "shoved" by Dario Balbi & Co., of Genoa. All of the values of the first and second issues of Parma and the 50 baj. and 1 scudo of the Papal States have been found, all canceled and many of them on old letters. The imitation is so good that the paper forms the only reliable test, and as the average collector does not remove a stamp from an entire envelope the method of "shoving" employed is doubly dangerous. Many of them have found their way into exchange sheets. Counterfeits of the 1881, 25c. rose Peru are being circulated after having lain quiet for about five years. The original and counterfeit are illustrated in enlarged size and the differences described. The counterfeits are said to bear Hermann's guaranty stamp (small H) on the back. The guaranty stamp is of course counterfeit also. A very graphic description of the annoyance to which a collector is subjected who lives in some out-of-the-way stamp issuing country, constitutes the text of a letter. The author wisely conceals his identity under the initials F. N. The question as to whether it is policy to publish accurate descriptions of counterfeits is discussed in the affirmative by Wilh. Fisher, who cites a recent case in which an illustration of a counterfeit 25 piaster Turkey led to the arrest of the counterfeiter. The conclusion of the article on the Austrian 5 k. postal card error is very amusing, giving the experiences of several philatelists in their efforts to procure a supply before the cards were withdrawn. In answer to a correspondent the following recipes for removing grease stains from stamps are given: "Paint the grease spot with spirits of turpentine and press between blotters. Repeat several times and then lay between blotters, and press with a warm iron. Or, mix calcined magnesia with benzine to a paste and rub the mixture on the spot for one

minute; allow it to dry, when the powdered magnesia will readily brush off.

VERTRAULICHES KORRESPONDENZ-BLATT.--Frankfurt, a. M., Germany. Monthly, January, 1895. 48 pp. and cover.

This issue of the organ of Philatelic Masonry contains less than usual of the tremendous secrets which the reviewer is sworn not to disclose. The opening of a new volume (the fifth) has brought out unusually full society lists, to which is added a complete list of members all over the world who will procure new

issues for fellow members. The only reading matter proper is three and a half pages devoted to counterfeits, describing new counterfeits of Argentine 1884, cuatro centavos on 5c. red, Bremen; Br. Levante provisional 40 paras on ½d; Finland 1845, 20 kop. red; Gt. Britain government parcels 1s.; Papal States 50 baj. and 1 scudo; (the same counterfeits are described at length in the *Briefmarken Journal* for February;) New Caledonia provisional 25 N. C. E. on 35c. black on yellow; Russia, Moskau envelopes; and the Parma issues already spoken of.

From *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, March 31st, 1895.

THE MEKEEL COMPANY.

A Big Deed of Trust Released—The Stamp Trade.

A deed of release was filed in the Recorder's Office last week releasing a deed of trust for \$43,253.60, executed April 17th, 1893, to George T. Cram, William B. Becktold and Charles H. Mekeel, trustees for the creditors of the C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co. This company owing to sudden financial embarrassment made an assignment to L. J. W. Wall early in 1893, with liabilities of about \$64,000.00.

The property of the Company amounted to \$145,000.00 in the official appraisal and consisted of the extensive printing establishment at 1007-1011 Locust Street, and the large stock of foreign postage stamps, stamp albums and other philatelic publications necessary to the business conducted from the St. Louis Suburban Ry. Co.'s building near the Postal Station C, on Morgan Street, near Vandeventer Avenue.

None of the property of the Company was sacrificed and the business was continued profitably both under the assignee and trustees.

The authorized capital of the Company is \$150,000.00, of which \$113,500.00 was paid up at the time of the assignment.

The larger stockholders have taken up about \$30,000.00 worth of the unsold stock, which together with the profits has entirely lifted the indebtedness and puts the business in good shape.

The importation and sale of foreign postage stamps to collectors is a much larger business than the average man would suppose. The trade of the dozen leading houses in this line in the world is estimated to be over two million dollars annually. St. Louis and New York City each have one of these houses, and the others are located in Paris, London and other European cities. The business is conducted mostly by mail and extends all over the world, as there are stamp dealers and collectors in every country.

Besides the large firms mentioned, there are innumerable small concerns.

The annual sale of stamp albums in this country exceeds 50,000 and the number of stamp collectors in the world is estimated at one million.

A stockholders' meeting of the C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co. was held yesterday at the general office of the Company—3911-3923 Morgan Street.

The following directors and officers were elected: C. H. Mekeel, President; G. D. Mekeel, Vice-President; I. A. Mekeel, Treasurer; W. A. Funk, Secretary. These officers with H. E. Deats constitute the Board of Directors.

PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS

Advertisements under this Heading, one-fifth column space, \$20.00 per year, Payable Quarterly in Advance.

Philatelic Journal of America

(VOLUME XII, COMMENCED JULY, 1894.)
PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 per year to any place within the Postal Union.

ADVERTISEMENTS—15 cents per Agate line regardless of size or number of insertions.

Guaranteed to have the largest circulation of any Philatelic paper published.

The largest and handsomest paper of the kind; fully illustrated.

SAMPLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND PUBLISHING CO.

STATION C. ST. LOUIS, MO.

La Revista Filatelica

(VOLUMES I AND II, COMPLETE, 16 NUMBERS \$3.00.)

SUBSCRIPTION—To Volume II, anywhere in the world, \$1.00 Post free.

This is the only Philatelic Paper in the United States published in the Spanish language.

ADVERTISEMENTS— $\frac{1}{4}$ page, \$3.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ page, \$5.00; 1 page, \$7.50. No advertisement taken for less than \$3.50.

SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND PUBLISHING CO.

STATION C. ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Australian Stamp Collector and Philatelic Advertiser.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. Price 3d,

POST FREE, 90c. PER ANNUM.

ADVERTISEMENTS, \$1.00 per inch per quarter.

The AUSTRALIAN STAMP COLLECTOR is the only philatelic journal published in the great stamp-collecting centre of Australia, and has the largest circulation throughout Victoria, South Australia and Queensland.

Sample copies 5 cents. Reliable Agents Wanted

T. WEBB, Publisher,

199 Spring Street, Melbourne, Victoria.

The Stamp Chronicle and British Philatelist.

THE SMARTEST STAMP MONTHLY IN ENGLAND.

SUBSCRIPTION—One shilling (25 cents) per annum post free anywhere.

ADVERTISEMENTS—50 cents per $\frac{1}{4}$ column. (5 cents per line, small type.)

SPECIALTY—Interesting and up-to-date contents.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

K. T. HABERSTRAW, PARK TERRACE, SWANSEA, ENGLAND.

Sample Copy 3 cents or Reply Postcard.

(123)

Contributions Required.

The London Philatelist.

The Illustrated Monthly Journal of the Philatelic Society, London.

PROGRAMME FOR 1894. VOL. 3.

History of the Philatelic Society, London. Illustrated with portraits of the Founders, Past-Presidents and other Officers, and with Views of the early and present Homes of the Society, by Mr. Dan White By M. P. Castle, Vice-Pres. The First Issue of Antioquia, by E. D. Bacon. (124)

And many Special Articles by the Leading Writers on the British, Colonial, European, and American Stamps.

Subscription, \$1.44 per annum, post free.

Published at Effingham House, Arundel St., London, W. C.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News

(VOLUME IV, COMMENCED JANUARY, 1894.)
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

This is the largest and best weekly stamp newspaper in the world. A great success; now in its fourth year of publication, circulation over 10,000 weekly. Subscription \$1.00 per year in United States and Mexico; \$1.50 per year to foreign countries. Advertisements, 15 cents per agate line for each insertion.

SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND PUBLISHING CO.

STATION C. ST. LOUIS, MO.

The American Philatelist

VOLUME VI, COMPLETE, 12 NUMBERS, \$3.00

VOLUME VII, COMPLETE, 9 NUMBERS, \$2.00

SINGLE NUMBERS.

Members wishing single numbers to complete their files should correspond with Mr. H. E. Deats, Flemington, N. J.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND PUBLISHING CO.

STATION C.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Weekly Philatelic Era,

Published Every Saturday.

The ERA has been one of the most popular Stamp Magazines for the past few years. It is the only Weekly Stamp Journal in the East, and the only Weekly Stamp Magazine published. It is always abreast of the times, and gives the greatest variety of contents of any Weekly published for Stamp Collectors.

Annual Subscription, U. S., Canada and Mexico, 50c; all other countries, \$1.00. On trial, 3 months (13 Nos.), 10c.

W. W. JEWETT,

Editor and Publisher.

502 Congress St., Portland, Me.

Indian Philatelist.

The first and only Philatelic paper in India. Published on the 1st of every month (66 pp. Royal octavo.)

The yearly subscription to all the parts of the world is 1s. 6p. franked with a 9 pies carmine stamp. Sample copies free. Business card 3s. for 12 insertions. Other advertisements, 16s. per page, 9s. for half-page, 6s. 6p. for $\frac{1}{4}$ page and 4s. 6p. for $\frac{1}{2}$ of a page. Discounts of 11, 20 and 30 per cent. will be allowed on those continued for 3, 6 and 12 months respectively. LIVE AGENTS WANTED. Address,

EDITOR "INDIAN PHILATELIST,"

DADAR, BOMBAY, INDIA.

The Philatelic Advertiser.

LARGEST CIRCULATION. RESULTS GUARANTEED.

Published Monthly.

SUBSCRIPTION 12 CENTS PER ANNUM, POST FREE.

ADVERTISEMENTS 5 CENTS A LINE, (7 WORDS TO THE LINE.)

1 YEAR, \$10.00.

SAMPLE COPIES GRATIS.

Try an advertisement and you will be delighted with the result.

R. BRAEGGER & CO., LONDON W., ENGLAND.

4 Woodfield Cr., Harrow, Rd.

— THE —
Monthly Post and Stamp World

A Journal of Philatelic and General Interest.

PUBLISHED 1ST OF EACH MONTH.

SUBSCRIPTION, - 37c. per annum in U. S. and Canada.
 ADVERTISEMENTS, - - 50c. per inch and upwards.

Owing to the unique nature of its contents it circulates amongst numbers of philatelist who never see an ordinary stamp paper.

THE MONTHLY POST is always reliable, punctual and sensible.

SMYTH & CO., PUBLISHERS.

40 Brecknock Rd., London, N., England. (123)

L'Intermediaire ===
 === de la Timbrologie

30 Rue de Bondy, Paris,

E. GAINSBORG, - - - - - EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION, - - - - - 1fr. 50 centimes.

ADVERTISEMENTS, - 40fr. a page, 25 centimes a line.

U. S. Agent: F. Massonneau, 264 W. 117th St. New York.

Guaranteed Circulation, 6,000 to 8,000 copies.

SAMPLE COPY FREE.

U. S. 5 CENTS ERROR.

A few of the 5 cents stamps of the 1890 issue were printed by error in color of the 4 cents of same issue—*dark brown*.

Price \$30 net, used or unused.

This is what the P. O. Department says about it:

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4, 1894.

"The three 5-cent postage stamps of the 1890 series, printed in the color of the 4-cent stamps, submitted with your letter of the 28th ult., are herewith returned. Although of the wrong color, these stamps are good for postage. I cannot account for the mistake in thus printing them.

"Yours, very respectfully,

"KERR CRAIGE,

"Third Asst. Postmaster-General."

Address orders and correspondence to the undersigned, who will *guarantee* that the price will be no lower.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,

STATION C. - ST. LOUIS, MO.

U. S. Stamps 50 var. \$1; 30c claret due, 50c. P. O. orders. List sent free.
 N. E. CARTER, Delavan, Wis.

U. S. & Depts. 30 var. 15c. Fine approval sheets, 40" com. Send for list.
 C. L. HOWLAND, Mt. Vernon N. Y.

ALL POSTAGE STAMPS catalogued at 3 cents and upward taken in exchange in large quantities. Many rarities in stock.
 HENRY A. SMEDBERG,
 Station S, New York.

(127)

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
American Philatelic Magazine.

(ESTABLISHED 1892.)

A FIRST-CLASS STAMP MONTHLY.

The American Philatelic Magazine pays its subscribers, its advertisers and its publishers. Subscription, 25 cents a year. Advertisements, \$1.00 an inch; contract rates furnished on application.

PUBLISHED BY

PARMELEE & BROWN, - Box 860, Omaha, Neb.

The Philatelic Chronicle and
Advertiser.

FENTHAM ROAD, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

The only paper in Great Britain which reaches all the societies. The largest circulation of any British stamp paper. 24 pages per month.

SUBSCRIPTION, 38 CENTS PER ANNUM.

ADVERTISEMENTS, 60 cents per inch; short advertisements, no display, 24 words for 13c, and 2 words per 1c, afterwards.

Vol. I, bound in cloth 2 sh and 6d. Vol. II, bound in cloth, 3 sh and 3d. Sample Copy 2c. (123)

MEKEEL'S OLD STAND-BY
Packet No. 15

Contains 1000 varieties of Postage Stamps and is well known by the majority of Collectors. It has been selling for several years, but the demand is greater than ever. Price \$10.16.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND PUB. CO.,
 Station C. St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED.

50%

to sell from my choice approval sheets,
VERY LARGE VARIETY.

Send for price list of sets, packets, albums, etc.

C. A. STEGMANN,

[tfn] 2706 Eads Ave. St. Louis, Mo.



APPROVAL SHEETS

AT 50% DISCOUNT.

Wanted, correspondents in all parts of the world. Will exchange U. S. Columbian for South and Central American stamps in quantities. 38 page illustrated price list free. (tfn)

GEO. KAUFMAN,

Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.



COLUMBIAN
ENVELOPES.

Have you got the complete set of 22 varieties? If not, get them at once. We offer the complete set, entire, for \$3.75 post free.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,
 Station C. St. Louis, Mo

STAMP DEALERS DIRECTORY

Terms for a 3 line advertisement in this column, \$5.00 for 12 insertions, payable semi-annually in advance. One extra line \$2.00

BERNICHON Zuler, 10 rue Buffault, Paris, France. Large stock in rare stamps. Office hours, 8 to 11 a. m., 12:30 to 4:30 p. m. (126)

BOGERT & DURBIN CO. 722 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale and retail. Send for sample copy of *The Philatelic Monthly and World*. (129)

BARTELS J. M. & CO., Alexandria, Va., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in U. S. and Confederate Stamps. Price list on application. (132)

CARION, GEO.—P. O. Box 2457, San Francisco Cal. Rare Stamps for advanced collectors. Wholesale lots for Dealers. French Colonies a specialty. (129)

HAWAIIAN STAMP CO.—Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, dealers in Hawaiian postage stamps, canceled and uncanceled, new and old issues. Approval Sheets to responsible parties. (130)

HOLTON E. A.—8 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Rare Stamps. Price list free. Fine approval sheets at 40 to 50% discount. Established 1861. (129)

HAWAIIAN STAMP CO., Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, 6 varieties "Prov. Gov't." stamps, 75 cents; 12 varieties "Prov. Gov't." stamps, \$1.25; 9 varieties Old Gov't. stamps, 50 cents.

LAWRENCE, W. J. & CO., Kalamazoo, Mich. U. S. and Foreign stamps bought and sold. Approval sheets. Liberal com. (129)

MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., C. H. —Station C, St. Louis, Mo., Wholesale and Retail Stamp Dealers and Publishers.

NEW ENGLAND STAMP CO.—dealers in Postage and Revenue stamps, 325-333 Washington street, Boston. (130)

RIBERIO & CO., C. A., No. 4, Malacca Street, Singapore, Straits Settlements, Wholesale Price List of Asiatic Stamps sent free on application. Retail Price list of Asiatic Stamps No. 2, 25c. (129)

STERLING E. B.—P. O. box 294 Trenton, N. J. Wholesale dealer in United States stamps of all kinds. List sent on application. (129)

STIGELER & CO., E. A.—Paterson, N. J. Stamp Dealers and Importers. Wholesale and Retail. Price lists free on application. (123)

WHITFIELD, KING & CO.—Ipswich, England, Wholesale and Retail. Price List Free. Cheapest in the World. Established 1869. 129

BRIEFS.

These are the advertisements that pay. RATES—15 cents per agate line for each insertion.

A GOOD TIME TO BUY AN ALBUM.

Read the large advertisement on last page offering 1895 Edition Albums. Send your orders to

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND PUBLISHING CO.

Station C. - - - - - St. Louis, Mo.

STANDARD STAMP CO., H. Flachskamm, manager, 4 Nicholson place, St. Louis, Mo. Fine approval sheets at 50% discount or commission. Agents wanted. New 72-p. illustrated catalogue free. (tfn)



50 PER CENT COMMISSION from our approval sheets.

AGENTS WANTED. VALUABLE PREMIUMS.

New 72-page illustrated catalogue FREE. It will pay you to give us a Trial. Good stamps bought in any quantity. Address [tfn]

STANDARD STAMP CO.

H. FLACHSKAMM, Mgr. 4 Nicholson Place, St. Louis, Mo.

The Most Beautiful Stamps Yet Issued. CONGO (1894-5.)

5c., black and brown (Bay of Matadi and Stanley Pool Railroad.)

10c., black and blue (Combat of Arabs at Stanley Pool.)

25c., black and orange (Falls of Inkassi.)

50c., black and green (Railway Bridge on the M'poso.)

1 fr. black and violet (Elephant hunt.)

THE FIVE UNUSED STAMPS 60c. (POSTAGE EXTRA.)

5 fr., black and carmine (Native chief.)

PRICE, UNUSED, \$1.60.

ALFRED SMITH & SON, BATH, ENGLAND. (tfn)

AGENTS WANTED.

50%

to sell from my choice approval sheets.

VERY LARGE VARIETY!

Send for price list of sets, packets, albums, etc.

C. A. STEGMANN,

2708 Eads Avenue,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

(tfn)



A CHOICE PACKET.

COOKS ISLANDS, new 1 p. blue, also 1 1/2 p. and 2 1/2 p., SIAM, new provisionals 1 atts on 64 atts, and 2 atts on 64 atts; MACAU, 2 1/2 reis; CHINKIANG, CHINA, 1/2, 1 and 2c; PEHANG, tiger series 2c and 5c; NEGRI SEMBILAN, tiger series 1 c and 2 c; SARAWAK, 1872, 3c; 1875, 4 c. and 6 c; 1892 provisional 1 c. on 3 c; FRENCH P. O. IN CHINA, new issue, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 c; KEWKIANG, CHINA, new issue 1 c; STATE OF NORTH BORNEO 1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 and 12 c; INDO-CHINA, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10 c; LIBERIA, triangular 5 c. regular and Official, also postal due 2c. and 4c; DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, provisional 2c on 20c; HORTO, 5, 10 and 15 reis; PONTA DELGADA, 5, 10 and 15 reis; ANGRA, 5, 10 and 15 reis; JAPAN, silver wedding, 2s. and 5s; BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA 1/2 and 1 p; BRITISH EAST AFRICA, 1/2 c. and 1 a; BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, 1 p, HANKOW, new variety 2c. purple on rose; FIGI, 1/2 p. KEWKIANG, 1/2 c. (2 kinds), 1c., 2c. and 5c; LOMBARDY VENICE 1868, 3 and 5 s; MAURITIUS, 1 c. on 16 c.; brown; LABUAN, 1894, 1 c. black and lilac, all enclosed in an unused entire Indo-China stamped envelope.

70 choice varieties for \$4.00. postage free. A BARGAIN. Every stamp described above.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.

Station C - - - - - St. Louis, Mo.

THE GEM STOCK

Consists of a wholesale assortment of stamps that can be retailed at a handsome profit.

CONTENTS.	
1,000	South Central American and Mexican.
1,000	Br. Colonials, well assorted.
2,000	European, finely assorted.
500	varieties from different parts of the world
750	obsolete issues U. S. Departments, etc.
300	well assorted Mexican Revenues.
600	stamps to sell at 1c.
300	" " " " " " 2c.
300	" " " " " " 3c.
75	" " " " " " 5c.
20	" " " " " " 8c.
10	" " " " " " 10c.
10	" " " " " " 15c.
10	" " " " " " 25c.
10	" " " " " " 50c.
6.885	

Our dealers' stock that we have named THE GEM is intended for those who wish to deal in stamps on a small scale or for the purpose of exchange to assist in the enlargement of a collection.

We have sold hundreds of these stocks, and they are staple articles with us. We always have a supply on hand all ready for mailing, so that immediate attention is given all orders 6885 stamps for price, \$17.90, post free; besides 250 blank approval sheets, with your name printed at the top. Also one, half inch advertisement in MEKEEL'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS four insertions.

C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co.,
STATION C, ST. LOUIS, MO.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., Ltd.,

18 East 23rd St., New York, N. Y.

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—OF OUR—

STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE

IS NOW READY.

PRICE: 59 CENTS, POST FREE.

It contains 625 pages and over 5000 illustrations.

It is in pocket size and can be carried around without discomfort.

It is set up from entirely new type and presents a beautiful appearance.

The prices reflect the actual present condition of the stamp market, and they will be generally accepted as the standard.

No collector can get along without it.

**BUY THE LARGEST, LATEST AND BEST
Standard Catalogue, Price \$1.00.**

SPECIAL.—Remit \$1.50 and we will give you a year's subscription to this magazine and a copy of Mekeel's Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World. This is practically giving \$2.00 for \$1.50. Renewals of subscriptions will also apply on this deal.
C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Pub. Co., Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

The Stamps of Switzerland (1843-1854).

By Freiherr C. Von Girsewald. Translated from the German.

Fully Illustrated. Price, 25 Cents.

Published and for sale by

C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Pub. Co., Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

A DEALER'S STOCK.

The Bonanza.

Enough has been said in praise of this lot of stamps and all remaining necessary to add is a brief description and its price.

1000	varieties, many scarce
1000	South, Central American and Mexican.
1000	Br. Colonials, well assorted.
2000	European, finely assorted.
750	Obsolete U. S. issues, Departments, etc.
200	Mexican Revenues, well assorted.
800	Stamps to sell at 1c each.
300	" " " " " " 2c "
200	" " " " " " 3c "
75	" " " " " " 5c "
20	" " " " " " 8c "
10	" " " " " " 10c "
10	" " " " " " 15c "
10	" " " " " " 25c "
10	" " " " " " 50c "

250 Approval Sheets with your name and address printed at the top are also included, as well as a 1/2 inch advertisement to run in MEKEEL'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS for 4 weeks.

ALL FOR \$23.75.

Post Free in United States Canada and Mexico.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.
Station C, - - - St. Louis, Mo.

OUR PRICES

On stamps ranging from 1c. to 50c. each are positively the lowest. Send for a selection on approval at 40% commission. They are sure to suit.

SUPERIOR PACKETS.

1,000 mixed foreign	..... \$ .30
200 varieties	..... .50
100 varieties	..... .12
25 British Colonies	..... .12
1,000 best Hinges	..... .10
1 c. on orange. P. unused, entire env. Reay issue 1870 catalogue at 25 cents, for	..... .10
10 varieties Columbians	..... .20
Correspondence solicited.	

THE BURHANS-WATERBURY CO.,
IONA, - - - MICHIGAN.

THE J. KREBS STAMP COMPANY DEALERS IN U. S. AND FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS

43 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Wanted for Cash old Collections and Stamps of U. S. and Foreign Countries.
We keep no price lists but sell cheaper than any Dealer in the United States.
All specimens are perfect and in fine condition. Orders under 50 cents respectfully declined.
Remittances should be made in Postals Notes, Money Orders, or Bank Notes.
Postage extra on all orders under One Dollar.

BARGAINS FOR COLLECTORS.

1892—Argentine Republic, 12c.....	.03
" " " 16c.....	.04
" " " 21c.....	.04
" " " 50c.....	.08
" " " 1 peso.....	.25
1892—Brazil, 500 reis.....	.07
1893— " 700 ".....	.50
1892— " 1000 ".....	.50
1886—Chili, 50c.....	.12
1892— " 1 peso.....	.07
1888—Panama, 20c.....	.40
1892—Costa Rica, 20c.....	.12
1886—New South Wales, 5 pence, large.....	.07
1886—Peru, 50c.....	.07
" " 1 sol.....	.18
1893—Venezuela, 50c.....	.06
" " 1 boliviar, green.....	.12
" " 25c Columbus-Jub.....	.09
1890—Porto Rico, 2c.....	.05
1893—Ecuador 5c Postals used for Postage.....	.03
" " 10c.....	.03
" " 10c Telegraph " " rare.....	.20
1894— " 20c.....	.06
1894—Panama, 10c on 50c.....	.10
" " 1c on 2c.....	.05
1894—Guatemala, 1c on 2c 1894, 1c on c 1895.....	.08
1892—Barbados, 2 sh. 6 pence, rare.....	.95
1893—U. S. Columbia, 50c violet.....	.15

CHEAP SETS.

1892—Argentine Rep. 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 16, 21, 50, 1 peso.....	.60
1892—Brazil, 100, 200, 300, 500 and 1000 reis.....	.30

1893—Ecuador, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20c.....	.15
1891—Brit. Honduras, 2, 3, 6 and 12c.....	.30
1886—Guatemala, 1, 2, 5 and 10c.....	.06
1892—Panama, 1, 2, 4, 10 and 20c.....	.25
1888-89—New South Wales, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 6 and 1 sh.....	.06
1886—Peru, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 1 sol.....	.30
1893—Venezuela, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 1 boliviar, 25c Columbus.....	.24
1886—Chili, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 and 1 peso.....	.60
1882-89—New South Wales, 1 p., 5 p., and 5 shillings.....	.90
1892—Barbados 1/2, 1 p., 2 1/2 p., 5, 6, 8, 10, and 2 sh. 6 p.....	1.90
1894—Panama, prov., 1c on 2c, 5c on 20c, 10c on 50c.....	.30
1894-95—Guatemala, prov., 1c on 2c, 10c on 75c, 10c on 20c and 1c on 5c.....	.45

BARGAINS FOR DEALERS.

Prices for 10-pieces.

1892—Argentine Republic, 50c.....	.75
1892—Brazil, 500 reis.....	.40
" " 1000 reis.....	.75
1891—British Guiana, 5c.....	.25
1891—British Honduras, 6c.....	.40
1886—Chili, 50c.....	.50
1886—Mexico, 20c and 25c.....	.20
1889—New South Wales, 7 1/2 p.....	.10
1882— " " 3 p.....	.30
1882— " " 5 pence, large.....	.60
1889— " " 1 shilling (kangaroo).....	.10
1886—Peru, 50c.....	.06
1886— " 1 sol.....	1.65
1893—Venezuela, 50c.....	.50
1891— " 1 boliviar, green.....	.75
1894— " 25c Columbus.....	.75

ONLY SLIGHTLY DAMAGED

BY SMOKE AND WATER

A recent fire damaged some of our albums, the insurance companies have settled and now you get the benefit.
Cash with order, money refunded if sold out.

ORDER BY NUMBER.

NUMBER.	PUBLISHER'S PRICES.	POST FREE.
32. MEKEEL'S WORLD, full leather, bound with stubs and gilt edges.....	\$7.50	\$3.00
33. MEKEEL'S UNIVERSAL, full cloth, bound in 2 volumes.....	6.00	3.00
34. MEKEEL'S AMERICAN (Album of Western Hemisphere only), full cloth binding.....	2.00	1.00
35. " " " full cloth and gilt.....	3.00	1.25
36. " " " full leather binding, with stubs.....	5.00	2.25
37. MEKEEL'S U. S. (Album for U. S. postage & envelope stamps only), full cloth binding.....	1.50	3.50
38. " " " full leather, with stubs and gilt edges.....	7.50	.50
39. " " " full cloth and gilt.....	2.50	.90
40. " " " full leather and gilt.....	4.50	1.50
41. MEKEEL'S MEXICAN (Album for Mexican postage and revs only) full cloth binding.....	1.50	.50
42. " " " full cloth and gilt.....	2.50	.90
43. " " " full leather and gilt.....	4.50	2.00

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A testimonial which follows has just come to hand, and while figures are used in this communication, there have been plenty of others which in simple terms, satisfaction is expressed. In ordering send New York draft or Post-office money order. The packets are mailed the day of receipt.

Titusville, N. B., Canada, March 30th, 1895.
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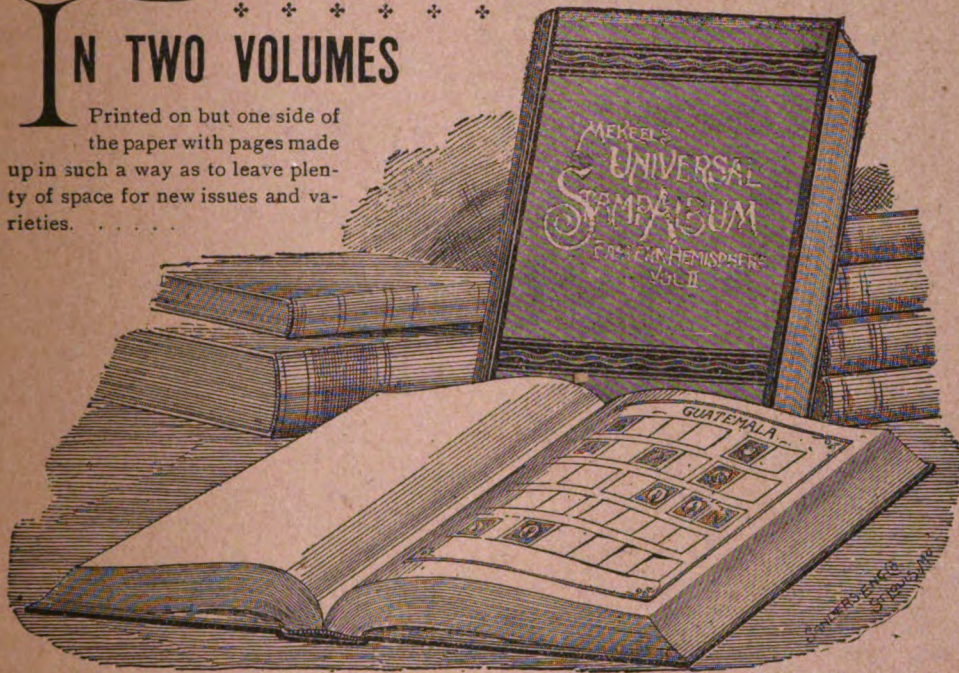
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REV. MATTHEW R. KNIGHT.

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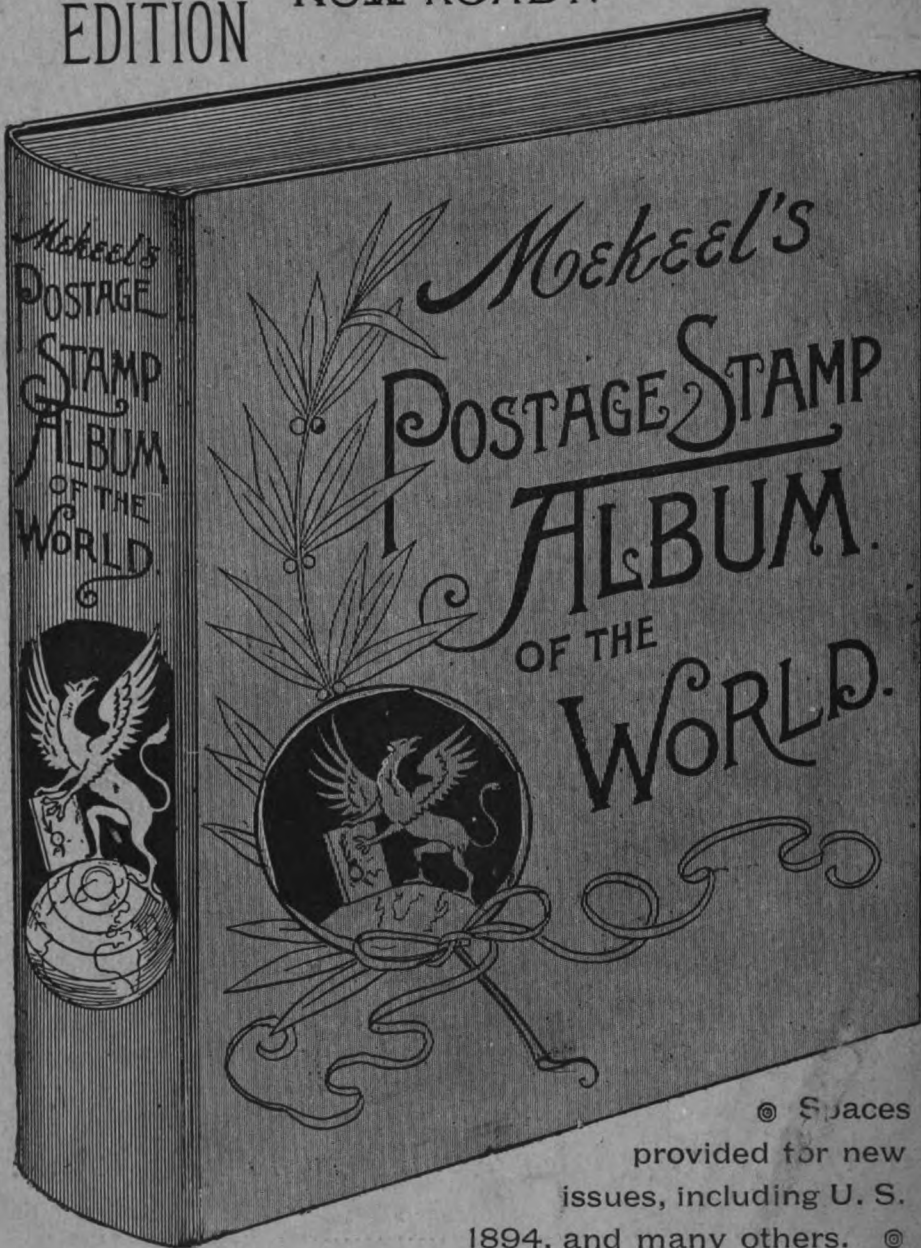
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1895

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STATION C., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Vol. XIII

APRIL, 1895

No. 124

The PHILATELIC JOURNAL

OF AMERICA

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
IN THE INTEREST OF
STAMP COLLECTING

EDITED BY

CHAS. HAVLAND MEKEEL

PUBLISHED BY

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ST. LOUIS, MO.
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MONTHLY.

The Oldest Magazine Devoted to STAMPS and STAMP COLLECTING in America.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1885.

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THE
PHILATELIC JOURNAL
OF AMERICA.

VOLUME VIII, NO. 4.

APRIL, 1895,

WHOLE NO. 124

ONE of the Royal patrons of philately is dead. The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, seventh son of Grand Duke Michael and first cousin of the late Czar, died on the 1st of March in San Remo, Italy, where he had gone for his health. He died with consumption, in his 21st year. Although a young man, he has been an active student of philately and a liberal patron of the leading European dealers. One of his most recent purchases from Stanley Gibbons, Limited, from the "Castle" collection, amounted to over \$5,000. He was one of the most liberal contributors to the exhibition of the Philatelic Society of London, held in May, 1894. It is probable through the Grand Duke's connection with philately that the newspaper report became current that the Czar of Russia was a stamp collector. It has been stated by various authorities that the last Czar, as well as the present Czar, were philatelists; both of these reports have been denied.



AN IMPORTANT piece of news from abroad, is the fact that the late Duchess of Galliera, who was the mother of the famous Parisian collector, Phillip von Ferrary, bequeathed to the city of Paris the sum of £240,000 and a large plot of land near the Trocadero, on the banks of the Seine, for the purpose of building a museum. This museum was opened on the 1st of April, and is called the Musee Galliera. In it will be exhibited works of art, chiefly statuary, enamels and tapestry, purchased from time to time by the city. It is believed that the celebrated Ferrary collection of stamps will eventually find a resting place in this museum.

Let us hope that this may be accomplished during the life time of Mr. Ferrary, rather than to wait until after his death.



SOME VERY amusing things have occurred in connection with the newly discovered varieties of the type of 1870 U. S. stamps. Of course it is quite apparent that all grilled stamps are necessarily of the earliest of each of these varieties, so that when the forger of grills proceeds, he will have to be careful which variety he operates upon in order that his fraud may not be too transparent. These varieties not having been known to the fraudulent manipulator of the grill, it is not surprising that some of the collectors are waking up to the fact that the grilled specimens in their collections happened to be of the wrong variety.

A certain collector has been very proud of the 12c grilled that he secured of a New York dealer at something below auction price, and he is now very much disappointed to find that his grill is on the second variety, the stamp that was probably not issued until 1873; at all events there is no doubt at all but that the grill is a forgery. Collectors may well scrutinize their grilled stamps.



PART VIII, Modena to Persia, of the Catalogue for Advanced Collectors has been issued to the subscribers. While this work is simply a compilation of what has been published on the stamps of various countries, it is without doubt the most valuable work of the kind in the English language. The plates accompanying this part consists of the New South Wales, Sidney Views, Laureated Heads, Registration Stamps, Nevis and the early issues of Persia, all of which are extremely valuable for comparison.



WE have noticed the announcement in a number of stamp papers, and also in the public press to the effect that a decision had been rendered by Attorney General Olney, on the subject that would prevent further illustration of stamps. We accordingly addressed Solicitor F. A. Reeve of the Treasury Department, for information on the subject, and find that the only thing that had been issued from the office of Attorney General Olney, was an opinion dated February 18th, copy of which was enclosed to us by Mr. Reeve. The correspondence is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C., April 12, 1895. }

C. H. MEKEEL, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.

SIR:—For reply to a request contained in your letter of the 10th, instant, I transmit herewith for your inspection, a copy of an opinion rendered by the Hon. Attorney General on the 18th, of February last, in response to the question as to whether or not the counterfeit of an uncanceled foreign postage stamp comes within the meaning of the phrase, "obligation or other securities * * * of any foreign Government", in Section 4 of the Act of February 10, 1891.

Very respectfully,

F. A. REEVE, (Solicitor.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, }
 WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18, 1895. }

The Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of February 15th, asking my official opinion whether the counterfeit of an uncanceled foreign postage stamp comes within the meaning of the phrase "obligations or other securities * * * of any foreign government," in Section 4 of the Act of February 10, 1891, ch. 127. I have already advised you that an uncanceled domestic postage stamp is an obligation or security of the United States. (20 op. 697.) That advice was largely based upon Section 5413 of the Revised Statutes, which does not apply to foreign representatives of value. I think, however, that the words "obligations or other securities" should be given the same meaning in the Act of 1891, whether domestic or foreign, and therefore answer your question in the affirmative.

Very respectfully,

RICHARD OLNEY, Attorney General.

The above opinion of the Attorney General is in no sense a *decision* and we do not see that it affects the matter under discussion in any way. There is no doubt at all but what the United States laws will prevent the counterfeiting of the postage stamps of any foreign Government, but this law is designed and intended specifically to prevent *counterfeiting*, and would in no sense apply to the legitimate illustration of stamp albums and catalogues, but for the fact that some of the electrotypes and plates from which these illustrations are now printed are so good that they might be wrongfully used in the production of counterfeits.

It is very natural that the Government authorities should contend that if counterfeiting of foreign stamps is against the United States laws, the possession of plates from which counterfeits might be produced is also in violation of the law, and in fact, this is the opinion that has been given by the highest legal authorities of the Treasury Department.

This position is open to criticism, and there are able lawyers who contend that the Government would have no right to confiscate plates that were designed for the legitimate purpose of describing stamps in catalogues and albums for the information of collectors, provided these plates had never been misused.

Although the above theory may be tenable, we prefer to take a more conservative course, and announced in our last number, that we would alter all of our plates for illustrating publications, catalogues and albums, in such a way that none of the cuts could possibly be used to produce counterfeits of the stamps of any existing foreign Government with which the United States have treaty relations.

We shall continue to illustrate in a manner that will be quite as satisfactory to the reader as before, by illustrating parts of designs, or using outline cuts or illustrations by another process than those which would produce an exact facsimile.

STAMP RUBBISH.

We have printed an important paper in this number, read by M. P. Castle before the Philatelic Society of London, and commend it to the careful attention of philatelists.

Speculative stamp issues must be discouraged or permanent injury to philately is bound to ensue. The Chinese labels that have flooded collectors for the last six months, are bad enough, but their importance is small when compared with the deluge of rubbish that is coming from the gang in New York that are engineering the Central and South American stamp affairs. The so-called Seebeckized stamps that are issued for Nicaragua, Salvador, Honduras and Ecuador are simply a disgrace to philately. They are unworthy of consideration, except from the standpoint of the small boy who collects stamps as he does picture cards, cigarette pictures, etc. Something must certainly be done to check this flood of worthless trash if the interest of the intelligent class of collectors is to be retained in their hobby.

No one dealer can act independently in this matter. The following correspondence is, however, interesting in this connection;

LONDON, Mar. 23, 1895.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.

Dear Sirs:—At the present moment we find here and on the continent a great agitation growing up against the abnormal, excessive, and speculative emissions of such stamps as the Chinese Locals, (such as Wahu, Tientsin, Hankow, Chinkiang &c.) Principality of Trinidad, French Colonial stamps, etc., and we think the time has arrived, when in the interest of the trade the leading dealers of the world should con-

sider whether it is their interest to catalogue, to chronicle or to sell such stamps. We quite appreciate the difficulty in drawing the line, as to what shall be collected and what shall not; but we are strongly of the opinion that there is a danger to the future of Philately in catering for and selling such class of stuff as the Chinese Locals, especially those being made in our opinion absolutely and entirely for sale to collectors. As far as we know, each of the places in question have no real demand for stamps, and not one stamp in 100,000 of those sold is used for legitimate purposes.

There is a great danger to our trade and to the future of Philately, that, through such issues as these, ridicule will be cast upon collecting, and it is ridicule that kills every hobby. If you agree with us, we ask you to join with us in ignoring such stamps. We are writing to the leading stamp merchants of the world, a similar circular letter to this, to get at the opinion of the trade. We propose from now on to cease to catalogue these local and speculative emissions, to omit all notice of them in our journal, to cease to import, to sell or to buy them in any way, except in so far as working off stocks already on hand are concerned, and in fact to ignore them as far as possible.

If four or five of the leading firms agree on the same lines, these things will undoubtedly be killed to a very great extent if not entirely, and this would be a great step towards permanently establishing our business on a firmer commercial basis.

We may state that at the last meeting of the Philatelic Society of London, the matter was under serious discussion, and the Society are unanimous in their condemnation of such issues, and a powerful Sub-Committee has been ap-

pointed to thoroughly take up the matter against the speculative emissions. We ask if you will kindly favor us fully with your opinions on this subject.

Yours Truly,

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited.

CHAS. J. PHILLIPS, Managing Director.

—
ST. LOUIS, April 3, 1895.

MR. CHAS. J. PHILLIPS, Managing Director, Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391 Strand, London, W. C. England.

Dear Sir:—We received your letter of March 23rd, contents of which have been duly noted. We fully agree with you in the main idea advanced in your circular letter.

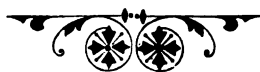
The future of Philately is certainly menaced by the issues of stamps continually being prepared for the benefit of collectors. The supply is not only

of such things as you mention, but the Seebeck issues of the Central American Republics. As announced in the March number of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA, we shall ignore the local issues. With regard to the regular postal issues of existing governments and the bona fide colonies of the old governments, we are not prepared to state definitely what our policy will be, but we will say this: if four or five of the leading firms agree on a certain policy with regard to the stamps of this character, we shall be glad to co-operate with them.

It behooves us as dealers who have large capital invested in this business, from a purely financial standpoint, to combat anything that threatens the best interests of philately. We remain,

Yours truly,

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.
C. H. MEKEEL, Pres.



THE ROCK AHEAD IN PHILATELY.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON FEBRUARY 22, 1895, AND PUBLISHED IN THE *London Philatelist*.

By M. P. CASTLE.

There is significance in the simile indicated by the above title appealing with such readiness to us islanders that its lack of novelty may well be condoned. The good ship Philately, well founded and well manned, has voyaged year in and year out with varying fortunes, but in the main has not only always escaped shipwreck, but has achieved a marked measure of success for her multifarious owners. In the earlier days of her voyages in these unknown waters, it was with apprehension that the Scylla of Forgeries and Facsimilies was regarded—an apprehension shared, as we well know by our own Government, who adopted devices as elaborate as unnecessary in order to obviate all chances of unlawful reproduction. The danger of foundering on that rock has, however, now passed away. The cleverness of the forgers increased indeed, but the increase of skill on the part of the few rogues was more than counteracted by that of the many honest adherents of the cult. There seems, therefore, in the future of philately, no real danger to its *existence* in the wide area of reproductions, from official reprints down to bogus issues, but only a gentle reminder that no pursuit is unaccompanied by drawbacks, and that these can be largely obviated by the due care and discrimination that should form an integral part of a collector's mental constituents.

The other rock ahead—the Charybdis—really looms ominously in the offing, and that threatens to have a disastrous effect upon Philately, even if it should not go so far as to make it a total wreck.

I allude to the issue of speculative stamps. By this term I mean any series of stamps whose existence is not mainly or in decided degree called forth by public requirements, and is not in any way affected by the requirements of collectors. To say that the number of these needless issues is alarming is to beat the air indeed. The veriest school-boy informs you that “they are all rot” every philatelic journal has its gibe against them, and the invective of the individual and more mature collector is of a nature quite unfit for reproduction. As one of the many I have deplored this flood of meaningless trash, and have certainly for one never been guilty of urging any one to collect them. In several journals I have latterly read articles inveighing in the strongest terms against these latter-day impostors, and I have therefore thought it due that this Society should have an opportunity of expressing its views upon a question that, in my humble judgment, is fraught with an interest to philately of the gravest import. With this view I have made a short analysis of the new issues during the past year from the pages of M. A. Maury's Supplement to the *Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* for December last. I do not guarantee that my figures are absolutely correct, but practically they are near enough for us to form a fairly reliable basis of calculation as to the number and relative necessity for the several issues. I should explain that I have adopted the grouping of countries followed in the chronicle of novelties in the *London Philatelist*.

Synopsis of New Issues during 1894.

GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES.	EUROPE.	AMERICA.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
I.	II.	III.	IV.
Stamps.. 70	77	100	407
Envelopes 16	6	24	40
Post Cards 13	25	22	56
Total... 99	108	146	503

Synopsis of Countries in Column IV.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES AND POST CARDS.

French Colonies.....	184
Portuguese Colonies.....	102
Chinese Ports.....	53
Balance of Other Countries.....	164
	503

Now for purposes of comparison I propose to re-divide the groups into two divisions, which I call--

A.—Legitimate Issues.

Great Britain and Colonies.....	99
Europe	108
America	146
Less South and Central America.....	127
	19
Other countries.....	503
Less French and Portuguese Colonies and China.....	339
	164
	390

B.—Illegitimate Issues.

French and Portuguese Colonies and China.....	339
South and Central America.....	127
	466

In order to better glance at this obvious disparity I append table of population:

South and Central America estimated (<i>Bartholomew's Gazetteer</i>).....	121,713,000
Less United States, Canada, Brazil and Mexico	89,000,000
	32,713,000
French Colonies.....	31,610,000
Portuguese Colonies....	14,620,000
Chinese Ports, say.....	2,000,000
	81,943,000
Total population of the world less foregoing countries.....	1,397,786,000

It will thus be seen that whereas the number of stamps issued is about one-seventh more in B, the population is nearly fourteen times as great in the case of the legitimately issuing coun-

tries. It will of course be observed that in the population of the world there are vast masses of people unaware of the Postal system; but this argument applies fully as strongly to the illegitimate countries, as it includes in Annam, Tonquin, Algeria, Soudan, Madagascar, Angola, and the Chinese ports, nearly forty millions, or one-half of the total population. To take another aspect of the case, after deducting the last-named uncivilized nations, there remain about forty-one millions; whereas in Europe alone there are 360 millions, or nearly nine times as many. From this it will be seen that, considered relatively to the population, the novelties in this speculative-issuing group are *thirty-six times as many as in Europe*. When one considers that even among the forty millions of the former there are probably not in all ten per cent of educated people or of white men, the anomaly of these issues is glaringly apparent. It was with this object that I have made these few calculations, feeling convinced that these facts could not be too widely spread, in order to still further open the eyes of collectors as to the nature of the philatelic goods so bounteously provided for their benefit(?).

It is doubtless far easier to produce a grievance than to suggest a remedy. I venture to suggest that there are, however, several ways in which some amelioration of a growing evil might be attained.

1st.—By the action of collectors in ignoring as far as possible these needless issues. I am aware that as long as there are general collectors, printed albums, and stamp dealers, it is inevitable that there will be a demand for these stamps; but if the great dealers only purchase what they must have, and the great body of the more advanced collectors throughout the world either refuse to accept them or to pay more than a nominal sum, it would have a tendency to reduce the quantities brought forth, as no one would stock goods that were not likely to be of eventual value.

2nd.—It is possible that if the leading philatelic body in the several countries made due representations to their gov-

ernments, calling attention to the palpable scandal caused by these issues, some good might result. Constant dropping of water will wear away a stone, and the long series of philatelic grumbles in this country anent the speculative issues and surcharges, has at least been of great value in urging forward the authorities of this Empire, to such universally welcomed steps as the extinction of stamp speculation in Ceylon, St. Helena and other colonies. In the case of the French and Portuguese Governments, it does not seem a goal incapable of attainment, and I am of opinion that some co-operative step in this direction might with advantage be made as regards the leading Continental societies. I suggest that the representations to the respective governments should be made in each case by their own philatelic subjects, but that an international agreement might be arrived at among the societies of the leading European nations as to the nature of these representations. This naturally savors of a conference, nor do I think that such a meeting, with duly-accredited members or delegates, would necessarily result in failure. I can only say for one, that I am ready, if invited, to take part in it, either at Paris, Vienna, Berlin or elsewhere. Whether this society should take the initiative in the matter is, of course, a question requiring due consideration; but, as I said in the outset of this article, I consider the question of such vital import to philately that no exertion can be too great in the effort to remedy the evil.

The pursuit of stamp collecting has grown to dimensions that was never dreamt of in by-gone days. The number of its adherents to and influence has increased many thousand fold, while the total value *invested* all over the world must be many millions of pounds. I lay stress upon the word "invested," because in view of the great popularity of the pursuit and the increasing demand for the rarer stamps, prices have increased to such an extent that only very rich men can make a fine collection out of their income. The very essence of value attached to these little pieces of paper is the confidence felt by all, and sundry that they are, to a great extent, of a realizable value. This confidence has but to be once rudely shaken, and our treasures would be of equal value with Confederate greenbacks or other disavowed paper money.

It follows then that not only a severe loss but positive hardship would result to many among us in the case of anything like a "slump" in value; and it is the idea of protecting the investor, or the man who has put his savings into stamps, that renders it the duty of the society to leave no stone unturned in its endeavor to place the pursuit on a firm and a lasting basis. It is, of course, no part of this society's duty to labor that each collector shall have good value for his money, but it is absolutely incontestible that if confidence in the value of stamps is maintained, the pursuit of Philately will flourish, exceedingly, and this is the *raison d'être* of the Society.

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES.

We are anxious to receive new issues and varieties as they appear, and especially desire each of our foreign subscribers and correspondents to send us information from their locality, that we may mention them as *early* as possible under this heading. Copies of official decrees and circulars in reference to postal changes are particularly desired.

Please address all communications of this character to the Editor of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

The numerals in parenthesis following the names of the countries refer to the page of the JOURNAL containing the previous notice. The color in italics following the description of a surcharged stamp indicates the color of the surcharge.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—(XII, 104.) Our correspondent has sent us a new provisional, being the current 2 pence Cape of Good Hope stamp, surcharged in two lines vertically the same as the 1 penny stamp issued last year, watermark, anchor, perforated.

Adhesive Stamp.

2 pence, brown and black

BRITISH HONDURAS.—(X, 238.) The 1c. stamp of the new type Mr. Woods advised us of some time ago, has been issued, and also new 5 cents and 10 cents stamps.

These are to take the place of the 6 cents and 12 cents respectively. Watermark Crown C. A. perforated.

Adhesive Stamps.

1 cent, green.
5 cents, blue,
10 cents, mauve and green.

CONFEDERATE STATES.—(XIII, 17.)



Baton Rouge, La.—A 10 cents stamp the type of the 2 cents is said to exist. Mr. A. A. Brim-made of New Orleans, writes a very interesting communication for the *A. J. of P.*

Adhesive.

10 cents, green.

Madison, Florida.—An envelope stamp of similar design to the adhesive issued by this Postmaster has been discovered. It is type-set formed by the same orna-

ments from which the adhesive stamp was printed with the lettering in the center "Paid 5." Although the impression is in black it cannot be confused with the ordinary hand stamp, because the envelope shows clearly that it was printed in a press and the impression shows through the back of the envelope while the letter that was inside has no evidence of the impression, this proving the same was printed before the letter was enclosed. The stamp is on ordinary buff envelope and was found in the private correspondence of the Kennedy family.



Envelope.

5 cents, black on buff.

Macon, Ga.—(XIII, 17.) In chronicling the 2c. Macon stamp, discovered some time ago, we failed to insert the illustration.

A second specimen has been discovered by Mr. Erwin, of Atlanta, Ga., and is now in the collection of Mr. H. E. Deats, of Flemington, New Jersey.

HAYTI.—(XI, 106.) Rev. A. Battiste sent us a specimen of the new 20c. stamp that will be issued in about a month. The design is the same as the current type of 1893 on heavy white wove paper, perforated.

Adhesive Stamp.

20c. brown.



MADAGASCAR—Information has reached us direct from Antananarivo, that stamps have again been issued by the Postmaster of the British Inland Mail. The following is a copy of the circular that our correspondent enclosed:

BRITISH MAIL.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the monthly subscription to the British Mail is now discontinued. Correspondence for the Coast must in future be prepaid by means of postage stamps, to be obtained from

The Postmaster,
British Mail,
Antananarivo.

January, 1895.

Rates of Postage to Tamatave.

Letters.....4d. per oz.
Newspapers, printed matter and samples.....1d. " "

He sent us specimens of stamps by registered mail, but at the time of our going to press they had not been received. In the invoice the denominations were specified as 1, 4, 6, and 8 pence., 1, 2 and 4 shillings.

MEXICO.—(XIII. 77). We annex an outline sketch of the design of the 5 cents stamp chronicled but not illustrated last month.



Our correspondent advises us that the present Official stamps are good for Government correspondence addressed to parts of Mexico and the United States, but on letters to other countries in the Postal Union, the officials use the ordinary issue of stamps that are issued to them for that purpose.

On account of the losses occasioned by the clerks employed selling stamps that they have received for official purposes, and to correct this irregularity stamps so furnished will be surcharged with the word "Official," so that it may be that we will have a complete set of official stamps from 1c. to 10p. besides the regular official stamp, which is reported to bear the arms of the country.

OIL RIVERS PROTECTORATE.—(XIII, 78.] Most of the Provisionals given last month were issued in December, 1893. All of these stamps are still good for postage in the Niger Coast Protectorate which is the new name of the above place, and one of our correspondents who has a friend in the Colony, sent us a complete list of all the provisionals as they are known to exist. The list includes certain varieties that have never been mentioned elsewhere. We give it complete.

**HALF
PENNY**
Block type

**HALF
PENNY**
Sans-serif type.

*Half
Penny*
Italic type.

**One
Shilling.**

5/-

10/-

The above are illustrations of most of the surcharges.

Provisional Adhesive Stamps. 1893-94.

Surcharged on the regular stamps of Great Britain.

½	penny	on half of 1 penny	in red.
½	"	"	" violet.
½	"	on 2 pence	in violet, sans-serif.
½	"	2	" violet, block.
½	"	2	" violet, italics.
½	"	2	" blue, sans-serif.
½	"	2½	" green,
½	"	2½	" green, block.
½	"	2½	" green, italic caps.
½	"	2½	" green, italics.
½	"	2½	" red, sans-serif.
½	"	2½	" red, block.
½	"	2½	" red, italic caps.
½	"	2½	" red, italics.
½	"	2½	" deep red, block.
½	"	2½	" deep red, italics.
½	"	2½	" light blue, block.
½	"	2½	" blue, sans-serif.
½	"	2½	" blue, block.
½	"	2½	" blue, italics.
½	"	2½	" black, block.
½	"	2½	" violet, sans-serif.
½	"	2½	" violet, italics.
1	shilling	on 2	" red.
1	"	2	" violet.
1	"	2	" black.
5	shillings	on 2	" violet.
10	"	5	" red.
20	"	1 shilling	in red.
20	"	1	" violet.
20	"	1	" black.

PARAGUAY.—(XII, 106.) It is announced that a new 20 cents stamp was issued January 16th. This completes the set with portraits. Sr. Escobar appearing on this one. We hope to have an illustration next month.

Adhesive stamp.

20 centavos, carmine.

PERU.—(XIII,78) Mr. W. C. Dawson sent us a specimen of the new 20c stamp which revives the 1867 "Llama" issue. It is, however, printed in a new color. Peru is certainly to be congratulated on the return of this beautiful design. We recently mentioned the possibility of a surcharge with the head of Gen. Carcares on the old stock of stamps. We are advised from Peru that there is now no fear of the stamps being defaced, at least with his portrait as he has been defeated.



Adhesive Stamp.

20 centavos, blue.

QUEENSLAND.—(XIII,78-9) Mr. I. Dawson writes us that there is another, change in the Queensland stamps as regards the paper, due to the fact of the regular issue having been exhausted. He sends us specimens of the 1 penny current type in the usual color printed on unwatermarked paper with a *morie* design on the back. The *morie* design crosses the back of the stamp horizontally in script 6½ mm. wide color blue. The design consists of a number of wavy lines.

Adhesive Stamp.

1 penny orange on white paper unwatermarked, with *morie* pattern on back.

SAN MARENO.—(XII,157) The colors have been changed in the current stamps, watermarked crown, perforated 14.

Adhesive Stamps.

2 centesimi, rose,
20 centesimi, violet,
1 lira, light blue.

SEYCHELLES.—(XII, 73.) Some elaborate new envelopes have been issued from this Colony. They are lithographed in bright colors from transfers made from engraved plates. The 8 and 15 cents denominations are of the same type.



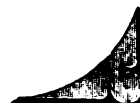
Envelopes.

8 cents, carmine.
15 cents, dark blue.
30 cents, light brown.

UNITED STATES.—(XIII, 80.) Other discoveries have been made in the way of varieties in the 1870 issue of United States stamps. The varieties are evidently engraver's distinguishing marks



Variety No. 1.



Variety No. 2.

in the lower right hand corner. The illustrations as given above will best illustrate the variety in the 7 cents stamp. Variety No. 1 is the plain corner as it appears in the stamp of the issue of 1870 and also as it appears on three corners of the stamp as issued in 1873. Variety No. 2 represents the lower right-hand corner of the variety of 1873 and consists of the addition of a small half circle around the two projections. The difference is very small, but when once located can readily be recognized by the naked eye.

The variety in the 10 cents value consists of a small mark in the right hand ball of the ornament at the end of the label containing the inscription "U. S. Postage" at top.



Variety No. 1.



Variety No. 2.

The above sketches will give the cue. Variety No. 1, is the plain ornament

and exists in the 1870 issue and again in the re-engraved stamp of 1882.

Variety No. 2, is the peculiarity of the 1873 issue made by the Continental Bank Note Company and was no doubt a secret engraver's mark intended to distinguish these stamps from the older issue.

A correspondent has sent us envelope No. 6 of the new schedule of the 1 c. manilla ungummed, on which the stamp is printed in the color of the dark blue of the 5c. We spoke of this variation in color last month, which at that time had only been noticed on the 1 c. wrapper.

Mr. Max Wenzel of Pipestone, Minnesota also calls our attention to the fact that the 1 c. envelope in dark blue color appeared on the envelope, No. 3, white. It is probable that other sizes will be heard of later, as the first envelopes that were printed were probably all issued in this dark blue color. All sizes, however, are now appearing in the regular light blue shade.

One of our readers in Richmond, Va., writes us under date of April 2nd., that he purchased at that Post Office on March 21st., an entire sheet of 100 of the 5c. chocolate 1894 stamps imperforated horizontally. The horizontal perforations are wanting throughout the entire sheet; the vertical perforations are as usual.

The *Philatelic Monthly* states that there is a rumor that the United States will soon adopt the standard colors of the postal Union for its postage stamps. They are as follows: green for the 1c., red for the 2c, blue for the 5c, orange for the 10c.

We understand that the 25c, newspaper stamp of the new series, similar to the design of the lower values chronicled last month, but with the figure of "Justice" has appeared; also the 8c, stamp of the American Bureau of Engraving series with the ornament in the upper corner. The color of the 8c, is quite different from the last, being plum and having a reddish cast. An

alteration has been made in the current 2c, of which the frame of the label is white, instead of showing the shaded lines.



Variety No. 1.



Variety No. 2.

The two illustrations given above will illustrate the difference, variety No. 1, being the form of an angle in the first issue, variety No. 2, showing the shading lines through the border, being the new variety with border of the angle plan.

Adhesive Stamps.

2 cents, carmine, (corner variety.)
8 cents, plum.

Varieties of the type of 1870.

7 cents, vermilion, (engravers mark.)
10 " chocolate, " "

Newspaper Stamp.

25c. carmine.



The above illustration represents a package stamp issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and it may be interesting to some of our readers. The stamps are printed in black on white paper that is over a colored lithographed ground-work design. The General Baggage Agent of that Company furnished us the series, and states that he does not know of a similar arrangement existing on any of the lines in the United States, except the Philadelphia & Reading, which have stamps similar to those illustrated above. The stamps are on wove paper perforated.

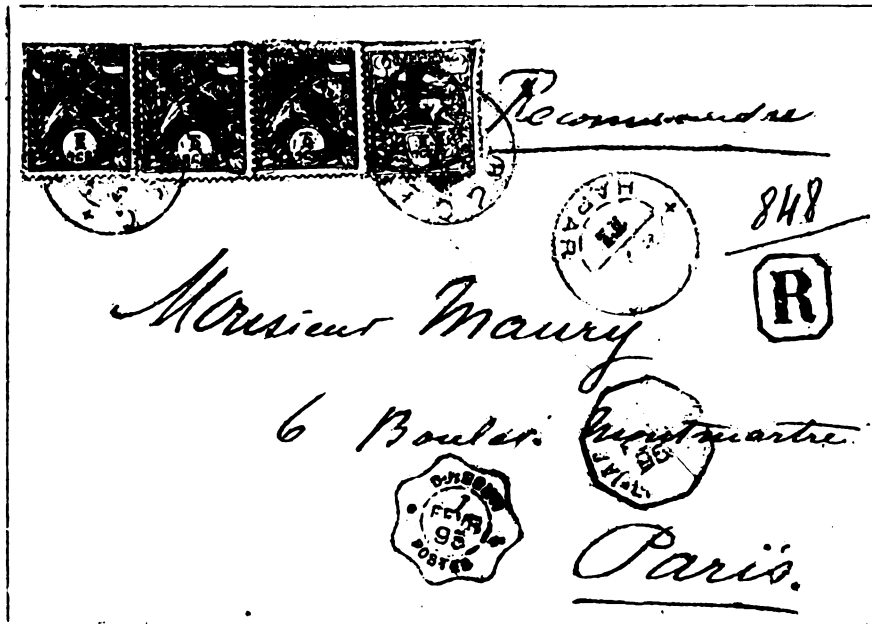
Railway package stamps.

5 cents, black and rose,
10 cents, black and yellow,
15 cents, black and blue.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

CONCERNING STAMPS IN GENERAL, ALSO ABOUT COUNTERFEITS, REPRINTS
ODDITIES AND NEW DISCOVERIES.

Under this head we shall give the latest information regarding counterfeits, reprints and "fakes" that may turn up. We will also record oddities, resuscitations and any matters of interest relating to stamps not properly classified under the "Chronicle of New Issues." We will also answer any questions sent us on these subjects, and give detailed descriptions and illustrations when practicable. Information and contributions are especially requested.



ABYSSINIA.

STAMPS OF ÆTHIOPIA OR ABYSSINIA.

Translated from Le Collectionneur de Timbre Poste

We have received a registered letter, a fac-simile of which is given above. That letter, which left Harrar January 29, 1895, provided with Æthiopian postage stamps, was remailed at Djibouti with a stamp of our (French) colony, so that it might circulate within the Universal Postal Union. The envelope bears the Djibouti cancelling stamp of February 7th and reached Paris on the 22d of the same month.

The Æthiopian post not having yet joined the Postal Union, the stamps of that country are good only in the interior of the vast possessions of Emperor Menilek II. Our readers will recollect that it is the same for the stamps of Haiderabad, Jummo-Cashmere, etc., whose stamps have course only within those territories.

Our correspondent informs us that the postal service between Harrar and Djibouti was the first one organized to facilitate postal relations between Æthiopia and Europe. It was agreed

between Æthiopian office and that of Djibouti that Abyssinian stamps would be recognized at the latter place, and that letters provided with them should be forwarded from there through the camel post.

When Æthiopia shall have joined the Union, the expense of the camel post will be shared by the two administrations in proportions that will be determined later on. This first line being started, a further service is about to be inaugurated between Harrar and Eutotta, the capital.

We see then that the organization of the Æthiopian post, a really pacific undertaking, has been delayed on account of preparations for war. Some political papers, knowing but little concerning Italo-æthiopian questions, have announced that the Italians had conquered Harrar. By referring to a map of the Eritrean colony, it will be seen that they are still about 400 miles from it.

Many inquiries have we received as to our reasons for writing "Menilek" and "Æthiopia," when nearly all maps and dictionaries give; "Menelik" and "Abyssinia." The reason is simply that the first names are the exact translation of the inscription found on the coins of the Negus.

Still, we are willing to bow to common use, and we also, in the future, shall write Abyssinia and Menelik.

COSTA RICA.

The following are a list of stamps of the issue of 1889, that were advertised for sale. These stamps are all canceled, having been used on telegrams:

	Ordinary	With surcharge
		GUANACASTE
1 centavo.....	5,166	709
2 centavos.....	4,627	614
5 ".....	177,068	31,978
10 ".....	81,265	18,017
20 ".....	194,519	28,322
50 ".....	2,208	144
1 peso.....	3,888	24
2 pesos.....	3,316	—
5 ".....	2,403	42
10 ".....	1,325	—
	<hr/> 475,785	<hr/> 79,850

NETHERLANDS.

(From *Stamp News* of London.)

SIR:—As I have as yet not met with any detailed or complete list of the different colors of the present Dutch stamps, I send you herewith a list I have made of the varieties in my collection, in the hope that the same may be of use to your readers. Each color enumerated is a distinct tint, and paler or deeper shades, which might have been altered by water or light, have been carefully avoided.

Original Colours.	New.
3 cents, bright orange	deeper orange.
5 .. { pale ultramarine	} bright ultramarine.
.. { much deeper	
7½ .. red brown.....	brown.
10 .. { carmine.....	} bright rose.
.. { paler carmine....	
.. { salmon rose.....	
12½ .. green-grey.....	blue-grey.
15 .. { bright orange brown	} bistre brown.
.. { bright yellow brown	
20 .. { pale emerald green.	} bright emerald gre n.
.. { deeper emerald green.	
22½ .. deep blue green.....	bright blue-green
25 .. deep red-violet.....	bright reddish-violet
1 gulden.....	.....
2 gld. 50 c., pale blue and pale rose.	(colour of 1st. 5 c. and 2nd 10c.) brighter colours.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

1c.,	carmine.....	brighter carmine.
1c.,	{ dull green.....	} bright blue-green
	{ yellow green.....	
2c.,	{ ochre.....	} greenish-yellow.
	{ orange.....	
2½c.,	{ mauve.....	} deep violet.
	{ reddish mauve.....	

The post cards have also been changed in colour.
I am, Sir,

Yours truly,
F. S. WARBURG

ST. HELENA.

We chronicled a 2 pence yellow stamp watermarked crown "C. A." last month. A circular issued by a wholesale dealer in England states that only one hundred and fifty sheets were printed, all of which were sold on the day of issue;—it was decided by the local authorities that the 2 pence stamps were unnecessary—and as this firm secured about two-thirds of the entire issue, they are profiting by their present corner of the market. It may be that the St. Helena authorities will head off this little scheme by printing some more of these stamps for the accommodation of collectors and dealers who were thereby disappointed.

THE U. S. 1890 5c. ERROR.

"Who can pass the impossible or scrute the inscrutable." When I wrote last February, as published in the *Weekly* "that as yet I had heard no valid reason urged against the authenticity" and proceeded to review all the various facts and statements that had been made both for and against it, chiefly with a view to show that the reasoning of those who did not believe in the "error" was not convincing or in accordance with what was supposed to be known about the specimens offered, the case for the "accused" seemed to have a preponderance of the evidence in its favor. It concluded with: "I shall feel bound to accept the 5c. as an error until it is proved that the postmaster did not receive these errors in the state they are now in, or that they have been changed since they were purchased from him." Both these contingencies, as well as that of the possibility of a change having taken place in the color while the specimens were in the vaults of the Department after the stamps had been received from the manufacturer, but before they were delivered to the postmaster, seemed to be disposed of by the statement that the manufacturing company had delivered them to the Department as "finished proofs," according to the reported opinion of an officer of that company.

As soon as my letter was published in the *Weekly* for February 28th, specimens of the five cent stamps of all hues of brown were sent to me to be passed on. Not one of them was, however, of the exact hue of the supposed error. Nearly every one of them bore on the face evidence of being a changeling. Some even of these, were accompanied with such statements of the circumstances of their finding and appeared so unlikely to have been the product of dishonest tampering, and besides came

from such different parts of the country, that as there was abundant proof that the ink in which the value was ordinarily printed was easily changed intentionally by chemical agents, it seemed quite possible, and even probable, that some of these changelings might have been produced by natural causes, and the questions naturally arose whether the "error" might have been produced in the same accidental manner, notwithstanding the assertion that it was a "finished proof."

We were "confronted with a situation," and the only solution was to ascertain whether there was any chemical agent which would restore the "finished proof" to the color of the ordinary stamp of the same value, and at the same time not change the color of the 4c. of the same shade. As soon as the suggestion was made, Mr. C. H. Mekeel proposed that the experiment be tried and offered to supply the necessary specimen of the "finished proof," "error" or whatever it is. It was determined to make the first experiment with the peroxide of hydrogen which we knew would restore some of the acknowledged changelings to their original color. Accordingly on the morning of April 9th, a number of persons interested met at the Mekeel establishment. A small vial of a perfectly colorless fluid obtained from a reliable chemist and warranted chemically pure and of ten volume strength, together with a perfectly new camel's hair brush were all the apparatus required. The experiment began with a number of specimens of the 3c. 1851, so black from discoloration that it seemed quite improbable that their original color could ever be restored, but "the cat came back, she could not stay away," and slowly after one or two repetitions of the painting with the colorless liquid, the blush of their virgin

purity began to appear until finally they were about as good as new. Next a number of known and suspected changelings were subjected to the same treatment. They did not all respond equally rapidly, but eventually the portion of each that had been treated, one half being left untouched in each instance for the sake of future identification, was not very different from the ordinary stamp.

Next a number of specimens of the four cent value, as near in shade to the "finished proof" as could be found, were subjected to the same treatment, but frequent applications of the fluid produced little, if any, change in these. Mr. Mekeel then produced a specimen of the "finished proof," and the liquid was applied. Unlike the four cents, but rather more quickly than most of the changelings, the specimen was stripped of its coat of velvet brown, and became of the shade of the ordinary stamp of this value. Such then is the result of the only satisfactory method of determining whether this "error" is *printed* in the color of the four cent or not. It is in the color of the four cent; it was evidently not *printed* with the same ink as any four cent that we could test.

The method we have employed to try and solve this question is, I believe, the only rational one. Had not the first experiment been so conclusive of the fact that, although of the exact hue of the four cent, these fives are not printed in the same ink as any of the four cent stamps that we tested, further experiments in the same direction would have been necessary, and it is not often that

any one is willing to subject specimens of such supposed value to a treatment that in any event is sure to injure them. It does not, it is true, furnish any direct proof that after all these specimens are not "finished proofs," for proofs may have been made in a different ink from the ordinary stamps. It does not prove either that the change may not have been produced in an improper manner. These specimens are so much more delicate in shade and are so far from showing any traces of having been tampered with, and so unlike any of the known changelings, that, were I to hazard an expression of opinion, I should suspect that they were in reality produced by those slow and unnoticed processes of nature's chemistry in the vaults of the Department or the safe of the postmaster, which might easily occur anywhere that gas is burned or soft coal used, and that the results were only detected by a collector not informed of the process, and so perfect in fact as to have deceived even the officer of the company when they were submitted to his inspection, and a number of others not unfamiliar with stamps. I for one am sufficiently confident of the sincerity and good faith of both those believed in the "error" and the "finished proof" idea—to find in this accidental process the explanation of the revelation of the peroxide. I venture to express the further belief that all who have expressed opinions on the authenticity of these stamps will be glad that the mystery has been so satisfactorially solved.

JOHN K. TIFFANY.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE RENOWNED 5c. SO-CALLED ERROR.

We reprint without comment the full documentary history of the discovery of the renowned U. S. 1890, 5c. dark brown, so-called *error*.

Mr. Tiffany's article in the current number and the mention of the matter editorially exhausts the subject.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

DAYTON, OHIO, August 28, 1894.

C. H. MEKEEL, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:—I take the liberty to address you as a friend, because I know well enough you are a friend to any active collector of stamps who does not only collect stamps but who is a student of stamps. I have been collecting since 1875, have spent time and money according to my ability in favor of philately. In 1890 when I came to the U. S. I commenced to make U. S. stamps a specialty, but besides I gave much attention to my general collection which contains between 9,000 and 10,000 varieties.

Here is something for U. S. specialists and you are the first one who gets a report of this—my discovery. I am, however, sorry I am not able to write an article about it, but I trust you will have the kindness to mention this new stamp in your next number of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*.

Enclosed you will find a block of ten 5c. stamps of the 1890 issue printed in the regular 4c. color; you will also find an envelope to return these stamps to me by registered mail. A short time ago I got four of this variety on a package and I immediately asked the Postmaster, where the package came from, whether or not he had any more of these stamps. I was successful enough to get 182 of them. As the Postmaster states, he got them from the Department about four years ago with others in the regular color.

What is your opinion about this stamp? I consider it just as well *saamel berechtigt* as the 3c. scarlet of 1866.

I should be glad to give you one of these varieties. Would you in return give me one hundred copies of the edition of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* in which this stamp will be mentioned the first time.

If you desire any other information in regard

to these stamps, please let me know and I will give it, if I can.

Awaiting a few lines in reply to this, I am,

Yours respectfully,

ANTON AMANN.

EXHIBIT No. 2.

Dictated by I. A. Mekeel.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 1, 1894.

MR. ANTON AMANN, Dayton Ohio.

Dear Sir:—We are in due possession of your favor under date of August 28th, enclosing a block of ten 5c. stamps; they certainly appear to be printed in the color used for the 4c., and it is quite likely that it was a mistake of the Department in distributing these to the postmasters. This is the first time we have heard of this variety, and shall gladly make the announcement through our paper; but before doing so we should desire to gather as much information about it as possible.

We do not remove any from this block, but should be pleased if you would send us a specimen for our use in investigation. In the first place we should wish to write to Washington and inquire the reasons for these stamps being printed as they are. We would also be indebted to you if you would furnish us with the address of the Postmaster from whom you secured them; or if you prefer to conduct the correspondence with him yourself, ask him a few particulars as to the time, and under what circumstances, these special stamps were delivered him from headquarters.

We do not wish to make a bargain with you to mention this in our paper; we should do so only as an item of news for the interests of collectors, and would not expect remuneration for so doing. Any copy of the paper that you would desire we must ask you to pay for in the usual way.

Inasmuch as you have 182 of these stamps we should like you to advise us the number that you would be willing to dispose of, and the price. Our opinion of the matter is that this is simply a trial color and would be considered more of an essay than anything else. However, there are many collectors that would be interested in them from this standpoint, so if you would let us know how many you can spare, and the price, you will very much oblige,

Yours very truly,

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.

Per I. A. MEKEEL.

EXHIBIT No. 3.

DAYTON, OHIO, Sept. 6, 1894.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING COMPANY,
St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—Your esteemed favor of September 1st came to hand yesterday, and I only have delayed my answer because I was expecting some reply in regard to the matter from the Post-office Department in Washington, which now is here.

All the information I could get from the Postmaster, from whom I bought these stamps, I had before.

The postmaster of Carthagenia, Ohio, from whom I bought these stamps does not know for sure when he received the stamps from headquarters, but thinks about four years ago. He cannot tell for sure whether the balance of the lot he received then was in the regular light color or not, but he says that he had some lighter colored stamps of the 5c. denomination. The number I secured represented the balance on hand not sold, and they all are in the dark color.

At another time the postmaster wrote to me that he had some real light 5c. stamps in the same lot.

These are items from the correspondence I have had in regard to this matter with the postmaster, and all his statements are signed by him and stamped with the regular post marking stamp: "Carthagenia, Ohio, August 3, 1894."

The answer I received from Washington today, I enclose herewith (A. No. 564 volume 49, Sept. 4, 1894), but please have the kindness to return it to me as soon as you have taken note of its contents.

After examining all these extracts and this exhibition, I do not think it necessary for you to have any further correspondence for investigation, but, of course, if you please you may do so, and I will give you permission to refer to any of my statements made in regard to these stamps.

As you say, you would consider this stamp as an essay; my opinion of the matter was for some time the same, but in consideration of the fact that the stamps were on sale at a postoffice window, and that a number of them, how small it may be, has been sold and used as regular postage stamps, I came to the conclusion that this stamp is something more than just an essay for the general collector, especially for the ones who make a specialty of U. S. stamps.

However this opinion may appear to you, it is a fact that the stamp is more than an essay, because the Postoffice Department (the only official authority) has, as you see in the enclosed *exhibition*, declared it as available for postage, something that has been very doubtful to me before. The fact that a number of the varieties had been used as postage stamps, and received as such by post office officers, did not cover my opinion in this regard, but it is doubtless now that this stamp is a genuine variety in either used or unused condition, however it may appear. Can you say the same for an essay?

In answer to your question, how many I would be willing to dispose of, I would say: I limit the

number to a hundred and the price I will make for them shall be \$7.50 apiece. As yet I have not offered any to anybody, and I am not in a hurry to dispose of them; nevertheless \$7.50 will secure a single copy, or as long as the limited number has not been sold \$6.00 per piece will be taken, provided the whole balance will be bought. These prices are subject to change without further notice.

I shall be glad to receive a few lines in reply to this.

Yours very truly,
ANTON AMANN.

EXHIBIT No. 4.

Letter A
No. 564, Vol. 49.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Office of Third Assistant Postmaster-General
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4, 1894.

In any further correspondence on this subject quote the above Letter, No. and Vol.

"D."

ANTON AMANN, Dayton, Ohio.

Sir:—The three 5 c. postage stamps of the 1890 series, printed in the color of the 4 c. stamps, submitted with your letter of the 28th ult., are herewith returned. Although of the wrong color, these stamps are good for postage. I cannot account for the mistake made in thus printing them.

Yours very respectfully,
KERR CRAIG,
Third Asst. Postmaster-General.

EXHIBIT No. 5.

Dictated by I. A. Mekeel.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 12, 1894.

MR. ANTON AMANN, Dayton, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—Regarding the letter with respect to the 5 c. 1890, dark brown color, will say that we should like to retain the correspondence sent us for a few days, awaiting the return of Mr. C. H. Mekeel; the matter will be referred to him before publication, and as he has been absent from the city for some weeks he has not yet seen the stamp. You were kind enough to submit a block of them before, and now I would ask you to send us another for his examination. The writer compared the color with that of the 4 c. and it seems identical, except for various changes due to the difference of engraving of the two stamps and not of the color itself; where the engraving of the respective stamps was the same the color appears identical. You kindly offered us a specimen of this stamp in a former letter, but for some reason you have neglected to enclose it. If you see fit to send us the same we shall be glad to accept it with thanks. We remain,

Yours very truly,
C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.
Per I. A. MEKEEL.

EXHIBIT No. 5.

(Telegram)

DAYTON, OHIO, Sept. 19, 1894.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING COMPANY,
St. Louis, Mo.:

Eastern house offers good price for eighty dark fives, with condition not to sell balance within two years. Wire immediately if you want any. Consider my offer void after to-morrow.

ANTON AMANN.

EXHIBIT No. 6.

(Telegram.)

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 21, 1894.

ANTON AMANN, Dayton, Ohio:

I have just returned to the city. Is it too late to do anything about the errors? We would like to negotiate with you.

C. H. MEKEEL.

EXHIBIT No. 7.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 22, 1894.

MR. ANTON AMANN, Dayton, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—I have just returned from the East, and am sorry that I was not here to receive your various letters in regard to the 5 c. brown that you discovered. I suppose it is too late now to do any business with you. Please let me know, as we think we could co-operate with you, in a manner that would bring you greater profit than the deal you have proposed with the Eastern dealer. However, write us how the matter stands at the present time, and also submit again a sample, as I am curious to see the stamp myself.

Our letter of September 12th was dictated by Mr. I. A. Mekeel, who was in charge of the business at that time.

I sent you the following night message yesterday:

"I have just returned to the city. Is it too late to do anything about the errors? We would like to negotiate with you."

Yours very truly,

C. H. MEKEEL.

EXHIBIT No. 8.

(Telegram.)

DAYTON, OHIO, Sept. 22, 1894.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO. St. Louis, Mo.

Am retailing for fifteen dollars, have sixty-nine yet. Price to you ten dollars each. Wire. Expect New York orders Monday.

ANTON AMANN.

EXHIBIT No. 9.

Dictated by C. H. Mekeel.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 22, 1894.

MR. ANTON AMANN, Dayton Ohio.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your telegram will say, we should like to have full particulars about the lot. You state that you have sixty-nine that you will sell for \$10 each. If we buy these, do you object telling us what you have done with the rest? For instance, we should want to know how many you sold and to whom and at what price, and how many you expect to keep for yourself and whether you expect to hold them or continue to offer them, and at what price. All of this information we should have to take into consideration in determining whether it would be profitable for us to buy the sixty-nine that you offer.

Yours truly,

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.

EXHIBIT No. 10.

(Telegram.)

DAYTON, OHIO, Sept. 24, 1894.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Letter received. Stopped sale, keep hundred without desire to make it public. Will accept obligation not to sell balance for limited number years. Eleven single at fifteen sold, five Dayton, six Cincinnati, two donated European friends. Expect wire reply to-day, my expense.

ANTON AMANN.

EXHIBIT No. 11.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 25, 1894.

MR. ANTON AMANN, Dayton, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—We telegraphed you as follows yesterday:

"We can trade. Prefer to do business by mail. Letter to-day."

In a matter of this kind, should think you might take a day off to come over to St. Louis and see us, and bring your stamps along. We will be sure to be able to make an arrangement with you that will be satisfactory. As we understand the situation, you want to reserve one hundred, and want to sell about sixty-nine at \$10 a piece, you agreeing not to sell the balance for a limited number of years. As we understand your telegram, you have sold eleven single specimens at \$15 a piece, five in Dayton and six in Cincinnati, and your have donated two to European friends. Is this correct? We understand your position in this matter perfectly, you are right in wanting to make all you can out of the transaction, and our advice to you is to deal with one dealer only, because if the stamp are in the hands of several dealers, there will be a conflict in the matter of price and an uncer-

tainty that will retard their advancement. We think it would be to your interest to put the stamps in your pocket and come over to St. Louis and talk the matter over, and everything can be disposed of to our mutual satisfaction.

Yours truly,

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.
C. H. MEKEEL, President.

Mr. Amann came to St. Louis in response to the above letter. He brought with him the following letter from the Third Assistant Postmaster General and the statement of the Postmaster of Carthage.

A contract for the purchase was made.

Copies of all these as well as subsequent correspondence follows:—

EXHIBIT No. 12.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1894.

ANTON AMANN, Dayton, Ohio.

Sir:—Please inform me from what postoffice you obtained the 5c. stamps, printed in the color of the 4c. denomination, to which you refer in your letter of the 28th ult.

Yours very respectfully,

KERR CRAIG,
Third Asst. Postmaster-General.

EXHIBIT 13.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1894.

ANTON AMANN, Dayton, Ohio.

Sir:—Your letter of the 13th inst. has been received. I cannot understand how the stamps to which you refer came to be printed the wrong color, and the maker of them—the American Bank Note Co—not being now the contractor for furnishing postage stamps, I do not see how any further investigation of the matter can be satisfactorily made.

The stamps may have been discolored after their issue; if not, I am sure that but a small quantity of them were thus erroneously printed.

Yours very respectfully,

KERR CRAIG,
Third Assistant P. M. -General.

EXHIBIT No. 14.

DAYTON, OHIO, Aug. 22, 1894.

Questions in regard to dark brown 5c. stamps of the 1890 issue, replied to by the Postmaster of Carthage, Mercer Co., Ohio.

1.—About how many of these stamps did you have?

A.—Blank.

2.—When did you get them from the P. O. Department?

A.—Don't know positively but I think about four years ago.

3.—Were they the only ones you got on the issue of this denomination or did you get some

of the regular light brown color with these dark ones?

A.—I do not remember, though it seems to me that they were the only color; they were the only ones left and all of that color.

4.—Do you have the margin paper which generally is around the stamps and which shows the place where they were printed and the Control number? If so please send them.

A.—I have not.

5.—Did you ever before notice such irregular colors on the 5c. denomination or on others?

A.—Yes, with the last amount of stamps received from the Department I notice the irregular colors on nearly all denominations of the 5c. stamps of which I sent you some the last time.

6.—Do you think it possible that these stamps might have been changed in color through light or any chemicals?

A.—I think not, for the 5c. stamps which I received lately from Department are very irregular. Never before saw them that way so much.

7.—Can you give any other informations about these stamps? If so, please write them here.

A.—Some of them are real light, others are half light and half dark.

Respectfully,

J. R. DECURTINS, P. M.

EXHIBIT No. 15.

Contract between Anton Amann, of Dayton, Ohio, of the first part, and C. H. Mekeel, of St. Louis, Mo., of the second part, entered into September 28, 1894, in the city of St. Louis.

Anton Amann having purchased one hundred and eighty-two (182) five cent United States postage stamps, color dark brown, from the Postmaster at Carthage, Ohio, states that these stamps are errors printed in the color of the four cent stamps of the same issue, and that he purchased all of the stamps on hand; and guarantees that there were only one-hundred and eighty-two (182). Of these, he has disposed of thirteen (13) single specimens, by sale and donation, to collecting friends, six (6) being bad specimens are reserved, and the balance, one-hundred and sixty-three (163) are hereby sold to C. H. Mekeel at ten dollars (\$10.00) each, subject to the following terms and conditions:

Eighteen (18) of these stamps have been delivered to the party of the second part, and paid for to-day, delivery and payment of which is hereby acknowledged by both parties. The balance, one-hundred and forty-five (145) stamps, as well as the six (6) bad specimens, are to be placed in a box in the *Union Trust Company*, who are appointed the Agent of Anton Amann, and are authorized to deliver to C. H. Mekeel as many stamps as he may want from time to time upon the payment of ten dollars (\$10.00) each. At the end of one year, the conclusion of this contract, the six (6) bad specimens are to be returned to Anton Amann. Said Trust Company alone is to have access to, with the right to open and close and deliver the contents, aforesaid, of said box.

C. H. Mekeel, the party of the second part, agrees to buy the balance, one-hundred and forty-five (145) stamps described above and pay for them at the rate of ten dollars (\$10.00) each, taking them all within one year from the date of this contract.

Signed in duplicate the 28th (twenty-eighth) day of September, 1894, in the city of St. Louis, Mo.

ANTON AMANN,
C. H. MEKEEL.

EXHIBIT 16.

DAYTON, O., March 18, 1895.

C. H. MEKEEL, St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:—A few days ago Postoffice Inspector Moore in Cincinnati got order from the P. O. D. to investigate closely about the 5c. error. He first came to Dayton making inquiries as to how I got the stamps, etc., etc. I did not hesitate to tell him all I did know about, and at last he showed me a specimen used on a slip of paper with a 4c. and a 5c. stamp of the regular colors. The specimen supposed to be an error was one of the changelings you have mentioned several times in your papers. I told this the P. O. Inspector, and also made a remark that I supposed the changeling was sent to the Department by Mr. Henry Gremmel of N. Y. Mr. Moore was surprised that I knowed about, but he could not deny.

Mr. Moore also had a letter of Mr. Gremmel with him, most likely requesting the Department to investigate or as mentioned once in the "*Post-Office*," calling the attention of the Department to this stamp.

I also told Mr. Moore that I was not surprised at all to see the changeling, as Mr. Gremmel had written to me that he could make the errors, and that he had made me an offer to make for me as many as I should want for 50c. a piece.

How he would have made if I ever would have replied to his letter I do not know; however the Postoffice Inspector has taken record of this particular statement.

Afterwards the Inspector went to Carthage and there he got an affidavit of the Postmaster as to how and when he got the stamps and also that I bought all on hand when they were discovered to be errors.

When the P. O. Inspector came back he came to see me again and I showed him the four used specimens I have, asking him to compare with the changeling in his possession.

"Well there is no doubt any more that some mistake was made in printing these stamps in the color of the 4c. stamps," was his reply, adding that it seems to be almost impossible that the sheets came that far undetected; however there is a fact which cannot be denied."

He told me that Carthage hardly had more than 300, because the P. O. never got more than 300 of the 5c denomination at one time, so it would be a question what became of the other $\frac{1}{4}$ of a 400 sheet. Most likely another office had them and it is not impossible that they all have

been used without being noticed,—at least I never heard of any besides the ones at Carthage.

Now I have written this to you as it may be of some interest to you.

With my best regards to yourself and your brother I. A., I am,

Yours respectfully,

ANTON AMANN.

EXHIBIT No. 17.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 9, 1895.

MR. ANTON AMANN, Dayton, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—In your letter of March 18th, you stated that the Postoffice Inspector went to Carthage and got an affidavit from the Postmaster as to how and when he got the stamps, etc. Will you communicate with the Postmaster, and get me a copy of that affidavit, or if an exact copy cannot be obtained, have him make a new affidavit of the substance of the same, and swear to it before a Notary Public, or the proper official. It is important that this should be attended to at once.

Yours truly,

C. H. MEKEEL.

EXHIBIT No. 18.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 9, 1895.

MR. ANTON AMANN, Dayton, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—I submit you herewith on the enclosed card, specimens of three postage stamps.

No. 1, is one of the 5c. dark brown stamps purchased from you on contract of the 28th of September, 1894, which was guaranteed by you to be an error printed in the color of the 4c. stamp of the same issue. The left hand side of this stamp is in the color in which it appeared when sold to us. The right hand side of the stamp has been treated to a solution of peroxide of hydrogen applied with a camel's hair brush. This experiment was done in the presence of Mr. John K. Tiffany, N. W. Chandler, and myself. You will see that the color of the ordinary 5c. stamp is thereby restored, which proves that the dark brown is not a fixed color but that the stamp is a changeling by some process to us unknown.

No. 2, on the card is an ordinary 5c. stamp of the ordinary color, which you will see agrees exactly with the left hand side of the so called error.

No. 3, is a 4c. stamp of the issue of 1890, not, however, one of the earliest impressions, which more clearly resembles the color of the left hand side of the 5c. than this specimen. The right hand side of this 4c. stamp has been treated with the same solution of peroxide of hydrogen applied in the same manner as to stamp No. 1, and you will see that there is no change.

To further complete this interesting experiment, it will be necessary for us to apply the test to one of the early 4c. stamps of 1890 issue, of which the color is identical with the shade of the 5c. dark brown, and we shall apply to that the

same tests that we have to the 5c., and if the 4c. stamp does not show the same difference, it will be satisfactory proof that the 5c. dark brown sold by you is not an error in the color of the 4c. I am now of the opinion that the stamp is a changeling, and I have dealt with you in this matter in full belief of your good faith and have believed in the stamps. With myself, it has been an error of judgment; with you I hope it may prove to be the same, but you must realize that it devolves upon you to prove this fact. I have taken thirty-seven of the stamps under the contract, for which I have paid you \$370. I look to you to refund me this money as fast as the stamps are returned. I shall state the facts plainly, publishing the history of the whole transaction, and shall refund the money for all stamps that I have sold under the impression that they were an error in the color of the 4c. stamp. I hope that you will let me hear from you immediately on this subject and return the samples enclosed herewith.

I wrote you a letter earlier in the day requesting you to secure an affidavit of the Postmaster or copy of one he gave to the Postoffice Inspector, and hope that you will attend to the matter promptly. I remain,

Yours truly,
C. H. MEKEEL.

EXHIBIT No. 19.

ST. LOUIS, MO, April 10, 1895.

Open letter to purchasers of the 5c. dark brown, so-called error of the 4c. stamp, issue of 1890.

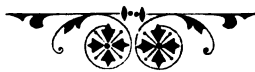
Gentlemen:—You have no doubt watched with interest the discussion that has taken place in the philatelic press with regard to the 5c. dark brown, so-called error, issue of 1890.

These stamps were purchased by Mr. C. H. Mekeel in good faith, of Mr. Anton Amann, of Dayton, Ohio, upon guarantee that they were genuine errors, in the color of the 4c. stamp of 1890, and that he purchased them of the Post-

master at Carthagena, Ohio, and that he sold us all of the lot. We purchased these stamps in good faith and in the belief that they were bona fide errors as represented, and our opinion was concurred in by a number of prominent philatelists with whom we conferred in the matter. We have disposed to date of thirty-five copies at the uniform price of \$30.00 apiece, upon the guarantee that the stamp was as represented and that the money would be refunded in case they should prove to be more common than we had originally supposed, or if it should be proven that a changeling could be produced of the same color as the genuine error. At our request, one of the errors has been submitted to a chemical experiment in the presence of John K. Tiffany, N. W. Chandler, and C. H. Mekeel, in which the application of peroxide of hydrogen with a camel's hair brush to the left hand side of the stamp restored the color to that of the ordinary 5c. stamp of 1890; therefore we are convinced that the color of the 5c. so called dark brown error, is not a fast color, and we shall sell no more of them and offer to return all money paid us for these stamps. The stamp you have purchased may be returned to us at once, or after reading a full history of the case, together with the full correspondence, copy of contract, etc., between Mr. Mekeel and Mr. Amann, which will be published in the next number of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* and the April number of the *PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA*, both of which papers will reach you during the week ending April 20th. We have taken the earliest opportunity to notify you of the result of our investigation in this matter, and do not think it necessary for us to assure you that we have acted in good faith.

We are always ready and willing to make good any error of judgment, and it is wise for philatelists to always deal with firms that are inclined and able to take this course. We remain,

Yours very truly,
C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.





THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR—APRIL, 1895.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 421 Security Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Vice-President, ALVAH DAVISON, 176 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Secretary, WM. C. STONE, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.
Treasurer, N. W. CHANDLER, Collinsville, Ill.
International Secretary, E. DOEBLIN, Allegheny City Penn.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

APRIL 1st, 1895.

FELLOW-MEMBERS—

It may appear a little strange that a report is so seldom seen from this office, and yet a little thought will readily explain the matter. This office in our Association as in others, is more ornamental than useful. Aside from the little routine, matters which come up in the Board, and which are reported by either the President or Secretary, there are no duties connected with this office which could call for a report.

While having little to do, my interest in the Association, and all that is connected with it, is as great as ever, and I follow its progress as shown by the monthly bulletin with the greatest of pleasure.

The innovation lately started by the Exchange Superintendent of publishing a list of certain rarities, is looked upon with favor at this end, as it gives them a greater publicity, and enables many who do not patronize the exchange department to see what is going through it.

It has been suggested to me that the Association should have an auction department, in which whole collections or even single stamps if of any value, could be sold. This would be in line with the suggestion made at various conventions, that the Association should, when requested, take charge of a deceased member's collection, and dispose of it to the best advantage for his family.

As this matter could only properly be acted upon at a convention, I mention it for the consideration of the members, and trust if it meets with favor, to see it brought up for discussion at Clayton.

With the other officers, I am pleased at the continued growth in membership, and while a large membership is desirable, every safe guard possible should be used in admitting only honest collectors to the ranks. While it is true that dishonesty is found in every institution from the National Government down to the town finances, yet it behooves us for the good name of the Association, to endeavor to keep out those who let their love of the specimens on the exchange books, overcome their discretion, good intentions and early training.

Very Fraternaly,
ALVAH DAVISON,
Vice-President.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Members are requested to be careful and see that all applications sent in by them are filled out in the proper form. It is frequently necessary to withhold publication until the omissions can be supplied. All applications must now be accompanied by a sum sufficient to pay for a share of stock and for the dues for the remainder of the fiscal year which ends Aug. 31.

All application for insertion in the next Circular must therefore be accompanied by a deposit

of \$1.25, and must reach the Secretary not later than May 1st.

In communications with the Secretary members are requested to affix their membership numbers to their names as it saves time in making changes of address, etc.

CORRECTIONS AND CHANGES OF ADDRESS, ETC.

- 691 ANDREINI, J. M., 29 West 75th St., New York, N. Y.
 137 BERLEPSCH, M. C., care Hilton, Hughes & Co., Broadway and 9th St., New York, N. Y.
 814 BETTESWORTH, R. M., 911 Association Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
 738 FIACRE, HENRI, Nidderstrasse, 60, Frankfurt a. M., Germany.
 193 LEVIN, J., 629 North 16th St., Philadelphia, Penn.
 938 MICHAEL, FRED, 258 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
 645 STRASSBURGER, WILLIAM, 211 East 82nd St., New York, N. Y.
 323 TOPPAN, GEO. L., 294 Newbury St., Boston Mass. (Formerly of Chicago)
 116 TOWNSEND, CHAS. A., Akron, Ohio. (Street and number should be omitted.)

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

BOARDMAN, HENRY F., 183 Second St., Troy, N. Y.

References: F. C. Koechlin, F. J. Bescher.

COELHO, TOMASSO, 81 Wightman Road, Harlingay, London, England.

References: J. E. Williams, P. M. Wolsieffer.

GATES, BURTON N., Charlotte and Clifton Sts., Worcester, Mass.

References: Frederic Forehand, A. C. Woodward.

Guarantor: Charles B. Gates.

GEUDER, GEO. W., 862 Cedar St., Cleveland, O.

References: G. J. Bailey, W. J. Brodie.

CHAS. GUTKE, 3405 Osage St., St. Louis, Mo.

References: H. Flachskamm, N. W. Chandler,

HAMMOND, CLARENCE A., 870 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

References: None given. Is a member of the Sons of Philatelia, No. 1250.

HOLT, WARNER R., Newton Center, Mass.

References: Chas. A. Hobbs, Walter B. Snow.

LYFORD, CHARLES D., Bailey Road, Watertown, Mass.

References: Chas. A. Hobbs, Walter B. Snow.

ODELL, ARTHUR, 587 Hough Ave., Cleveland, O.

References: W. H. Barnum, G. J. Bailey.

RICE, ARTHUR O., 19 Maple St., Worcester, Mass.

References: Frederic Forehand, Herbert Kandle.

RICKETTS, CHAS. LANGWORTHY, Uryburg, British Bechuanaland.

References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.

RIEDL, P., 40 Wenzelplatz, Prague, Austria.

References: C. Witt, Henry Clotz.

SEBBENS, CHAS. E., 26 Spring St., Worcester, Mass.

References: Frederic Forehand, A. C. Woodward.

SIMPSON, JOHN BOULTON., 5 East 14th St., New York, N. Y.

References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.

NEW STOCKHOLDERS.

- 956 BALL, W. L., Richmond, P. Q., Canada.
 957 BOOKER, W. E., Worcester, Mass.
 958 CRAIG, W. J., Augusta, Georgia.
 959 DROWN, FRANK H., 20 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
 960 GILLMAYR, EDGAR, Box 418, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.
 961 GRANT, WILLARD W., 101 Pond St., Providence, R. I.
 962 GRAVES, NATHAN R., 2 Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.
 963 HARRINGTON, C. C., Colorado Iron Werks, Denver, Colo.
 964 HARRIS, F. M., 814 Main St., Worcester, Mass.
 965 HARRIS, HOWARD P., 4½ Northey St., Salem, Mass.
 966 LAWRENCE, WM. J., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 967 MILLER, L. H., 2715 North Robey St., Chicago, Ill.
 968 NEWLAND, JAMES A., 2293 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.
 969 REDFIELD, HENRY S. (Stedman & Redfield), Hartford, Conn.
 970 RENSCH, A., 1615 Lincoln Ave., Denver, Colo.
 971 RICHARDSON, FREDK. P. Box 304, Salem, Mass.
 972 ROBERTS, REUBEN, 24 Bay St., Springfield, Mass.
 973 SAXTON, WILL G., First National Bank, Canton, Ohio.
 974 SCHRADER, C. G., Box 7, Knoxville, Tenn.
 975 SIMMONS, W. CLAYTON, Box 972, Hartford, Conn.
 976 STIMPSON, FRANK E., 28 Sever St. Worcester, Mass.
 977 THOREAU, J. W. 1723 Marion St., Denver, Colo.
 978 TOOMBS, J. EVERETT, 492 Main St., Worcester, Mass.
 979 WENDT, F., 63 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
 980 WHEELER, DR. CHARLES D., 49 Pearl St., Worcester, Mass.
 981 WOODWARD A. C., 883 Main St., Worcester, Mass.
 982 YOUNG, FRANCIS E., 54 Queen St., Worcester, Mass.
 983 ZAHN, J. E., 23 Cass & Graham Blk, Denver, Colo.

REINSTATED.

- 761 BACKER, OTTO C., 622 Park Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

EXPELLED.

By direction of the Board of Trustees, the following notice of expulsion from the Association is hereby announced:

- 32 MINER, KARL C., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

DECEASED.

From the papers we learn of the death of Jacob A. Shindel, of Lebanon, Penn., February 15th, after a short illness of pneumonia.

Colonel Shindel was City Comptroller of Lebanon, and held a position in the Treasury Department at Washington for many years. By

means of his official position he was enabled to secure a large stock of the department stamps, and the writer well remembers the treasures which were spread before his eyes while calling on Col. Shindel at his office a few years ago.

STATE BRANCHES.

As will be seen by the notice in another column, a movement is on foot for the formation of a State Branch in the Buckeye State. We trust all our Ohio members will send in their names and ideas to Mr. Kranz as soon as they can, so that no time may be lost in perfecting an organization. Meanwhile we await the next State to second the nomination.

FUN AT CLAYTON.

Our members have already received some intimations of what is in store for those who attend the convention at Clayton this summer. Chairman Krauth of the committee of arrangements has prepared an attractive programme and we hope that there will be a very large attendance. Among the attractions offered will be a daylight steamer excursion among the Thousand Islands; a night excursion over the same route with searchlight accompaniment; an exhibition of magic lantern slides, philatelic and otherwise; a fishing excursion with picnic dinner on the islands, and the usual banquet with speeches and a dance. It is the intention of the committee to make this entire programme free to all members of the Association who are present. To do this necessitates the raising of quite a little fund by popular subscription, and Chairman Krauth would be pleased to hear from any of the members concerning contributions to the fund. Also those who intend to be present should send in their names at as early a date as possible. A list of hotels with rates will appear in an early number of this Circular. Another feature which has been long urged for our conventions is that of holding one or more literary sessions at which papers will be read and discussed. The committee have secured the services of several gentlemen, experts in their several lines, who are preparing essays for such a gathering and they will be by no means one of the lesser attractions of the meetings. The full programme will be duly announced in these columns.

MORE MEMBERS WANTED!

The small list of applications this month is disappointing. Members should see to it that the number should not fall below a figure which will ensure us one thousand members by the next convention. There are philatelists enough in the country to do it, and if we only wake up, they can be brought into the Association. Let us then rush things and bring our members up to the desired mark as soon as we can.

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY.

Total membership March 10.....	855
Added since.....	29
Reinstated.....	1
	<hr/> 885

Died	1
Expelled.....	1
	<hr/> 2
Present membership.....	883

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM C. STONE, Secretary,
384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

April 2, 1895.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GENERAL FUND—RECEIPTS.

Cash, Feb. 28, 1895.....	26 83
Dues Coll. March 1 to 30....	36 22
	<hr/> \$ 63 05

EXPENDITURES.

Postage March Circular.....	8 77
F. D. Ecker, card index of present and former members, for Trustees.....	20 00
	<hr/> 28 77
Cash balance, March 30, 1895.....	34 28

STOCK FUND.

Amount at Credit, Feby. 28, 1895.....	942 00
Cash received March 1 to 30, 1895.....	28 00
	<hr/>
Amount at credit March 30, 1895.....	970 00

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Amount at credit July 30, 1894.....	\$ 55 05
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My time has been so limited for some days, I have been unable to make up the list of those members who have failed to pay their dues for the current year. I intend to have it ready for the May circular.

N. W. CHANDLER, Treasurer.

Collinsville, Ill., March 30, 1895.

SALES SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

GEO. D. MEKEEL, Station C, St. Louis. Mo.

St. Louis, March 30, 1895.

During the month of March, I received one hundred and sixty-two books for circulation in the Sales Department, the gross value of which was

.....	\$ 4,562.68
Previously acknowledged, gross value	40,952.02
	<hr/> \$45,514.70
Books retired as per previous report.	23,516.59
	<hr/> \$21,998.11
79 books retired in March, gross value	1,641.40
Value of stamps now in circulation	\$20,356.71

Of the books retired from circulation, the gross sales amounted to \$486.46, or 29 ½ %. The cash sales from all books in circulation during the month of March were \$1,108.34.

Blank books and control stamps disposed of during the month of March, were as follows:

196 Blank Books.....	\$19.60
6,800 Control Stamps.....	6.80
	\$26.40

The sales from the advertised list in last month's Official Circular amounted to \$138.15. Members having desirable stamps for sale should send them in to the Department. All such stamps should be mounted in books, in the regular way.

The wishes of members who do *not* want to have their stamps removed from books, and advertised, will be regarded. This system has given great satisfaction to owners of stamps; the only complaint has been from those who wanted to *see everything*. That is simply impossible; the books retired seldom go through the hands of more than *one twentieth* of the membership, while *all* have a chance at the advertised stamps.

The stamps advertised, will be sent to any responsible member of the Association on approval, provided he sends a stamped return envelope to pay registration fee.

Members sending cash in advance, will have the preference over those requesting the stamps on approval. Any stamp not satisfactory can be returned.

When ordering blank books and control stamps members are requested to send cash with their orders in all cases, unless they have an open account with the Department—10 cents for each book and 10 cents for each one hundred control stamps.

The Department wants more books of United States Revenues, United States postage stamps and British Colonials, as well as other books of high grade stamps. Some good *U. S. Revenues* are particularly desired. Collectors that are becoming specialists and disposing of parts of their collections, can not do better than to place them in books for sale through this Department. The blank books have spaces for 120 stamps, and are furnished at 10c. each. The Department charges a commission of 10% on the net sales. Members may mark their stamps as they see fit, placing them at *net* prices. Where stamps have been marked intelligently, the sales have always been very satisfactory.

GEO. D. MEKEEL,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

GEORGE D. MEKEEL, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.,

St. Louis, March 30, 1895.

The following remittances were received as deposits on account of new issues during the month of March:

H. Tuck.....	\$10.00
R. S. Terry.....	15.00
F. Gaertner.....	10.00
W. C. Van Derlip.....	18.35
A. W. Batchelder.....	18.35
F. M. Kennedy.....	47.75
E. Trifet.....	30.00
A. Dawson.....	2.00
Geo. E. Brill.....	20.00
Miss M. Aikman.....	5.00
F. F. Olney.....	12.14
Dr. S. G. Stein.....	75.00
J. F. Beard.....	75.00
D. Benjamin.....	13.13
A. Rae.....	13.00
F. O. Conant.....	10.00
J. B. Simpson.....	100.00
E. R. Ackerman.....	10.00
T. S. Clark.....	10.00
H. R. Taylor.....	15.00
R. Roberts.....	20.00
W. H. Withee.....	15.00
A. de Reuterskiold.....	104.30
W. E. Fiske.....	10.00

\$669.02

Previously acknowledged..... 3,602.44

\$4,271.46

New issues supplied..... 3,399.71

Balance to credit of members.. \$871.75

While I received only \$669.02 on new issue accounts last month, I remitted \$1,173.00 to agents for Djibouti, Congo Free State, Zululand, South African Republic, Orange Free States, Mexico, Newfoundland, British Bechuanaland, Madagascar and Uruguay stamps.

I am doing my best to make this Department a success and am glad to see the continued interest manifested by old members, and hope others will join with us. If fifty collectors will keep from \$50.00 to \$100.00 on deposit, I can supply *everything* as fast as the stamps, etc., appear. When the department reaches that point its success will be established and there will be no trouble about getting new participants. The labor involved is in bringing it up to that condition.

The Department requires a working capital of between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

With that it can supply new issues to the membership at from 25% to 50% below dealers net prices. In other words it will supply stamps at retail at wholesale prices.

G. D. MEKEEL,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., April 1, 1895.

My request for priced catalogues has had good results. The following have come in:

No. 49. Priced catalogues of the S. B. Bradt Co.'s Auction Sales, numbers 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 from E. B. Jones, Ruthven, Iowa.

No. 50. Priced catalogues of Casey's sales, Nos. 18, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 from H. E. Deats.

I regret that I overlooked the fact that we already had a lot of priced catalogues. We now have in addition to the Bradt sales mentioned above, Casey's first thirty sales; J. W. Scott Co., series B, first three sales; Bogert's first 18 (except the 10th); Fressard's Nos. 45, 46, 53, 54, 68, 76, 77, 79, 81, 84, 86, 95, 98; also the following Scott sales: 2, 9, 12, 14, 15, 20, 21, 24, 26, 32, 35, 36, 38, 42, 43, 46, 48, 49, 51, 65, 67, 71, 73, 82, 85, 87, 95.

No person will be allowed to have more than ten catalogues at one time, and those applying for them should send 25c. for express charges.

H. E. DEATS,
Librarian.

AUCTION AGENTS REPORT.

NEW YORK, April 1, 1895.

Failing to send my report for February, I must accept the remarks of our worthy Secretary as a just censure of my neglect of duty.

Since my last report several important sales have been held. The first sale of the year was held by Bogert & Durbin Co., January 26, it was noteworthy only for the extraordinary prices realized for common stamps.

On January 30, J. W. Scott Co., held a sale similar in character to the previously mentioned. A few rarities brought high prices, and common stamps sold at bargain prices.

Messrs. R. F. Albrecht & Co., on February 19 and 20, sold a fine collection and on March 5 and 6, offered the collection of West Indies belonging to Mr. Henry Clotz. Though there had been much looking forward to, and speculation as to, this sale, the attendance was small and competition very weak, still prices ruled very high, Mr. Albrecht buying the larger part for his mail bidders.

The noted Hull collection was sold by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., March 8 and 9. The bargain hunters were not all disappointed, but there was no weakness in the demand, or prices realized, for scarce stamps. In fact rarities were bought without regard to catalogue prices.

March 26, 27 and 28, that part of the Levison collection embracing the Western Hemisphere was sold through Messrs. R. F. Albrecht & Co. As most of the rare stamps were unused, they were eagerly sought and many prices were phenomenal.

Only those of South America failed to arouse the enthusiasm which makes an auction sale exciting, but these were not, by any means, given away. Many mixed lots selling for full catalogue price or more.

Several good sales are booked for April and May.

Members wishing to take advantage of this department, should not delay asking for catalogues and sending their bids.

If you will send your catalogues of any sales of this season I will mark the prices for 25 cents each session, but I have no duplicate catalogues after the sale, to supply priced.

W. F. GREGORY,
Auction Agent.

RESIDENT VICE-PRESIDENT REPORT.

CLEVELAND, O., March 28, 1895.

The Cleveland branch has never enjoyed such a prosperous season as now upon us. Everything philatelic is on the move. The society has a steady growth and we are gradually "roping" them into the mother association, as the two applications sent you this month will attest. Hope to have more follow soon.

It is the source of much regret, in this locality, that the official organ of the A. P. A. does not amount to more than it does. The older members, of course, know the Association's experience in that line, but we sincerely hope that the time is not far distant when we will have an official organ that will be more than a bulletin of official reports. A glance through old volumes of the *American Philatelist* convinces us that it is not talent that is lacking; the financial part, it seems to us, might be managed.

We should be pleased to know from officers in other localities, the feeling in this matter, if there be any.

GEO. J. BAILEY,
Res. V.-P.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

Geo. W. Rode, 38 Hazelwood ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Ignaz Stauffer, Mansfield Valley, Pa.; C. P. Krauth, Secretary Forty-eighth st. and A. V. Ky., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURG, PENN., March 23, 1895.

As Secretary of the Board of Trustees, I owe an apology to the Association for failure to publish a report for the past three months. One report has been sent in, but being too late for the next following Official Circular, was returned by the General Secretary for incorporation with the next report. Unusual press of business and frequent and extended absence on business have compelled me to neglect this part of my duties. Board meetings, all of which were attended by the full Board, were held on December 21, 1894, January 21st, February 21st and March 14, 1895. At the meeting of December 21st, only routine business was conducted.

At the meeting of January 21st, charges against two members were considered. One of these charges was subsequently withdrawn; the other, requiring investigation in Europe, is still incomplete, although a great many letters have been written in endeavoring to get at the facts. It was decided by the Board that upon written application from the proper officer of any philatelic society in good standing, for information concerning the reliability of any candidate for admission to such society, the Secretary of the Board of Trustees should impart confidentially any information in his possession concerning such applicant. It was decided to reject the application of J. Carion, of Paris, France, for membership in the Association.

At the meeting of February 21st six charges against members were considered and such action taken as was necessary for thorough investigation of the facts. The Secretary gave to each member of the Board a complete list of

all past and present members of the Association and announced the completion, to date, of the card catalogue of members, as authorized by the Official Board. Bill of F. D. Ecker for making card catalogue, amounting to \$20.00, was approved and Mr. Ecker has since received warrant and cheque.

At the meeting of March 14th, two charges against members were considered and a thorough investigation begun. It was decided to reject the application of F. N. Massoth, Jr., of Chicago, Ill., for membership in the Association. An attempt by a former member of the Association to procure the manufacture of counterfeit stamps was reported to the Board by the General Secretary and held for further investigation. After repeated efforts on the part of the Board to induce Karl C. Miner, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., to meet his just and admitted obligations to a member of the Association, and his entire failure to do so or to keep his promises, it was decided to expel him from membership in the Association. The Board notes with regret, from evidence in its possession, that a number of persons are using their membership as a cloak for dishonest practices, and upon obtaining the positive proof which it is now endeavoring to complete, will surely be obliged to expel such members for the good of the Association.

The Board regrets to say that it has not yet received official reply to the recommendations for adjustment of various demands made in the past against the Association, which were forwarded to the Official Board some months ago, and are therefore unable to give definite or satisfactory reply to the numerous letters received from claimants. The request of the Secretary for the present address of members, for incorporation into the card catalogue, was responded to by less than 3 per cent. of the members, so that any errors which may have been made in this catalogue cannot be laid at the door of the Trustees. Although the catalogue is now completed I should be glad to receive the information from each member, for the purpose of checking the card catalogue, and would especially urge upon all members resident in foreign countries to send their full address. It is necessary to again call the attention of members to the resolution adopted by the Board, not to consider claims of non-payment of debts between members until such claim shall have first been placed in the hands of the Collecting Agent and by him have been pronounced uncollectible.

Very respectfully,
C. P. KRAUTH,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

LITERARY BOARD.

J. D. Rice, Chairman, Box 290, Trenton, N. J.; C. E. Severn, 448 Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Lewis G. Quackenbush, 15 Madison St., Oneida, N. Y.

A pleasant foretaste of the pleasures in store for those who attend the Clayton convention was afforded the readers of *Mekeels' Weekly Stamp*

News recently. The committee on entertainment, under the capable chairmanship of Mr. Krauth, will spare no effort in their endeavor to provide varied and suitable side attractions for the fortunate ones who will congregate at Clayton, on the occasion of the tenth annual convention of the American Philatelic Association.

* * *

Mr. R. F. Albrecht, who is remembered by his distribution of souvenir catalogues at the Niagara convention, has prepared a second and new edition of the popular vest pocket catalogue of the Postage Stamps and Envelope Stamps of the United States, and the favor with which it is being received by United States specialists and collectors generally, promises to out-rival the hearty approbation accorded the previous edition.

* * *

A specialty possibly unique, yet withal very sensible, is that claimed by a Western philatelist. His collection is restricted to those specimens which bear the portraits of rulers, generals, statesmen, notables, etc., and the interest, aside from philatelic, which attaches to a gathering of this sort, may well be imagined.

* * *

The philatelic seasons are becoming equalized, and the activity reigning in the world of philately during the months of winter, does not now, as once it did, so completely overshadow that prevalent during the period of summer. This is a sign pregnant of all manner of good for stamp collectors and stamp dealers.

* * *

When one follows several pursuits, or rather, has several hobbies, it is a fact worthy of note that usually philately is the favorite, it receiving the lion's share of attention. Furthermore, it often happens that stamp collecting ultimately supplants all the other hobbies in the affections of the collector, with the result that the coin cabinet is sold, the Indian relics disposed of, the minerals forgotten or the curiosities relegated to the attic.

* * *

The publisher of a live philatelic magazine wrote to a Chicago dealer asking an advertisement for his paper. The Chicagoan complied with this request, authorizing the publisher to insert his ad. in accordance to instructions; later, the Chicago dealer upon noticing that the philatelic publisher was about to resign from the American Philatelic Association for some reason, wrote him saying that if he, the publisher, severed his connection with the American, he, the dealer would cancel the ad placed with the paper. The outcome of this little drama was that the publisher withdrew his resignation and the advertisement stood good. It is a pleasure to record this modest, yet effective act of loyalty to our Association by a dealer, whose time would be thought to be too much in demand to allow him give attention to a matter such as this.

C. E. SEVERN.

REPORTS OF BRANCH SOCIETIES.

CHICAGO BRANCH NO. 1.

Meetings held the second Thursday of each month at 1233 Masonic Temple. Chas. R. Gadsden, President, New York Life Building. Every Paget, Secretary and Treasurer, 309 Jackson Boulevard. W. H. McDonald, Exchange Supt., 2600 Indiana Ave.

The third regular meeting after reorganization of Chicago Branch Number One, of the American Philatelic Association, was called to order Thursday Evening, March 14th, at Room 1233 Masonic Temple at 8:40 p. m. by President Wolseiffer.

Roll call found the following members present: Messrs. Wolseiffer, Severn, Rosenthal, Michael, Cotlow, McDonald, Paget, Wendt, Leland, Massoth and Hopkins.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The election of Resident Vice-President being in order, Pres. Wolseiffer appointed Mr. Samuel Leland President pro tem, while the former presented his resignation.

Mr. Wolseiffer said it was a worthy object to get the American Philatelic Association in the hands of collectors, and while he was a collector when first appointed Resident Vice-President, for the last few years he has been a dealer. Mr. Wolseiffer also said he did not consider it good policy for one man to hold the same office forever, and that he would feel more at home among the collectors, than in the chair.

Mr. Samuel Leland was nominated by Mr. Wolseiffer and seconded by Mr. Severn for the position. In an interesting, but brief, speech Mr. Leland informed us that for the next few months at least, it was his choice to remain out of office as he did not think he could afford to spare the time, and thanking the members for their kindness, he asked that his name kindly be withdrawn.

The name of Mr. Chas. R. Gadsden was then presented by several, and on a motion he was unanimously nominated for Resident Vice-President, and Mr. McDonald was appointed as a committee of one to tender him the nomination. When approved by the Official Board, under the constitution, he becomes President of Chicago Branch Number One, of the American Philatelic Association.

Mr. Wolseiffer has been a model officer. To his efforts alone are due the successful reorganization of this Chicago Branch. Many are the unknown sacrifices Mr. Wolseiffer has made for us, and much of this valuable time has been devoted to furthering our interests. A motion of thanks was tendered Mr. Wolseiffer for his valuable services as Resident Vice-President, and as President of this Branch.

It is to be regretted that no collections were exhibited, but the attraction of the evening was centered upon a newspaper wrapper, possessed by Mr. Edward Rosenthal, from the ill-fated steamer Elbe. The paper had been removed from the sunken vessel, and taken back to Bremen, and although the writing was almost obliterated, was

forwarded by next steamer to Mr. Rosenthal here. The wrapper was stamped in a foreign language which translated meant about: "Removed from the sunken steamer Elbe by—" The word following "by" was not decipherable.

Mr. C. E. Severn showed the two varieties of the 12 cent stamp of 1872, over which there has been much discussion. Mr. Wendt promises to exhibit his valuable collection at our next meeting, and Mr. C. E. Severn promises to bring down a portion of his collection of the stamps of the Confederate States of America.

There being no other business on hand, meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m., to meet again, April 11th, at 8 p. m.

EVERY PAGET,
Secretary.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BRANCH NO. 3.

Meetings held on the third Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Frank Koenig, President; J. C. Welsh, Vice-President; H. B. Phillips, Secretary and Treasurer, 48 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

The seventy-sixth regular meeting of the Pacific Philatelic Society was celebrated by a dinner at the Occidental Restaurant, on Thursday evening, March 19.

All regular business was held over for the April meeting, at which members are expected to be present.

H. B. PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

PITTSBURG BRANCH NO. 5.

Meets the second Thursday of each month at No. 25 Sixth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. President, E. Doebelin, Allegheny, Pa.; Secretary-Treasurer, A. E. Daum, 421 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Branch Manager of Exchange, Anton Platz, Room 44, 96 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Thirty-second monthly meeting of the Branch held Thursday evening, March 14th, President E. Doebelin presiding.

Minutes previous meeting read and approved.

Roll called, thirteen members and six visitors present.

Report of George W. Rode for Exchange Department, August 30, 1894 to March 14th, read and filed.

Resignation of James M. Dalbey from Branch membership read and accepted with regrets.

Letter from G. D. Mekeel accompanied by a design of the new control stamp read and stamp passed round for inspection.

After a general and pleasant talk on stamps, meeting adjourned.

A. E. DAUM,
Secretary.

GARFIELD-PERRY STAMP CLUB.

BRANCH NO. 7.

The 46th regular meeting was called to order March 20, 1895, at 8:20 P. M. with President Overton in the chair and the following gentlemen in attendance: Messrs. Bailey, Schneider, Kress,

Brodie, Huntington, Tubman, W. H. Barnum, Golwell, Madtes, Prescott, Aikenhead, Buerger, Humiston, Geuder, A. and H. Odell, Pears and White. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The secretary reported, having received invitations to the annual banquets of the Chicago Philatelic Society and the Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio, Texas, which he had duly acknowledged.

On motion of Mr. Prescott the name of Lawrence Hitchcock was dropped from the membership roll.

Moved by Brodie, and seconded by Tubman, that the name of R. G. Dodge be stricken from the Exchange Circuit on account of that gentleman's failure to comply with the rules of the department unanimously carried.

The Committee on Membership reported favorably on the applications of Messrs. H. Pears, Arthur Odell, H. B. Odell, Carl White, H. S. Harris and F. N. Reed, and the gentlemen were unanimously elected to membership. The applications of W. J. Crawford and F. L. Roby were posted and on motion of Mr. Bailey were referred to the Committee to be reported on at the next meeting.

The informal auction sale was a great success. Meeting adjourned at 10:45 P. M.

W. H. BARNUM,
Secretary.

THE POMEROY PHILATELIC SOCIETY, BRANCH
No. 9.

P. E. Rood, President; F. E. Klauser, Vice-President; P. J. Kranz, Sec'y and Treas.
Meetings held on the second and fourth Friday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock.

TOLEDO, O., March 25th, 1895.

The tenth regular meeting of the Society was held on above date, with President P. E. Rood presiding. Present were Messrs. Robb, Lee, Wuerfel, Machen, Meyer, Weber, Klauser and Kranz. Visitors Messrs. Nieft and Meier. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Executive Committee reported favorable upon the application of H. H. Dawson, and upon motion he was elected to active membership. Bill for printing of 200 postal cards was ordered paid. Communication from Mr. Morris, of Bellaire, Ohio, in referenc to organizing a State Branch of the P. S. of A. was read, and upon motion laid upon the table. The matter was then brought up regarding the organizing of a State Branch of the American Philatelic Association. After a rather lengthy discussion the matter was referred to the Secretary with instruction to commuicate with the members of the American Philatelic Association in Ohio in reference thereto, and report at the next meeting.

Upon motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The removal of the most desirable specimen from the Exchange books by the Superintendent of Sales, preventing those participating in the Exchange Department from obtaining them in the legitimate channel, and which eventually must result detrimental to the Exchange

Department, and in the falling off of the number participating in the Department, we as Branch No. 9 of the American Philatelic Association protest most emphatically against this practice.

There being no further business the members adjourned, to meet at the office of the Secretary, 3d floor Blade Building, on Friday evening, April 5th.

P. J. KRANZ,
Secretary

KANSAS CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY, BRANCH
No. 10.

H. W. Ballard, President; Edward C. Wright, Secretary.

Forty-sixth regular meeting February 4, 1895. President in chair, eight members present. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Mr. L. L. Siebel, care Badger Lumber Co., and Mr. I. H. Fetty, same address, were elected to active membership. Mr. F. J. Bescher reported a request from Mr. Lewis M. Lange for copy of constitution and by-laws, which the secretary was instructed to furnish. The meeting then adjourned.

Forty-seventh regular meeting February 18, 1895. President in chair, eight members present. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with. There being no business to come before the meeting it resolved itself into an admiration society for our excellent Exchange Superintendent who renders us many services, outside of his agency. A long discussion of our proposed auction sale followed an adjournment.

EDWARD C. WRIGHT,
Secretary.

PORTLAND PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION
BRANCH NO. 11.

G. E. Raymond, President; C. R. Lewis, Treasurer; S. T. Dow, Secretary. Meeting on alternate Wednesdays at the Falmouth Hotel.

First regular meeting in March was held March 14, instead of the 13th for various reasons. President Raymond was in the chair and Messrs. Lewis, Dowe, Conant, Banks, Spalding, H. F. and G. W. Merrill, Small, Neally, Farnsworth, McAlpine, Stevens, Stephenson, Milliken, Blake, Ferguson and Howe, present. Messrs. R. F. Albrecht of New York, and H. K. Sanderson of Lynn, were present as guests. Charges were made against one of our members for fraudulent practices in postage stamps, and as satisfactory and sufficient proof was offered, he was promptly expelled from the society. The Secretary was instructed to communicate this action to Secretary Stone, and to Mr. C. P. Krauth, the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the American Philatelic Association, in order that steps be at once taken to have the guilty party expelled from that body. Upon motion of Mr. Howe (seconded by Dr. Banks) a vote of thanks was extended to Messrs. Albrecht and Sanderson for the part taken by them in ferreting out a counterfeiter, and on motion of Mr. Conant, they were elected to honorary membership in the society.

It is safe to say that no finer collection of stamps has been exhibited in Portland, than was shown us by Mr. Albrecht after the business

was disposed of. It was the celebrated Levison collection of stamps of the Western Hemisphere, and is at this time being sold by Mr. Albrecht as his twenty-seventh auction. Not only were the stamps rare, but they were also in that clean, superb condition which gives such an added charm to a fine collection. We considered it a veritable feast of stamps and esteem ourselves fortunate in being able to make personal inspection of stamps on which we intended to bid in the sale.

After the stamps had been inspected by all, a lunch was served and the meeting broke up at a late hour. Both socially and from a philatelic point of view, it was the most successful meeting our association has had.

Second regular meeting was held March 27th, Messrs. Lewis, Conant, McAlpine, N. F. and G. W. Merrill, Ferguson, Nealley, Dow, Howe and Blake, being present. Mr. Lewis was elected temporary chairman. Secretary's report of last meeting approved, and vote of thanks extended to the member who so generously settled the expense of the lunch at the last meeting.

The capped varieties of the 2 c 1891, came up or cussion and we fail to understand why they are not as distinct and collectible varieties as the 15 c. 1869 with and without the diamond. No good specimen with cap on right 2 has yet been discovered in Portland, but one stamp was shown which had a mark over the right 2 which certainly is an approach to the cap we are familiar with.

STERLING DOW,
48 State Street, Portland, Me. Secretary.

OHIO STATE BRANCH.

All members of the Association resident in the State of Ohio who are interested in the formation of a State Branch, are requested to send their names to P. J. Kranz, 924 South street, Toledo. There are nearly fifty members now resident in the State and it is hoped to hear from every one of them. An early reply should be sent in answer to this notice.



WESTERN EXPRESS FRANKS.


ON ORDINARY AND U. S. STAMPED ENVELOPES.

By H. B. PHILLIPS.

From the Appendix of Mekeel's Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World.

NOTE. The number following the description of the envelope is the number of the envelope in Tiffany, Bogert and Rechart's work on U. S. envelopes.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 99.)

COLOR. ENVELOPE.	NEW. USED	COLOR. ENVELOPE.	NEW. USED.
PACIFIC EXPRESS CO. No. 2.  PAID (Full size.) TYPE I.		 (Nearly full size.) TYPE IV.	
Brown on 2c, brown on white, 902.....	2.00 | 5.00	Black on 2c, brown on white, 902.....	75 | 25
Pacific Express Company  PAID OVER ALL ROUTES. (Full size.) TYPE II.		 Reduced. TYPE V.	
Brown on 2c, brown on white, 902.....	1.00 | 25	Black on 2c, green on white, 1110.....	40 | 25
The Pacific Express Co.  PAID OVER ALL ROUTES. (Full size.) TYPE III.		PALMER & CO.'S CALIFORNIA EXPRESS. Hand stamp inscription, "Palmer & Co.'s Express." Black on ordinary envelopes only.....	
Green on 4c, green on manila, 1009.....	1.00 | 40		2.50
" 4c, " amber manila, 1013, 1.00,	40	NOTE. Discontinued business in 1851.	

COLOR. ENVELOPE. NEW. USED.

PACIFIC STAGE & EXPRESS CO.

Type I. Picture four horse coach, inscription below.

Blue on 3c, red on white, 68.....	3.00	1.75
Black 3c, " buff, 76.....	2.50	1.50

Type II. Same, but inscription above.

Black on 3c, red on buff, 76.....	2.50	1.50
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Type III. Six horse coach.

Rose on 3c, red on white, 68.....	3.00	1.75
Black 3c, " buff, 76.....	2.50	1.50

PUBLIC LETTER OFFICE.

Hand stamp inscriptions "Public Letter office, 5 Kearny St. Delivered within one hour after mailing. Paid 15 cts."

Black on 2c, black on straw, 117.....	3.00	2.00
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PRIVATE POST OFFICE.

Type I. Inscription "Private Post office, 5 Kearny St., S. F. Letters delivered to any destination in the city within one hour after mailing. Paid 15c."

Blue on 3c, rose on white 132.....	3.00	3.00
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	3.00	3.00

Type II. Reads "25 cts."

Blue on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	3.00	3.00
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	3.00	3.00

PACIFIC UNION EXPRESS.



(Reduced.)

Red on 3c, rose on white, 135.....	1.00	25
" 3c, " " 131.....	1.00	50
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	1.00	25
" 3c, " " 134.....	1.50	50
" 3c, " white, 142.....	3.50	1.00
" 6c, " buff, 143.....	3.00	1.00
" 12c, red on straw, 157.....	5.00	3.50

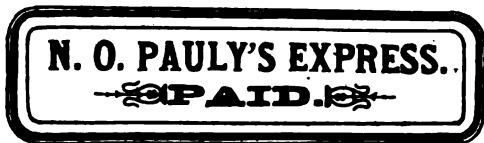
NOTE. This frank has been counterfeited and printed in black on various envelopes.

PANIMINT EXPRESS.

Inscription "Panmint Pony Express Paid 25 cents, via San Bernardino."

Black on 3c, green on amber, 212.....	5.00	4.00
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PAULEY'S EXPRESS.



(Full size.)

Type I.

Black on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	1.50	1.00
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	1.50	1.00

COLOR. ENVELOPE. NEW. USED.

Type II same but single lined frame.

Black on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	1.50	1.00
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	1.50	1.50

Type III. Inscription in three lines.

Black on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	1.50	1.00
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	1.50	1.00

PAULEY & NOHRMAN.

Inscription "Pauley & Nohrman's Express. Paid."

Black on white.....		
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PEDRO AGUIRRE & CO.



(Reduced)

Black on 2c, brown on white, 902.....	5.00	3.00
" 2c, " amber, 902.....	4.00	2.50

PETALUMA EXPRESS.

Inscription in frame, "Paid Petaluma & San Francisco Express."

Black on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	3.00	2.00
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	2.50	2.00

PENMAN'S EXPRESS.

Inscription "R. Penman's Express, under Wells Fargo type VII."

Black on 3c, green on amber, 212.....	2.00	1.00
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PESCADERO STAGE CO.'S EXPRESS.



(Full size.)

Blue on 3c, rose on buff, 132.....		3.50
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PENNY POST CO.

TYPE I.

7c. black on ordinary buff envelopes.....	40.00	25.00
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TYPE II.

7c. black on 3c, red on buff, 9.....	40.00	25.00
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TYPE III.

7c. black on ordinary envelopes.....	25.00	20.00
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TYPE IV.

5c. black on ordinary envelopes.....	25.00	20.00
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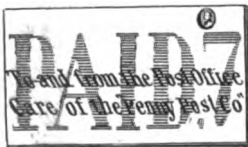
TYPE V.

5c. black on 3c, red on buff, 9.....	50.00	25.00
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COLOR. ENVELOPE.

NEW. USED.

LETTERS and other MAIL MATTER deposited in any Post Office, will be DELIVERED in SAN FRANCISCO, SACRAMENTO, STOCKTON, or MARYSVILLE, immediately on the arrival of the mails, if addressed to the care of the "PENNY POST CO."



(Reduced)

TYPE VI.

7c. black on 3c, red on buff, 9..... | 50.00 | 30.00

TYPE VII.

7c. red on 3c, red on buff, 8..... | 40.00 | 25.00

TYPE VIII.

No value, black on ordinary envelopes... | 25.00 | 20.00

TYPE IX.

5c. black on 3c, red on buff, 9..... | 40.00 | 25.00

City Delivery. Penny Postage Paid. 5

(Reduced.)

TYPE X.

5c. black on ordinary buff envelope..... | 30.00 | 25.00

NOTE. Lack of space prohibits a detailed description of these envelopes. We give cuts of two hitherto unchronicled, and refer students to Costar's work, pp. 105-108 for cuts and description of the other types, premising that his types A, B, C, D, E, F, G are given here

1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
A	B	C	C	D	E	F	G

he placing two varieties under the letter C, one reading "for," the other "care of."

PHILIP & GREGORY'S EXPRESS.

Inscription "Philip & Gregory's Express."

Black on 3c, rose on white, 132..... | 2.50 | 1.50
 " 3c, " buff, 135..... | 2.00 | 1.50

PRINDLE'S EXPRESS.

Inscription "Prindle's Express from Yreka to Scott & Klamath Rivers."

Black on 3c, rose on buff, 76..... | 5.00 | 4.00

RAMEY'S EXPRESS.

Inscription "J. C. Ramey & Co.'s Express. Paid 50 cents."

Black on 3c, rose on buff, 135..... | 3.50 | 2.50

RAUM'S EXPRESS.

Type I. Inscription "Raum's Ruby Hill, Schellburn and Rubyville Express, agency with White Pine Daily News."

Black on 3c, green on white, 195..... | 4.00 | 3.00
 " 3c, " amber, 212..... | 3.50 | 2.50

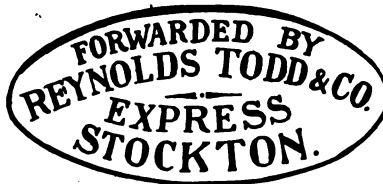
Types II, III, IV, V and VI on the same envelopes, each with slightly varying inscriptions, same average prices.

Blue on ordinary envelopes..... | 1.50

COLOR. ENVELOPE.

NEW. USED.

REYNOLDS, TODD & CO.



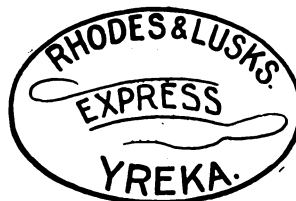
(Full size.)

REED & KENDALL.

Hand stamp inscription "Reed & Kendall's San Jose Express, Paid."

Blue on ordinary envelopes..... | 50.00

RHODES & LUSK.



(Full size)

Hand stamp.

Black on ordinary envelopes..... | 3.00
 " 3c, red on buff, 9..... | 3.00

RHODES & WHITNEY.



(Full size.)

Blue on ordinary envelopes..... | 3.00
 " 3c, red on buff 9..... | 3.00

RIVER EXPRESS.



(Full size.)

Green on 2c, green on white, 1109..... | 1.50 | 50
 " 2c, " amber, 1116..... | 1.50 | 50

ROCKFELLOW'S EXPRESS.

Inscription in flourishes "Rockfellow & Co.'s Express, Paid 75 cents."

Black on 3c, red on white, 68..... | 5.00 | 3.50
 " 3c, " buff, 76..... | 5.00 | 3.50

COLOR. ENVELOPE.

NEW. USED.

F. RUMRILL & CO.



Hand stamp inscription, "F. Rumrill & Co.'s Express," with name of various offices.

Blue on ordinary envelopes.....	1.50	
Black		
Blue 3c, red on buff, 9.....	1.50	

RUNDELL & CO.

Inscription "Rundell & Co.'s Express, Paid, 50 cents."

Black on 3c, red on white, 68.....	4.00	3.50
" 3c, " buff, 76.....	4.00	3.50

RUNDELL & JONES.

Inscription "Rundell & Jones' Express, Paid 5c cents."

Black on 3c, red on white, 68.....	4.00	3.50
" 3c, " buff, 76.....	4.00	3.50

SACRAMENTO RIVER EXPRESS.

Inscription "Sacramento River Express, 306 Montgomery Street, Paid."

Blue on 3c, green on white, 135.....	2.00	1.00
" 3c, " amber, 212.....	2.00	1.00
Black on 3c, " white, 135.....	1.75	1.00
" 3c, " amber, 212.....	1.75	1.00

SALMON RIVER & NEZ PERCES EXPRESS.

SALMON RIVER & NEZ PERCES EXPRESS.
PAID 50 CENTS.

(Full size.)

TYPE I.

Black on 3c, red on white, 71.....	4.00	2.50
" 3c, " buff, 79.....	4.00	2.50

NOTE. There are several settings of this type slightly varying in type. Type II Same as type I but values "Paid 75 cents."

Black on 3c, red on white, 71.....	4.00	2.50
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COLOR. ENVELOPE.

NEW. USED.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY LETTER EXPRESS.



(Full size)

Black on ordinary envelopes.....	1.00	1.00
Blue	1.00	1.00

Type II. Double lined rectangle 66x20mm., three line inscription "San Francisco—Letter Express—Office 162 Montgomery Street.

Blue on ordinary envelopes.....	5.00	3.00
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SCHOCH'S EXPRESS.

Inscription "Schoch's Copper City Express."

Black on 3c, rose on buff, 135.....	4.00	2.50
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SHEPHERD'S EXPRESS.

Inscription "Shepherd's Express to Auburn John Days and Bois Mines, Paid."

Black on 3c, rose on white, 68.....	3.50	2.50
" 3c, " buff, 76.....	3.00	2.50

SINGER & MORROW.

Inscription "Feather River Express, Singer & Morrow."

Black on 3c, red on buff, 9.....	10.00	4.00
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SINGER & CO.

Inscription "Feather River Express, W. E. Singer & Co."

Black on 3c, red on buff, 9.....	10.00	3.50
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SPARGUR'S EXPRESS.

Inscription "Spargur's Honey Lake Express, Paid."

Black on ordinary envelopes.....	2.50	2.50
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SPOKANE & SALMON RIVER.

PAID OVER ALL ROUTES OF THE

SPOKANE & SALMON RIVER

STAGE LINE

E. J. YOUNG, PROP.

(Reduced.)

Black on 2c, green on white, 1110.....	50	25
" 2c, " amber, 1117.....	50	25

SWIFT & CO.



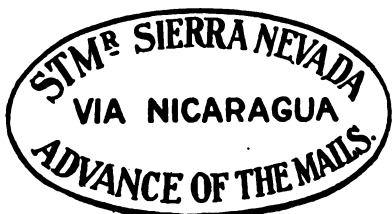
(Full size.)

TYPE I.

Black on ordinary envelopes, 8.....	3.00
" 3c, red on white, 8.....	4.00
" 3c, " buff, 9.....	3.00
" 10c, green on buff, 28.....	10.00
" 10c, " " 28.....	15.00

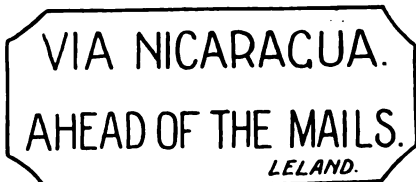
COLOR. ENVELOPE.	NEW.	USED.
Type II. Type set inscription "Paid Swift & Co.'s Express," in three lines.		
Black on 3c. red on white, 8.....	2.50	1.00
" 3c. " buff, 9.....	2.50	1.00

STEAMER NICARAGUA EXPRESS.



(Full size.)

Black on ordinary envelopes with U. S. adhesives attached.....	|	2.00
----------------------------------------------------------------	--	------



(Full size.)

Blue on ordinary envelopes with U. S. adhesives attached and on various rarities of the stamped envelopes.

Blue on 6c., green on buff, 22.....		25.00
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TAGGART'S EXPRESS.



(Reduced.)

Black on 3c. rose on white, 132.....	3.00	1.50
" 3c. " buff, 135.....	2.50	1.50

THOMPSON & CO.

Inscription "Paid over Thompson & Co.'s and Well Fargo & Co.'s California Routes."

Black on 3c. red on buff, 9.....	5.00	3.00
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THOMES & SKADEN'S EXPRESS.

Inscription in scroll "Thomes & Skaden's Express, Susanville & Reno, connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co." "Paid" below.

Black on ordinary envelopes.		
" 3c. green on white, 195.....	3.50	1.50
" 3c. " amber, 212.....	2.50	1.50

TIBBITT & CO.

Inscription "Tibbett & Co.'s Excelsior Express."

Black on 3c. rose on white, 132.....	2.00	1.00
" 3c. " buff, 135.....	1.50	1.00

COLOR. ENVELOPE.	NEW.	USED.
TINNIN & OWEN'S EXPRESS.		
Inscription "Paid Tinnin & Owen's Weaverville and Shasta Express."		
Black on 3c. rose on white, 132.....	3.00	1.00
" 3c. " buff, 135.....	2.50	1.00

TODD & CO.



(Full size.)

Blue on ordinary envelopes.....	|	2.50
Black " " ".....	|	2.50

TOMBSTONE EXPRESS.

Inscription "Tombstone and Patagonia Express, J. D. Kinnear, Proprietor."

Black on 3c. green on white, 482.....	2.00	1.00
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TRACY & CO.

Inscription "Tracy & Co.'s Express, Paid," in minor varieties of setting.

Black on 3c. red on buff, 9.....	5.00	2.00
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TRACY'S OREGON EXPRESS.



Brown on 3c. red on white, 17.....		15.00
Black on 3c. red on buff, 76.....	4.00	2.00

J. C. TRUMAN.

Train cars, inscription above, "J. C. Truman's Express; below S. F. & S. J. Rail Road."

Black on 3c. red on white, 8.....	2.50	1.50
" 3c. " buff, 9.....	2.00	1.50

TRUMAN & CHAPMAN.

Similar to J. C. Truman.

Black on 3c. red on white, 8.....	2.00	1.00
" 3c. " buff, 9.....	2.00	1.00

TRUMAN & CO.



(Reduced.)

TYPE I.

Black on 3c. red on buff, 78.....	2.00	1.00
" 3c. " white, 132.....	2.00	1.00
" 3c. " buff, 135.....	2.00	1.00
Blue 3c. " 135.....	2.00	1.00
" 3c. " white, 135.....	2.00	1.00

COLOR. ENVELOPE.

NEW. USED.



(Reduced.)

TYPE II.

Black on 3c, red on white, 132.....	2.00	1.00
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	2.00	.75
" 3c, " white 131.....	2.50	1.00
" 3c, " buff, 134.....	2.50	1.25

S. F. & S. J. R. EXPRESS.



Merchants' Exchange Building, Battery Street, opposite the Post Office

(Reduced.)

TYPE III.

Black on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	2.00	1.00
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	2.00	1.00
" 3c, " " 131.....	3.00	3.00
" 3c, " white, 134.....	3.00	1.50

VALLEJO EXPRESS.

VALLEJO & S. F. EXPRESS.

(Full size.)

Purple on ordinary envelopes.....	1.00
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VERA'S EXPRESS.

Inscription in fancy scrolls "Paid—Vera's Express—Paid."

Black on 3c, red on buff, 9.....	10.00	5.00
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WALDRON'S EXPRESS.

Type I. Inscription "Waldron's Kootenai Express."

Black on 3c, rose on buff, 135.....	10.00	4.00
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Type II. Inscription "Waldron & Co.'s Blackfoot Express."

Black on 3c, rose on buff, 135.....	10.00	4.00
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WAND & DAVIS.

Inscription "Wand & Davis Express Paid through" on steamer.

Blue on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	75	2.00
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COLOR. ENVELOPE.

NEW. USED.

WINES & CO.'S EXPRESS.



(Full size.)

Black on 3c, red on buff, 9.....	25.00	10.00
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L. H. WELLS.

Inscription "Paid L. H. Well's Moore's Flat and Eureka Express, connecting at Nevada City and Emigrant gap."

Black on 3c, rose on white, 132.....	3.00	1.50
" 3c, " buff, 135.....	3.00	1.50

WELLS & HERRING.

Inscription "Paid Wells & Herring's Moore's Flat and Eureka Express, connecting with Wells Fargo & Co."

Black on 3c, green on white, 195.....	2.50	1.50
" 3c, " amber, 212.....	2.50	1.50

WELLS & CO.'S EXPRESS.

Similar to Wells & Herring's Express.

Black on 3c, red on buff, 1864.....	5.00	1.50
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WHARTON'S EXPRESS.

Inscription "J. P. Wharton's Express, Paid."

Black on 3c, red on buff, 76.....		
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WHITNEY'S EXPRESS.



(Full size.)

Black on 3c, green on white, 195.....	1.00	50
" 3c, " amber, 212.....	1.00	50

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

REVIEW OF FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

BY C. P. KRAUTH.

WELTPOST.—Quarterly, Vienna, March, 1895, 12 pp. and cover.

A photograph of the Persian department of Friedl's International Stamp Museum shows a portrait of Madam Friedl smiling countenance in the foreground, said to have been included in the picture by a bit of malice on the part of the photographer. As the frames are uninteresting and the stamps too small to be distinguished, the pleasant face of Frau Friedl is far and away the most interesting feature of the picture. The fuss and feathers about the circulation of counterfeit Austrian stamps is declared officially to have arisen from the detection of an attempt to counterfeit the stamps, but before any were put into circulation. Under Reviews, Henry Gremmel's "Minor Varieties" is reviewed in a very kindly way. A clever method of selling counterfeits by putting them on original envelopes in company with one or two genuine stamps and extending the cancellation to cover the counterfeits, seems to be growing fashionable, as several such cases are mentioned. Dr. Hugelmann's continued statistical article on the correspondence cards of Austria is concluded. In answer to a correspondent it is said that the Persian bi-colored official stamps were an official issue intended only for use as control stamps by the Postal Officials, but that some officials in Tubriz and Teheran sold large quantities of them and pocketed the receipts. They are said to be undoubtedly collectible as official stamps.

VERTRAULICHES KORRESPONDENZ-BLATT.—Monthly. Frankfort, a. m. February 1895. 20 pp. and cover. Title page and index for 1894, 10 pp.

The editors make the pleasing an-

nouncement that their recent appeal to the associated societies for guarantee funds has been so liberally met that the further publication of the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt* is now assured, and the journal placed on a secure financial basis. The lists of new members admitted to the various societies show them all to be flourishing. Counterfeits are noted and described of Bavaria, Bolivia, British Levant (the 40 paras on $\frac{1}{2}$ penny vermilion, very dangerous); France 40 centime blue postage due, very dangerous); Great Britain (current officials); Liberia (first issue 6, 12 and 24 cents); Luxembourg (S. P.); Alsace and Lorraine (a new counterfeit with inverted net); Parma; South Bulgaria (lion in octagonal frame); Hungary and Papal States. Twenty stamp frauds are published for the benefit of the subscribers. Mr. Witt of New York gives a specimen of the new U. S. postage stamps as special supplement to each subscriber.

VERTRAULICHE MITTHEILUNGEN.—Dresden, Germany. Annual. No. 17, January 15, 1895, 132 pp. and cover.

This book is the annual report of the Associated Societies "Dresden," and is in some respects an enlarged representative of our *American Philatelist*. It is a veritable mine of information for the members of the various societies which form the "Dresden." The volume is handsomely published and contains an historical sketch of the "Dresden," by-laws, catalogue of the Library, rules of the Departments of Sales and Exchange, list of members, minutes of meetings and a valuable list of members all over the world who will buy stamps at face value for their fellow members. The

Associated Societies "Dresden" are without doubt the largest and most influential body of stamp collectors in the world, and their various departments are well organized and active. At present it has 1,927 members, of which 41 constitute the New York Branch.

STANLEY GIBBONS' MONTHLY JOURNAL.—London, England. Monthly. February, 1895.

Major Evans succumbs to the cold weather and has evidently shut himself up in his comfortable study and devoted himself to literature heedless of the maddening crowd, as his editorial pages are filled with literary notes. He mentions kindly the Philatelic Supplement to the *Bazaar*, which is a new venture under the guiding hand of the Rev. R. B. Earée, whose "Album Weeds" has a warm corner in the hearts of many American collectors. The chronicle of new issues is very full and rich, well written, independent and well illustrated. A valuable feature of this chronicle is the absolute truthfulness with which the real character of the stamps chronicled is given, the counting offices or sales counter having no apparent influence on the free expression of the editor's views. E. Stanley Gibbons, who is cruising about the West Indies, writes a breezy letter on his travels, and Chas. J. Phillips, the present owner of Stanley Gibbons Co., describes his adventure in the United States during his recent visit to Boston and New York. There is a sort of hearty personality about his letter that makes it very pleasant reading. Society reports and answers to correspondents fill out the number.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD.—London, England. Monthly. January, 1895, 32 pp. and cover. February, 1895, 24 pp. and cover.

The opening article on "Signs of the Times" urges incorporation of philatelic societies, and points to the American Philatelic Association as a bright and shining example of its advantages. The action of the U. S. Treasury Depart-

ment in regard to illustrations of postage stamps in albums and on packets comes in for some very caustic and perfectly logical criticism. Eight well illustrated pages of chronicle of new issues keep the reader fully abreast of the times. It is stated that the Trinidad stamp speculation of Prince James I. has fallen very flat. In regard to the so-called lithographed series of Labuan, it is stated that they are only badly printed specimens of the engraved series, and that no lithographed stamps were issued in 1894.

A very interesting and exhaustive article on the stamps of Baden is continued, going into extremely minute detail and furnishing information of inestimable value to the specialist in this country. Mr. Westoby contributes some notes on Lord Kingston's paper read, before the London Philatelic Society, on the subject of unregistered plates of the 1 penny stamp of 1840. The collecting of plate numbers of British stamps has begun to take large dimensions in this country, and the data given in this paper must prove of great interest to many American collectors. The stamps of Wuhu receive fair play by the publication of a letter from A. Knight Gregson, their originator, and a number of letters from residents of Wuhu, but the doughty Postmaster fails to make good his case. As between a 90c. Justice and even the highest value of Wuhu, the average collector is safer in choosing the Justice. The Crown Agent has announced the sale of quite a large lot of remainders of British Honduras and Stellaland. The official document authorizing the surcharging of the stamps of Macao with new values in Avos de Patacas instead of Reis, is given in full, also extracts from the decree retiring the Antwerp Exposition stamps of Belgium. An exceedingly interesting list of the various issues of Peru which received the overprint of the bust of Morales Bermudez, is given. It seems that all of the remainders were so overprinted, and the following should become quite rare, judging from the limited number issued: 1860 issue, 1 d. blue, 200; 1 p. red, 100; 1862, 1 p. brown, 100; 1866, 10c. vermilion, 200;

1871, 5c. red, 500; 1882, 20c. carmine, 680; 1883, 1c. green, 380; 1884, 5c. blue, 580; 1888, 10c. red, 500.

Literary reviews and society reports fill out the number. An index of new issues and discoveries of 1894, occupies six pages and is a regular annual feature of the Record. It forms a very handy means of referring to any new issue in advance of the publication of regular catalogues.

The February number opens with "A word on Colours," which is, however, not very complete or practical. The chronicle of new issues throws a very reasonable doubt on the character of the Abyssinia and Nyassa Company stamps. The dollar values of the 1895 U. S. issue are well illustrated. The continuation of the article on the Postage Stamps of Baden maintains its thoroughly studious character, and proves beyond a doubt that the 1 kr. black of 1862, never existed perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$. This stamp was catalogued for years by many good authorities as a companion to the 3 kr. rose with plain background, perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$, and is given in the Standard Catalogue, 54th edition, but dropped in the 55th. Its prolonged life is due to its burial in the philatelic cemetery of Paris, *alias* the Ferrary collection, and Ferrary's specimen is now generally admitted to be fraudulent so far as perforation is concerned. A very interesting note is given on the corner letter errors of the lithographed two pence of Victoria with the Queen on throne, explaining how they came about when making the transfers to the stone. The origin of the two types of the current issue of France is explained. It seems that the original die split and was repaired and partly re-engraved. A number of reviews, short notes and official documents complete the issue.

ILLUSTRIERTE BRIEFMARKEN ZEITUNG.
—Leipzig, Germany. Tri-monthly.
February 10, 1865. 14 pp., thin paper supplement and cover. February 20, 14 pp. 8 supplements and cover. March 1, 20 pp., and cover.

A clearly written article on water-

marks is begun in this issue, and two methods of producing them described. The description of the method by means of the rolls is quite novel, and a specimen of the paper is promised as a supplement with the next issue. A detailed account is given of the way in which the police hunted down the maker of a counterfeit U. S. 1869 90 c. Lincoln and captured the plate. Unfortunately the absence of any proof of selling the counterfeit prevented a conviction. The investigation developed the existence of counterfeits of the 5 franc of Monaco and Congo. The *American Philatelist* for 1894 receives a very kindly review. The short notes are unusually varied and interesting. A clever picture of the rise of the Chinese Local Postoffices is given. The black list gives the names of several convicted stamp swindlers and a list of counterfeits, including a description of the earmarks of Baden 18 kr. of 1862, France Postage Due, 10 centimes black, of 1859, and the 40 cent. Postage Due blue. Society reports and advertisements fill out the issue. The thin paper supplement is a supplement for all printed albums, containing spaces for the latest issues.

The number for February 20th continues and concludes the article on watermarks. A third process for producing them by means of an oily colorless ink is described, and three sheets of watermarked paper given as supplements, which are exceedingly interesting. The artificial watermark produced by passing the wet paper through engraved rolls is wonderfully like a natural watermark and calculated to shake confidence in the implicit reliance usually placed in a stamp which shows a watermark. The printed watermark is not deceptive in appearance. A further process of imitating watermarks by means of gelatine relief plates is described, as well as a newly patented method invented by G. P. Barnes in England. The author gives as an entirely reliable test for artificial watermarks a method of soaking the paper in a soda solution (60 parts caustic soda dissolved in 200 parts pure water) which brings out natural watermarks more

clearly but causes the artificial ones to disappear. As this method might be very detrimental to some stamps, he states that simple soaking in water until the fibre of the paper is fully swollen will produce the same effect. An interesting resumé of the opinions pro and con concerning the prepayment of postage by stamps is gathered from the newspapers of 1850. The reviews of current philatelic literature are well written and cover a wide field. Among the shorter items is one describing an ingenious counterfeit of the 5 reis Dom Pedro, with smooth hair, brown, made by taking a similar stamp with curly hair, cutting out the embossed center and substituting a smooth hair head from the common 25 reis stamp. The whole is pasted on a piece of old paper and the cancellation mark carried out by hand. This raises the value of the stamp from 35c. to \$3.00.

The usual full chronicle of new issues, society reports and advertisements, complete the issue.

The issue for March 1st opens with a fascinating article on the cancellations used by the Bavarian Military Postal Department in the field during the war with France in 1870-71. S. Freudenstein writes about present values in Heligoland stamps, his list of prices in the main agreeing nearly with Senf Brothers' forthcoming catalogue, mentioned in this month's review of the *Briefmarken Journal*, but in some instances being much higher. Under "Reviews" this journal is accused of making too free use of the editorial scissors, but acknowledges the merit of Mr. Tiffany's article on the St. Louis stamps. The short notes are, as usual, very readable. The re-discovery of the Carrier's stamp in red and on white paper and the discontinuance of the U. S. letter sheets, are noted. The new Congo stamps are severely criticized as being speculative in their origin, but the chronicle of new issues illustrates the stamps of Brunei. It is said that the Gibraltar stamps heretofore used by the British Postoffice in Morocco are to be surcharged Morocco in black. Society notices and advertisements fill out the number.

DER PHILATELIST.—Dresden, Germany. Monthly. Organ of the Associated Philatelist Societies "Dresden." February 1895, 38 pp. and cover. Kroetzsch's Beibuch, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, as gratis supplement.

Three and a half pages of chronicle of new issues are followed by three pages of philatelic philosophising by Moschkau, who takes a dark view of the future of stamp collecting owing to the inordinate rise in prices of all the better stamps. He condemns severely the collector-dealers who hoard stamps and try to make their sales pay for their collections. His remarks are too long to repeat *in extenso*, but they contain a great deal of sound fact and argument. Unfortunately he himself confesses that he knows of no practicable remedy for the evil.

Ed. von Neulinger continues his exhaustive list of Turkish stamps, covering in this number the newspaper stamps of the Constantinople Local Postoffice and the stamps of T. B. Morton & Co.'s Constantinople and Danube Line of Steamers. The article is freely illustrated and excellently written.

Dr. Otto Rommel begins a new series of critical articles on the stamps of Bergedorf, in which he uses the new material recently furnished by J. B. Moens in *Le Timbre Poste*, which has somewhat modified Dr. Rommel's views as expressed in his former articles on the same subject.

A. Reinheimer has a short supplementary article on the cancellations of Thurn and Taxis, and illustrates seven types of the well-known quadruple rings with central number. Accurate measurements of 63 different varieties are listed which vary in the dimension of the inner or outer circle or the height of the figures.

Albert Gottschalk continues his work on surcharges, giving full list of the 150 countries or postal administration which have resorted to surcharging, and of the 105 countries which have never used them. To the latter category belongs the United States. An interesting recapitulation is given in a table, which we copy below. Column I. gives the

number of countries which have not surcharged their stamps; column II, the number which have surcharged their stamps.

	I.	II.
Europe.....	45	19
Asia.....	25	34
Africa.....	12	44
America.....	20	44
Australasia.....	3	12

Dr. Rommel continues his list of philatelic periodicals published in 1894. In this issue he covers the publications in English and French. The United States has the place of honor so far as quantity is concerned. He shows for us twenty-five new publications three of which have changed their form, two announced but not published, and 11 retired from the field.

Hugo Krötzsch writes an eminently practical letter on the subject of stamp hinges. This may seem to many readers a humble subject, but it is really of great importance, as thousands of good stamps are annually ruined by bad hinges. The use of a narrow hinge pasted over half the length of a stamp is an abomination, and allows so much side movement that the stamps are injured by friction, and where both sides of the page are used they catch on each other to the detriment of perforation and stamps. A good hinge should be 19 or 20mm. wide, and should not cover more than 3 or 4mm. of the stamp, and the bent edge should always project at least $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. beyond the teeth of the perforations to allow the stamp to be turned over perfectly flat on its face. Book notices, among which is a comparison of the 55th edition of Scott Co.'s Standard Catalogue with the German's *vade mecum*, Senf's catalogue, society reports and various official reports of interest only to members of the Associated Societies, complete this very full and interesting issue.

DIE POST.—Fortnightly. Leipzig. January 15, 1895, 24 pp. and cover. February 1st, 20 pp. and cover. March 1, 24 pp. and cover.

Owing to a misunderstanding there was delay in forwarding *Die Post*, and

four numbers were received together. A very brief outline of their contents will therefore be necessary.

January 15. "How to Make an Interesting Collection at Small Cost" is concluded, and contains much solid sense and good advice. Lietzow continues his reference list of Russian envelopes. Rommel continues his article on the money orders of Saxony. The new counterfeit Alsace-Lorraine with inverted net is illustrated alongside of the genuine and the points of difference clearly described. The first number of the promised monthly supplement, *Philatelic Literature*, appears and gives promise of good things, although the editor is obliged this time to apologize for a lack of strict freshness in his reviews. If carried out on the lines proposed this will become of immense value to the student of philately.

February 1st. Lietzow concludes his reference list of Russian envelopes, and Rommel continues his article on the money orders of Saxony. Counterfeits of Naples 1858, $\frac{1}{2}$ grano, rose, and 1860 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tornese, blue, both Trinacria and Savoy Cross, are carefully described.

February 15th. A continued article on the stamps of Luxemburg is begun. Rommel concludes his article on the money orders of Saxony. Under Counterfeits the 50 baj. on original cover, cancelled, is illustrated and described. No. 2 of *Philatelic Literature* appears with this issue, and is a marked improvement over the first issue.

March 1st. Otto Rommel begins an article on Danish cancellations which promises to be interesting to postmark collectors. The increasing difficulty of general collecting and the necessity for doing something to aid the average collector who is not wealthy, brings Hans Müller to the rescue with a contribution to the album question. He has cut up a copy of Baumbach & Co.'s Universal album and redistributed it into twelve smaller albums, each containing a group of countries or colonies related to each other. He gives the lists of countries for eight of the dozen, and arranges the countries so as to show the philatelic history of the group instead of an arbitrary alphabetical or chronological order.

The idea is a good one and worthy of consideration by album publishers. Devoting pages of space to utterly unattainable varieties in a \$1.50 album has always seemed to me the acme of ridiculousness. A very clearly illustrated article on the counterfeits of Lombardy Venice closes the issue.

ILLUSTRIERTES BRIEFMARKEN JOURNAL.—Leipzig, Germany. Semi-monthly. February 16, 1895, 12 pp.; 8 pp. supplement and cover. March 2, 1895, 12 pp.; 8 pp. supplement and cover.

Woëmos gives further evidence of his resemblance to the brook, and goes on for two pages more, giving several of his esteemed contemporaries severe jabs, under the fifth rib. He states that the 9 k. Baden green error was really sold by Ventom, Bull & Co. to a gentleman in Mannheim for £ 100, who in turn sold it to a Frankfurt collector, and that it was finally sold to some one in Paris at a considerable advance over the original price. The German Postoffice Department has issued an order that all post cards must be stamped by the receiving office, which has not been done heretofore. The French 5 centime envelope commemorative of the death of President Carnot receives a few left handed compliments, and the Germania Philatelic Association of New York is denounced as a swindle. The benefits of incorporating philatelic societies is treated of at length, and the American Philatelic Association held up as a shining example of such benefits.

Dr. Kalckhoff writes a very interesting article on the new system of check marks on the 1894 German post cards, which are now watermarked. The system is entirely too intricate to even outline within the limits of this review, but affords an almost endless list of minor varieties for the specialist who indulges in philatelic tonsorialism, commonly known as hair splitting.

The excellent chronicle of new issues fills four and a half pages, well illustrated. E. Nitardy has a well written article on "Specialism in Collecting," but carries his ideas rather far in recommending the collecting of various postal blanks, such as registry receipts and

money orders, in addition to stamps. An instructive article on the advantages of collecting pairs, strips and blocks is based on an article of Ehrenbach's which recently appeared in the *London Philatelist*. G. F. L. refers to the three types of the postage due stamps of Netherlands, and says that in October 1894 several sheets of the 5c. postage dues were used in Antwerp which were printed in the new color, ultramarine, and showed specimens of all three types. He himself possesses a strip of three stamps showing one of each type. A number of short rules for collectors are translated from Stanley Gibbons' *Diary for Stamp Collectors*, and form a sort of philatelic ten commandments. Book Reviews, correspondence and items fill out the number.

The supplement contains society reports of interest only to their membership.

The issue for March 2nd gives Woëmos an opportunity to discuss the pros and cons of the universal postage stamp for use throughout the Postal Union. While the advantages of such an issue would be very great by providing a ready means of making small payments in foreign countries and sending return postage to correspondents, the practical difficulties caused by variations in rates of exchange, and the consequent difficulties in adjusting accounts between different countries, would seem to be insurmountable. The status of the new Principality of Trinidad is fully discussed and the conclusion reached that they are swindles pure and simple, worthy of a place alongside the Sedang stamps of odorous memory. The details of the way in which an Austrian official succeeded in selling off proofs and intentional misprints as errors at high prices (200 to 400 florins apiece) is fully described. A very interesting and detailed article on the stamps of Heligoland and their present value gives a good deal of inside information as to their remarkable increase in price and the recent large offering of whole sheets. This article reproduces the pages of Heligoland from Senf's catalogue which will not be issued for several months. The 2 and 6 schilling

perforated are said to be swindles. The highest price is for the 1867 ½ sch. retouched die, at \$13.75, used. Three classes of reprints, Berlin, Hamburg and Leipzig, are listed at varying prices, some of the Berlin reprints running as high as 60c. each. A special eight

page supplement contains an exceedingly interesting and well written article by Hugo Fidora on the stamps of Italy, very fully illustrated and giving the history of the issues of the Italian States. The number as a whole is less varied in contents than usual.

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Among the chief improvements we may mention that in GREAT BRITAIN we quote the correct market rates for all plate numbers, shades and prominent varieties both in stamps, envelopes, registered envelopes and cards.

The whole of the Australian Colonies have been re-written, the lists having been made from the celebrated "CASTLE" collection (for which we paid £10,000) and the relative rarity of these stamps is far more accurately stated than has before been the case.

The interesting group of the WEST INDIAN ISLANDS has been carefully re-arranged and far more detail noted than hitherto.

Owing to the great demand for unused Europeans—especially the old GERMAN STATES—special attention has been paid to this portion of the new catalogue, and, as all advanced students of this group of countries well know, the foreign catalogue do not in the least degree quote the the *true market value* of these stamps.

In JAPAN, all the plate numbers are given and priced, used and unused.

CASMERE AND AFGHANISTAN have been carefully compared and corrected by aid of the collections of the late Mr. Gilbert Harrison, and the rarity of the different varieties carefully estimated.

POST CARD COLLECTORS will find this catalogue of great service. We have some 1,200 new illustrations of cards, and absolutely the whole of this portion of the catalogue has been re-written and hundreds of minor varieties chronicled and priced for the first time.

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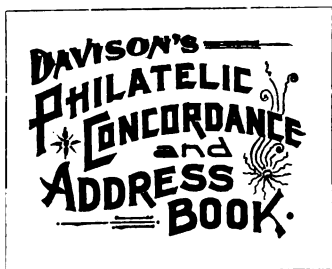
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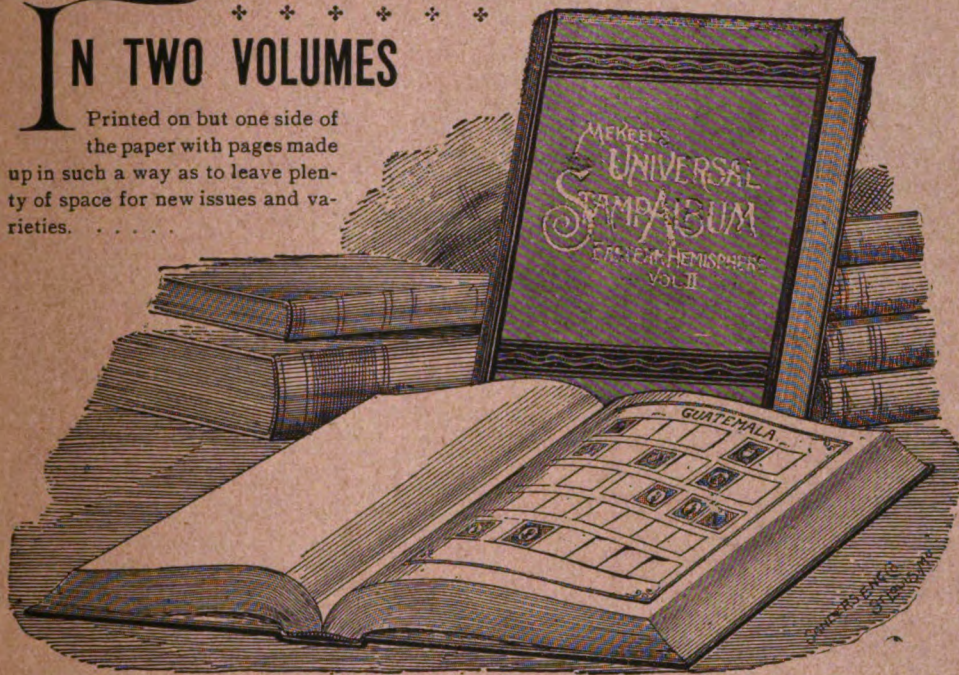
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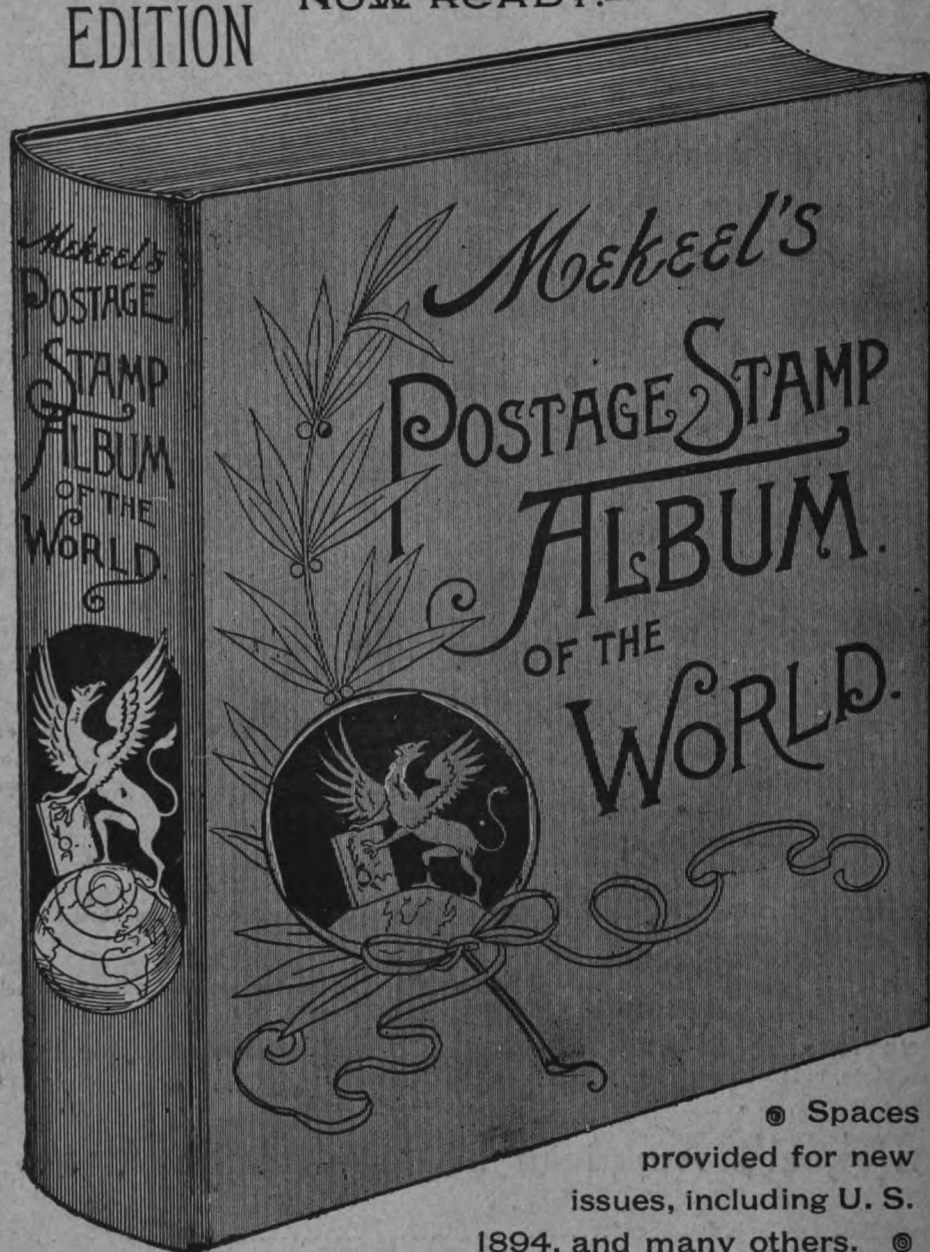
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1895
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C. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND PUBLISHING CO.,
STATION C., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Vol. XIII

MAY, 1895

No. 125

The
PHILATELIC
JOURNAL
 OF
AMERICA



A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
 IN THE INTEREST OF
 STAMP COLLECTING

EDITED BY
 CHAS. HAVILAND MEKEEL

PUBLISHED BY
CH. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.



ST. LOUIS, MO.
 U.S.A.



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MONTHLY.

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THE
PHILATELIC JOURNAL
OF AMERICA.

VOLUME VIII, No. 5

MAY, 1895,

WHOLE NO. 125

WE PUBLISHED in our last number, a paper by Mr. M. P. Castle, that was read before the London Philatelic Society with regard to unnecessary issues of stamps that are flooding collectors; also a circular letter sent out by Stanley Gibbons, Limited, of London, in regard to speculative issues.

In the *Monthly Journal* for April 30th, this firm published the announcement that they had ceased to chronicle stamps of this class, mentioning the Chinese Locals, French Colonials, etc., as examples. They have, however, failed to state their position with regard to the Seebeck issues for Central and South America. These are examples of the worst rubbish offered to collectors, if any issues are speculative and unnecessary these certainly deserve first place. In the same number, Stanley Gibbons, Limited, advertise the Salvador sets of 1894 issue, from 1 centavo to 1 peso, at £6 per one hundred sets, and the 2, 5 and 10 pesos of the same issue at £6 per one hundred sets. Do they suppose that these are anything more than colored pieces of paper and that they have never been any nearer to Salvador than New York City is? The actual printed value of this £12 worth of rubbish would not exceed 2 shillings produced as they are by the hundreds of thousands by the Hamilton Bank Note Co. Mr. Seebeck, President of that company, for the privilege of the sale "of remainders," engraves and furnishes a few stamps that are actually needed for postal purposes in Salvador, *free*. Statistics can be produced to prove the number of stamps that were shipped to Salvador in 1894, and the amount of *bona fide* remainders that existed in that issue at the time of the introduction of the new series. Compare with these figures the stamps sold to the stamp trade and the secret is out! It is believed that not one stamp in ten of the so-called Seebeckized Central American stamps have ever been in

Central America, but that they are made in New York City and at the announced time, placed on the market as *bona fide remainders*. They are the most *glaring* frauds that Philately has to contend with to-day, and if Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Whitfield King & Co. of Great Britain, J. B. Moens of Brussels and Senf Brothers of Leipsic, wish to be at all consistent in their boycott of speculative issues, they will have to include this Seebeck rubbish. At the present time, probably, every dealer in the world sells more or less of these stamps, because they are pretty and comparatively cheap, the price, 50c a set, leads some collectors to demand them.

We are in sympathy with the dealers who seek to discourage the issue of speculative and unnecessary issues, and we are anxious to hear a further declaration of principles on the particular point of the Seebeck rubbish.



THE REMAINDERS of the United States Columbian stamps that were placed on sale at the Washington Postoffice are being exhausted very fast. The only denominations that remain are the 1c., 6c., \$3, \$4 and \$5. It is rumored that a syndicate recently put a large sum of money in all of the values up to and including the \$2 stamps, thereby exhausting them. The probability is that prices will now advance materially. A good many dealers have canceled their current quotations on all denominations above 10c. and below \$3.



CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES.

We are anxious to receive new issues and varieties as they appear, and especially desire each of our foreign subscribers and correspondents to send us information from their locality, that we may mention them as *early* as possible under this heading. Copies of official decrees and circulars in reference to postal changes are particularly desired.

The numerals in parenthesis following the names of the countries refer to the page of the JOURNAL containing the previous notice. The color in italics following the description of a surcharged stamp indicates the color of the surcharge.

FRENCH COLONIES.—(XIII., 18.) *Madagascar*.—(VII., 472.) A series of French stamps have been chronicled surcharged for use in this place. The surcharge is in three lines: Poste-Francaise-Madagascar. The surcharge is in different colors according to the denomination of the stamp.

Provisional Adhesive Stamps.

- 5 centimes, green, *orange-red*.
- 10 " black on violet, *orange-red*.
- 15 " blue (quadrille) *orange-red*.
- 25 " black on rose, *orange-red*.
- 40 " vermillion, *black*.
- 50 " carmine, *black*.
- 75 " black on yellow, *orange-red*.
- 1 franc, bronze-green, *black*.
- 5 francs lilac, *black*.

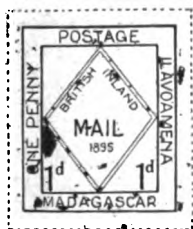
ITALY.—(XII., 46.) The 45 centesimi stamp that was announced about a year ago has actually been issued. It is of similar type to the current 25 centesimi, perforated.

Adhesive Stamp.

45 centesimi, dull green.

MADAGASCAR.—(XIII., 120.) The new issue announced last month have arrived.

The stamps are of the annexed design type set, rouletted, black on colored paper. The outer dotted line represents the roulette printed in black. The stamps are printed in sheets of 24, in pairs of 6 stamps. The stamps are all on colored paper, the 1, 6, 8 p. 1, 2 and 4 sh. are on wove paper containing a trade watermark.



This watermark is in large sheets so that some sheets of stamps show no trace of it, and only portions appear in any sheet.

The watermark as near as we can make out from specimens at hand is "Super Tinted Sub-sized Austrian—" in a fancy single lined letter. The figures 880, a crown, and two crossed flags also appear.

The 4 p. is on linen paper, rather heavier than the other. This also contains a trade watermark of which we make out "Flori—F—British" in double lined letters.

Later advices from Madagascar announce that the above issue has been exhausted, and that a new issue of the annexed design has been ordered from London. The denominations of the new series to be 2, 4 6 p. and 1, 2 and 4 sh. We have seen only the 2 pence. Dark blue, lithographed on white wove paper, perforated.



Adhesive Stamps.

- 1 penny, black on blue-grey, wove
- 4 pence, " on cream, laid.
- 6 " " " yellow, wove.
- 8 " " " salmon, "
- 1 shilling, " " fawn, "
- 2 " " " scarlet, "
- 4 " " " grey, "

SECOND ISSUE.

2 pence, dark blue.

MEXICO.—(XIII., 120.) A curious condition of affairs seem to have existed in the perforation of the stamps of the numeral type the last few months of their use. The perforation 11 which is common on these stamps seem to have been unsatisfactory for some unknown reason. The perforating machine seems to have been altered so that it would make half as many holes, every other one being removed, thus producing a stamp perforated according to measurement $5\frac{1}{2}$, although the holes are not larger than those of the common perforation 11. The paper in these stamps is lighter and thinner than the former issues and the old perforation may have been found to weaken the sheets of stamps. However that may be, we simply record the change as it exists. The paper is faintly laid and watermarked CORRESEUM.

The issue of the official stamps intimated in our last number has been confirmed, the surcharge is in plain gothic

OFICIAL

type and printed irregularly in black, probably hand struck. These official stamps when used on mail matter are not often canceled, as the surcharge is supposed to be sufficient to prevent their being used the second time. This having been designed to prevent the clerks to whom the stamps are issued for for official use, selling them for their personal profit. The stamps are perforated and on the same paper as the regular issue.

In chronicling the new issue of Mexican stamps a few months ago we neglected to mention the envelopes and wrappers. The same design is used for the stamps on these as for the adhesives. The envelopes are on white wove paper with the arms in the upper left hand corner and the inscription "Servicio Postal Mexicano" beneath in a ribbon. The stamp is engraved in the upper right hand corner. The wrappers are similar in shape to the old issue, type matter printed in blue on the 1 cent and carmine on the 2 cents, on drab manila paper.

Adhesive Stamps.

- 1 centavo, yellow, green, perf. $5\frac{1}{2}$ (numeral type).
- 3 centavos, scarlet, vermilion, perf. $5\frac{1}{2}$ (numeral type).
- 5 centavos, blue perf. $5\frac{1}{2}$ (numeral type).
- 10 centavos, scarlet, vermilion perf. $5\frac{1}{2}$ (numeral type.)
- 25 centavos, scarlet vermilion, perf. compound $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 11 (numeral type).

Official Stamps.

- 1 centavo, green, black.
- 2 centavos, carmine, "
- 3 " red-brown, black.
- 4 " vermilion, "
- 5 " ultramarine, "
- 10 " rose lilac, "
- 12 " olive, "
- 15 " blue green, "
- 20 " brown lilac, "
- 50 " purple, "
- 1 peso, brown "
- 5 pesos, rose "
- 10 " deep blue "

Envelopes.

- 4 centavos, orange, vermilion and carmine on white.
- 5 centavos, ultramarine and carmine on white.
- 10 centavos, rose lilac, and carmine on white.

Wrappers.

- 1 centavo, green and blue on manila.
- 2 centavos, carmine on manila.

NATAL.—(VIII., 197.) Our correspondent, Mr. Nelson writes us that a provisional stamp, $\frac{1}{2}$ penny on 6 pence, Queen's head, full face, amounting in face values to £500., was recently issued. He writes that he was unable to obtain any, and that the whole lot were bought up by collectors, the applications for them exceeding £2,000.



The following circular letter has been received from a party in the Post Office at Pretermaritzburg, Natal, under the date of March 23rd, which refers to the above stamps as well as to some other things that may be of interest to our readers.

(1.) I have a limited number of the Natal Surcharged half penny on 6d. stamps, recently issued by the Natal Postal Department. I can supply you with these at £12. (twelve pounds) a sheet, each sheet containing 120 stamps, of which five are errors, namely two "Ealf penny," two, "half Penny" and

one without the full stop. There were only £450 worth of these stamps issued. They were sold in two days.

(2). A proclamation was issued giving power to Postmasters to frank envelopes (half penny received in money) and signed their names and designations as Postmaster. This was for one day only (the 16th of March 1895), the day they ran short of stamps. I believe there are only two collectors besides myself who have these. I have a few to dispose of at £3, per envelope.

(3). I have also the new Surchage "HALF" on the penny. These I can supply at 3d. each.

(4). I have also a few of the errors "Half Penn;" I want 1£ each for these, they are on envelopes and date stamped.



Provisional Adhesive Stamps.

- ½ penny on 6 pence, lilac rose and carmine.
- ½ penny on 1 penny, rose, black.

NEW ZEALAND.—(XIII., 106.) Our correspondent, Mr. R. H. Riddell sends us specimens of the new ½ penny stamp, illustration of which is hereto annexed.

The shading at the sides having been omitted to avoid the exact reproduction of the stamp. The design is a very pretty one printed in rich black on white paper watermarked star, N. Z. perforated, and from the following advertisement and circular which he encloses we assume that this is the forerunner of a complete series.



PRIZES OF £150 AND £100 OFFERED FOR DESIGNS FOR POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS.

Designs are invited from persons resident in the colony for a new issue of Postage 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.

Specification may be seen at the General Post Office, Wellington, or at any Chief Post Office.

W. GRAY, Secretary.

General Postoffice, Wellington, 20th March, 1895.

SPECIFICATION OF DESIGNS FOR NEW ISSUE OF POSTAGE.

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 1½ in. x ¾ in., or ¾ in. x 1¼ in. (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 drawing 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.
2½d.	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 Postoffice, 20th March, 1895.

Adhesive Stamp.

½ penny, black.

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.—(X, 224 and XIII., 120.) The following monstrosities

are reported from Niger Coast Protectorate, originally known as the Oil Rivers stamp, consist of half stamps bearing surcharges of new values that are listed below.



Provisional adhesive stamps.

- 1 penny on vertical half of 2 pence, green and carmine, *vermilion*.
- ½ penny on vertical half of 1 penny, blue.

PERU.—(XIII., 121.) The *American Journal of Philately* illustrates a 2 centavos stamp of annexed design, with the simple addition of the word "centavos" between the numerals 2 in the lower corners at the bottom, which our engraver has intentionally omitted. The stamp is perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.



The following are a series of provisional stamps that we are advised are already obsolete, they were in use during the recent revolution. We received a letter through the mails prepaid by one of the stamps from the postoffice of Piura. The following were first illustrated and chronicled in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, from which we quote.



They are lithographed all of the same general design, printed in different colors, but all bear the surcharge within a circle of the words "Provisorio, centavos," with a numeral indicating the denomination in the center perforated.

Provisional Adhesive Stamps.

5 centavos,	green and red.
10 "	vermilion and red.
20 "	brown and red.
50 "	blue and red.
1 sol.,	red-brown and red.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.—(XIII., 78.)—*Lourenco Marques. Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* is authority for the statement that a full set of the colonial type have been issued for this new colony.

Adhesive Stamps.

5 reis,	buff.
10 "	lilac.
20 "	lavender.
25 "	green.
50 "	blue.
75 "	rose.
80 "	green.
100 "	brown on yellow.
150 "	carmine on rose.
200 "	blue on bluish.
300 "	dark blue on buff.

St. Thomas and Prince Islands.—The same paper is also authority for the statement that the new colonial type has appeared for this place.

Adhesive Stamps.

5 reis,	buff.
10 "	lilac.
20 "	lavender.
25 "	green.
50 "	blue.
75 "	rose.
80 "	green.
100 "	brown on yellow.
150 "	carmine on rose.
200 "	blue on bluish.
300 "	dark blue on buff.

QUEENSLAND.—(XIII., 821.) Mr. I. Dawson sends us the 1 penny, orange, in the same type as last, with the exception that the head is on a white ground within the oval, as shown in the annexed illustration.



Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ watermark crown over a large Q. The $\frac{1}{2}$ penny wrapper emerald green on manila paper also comes with the head on white ground.

Adhesive Stamp.

1 penny, orange.

Wrapper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, emerald green on manila.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—(XIII., 79.) The stamps of the new type have appeared one by one, the last being the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, grey.

It was announced that there was an error in the arms when the first value appeared.

The wagon there represented had shafts, while it should properly have been represented with a pole.

Our correspondent has sent us specimens of the 1 p. and 1 sh. in which this defect has been corrected, and the new 3p. which has only been issued in this way.

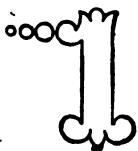
Perforated, watermark Crown C. A.

Adhesive Stamps.

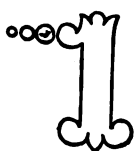
$\frac{1}{2}$ penny,	grey (wagon with shafts).
1 penny,	carmine (wagon with tongue).
3 pence,	mauve (wagon with tongue).
1 shilling,	green (wagon with tongue.)

UNITED STATES.—(XIII., 122.) A great deal of interest has been developed in the United States issue type of 1870 on account of the discovery of secret marks placed on the stamps in 1873 by the Continental Bank Note Company who assumed the contract at that time. We have in this department during the last two months illustrated the difference existing in the 7, 10 and 12c. denominations and we now illustrate peculiarities that exist in the 1, 3 and 6c. values. Some of our contemporaries have pointed out a secret mark on the 2, 15, 24, 30 and 90c. values, but these are not satisfactory to us and we are inclined to doubt whether the secret marks on these values have yet been discovered. In fact it is a matter of doubt whether a secret mark exists on the higher values, for we believe that the old plates of the National Bank Note Company have always been used for the printing of these stamps without any addition or alteration.

The secret mark on the 1c. consists



Type I.



Type II.

of a small dot in the first pearl at the left hand of the figure one. In the issue of 1870 this pearl is white, while in 1873 and subsequent issues, it contains the small mark, as shown in the illustration. This mark however is not as plain in the re-engraved stamps of 1882 as it is in the stamps of 1873.

In chronicling the variety of the three cents green we also chronicle a new variety that is a distinguishing mark of the re-engraved issue of 1882. It does not either exist on the first plates of the National Bank Note Company, or upon the altered plates used by the Continental Bank Note Company. The varieties are as follows:

3 CENTS GREEN, 1870. The end of the ribbons under the word free at the lower left hand side of the stamp is somewhat as represented by the following enlarged drawing.



Type I.

3 CENTS GREEN 1873. The ends of the ribbon below the word three referred to above are now shaded with heavy lines somewhat as represented in the enlarged drawing here given.



Type II.

3 CENTS GREEN, RE-ENGRAVED, 1882. There is an additional colored stroke below the words T. S. in the word cents in the lower right hand corner of the stamp, similar to the illustration in the second enlarged drawing following:



Type III.

We are under obligations to Mr. Glenn E. Tudor, of Chicago, for the first specimen of the 3c. last mentioned. The same was first called to our attention by "Iberius" in his notes in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* of April 25th.

With these distinguishing marks before the collector there will be little difficulty for him to separate the common 3c. green stamp into three distinct varieties.

The distinguishing mark of the work of the Continental Bank Note Company in the 6c. denomination consists of four lines of heavy shading in the ribbon below the word six in the lower left hand corner of the stamp, as may be distinguished by the second enlarged drawing hereto attached.



Type I.



Type II.

Mr. Hunter, of the Nassau Stamp Company, of New York, is entitled to the credit for the first information regarding the secret marks of the Continental Bank Note Company on the 3c. and 6c.

Collectors are all hunting for these minor varieties and Mr. P. Jaeff, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, has discovered a 90c. carmine with a fine outer line, across the bottom, which probably extended across the sheet under several stamps as it intersects the paper the whole width of the specimen he has discovered. This is a minor variety however, and not of special importance.

The Metropolitan Philatelist states that the 6c. of 1870 has been discovered grilled all over, and it also states that the 1c, 3c and 15c are reported to exist in this condition. In this connection it may not be out of place to say that Mr. E. A. Holton, a Boston dealer, some time ago discovered a specimen of the 3c green 1870 issue with the grille covering about half of the stamp vertically. Since that time several other specimens have been discovered, which are undoubtedly authentic.

We chronicled the new variety of the 2c. carmine of current issue in these columns last month, and *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* having been the first paper to mention this variety, as well as being the first to speak of an intermediate variety in which all the peculiarities of the engraving on the head of the second type exist; but in which the border of the triangular ornament on the upper corners and the triangle itself is transversed with the lighter horizontal lines. The *Weekly* in referring to this intermediate variety spoke of it as a retouched plate, but Mr. D. Jones, of Philadelphia, has taken exception to this theory, and sends us specimens which prove that this intermediate variety is not retouched from the original stamp, but is a newly engraved plate. We think however, from the

examination made of the specimens he submitted that the variety chronicled last month without the lines transversing the border of the triangle may be the result of retouching the newly engraved plate. At all events there are now three catalogable varieties of the 2c. carmine aside from shades and color.

The *Weekly* was also the first to announce the new watermark that has appeared in the current 1c. and 2c. stamps. It consists of double line letters U. S. P. S. repeated so that a letter appears on each stamp.

The watermark is found on all three varieties of the 2c., proving that all the plates are in use at the present time.

The *American Journal of Philately* states that the current 5c has also been re-engraved by the addition of a thin frame around the oval containing the portrait of General Grant.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* states that the 50c. \$2.00, \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00, \$50.00 and \$100.00, values of the new series of newspaper stamps have been issued.

Varieties of the type of 1870.

3 cents, green, grille covering about half of the stamp vertically.
6 cents, cochineal-red, grilled all over.

1873.

1 cent, ultramarine (engraver's mark).
3 cents, green, "
6 cents, dull pink, "

1875.

1 cent, indigo blue (engraver's mark).
3 cents, blue-green, "

1882.

3 cents, green, re-engraved (engraver's mark).

1895.

2 cents, carmine, re-engraved.
2 cents, carmine, re-engraved (corner variety).

1895—Watermarked.

1 cent, ultramarine.
2 cents, carmine, 1st type.
2 " " re-engraved.
2 " " (corner variety)

Newspaper Stamps.

50 cents, pink.
2 dollars, orange.
5 " blue.
10 " green.
20 " slate.
50 " carmine.
100 " purple.

Mr. W. S. Poucher, of Greencastle, Indiana, has called our attention to the fact that there are varieties in the formation of the watermark of the current issue of envelopes. The same is of minor importance, however, but has been illustrated and can be referred to in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, of May 16th, by those who are interested in it.

As first announced in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* we discovered that one of the 5 cent envelopes of the current series on new watermarked paper, bore a head from a different die than the others, upon investigation we found the two varieties existed on all the varieties in the series.



Old Die.



New Die.

The first portrait of General U. S. Grant given above, is a drawing from the bust from which the first type of this stamp was modeled, while the second picture is from an entirely different bust and represents the new variety that has just been discovered. There is no other difference in the die of the stamp, with the exception of the head.

The Third Assistant Postmaster-General under date of April 29th, advises us that both the dies described last week, are being used in the current series of envelopes. Mr. E. A. Holton writes us that new dies have been prepared for the 1, 2 and 4c. envelopes also, and specimens are likely to be found at any time.

The list of 5 cents envelopes on paper of 1894 watermark is thus increased from four to eight varieties as follows:

Envelopes. Old die

- 5 cents, blue on white, No. 3, size $3\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{7}{8}$.
- 5 " " " amber, No. 3, size $3\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{7}{8}$.
- 2 " " " white, No. 5, size $3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{8}$.
- 5 " " " amber, No. 5, size $3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{8}$.

New die.

- 5 " " " white, No. 3, size $3\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{7}{8}$.
- 5 " " " " No. 3, size $3\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{7}{8}$.
- 5 " " " " No. 5, size $3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{8}$.
- 5 " " " " No. 5, size $3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{8}$.

ZULULAND.—(XII, 159.) The series of stamps we chronicled some time ago were not all issued at once. The $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 penny and £5 stamps were the only specimens we had received until lately, the balance of the set reveals that we erred in the description of some of the colors, and for general information we now give the proper description of the entire series:

The 1 shilling and £1 stamps are printed in one color; the others are all printed in lilac with the name of the colony and the denomination in the second color as given below; except the 4 shilling and that is printed on green with the name of the colony and denomination in red.

Adhesive Stamps.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, lilac and green.
- 1 " " and red.
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ pence, " and blue.
- 3 " " and brown.
- 6 " " and black.
- 1 shilling, green.
- 4 shillings, green and red.
- £1 lilac, on orange red.
- £5 lilac and black on orange-red.

POSTAL CARDS.

GUATEMALA.—Sr. Reyes sends us a new postal card recently issued for the interior. The center design is a railroad train, the arms of the country being in a laidwork oval at the left and the numeral denomination, 1 centavo in a smaller oval at the right. The card is the work of the American Bank Note Company of New York engraved in brown on white card.

1 centavo, brown on white.

MEXICO.—We have noticed that we omitted to chronicle the cards issued with the stamps of the new series. The list is given below:

The cards for the Interior were first issued on white card, recently a 2 centavos specimen on buff card has been received; it is probable that the 3 centavos will follow in the same way. On the original schedule issued to postmasters for the purpose of making their

requisitions reply cards of 2x2 centavos and 3x3 centavos were listed, but no such cards have yet been issued as far as we are able to ascertain.

Post Cards.

2 centavos, carmine on buff (Exterior.)
3 centavos, brown and carmine on buff (Exterior.)

2 centavos, carmine on buff (Interior.)
2 " " on white (Interior.)
3 " brown and carmine on buff (Interior.)

Letter Cards.

4 centavos, vermilion and dark blue on white.
10 centavos, rose lilac and black on white.

REVIEW OF FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

By C. P. KRAUTH.

THE PHILATELIC REVIEW.—Monthly. London, England. March, 1895. Vol. XVII., No. 195. 24 pp. and cover.

Opens with a short article on the distinguishing features in a stamp, color and distinctness of design, from an utilitarian rather than a philatelic standpoint. A most excellent chronicle of new issues fills eight pages with descriptions and good illustrations of novelties. It is still skeptical on the Abyssinia stamps, in spite of Mons. Maury's letter.

Four pages are devoted to an impartial review and criticism of J. K. Tiffany's article in the December 1894, issue of THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA on the St Louis stamps. Mr. Philbrick and Mr. Pemberton, who championed the authenticity of these stamps in 1867, are recognized as important co-laborers in this field, and a good deal of interesting anecdote is given. A statistical article on the first issues of New Zealand, gives some very interesting details going to fix the dates of the earlier printings on watermarked paper.

A number of official decrees concerning stamp issues are given in full, among them the decree of October 15, 1894, signed by the Chancellor of the Principality of Trinidad, Cte. de la Bossière. The "Boss" provides for surcharged official stamps, but the utter failure of the speculation probably induced him to save the ink for some other scheme.

While not directly connected with philately, the account of an experiment with a sub-marine insulated wire made in January, 1849, by Mr. W. C. Walker, at Folkstone, is very interesting. Proceedings of various societies close the number.

THE LONDON PHILATELIST.—Monthly. London, England. February, 1895, Vol. IV., No. 38, 32 pp. and cover, two photographic insets. March, 1895, Vol. IV., No. 38. 40 pp. and cover.

After a short notice of a presentation to Mr. Douglas Garth by the members

of the London Philatelic Society, comes a timely and warning note from Mr. Castle on the dangers to philately caused by indiscriminate running up of prices at auction. Two pages of photographic illustrations show the varieties recently offered at auction by Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Co., at their sale in January last. The prices ranged from \$60.00 for a trimmed Cape wood block error 1d. blue, to \$650.00 for a Ceylon 4d. rose, imperforate, unused, a fine specimen with a part of the next stamp showing at left, but with one corner of the margin somewhat trimmed. Mr. Castle attributes a good many of the high prices realized at auctions to the fact that buyers get carried away by their enthusiasm in bidding on a fine specimen, and pay more than it is worth, with the result that Tom, Dick and Harry, who own less desirable specimens, immediately mark the price up, and so it goes on in never ending increasing prices. That this is a menace to philately, that these abnormal prices are not based on actual comparative rarity, cannot be denied, and yet the merry dance goes on and no one seems able to bring about a pause, even though the dancers are falling fainting and exhausted. E. D. Bacon criticises Mr. Castle's paper in the January issue, (reviewed in the March issue of the P. J. of A.) on the stamps of Western Australia, and takes issue with him on a number of points and calls attention to two very obvious slips of memory. His argument that the inverted swan error is really an inverted border (similar to the 12 cuartos 1865 of Spain, as is now known to be the case), is strongly put. Mr. Castle replies, making some admissions and promising to make further investigation, for which outcome of the discussion the philatelic student can be only glad. J. W. Gillespie has a six page paper on the stamps of Holland, giving accurate dates of issue (founded on the recently issued Dutch Society's Catalogue) and a valuable list of known perforations. The stamps of this country afford a rich hunting ground to the student who wishes to specialize in inexpensive stamps. Under "Philatelic Notes" some very interesting points

for specialists are given, and Mr. Hill of Melbourne has a very interesting note on the corner letter errors of Victoria. Book reviews, chronicle of new issues (not illustrated) and Society notes complete the number.

The March number opens with a short obituary of the Grand Duke Alexis Michaelovitch, whose untimely death is regretted by the whole philatelic world. T. Wickham Jones devotes eight pages to the first issues of Shanghai, criticizing Mr. Thornhill's papers on the same subject which appeared in Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly* in the second quarter of 1893. Mr. Jones goes deeply into detail and defends the stamps as being an official issue and not the speculation of a private company. If this view of them be correct, they differ very materially from the locals of other Chinese ports, with which we have recently been inundated. Mr. Castle sounds a loud warning cry of a "rock ahead" in the speculative issues which have increased so terrifically of late. Gordon Smith's notes on the Philbrick collection are continued from the January issue, covering the issues of Great Britain from the 2½d. to the £5. Strange to say, all the copies of the £5. stamp are marked "Specimen." Under "Philatelic Notes" a 4d. Great Britain, first issue with small garter, *imperforate*, is chronicled. Also a 1 sh. New Zealand wmk. N. Z., perforated 13 vertically, but with rough horizontal perforations gauging 6. Whether this is an official perforation or not may well be a matter of doubt. Personal notes, the chronicle of new issues, book reviews and society reports close the number.

STANLEY GIBBONS' MONTHLY JOURNAL. — Monthly. London, England, March, 1895, Vol. V., No. 57. 20 pp. and cover.

The grip, or as our English cousins call it, the influenza, seems to have temporarily floored Major Evans, who explains in fifteen lines the absence of the usual editorial notes. The chronicle of new issues is very full, and among other interesting things, I note that the new 1 d. Cape of Good Hope shows

variations of anchor and cable watermark, due apparently to the use of new "bits" of different shape. The standard watermark and the variety both occur in the same sheet. The current 1 d. and 2d. of Queensland have been printed on the thick paper with large crown and Q. wmk. Horizontally ten stamps cover seven watermarks, and just touch the eighth or ninth. Vertically twelve rows of stamps cover ten rows of watermarks. Donald A. King continues his article on the stamps of New Brunswick, giving the full correspondence in regard to the issue of the Connell 5c. stamp and showing conclusively that it was never issued, and is at best a stamp prepared for issue but not issued. The canceled copies extant must therefore be looked upon as canceled in compliance with request.

The article on the stamped letter sheets of Sardinia is continued and the designs illustrated. E. Stanley Gibbons writes of his tropical travels and his visit to Colon and Kingston. A very full account of the annual dinner of the London Philatelic Club, and the presentation of a piece of silver to Mr. Garth, and some notes, chiefly of a business nature, complete the number. Let us hope that the influenza will soon cease to trouble the Editor-in-Chief, and leave him with health and humor unimpaired.

THE PHILATELIST'S SUPPLEMENT TO THE BAZAAR. — Occasional. London, England, February 11th, 1895. No. 1. 24 pp.

A new venture, edited by our well-known friend, the Author of Album Weeds, Rev. R. B. Earle. If this initial number is to be taken as a fair specimen, the Supplement will certainly find many friends. It gives a great deal of space to the consideration of such practical manipulative points for collectors as will interest and instruct the average man. It is very freely illustrated by photo process cuts, some of which, notably the picture of the new U. S. issue, are very poorly done. There is an *embarras de richesse* in mentioning the separate articles of

interest. First is the commencement of an article on "The English College Stamps," by J. R. F. Turner, illustrated by a cut of a reconstructed block of eight Keeble College Parcel stamps. An illustration of a proposed surcharge measurer, on the principle of a shoemaker's measure, is ingenious and could easily be made by a collector of a mechanical turn of mind. An article on photographing of watermarks is interesting, and might lead to some interesting discoveries. Walter Morley describes and illustrates some rare and curious English fiscals. The chronicle of new issues seems to be a condensed resumé of the issues of several months. A list of philatelic exchange clubs is given, with an outline of their methods. The editor contributes a long article on the methods of fastening stamps in albums. The author prefers to gum his stamps to the edge of a sheet of thin paper and then cut off a strip sufficient for the hinge, which in turn receives a small drop of gum for affixing to the album after separating the stamps. The method seems very complicated. A number of forgeries are described. The editor in his articles on the Secret Marks of English Stamps," which is fully illustrated, will carry joy to the heart of anyone beginning to specialize on English stamps. The illustrations are very clear. Some practical advice for beginners, and a description of an album for "Entires," by Capt. F. Northey, which resembles Dieschbourg's stock album, complete the issue.

VERTRAULICHES KORRESPONDENZ-BLATT. Monthly. Frankfurt a. M. March, 1895. Vol. V., No. 3. 24 pp. and cover.

With bated breath and apprehensions of the Vehmgericht, I shall try to disclose the contents of this journal without telling any of its sworn-to-silence secrets. An obituary of Dr. Gustav A. Weiss, of Prague, who died March 16th, 1894, is signed by the German Philatelic Society of Prague, and accompanied by a portrait. Dr. Weiss was a well-known botanist and man of

letters and a specialist in the stamps of Austria. His loss will be a severe one to the collectors of his country. He has written a good deal on philatelic subjects but generally anonymously. In the lists of associated societies, the National Philatelic Society of New York reports seventeen new members. Pittsburgh shows up strongly, reporting twenty-eight members for Branch No. 5, of the American Philatelic Association, and fifty-seven members in the Twin City Philatelic Society, while the Pittsburgh Philatelic Club, whose membership is limited to twelve, shows eight members. The Metropolitan Philatelic Club shows four new members. Under counterfeits a very able description of the bogus 40 paras on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. vermilion of Great Britain is given. A finely illustrated article on the recent dangerous counterfeits of Italian States, shows the ingenuity of the rascals against whom collectors must be on guard. Equally thorough articles on the counterfeit stamps of Saxony and counterfeit surcharges of South Bulgaria, will be of permanent value. A list of twenty stamp frauds is given. In spite of the great amount of abuse showered on the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt* by certain German papers and Societies, it is certainly a most admirable counterfeit detector and Association guide.

DER PHILATELIST.—Monthly, Dresden, Saxony, March, 1895. Vol. XVI., No. 3. 44 pp. and cover. Krotzsch's Beibuch, part 13, Mecklenburg-Strelitz North German Postal District, as gratis supplement. April, 1895, 36 pp. and cover. Krotzsch's Beibuch, part 14, N. G. P. District, as gratis supplement.

The management of the "Dresden" Association announces the death of His Imperial Highness, Prince Alexis Michaelovitch, and A. Reinheimer presents a well written short biographical sketch. The Prince, apart from his connection with the Russian royal family, had attained recognition as an earnest philatelist, and, being a man of wealth, would undoubtedly have

amassed a great collection, his purchases from the Castle collector having been over \$5,000. In the usual chronicle of new issues is a very interesting letter from A. L. Marshall, P. M. at Scarborough, Tobago, W. I., stating that the stamps of Tobago with the wreath in the lower half of circle, watermark crown and C. C., were for postal use, including the 5s. and £1. In 1881 the new design, in which the word Postage takes the place of the wreath, was issued, and only the new series was recognized as postage stamps, the first issue being used exclusively for fiscal purposes. The stamps with wreath and crown and C. A. watermark were never authorized for postal use. This seems to upset the usually received opinion that the 5 s. and £ 1. crown and C. C. were never authorized for postal use. Moschkau bewails the increasing prices of stamps, and finds in the extension of exchange circuits, among collectors a possible means of relief. E. V. Neulinger continues his list of Turkish stamps, listing the newspaper stamps with their great variety of surcharges. The illustrations are excellent and the work most thoroughly done. Dr. Rommel continues his article on Bergedorf and his controversy with Moens. Albert Gottschalk continues his list of surcharges and gives a detailed list of countries which have surcharged, together with other valuable information on the subject. Dr. Rommel concludes his list of philatelic publications of 1894, giving the publications in Spanish, Portuguese, Scandinavian, Dutch, Italian, Roumanian, Polish and Greek languages. One or two shorter articles, notes and society proceedings complete the number.

In the April number Moschkau fills his three and a half pages of space with pleasant enough chat, but offers little of especial interest. E. V. Neulinger continues his list of the stamps of Turkey, completing the newspaper stamps. Rommel continues his Bergedorf discussion. Considering the very limited issues of Bergedorf, they have probably received more careful analytical study than the stamps of any other country. Reinheimer adds three and a half pages

to his list of cancellations of Thurn and Taxis, while Dr. W. Berchermann devotes two pages to the cancellations of the southern district of the Thurn and Taxis territory. Gottschalk continues his list of surcharges, giving the percentages of surcharged stamps to the total issues. Some very acrid correspondence between Mons. Moens and Dr. Rommel concerning some vexed questions in *re* Bergedorf, had better have been spared. Short notes and society reports fill out the issue.

ILLUSTRIERTE BRIEFMARKEN ZEITUNG.—Tri-monthly. Leipzig, Saxony, March 10, 1895. Vol. VIII., No. 8, 13 pp. and cover. Thin paper supplement to all albums, 4 pp. Mar. 20, 1895, Vol. VIII., No. 9, 14 pp. and cover. April 1, 1895, Vol. VIII., No. 10, 16 pp. and cover.

No. 8 opens with a long list of prices obtained at Ventom, Bull & Cooper's auction of January 30 and 31, 1885, the London Philatelic Co.'s two sales and Hodlow's sale. The stamps offered were mostly British colonials, very few U. S. appearing and none bringing remarkable prices. A used pair of 1869 90c. brought 90 marks, about \$22.00, which is less than they are catalogued at in this country. An article on the Postal Service in New South Wales in 1893 is not of especial interest. Reviews, short notes, the black list and society reports fill out the number, which is not up to its usual interest. The official announcement of the terms of the sale of the lot of recently discovered 5 franc stamps of Belgium is printed in full, and the combined genius of Nassau St. and Chatham Square could not have devised a more skinflint set of conditions for the sale.

No. 9 opens with a very readable article on the manufacturer of paper, giving an insight into the Oriental methods of making their curious papers which have puzzled so many a student. Literary reviews, short notes, society reports and the chronicle of new issues, fill out the number. Among the shorter notes is one denouncing the Abyssinia stamps. Mons. Maury and his photographed letter to the contrary notwith-

standing. Otto Pilzecker states that in the year March 1, 1894 to March 1, 1895, over \$60,000 worth of Heligoland stamps were sold to collectors in Europe.

No. 10 opens with the concluding part of the article on paper, and illustrates the modern paper machines. The programme of the approaching congress of German Philatelic Societies is given in full. May they have a jolly time and do less quarreling at Mannheim than they did last at Kiel. The convention meets July 13th and sits for three days. S. Freudenstein discusses the present prices for the dollar values of the Columbus stamps, and concludes that the price of the \$1.00 stamp cannot be maintained at its present dizzy height. A dangerous counterfeit of the 18 Kr. orange of Wurtemberg is described. It lacks the silk thread, but has a scratch on the back looking as though the silk has been withdrawn. The chronicle of new issues, notes, reviews and society reports, fill out the number.

ILLUSTRIERTES BRIEFMARKEN JOURNAL.—Bi-monthly, Leipzig, Saxony. March 16, 1895, Vol. XXII., No. 6, 12 pp. and cover; 8 page advertising supplement. April 6, 1895, Vol. XXII., No. 7, 12 pp. and cover, 4 page advertising supplement.

Woëmos gives his usual chat, mentions an amusing mistake in telegraphing from Berlin a news item about the Bimetallists' Congress, which was printed in all the Stockholm newspapers as a Philatelists' Congress. Egypt seems to be preparing to issue a special set of stamps for sale to collectors, to provide means for holding a festival at Cairo and Alexandria. The Theater Royal in Manchester has produced a philatelic pantomime, in which girls dressed as stamps dance. Postal cards are represented by sandwich men with enlarged fac-similes of the cards. It is to be hoped that the Johnnies of Manchester will not specialize in the new stamps. The chronicle of new issues, always a very strong feature with this paper, is very full, taking nearly six pages, and is excellently illustrated.

W. Sellschopp writes an excellent article on the method of using the U. S. periodical stamps, and illustrates them. Theo. Haas concludes his article on the advantages of collecting in pairs and blocks. Lindenberg's brochure on the envelopes of Hanover is fully and very favorably reviewed.

Woëmos opens No. 7 with a kindly notice of the new "Souvenir Postal Card Collectors' Monthly," and claims that the *Briefmarken-Journal* was the first paper to bring this branch of collecting into prominence. He attacks the Abyssinia stamps with great vigor, and also the 5c. and 10c. Congo Free State of the recent issue, which were all sold in Belgium and replaced by new stamps of changed colors. He maintains that the stamps in the original colors (5c. in green-blue and 10c. in red-brown) were never postally used, and hence may not be considered collectible. L. Berger writes an amusing and lively letter about the experiences of a counterfeit detector. The always excellent chronicle of new issues is followed by a notice of U. S. periodical stamps, made by splitting, gumming and perforating cardboard proofs. Theodor Haas gives the third installment of his "Known and Unknown Varieties," illustrating several minor varieties of the earlier issues of Austria and Lombardy-Venice, and the 1867 series of Austria with the Emperor's head to right. Several shorter articles do not seem to need especial mention. The whole number is a good one.

DIE POST.—Fortnightly. Leipzig, Saxony. March 15, 1895, Vol. II., No. 6. 20 pp. and cover; 4 p. supplement, *Die Philatelistische Literatur*, Vol. I., No. 3, April 1, 1895. Vol. II., No. 7, 16 pp. and cover. April 15, 1895, Vol. II., No. 8, 12 pp. and cover with supplement. *Die Philatelistische Literatur*, Vol. I., No. 4, 4 pp.

Dr. Rommel closes his continued article on Denmark with a long list of canceling numbers. For the specialist and the post mark collector, the article is valuable, as indeed everything is which Dr. Rommel writes. Hans Müller concludes his interesting plan for

a series of albums. It has many attractive points for a collector who does not wish to struggle with the impossibilities of a general collection and yet does not care to confine his collection to specializing one or two countries. The chronicle of new issues is good but not remarkable. Under the rubric "Counterfeits," however, there is always something valuable to be found. G. Dapino closes his article on the counterfeits of Lombardy-Venice. Society reports and interesting advertisements fill out the issue. The supplement contains No. 3 of *Philatelic Literature*. The promises of the initial number are being faithfully kept and this supplement is full of information on the literature concerning the stamps of Germany and the German States. An exceedingly interesting list of prices at which older works, some of them out of print, can be obtained, and the names of persons having them for sale, is of great value.

No. 7 opens with the continuation of the article on the stamps of Luxemburg, which is carefully prepared and well illustrated. The chronicle is good but demands no especial review. The counterfeit of the postage due 5 piaster gray of Egypt is well described and illustrated with enlargements of genuine and counterfeit stamps. In answer to a correspondent the editor gives a most valuable description of the difference between the I. and II. type of the 70 kr. of Wurtemberg; illustrated with two full sized cuts of whole sheets.

No. 8 opens with a serial article by Suppantchitsch on the earliest philatelic publications. No one probably is more fully equipped than Judge Suppantchitsch to handle this subject, and his introductory remarks promise a most valuable and interesting addition to philatelic literature. M. Leber writes a sprightly letter discussing several ethical points concerning the collectibility of various classes of postal issues, and argues for the separating of the message and reply halves of reply postal cards. The counterfeit and genuine 25c. rose of the 1881 issue of Arequipa (Peru) are well compared and illustrated. The differences between the original

and reprinted, or rather officially counterfeited, 18 kr. of Wurtemberg 1852, are clearly given and the original reprint and the most dangerous counterfeit of this stamp are illustrated in enlarged size. In answer to a correspondent a very clear cut of the 1882 re-engraved 6c. U. S. is given and very clear rules laid down for distinguishing the whole re-engraved series from the 1872 issue. The literary supplement gives short reviews of 49 current publications in various languages, and the price list of old philatelic books is continued from No. 3.

LE TIMBRE-POSTE.—Monthly, Brussels, Belgium. March 1895, Vol. XXXIII. Whole No. 387. 16 pp.

Ten pages of Moens' inimitable chronicle of new issues, contain the very latest spring novelties in stamps. A few of them, such as the Ichang series from $\frac{1}{2}$ candarin to 3 mace, appear

almost too decolletè for this latitude. A number of interesting short articles follow the chronicle, treating of the envelopes and stamps of Finland; taking a whack at Dr. Rommel for daring to disagree with Moens on Bergedorf; counterfeit 10c. French postage dues, the $Y\frac{1}{4}$ of Cuba, and literary reviews. When a person has grown accustomed to the autocratic tone of *Le T.-P.*, it is good reading and excellent practice in dialectic French.

LE TIMBRE-FISCAL.—Monthly. Brussels, Belgium. March, 1895, Vol. XXII. Whole No. 247. pp. 4.

Le T.-F. does for the collector of revenue stamps what its older sister *Le T.-P.* does for the postage stamp collector. The new issues are described and illustrated, and an excellent article on the fiscal stamps of Turkey is continued.





THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR—MAY, 1895.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 421 Security Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Vice-President, ALVAH DAVISON, 176 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Secretary, WM. C. STONE, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.
Treasurer, N. W. CHANDLER, Collinsville, Ill.
International Secretary, E. DOEBLIN, Allegheny City Penn.

CONVENTION NOTES.

FROM ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

PITTSBURG, PENN., April 2, 1895.

The selection of Clayton, N. Y., as the place for our next annual convention was no doubt a great surprise to many members who had never heard of the town. The Committee on Arrangements and Entertainment for the Tenth Convention wish to let our members know something about Clayton and its attractions. The town itself is a thriving village on the American side of the St. Lawrence river near the head of the famous Thousand Islands, about twelve miles above Alexandria Bay. It is on a peninsula formed by the river and a bay running up to Frenchman's Creek, so that it has water on three sides. At Clayton the St. Lawrence is nine miles wide, but so thickly studded with islands that at places it resembles a chain of small lakes. The whole life of the summer visitor is on the river, and the St. Lawrence skiffs have become famous for comfort and safety. Clayton is reached from New York via Utica in one night; from Buffalo via Syracuse in the same time. Through sleeping cars from New York and Chicago are run during the season, and daily boats run from Montreal and Toronto, touching at Clayton. Arrangements will be made to supply any member wishing information, with full time-tables of any route, as soon as they are published, which will be about June 1st. The hotels of Clayton are not modern caravansaries, but old-fashioned, comfortable and homelike. The leading hotels

are the Hubbard House, the Walton House and the West End. Rates are from \$2.50 a day up, and in summer nearly every family in town is prepared to take boarders at very reasonable rates. It is customary at all houses to furnish a basket lunch for guests going out fishing, and no charge is made. The boats with an expert oarsman cost \$3.00 per day, and the oarsmen will supply tackle and bait for a small additional charge. Several stores keep stocks of fishing tackle which are as good as could be found in the largest cities, and purchases in this line can be safely left until Clayton is reached. The skiffs are models of beauty and strength. Although so light that a man can row them all day, they are able to weather heavy wind and sea, and a man can stand on the gunwale without upsetting them. Each skiff carries two legless arm chairs and has ample room for two guests without interfering with the oarsman. Packed away under the seats they carry a folding table and two camp stools, cooking paraphernalia, ice and the materials for luncheon. Usually the start is made about 7:30 a. m., and if a breeze is blowing, a short and delightful sail brings you to some favorite spot of your oarsman, and you begin to try your luck. The small mouth black bass, pickerel, rock bass, chub, eels and wall eyed pike are abundant. The lordly muskellonge is a frequent but irregular prize. Fly fishing, still-fishing with live bait, and trolling with the spoon are the methods used, and from thirty to eighty black bass is not an unusual day's sport. The bass run from one to five pounds, two and a

half pounds being an average weight, and in those cool waters with light tackle a three pound bass will give a good ten minutes' fight before he comes gasping to the landing net. As noon approaches you go to some wooded island and debark. The provident man has brought his hammock or rubber blanket. The oarsman builds a long trough of stones and fills it with brush, and soon has several yards of fire. While the wood is burning down to coals he spreads the table and cleans the fish. The coffee pot is boiling and a bright bed of coals is broiling the fresh fish, chicken chops, etc. A cheerful call of "Din-n-e-e-e-r," like Trilby's "Milk below," rouses you and you sit down to the best meal you ever ate. From long practice your host has learned to pack a lunch basket without forgetting anything, and knives, forks, spoons, napkins, cups, tumblers and plates are all at hand. After dinner you fish homeward again and land in the cool of the evening. No words can picture the perfect contentment of such a day. The Committee proposes to devote a part of each day to recreation and to extend the convention over five days, with a program about as follows.

Tuesday, August 13th:

Reception of arriving members by Entertainment Committee.

Business meeting and election at 10 a. m.

Excursion around the islands on steamer at 2 p. m.

Business meeting and President's address at 8 p. m.

Wednesday, August 14th:

Business meeting at 9 a. m.

Business meeting at 2 p. m.

Electric search light excursion at 8 p. m.

Thursday, August 15th:

Business meeting at 9 a. m., reading and discussion of philatelic papers.

Business meeting at 2 p. m.; reading and discussion of philatelic papers.

Supper, with toasts, at 7:30 p. m., with a possible little dance to follow, if the ladies wish it.

Friday, August 16th:

Fishing excursion with picnic dinner on an island, returning about 6:30 p. m.

Business meeting at 8:30 p. m.

Saturday, August 17th:

Business meeting at 9 a. m. Exhibit of stamp devices. Possibly an informal auction. Good byes and adjournment.

The Committee has submitted the program as outlined above to the President and several officers of the Association, and believe that it will meet with universal approval. We wish to make the excursions and supper free to everyone attending the convention, if we can collect a sufficient fund in advance. We hope that every member who reads this will send us at least a small contribution whether he expects to be present at convention or not. We have asked a few members and have raised about \$50.00. but we need about \$400.00 to carry out the program. Some or all of the dealers in stamps should, we think, be willing to help us by liberal subscriptions, as such a convention as we propose to hold must result in increased interest and renewed activity in stamp collecting. It is very import-

ant that the Committee know as far in advance as possible how many members and guests expect to be at the convention, and we urge upon all who expect or hope to be present at the convention to send prompt notice to the Chairman of the Committee. The Chairman expects to go to Clayton early in June to make arrangements for securing hotel accommodations, boats, oarsmen, etc., and should know at that time how many members will attend. For the sake of the Association, in the interests of American Philately, to get acquainted with your fellow collectors, for a healthful outing and for a jolly good time, be in Clayton, Jefferson Co., N. Y., on the morning of Tuesday, August 13th, 1895.

C. M. KRAUTH, } Committee on Arrange-
G. W. RODE, } ments and Enter-
E. DOEBLIN, } tainment.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

I hereby certify that the following nominations have been approved by the Official Board:

C. R. Gadsden, of Grand Crossing, Ill., as Vice-President for Chicago.

W. E. Loy (of Berkeley, Cal) as Vice-President for San Francisco.

C. H. Mekeel, as Vice-President for St. Louis.

E. Doebelin (of Allegheny City, Penn.) as Vice-President for Pittsburg.

Henry Clotz, as Vice-President for New York City.

Geo T. Bailey, as Vice-President for Cleveland, O.

P. E. Rood, as Vice-President for Toledo, O.

Geo. E. Raymond as Vice-President for Portland, Me.

No nominations having been made by the Branches of Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Boston, Mass., Worcester, Mass., Springfield, Mass., Providence, R. I., and as the Board only has authority to appoint a resident vice-president "upon the request of ten or more members of the Association residing therein" or on the notification of a Branch that they have elected a Resident Vice-President, I cannot certify to the election of the several gentlemen suggested as Resident Vice-Presidents for these localities.

JOHN K. TIFFANY,
President.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Members are requested to be careful and see that all applications sent in by them are filled out in the proper form. It is frequently necessary to withhold publication until the omissions can be supplied. All applications must now be accompanied by a sum sufficient to pay for a share of stock and for the dues for the remainder of the fiscal year which ends August 31st.

All applications for insertion in the next Circular must therefore be accompanied by a deposit of \$1.17, and must reach the Secretary not later than June 1st.

In communications with the Secretary members are requested to affix their membership numbers to their names as it saves time in making changes of address, etc.

CORRECTIONS AND CHANGES OF ADDRESSES, ETC.

- 446 BENT, STEDMAN, Overbrook, Philadelphia, Penn.
 360 BEYERLE, W. H., 405 Main St., Elkhart, Ind. (Formerly Goshen).
 340 BUCHHOLTZ, AUG., Cor. McNair & West Sts., Station D, Pittsburg, Penn. (formerly Wilkinsburg).
 736 ESSELBORN, PAUL, Care Cincinnati Brewing Co., Hamilton, Ohio, formerly Pittsburg, Penn.
 509 KELLAND, E. L., 27 South 11th St., Newark, N. J., formerly Auburn, N. Y.
 28 KENDALL, H. C., Box 608, Ames, Iowa, formerly Emmetsburg.
 685 KOEHLIN, F. C., The Hague, Netherlands, formerly Belleville, Ill.
 968 NOWLAND, JAMES A., not Newland.
 553^a SMITH, J. W., Oblong, Ill., formerly Noble.
 922 STEWART, CHAS., 210 East 9th St., St. Paul, Minn.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received and if no objections are received the persons will be admitted to membership thirty days from the date of this Circular. All such objections must sent to the Trustees of the association or to the Secretary, preferably the former.

- AVERILL, EMERY H., Box 253, Portland, Oregon.
 References: J. L. Thompson, D. M. Averill.
 BARR, HENRY L., Hancock, Mich.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
 BEAMISH, WM. H., 224 West Penn St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Penn.
 References: Chas. E. Osborn, Charles Beamish.
 Guarantor: Charles Beamish.
 BREMAN, H. A., 4547 Page Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
 COURSON, GEO. B., 204 Buckeye St., Akron, Ohio.
 References: P. J. Krantz, P. E. Rood.
 DAWSON, H. H., 2 Bee Building, Toledo, Ohio.
 References: Peter J. Kranz, P. E. Rood.
 DE CORDOVA, CHARLES, Kingston, Jamaica, W.
 References: J. E. Gunter.
 EDMONSON, DALE, Collinsville, Ill.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, N. W. Chandler.
 EDMONSON, J. W., Collinsville, Ill.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, N. W. Chandler.
 FOLTE, G., 526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
 References: H. B. Phillips, Wm. E. Loy.
 FUNK, W. A., 4513 Cook Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
 GRANTLEY, H. W., Seattle, Wash.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
 GUNTER, H. EDWIN, Kingston, Jamaica, W. C.
 References: J. E. Gunter, C. H. Mekeel.
 Guarantor: J. E. Gunter.
 HAUCK, DR. LOUIS, 905 Morrison Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
 HARDER, FRED. W., Box 514 Middletown, Conn.
 References: Arthur B. Hubbard, William C. Stone.

- HORR, H. M., Box 333, Wellington, Ohio.
 References: P. J. Kranz, R. J. Machen.
 Guarantor: Esther A. Horr.
 LASKER, DAN M., Care Jake Davis & Co., Galveston, Texas.
 References: Frederic Noyes, Alvah Davison.
 LUMAGHI, L. F., Collinsville, Ills.
 References: N. W. Chandler, C. H. Mekeel.
 MCCULLOCH, ED., New Albany, Ind.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
 MEKEL, G. M., 4381 Page Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
 NEUSTADT, A., Collinsville, Ill.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, N. W. Chandler.
 ROGERS, CLIFFORD R., 38 School St., Springfield, Mass.
 References: Lizzie Keith Price, William C. Stone.
 Guarantor: E. C. Rogers.
 RUMMELE, J. A., Manitowoc, Wis.
 References: C. F. Canright, H. A. Ammann.
 SCHMIDT, T. H., Collinsville, Ill.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, N. W. Chandler.
 SHERWOOD, WILLIAM B., 495 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 References: P. J. Kranz, P. E. Rood.
 SHIRREFFS, ROBERT A., 571 Madison Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
 References: C. P. Krauth, E. M. Grove.
 SHRYOCK, THOS. J., Box 717, Baltimore, Md.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
 STUCKERT, REV. ATHANASIOS, 54 Van Reipen Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 References: G. D. Mekeel, C. H. Mekeel.
 TENBROEK, G. H., Turner Building, St. Louis, Mo.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
 WARD, WILLIAM F., 936 23d St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 References: Alex. Scott, A. G. Winterhalter.
 WRIGHT, WALTER A., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 References: William C. Stone, E. L. Kelland.

NEW STOCKHOLDERS.

The following applicants have been accepted as members and stock certificates will be sent them as soon as they can be made out and sent to the president for his signature. This of necessity will cause some little delay on account of the distance, but the publication of the name in the following list is sufficient evidence of membership.

- 984 BOARDMAN, HENRY F., 183 Second St., Troy, N. Y.
 985 COELHO, TOMASSO, 81 Wightman Road, Harringay, London, England.
 997 DUCKWORTH, L. C., 80 Woodland St. Worcester, Mass.
 986 GATES, BURTON N., Charlotte and Clifton Sts., Worcester, Mass.
 987 GEUDER, GEO. W., 862 Cedar St., Cleveland, O.
 988 GUTKE, CHAS., 3405 Osage St., St. Louis, Mo.
 989 HOLT, WARNER R., Newton Center, Mass.
 990 LYFORD, CHARLES D., Bailey Road, Wattertown, Mass.
 313 MUENNINGHAUS, W. F., 2613 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

- 991 ODELL, ARTHUR, 587 Hough Ave., Cleveland, O.
 451 REYMOND, G., 2749 Russell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 992 RICE, ARTHUR O., 19 Maple St., Worcester, Mass.
 993 RICKETTS CHAS. LANGWORTHY, Vryburg, British Bechuanaland.
 994. RIEDL, P., 40 Wenzelplatz, Prague, Austria.
 290 RODGERS, T. B., 3535 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.
 995 SEBBENS, CHAS. E., 26 Spring St., Worcester, Mass.
 996 SIMPSON, JOHN BOULTON, 5 East 14th., St., New York.

DECEASED.

- 724 COLUCCI, FERNAND, Nov., 1894, Alexandria, Egypt.

NOMINATIONS.

Nominations for directors and trustees for the ensuing year are now in order and all such should be sent to the Chairman of the Literary Board before the first day of July in order to be in time. Suggestions for the appointable officers are also in order. It is hoped that each branch will at least put a ticket in the field and that the members at large will feel free to send in names which they may prefer.

MORE MEMBERS WANTED!

The small number of applications received during the past two months is disappointing. There is no reason why we should not have double the number each month if our members will only bestir themselves. Yet there are scores of our number who have never even signed as reference for a single applicant. Each member certainly ought to be able to induce one friend to join each year. Since the convention of last year there have been sent in nearly 200 applications. The largest number of applications in any one year was last year when 280 members were added, and the next was in 1888 when there was an increase of 268. These figures can be excelled only by doing some lively hustling during the next three months for it will require nearly 30 applications each month to accomplish the desired result. Let us then do our best and see if this year's work will not stand at the top.

STATE BRANCHES.

Over thirty charter members have thus far been secured for the proposed Ohio State Branch and quite a number have not yet been heard from. Colorado is taking steps to organize and one of our prominent Illinois members has written for information.

Our By-Laws say nothing about the formation of state branches, the proviso stating that "ten or more stockholders, resident in the same locality" can form a branch. A liberal interpretation of the above would seem to allow of the formation of such an organization, but the Secretary has decided not to issue any certificates to such branches until the opinion of the Official Board has been secured. If the ap-

proval of the Board is secured the next convention will probably alter the By-Laws so as to make special provision for such branches.

CLAYTON CONVENTION.

The especial attention of our members is directed to the report of the committee of arrangements for the next convention. Read and ponder. Then plan your vacation so as to be there. If you don't, you will miss it.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

Proposed amendments to the By-Laws should be sent to the Secretary at as early a date as possible that there may be time enough to discuss them. If you do not like the working of any part of them propose some change and it will be laid before the convention.

PUBLICATIONS WANTED.

The Secretary is desirous of securing the following publications of the Association for binding for the files of this office, and would be greatly obliged to any members who can supply any of the missing numbers.

Constitution, etc., 1888.

Constitution, etc., 1889.

List of members Philatelic Society of America, enrolled by the committee on organization from May to September, 1886.

List of members, 1890.

List of members, April 1891.

EXPULSION.

By direction of the Board of Trustees notice is hereby given that E. C. Farnsworth of Portland, Maine, has been expelled from the Association.

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY.

Total membership April 10.....	882
Added since.....	20
	902
Died.....	1
Expelled.....	1
	2
Present membership.....	900

Respectfully submitted,
 WILLIAM C. STONE, Secretary,
 384 Union St. Springfield, Mass.
 May 2, 1895.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

A protest having been received from the Pacific Philatelic Society, Branch No. 3, concerning the practice of the Superintendent of Sales of removing stamps from books sent in for circulation and advertising same in the Official Circular, the matter has been submitted to the Official Board for its opinion.

The approval of the Official Board being required to all rules made for this department, a mail vote was taken with the result that the rule was unanimously approved, and the practice of the Superintendent upheld.

By order of the Directors,

WILLIAM C. STONE, Secretary.

May 1, 1895.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GENERAL FUND—RECEIPTS.

Cash, March 30, 1895	34 28	
Dues Coll. April 1 to 30	25 95	
	<u> </u>	\$ 60 23

EXPENDITURES.

Postage April Circular	8 93	
Cash balance, April 30, 1895.	51 30	

STOCK FUND.

Amount at Credit, March 30,	970 00	
Cash received April 1 to 30,	3 00	

Amount at credit April 30, 1895.	973 00	
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INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Amount at credit July 31, 1894.	\$ 55 05	
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N. W. CHANDLER, Treasurer.

Collinsville, Ill., April 30, 1895.

SALES SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

GEO. D. MEKEEL, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, April 30, 1895.

During the month of April I received one hundred and thirty-eight books for circulation in the Sales Department, the gross value of which was \$ 4,675.38
Previously acknowledged, gross value. 45,514.70

Books retired as per previous report. . . 25,157.99

96 books retired in April, gross value. 2,217.88

Value of stamps now in circulation. . . \$22,814.21

Of the books retired from circulation, the gross sales amounted to \$729.59 or 32.8%. The cash sales from all books in circulation during the month of April were \$1,113.79.

Blank books and control stamps disposed of during the month of April were as follows:

174 Blank Books	\$17.40
4500 Control Stamps	4.50
	<u> </u>
	\$21.90

The sales from the advertised list in last month's Official Circular amounted to \$171.40. Members having desirable stamps for sale should send them in to the Department. All such stamps should be mounted in books, in the regular way.

The stamps advertised, will be sent to any responsible member of the Association or Branch Exchange Manager on approval, provided he sends a stamped return envelope to pay registration fee, or pays express charges both ways.

Members sending cash in advance, will have the preference over those requesting the stamps on approval. Any stamp not satisfactory can be returned.

When ordering blank books and control stamps

members are requested to send cash with their orders in all cases, unless they have an open account with the Department—10 cents for each book and 10 cents for each one hundred control stamps.

The Department wants more books of United States Revenues, United States postage stamps and British Colonials, as well as other books of high grade stamps. Some good *U. S. Revenues* are particularly desired. Collectors that are becoming specialists and disposing of parts of their collections, can not do better than to place them in books for sale through this Department. The blank books have spaces for 120 stamps, and are furnished at 10c. each. The Department charges a commission of 10% on the net sales. Members may mark their stamps as they see fit, placing them at net prices. Where stamps have been marked intelligently, the sales have always been very satisfactory.

ABOUT ADVERTISING STAMPS.

I referred to the opposition of some members to the matter of advertising certain stamps in the last Official Circular.

As this originated in the Pacific Philatelic Society, and has now been settled to their satisfaction, I now give the correspondence in full for the information of others who have had ideas on this subject.

MARCH 16, 1895.

Mr. H. B. Phillips, Branch Man'gr Pac. Phil. Soc., 307 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

DEAR SIR—In your letter of the 9th, you mentioned that the members of your society looked with disfavor on the plan of removing specimens for advertising. In my letter of the 17th, I replied that if your members sending in books did not desire to have their stamps advertised, their wishes would be regarded. I now notice in the minutes of the meeting of your society, held February 21st, that your society have adopted resolutions on this subject, but have failed to give any reasons for same. In the Association's by-laws the conduct of this department is left wholly to the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, and they have not objected to this plan. If your reasons could be specifically stated, I would take great pleasure in answering them, as I have given the matter a great deal of consideration and can easily explain the advantages of the system, and wish to know from what standpoint they view it, whether as buyers or sellers of stamps. I believe it is only through misapprehension of the system that any objection could have been raised, and I am very much surprised that the Society should have adopted formal resolutions without pointing out the reasons of their disapproval. I remain,

Yours very truly,
G. D. MEKEEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., }
March 20, 1895. }

Mr. G. D. Mekeel, St. Louis, Mo.

DEAR SIR—In reply to your letter of inquiry as to whether the members of the Pacific Philatelic Society look with disfavor as buyers or sell-

ers on your system of removing the better stamps from books to be advertised, would say they all look at it from the standpoint of buyers.

They wish to *see* the stamps, it is so they may see them that the Branch is organized, and books are called for. When the best things are removed the object of the branch is defeated to that extent.

Sending for specimens on approval in another thing entirely and it seems that not many of the members care to go to that trouble on an uncertainty as to how the specimen will look when in hand, as they have joined the Branch to avoid that trouble and expense.

As sellers they are indifferent for the most part so far as I have heard.

Yours truly,
H. B. PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

APRIL 9, 1895.

Mr. H. B. Phillips, 48 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

DEAR SIR—In reply to your favor of March 20th, I notice that the reason your society looks with disfavor upon removing stamps to be advertised is because they want to *see* the stamps. They probably have not stopped to take into consideration that no one Branch sees more than 10% or 20% of the stamps in circulation, our range of membership is so large, and the fact that books cannot well be out more than ninety days, prevents any one Branch from seeing *all* of the stamps; so that the books are divided up into a great many circuits, and from 80% or 90% of the stamps are perhaps returned to the owners before they can reach you. When you take this into consideration, your members would not gain the advantage they seem to desire of seeing all of the stamps that are advertised.

Further than this, there are a great many stamps put into the exchange by members with the view to their being advertised, that would never be put in for general circulation, as the risk and length of time required is too great. While this system gives general satisfaction to the owners of the stamps, and while I defer to the wishes of those who do not wish their stamps so removed, there seems to be no good reason for making any change in our present system, as it is very evident that the opinion of your society has been formed hastily and without a thorough knowledge or consideration of the matter. The terms and conditions of the Department are such that if the Pacific Philatelic Society want to see all of these stamps, there is nothing to prevent their making the request and having them sent to them monthly. I remain,

Yours truly,
G. D. MEKEEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18, 1895.

G. D. Mekeel, Supt.

DEAR SIR—Yours of 9th inst. at hand, in the matter of the position of the Pacific Philatelic Society as to removing stamps for the purpose of advertisement. Your letter was read at a meeting of the Society held on the 16th inst., and on motion unanimously carried, it was ordered that the Branch Manager make the offered arrange-

ment with you to have all the advertised stamps sent out once each month.

This solution of the question was considered very satisfactory by all.

As the details are left with me, I propose that you send the stamps so they will reach me, say two days before the date of our regular monthly meeting. I will notify all the members that they are here, and will be at the meeting, where all can see them. * * * *

With this arrangement the more good things you remove and advertise the better it will suit us. Trusting you will carry this out as proposed, I remain,

Yours truly,
H. B. PHILLIPS,
Secy. and Branch Mgr.

APRIL 26, 1895.

Mr. H. B. Phillips, Sec'y, San Francisco, Cal.

DEAR SIR—In reply to your communication of April 17th, the stamps will be sent to you for exhibition at your Society meeting as requested. They will be shipped by Wells, Fargo Express at your expense, this being the regular terms on which stamps are sent to all members, and these stamps being valuable, would request to have them returned in the same way, as the Express Company is responsible, while there is no security by registered mail in case of a loss.

I will endeavor to make the shipment so that it may reach you a day or two before your meeting and depend upon you to return them promptly the following day. I also understand that the stamps are not to pass from your possession.

I think this may be the means of other societies adopting the same method, and thus affording a quick circuit of more desirable stamps among good buyers and accomplishing the result intended by advertising—that of bringing the more desirable stamps to the notice of a greater number of collectors than is possible through the ordinary means of circulating the books, and I am very glad that we have made such a happy solution of the matter. I also hope that the purchases your Society may make will justify our expectations, and they will be able to make some good purchases. I remain,

Yours very truly,
G. D. MEKEEL.

The above correspondence covers all points involved in the matter of advertising stamps. There is no doubt, but that it is a very good system, and will increase in popularity and usefulness when thoroughly understood.

G. D. MEKEEL,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

GEORGE D. MEKEEL, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.,
St. Louis, April 30, 1895.

In conducting this Department, I have had occasion to observe a decided tendency on the part of a number of members participating, to leave as little money on deposit as possible.

The majority of the members have signified their willingness to pay for anything I should send them, promptly, but they seem decidedly disinclined to leave any money on deposit, although I have repeatedly stated that this Department can only be conducted successfully with sufficient working capital.

In justice to another class of participants in this Department, I must say that some have been more than liberal, leaving a sum on deposit quite in excess of the requirements.

Inasmuch as working capital is the *one factor* that makes this Department a possibility and the one thing that will make it a success, I have formulated a new set of rules and regulations in which I have divided the participants into five graduated classes. These classes are graded in accordance with the stamps that the participants require, and a special amount is required to be deposited in order to entitle the members to join these classes. The amounts thus deposited are to furnish a working capital for the Department. A certificate of deposit will be issued to the member and this certificate will be redeemable in cash upon thirty days' notice of the member's desire to withdraw. The same, however, is only redeemable at face value in case the member's account with the Department is paid in full at the date of the withdrawal. As the Department orders stamps in advance, it is only fair that members should give at least thirty days notice when withdrawing, in order that the stamps ordered for them may not be left on hand. These advanced deposits for which certificates are issued, are not placed to the credit of the member, on the books of the Department, but carried in a special Working Capital Fund. New issues as received will be forwarded to members with invoices, for which they are expected to remit from time to time, all accounts to be balanced at least once in thirty days. In order that this general scheme may be properly understood, I have formulated the following:

GENERAL RULES.

Governing all classes of Participants in the Purchasing Department.

1. A member desiring to avail himself of the benefits of the Purchasing Department must make a cash deposit as provided in one of the following classes.

2. A certificate of deposit will be issued to him for the amount, the same redeemable in cash, subject to thirty days' notice of a desire to withdraw from the Department. For the certificate to be redeemable, however, the member's open account with the Department must be balanced.

3. New issues will be sent to participating members in accordance with their orders, from time to time as they are received; he will remit for these bills regardless of his original deposit represented by the certificate. No account at this time must remain open longer than thirty days.

4. A member joining one of the following classes may qualify his order as regards postal cards, cut or entire envelopes and adhesives. He may also make geographical distinctions and

limitations according to the class of stamps he collects, *but the deposit must be made in accordance with the class he joins, this to be governed by the limit of face value.*

5. Any member participating is entitled to subscribe for one, two or three copies of any stamp: or he may be entered in Class A. for one copy, Class B. for another copy and one of the other classes for a third copy, or he may enter any one class for three copies. In any case he must make the full deposit in whatever class he joins, for each copy desired.

CLASS A.

Deposit required \$100.00. This will entitle the participant to receive all new issues with the limit of face value over \$5 up to any amount, or without any limit.

CLASS B.

Deposit required, \$50.00. This will entitle the participant to receive all new issues, placing the limit of face value over \$1.25 up to \$5.00 inclusive, he having the privilege of placing his limit at any point between these two amounts.

CLASS C.

Deposit required \$35.00. This will entitle the participant to receive all new issues, placing the limit of face value over 50 cents up to \$1.25, he having the privilege of placing his limit at any point between these two amounts.

CLASS D.

Deposit required \$20.00. This will entitle the participant to receive all new issues, placing the limit of face value over 25 cents up to 50 cents inclusive, he having the privilege of placing his limit at any point between these two amounts.

CLASS E.

Deposit required \$10.00. This will entitle the participant to receive all new issues of the face value up to and including 25 cents. No deposit will be received for less than \$10.00 nor will any order be accepted where the limit is less than 25 cents for face value of the stamps required.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All members now on the books of the Department are requested to conform to the above regulations and to make a remittance at once of an amount sufficient with the present balance to their credit, to entitle them to enter one of the above five classes, in order that this system may go into effect from this date. A list of the balances of members not already included in the above classes upon the 30th day of April is as follows:

W. R. Baird.....	18.26
J. F. Gregory.....	9.94
Dr. Gaertner.....	1.16
F. O. Conant.....	15.65
E. Mayer.....	9.72
A. Dawson.....	16.87
W. E. Fiske.....	12.78
Rev. A. Battiste.....	69

H. E. Deats.....	29.03
H. A. Cheney.....	6.28
W. C. Eaton.....	17.92
N. R. Graves.....	7.85
F. H. Drown.....	5.16
C. P. Krauth.....	12.54
W. J. Lawrence.....	16.32
G. T. Loomis.....	11.95
B. S. Terry.....	6.30
A. W. Brown.....	14.39
D. Benjamin.....	15.83
A. Rae.....	14.65
H. F. King.....	23.71
E. R. Ackerman.....	8.44
F. Trifet.....	14.43
W. C. Van Derlip.....	29.37
F. D. Batchelder.....	26.36
C. H. Adams.....	20.27
J. M. Andreini.....	54.46
H. G. O. Ramborger.....	8.73
Miss M. Aikman.....	4.28
W. W. Grant.....	11.17
W. H. Phillips.....	13.75
M. Meyenberg.....	6.92
R. Roberts.....	6.63
F. F. Olney.....	7.78
C. A. Hughes.....	2.51
W. A. Mac Calla.....	9.35
F. S. Belden.....	7.92
Geo. Gregory.....	18.18
Edw. Hawkins.....	11.15
Total.....	\$528.70

Above members are requested to conform their balances and remit an amount sufficient with that to their credit to entitle them to entry to the class they desire to join.

They will then remit separately for all new issues billed during the month of May according to the new rules.

The following members have already complied with the new conditions, and certificates have been issued as follows:

CLASS A.

Dr. S. G. Stein.....	\$100.00
J. F. Beard.....	100.00
J. B. Simpson.....	100.00
Baron A. Reuterskiold.....	100.00
Total.....	\$400.00

CLASS B.

E. B. Mason.....	\$ 50.00
W. H. Withee.....	50.00
Total.....	\$100.00

CLASS C.

Joe F. Beard, 2 copies.....	\$70.00
Dr. S. G. Stein, 2 copies.....	70.00
F. T. Wadsworth.....	35.00
Total.....	\$175.00

CLASS D.

Rev. A. F. Bruder.....	\$20.00
W. J. Morgan.....	20.00
Total.....	\$40.00

CLASS E.

Dr. J. Cabot.....	\$10.00
Dr. H. Tuck.....	10.00
W. H. Faber.....	10.00
G. Lemoine.....	10.00
H. R. Taylor.....	10.00
C. H. Shearer.....	10.00
T. S. Clark.....	10.00
Total.....	\$70.00

Total to the credit of Working Capital Fund.....	\$785.00
Balances to the credit of participating members in excess of the Working Capital Fund.....	153.03

Total contributed by the sixteen members now participating in the Department, in good standing.....	\$873.03
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Balance to the credit of the thirty nine members who have not yet had an opportunity to make their deposits according to the above classes.....	\$528.70
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Eight participating members in the Department are <i>delinquent</i> on the books, to the amount of.....	31.25
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As soon as the forty-seven members in the last two classes shall have entered the Department under the new scheme, making good their advance deposits, there will be no question at all of the possibility of our supplying *all new issues promptly*, and I urge that all members conform as quickly as possible to the new regulations, and I also hope that our ranks will be largely increased.

The above figures clearly demonstrate the justice of the new rules and regulations. Out of sixty-three participating members, sixteen of them have now on deposit 62% of the funds on hand. A circular will be prepared setting forth the new rules and regulations, soliciting members to join this Department, and mailed with this number of the Official Circular.

The following novelties have been sent to participating members since I last reported on the matter.

Brazil, 2,000 reis.
British Bechuanaland; 2 pence, brown and black.

British Honduras, 1, 5, 10 cents.
Congo, 5, 10, 25 centimes 1, 5 francs.
Guatemala, 6 centavos, mauve.
Mexico, 12 centavos (numeral).
Mexico, provisional post cards, 6 varieties.
Mexico, new series, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 50 centavos, new series, 1, 5, 10 pesos.
Mexico, Envelopes, 4, 5, 10 centavos.
Mexico, Letter cards 4, 10 centavos.
Mexico, Wrappers, 1, 2 centavos.
Mexico, Post cards, 2, 3 centavos (2 each.)
Mexico, Post card, variety 2c. Interior on buff.

Newfoundland, ½, 12 cents

- Panama (Colombia) 20 centavos.
- Peru, 20 centavos.
- Porto Rico, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 centavos.
- Somalis Coast (Djibouti). 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30, 50, 75 centimes; 1, 2, 5, 25, 50 francs.
- South African Republic, ½ penny, 1 p. 1 sh. (*wagon with tongue.*)
- Zululand, ½, 1 penny, £5.
- Cash orders are now out for the following stamps:
 - Madagascar, 1895, 2, 4, 6 p. 1, 2, 4 sh.
 - Zululand, balance of series.
 - South African Republic, current series with varieties.
 - Belgium, recent issues.
 - Netherlands, recent new shades and colors.
 - Seychelles, 8, 15 and 30c. envelopes; 3, 12, 15 and 45c. adhesives.
 - Uruguay, 1894, series 1c. to 3 pesos.
 - British South Africa, 3 sh.
 - British Central Africa, 3 sh.
 - Lagos, 5, 7½, 10 p.
 - Cyprus, 9, 18, 45 p.
 - Greece, 20 l. envelope.
 - Roumania, 1894 series, 1½ b. to 2 l.
 - Servia, full series, 1895.
 - Abyssinia, full series.
 - Persia, full series 1894.
 - Mexico, Officials, 1c. to 10 p., 1895.

Sometime ago this Department was unable to secure the French Colonials through the Paris office, of the Minister of the Colonies, and therefore did not get the last set from Benin, Diego Suarez, and Obock. Nor did I get the full supply of the new sets of Nossi Be, St. Maria de Madagascar or French Soudan. I am now advised by my correspondent that I will be able to get these sets of stamps in Paris from the Minister of the Colonies. I will have to pay a commission, however, and as some of the members of this Department may have already been supplied, I desire each participating member to drop me a postal card stating whether or not I shall order the following stamps for his account. As my order will be mailed the 25th, of the present month, it is necessary that reply should be made promptly. Members whose deposits have not been made in accordance with the classes mentioned above, by that date, will not be included in my order;

- Benin, 1c. to 1f., cost 90c. per set.
- Diego Surez, 1c., to 1 fr., cost 90c. per set.
- Obock, (large), 1c. to 1 fr., cost 90c. per set.
- Nossi Be, 1 c. to 1 fr. cost 90c. per set.
- St. Maria de Madagascar, 1c. to 1 fr., cost 90c.
- French Soudan, 1c. to 1 fr. cost 90c. per set.

Beside there are the high values of the Obock, which I will only order by special request.

2 francs cost about.....	50
5 " " "	1.22
25 " " "	6.05
50 " " "	12.10

G. D. MEKREL,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF LITERARY EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., April 29, 1895.

I sent in no report for March as very little business was transacted. I have received quite a number of letters asking me about various philatelic publications, also prices of same and requests to try and procure certain papers. I have answered nearly all the letters and keep a list of the papers wanted, so that if I happen to see any of them listed, I can inform the members. I have also made out a list of prices at which old papers can be obtained, as far as I could find prices. I will be glad to inform anyone on this subject, if I can. I would like to suggest, however, that members inclose return postage as my position as Superintendent has no salary attached. I have received Mr. Frankel's list of all German papers, which is a valuable edition to a student of philatelic literature. He desires to enter into exchange relations with advanced collectors of stamp journals. I also received a letter from Mr. Victor Suppantisch of Grau, Austria, who is the author of *The Bibliography of German Philatelic Literature*. He also desires to enter into exchange relations with advanced collectors and mentions that he has several thousand old and valuable papers for exchange. I have also received from Mr. E. B. Jones, Ruthven, Iowa, copies of his *Philatelic Check List*, which is, I think, the most valuable work of its kind since Mr. Tiffany's "Collector's Companion." All collectors should get it, if for no other reason, than that it has been published at both a loss of time and money by the author. Again, I will say, that I am ready at any and all times to give any information I possibly can to my brother members of the American Philatelic Association.

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. M. CAMPBELL, M. D.

AUCTION AGENT'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, April 29, 1895.

During April but two sales have been held. On 17th inst. J. W. Scott Co. offered a gathering made up mainly from the duplicates of several large collectors. Though a much mixed lot, some very rare stamps were sold at high prices.

The sale of R. F. Albrecht & Co., 24th and 25th inst., consisted of a fine collection. The rarities sold high, as usual, but many of the stamps were not very fine.

It is evident that collectors are becoming more particular, as to the condition of their specimens. Those not fine are not wanted, if they are scarce; while those in perfect condition sell readily at prices close to and often far above those quoted in the catalogues.

For May three sales are booked: Bogert & Durbin on the 11th, R. F. Albrecht & Co., 23rd, 24th; and late in the month the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. will hold the final sales of the season. The last mentioned will consist entirely of the collection of entire U. S. envelopes of the late

Gilbert Harrison. It is probably the most complete collection of U. S. entire envelopes ever made, and collectors will never again have such an opportunity to secure minor varieties of knife, die and color. Catalogues will be sent to all asking for them.

W. F. GREGORY,

REPORT OF COLLECTING AGENT

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., April 9, 1895.

I have received during March, eight claims, amounting to \$45.80.

I have collected two of those claims, amounting to \$7.85.

I have also succeeded in collecting two old claims, amounting to \$18.20.

May 8, 1895.

I have received during the month of April, six claims amounting to \$81.56.

I have collected three old claims, amounting to \$11.44.

Very truly yours,

J. ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

Geo. W. Rode, 38 Hazelwood ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Ignaz Stauffer, Mansfield Valley, Pa.; C. P. Krauth, Secretary Forty-eighth st. and A. V. Ky., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURG, PENN., April 30, 1895.

I beg to report that the Board of Trustees held a meeting on April 29th, at which the entire Board was present, Mr. Rode in the chair.

The charges against an applicant not having been proven, the objection to his admission to membership was withdrawn.

A case of a member of the Association using his Association number in connection with an assumed name in a published circular was considered. The member having explained that it was ignorantly done, with no intention to deceive, and having promised to destroy the objectionable circulars, the matter was held over to give him an opportunity to fulfill his promises.

The Portland Philatelic Association, Branch No. 11, of the Amer. Phil. Assn., having preferred serious charges against E. C. Farnsworth, of Portland, Me., and the truth of these charges having apparently been proven, and admitted by Mr. Farnsworth, it was decided to expel him from membership in the Association.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in case of rejected applicants for membership in this Association, it is not expedient to furnish such applicants with the records in their cases, provided that if request is made for the record in such a case, by a member signing as reference for such rejected applicant, it may be furnished confidentially, if approved by the unanimous vote of the Board.

The General Circular to Claimants ordered at the ninth annual convention, was adopted for publication. A copy of this circular is furnished

to the General Secretary for publication in this circular and a copy will be mailed to each past and present member to their last known address.

The General Secretary having advised the Board that their report of November 14, 1894, regarding disposition of claims against the Association, had been approved by the Official Board, the Secretary was instructed to forward the warrants for the amounts adjudged due on these claims to the Treasurer and to advise the claimants. This will take several days to do, and as the warrants can only be paid as the funds in the treasury permit, it may be some time before all claimants receive the amounts allotted to them.

The question of a form of proxy and official ballots for use at the tenth annual convention was discussed and the Secretary instructed to get out the proxies and ballots in time for distribution with the June Official Circular. Adjourned at 10:50 p. m.

C. P. KRAUTH,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1895.

At the ninth annual convention of the American Philatelic Association, held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., August 21 and 22, 1894, a resolution was presented by Mr. C. H. Mekeel, duly seconded and carried by a majority vote, instructing the Board of Trustees to notify all past and present members of the Association that any claims for loss or damage which they may have against the Association must be presented in writing to the Board of Trustees within a fixed period from the date of such notification. In compliance with these instructions, the Board has prepared from the official reports of the Secretary a list of all past and present members, with their last known address, and this notice will be sent to each person whose name appears on that list. The Board has further carefully considered, investigated and referred to the Official Board, with recommendations for action, all cases of claims against the Association of which it has any knowledge. With this recommendation the jurisdiction of the Board of Trustees, as regards these claims, ceases; and we now give notice, in accordance with the instructions of the Association in convention assembled, that any person having any further existing claim against the American Philatelic Association must present the same, in writing, with full particulars and all obtainable proof of correctness, supported by affidavit, to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, on or before Wednesday, July 31, 1895, as after that date all such claims will be considered as outlawed and will not be received by the Trustees. Under the by-laws of the Association no claim against the Association can be recognized until it has been passed upon by the Board of Trustees, who constitute the judicial body of the Association, as distinguished from the Official Board, who constitute the executive body. The Board of Trustees having made its recommendation in any given case, the carrying out of its suggestions rests entirely with the Executive Board, as it may see fit to do so or not, or as may be warranted by the financial condition of

the Association. This Association being an aggregation of persons interested in the same pursuit, for mutual assistance and intercourse, the Association, *per se*, cannot and does not guarantee any member from loss sustained in the usual and customary interchange of stamps among themselves through the Departments of the Association, except in such cases where loss accrues to a member through such gross negligence or dishonesty of an officer as would render him liable under his bond to the Association for the amount of the loss. When the officers of the Association perform their duties with due care the liability of the Association on their behalf ceases. Neither does nor can the Association guarantee its members against such losses as are commonly incident to the business of buying, selling and exchanging stamps. The Association has made laws for the guidance of its officers in the performance of their several duties, and has demanded from some of them heavy bonds for the performance of their duties under its laws. Any loss accruing to a member from unavoidable accident or the dishonesty of fellow members, which could not reasonably have been foreseen and prevented by the officer in charge of the transaction, must be borne by the member and does not constitute a claim against the Association. While we do not know of any existing just claims against the Association which have not already been passed upon by the Trustees, yet as a matter of courtesy rather than right, the Association desires to prevent dissatisfaction by giving a full and impartial hearing to all members who may feel that in the past they have not received their just dues. Owing to imperfect records of past transactions some claims may possibly exist of which the present Board is not cognizant, and this notice will give a final opportunity to every one to present their claims, failing which they can no longer with any justice complain that they have not received due consideration. All letters on this subject should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Mr. C. P. Krauth, 48th St. & A. V. Ry., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Board of Trustees of the American Philatelic Association:

GEORGE W. RODE, Chairman
I. STAUFFER,
C. P. KRAUTH, Secretary.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

LITERARY BOARD.

J. D. Rice, Chairman, Box 290, Trenton, N. J.; C. E. Severn, 448 Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Lewis G. Quackenbush, 15 Madison St., Oneida, N. Y.

Uncle Sam received a rude awakening from his fancied security, when it was discovered that his two cents stamps were being counterfeited. Only in very rare instances have those who take criminal advantage of the postoffice department had the temerity to counterfeit stamps of a current issue. However, these lithographed counterfeits have had but a short lease of life

and the governmental authorities have entered into the prosecution of those responsible for the birth of the spurious stamps with their customary ardor and earnestness. Some time ago, Germany had an experience similar to that of our country and its current issue was counterfeited with some success.

* * *

As the season wanes, auction sales seem to multiply and nearly every sale can boast of a few star specimens. In a Boston sale, a Millbury local is presented, reserved at twelve hundred dollars, and those intending to compete for the rarity are invited to send for photographs of the stamp.

Some of the latter day auction catalogues with their stamp photographs, are beautiful examples of the art of typography.

* * *

We are all familiar with the axiomatic little couplet to the effect that a drop of ink may make millions think. The philatelic world recently offered an illustration of how a little drop of peroxide of hydrogen not only made hundreds of philatelists think, but occasioned results whereby hundreds of dollars changed ownership. The experiment by which the true status of the five cent, 1890, color of the four, was determined has been widely read of, and the story of how the five cent, chameleon-like, changed its hue to the ordinary color under the potency of the peroxide is an impressive little recital.

* * *

It would be meet for writers on the subject of "How to Preserve Rarities" to begin their articles with: First, get your rarities.

* * *

Soon the days of heat will come and then, the members will begin to think of the pleasure that will be store for them when they rendezvous at Clayton. With its inviting woods and waters, Clayton is a refreshing picture to conjure up in one's mind when the city swelters, with the thermometer in the nineties

C. E. SEVERN.

REPORTS OF BRANCH SOCIETIES.

CHICAGO BRANCH NO. I.

Meetings held the second Thursday of each month a 1233 Masonic Temple. Chas. R Gadsden, President, New York Life Building. Every Paget, Secretary and Treasurer, 309 Jackson Boulevard. W. H. McDonald, Exchange Supt., 2600 Indiana Ave.

The fourth regular meeting after re-organization of Chicago Branch Number One of the American Philatelic Association, was called to order Thursday evening, April 11th, at 8:30 p. m. by the Secretary.

Our new President was unfortunately called away on important business and consequently could not be present. On a motion of Mr. Severn and seconded by Mr. Paget, Mr. Wolseiffier was elected President *pro tem*.

Roll call found the following members present: Messrs. Wolseiffier, Severn, Rosenthal, Hopkins, Michael, Massoth, Schultze, Grosman, Wendt and Paget. Visitors Messrs. Lefever, Moeng and Steinbrecher.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The Treasurer made a report showing a very low balance in the treasury, and a collection was taken sufficient to defray the expenses of his office for the next few meetings.

It was suggested that the Secretary have a stamp made with which to print notices of the meetings, thereby reducing the labor of his office by several hours monthly, but at the request of the Secretary, he was given permission to act as he chose upon the matter, as he prefers to be more personal in his notices. A minimum of fifty, and sometimes an hundred notices are sent out for each meeting.

A committee composed of Mr. McDonald was to report the result of his office, but unavoidable business engagements caused his absence. He sent information, however, that Mr. Gadsden had kindly consented to accept the nomination as Resident Vice-President of the American Philatelic Association, and President of the Chicago Branch No. One.

A communication was read from Mr. H. W. Hanna informing us he leaves for San Francisco for a year's sojourn, and his temporary withdrawal from the branch was accepted with regrets. It is to be hoped Mr. Hanna will find time to attend the meetings of the San Francisco Branch, and our loss will be their gain.

Under the head of new business, at the suggestion of the Secretary, the President appointed an entertainment committee, and named Messrs. Severn, Rosenthal and Michael as such a committee, to arrange for an entertainment of a Philatelic nature for each future meeting.

A recess was next taken in order to give the members present opportunity to examine the fine collection of Mr. Albert Schultze. Mr. Schultze is a man of years, and while his philatelic experience dates back only a few years, he has amassed a general collection of over 9,000 varieties of postage stamps. Mr. Schultze is an earnest student of philately and has in his collection many unchronicled varieties of postage stamps.

The Chicago Branch is a success. Mr. Wolseiffier's most sanguine estimates are being rapidly fulfilled, and the Chicago Branch, at present indications, will soon be able to hold a candle over any similar branch in existence. That symbolic emblem of Chicago: "I will," is also asserting itself, and it is quite certain that also that other phrase, "I did," so typical of Chicago, will soon be in evidence. As Secretary, I feel fully repaid for the time and labor expended, and, with the members' kind permission, shall continue to fulfill the duties of the office of Secretary and Treasurer to the best of my ability. Let every Chicago collector, whether a member

of the Association or no, be present regularly at our meetings and lend his aid in making our branch fully able to bear up its number successfully. We are BRANCH NUMBER ONE.

At 9:57 p. m., after thanking Mr. Schultze for so kindly exhibiting his valuable collection, an adjournment was taken, and each and every collector left for home highly gratified over our success thus far.

The Chicago Philatelic Society has just closed a lease for Rooms 551 Marquette Building, and where the next and following meetings of Chicago Branch Number One, of the American Philatelic Association, will be held. The Marquette Building is located on the north west corner of Dearborn and Adams streets, just across from the Post Office, and is much more centrally located than the Masonic Temple. The Committee of Rooms reports it has secured a room and adjournments even finer than the one now occupied by the Society, and in virtue of the courtesy extended to us by the Chicago Philatelic Society, our meetings will be held in their rooms.

EVERY PAGET, Secretary.

April 15, 1895.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BRANCH NO. 3.

Meetings held on the third Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Frank Koeng, President; J. C. Welsh, Vice-President; H. B. Phillips, Secretary and Ex. Man., 48 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

The seventy-sixth regular monthly meeting of the Society was held Tuesday, April 16th, at No. 108 Stockton street, at the office of Wm. Sell-schopp.

Meeting called to order at 8:00 p. m., with President Koepig in the chair. Mr. James A. Nowland was elected a member of the Society. A letter was read from Mr. G. D. Mekeel concerning the removal and advertisement of stamps from the books by the Superintendent of Exchanges, in which he stated all these stamps, so removed, would be forwarded to the Society on request, for inspection. On motion, duly seconded, it was ordered that the Secretary accept the offer and in the name of the Society request the stamps be sent on each month, in time for the monthly meetings.

A discussion of Library matters resulted in a committee being appointed to purchase a suitable case or cabinet to contain the accumulation of books and other philatelic works belonging to the Society, and which is being constantly augmented by donations and subscriptions from the Library fund.

The first and second retouches of the current 2c. red, U. S., as issued by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was shown by the Secretary, Mr. Phillips, and discussed; the almost simultaneous appearance of the two re-touches led members to think the first retouch would be issued in but very small numbers.

After an evening pleasantly and profitably spent in the discussion of matters philatelic, the

meeting adjourned at 10.30 p. m., until the third Tuesday of May, the place of next meeting being at the command of the President.

H. B. PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

GARFIELD-PERRY STAMP CLUB.

BRANCH No. 7.

Meeting held the third Wednesday of each month at the office of Mr. G. J. Bailey, 446 Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio. J. J. Overton, President; W. H. Barnum, Secretary, 47 Livingston St., Cleveland, Ohio.

The 47th regular meeting was called to order April 17, 1895, at 8:20 p. m., with President Overton in the chair, and the following members in attendance: Messrs. Bailey, Brodie, W. H. Barnum, Colwell, Madter, Buerger, Humiston, Gender and Pears. The minutes of the 46th meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Bailey kindly offered to give volumes 6, 7, and 8 of the *Philatelic Journal of America* to the club provided we agreed to pay for the binding of above mentioned journals. On motion of Mr. Brodie this offer was accepted with thanks, and the treasury was ordered drawn on for the required amount.

Several communications were read from the Pomery Philatelic Society (Branch A. P. A.), in regard to the plan of organizing a State Society, and requesting that we give them our support in their endeavors in that direction. After a long discussion on the matter (in which all present took part), Mr. Bailey moved that inasmuch as the Garfield-Perry members failed to see the need or value of a State Society, and as they considered the local and national Societies as sufficient, we cannot, in all friendliness, give our support to this movement, and that the Secretary be instructed to notify the Pomery Philatelic Society to this effect. This motion was duly seconded by Mr. Barnum and unanimously carried. The Membership Committee having reported favorably on the applications of F. L. Roby and W. J. Crawford, these gentlemen were unanimously elected to membership.

There being no further business to come before the club the meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

W. H. BARNUM, Sec'y.

PORTLAND PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

BRANCH NO. II.

G. E. Raymond, Resident Vice-President; C. R. Lewis, Treasurer; S. T. Dow, Secretary. Meeting on alternate Wednesdays at the Falmouth Hotel.

Both the meetings in April were particularly well attended in spite of the fact that there was no unusual attraction to bring them out. Many good stamps were shown including the rare shillings of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Mr. W. N. Howe presented the name of Harvey S. Murray for membership and he was unanimously voted in.

After considerable deliberation the Branch deems it expedient to publish the person who has been guilty of fraud in our society. The sentiment of the society in this matter found voice in a motion "that the Secretary be instructed to incorporate in his next report to Secretary Stone, for publication in the Official Circular, the facts concerning the fraudulent practices of one of our members, and to have his name published as well." This motion was seconded, and was carried by the society.

The facts of the case were enumerated in my report of one or two months since. To review briefly: E. C. Farnsworth, a member of this branch was suspected of perforating the imperforate pence issue of Canada and offering the same for sale as genuine, with the deliberate attempt to defraud. By means of a marked six-pence stamp he was caught, and on being confronted with positive proof, he confessed. He was expelled from this Branch and steps taken to have him deprived of his membership in the American Philatelic Association. His case is now in the hands of the Board of Trustees. So far, three fraudulently perforated three-pence stamps, three six-pences, one one hundred and eighty reis Brazil, and two Portland Star Match stamps rouletted (a unique variety) can be laid at Mr. Farnsworth's door.

That such things should happen in our Branch is a matter of profound regret to all its members, but we have done all in our power to right the matter and end the career of the guilty party.

STERLING DOW,
Secretary.



WESTERN EXPRESS FRANKS.

By H. B. PHILLIPS.

From the Appendix of Mekeel's Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World.

NOTE. The number following the description of the envelope is the number of the envelope in Tiffany, Bogart and Rechart work on U. S. envelopes.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 147.)

COLOR. ENVELOPE. NEW. USED.

WHITING'S EXPRESS.

Type I. Inscription "Paid Whiting & Co.'s Feather River Express."
 Black on ordinary envelopes with U. S. adhesives..... 5.00 3.00
 Black on 3c. red on buff, 8..... 5.00 3.00



(Full size.)

TYPE II.

Black on 3c. red on buff, 9..... 5.00 3.00
 " 3c. " 36..... 10.00 8.00
 " 3c. " 76..... 5.00 2.50



(Reduced.)

TYPE III.

Black on 3c. rose on white, 132..... 8.00 3.50
 " 3c. " buff, 135..... 6.00 3.00

A. J. WOOD'S EXPRESS.

Inscription "A. J. Wood's Orville, Susanville & Taylorville Express."
 Black on 3c. rose on white, 132..... 4.00 2.00

WOOD & CO.'S EXPRESS.



Black on 3c. rose on white, 131.....
 " 3c. " buff, 134.....

COLOR. ENVELOPE. NEW. USED.

YANKEE JIM'S EXPRESS.



(Full size.)

Mason & McComb, Propr.
 Blue on ordinary envelope..... 5.00

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Previous to the adoption of a regular frank, various hand stamp devices were in use by Wells, Fargo & Co., to indicate the same purpose for which the frank was afterwards used. First, on ordinary envelopes, and later when the first issue of U. S. envelopes came out, on them also. We show several prominent varieties, which may be denominated Preliminary Types.

In compiling this list the arrangement and type numbers of the regular franks as adopted by J. W. Scott, in the *American Philatelist*, November, 1889, have been used, although somewhat lame chronologically. Omitting his Types XVIII. and XIX, they being only sub-varieties of types VII., the large lettering and ornamental block having no philatelic signification. Misstrikes, inverts, or the position of the frank on the envelope are not here considered.



PRELIMINARY TYPE I.

Black on ordinary envelope, used..... 3.00

NOTE. Covering letters from New York and Boston to California without other frank or stamp.

COLOR. ENVELOPE.

NEW. USED.



PRELIMINARY TYPE II.

Blue and red on ordinary envelopes, used | 1.50|



NOTE. also "collect" and "free" in similar oval on all local to California without other frank or good stamps.

W. F. & CO.

PRELIMINARY TYPE III.

Blue surcharge, black type on 3c. red U. S. adhesive, used..... | 50|

NOTE. Surcharged in sheets and used before stamped envelopes were issued.



COLOR. ENVELOPE.

NEW. USED

PRELIMINARY TYPES IV.

Blue on 3c, red on white, used, 17.....	
Red 3c, " " " 20.....	
Blue 3c, " buff, 17.....	
" 3c, " " 20.....	
" 10c, green on white, 26.....	
" 10c, " buff, 28.....	

PUBLISHER'S NOTE. All the Preliminary types are given full size.



(Reduced.)

TYPE I.

Red on 10c, green on white, 27.....	
" 10c, " " 25.....	
" 10c, " buff, 26.....	
" 10c, " " 28.....	
" ordinary envelopes.	

Type II. Same design as Type I., but inscription changed to "Paid over our Lower California Interior route only. Paid 12½ cents." (in two lines.)

Black on 3c, red on white, 15.....	
" 3c, " buff, 18.....	
" ordinary envelopes.	

Type III. Same as type II, but inscription in three lines.

Black on 3c, red on white, 15.....	
" 3c, " buff, 18.....	
" ordinary envelopes.	

Type IV. Same design as Type I. with inscription reading "For the Interior of Lower California only."

Black on 3c, red on white, 15.....	
" 3c, " buff, 18.....	
" ordinary envelopes.	

PAID



Over our California and Coast Routes.

(Reduced.)

TYPE V.

Black on 3c, red on white, 15.....	
" 3c, " buff 18.....	

Type VI. Same design as Type V, with inscription changed to "over our California and Atlantic Express."

Red on 10c, green on white, 25.....	
" 10c, " buff, 28.....	

PAID 10 CENTS.



(Reduced.)

COLOR. ENVELOPE.

NEW. USED.

COLOR ENVELOPE.

NEW. USED

TYPE VII.

Red on 3c.	red on white, 15.....
" 3c.	" buff, 18.....
Blue on 3c.	" white, 15.....
" 3c.	" buff, 18.....
Black 3c.	" white, 15.....
" 3c.	" buff, 18.....
" 6c.	green on white, 21.....
" 6c.	" buff, 22.....
" 6c.	red on white, 23.....
" 6c.	" buff, 24.....
Red 3c.	" white, 33.....
" 3c.	" buff, 36.....
Blue 3c.	" white, 33.....
" 3c.	" buff, 36.....
Black 3c.	" white, 33.....
" 3c.	" buff, 36.....
" 3c.	" white, 32.....
" 3c.	" buff, 35.....
" 3c.	" white, 68.....
" 3c.	" buff, 76.....
Blue 3c.	" white, 68.....
" 3c.	" buff, 76.....
" 3c.	" white, 68.....
" 3c.	" buff, 79.....
Black 3c.	" white, 68.....
" 3c.	" buff, 76.....
" 3c.	" white, 70.....
" 3c.	" buff, 78.....
" 3c.	" white, 71.....
" 3c.	" buff, 79.....
" 6c.	" white, 85.....
" 6c.	" buff, 88.....
" 10c.	green on white, 94.....
" 10c.	" buff, 98.....
" 10c.	" white, 93.....
" 10c.	" buff, 97.....
" 12c.	bronze and red on straw, 100.....
" 20c.	blue and " " 101.....
" 24c.	green " " 102.....
" 40c.	black " " 104.....
Red 3c.	red on white, 132.....
" 8c.	" buff, 135.....
Black 3c.	" white, 132.....
" 3c.	" buff, 135.....
" 3c.	" white, 131.....
" 3c.	" buff, 134.....
" 3c.	brown on white, 145.....
" 3c.	" buff, 140.....
" 6c.	rose on white, 142.....
" 6c.	" buff, 143.....
" 6c.	purple on white, 148.....
" 6c.	" buff, 149.....
" 9c.	lemon on " 151.....
" 9c.	orange " 152.....
" 12c.	stone " 158.....
" 12c.	claret " 155.....
" 18c.	red " 158.....
" 24c.	blue " 159.....
" 30c.	green " 161.....
" 40c.	rose " 162.....
" 3c.	green on white, 192.....
" 3c.	" amber, 209.....
" 3c.	" white, 190.....
" 3c.	" amber, 208.....
" 3c.	" white, P. blue lined, 196.....
" 3c.	" amber, P. " 213.....
" 6c.	red on white, 243.....
" 6c.	" amber, 250.....
" 6c.	" white, 248.....
" 6c.	" amber, 253.....
" 10c.	chocolate on white, 266.....
" 10c.	" amber, 270.....
" 12c.	purple white, 274.....
" 12c.	" amber, 276.....
" 15c.	yellow on white, 279.....
" 3c.	green on " 319.....
" 3c.	" amber, 325.....
" 3c.	" white, 320.....
" 3c.	" amber, 327.....
" 3c.	" white, 358.....
" 3c.	" amber, 365.....
" 3c.	" white, 339.....
" 3c.	" amber, 366.....
" 3c.	" white, 482.....
" 3c.	" amber, 487.....
" 3c.	" white, 481.....
" 3c.	" amber, 486.....
" 3c.	" white, 573.....

Black 3c.	green on amber, 577.....
" 3c.	" white, 575.....
" 3c.	" amber, 579.....
" 6c.	red on white, 388.....
" 6c.	" amber, 394.....
" 6c.	" white, 521.....
" 6c.	" amber, 525.....
" 6c.	" white, 523.....
" 6c.	" amber, 527.....
" 6c.	" white, 522.....
" 6c.	" amber, 528.....
" 6c.	" white, 392.....
" 6c.	" amber, 398.....
" 6c.	" white, 522.....
" 6c.	" amber, 526.....
" 6c.	" white, 611.....
" 6c.	" amber, 614.....
" 10c.	chocolate on white, 451.....
" 10c.	" amber, 454.....
" 10c.	" white, 617.....
" 10c.	" amber, 619.....
" 12c.	purple on white, 411.....
" 12c.	" amber, 413.....
" 15c.	orange on white, 417.....
" 30c.	black on " 429.....
" 3c.	green on " 633.....
" 3c.	" amber, 637.....
" 6c.	red on white, 665.....
" 6c.	" amber, 669.....
" 6c.	" white, 667.....
" 6c.	" amber, 671.....
" 10c.	chocolate on white, 675.....
" 10c.	" amber, 677.....
" 15c.	yellow on white, 680.....
" 30c.	black on white, 681.....
" 2c.	red on white, 723.....
" 2c.	" amber, 725.....
" 3c.	green on white, 733.....
" 2c.	" amber, 737.....
" 6c.	red on white, 751.....
" 6c.	" amber, 753.....
" 6c.	" white, 751.....
" 6c.	" amber, 753.....
" 10c.	chocolate on white, 920.....
" 10c.	" amber, 921.....
" 2c.	red on white, 785.....
" 2c.	" amber, 755.....
" 4c.	green on white, 761.....
" 4c.	" amber, 784.....
" 4c.	" white, 788.....
" 4c.	" amber, 786.....

Type VII, with Pony Express Stamp printed over it at right end of label.

Black on 3c, white paper, 1861, with 10c, Pony Express Stamp in Red..... | 20.00|10.00

Type IX, same as Type VII, with "Paid 25 cts." below.

Black on 3c, red on white, 68.....
" on 3c, red on buff, 76.....

Type X, same as Type VII, with "Overland via Los Angeles," in 3 lines, large type at end of frank.

Black on 3c, red on buff, 18.....
Red 10c, green on buff, 28.....

Type XI, same as Type VII, with "Boise Mines—Paid 50 cts." below.

Red on 3c, red on white, 68.....
" 3c, " buff, 76.....

Type XII. Same as type VII, with "China and Japan Express" below.

a. Small lettering.

Black on 10c, green on white, 91.....
" 10c, " buff, 92.....
" 30c, " " 161.....
" 40c, pink " 162.....

b. Larger lettering.

Black on 40c, pink on buff, 162.....

COLOR ENVELOPE.

NEW. USED.

Type XIII. same as Type VII. with "For Mexican Ports, Paid," and value below.

NOTE. There are several sub-varieties of surcharge in this type.

25c, black and red on 3c, red on white, 33
25c, " " 3c, " buff, 36...
25c, " " 3c, " white, 68.
25c, " " 3c, " buff, 76...
25c, " " 3c, " white, 132
25c, " " 3c, " buff, 135.
10c, black and blue on 3c, green on amber, 318.....

Type XIV. Same as Type VII. with "Paid over our Mexican Coast and California Express," and value in two lines below.

25c, black on 3c, red on white, 68.....
25c, " 3c, " buff, 76.....
25c, " 3c, " white, 132.....
25c, " 3c, " buff, 135.....
25c, " 3c, " white, 131.....
25c, " 3c, " buff, 134.....
35c, black on 3c, green on white, 192.....
35c, " 3c, " amber, 209.....
35c, " 3c, " white, 319.....
35c, " 3c, " amber, 325.....
35c, " 3c, " white, 359.....
35c, " 3c, " amber, 366.....
35c, " 6c, red on white, 248.....
35c, " 6c, " amber, 255.....
35c, " 6c, " white, 392.....
35c, " 6c, " amber, 398.....
35c, " 10c, green on white, 94.....
35c, " 10c, " buff, 98.....
35c, chocolate on white, 266.....
35c, " amber, 270.....
70c, black on 6c, red on white, 392.....
70c, " 6c, " amber, 398.....
70c, " 10c, green white 94.....
\$1.05 on 30c, " buff, 161.....
\$1.05 surcharged over 35c on 30c, green on buff, 161.....
\$1.40 surcharged on 12c, purple on white, 274.....

Type XIV b. Same as Type XXI b. with inscription as Type XIV.

\$1.40, black on 40c, pink on buff, 162.....

Type XV. Same as Type VII. with "To Salmon River and Nez Perces Mines," below.

Black on 3c, red on buff, 76.....

Type XVI, same as Type VII, with "Victoria and British Columbia" below.

Black on ordinary envelope, with Canadian and British Columbian and Vancouver Island adhesives...

Type XVII, same as Type VII, with "Victoria, Vancouver Island" below in script type.....

a. Black on ordinary envelopes, with adhesives same as Type XVI.....

b. Same, but inscription in capitals..

TYPE XX.



Rose on white, ordinary envelopes...

COLOR ENVELOPE.

NEW. USED.



TYPE XXI.

(Reduced.)

Variety a.

Red on 10c, green on white, 29.....
" 10c, " buff, 26.....
" 10c, " white, 25.....
" 10c, " buff, 28.....
" 10c, " white, 45.....
" 10c, " buff, 46.....
" 10c, " white, 92.....
" 10c, " white, 94.....
" 10c, " buff, 95.....
" 10c, " white, 93.....
" 10c, " buff, 97.....

Var. b. Word "Paid" 3 mm. in height and shaded.

Black on 10c, green on buff, 28.....
" 3c, red on white, 68.....
" 3c, " buff, 76.....
" 24c, green and red on buff, 102...
" 40c, red and black on " 104.....
" 3c, " on white, 132.....
" 3c, " buff, 135.....
" 6c, " white, 145.....
" 6c, " buff, 146.....
" 9c, orange on buff, 153.....
" 12c, claret on " 155.....
" 18c, red on " 158.....
" 24c, blue on " 159.....
" 30c, green on " 161.....
" 50c, rose on " 162.....
Red on 40c, " on " 162.....

Var. c, with "ll" in "Wells," shaded.

Black on 3c, red on white, 132.....
" on 3c, " on buff, 135.....
" on 6c, purple on white, 148.....
" on 6c, purple on buff, 149.....
" on 9c, orange on " 153.....
" on 12c, stone on " 155.....
" on 40c, rose on " 162.....
" on 3c, green on white, 192.....
" on 3c, " amber, 209.....
" on 6c, red on white, 248.....
" on 6c, " amber, 255.....



(Reduced.)

TYPE XXII.

Black on 10c, chocolate on white, 920.....
" 10c, " amber, 921.....
" 30c, black on white, 922.....
" 3c, red on " 801.....
" 2c, " amber, 805.....
" 4c, green on white, 784.....
" 4c, " amber, 788.....
" 4c, " white, 786.....
" 4c, " amber, 740.....
May, black on 2c, brown on white, 819.....
May, " on 2c, brown on amber, 841.....
June, red, black on 2c, red on white, 860.
" 2c, " amber, 864.
" black on 2c, brown on white, 837.....
" on 2c, brown on amber, 841.....
Black on 2c, brown on white, 900.....
" 2c, " amber, 903.....
" 2c, " fawn, 913.....
" 2c, " white, 903.....

COLOR. ENVELOPE.

NEW. USED.

Black on 2c, brown on amber, 910.....
 " 2c, " fawn, 915.....
 " 2c, " white, 964.....
 " 2c, " amber, 971.....
 " 5c, " " 1016.....
 " 2c, " white, 967.....
 " 2c, " amber, 974.....
 " 2c, " Pl. manila, 992.....
 " 2c, " amb. manila, 998.....
 " 4c, green on pl. manila, 1008.....
 " 4c, " amb. manila, 1012.....
 " 10c, chocolate, white, 1027.....
 " 10c, " amber, 1034.....
 " 2c, green on white, 1109.....
 " 2c, " amber, 1116.....
 " 2c, " oriental buff, 1123.....
 " 2c, " blue, 1130.....
 " 5c, blue on white, 1162.....
 " 2c, green on pl. manila, 1139.....
 " 2c, " on amb. " 1145.....
 " 2c, " on white, 1112.....
 " 2c, " on amber, 1119.....
 " 4c, red on white, 1149.....
 " 4c, " on amber, 1152.....
 " 4c, " on pl. " anila, 1157.....
 " 4c, " amb. " 1161.....
 " 2c, green on white, 1209.....
 " 2c, " amber, 1218.....
 " 2c, " pl. manila, 1246.....
 " 2c, " amb. manila, 1255.....
 " 4c, red on white, 1259.....
 " 4c, " on amber, 1203.....
 " 2c, " on white, Columbian
 env.....

Type XXIII, same as Type XXII,
 with "Victoria, Vancouver Island"
 below.

- a. Black on white, with Canadian ad-
 hesives.....
- Blue on white, with Canadian ad-
 hesives.....
- b. Reads "Victoria British Columbia."
 Black on white, with Canadian ad-
 hesives.....



(Reduced.)

TYPE XXIV.

With "Paid" and value in one line
 below.

10 cts, black on white, with U. S. or
 Mexican adhesives.....
 10 cts, blue on white, with U. S. adhesives
 10 cts, " on 5c blue, white, 503.....
 10 cts, " on 5c blue, amber, 506.....
 10 cts, black on 5c, blue, white, 503.....
 10 cts, " on 5c, " on amber, 506.....
 10 cts, blue on 5c, brown on white, 690.....
 10 cts, " on 5c, brown on amber, 692.....
 10 cts, green on 5c, brown on white, 690.....
 10 cts, " on 5c, brown on amber, 692.....
 20 cts, blue on white, with U. S. or Mexi-
 can adhesives.....
 20 cts, carmine on white, with U. S. or
 Mexican adhesives.....
 20 cts, carmine on 10c, chocolate on
 white, 675.....
 20 cts, carmine on 10c, chocolate on am-
 ber, 677.....



(Reduced.)

COLOR. ENVELOPE.

NEW. USED.

Type XXV. Date 1883.

Black on 2c, red on white, 755.....
 " 2c, " amber, 761.....
 " 2c, " white, 861.....
 " 2c, " amber, 865.....
 " 4c, green on white, 784.....
 " 4c, " amber, 785.....

Date 1884.

Black on 10c, chocolate on white, 920....
 " 2c, red on white, 755.....
 " 2c, " amber, 761.....
 " 2c, " white, 861.....
 " 2c, " amber, 865.....
 " 4c, green on white, 784.....
 " 4c, " amber, 788.....
 " 4c, " white, 786.....
 " 4c, " amber, 790.....

Surcharged "Victoria, Vancouver
 Island."

Blue on white, with Canadian adhe-
 sive.

Type XXVI, same as Type VII, with
 "Express de Wells Fargo y Ca Re-
 publica Mexicana-franco en la,"
 in two lines of green.

Black and green on 10c, chocolate on
 white, 675.....



(Reduced.)

Type XXVII. Green on white with
 U. S. or Mexican adhesives.....

Green, 5c, brown on white, 690.....
 " 5c, " amber, 692.....
 " 10c, chocolate on white, 675.....
 " 10c, " amber, 677.....
 " 5c, brown on white, 748.....
 " 5c, " amber, 750.....

Type XXVIII. Same as XXVII,
 with spear ornaments at each end
 of scroll, and "Paid 20 cents,"
 below.

Green on 10c, chocolate on amber, 677....



(Reduced.)

TYPE XXIX.

10 cvo, green on 2c, May brown on white,
 819.....
 10 cvo, green on 2c, brown on white, 964..
 10 cvo, " 2c, " amber, 971.....
 10 cvo, " 2c, green on white, 1109...
 10 cvo, " 2c, " amber, 1116.....
 10 cvo, " 2c, " white, 1209...
 10 cvo, " 2c, " amber, 1218.....
 10 cvo, " 5c, brown on white, 748...
 10 cvo, " 5c, " amber, 750...
 10 cvo, " 5c, " white, 1014...
 10 cvo, " 5c, " amber, 1016...
 15 cvo, " 5c, " white, 748...
 15 cvo, " 5c, " pl. manila, 750...
 20 cvo, " 4c, green on pl. manila,
 1008.....
 20 cvo, green on 4c, green on amb. man-
 ila, 1012.....
 20 cvo, green on 4c, red on white, 1149....
 20 cvo, " 4c, " amber, 1152....
 20 cvo, " 4c, " pl. manila, 1157

COLOR. ENVELOPE.

NEW. USED.

20 cvo, green on 4c, red on amb. manilla, 1161.....	
20 cvo, green o 4c, red on white, 1259....	
20 cvo, " 4c, " amber, 1263....	
20 cvo, " 4c, " pl. manilla, 1268.....	
20 cvo, green on 4c, red on amb. manilla, 1270.....	
20 cvo, green on 5c, brown on white, 748..	
20 cvo, " 5c, " amber, 750..	
20 cvo, " 10c, chocolate, white, 920..	
20 cvo, " 10c, " amber, 921..	
20 cvo, " 10c, " white, 1027..	
20 cvo, " 10c, " amber, 1034..	
25 cvo, " 10c, " white, 920..	
25 cvo, " 10c, " amber, 921..	



(Reduced.)

TYPE XXXIV.

Brown on 5c, brown on white, 748.....	
" 5c, " amber, 750.....	
" 5c, " white, 1014.....	
" 10c, chocolate on white, 675.....	
" 10c, " amber, 619.....	
" 10c, " white, 929.....	
" 10c, " amber, 921.....	
" 10c, " amber, 675.....	
Brown on ord. white envelopes, with Hawaiian adhesives.....	
Brown on 5c, Hawaiian envelope (kingdom), blue lined paper.....	
Brown on 5c, Hawaiian envelope, white interior paper.....	
Brown on 10c, Hawaiian envelope (kingdom), letter size.....	
Brown on 10c, Hawaiian envelope, official size.....	
Black on 5c, Hawaiian envelope (kingdom).....	
Black on 10c, Hawaiian envelope (kingdom), letter size.....	

COLOR. ENVELOPE.

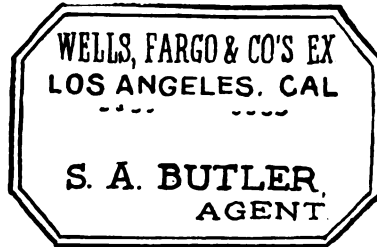
NEW. USED.



TYPE XXXV.

Columbian issue *a*, with "1892" in small figures.
 Blue on 2c, red on white, Columbian envelope *b*, with "1892" in larger figures.....
 Blue on 2c, red on white, Columbian envelope.....
 Type XXXVI (*a*), Santa Barbara office provisional; four line inscription in an oval measuring 26x44 mm.; "Wells, Fargo & Co's Express—* Jul. 1894 *—Agent—Santa Barbara, Cal." with date either "2" or "3" inserted in second line.
 Purple on 2c, Columbian envelope, size 95x180 mm.....
 *NOTE. There is but one unused copy extant, that is the sample sent into head office of the company, with letter of explanation by the agent.

FRANK



(*b*) Los Angeles office provisional.

Purple on 2c, green on white, 1209.....
 (*c*) San Diego office provisional.
 Inscription in four lines, "Paid—July, 1894—Wells, Fargo & Co., San Diego, Cal." with date inserted in second line, with the word "Franked" written across with pen.
 Purple and black on ordinary envelopes with U. S. adhesives attached.....

STAMPS OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

By DR. EMILIO DIENA.

Translated from Le Timbre Poste by Prof. G. Raymond.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 48, VOL. XIII.)

I shall attempt to give a list of the stamps of Sicily which have been retouched or which show additional lines added after the formation of the plates. It is on my part, only an attempt, which will be completed by the probable discovery of other varieties that may turn up at any time.

All the sheets have the same arrangement, and are composed of 100 stamps on 10 rows of 10 each. In several cases, the plates have been formed by uniting 4 smaller plates of 25 stamps each (5 rows of 5) like the proofs of the adopted type, of which I shall speak later on, which proofs were on plates of 25 stamps.

It was necessary at first to establish the number of plates that was formed for each value; this was a difficult task, and I am aware that I have not accomplished it with absolute accuracy.

$\frac{1}{2}$ GRANO.

I know of two plates of that value; the first is formed by the reunion of 4 plates of 25 stamps; this can be easily seen from the fact that the 5 vertical rows on the right are not exactly parallel to those on the left. We also notice that the separating lines between the fifth and sixth vertical rows, and between the fifth and sixth horizontal rows, are larger and traced with less regularity. The stamps of the two left groups have an incomplete upper right corner, and, on account of a fault in the engraving, they show, on the quadrilled background upon which stands the head, two little white spots in close proximity

to the nose. These peculiarities are not to be seen in the stamps of the right groups, which, however, have one white dot on the back ground, in the space between the end of the nose and the white frame line of the stamp.

Stamps occupying the squares numbered 19, 69 and 99 have a few supplementary lines on the background around the forehead; in No. 69, these lines may also be seen in the space above the white line.

The second plate has been formed by the reunion of 100 stamps, without the previous arrangement in 4 smaller plates. As the work of engraving was done with more care, it has not been found necessary to retouch any of the stamps. The space between the stamps, which in the first plate measures 2 mm. horizontally, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. vertically measure in the second plate $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. uniformly. The dimensions of this second plate, including the exterior frame line are 219x250 mm.

In some places in the sheet we meet with little white circles, produced by the heads of the nails used in fixing it on the plate upon which it was mounted; this particularity is noticeable in stamps of same of the other values.

Stamps from both plates are found in their unused state.

1 GRANO.

It is this value which shows stamps with the most remarkable retouches. I have not been able to decide whether there have been 3 or 4 plates of this value. Of the first two or three I have

seen only groups of two, three or four stamps, consequently I cannot tell what space these retouched stamps were occupying on the plate.

the profile of the bust and of the lower part of the beard.

c. A few lines on the background, near the point of the beard.



a. I will first notice the stamp showing the head worked over almost entirely; the expression of the face is wholly different, the lines of the hair are disposed otherwise than in the usual type, and, strange to say, the ear is entirely wanting.

The left part of the background has many lines added afterwards. This variety is the most remarkable of all. It made me think of a classical picture, entrusted to a bad restorer, and whose repairs do not allow any longer to distinguish the hand of the master.

b. The next in importance is a variety having many new and very fine strokes in the upper part of the hair and in the beard; the eye and the ear have been wholly renewed. Numerous small dots are visible on the neck, and the background is completed with many new lines. The expression of the face, however has hardly been changed at all.

It is not rare to find stamps of this value with a head which is a total failure; this comes rather from bad engraving than from poor printing. But very few of these stamps have been retouched, and the retouches are not important, while the necessity of engraving the head anew as in variety *a*, must have often presented itself. I will mention the following changes:

c. A decided curved line showing the contour of the lower part of the beard; some very fine strokes in the hair and beard, and a few on the left side of the back ground. The ear is wanting.

d. A decided curved line showing off

f. Several vertical and horizontal strokes completing the background above the head.

g. A few very small lines on the background, near the eye, and the forehead. The ear is wanting.

h. A few very small lines near the eye, on the back ground. Ear wanting.

i. A few small lines, for the purpose of completing the back ground above the A. in "Posta," where there was a white space.

j. Several vertical and horizontal lines, completing the back-ground back of the bust.

This gives us therefore ten different retouches for the stamps of 1 grano.

I have met the varieties *b*, *c*, *f*, *g* and *h*, in that olive shade which, according to the specimens which I own on original letters, was the color of the first or of the first two printings. I have found the varieties *a*, *d*, and *e*, in the decided bistre brown shade which is but seldom met with, while I own specimens of the *i* and *j* varieties both in olive and in greenish-grey tints.

The stamps of the first or of the first two plates have a horizontal space of 2 mm. between them. I have pairs of the *i*, and *j* varieties showing a horizontal space of 1½ mm. It is therefore evident that they belong to an other plate of a more recent origin.

The plate which has been used for the last printing bears no traces of any retouching. It has been formed directly of 100 stamps, instead of being produced by the reunion of four plates of 25

stamps. The printing is very carefully done; it is of a greenish-grey shade, printed on dry and very flexible paper.

The space between the stamps measures uniformly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The dimensions of the sheet, including the exterior

frame line are 215x244 mm. The stamps which are found unused almost all belong to this plate. They represent the stock which remained unsold at the Postoffice.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

CONCERNING STAMPS IN GENERAL, ALSO ABOUT COUNTERFEITS, REPRINTS ODDITIES AND NEW DISCOVERIES.

Under this head we shall give the latest information regarding counterfeits, reprints and "fakes" that may turn up. We will also record oddities, resuscitations and any matters of interest relating to stamps not properly classified under the "Chronicle of New Issues." We will also answer any questions sent us on these subjects, and give detailed descriptions and illustrations when practicable. Information and contributions are especially requested.

BRITISH GUIANA.

From the London Philatelist.

There are some cleverly executed imitations on the market of these stamps, purporting to be the 1860 issue, on thick paper, perforated 12. Mr. H. L. Hayman has kindly shown us specimens of the 2c., orange, thus reproduced, and there would be probably to the other values.

ately changed to brown. In spite of this, more than 100 copies had been issued and used for postage. I possess a very good used copy in my collection. I remain,

Yours truly,
HERMAN FOIKE,
Bogota."

COLOMBIA.

TOLIMA, 1887.

The 1 peso stamp of the current issue of Tolima is catalogued as brown. It seems, however, that this was preceded by a stamp in black that has not been properly recognized or chronicled. We are in receipt of the following communication:

"Referring to your new catalogue of stamps, I am very much astonished at not finding the 1 peso black, of Tolima, among the stamps of this country. This stamp was issued in 1887, before the brown 1 peso, and was not an error. The government of Tolima did not approve of the color and it was immedi-

COSTA RICA.

We gave a list of stamps under this head last month that had been used on telegrams and were advertised for sale for the Costa Rican Government.

We have been advised by Sr. John J. Ulloag, Secretary of the Interior that the stamps were sold on a bid of \$3,100, presumably in Costa Rican currency.

GIBRALTER.

Mr. M. H. Newmark, of Los Angeles, California, writes that he has a split 50 centimos Gibraltar stamp, that has been cut diagonally from the northwest to the southeast corner, and used as 25 centa-

vos. The stamp is on the original letter, which bears four post marks, Tangier, Gibraltar, Madrid and Stattenhagen, the latter being the point of destination. The dates are from April 12th to 15th, 1892.

MEXICO.

From the Rocky Mountain Stamp.

A dangerous counterfeiter has made its appearance in Denver, and perhaps other cities, of the 1888 issue of Mexico, with large numeral in oval and *blue ruled lines*.

The counterfeiter has taken the common varieties in those stamps and very successfully used the pen and ink in ruling the lines *across the face* of the stamps. The ink used is of a shade lighter than in the originals and the lines run *across the colored portion* of the stamps instead of being under it.

NATAL.

The following newspaper clippings are regarding the rush for provisionals mentioned in our chronicle this month.

"Should the rush for stamps continue, the Government will no doubt have applications from the Post Office clerks for increases of salary or for leave of absence. Since the issue of surcharged halfpenny stamps the crowding at the counter in the morning resembles that of the gallery ticket-office at the Theatre when a popular play is being staged, and the management have forgotten that the town clock has struck half-past seven. Individuals on ordinary business intent who mix with this crush must have wished half-penny stamps far enough. Congratulations are, however, to be accorded the Post Office clerks who had the work of selling the stamps, which they did smartly, fairly, and without favor."

"It was surprising to note how the information had spread, and even those who laughed at the idea of prizing stamps joined in the mad rush for as many as they could purchase. The old violet issue, known as 'the bust of the Queen,' first came out yesterday afternoon week, surcharged halfpenny, in red, with 'sixpence' erased, and 'postage' marked on the top. A quantity was sold during the afternoon, and on Saturday morning at opening time it was difficult to approach the counter. Persons with gold pieces in their hands were crying out for them, and the post officials were at their wits' end. It is an event that will long be remembered. By ten o'clock on Saturday morning no half-penny stamps were obtainable.

Monday brought a similar rush, and in the evening, when it became known that the stock was exhausted, the 5s. sheets of 120 stamps were realizing 15s. On Tuesday and the following days they realized from £2 to £2 10s. per sheet; in fact, I heard of one person offering as much as 4gns. for a single sheet.

"There were two errors in most of the sheets, and these were selling freely at from 8s. to 10s. each on Thursday. The familiar penny red, with 'half' stamped on in large letters, were issued on Wednesday morning, and proved almost as fascinating as the first set. The public, however, have not so much faith in these, as it is feared the postal authorities can produce an unlimited supply. In the afternoon, however, the Durban supply ran out, and halfpenny letters were franked by the postmaster, Mr. J. W. Coleman. This gentleman no doubt, wished that he was in possession of an unlimited supply of stamps. However, the boom on his signature afforded him excellent practice! He should now be able to write it blindfold. He certainly had an exhausting time of it. An idea may be gathered of the demand for stamps, when it is stated that up to Thursday evening £75 worth of the old sixpenny, and £192 10s. worth of the penny, surcharged, had been sold. The Postmaster also franked about 1,500 letters. Both issues will probably rise, as soon as English and other dealers make applications."

"THE STAMP BOOM.—The stamp boom is reaching dimensions that even a week ago few people would have credited. In Durban on Friday as much as £10 was asked and given for a single sheet. In the evening the excitement waxed so strong that a few speculators started an open-air stamp exchange not 100 miles from the *Mercury* Office, and prices to buy or sell were swung out in a manner that took one back to the days of the share boom or between the chains on the Rand."

NEW SOUTH WALES.

From Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

SYDNEY VIEWS, 1d. CARMINE, PLATES 1 AND 2.

As long as stamps are only reproduced from one die, which is simply multiplied by a mechanical process to obtain the requisite number which eventually forms the complete plate, the detection of forgeries is comparatively easy, as the design of only one stamp has to be impressed upon the mind of the expert, who, through constantly being in touch with same, is, as a rule, able to see at a glance whether or not a stamp is spurious. Vastly more difficult, however, becomes his task

when he has to deal with stamps which are separately engraved on the plate, such as the 4d. Tasmania, some of the early Victorians, and, last but not least, the Sydney Views. Then his task becomes formidable indeed, and unless he is thoroughly acquainted with forgery detection becomes very arduous. "Our friend the enemy," was fully alive to this difficulty and knew what he was about when he attempted to reproduce the early stamps of N. S. W. We append a photograph of a pair of the



First Plate.

The two stamps differ from each other being separately engraved on the plate, but, *and this is essential*, do not in any way represent any two stamps on the original plate, as shown in the photographic reproduction published by the London Society in their magnificent work "Oceania." Therefore any stamp which closely resembles the above *must be forgeries*. I can give no distinctive feature, but the appearance of colour as well as postmark is suspiciously new, and the whole design has a somewhat scratchy appearance.

Of course, having once forged the first plate there was no reason why, after printing a sufficient supply, the plate should not be altered to represent the



Second Plate.

Of which the above is a faithful reproduction. My remarks as regards detection of the first plate fully apply to this one also.

NEW ZEALAND.

In our chronicle this month we have published the copy of an advertisement issued by the Postoffice, and circular calling for designs for a new issue. Our correspondent, Mr. R. H. Riddell sends us a copy of the *Daily Telegraph* of Napier, March 22d, 1895, from which we clip the following editorial with regard to the proposed new issue.

MORE "LIBERALISM."

To-day we publish an apparently innocent telegram from Wellington relating to a new issue of stamps. We commend particular attention to it. We have the strongest grounds for believing that it involves one of the most impudent and reckless political swindles ever hatched. It is not long since the colony had a new issue of stamps, but the other day a man named Walter Bentley, formerly an actor, but now a lecturer, proposed a scheme to the government. We make this assertion on the strength of a long statement in the government paper, *The New Zealand Times*, of March 16th. A man named Luke was mentioned as the fellow promoter with Mr. Bentley. The proposal was that the government should issue an entirely new set of stamps. This, it was pointed out, would give stamp collectors an opportunity to indulge in their hobby, both by buying the new stamps and those superseded by them. Then, so the proposal ran, the government should give to this couple of "promoters" twenty thousand pounds' worth of the new stamps, on the understanding that they should sell them and pay back to the government fifteen thousand pounds. The other five thousand pounds was to be the promoters' profit, or remuneration for work done. The work they proposed to do for this five thousand pounds was to publish an illustrated journal and to run a lantern show, both devoted to displaying the scenic beauties of the colony. With this journal and this lantern show they would go round the United Kingdom, delivering lectures on the glories of the colony, in order to attract immigrants, and, as the Government paper puts it, "describe the legislation which is so liberal to agriculture and labor." This mode of obtaining five thousand pounds from the taxpayers of New Zealand would no doubt suit Mr. Bentley and Mr. Luke admirably, but why the colony should pay that money and go to the further expense of a new issue of stamps is inconceivable. The whole thing is a gigantic piece of impudence on the one part, and on the side of the Government, for falling in with it, of political imbecility. To show that the Government have listened to the proposal is evident from two things. The first is an extract from their subsidized paper, and the second is the telegram we to-day publish. The following is the extract:

The Postal Department would have to be satisfied on that score of course, for the lynx-eyed guardians of the public interest will not like to run the chance of selling for £15,000 stamps which will come into

use subsequently at £20,000 the face value. Further the promoters will have to satisfy the Government that the show will have enough in it to last a year with the assistance of £5,000 obtained from the scheme. What is offered for £5,000 is a lecture and advertisement tour with pictorial illustrations and much systematic canvassing and pushing, lasting a year, on the understanding that the source of the cash does not become a source of loss to the State. There need not be any difficulty about the condition, because an enquiry among the chief purveyors of stamps for the collectors will show, we believe that, providing there is an undertaking to issue stamps of certain pictorial sorts, and not to make a new issue of stamps of a different kind for a certain time, the value to collectors will increase rather than diminish. How the Government is to be satisfied that the lecture tour with the etceteras will be forthcoming is a matter for the Government and the promoters to discuss before application is made for Parliamentary sanction. The thing is certainly worth considering. The offer is of a year's energetic advertising for a subsidy of £5000 from neither tax nor loan. The question is, can they do it for the money? If they can guarantee that they can, we can give them the postage stamps.

The action of the Government suggests itself as an exhibition of glaring incompetence based upon impudence of the most startling kind. Their record throughout has been one of stupid blundering, varied by streaks of something for which a worse name could be found, the climax in magnitude being the Bank of New Zealand mystery, but for sheer insolence the stamp proposal is probably entitled to rank first.

PARAGUAY.

The following translations of official notices were omitted by error from a former number of this paper.

REGULATION.

Considering that the one cent postage stamp has been exhausted, and the two cent and five cent of the same issue nearly exhausted, the Department of Postoffice and Telegraph.

Resolves.

Art. 1. From the 25th of November of the current year, (1894,) will be placed in circulation the one cent stamp, gray color of the new issue, bearing the following inscriptions: in the upper part, same color ink on white back ground, "Paraguay," in the lower part "1 centavos, and on the sides; "Union Postal Universal," in white, in the center the bust of President Cirilo Antonio Rivarola.

Art. 2. From same date the following new values will be placed in circulation.

- 4 centavos, carmin, bust of Juan B. Gill.
- 14 centavos, coffee, bust of Bernardino Caballero.
- 30 centavos, light green, bust of Juan G. Gonzaley.
- All these stamps bears same inscriptions as the ones described in the 1 centavo value.
- 40 centavos, dark blue.
- 60 " yellow.
- 80 " light-blue.
- 1 peso, olive.

The above four types bear in the upper part the National Coat of Arms, below the value in

large numbers, still lower "Centavos" "Paraguay", and one side; "Union Postal Universal."

Art. 3. Just as the stamps now in use become exhausted, same will be replaced by those of the new issue.

- 2 centavos, green, bust of Salvador Jovellanos.
- 5 centavos, violet, bust of Higinio Uriarte.
- 10 centavos, blue, bust of Candido Bareirs, perforated in the center.
- 20 centavos, carmine, bust of Patricio Escobar.
- All the above stamps have same inscriptions as the 1 centavo.

Art. 4. Send to the office of the Union Postal Universal 730 copies of each of the above values, according to the decree under date May 30, 1894.

ANGEL D. PENA,
Director General.

The Postoffice Department hereby gives public notice that the following stamps have been placed in circulation for the postage on the official foreign correspondence.

- 1c. green.
- 2 " pink or red.
- 5 " blue.
- 7 " coffee.
- 10 " violet.
- 15 " orange.
- 20 " rose.
- 50 " gray.

All the above stamps are perforated and lithographed on white paper, on the upper part the Coat of Arms, on the lower one the value in large numbers, and the inscription: "Union Postal Universal"—Paraguay.

ANGEL D. PENA,
Director General.

5 AND 10 PESOS.



From Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

There is no doubt that the more audaciously a swindle is launched, the more chance has the malefactor to succeed. How many of my readers I wonder are aware that the above stamps represent a set of two, *i. e.*, \$5 blue and \$10 red, which was gravely sent to all papers by an individual announcing them as a new issue, and just as gravely accepted by every paper duly chronicled, and sold by dealers, *although nobody ever received a single copy direct of Prymaragua.*

Messrs. Senf Brothers, from the very fact that their correspondents stoutly avowed that there was no such thing, grew suspicious and finally exposed the swindle. The whole thing was concocted by the men who were so successful with the Ceylon. The stamps are absolutely bogus.

PARMA.

From the London Philatelist.

On a recent continental tour we have observed several specimens of the first issue of this country, of the 40 c., black on blue, being evidently reprinted from the die that has so mysteriously come into private hands, then neatly post-marked and affixed to "the original paper." These swindling "reprints" are so dangerously alike to the *real stamps* that even the wariest collector might be deceived. We think that the Italian Government might be approached on the subject, and some steps taken to put a stop to such a glaring scandal.

PERU.

The following translation of a newspaper clipping and a post-office notice, explain the reason for the withdrawal of the 5 centavos orange, and 10 centavos grey of the Arms issue.

These clippings were intended for an earlier number of our paper, but omitted by oversight.

COUNTERFEIT STAMPS.

LIMA, November 17, 1894.

To the Judge of the Criminal Court:

I have the honor to send you with this communication, the information which I have received from the expeditor of stamps in this city, giving account of the denunciation furnished by Mr. F. Steiger, concerning the counterfeited 10c. gray stamp. I inclose herewith two specimens of the mentioned counterfeits, same were given to Mr. Steiger by Mr. Tiravanti, druggist at the San Carlos corner, and in sending you the above stamps I consider it my duty to state that according to the opinion of several Postal

employes and other persons thoroughly posted in postal matter, the counterfeit is evident and indisputable.

On the strength of the above cited information, you must commence the corresponding criminal action, with the purpose to discover the authors of the crime of which I have related, comprised in article 208 of the Penal Code.

My office in the fulfillment of its duties will furnish you all facts which I may acquire concerning the criminal action mentioned in this communication.

FRANCISCO DE P. MUNOZ.

LIMA, November 20, 1894.

To the Judge of the Criminal Court:

I send you with the present communication, the report which the Postmaster of the district has addressed to this office, same bears evidence that the counterfeit 10c. stamps accompanying my communication of the 17th inst. are not the only one placed in circulation by the counterfeiters.

As a result of the investigations, it is known that Melchor Villegas, clerk of Fernando do Soria, sold to Juan de la Cruz, clerk of the Peruvian Corporation, eighty counterfeit stamps of ten cents, of this number I send you sixty-seven which the Postmaster was able to retake, the remainders were used for postage by the Peruvian Corporation. It is necessary that the guilty person should be punished,

FRANCISCO DE P. MUNOZ.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

LIMA, November 20, 1894.

Considering:

1st. That by decree under date October 23, 1894, the Government ordered this Department to continue the sale of the stamps issued in 1884 till the exhaustion of said issue;

2d. That as per the report rendered by the Accountant General, there are no more 10c. stamps grey color, nor 5c. orange, comprised in the above cited issue.

And that inasmuch as a discovery has been made of the 10c. stamp grey color, has been counterfeited it is indispensable to adopt a definite measure to protect the interest of the public and of this Department.

Resolved:

1st. The 10c. stamps, grey color, and the 5c. orange color, placed in circulation in 1884 are declared canceled.

2d. In deference to the interest of the public, the correspondence bearing the mentioned stamps will be transmitted till the 30th of the current month in the P. O. of Lima and Callao; till December 15th in the P. O. of Ica, Chala, Arequipa, Moquegna, Huacho, Casma, Trujillo, Chiclayo and Piura; and till the 31st of December at Pano, Cuzco, Abancay, Ayacucho, Huanavelica, Pasco, Huanuco, Huaraz, Cajamarca, Amazonas and Loreto.

MUNOZ.

PORTUGAL.

From the Philatelic Record.

It is said that a series of stamps is in course of manufacture to celebrate the birthday of St Antony of Padua, born in Lisbon in 1195. We hear that the subjects are to be the Ascension of St. Antony, his preaching to the fishes, and a portrait of the Saint. We find no account of his ascension, but he was transported from Padua to Lisbon by an angel, as he was obliged to go there from Padua in a hurry, his father being accused of killing a man; but the Saint set this all right, for on the day of the trial he had the dead body of the man brought into court, and asked him whether it was his father who had killed him. The dead man at one replied "Certainly not, the accusation is false and malicious." The Saint's father was of course acquitted, and came off with flying colors, and the Saint was re-transported the same evening to Padua by the same angel.

St. Antony preaching to fishes is, we think, the subject of more than one picture, and specially of one looted in Spain by Marshall Sout. The event took place at Marecchia. St. Antony was so disgusted with the want of attention to his preaching at Rimini that he went to Marecchia, and called on the fishes to hear him. Instantly from the depths of the sea shoals of small and large fish thronged the shore. "From all sides they came in countless numbers, crowding thick upon one another, their heads above water with their big eyes turned to the preacher, and as he waxed eloquent the fishes testified in a thousand ways their desire to do homage to their Creator."

From all accounts St. Antony was a wonderful preacher, and must have been endowed with a powerful voice, as when he was preaching at Bruges on one occasion he was heard distinctly at a distance of *three miles!* If any of our readers are curious to know more about the Saint that Portugal is so desirous to honour, and to make a little money out of, we would refer him to *Abbé Guyard's Life of St. Antony*, which tells of the

miracles he wrought. We do not see, however, that it was ever revealed to him that he was to figure on a postage stamp.

The stamps are to have currency from Saint Antony's Day, 13th June, to the end of the month. They are, it is said, being made at Leipsig, possibly because the factory at Lisbon has too much work on hand at the present moment; or is it a private speculation? It looks "fishy." The quantities ordered are, according to M. Maury:

2,000,000 of 5 reis	300,000 of 80 reis
500,000 of 10 "	300,000 of 100 "
500,000 of 15 "	500,000 of 150 "
500,000 of 20 "	50,000 of 200 "
2,500,000 of 25 "	50,000 of 300 "
1,000,000 of 50 "	50,000 of 500 "
300,000 of 75 "	50,000 of 1,000 "

together with 1,500,000 post cards of 10 reis designed by Casanovo, and engraved on wood by Pedroso. The total value exceeds £80,000, which collectors are expected to furnish.

But this is not all. The present Don Carlos series is, it is said, doomed, though the mother country has supplied all its bantlings with the new issue. An entirely new set is in course of being engraved by M. Mouchon, of which there will be four types—one for the mother country, another for the islands, a third for the Indies, and a fourth for the foreign territories. Are we wrong in saying that these are not very creditable proceedings on the part of a country in the financial condition in which Portugal is at the present time?

QUEENSLAND.

Our correspondent in Queensland, Mr. Isaac Dawson, addressed a letter to inquire about the fiscal stamp paper used in printing the 1 and 2 cent stamps recently chronicled, and the following are copies of the answers he received:

POST TELEGRAPH DEPT. }
BRISBANE, 19th March, 1895. }

SIR—In reply to your communication of the 13th inst., I have to inform you this department is unable to say how many stamps were issued recently on the thick paper with the moive on the backs of them, but the number may be put

down by guess at from 200,000 to 300,000. The denominations issued were the one penny and two-penny stamps.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDONNELL,

Under-Secretary and Superintendent of Telegraphs.

POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPT. }
BRISBANE, 7th March, 1895. }

SIR—In reference to your communication of the 25th ultimo, I have to inform you that the classes of paper alluded to as recently used for printing the postage stamps on, were used temporarily pending the arrival of proper paper from England.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDONNELL,

Under Secretary and Superintendent of Telegraphs.

To I. Dawson, Gympie.

UNITED STATES.

From Filatelic Facts and Fallacies.

A SPLIT PROVISIONAL 12C. 1851.

There is a certain stamp which, while it may not be ordinarily considered as coming under the head of Western Locals, was largely the result of western geographical conditions, and it may be fairly said was brought into being only because of the existence of our western world of life and activity during the early gold-mining boom. For this reason we give space under our head for a few remarks concerning it. The stamp referred to is the diagonal split 12c. of 1851, forming a provisional 6c. value. As local conditions were responsible for its existence, it seems no more than just to consider it a local, and as such fairly within the field of this department. In considering this stamp we must remember what were the domestic rates of postage. It will be remembered that Congress established the single rate for domestic postage from July 1, 1851, to March 31, 1855, at 3 cents for any distance under 3,000 miles and 6 cents for any distance over 3,000 miles. On April 1, 1855, the single rates were made 3 cents and 10 cents for any distance over 3,000 miles. This rate was altered on March 3d., 1861, to

read 3 cents for all portions of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, and 10 cents to California and Oregon and the Western territories. This continued until the single rate was made uniform all over the United States.

It will thus be seen that the government established a 6-cent rate between California and the East, but neglected to provide a 6-cent stamp. This continued for about four years, and during that time it sometimes happened that in California towns the stock of 3-cent stamps would become exhausted owing to the great distance in time from the source of supplies. In this event should there be any 12-cent stamps at hand one was occasionally cut and each half made to do the duty of two 3-cent stamps, and were recognized by postmasters as value for that purpose and treated accordingly. This bisecting of stamps was never authorized by the Postoffice Department. Neither was it prohibited, it being so seldom resorted to, that so far as known no ruling was ever made upon them.

It goes without saying that to be accepted they should be on the original cover and properly authenticated. The collector who has a specimen under those conditions has something of which to be proud.

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1894, 2 frs. orange and violet "Triangular".....	60
" 5 frs. rose and blue "Triangular".....	1 40
" 10 frs. red and lilac "Triangular".....	2 75
" 25 frs. brown and blue "Triangular".....	6 25
" 50 frs. lilac and green "Triangular".....	12 00

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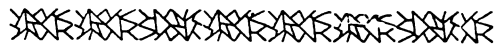
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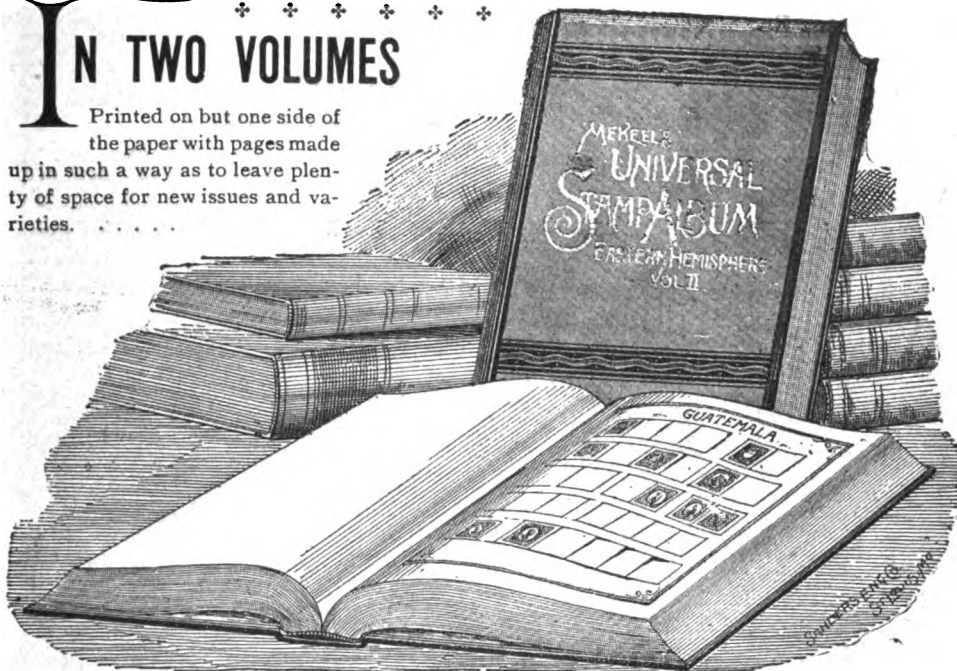
IMPORTANT GENERAL NOTICE. No addenda to this catalogue will be issued, but each month in the pages of THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, the new issues that have been received will be listed and priced, and all special offers, rarities and bargains will be advertised in the same journal, the subscription rate of which is 2sh. per annum, or 5sh. for three years' subscription post free.

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Too much cannot be said in favor of this work. Its praises are sounded by every purchaser, and it seems to be a matter of surprise to every one, that books of the excellence of these can be sold so cheap. It is complete up to 1894, including spaces for all late issues. Printed on but one side of the paper.

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C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.

STATION C.

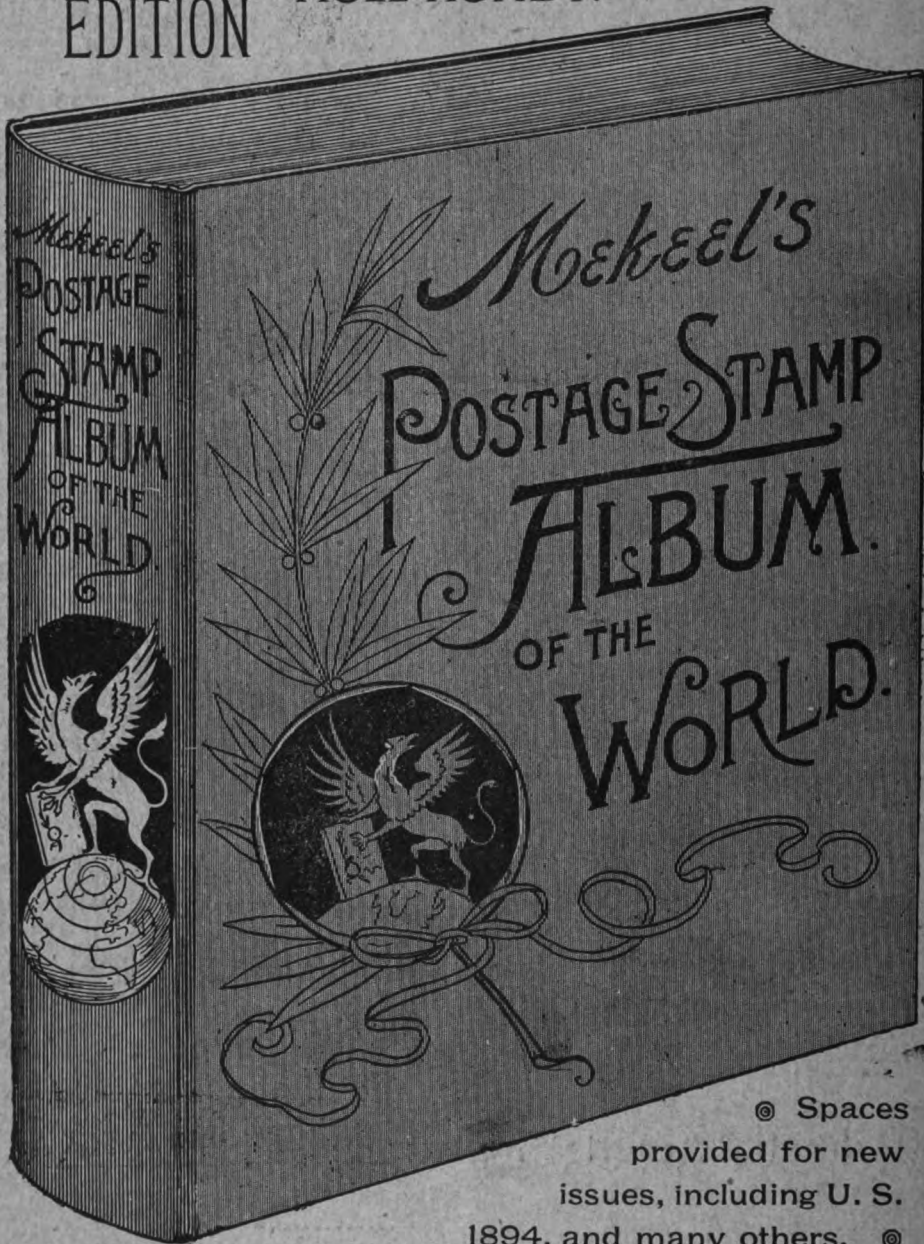
ST. LOUIS, MO.

1895

EDITION

NOW READY.

* * ORDERS FILLED ON DAY OF RECEIPT. * *



* * AN ALBUM THAT PLEASES ALL WHO BUY * *

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C. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND PUBLISHING CO.,
 STATION C., ST. LOUIS, MO.

7953

J. N. J. Louch

JUN 17 1895

Vol. XIII

JUNE, 1895

No. 126

The
PHILATELIC
JOURNAL
 OF
AMERICA



A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
 IN THE INTEREST OF
 STAMP COLLECTING

EDITED BY
CHAS. HAVILAND MEKEEL

PUBLISHED BY
CH. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
 U.S.A.



ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL-MATTER AT ST. LOUIS, MO.

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The Philatelic Journal of America.

SEMI-ANNUAL.

PUBLISHED APRIL 1st and OCTOBER 1st, ANNUALLY.

The Oldest Magazine Devoted to STAMPS and STAMP COLLECTING
in America.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1885.

25 CENTS PER COPY TO ANY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

ADVERTISEMENTS © We will receive advertisements.
Rates quoted upon application.

BACK NUMBERS OF THIS PERIODICAL.

The following numbers are *out of print*, but second-hand copies can be had occasionally to complete files, at \$1.00 each:

VOL. I.	VOL. II.	VOL. III.	VOL. IV.	VOL. V.
2.	20, 22.	26.	37.	54.
VOL. VI.	VOL. VII.	VOL. VIII.	VOL. IX.	
62, 68.	83.	89	97.	

The following numbers are very scarce. They can be had at 50 cents each of the publishers:

VOL. I.	VOL. II.	VOL. III.	VOL. V.
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VOL. V.		VOL. VI.	
55, 56, 57, 59, 60.		61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68.	
VOL. VI.	VOL. VII.	VOL. IX.	VOL. X.
69, 71, 72.	81, 84.	98.	103.

The following numbers may be had at 20 cents each, of the publishers. *Numbers of current volumes over one month old 20 cents each.*

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VOL. III.	VOL. IV.	
25, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.	38, 39, 40, 41, 42.	
VOL. IV.	VOL. V.	VOL. VI.
43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48.	58.	70.
VOL. VII.	VOL. VIII.	
73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82.	85, 86, 87, 88.	
VOL. VIII.	VOL. IX.	
90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96.	99, 100, 101, 102.	
VOL. X.	VOLS. XI., XII. and XIII., all.	
104, 105, 106, 107, 108.		

ALL PREVIOUS QUOTATIONS ARE HEREBY CANCELED.

The publishers will not buy or exchange any numbers except Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 4

G. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., STATION C.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

VOLUMES, UNBOUND ONLY.

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Volume II, 12 numbers, complete, 1886..	2 50
Volume III, 12 numbers, complete, 1887..	3 00
Volume IV, 12 numbers, complete, 1888..	2 00
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Volume VIII, 12 numbers, complete, 1892..	2 50
Volume IX, 6 numbers, 1st 6 mos. 1893..	2 00
Volume X, 6 numbers, 2d 6 mos. 1893..	1 00
Volume XI, 6 numbers, 1st 6 mos. 1894..	1 00
Volume XII, 6 numbers, 2d 6 mos. 1894..	1 00
Volume XIII, 6 numbers, 1st 6 mos. 1895..	1 00

\$28.50

The above list of 124 numbers sent for \$25.00 in U. S., Canada and Mexico. Postage \$2.50 extra on above 124 numbers to foreign countries.

* NOTE. Copies of numbers 1 and 4, referred to above, can be bought second-hand occasionally, and we will try to secure copies to complete files when so requested.

Volume I, MEKEEL'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS, (52 numbers), complete, 1891.....	\$2 50
Volume II (52 numbers), complete, 1892....	2 50
Volume III (52 numbers), complete, 1893..	2 50
Volume IV (52 numbers), complete, 1894..	5 00
Volume V (26 numbers), 1st 6 mos. 1895..	1 00

J. N. A. L. L.

JUN 17 1895

THE
PHILATELIC JOURNAL
OF AMERICA.

VOLUME XIII, No. 6

JUNE, 1895,

WHOLE No. 126

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY SIX times we have made our monthly appearance. In the future we shall appear but twice a year, the first of April and the first of October. These semi-annual publications will be large volumes containing the more important articles on philatelic subjects.

As a regular publication reporting current items, new issues, society reports, etc., the day of the *monthly* stamp paper is past.

When collectors can get this news fifty-two times a year from the *Weekly* the monthlies become rather stale.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News will continue the features of the Chronicle, Notes and Clippings, Reviews of Philatelic Publications and Association Reports as they have been conducted in this paper.

With these departments in weekly operation in addition to its present features, it will make *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* the greatest philatelic publication in the world.

It now has many times the circulation of any stamp paper published and we expect to increase it beyond anything ever dreamed of by philatelic publishers.

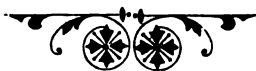
Its size will be immediately increased to 12 pages (8 pages with 4 page cover).



ALL UNEXPIRED SUBSCRIPTIONS to this journal will be completed by *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*. In cases where parties subscribe to both papers the subscription to the *Weekly* will be extended the number of months due on the unexpired term of this paper. In case this is not satisfactory to any reader the cash will be willingly refunded.

IN THESE columns we have discussed all phases of the question with regard to the illustration of foreign stamps, stamp papers, albums, etc. The last communication we have received from the Treasury Department came under date of May 24th and was addressed to our attorney. It states that the Department has carefully considered the questions we have raised, and without passing on the question as to the legality of the possession or use of plates and dies from which counterfeits of Government obligations or other securities, including postage stamps, *could be made*, the Department decides that, as at present advised, it does not regard a picture of a postage stamp, domestic or foreign, contained in a postage stamp album intended only for such use, as a "counterfeit" within the meaning of the statutes.

This is an important decision and it is a decided concession from the claims first made by the Treasury Department. It settles one point definitely, and that is, that stamp albums and catalogues will continue to be illustrated as far as the varieties of foreign stamps are concerned.



ENTIRE UNITED STATES ENVELOPES, LETTER SHEETS AND WRAPPERS, 1853 to 1870.

BY N. W. CHANDLER.

From the Appendix of Mekeel's Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World.

GENERAL NOTES.

NUMBERS.—The arrangement of this list is chronological and in accordance with size rather than by die. To avoid the multiplicity of numbers, we have not numbered the list; we have, however, inserted the number given in that valuable work by Messrs. Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert. The numbers in this work have superseded Horner's with the advanced collectors.

MEASUREMENT.—The measurements given are in inches and fractions of same; the size given is the size of the blank of the knife; when folded the envelopes sometimes vary a little from this size.

GUM.—Envelopes without gum are indicated in this list with a U.

Those with the gum square at the end with an S.

Those with the gum rounded off at the end with an R.

KNIVES AND WATERMARKS.—The knives and watermarks are illustrated, numbered and lettered so that no further explanation is necessary.

NESBITT ENVELOPE MANUFACTURE.

ISSUE 1.

Dies 1 to 8, Watermark a.

Large upright ovals, containing profile bust of Washington to left, value in words above, "Cents" below.

Die 1.—THREE CENTS. *Short labels, with curved ends close to the letters, ten loops in the side ornaments on the left and nine on the right.*

Die 2.—THREE CENTS. *Short labels with square ends without diagonal lines, and eight and a half loops on the left and nine on the right side.*

Die 3.—THREE CENTS. *Short labels with square ends, with diagonal line across each corner and eight and a half loops on the left and nine on the right side.*

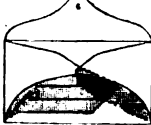
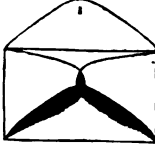
Die 4.—THREE CENTS. *Long labels with square ends and seven loops on each side.*

Die 5.—THREE CENTS. *Longer labels than in Die 1, with curved ends and nine loops on the left and eight and a half on the right side.*

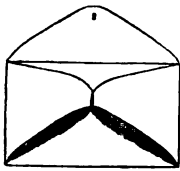
Die 6.—SIX CENTS. *Short labels with square ends, eight and a half loops on the left and nine on the right.*

Die 7.—TEN CENTS. *Short labels with square ends, eight and a half loops on the left and nine on the right.*

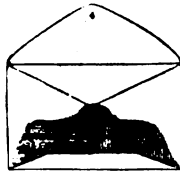
Die 8.—TEN CENTS. *Long upper label with square ends, seven loops on each side.*

No.	DIE.	COLOR OF PAPER.	KNIFE.	WATER-MARK.	GUM.	NEW.	USED.
							
			6	a			
			Ladies' Note ($4\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$).				
			1854-1860.				
			3 CENTS, ROSE. ONE KNIFE, 6.				
13	5	White	6	a	s		
							
			1	a			
			Note ($4\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$).				
			1853-1860.				
			3 CENTS, ROSE. ONE KNIFE, 1.				
1	1	White	1	a	s		
4	2	"	1	a	s		
7	3	"	1	a	s		
10	4	"	1	a	s		
14	5	"	1	a	s		

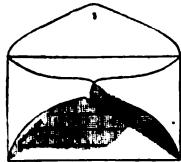
No. DIE.	COLOR OF PAPER.	KNIFE.	WATER-MARK.	GUM.	NEW.	USED.
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2



4



5

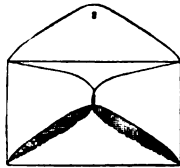
POD
US
a

Full Letter ($5\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$).

1854-1860.

3 CENTS, ROSE. THREE KNIVES, 2-4-5.

2	1	White	2	a	s
3	1	Buff	2	a	s
5	2	White	2	a	s
6	2	Buff	2	a	s
8	3	White	2	a	s
9	3	Buff	2	a	s
11	4	White	2	a	s
12	4	Buff	2	a	s
15	5	White	2	a	s
18	5	Buff	2	a	s
16	5	White	4	a	s
19	5	Buff	4	a	s
17	5	White	5	a	s
20	5	Buff	5	a	s



2

POD
US
a

1853-1860.

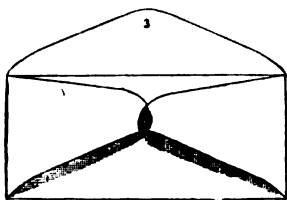
6 CENTS, GREEN. ONE KNIFE, 2.

21	6	White	2	a	s
22	6	Buff	2	a	s

1855-1860.

10 CENTS, GREEN. ONE KNIFE, 2.

25	7	White	2	a	s
26	7	Buff	2	a	s
27	8	White	2	a	s
28	8	Buff	2	a	s



3

POD
US
a

Official ($8\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$).

1853-1860.

6 CENTS, RED. ONE KNIFE, 3.

23	6	White	3	a	s
24	6	Buff	3	a	s

No. DIE.	COLOR OF PAPER.	KNIFE.	WATER-MARK.	GUM.	NEW.	USED.
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ISSUE II.

Dies 9 to 14, Watermark a.

Small upright oval, bust of Washington or Franklin in oval of plain frame; star on each side separating inscriptions; value above, "U. S. Postage" below.

Die 9.—THREE CENTS. Washington to left; six-rayed stars.

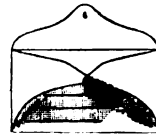
Die 10.—SIX CENTS. Washington to left; six-rayed stars.

Die 11.—TEN CENTS. Washington to left; six-rayed stars.

Die 12.—ONE CENT. Franklin to right; period after Postage; five-rayed stars.

Die 13.—ONE CENT. Franklin to right; no period after Postage; five-rayed stars.

Die 14.—FOUR CENTS. Die 12, one cent. and Die 9, three cents, side by side on the same envelope in their respective colors.



6

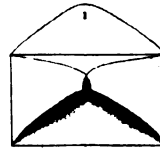
POD
US
a

Ladies' Note ($4\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$).

1860-1861.

3 CENTS, RED. ONE KNIFE, 6.

29	9	White	6	a	s
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1

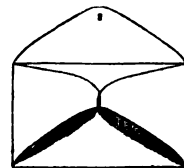
POD
US
a

Note ($4\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$).

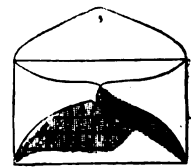
1860-1861.

3 CENTS, RED. ONE KNIFE, 1.

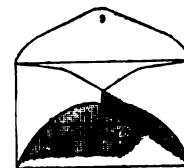
30	9	White	1	a	s
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2

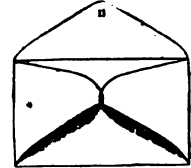


5



9

POD
US
a



11

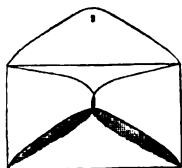
Full Letter ($5\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$).

1860-1870.

1 CENT, BLUE. FOUR KNIVES, 2-5-9-11.

47	12	Buff	2	a	s
48	12	"	2	a	u
53	12	Orange	2	Wave	u
49	12	Buff	5	a	s
50	12	"	5	a	u

No.	DIE.	COLOR OF PAPER.	KNIFE.	WATER-MARK.	GUM.	NEW.	USED.
54	12	Orange	5	Wove	u	s	
51	12	Buff	9	"	s	s	
52	12	"	9	"	s	s	
55	12	Orange	11	"	s	s	
56	13	Buff	11	"	s	s	

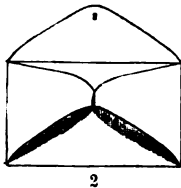


POD
US
a

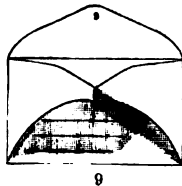
1860-1861.

3 CENTS, RED. ONE KNIFE, 2.

33	9	White	2	a	s	
36	9	Buff	2	a	s	



POD
US
a

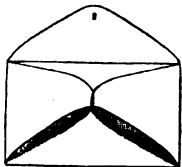


9

1860-1863.

4 CENTS, BLUE AND RED. TWO KNIVES, 2-9.

58	14	White	2	a	s	
61	14	Buff	2	a	s	
59	14	White	9	a	s	
62	14	Buff	9	a	s	

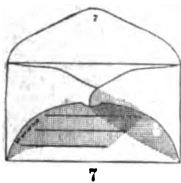


POD
US
a

1860-1861.

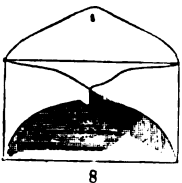
10 CENTS, GREEN. ONE KNIFE, 2.

46	11	White	2	a	s	
46	11	Buff	2	a	s	



7

POD
US
a



8

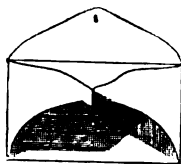
Ordinary Letter ($5\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$)

1860-1861.

3 CENTS, RED. TWO KNIVES, 7-8.

31	9	White	7	a	s	
34	9	Buff	7	a	s	
32	9	White	8	a	s	
35	9	Buff	8	a	s	

No.	DIE.	COLOR OF PAPER.	KNIFE.	WATER-MARK.	GUM.	NEW.	USED.
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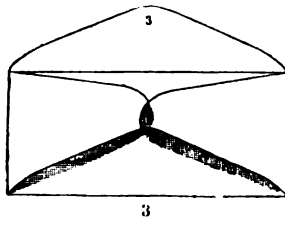
8

POD
US
a

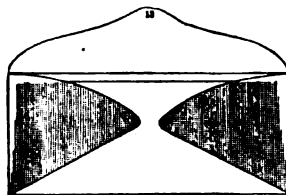
1860-1863.

4 CENTS, BLUE AND RED. ONE KNIFE, 8.

57	14	White	8	a	s	
60	14	Buff	8	a	s	



3



13

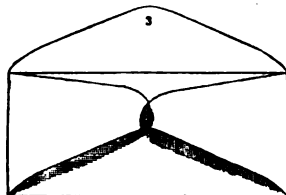
POD
US
a

Official { ($8\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$) No. 3.
($8\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$) No. 13.

1860-1861.

3 CENTS, RED. TWO KNIVES, 3-13.

37	9	Creamy Buff	3	Laid	s	
38	9	"	13	"	s	



3

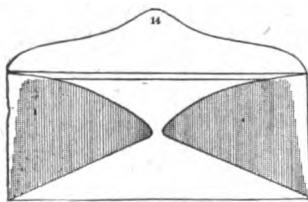
POD
US
a

1860-1861.

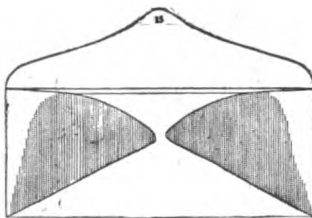
6 CENTS, RED. ONE KNIFE, 3.

43	10	White	3	a	s	
44	10	Buff	3	a	s	

No.	DIE.	COLOR OF PAPER.	KNIFE.	WATER-MARK.	GUM.	NEW.	USED.
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14



15



Extra Official { (9⁸/₁₆ x 8¹/₈) No. 14.
(9¹/₄ x 4¹/₈) No. 15.

1860-1861.

No.	Value	Color	Die	Knife	Watermark	Gum	New	Used
39	3 CENTS	Red	14-15	Two Knives				
40	9	Creamy Buff	14	Laid	s			
41	9	"	15	"	s			
42	9	"	Odd	"	s			

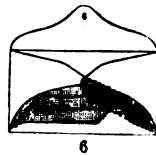
ISSUE III.

Dies 15 to 23, Watermark a.

- Die 15.—THREE CENTS. 1861.** Small embossed head of Washington to left in plain lined frame; "United States" above, "Three Cents" below in outline capitals; small circle containing numeral on each side.
- Die 16.—SIX CENTS. 1861.** Design same as Die 15, except numeral at sides in oval in place of circle.
- Die 17.—TEN CENTS. 1861.** Horizontal oval; Washington to left on colored ground, in uncolored band inscribed "Ten Cents" above, "United States" below; value in circles, with uncolored ground, on each side above and below the circles; colored triangular spaces containing branches with seven leaves each.
- Die 18.—TWELVE CENTS. 1861.** Similar to preceding, the inscriptions, numerals, circles around disks, lines on each side of the band and around horizontal oval in red, balance in brown.
- Die 19.—TWENTY CENTS. 1861.** Same design, red and blue.
- Die 20.—TWENTY-FOUR CENTS. 1861.** Same design, red and green.
- Die 21.—FORTY CENTS. 1861.** Same design, black and red.
- Die 22.—TWO CENTS. 1863.** New value and design; Jackson to left in elongated hexagon; "U S Postage" above; "Two Cents" below; numeral on each side in a pointed oval, back stroke of the numeral starting from above the lower end of the down stroke.
- Die 23.—TWO CENTS. 1863.** Same design, the O in postage to left of center, and back stroke of the numeral starts back from the point of the down stroke in place of curving back with it as in 22.

NOTE.—Numerous varieties of dies 22 and 23 exist.

No.	DIE.	COLOR OF PAPER.	KNIFE.	WATER-MARK.	GUM.	NEW.	USED.
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6

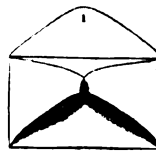


Ladies' Note (4¹/₈ x 2¹/₈).

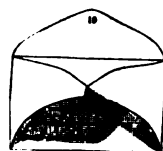
1861-1864.

3 CENTS, ROSE. ONE KNIFE, 6.

63	15	White	6	a	s		
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1



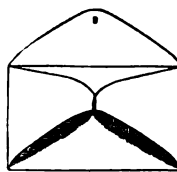
10

Note (4¹/₈ x 2¹/₈).

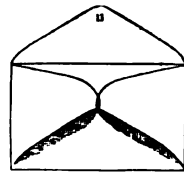
1861-1864.

3 CENTS, ROSE. TWO KNIVES, 1-10.

64	15	White	1	a	s		
65	15	"	1	Laid	s		
66	15	"	10	a	s		



2



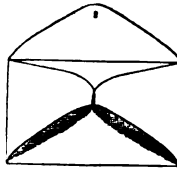
11

Full Letter (5⁸/₁₆ x 3¹/₈).

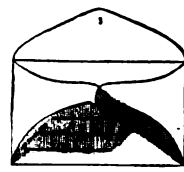
1863-1864.

2 CENTS, BLACK. TWO KNIVES, 1-11.

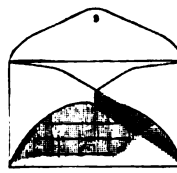
106	22	Buff	2	a	s		
107	22	"	2	a	u		
109	22	Amber	2	a	s		
110	22	Orange	2	a	s		
111	22	"	2	a	u		
108	23	Buff	11	a	s		
112	23	"	11	a	u		
113	23	Orange	11	a	u		



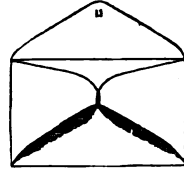
2



5

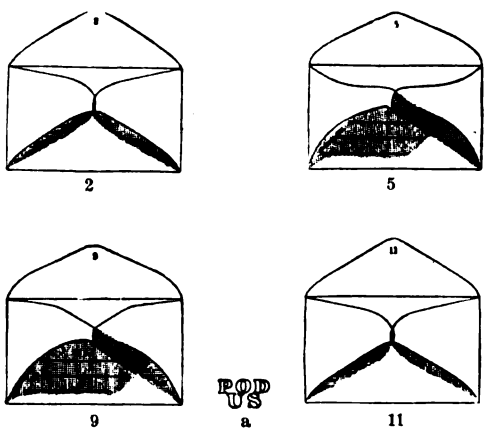


9

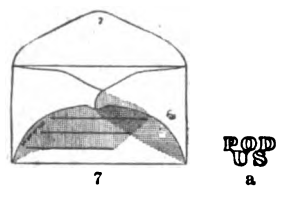


11

No.	DIE.	COLOR OF PAPER.	KNIFE.	WATER-MARK.	GUM.	NEW.	USED.
1861-1864.							
3 CENTS, ROSE. FOUR KNIVES, 2-5-9-11.							
68	15	White	2	a	s		
69	15	"	Laid	a	s		
76	15	Buff	5	a	s		
77	15	"	Laid	a	s		
83	15	Orange	2	a	s		
70	15	White	5	a	s		
78	15	Buff	5	a	s		
71	15	White	9	a	s		
79	15	Buff	9	a	s		
72	15	White	11	a	s		
80	15	Buff	11	a	s		



No.	DIE.	COLOR OF PAPER.	KNIFE.	WATER-MARK.	GUM.	NEW.	USED.
1861-1870.							
10 CENTS, GREEN. FOUR KNIVES, 2-5-9-11.							
91	17	White	2	a	s		
95	17	Buff	2	a	s		
92	17	White	5	a	s		
96	17	Buff	5	a	s		
93	17	White	9	a	s		
97	17	Buff	9	a	s		
94	17	White	11	a	s		
98	17	Buff	11	a	s		
99	17	Amber	11	a	s		

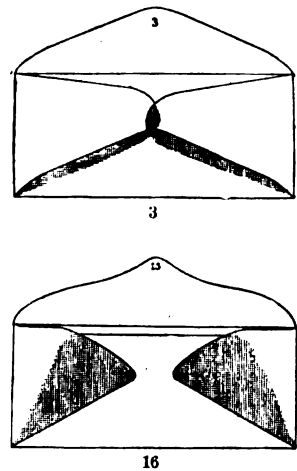


Ordinary Letter (5 1/8 x 3 1/8).

No.	DIE.	COLOR OF PAPER.	KNIFE.	WATER-MARK.	GUM.	NEW.	USED.
1861-1864.							
3 CENTS, ROSE. ONE KNIFE, 7.							
67	15	White	7	a	s		
75	15	Buff	7	a	s		

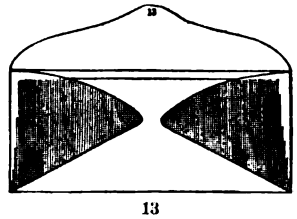
No.	DIE.	COLOR OF PAPER.	KNIFE.	WATER-MARK.	GUM.	NEW.	USED.
1861-1864.							
Extra Letter (6 1/8 x 4 1/8).							
12							

No.	DIE.	COLOR OF PAPER.	KNIFE.	WATER-MARK.	GUM.	NEW.	USED.
1861-1864.							
3 CENTS, ROSE. ONE KNIFE, 12.							
73	15	White	12	a	s		
74	15	"	Laid	a	s		
81	15	Buff	12	a	s		
82	15	"	Laid	a	s		
84	15	Orange	12	"	s		



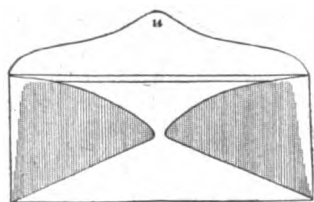
Official { (8 1/8 x 3 1/8) No. 3.
(8 1/8 x 3 1/8) No. 16.

No.	DIE.	COLOR OF PAPER.	KNIFE.	WATER-MARK.	GUM.	NEW.	USED.
1861-1864.							
6 CENTS, ROSE. TWO KNIVES, 3-16.							
85	16	White	3	a	s		
86	16	"	3	Laid	s		
88	16	Buff	3	a	s		
89	16	"	3	Laid	s		
87	16	White	16	a	s		
90	16	Buff	16	a	s		



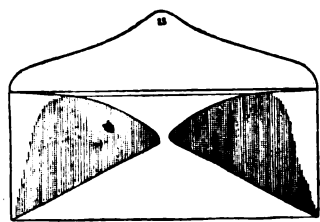
No.	DIE.	COLOR OF PAPER.	KNIFE.	WATER-MARK.	GUM.	NEW.	USED.
1861.							
12 CENTS, RED AND BROWN. ONE KNIFE, 13.							
100	18	Amber	13	a	s		

No.	DIE.	COLOR OF PAPER.	KNIFE.	WATER-MARK.	GUM.	NEW.	USED.
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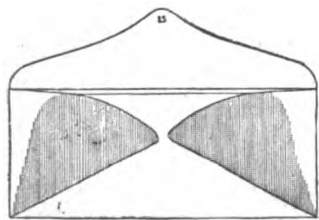
POD
US
a

Extra Official { $(9\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2})$. No. 14.
 { $(9\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{8})$. No. 15.
 1861.
 20 CENTS, RED AND BLUE. ONE KNIFE, 14.
 101 19 Amber 14 a s



POD
US
a

1861.
 24 CENTS, RED AND GREEN. ONE KNIFE, 15.
 102 20 Amber 15 a s
 103 20 Creamy Buff 15 a s



POD
US
a

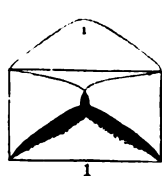
1861.
 40 CENTS, RED AND BLACK. ONE KNIFE, 15.
 104 21 Amber 15 a s
 105 21 Creamy Buff 15 a s

No.	DIE.	COLOR OF PAPER.	KNIFE.	WATER-MARK.	GUM.	NEW.	USED.
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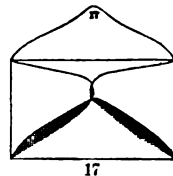
ISSUE IV.

Dies 24 to 33, Watermark a.

Die 24.—TWO CENTS. 1864. Slightly larger, of the same general design as Dies 22 and 23. Upper inscription abbreviated to "U. S. Post."
 Die 25.—TWO CENTS. 1864. Same design as last but slightly narrower.
 NOTE.—Numerous varieties of both these varieties exist.
 Die 26.—THREE CENTS. 1864. Washington to left in plain oval, "United States" above, value in words below in capitals, large numeral at each side, all on solid ground of color.
 Die 27.—SIX CENTS. 1864. Same as last, with color changed.
 Die 28.—NINE CENTS. 1865. Similar to Dies 17 to 21. Colorless design on colored ground; one color.
 Die 29.—TWELVE CENTS. Same design.
 Die 30.—EIGHTEEN CENTS. Same design.
 Die 31.—TWENTY-FOUR CENTS. Same design.
 Die 32.—THIRTY CENTS. Same design.
 Die 33.—FORTY CENTS. Same design.

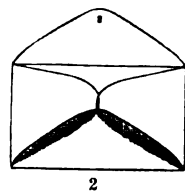


POD
US
a

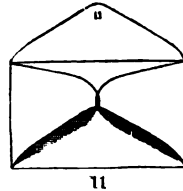


1864.
 Note $(4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4})$.
 3 CENTS, ROSE. TWO KNIVES, 1-17.

129	26	White	1	a	s
130	26	"	17	a	s



POD
US
a

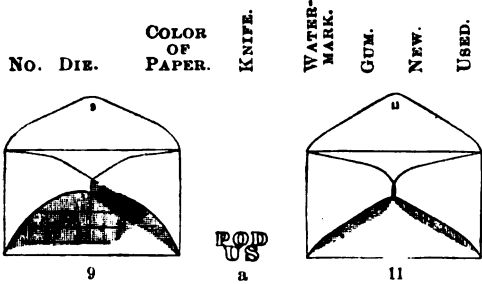


Full Letter $(5\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8})$.

1864-1870.

2 CENTS, BLACK. TWO KNIVES, 2-11.

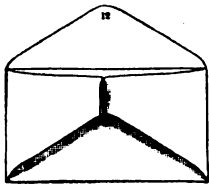
114	24	Buff	2	a	u
115	24	"	11	a	s
117	24	Amber	11	a	s
118	24	"	11	a	u
121	24	Orange	11	a	u
122	25	Buff	11	a	s
123	25	"	11	a	u
126	25	Amber	11	a	s
127	25	"	11	a	u
128	25	Orange	11	a	u



1864.

3 CENTS, ROSE. TWO KNIVES, 9-11.

131	26	White	9	a	s
134	26	Buff	9	a	s
138	26	Amber	9	a	s
132	26	White	11	a	s
135	26	Buff	11	a	s
137	26	Buff, 2d qual.	11	a	s
139	26	Amber	11	a	s
141	26	Amber, 2d qual.	11	a	s



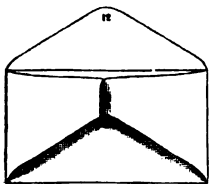
12

Extra Letter ($6\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$).

1864-1870.

2 CENTS, BLACK. ONE KNIFE, 12.

116	24	Buff	12	a	u
119	24	Amber	12	a	s
120	24	"	12	a	u
124	25	Buff	12	a	s
125	25	"	12	a	u

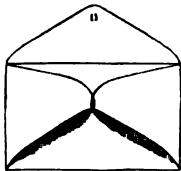


12

1864.

3 CENTS, ROSE. ONE KNIFE, 12.

133	26	White	12	a	s
136	26	Buff	12	a	s
140	26	Amber	12	a	s



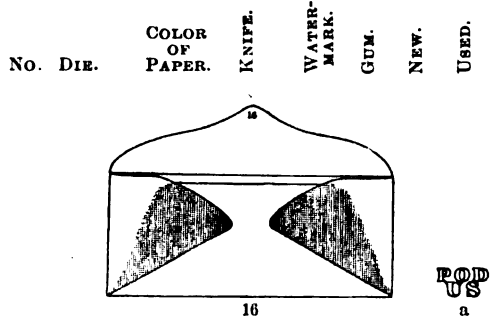
11

Full Letter ($5\frac{8}{16} \times 8\frac{1}{16}$).

1865.

6 CENTS, PURPLE. ONE KNIFE, 11.

148	27	White	11	a	s
149	27	Buff	11	a	s
150	27	Amber	11	a	s



Official ($8\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$).

1864.

6 CENTS, ROSE. ONE KNIFE, 16.

142	27	White	16	a	s
143	27	Buff	16	a	s
144	27	Amber	16	a	s

1865.

3 CENTS, BROWN. ONE KNIFE, 16.

145	26	White	16	a	s
146	26	Buff	16	a	s
147	26	Amber	16	a	s

1865.

9 CENTS, YELLOW. ONE KNIFE, 16.

151	28	Buff	16	a	s
152	28	Amber	16	a	s

1865.

9 CENTS, ORANGE. ONE KNIFE, 16.

153	28	Buff	16	a	s
154	28	Amber	16	a	s

1865.

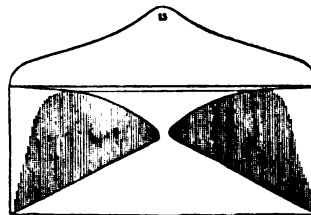
12 CENTS, CLARET. ONE KNIFE, 16.

155	29	Buff	16	a	s
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1866.

12 CENTS, BROWN. ONE KNIFE, 16.

156	29	Buff	16	a	s
157	29	Amber	16	a	s



15

Extra Official ($9\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{8}$).

1865.

18 CENTS, RED. ONE KNIFE, 15.

158	30	Buff	15	a	s
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No.	DIE.	COLOR OF PAPER.	KNIFE.	WATER-MARK.	GUM.	NEW.	USED.
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1865.

24 CENTS, BLUE. ONE KNIFE, 15.

159	31	Buff	15	a	s		
160	31	Amber	15	a	s		

1865.

30 CENTS, GREEN. ONE KNIFE, 15.

161	32	Buff	15	a	s		
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1865.

40 CENTS, ROSE. ONE KNIFE, 15.

162	33	Buff	15	a	s		
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LETTER SHEETS.

Die 15, Watermark a.


1861.

3 CENTS, RED.

2001	15	Blue	Note	a	s		
2002	15	"	Letter	a	s		

No.	DIE.	COLOR OF PAPER.	KNIFE.	WATER-MARK.	GUM.	NEW.	USED.
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WRAPPERS.

Rectangular, of Various Sizes. Dies 12, 13, 22, 24 and 25, Watermark a.

		1		ROD US a			
1861.							
1 CENT, BLUE. ONE KNIFE, 1.							
1901	12	White	a	s			
1902	12	Coarse Buff	a	s	Die	Var.	a
1903	12	Yellow "	a	s	"	"	a
1904	12	" "	a	s	"	"	d
1905	12	Salmon "	a	u	"	"	a
1906	12	" "	a	s	"	"	a
1907	12	" "	a	s	"	"	d
1908	12	" "	Laid	s	"	"	d
1909	12	Pale "	"	s	"	"	d
1910	12	Amber "	"	s	"	"	d
1911	12	Orange "	a	s	"	"	d
1912	12	" "	a	s	"	"	a
1913	12	Orange	Laid	s	Die	Var.	d
1914	12	" "	Wove	s	"	"	d
1915	13	Yellow Buff	a	s	"	"	a
1916	13	" "	a	s	"	"	b
1917	13	Salmon "	a	s	"	"	b
1918	13	Pale Manilla	a	u	"	"	b
1919	13	Dark "	u	s	"	"	b

1863. 2 CENTS, BLACK.

1920	22	Manilla	a	s	Die	Var.	a
1921	22	"	a	s	"	"	c

1864. 2 CENTS, BLACK.

1922	24	Buff	a	s			
1923	24	"	a	s			
1924	24	Yellow Buff	a	s			
1925	24	Dark "	a	s			
1926	24	Amber	a	s			
1927	24	"	a	u			
1928	25	Buff	a	s			
1929	25	Manilla	a	s			
1930	25	Amber	a	s			
1931	25	"	a	u			



THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR—JUNE, 1895.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 421 Security Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Vice-President, ALVAH DAVISON, 176 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Secretary, WM. C. STONE, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.
Treasurer, N. W. CHANDLER, Collinsville, Ill.
International Secretary, E. DOEBLIN, Allegheny City Penn.

PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Stockholders of the American Philatelic Association:

GENTLEMEN—It is provided by our By-laws (Article III., Sec. 1.) that "the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Association, to be designated as the 'Annual Convention,' shall be held each year at such date and at such place, within or without the State of West Virginia, as may have been selected by the last preceding Annual Convention" and that "the publication in the Official Circular of the proceedings of the Convention, naming such time and place, shall be deemed sufficient notice of such meetings;" but it is further provided that "the president shall also cause a call for the Annual Convention, stating the time and locality of the convening thereof, to be published in the number of the Official Circular issued next prior to the holding of such convention."

In the proceedings of the Ninth Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association held at Niagara Falls N. Y., August 21-23, 1894, published in the *American Philatelist* for December 1894, pages 39, 40 and 47 will be found the proceedings of the last preceding Annual Convention fixing the place for holding this years Annual Convention at Clayton, Jefferson Co., in the State of New York and the time as the second Tuesday in August or August 13, 1895.

Shortly after the adjournment of last years' Convention, in accordance with the expressed desire of the Convention, the President appointed the Committee of Arrangements, provided for by Article V., section 1, of the By-laws, in order that they might have ample time to make arrangements. This Committee composed of C. P. Krauth, G. W. Rode, and E. Doeblin, have already made several announcements to make members of what is proposed to be done for their entertainment.

As it is absolutely necessary in order to reach some of our stockholders in time that the forms of ballots, proxies and other official papers concerning elections and the Annual Convention should be mailed with this number, upon consultation with the trustees the President, has decided to issue the call provided for now, although it will have to be re-printed in the two following Official Circulars. This suggests the propriety of slightly changing the wording of the articles of the By-laws relating to these subjects in order to extend the time for the issuing of these notices.

The President therefore announces that the Tenth Annual Convention of the Stockholders of the American Philatelic Association will be held at the Hubbard House, Clayton, Jefferson County, New York, on Tuesday August 13th, 1895, and following days, and will be called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. That at the same time and

place an election will be held for five Directors and three Trustees to serve during the coming year. That the polls for such election will be open from 10 o'clock a. m., until noon, only as provided by the By-laws, and that to be counted every ballot must be in the form herewith enclosed, signed by the stockholder voting or his proxy and enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "ballot" and should be directed "To the Committee on Credentials, American Philatelic Association, care Hubbard House, Clayton, Jefferson Co., N. Y."

Votes and proxies may be changed at any time until received by the Committee and in the event of two votes or proxies reaching the Committee, that bearing the later date will be accepted. It is necessary to caution members against using any, but signatures written with a pen, as stamped, printed or typewritten signatures cannot be accepted.

The President has been requested also to call attention to the fact that the Corporation Law of West Virginia expressly providing that the stockholders "may also by a By-law prescribe the qualifications of directors; but if it be not otherwise provided, every director shall be a resident of this State (West Virginia) and a stockholder, the provision by by-law that 'Each Director of our Association shall be a resident of a different State'" cannot be successfully disputed.

While your President cannot but feel flattered that solicitude for his welfare has led some of his friends to prematurely announce that he would this year renew and insist upon the request to be allowed to retire from your service, made some years ago when sickness and overwork made him fear that his duties in your behalf might be neglected, these announcements have led so many others to urge upon him to announce positively his willingness to remain in office with such strong assurances of their good-will and desire that your President believes it to be his duty, having received so many times, accepted the honors showered upon him, to leave it to you to decide at the coming election what is best for the Association irrespective of any personal considerations.

JOHN K. TIFFANY,
President.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

FELLOW MEMBERS—As the date of the annual convention of the Association approaches a renewal of interest is noticed all along the line; not but what the members have the interest of the Association at heart at all times, that is shown by the activity of the various departments, but for many months, after each convention, the membership is engaged either in patronizing these departments or in adding to their treasures through other channels, the Association, moving on smoothly and apparently without effort, and yet its very calmness is an indication of the watchfulness of those in charge.

With the approaching of the annual meeting the rank and file realize that they have certain

duties to perform, and what is usually taken as an awakening interest, is simply the coming forward of the members in the line of their duty to the Association. New officers proposed; new laws suggested; plans for the bettering of the different departments, these are the signs of the times, and indicating to those in authority that the members are alive to the interests of the society.

The committee appointed by the President at the last convention for the entertainment of the members at Clayton, have, as already noted in this journal, done excellent work, and the indications are that the next convention will, in point of interest, far eclipse all previous meetings. The programme laid out is an enticing one, and those who have the pleasure of seeing it through will surely not regret it.

Many have already signified their intention to be present with their wives or other members of their families, and every indication leads to the belief that the 1895 convention will mark an epoch in the history of the Association. Fellow members, let us all try to be there.

Respectfully,
ALVAH DAVISON,
Vice-President.

CONVENTION NEWS.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 28, 1895.

The Entertainment Committee has written to the various hotels and transportation companies. The hotels have fixed rates as follows;

Hubbard House, \$3.00 per day for single person occupying a room; \$2.50 per day each for two persons occupying a room. Izaak Walton House, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day. New Windsor (formerly West End), \$2.50 per day for single person occupying a room; \$2.00 per day each for two persons in a room.

The headquarters of the Association will be at the Hubbard House. All of the hotels named are good, clean, comfortable houses, where our members will be taken care of. It would be advisable, as the Convention is held during the height of the Clayton season, to write to the hotel selected some time in advance, so as to secure rooms. The summer time-tables of the railroads are not yet obtainable. The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company advise, however, that their steamers will leave Toronto daily, (Sunday excepted), at 2:00 p. m., arriving at Clayton at 6:20 a. m. A steamer leaves Kingston on Monday mornings at 5.00, reaching Clayton at 6:20 a. m. Full timetables and sleeping car arrangements will be given in the July Circular. If the proposed programme is to be carried out the members must subscribe more generally and more liberally to the entertainment fund. Not a single reply has been received to our request in the May Circular. The Committee is willing to do the work but not to pay for entertaining the Convention.

C. P. KRAUTH,
Chairman Entertainment Committee, American
Philatelic Association.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Members are requested to be careful and see that all applications sent in by them are filled out in the proper form. It is frequently necessary to withhold publication until the omissions can be supplied. All applications must now be accompanied by a sum sufficient to pay for a share of stock and for the dues for the remainder of the fiscal year which ends August 31st.

All applications for insertion in the next Circular must therefore be accompanied by a deposit of \$1.08, and must reach the Secretary not later than July 1st.

In communications with the Secretary members are requested to affix their membership numbers to their names, as it saves time in making changes of address, etc.

CORRECTIONS AND CHANGES OF ADDRESSES, ETC.

- 899 BARBOUR, W. J., 438 Clarke St., Helena Monanta.,
- 929 CANWRIGHT, C. F., Manitowoc, Wisconsin (formerly Two Rivers, Wis.)
- 815 CORRELL Wm. H., 629 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Penn. (formerly Nagasaki, Japan.)
- 430 HOOVER, H. D., 304 Jackman St., Janesville, Wis.
- 936 HOPKINS, S. B., 181 Wabash Ave, Chicago, Ill.
- 796 MCKUSICK, H. N., 308 N. Third St., Stillwater Minn.
- 941 PAGET, EVERY., R. D. Barton Building, Kansas City, Kas. (formerly Chicago, Ill.)
- 477 POLLOCK, EDWIN T., U. S. S Machias, Yokohama, Japan (formerly Mansfield, Ohio.)
- 947 STAMM, SIGMUND, Box 507 Homestead, Penn. (formerly McKeesport, Penn.)
- 5 WOLSIFFER, P. M., 181 Wabash Ave, Chicago, Ill.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

- BANKS, WILLIAM, JR., 44 State St., Boston, Mass.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel
- BEATTY, WM. A., 55 James St., St. Catharines, Ontario.
References: C. Wesley Price, W. H. Barnum
- BEERMANN, HENRY C., Atlanta, Ga.
References: J. A. Howard, C. H. Mekeel.
- BELLARD, H. W., Mo. & Kan. Tel. Co., Kansas City, Mo.
References: Edward C. Wright, Theodore Stanley.
- BOEMAN, WALTER, Annandale, N. J.,
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
Guarantor: T. R. Boeman.
- BRIGGS, M. C., Muscatine, Iowa.
References: Joe F. Beard, S. G. Stein.
- BUTTON, B. G., Aurora, Illinois.
References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Hopkins.
- References: Wm. H. Page, A. Batchelder.
- COUZENS, CHARLES, Greeley, Colo.

- References: Joseph S. Davis, Edward Hall
- CUSTER, L. G., Post Office, St. Louis, Mo.
References: C. H. Mekeel, N. W. Chandler.
- FRAME, GEORGE M., 38 Lindell St. Haverhill, Massachusetts.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
Guarantor: Geo. S. Frame.
- EATON, D. T., Muscatine, Iowa.
References: Joe F. Beard, S. G. Stein.
- ENGEL, E. S., 1732 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.
References: Edward H. Hall, Joseph S. Davis.
- FINCHAM, C. T., 2317 Main Ave., San Antonio, Tex.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
- FRANK, GEO. W., Kearney, Nebr.
References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Hopkins.
- HAWLEY, H., 3065 Easton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
Guarantor: C. H. Mekeel.
- HAWLEY, DR. NELSON, 3065 Easton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
References: G. D. Mekeel, C. H. Mekeel.
- HOLLAND, GEO. A., P. O. Box 526 Montreal, Canada.
References: W. E. Muir, G. D. Mekeel.
Guarantor: Alfd. T. Holland.
- HOLMES, CLAY W., P. O. Drawer 13, Elmira, N. Y.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
- JOHNSON, WILLIAM A., 1406 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
References: A. G. Winterhalter, Alexander Scott.
- JONAS, HENRY, Goshen, N. Y.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
- KEILBACH, FRANK E., Savannah, Ga.
References: Emil E. Warmbold, William C. Stone.
- KELLOGG, GEORGE A., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
- LEPERE, WM. H., 1131 Leonard Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
- LESER, CARL, 2213 Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa.
References: G. D. Mekeel, C. H. Mekeel.
Guarantor: F. Leser.
- LOMBARD, J. P., 100 3d St., Portland Ore.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel
- MEADE, CALVERT, 420 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
References: H. B. Phillips, William E. Loy.
- MERRILL, C. A., 22 High St., Melrose, Mass.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
- NABHER, OSCAR W., 544½ E. 12th St. New York City.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
Guarantor: Frederick Doering.
- NATHAN, G. McD., 18 East Wall St., Atlanta, Ga.
References: J. A. Howard, C. H. Mekeel.
- PENNEKAMP, THEODORE H., Box 402, Topeka, Kans.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
- PIERCE, WILLIAM T., Watertown, Mass
References: Charles A. Hobbs, Walter B. Snow.
- RAHM, EDWARD, 14 Liberty St., Allegheny, Penn.
References: E. Doebelin, C. P. Krauth.
- REYES, JUAN JOSE, Casa Kromberg, Guatemala.
References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.

RUSSELL, MRS. MARGUERITE V., 60 Washington Building, Portland, Ore.

References: D. M. Averill, J. L. Thompson.

SEIBEL, LOUIS L., 1210 College Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

References: F. J. Bescher, W. V. Lippincott.

STEINBRECHER, W. PAUL, 409 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

References: S. B. Bradt, Every Paget.

STUEBORNAGLE, C. O., Waterloo, Ontario.

References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.

Guarantor: Andrew K. Roesch.

STEVENS, HENRY, Box 544, Portland, Ore.

References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.

STUTESMAN, C. W., Peru, Ind.

References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.

WAGNER, F. E., 526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

References: H. B. Phillips, Wm. E. Loy.

WILLIAMS, EUGENE, Greeley, Colo.

References: Edward H. Hall, Joseph S. Davis.

NEW STOCKHOLDERS.

The following applicants have been accepted as members and stock certificates will be sent them as soon as they can be made out and sent to the president for his signature. This of necessity will cause some little delay on account of the distance, but the publication of the name in the following list is sufficient evidence of membership.

998 AVERILL, EMERY H., Box 253, Portland Oregon.

999 BAER, HENRY L., Hancock, Mich.

1000 BEAMISH, WM. M., 224 West Penn St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Penn.

1001 BEREMAN, H. A., 4547 Page Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

1002 COURSON, GEO. B., 204 Buckeye St., Akron, Ohio.

1003 DAWSON, H. H., 2 Bee Building, Toledo, O.

1004 DE CORDOVA, CHARLES, Kingston, Jamaica, W.

1005 EDMONSON, DALE, Collinsville, Ill.

1006 EDMONSON, J. W., Collinsville, Ill.

1007 FOLTE, G., 526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

1008 FUNK, W. A., 4513 Cook Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

1009 GRANTLEY, H. W., Seattle, Wash.

1010 GUNTER, H. EDWIN, Kingston, Jamaica, W. C.

1011 HAUCK, DR. LOUIS, 905 Morrison Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

1012 HARDER, FRED. W., Box 514 Middletown, Conn.

1013 HERR, H. M., Box 333, Wellington, Ohio.

1014 LASKER, DAN M., Care Jake Davis & Co., Galveston, Texas.

1015 LUMAGHI, L. F., Collinsville, Ills.

1016 McCULLOCH, ED., New Albany, Ind.

1017 MEKEEL, G. M., 4381 Page Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

1018 NEUSTADT, A., Collinsville, Ill.

1019 ROGERS, CLIFFORD R., 38 School St., Springfield, Mass.

1020 RUMMELE, J. A., Manitowoc, Wis.

1121 SCHMIDT, T. H., Collinsville, Ill.

1022 SHERWOOD, WILLIAM B., 495 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

1023 SHIRREFS, ROBERT A., 571 Madison Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

1024 SHRYOCK, THOS. J., Box 717, Baltimore, Md.

1025 STUCKERT, REV. ATHANASIOS, 54 Van Reipen Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

1026 TENBROEK, G. H., Turner Building, St. Louis, Mo.

1027 WARD, WILLIAM F., 936 23d St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

1028 WRIGHT, WALTER A., Honolulu, Hawaii.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A number of collectors who have recently applied for membership in this Association, complain that they have been very much annoyed by the receipt of unsolicited selections of stamps sent them on approval by various dealers. Even though a stamped envelope is enclosed for the return of stamps, it is often very annoying to collectors not desiring stamps to receive consignments in this way from strangers, and dealers are requested not to take such liberties until they have received permission from the members. One gentleman has been so very much annoyed that he has ever been led to regret his having applied. His wife has had to sign for a number or registered letters and he has had to undertake the responsibility of returning them, much to his annoyance and inconvenience.

This note is inserted for the benefit of such dealers as have been in the habit of using this column for such purposes, and we hope it will have the desired effect without further mention of names.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations have been presented and will be accepted thirty days from date if no objections are received. The stock certificates have been surrendered.

431 BACON, CARRINGTON, C., Imboden, Arkansas.

808 FLAGG, HARRY W., Brockton, Mass.

RESIDENT VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Acceptances have been received from the following persons whose appointments were published last month:

Pittsburg.—E. Doebelin.

St. Louis.—C. H. Mekeel.

Cleveland.—G. J. Bailey.

Portland.—Geo. J. Raymond.

The appointment for New York is declined, Mr. Clutz stating that he can under no circumstances accept the appointment. The Branch is therefore requested to nominate another person for the position.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

With this number of the Circular will be found the proxy blanks and ballots for use in the election. It is hoped that every member will exercise his privilege of casting a vote and of being represented at the convention in person if possible or if not, by a proxy. The members of the Board of Directors alone are prohibited from holding proxies. The ballots can either be sent by mail or deposited in person or by a proxy at the convention. The polls close August 13th at 12 o'clock noon.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following nominations have been confirmed by the Official Board.

Dr. Everett Toombs, for Resident Vice-President for Worcester, Mass.

R. F. Albrecht, for Resident Vice-President for Staten Island, New York.

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY.

Total membership, May 10 900
 Added since..... 31

Present membership..... 931

Respectfully submitted,
 WILLIAM C. STONE, Secretary,
 384 Union Street, Springfield, Mass.

ANOTHER BRANCH SOCIETY.

June 10, 1895.

WHEREAS, The Worcester Philatelic Society, of Worcester, Mass., having a membership of over ten members of the Association, has made application for recognition as a Branch of this Association.

Therefore, we have this day issued to them a certificate constituting them Branch Number 12 of the Association.

WILLIAM C. STONE, JOHN K. TIFFANY.
 Secretary. President.

NOMINATIONS.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 10, 1895.

W. C. Stone, Esq., Sec., Springfield, Mass.:

DEAR SIR--In accordance with resolution unanimously carried at the thirty-fourth monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh Branch No. 5, held Thursday evening, May 9th, I beg to advise you thereof:

Resolved, that the Pittsburgh Branch No. 5, American Philatelic Association, hereby nominates for the offices of the Association the gentlemen named hereafter, and urges upon all members of the Association harmonious action in electing them at the coming annual convention, to be held at Clayton, N. Y., on Tuesday, August 13th, believing, as we do, that the best interests of the Association will be conserved thereby.

FOR DIRECTORS:

Alvah Davison, of New York.
 H. B. Phillips, of California.
 W. C. Stone, of Massachusetts.
 N. W. Chandler, of Illinois.
 E. Doebelin, of Pennsylvania.

FOR TRUSTEES:

Geo. W. Rode, of Pittsburgh.
 C. P. Krauth, of Pittsburgh.
 Ignaz Stauffer, of Carnegie, Pa.
 We express our preference for the distribution of offices among the Directors, as follows:
 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.

We further recommend the re-appointment of Geo. D. Mekeel as Purchasing, Sales and Exchange Manager; of Dr. G. N. Campbell, of Hopkinsville, Ky., as Literary Exchange Manager; of H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J., as Librarian; of J. Arthur Wainright, of Northampton, Mass., as Collecting Agent and John Walter Scott, of New York, as Counterfeit Detector.

Yours very truly,
 A. E. DAUM, Sec'y.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22, 1895.

Mr. Wm. C. Stone, Secretary American Philatelic Association, Springfield, Mass.

DEAR SIR--At a regular meeting of the Pacific Philatelic Society, held last evening, the following nominations and recommendations for officers for the next year were made:

*W. C. VanDerlip, of Boston, with recommendation for President.

H. B. Phillips, of San Francisco, with recommendation for Vice-President.

W. C. Stone, of Springfield, Mass., with recommendation for Secretary.

N. W. Chandler, of Collinsville, Ill., with recommendation for Treasurer.

E. Doebelin, of Alleghany, Pa., with recommendation for International Secretary.

The present Board of Trustees were re-nominated, and all the present appointive officers were recommended for re-appointment.

Respectfully yours,
 H. B. PHILLIPS,
 Secretary Branch No. 3, Am. Ph. Ass'n.
 (Pacific Philatelic Society.)

ST. LOUIS, May 24, 1895.

Mr. W. C. Stone, Secretary, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

DEAR SIR:--I beg to acknowledge the re-appointment as Resident Vice-President for St. Louis, and will take steps to call a formal meeting at an early date. At present I have to advise you of the following nominations for members of the Official Board that have been handed me by St. Louis members:

PRESIDENT.

Mr. John K. Tiffany, of Missouri.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

Alvah Davison, of New York.
 H. B. Phillips, of California.
 C. P. Krauth, of Pennsylvania.
 *C. H. Mekeel, of Missouri.
 *Willard C. VanDerlip, of Massachusetts.

TREASURER.

N. W. Chandler, of Illinois.

SECRETARY.

W. C. Stone, of Massachusetts.
 C. P. Krauth, of Pennsylvania.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY.

E. Doebelin, of Pennsylvania.

TRUSTEES.

C. P. Krauth,
G. W. Rode, } of Pennsylvania.
I. Stauffer, }

PURCHASING AND SALES SUPERINTENDENT.
G. D. Mekeel, of Missouri.

COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

J. W. Scott, of New York.

LIBRARIAN.

H. E. Deats, of New Jersey.
Literary Exchange Sup't, Collecting Agent and
Literary Board same as at present.

I desire to certify to these nominations and request that they all be printed in the forthcoming report in the Official Circular. I also desire to state that the following members from St. Louis are expected to be in attendance and will accept proxies:

C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel and I. A. Mekeel.
It is probable that several other members will attend besides Mr. Tiffany, although they have not authorized me to make the announcement. I remain
Yours truly,

C. H. MEKEEL,
Resident Vice-President.

This ticket was nominated by Chicago Branch Number One of the American Philatelic Association. It is a representative ticket and all members of the American Philatelic are urged to work for its election. The Chicago Philatelic Society also endorsed this ticket at their meeting held just after adjournment of Chicago Branch Number One of the American Philatelic Association.

*Mr. Willard C. VanDerlip, of Boston, with recommendations for President.

Mr. Brewster C. Kenyon, of Long Beach, Cal., with recommendations for Vice-President.

Mr. Clifford W. Kissinger, of Reading, Pa., with recommendations for Secretary.

Mr. W. H. MacDonald, of Chicago, Ill., with recommendations for Treasurer.

Mr. Henry Clotz, of New York City, with recommendations for International Secretary.

And said Board of Directors are requested to see that the following are appointed to the following:

APPOINTEE OFFICES.

Literary Board: Mr. J. D. Rice, of New Jersey; Mr. C. E. Severn, of Illinois; Mr. Louis G. Quackenbush, of New York.

Sales Exchange Manager—Mr. Geo. W. Crittenden, of New York.

Purchasing Agent—Mr. Geo. D. Mekeel, of Missouri.

Literary Exchange Manager—Dr. G. N. Campbell, of Kentucky.

Counterfeit Detector—John Walter Scott, Esq., of New York.

Librarian—Mr. H. E. Deats, of New Jersey.
Collecting Agent—Mr. J. A. Wainwright, of Massachusetts.

For Trustees: The Branch nominates: Messrs. C. P. Krauth, E. Doebelin, G. W. Rode. All of Pittsburg.

Convention seat for 1896, Cleveland, Ohio.
EVERY PAGET,
Secretary.

May 16th, 1895.

The following ticket has been ratified by the Kansas City Branch at a meeting held May 27, 1895:

For President—*Willard C. Vanderlip, of Boston.

For Vice-President—Alvah Davison, of New York.

For Secretary—Wm. C. Stone, of Massachusetts.

For Treasurer—W. H. MacDonald, of Chicago.

For International Secretary—*Henry Clotz, of New York.

And with request that the following be elected to the appointive offices:

Literary Board—Mr. C. E. Severn, Illinois; Mr. J. D. Rice, New Jersey; Lewis G. Quackenbush, New York.

Sales Exchange Manager—F. J. Bescher, Missouri.

Purchasing Agent—Geo. W. B. Crittenden, New York.

Literary Exchange Manager—G. N. Campbell, Kentucky.

Counterfeit Detector—J. W. Scott, New York.

Librarian—H. E. Deats, New Jersey.

Collecting Agent—J. A. Wainwright, Massachusetts.

For Trustees—C. P. Krauth, E. Doebelin, G. W. Rode. All of Pittsburg.

Convention seat, 1896, Cleveland, Ohio.
F. J. BESHER,
Secretary.

The Staten Island Philatelic Society, Branch No. 6, endorses unanimously the following ticket, which has been placed in the field by the Pittsburg Branch:

For President—Alvah Davison, of New York.

For Vice-President—H. B. Phillips, of California.

For Secretary—William C. Stone, of Massachusetts.

For Treasurer—N. W. Chandler, of Illinois.

For International Secretary—E. Doebelin, of Pennsylvania.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN,
Secretary.

May 16, 1895.

The Cleveland Branch has placed in nomination the following ticket:

For President—John K. Tiffany, of Missouri.

For Vice President—J. H. Huber, of Illinois.

For Secretary—Clifford W. Kissinger, of Pennsylvania.

*For Treasurer—Howard K. Sanderson, of Massachusetts.

*For International Secretary—Henry Clotz, of New York.

For Trustees—Geo. J. Bailey, W. H. Schneider and R. S. Aikenhead, of Cleveland, Ohio.

W. H. BARNUM,
Secretary.

May 15, 1895.

*The nominees to whose names stars are prefixed positively refuse to allow the use of their names, letters from two of them being given below. Mr. Sanderson emphatically states that he will not permit the use of his name. The other two letters speak for themselves.

BOSTON, May 22, 1895.

William C. Stone, Esq., Secretary :

MY DEAR SIR — I am in receipt of various communications informing me that I have been nominated as a candidate for President of the American Philatelic Association at the coming election. I fully appreciate the honor conferred upon me by these nominations, but I regret to say that it would be absolutely impossible for me to be a candidate. The gentleman to be elected President should be a man centrally located, of great ability and with plenty of time to devote to the business of the Association. By such a selection alone can the Association attain the position it should occupy among the Philatelic societies of the world.

Please announce in the next circular that I am not a candidate.

Yours sincerely,
W. C. VAN DERLIP.

NEW YORK CITY, May 21, 1895.

Paul Steindrecher, Esq., Sec'y Chicago A. P. A. Branch :

DEAR SIR — I am in receipt of your communication of the 18th inst., and I see by it that you have kindly nominated me for International Secretary of the American Philatelic Association for 1895-96.

Please allow me to tender you my best thanks for such nomination, and let me tell you that I really cannot accept any office at all for the present, as my business does not give me any spare time to attend to anything outside.

I am very sorry to decline, and I hope you can find somebody who will do justice to the office.

With best regards to all, I am,
Yours truly,
HENRY CLOTZ.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GENERAL FUND—RECEIPTS.

Cash, April. 30, 1895	51 30	
Dues Coll. May 1 to 31.....	17 05	
	<u> </u>	\$ 68 35

EXPENDITURES.

Secretary, Office Expense		
January-April	17 97	
Postage on May Circular....	9 15	
Printing Acc't Literary Board	4 00	
Envelopes for Official Circular	16 50	
Postage and mailing Trustees		
Circular	47 70	
Register for Secretary.....	13 00	
	<u> </u>	108 32

Due Treasurer May 31, 1895.	39 97
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STOCK FUND.

Amount at Credit, April 30..	973 00
Cash received May 1 to 31.	37 00
	<u> </u>

Amount at credit May 31, 1895.	1,010 00
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INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Amount at credit July 31, 1894.	\$ 55 05
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Interest on Stock Fund for the current year will be payable in July.

N. W. CHANDLER, Treasurer.

Collinsville, Ill., May 31, 1895.

SALES SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

GEO. D. MEKKEE, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, May 31, 1895.

During the month of May I received one hundred and ten books for circulation in the Sales Department, the gross value of which was

.....	\$ 3,053 14
Previously acknowledged, gross value.	50,190 08
	<u> </u>

Books retired as per previous report..	\$53,243 22	27,375 87
	<u> </u>	
69 books retired in May, gross value..	\$25,867 35	2,068 40

Value of stamps now in circulation... \$23,798 95

Of the books retired from circulation, the gross sales amounted to \$623.99 or 30%. The cash sales from all books in circulation during the month of May were.....\$902.28.

Sales from the advertised list in last month's circular.....	\$283 05
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Total sales for May..... \$1,185 33

Blank books and control stamps disposed of during the month of May were as follows:

130 Blank Books.....	\$13 00
11,400 Control Stamps.....	11 40
	<u> </u>
	\$24 40

Members having desirable stamps for sale should send them into the Department and they will be advertised. All such stamps should be mounted in books in the regular way.

The stamps advertised will be sent to any responsible member of the Association or Branch Exchange Manager on approval, provided he sends a stamped return envelope to pay registration fee, or pays express charges both ways.

Members sending cash in advance will have the preference over those requesting the stamps on approval. Any stamp not satisfactory can be returned.

When ordering blank books and control stamps, members are requested to send cash with their orders in all cases, unless they have an open account with the Department—10 cents for each book and 10 cents for each 100 control stamps.

The Department wants more books of United States Revenues, United States postage stamps and British Colonials, as well as other books of high grade stamps. Some good U. S. Revenues are particularly desired. Collectors who are becoming specialists and disposing of parts of their collections, can not do better than to place them in books for sale through this Department. The blank books have spaces for 120 stamps, and are furnished at 10 cents each. The Department charges a commission of 10 per cent. on the net sales. Members may mark their stamps as they see fit, placing them at net prices. Where stamps have been marked intelligently, the sales have always been very satisfactory.

Several books of Canadian Revenues and Law Stamps are on hand; also some Mexican Revenues

and Russian Locals. These will be sent out upon special requests from members who are interested.

G. D. MEKEEL,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

GEORGE D. MEKEEL, Station C, St. Louis, Mo.,
St. Louis, May 31, 1895.

The new rules have been received with favor by most of our members.

The following is the condition of the

WORKING CAPITAL FUND.

Balance as per April 30th report...\$785 00

WITHDRAWAL.

W. J. Morgan (Class D)..... 20 00
\$765 00

DEPOSITS IN MAY.

<i>Class A—</i>	
J. M. Andreini.....	100 00
Rev. A. F. Bruder (advanced from Class D)	80 00
<i>Class B—</i>	
H. F. King.....	50 00
H. E. Deats.....	50 00
F. E. Wadsworth (advanced from Class D)	15 00
<i>Class C—</i>	
W. R. Baird.....	35 00
F. O. Conant.....	35 00
W. C. Eaton.....	35 00
<i>Class D—</i>	
C. P. Krauth.....	20 00
H. G. O. Ramborger.....	20 00
E. R. Ackerman.....	20 00
F. Trifet.....	20 00
Rev. A. Battiste.....	20 00
<i>Class E—</i>	
Dr. Louis Hauck.....	10 00
B. G. Tallman.....	10 00
H. W. Grantley.....	10 00
H. F. Ketcheson (3 copies).....	30 00
N. R. Graves.....	10 00
F. H. Drown.....	10 00
C. A. Hobbs.....	10 00
Total.....	\$1,355 00

The following novelties have been sent to members since my last report:

British Buchuanaland, several post cards.

China, 1c to 24c.

Guatemala, 1c post card.

Hayti, 20c.

Madagascar, 2, 4, 6 p; 1 and 4 sh.

Mexico, Officials, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 50c, 1, 5 and 10 pesos.

Natal, ½ or 1 p.

New Zealand, ½ p.

Niger Coast Protectorate, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 5 p and 1 sh.

Peru 2c *mauve*, with surcharge.

South African Republic, 3 p.

Zululand, 2½, 3, 6 p. 1, 4 sh. and £1.

Cash remittances have been made for the following new issues:

Abyssinia, full series.

Angola, 5r to 300r.

Austria, unpaid series.

Belgium, recent issues.

Benin, 1c to 1 fr.

British Guiana, envelopes.

British Central Africa, 3 sh.

British South Africa, 3 sh.

British East Africa, 5, 7½ p.

Cape Verde, 5r to 00r.

Congo, 5r to 300r.3

Cyprus, 9, 18, 45 p.

Diego Suarez, 1c to 1 fr.

French Soudan, 1c to 1 fr.

Guinea, 5r to 300r.

Greece, 20l envelope.

India (Portuguese), 5r to 300r.

Italy, 45c.

Lagos, 5, 7½, 10 p.

Macao, 5 to 300 r and ½ to 47c.

Montenegro, unpaid series.

Mozambique, 5 to 300 r.

Mozambique Company, 2½ to 1000 r.

Netherlands, recent varieties of color.

Nossi Be, 1c to 1 f.

Obock, 1c to 50 fr.

Orange Free States, new series.

Persia, full series.

Paraguay, 20c.

Roumania, full series.

Servia, full series.

Seychelles, 3, 12, 15, 45c, 8, 15, 30c env.

St. Helena, 2p, 1sh.

South African Republic, balance of series.

St. Thomas and Prince Isls., 500 to 300 r.

St. Maria de Madagascar, 1c to 1 fr.

San Marino, 2 20c, 1l.

Sarawak, new series.

Unor, 5 to 300 r.

Uruguay, full series.

Zambezia, 5 to 300 r.

I have been advised that I shall not be able to get the Peru provisional official stamps.

In my report for the month of January I reported that the Portuguese Colonies of the new type would not be supplied, as I was unable to get orders for 28 series; I have since filled out the number and ordered enough for all who are now participating.

Any member who has already supplied himself on account of my former announcement will please notify me which sets *not* to send.

G. D. MEKEEL,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., June 1, 1895.

No receipts during April, hence no report last month.

51. The stamps of Shanghai, by W. B. Thornhill. From H. E. Deats.

52. Comprehensive Check List of U. S. and Canadian Philatelic papers. From E. B. Jones.

53. Cronologische Tabelle der Deutschen Philatelistischen Zeitschriften, 1863-1893, by H. Frankel. From H. E. Deats.

54. A Reference List of the Stamps of the Straits Settlements surcharged for use in the Native Protected States, by William Brown. From H. E. Deats.

H. E. DEATS,
Librarian.

CLEVELAND VICE-PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

CLEVELAND, O., MAY 27, 1895.

The regular monthly meeting of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club and the quarterly meeting of Branch No. 7 was held on the third Wednesday of this month with a good attendance. The minutes of the meeting will be found in another column.

Heretofore the meetings of the branch have been discontinued with the May meeting, but this year there is a strong disposition to keep them up during the summer months. This, I take it, speaks volumes for the interest in philately in Cleveland as it stands at present.

Two new members and two applications were received this month.

Respectfully, V. P.
G. J. BAILEY,

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.**LITERARY BOARD.**

J. D. Rice, Chairman, Box 290, Trenton, N. J.; C. E. Severn, 448 Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Lewis G. Quackenbush, 15 Madison St., Oneida, N. Y.

A philatelist of Iowa makes a specialty of blocks of ten, and he had a separate album devoted to their reception.

* * *

Welcome additions to our philatelic literature are being made as we approach the fag end of the philatelic season, but nowadays little importance attaches to the time of the year a philatelic work is projected. Though philatelic interest is by no means normal throughout the year, its decline in the summer months is not so marked as is popularly supposed.

* * *

New philatelic papers of the better sort are announced from Iowa and Missouri respectively, and both of these magazines will be published by American Philatelic Association members.

* * *

The several improved blank albums now upon the market offer a happy solution to the problem that once vexed the advanced philatelist. Some years ago, if he wished a blank album, he was compelled to have one made at his own expense, as no satisfactory one could be purchased from the dealer. Now it is only comparatively seldom that the philatelist must have the blank album that will suit him manufactured at his special order.

* * *

The present is the era of good feeling in the association. In friendly rivalry divers conditions will vie with one another for the suffrages of the members. We all know that each ticket submitted was prepared by a branch or member of the society having the welfare of the organization at heart. When the curtain descends on bowing victors, the unsuccessful candidates will swell the applause to them.

* * *

Said a collector: "I have a short list of stamps catalogued at from five to fifty cents apiece. My collection lacks these specimens, and I have sent the catalogue prices for them, but they were not obtainable. I think many philatelists have this difficulty in securing these scarce common specimens."

How Chairman Krauth does descant upon the manifold attractions of Clayton! Of course, the subject is worthy of the song, but let him beware, or his services will be in tremendous demand. He will be inundated by requests from summer resort proprietors and real estate men to write their prospectuses.

C. E. SEVERN.

REPORTS OF BRANCH SOCIETIES.**CHICAGO BRANCH NO. 1.**

Meetings held on second Thursday of each month at Room 838 Marquette Building, corner Dearborn and Adams streets. Chas. R. Gadsden, President, New York Life Building. Every Paget, Secretary and Treasurer, 309 Jackson Boulevard. W. H. McDonald, Exchange Superintendent, 2600 Indiana avenue.

The fifth regular meeting after reorganization of Chicago Branch No. 1 of the American Philatelic Association was called to order Thursday evening, May 9th, at temporary rooms, 847 Marquette Building, at 8:29 p. m., by the Secretary.

The election of a temporary chairman being next in order, Mr. Chas. Easterly Severn was nominated, seconded and duly elected president *pro tem*.

Roll call developed a rather small attendance, owing to the uncertainty of the location of the new rooms. The next meeting will be held in the permanent rooms which have at last been decided upon and leased for two years by the Chicago Philatelic Society—Room 838 Marquette Building, corner Dearborn and Adams streets. The location is a central one, and much more convenient to the various transportation lines than was the Masonic Temple. The building is new and covers even more space than the Temple, and is Chicago's representative building.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A communication was read from Secretary Stone anent the nomination of Mr. Gadsden, and in reference to the stock certificates of the new members, which, it seemed, were unnecessarily delayed.

The committee of entertainment reported they had interviewed several members, who had kindly consented to exhibit their collections at future meetings, and also reported promises of papers upon several Philatelic subjects by members. Mr. Severn exhibited, during recess, some rare United States and foreign stamps on original cover.

It was suggested that Chicago Branch Number One of the American Philatelic Association indorse a ticket for the coming election of the American Philatelic Association, at this meeting. The question was warmly, yet friendly debated, and those prominent in the debate were: Messrs. Severn, Bradt, Rosenthal, Paget, Myers, Michael and Massoth. After much discussion it was decided to postpone action until next meeting.

The members then individually discussed a ticket.

Upon a motion of the Secretary it was decided to hold a special meeting to discuss a ticket and after more debating the date was fixed as May 16th, to be held before or after the meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society meeting, and it is hoped a larger number will be in attendance.

A motion to adjourn was next made and resulted in a tie vote. On the second ballot said motion was

defeated by a majority of one, and one member who had not voted before voted in the negative.

Recess was next taken to enable those present to examine the valuable specimens so kindly exhibited by Mr. Severn.

After thanking Mr. Severn, meeting was again called to order, and the kind offer of MEKEEL'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS to publish the minutes was brought before the Society. The Secretary was permitted to use his judgment in the matter.

Meeting adjourned at 9:59 p. m. to enable the members to catch the 10 o'clock elevator for Chicago or rather, *terra firma*. Next meeting (special) will be held Thursday evening, May 16th.

Although the attendance was not the best, the meeting was a long and spirited one, and was heartily enjoyed by all present, as each member left in the best of spirits.

Chicago collectors hie out and attend our meetings! Exhibit that true Chicago spirit "I will." Each one can add to our number. Let the summer meetings continue. Summer suspensions are dangerous. We have made a good beginning; have quite a few staunch standbys, and let us add your name and aid. All collectors and friends whether members of the American Philatelic Association or not are cordially invited to attend any of our meetings. Let each member bring one new recruit with the aim of getting him to join the Association and become an active member of the branch.

EVERY PAGET,
Secretary.

The sixth meeting — a special meeting — of Chicago Branch No. 1 of the American Philatelic Association was called to order Thursday evening, May 6th, at room 838 Marquette Building, at 8:45 p. m., by President Gadsden.

Roll call found the following members present: Messrs. Gadsden, Huber, MacDonald, Wolseffer, Wollenberger, Gregory, Paget, Rosenthal, Michael, Severn, Pennington, Leland, Lefever, Massoth, Dahlberg, Frank, Grossman and Steinbrecher.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The question on nominating a ticket for the next election of the American Philatelic Association was brought before the Branch, and after listening to addresses by Mr. Wolseffer and others, a committee of three was appointed by the President to prepare a ticket. Mr. Gadsden appointed as such a committee Messrs. C. E. Severn, P. M. Wolseffer and J. H. Huber.

A recess was next taken to enable said committee to prepare a ticket.

After recess the committee reported they had chosen the following: (See nominations in another column.)

Mr. Wolseffer next offered the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, Chicago Branch No. 1 of the American Philatelic Association thinks the office of Purchasing, Sales and Exchange Manager is an extensive office, and the workings of which are more than one member can ordinarily manage, and at the same time perfect the workings of said offices to the satisfaction of all members; and,

"WHEREAS, Chicago Branch No. 1 of the American Philatelic Association thinks said office should be divided, and the distinct and separate office of Purchasing Agent and Sales-Exchange Manager be created, as they were in former years, and in furtherance of the same, said Chicago Branch has

placed in nomination members for said offices; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That Chicago Branch No. 1 of the American Philatelic Association requests that said offices be again created in place of the one now in vogue, and that, if necessary, the By-Laws of the American Philatelic Association be so amended in order that said officers may be duly elected to fill their respective offices."

Unanimously carried.

Under the head of New Business, Mr. Every Paget presented his resignation as Secretary and Treasurer, as removal from the city will prevent his fulfilling said office. On motion the resignation was "Accepted with regret, and a vote of thanks tendered Mr. Paget for his valuable and efficient services rendered during his brief term."

Mr. W. Paul Steinbrecher was nominated, seconded and duly elected to fulfill the unexpired term of Secretary and Treasurer of Chicago Branch No. 1 of the American Philatelic Association.

Meeting adjourned at 10:15 p. m., to meet again June 13th, at 8 p. m.

I wish to thank the members for the valuable assistance given me in helping me fulfill the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, and regret exceedingly that business calls me to Kansas City, which, for the present at least, will be my new home. When in that fair city, drop into Room D, Boston Building, where the writer will be at.

Let every member of the American Philatelic Association vote for the ticket put forth by our branch. CHICAGO HAS SPOKEN! Chicago has chosen a representative, live ticket, and it will unquestionably be elected.

Very fraternally,
EVERY PAGET,
Secretary.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, SAN FRANCISCO,
CAL.

BRANCH NO. 3.

Meetings held on the third Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Frank Koenig, President; J. C. Welsh, Vice-President; H. B. Phillips, Secretary, 48 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventy-eighth regular meeting held, May 21, 1895, by invitation, in the elegant bachelor apartments of President Koenig, at 406 Sutter street, on above date; the occasion being a "house-warming" of the President's new quarters.

Present eleven members and President Koenig in the chair. Messrs. Samuels and Folte also present as guests.

The usual routine of business was conducted, applications for membership were read in behalf of Mr. George F. Conway and Mr. G. Folte.

Donations for the Library were received from Mr. Folte and accepted with thanks.

In the matter of nominations for general offices of the American Philatelic Association for the next year; Mr. Loy moved that the Society, nominate W. C. VanDerlip, of Boston, with recommendation for President; H. B. Phillips, of San Francisco, Cal., with recommendation for Vice-President. Wm. C. Stone, of Springfield, Mass., with recommendation for Secretary. N. W. Chandler, of Collinsville, Ill., with recommendation for Treasurer, and E. Doebelin, of Pittsburg, Pa., with recommendation for International Secretary. The motion being duly seconded, was adopted.

On motion, duly seconded, the present Board of Trustees were re-nominated and the present appointive offices were all recommended for re-appointment.

On motion of Mr. Koenig, seconded by Mr. Sellschopp, it was adopted as the sense of the Society that if any change be made in the Purchasing and Exchange Departments of the Association and that if not in conflict with the laws of the Association then the position of Superintendent and Manager should be made a salaried office, with a salary attached of \$1800 per annum. That all percentages and discounts on silver exchanges should be paid into the treasury and that the incumbent devote his entire time to the Association and not engage in any other business or occupation during his incumbency, and that Mr. John N. Luff, of New York and San Francisco, be recommended for the position.

Mr. Weber read a note on the 1d. West Australia stamp.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Weber for his information, and a copy was ordered furnished for publication.

Another vote of thanks was tendered President Koenig for the entertainment of the Society for the evening.

An auction sale was then held of the stamps removed and advertised in the Official Circular by the Superintendent of Exchange, he having sent them on as duly announced. Sales from the parcel were made to the amount of \$127.00.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned to allow the members to participate in the "House-Warming" ceremonies.

H. B. PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

A NOTE READ BEFORE THE PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, MAY 21, 1895.

GENTLEMEN.—I have the pleasure of placing before you a discovery I made a few days ago.

It is a one penny of Western Australia watermarked Crown and C. C. the perforations of which gauge 14 on top, bottom and right sides, but 18½ at the left.

The stamp of this value and watermark is well known and common perforated 12½ all round, and likewise 14 all round. And the same value in the C. A. watermark, perforated 14, perforated 12, and the compound 12x14, is also well known, but I believe the new variety or vagary I present has not hitherto been noted.

A. H. WEBER.

PITTSBURGH BRANCH No. 5.

Meets the second Thursday of each month at No. 25 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. President, E. Doebelin, Allegheny, Pa.; Secretary-Treasurer, A. E. Daum, 421 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Branch Manager of Exchange, Anton Platz, Room 44, 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Thirty-fourth monthly meeting of the Branch was held Thursday evening, May 9th, President E. Doebelin presiding.

Minutes of April meeting read and approved.

Roll called, twelve members and six visitors present.

After the disposition of routine business, Mr. E. M. Grove moved, Mr. Geo. W. Rode seconded, the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Pittsburgh Branch No. 5, American Philatelic Association, hereby nominates

for the offices of the Association the gentlemen named hereafter, and urges upon all members of the Association harmonious action in electing them at the coming annual convention, to be held at Clayton, N. Y., on Tuesday, August 13th, believing, as we do, that the best interests of the Association will be conserved thereby."

(See list of nominations.)

"We further recommend the appointment of Geo. D. Mekeel as Purchasing, Sales and Exchange Manager; of Dr. G. N. Campbell, of Hopkinsville, Ky., as Literary Exchange Manager; of H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J., as Librarian; of J. Arthur Wainwright, of Northampton, Mass., as Collecting Agent, and John Walter Scott, of New York, as Counterfeit Detector."

The resolution unanimously carried amid loud applause.

Mr. Grove moved, Mr. Rode seconded, that a committee of three be appointed by this Branch to canvass for and further the interests of the ticket nominated by this Branch for officers of the American Philatelic Association. Unanimously carried.

Messrs. H. E. Wilson and Sigmund Stamm admitted to Branch membership.

Notice was received from the Twin City Philatelic Society requesting the appointment of Mr. C. P. Krauth to represent the Branch on a committee composed of one member each of the T. C. P. S., Pittsburgh Branch No. 5 and the Pittsburgh Philatelic Club, to draw up a petition to the Directors of the Carnegie Library setting forth in detail, the wealth of Philatelic literature, periodical as well as in book form, already existing, the number of persons of the highest intellectual, business and social standing who are interested in Philately and Philatelic Literature, the lack of any public collection of works of reference on this subject in this country and the desirability of such a public collection, and requesting them to consider the purchase of books and files of periodicals on the subject for incorporation into the Carnegie Library; to personally endeavor to enlist the sympathy of the Librarian in Chief in obtaining such a collection, and aid him in the drawing up of a list of books for purchase. The Committee will draw up and submit to the Branch and the T. C. P. S., an address to the Tenth Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association, with the object of having the Association join in their efforts to secure a public Philatelic Library in Pittsburgh. The request granted and Mr. Krauth appointed with power to act for the Branch.

After an address by the President and many interesting remarks by Messrs. C. P. Krauth, Geo. W. Rode, I. Stauffer, C. W. Kirk and others, the meeting adjourned.

A. E. DAUM, Sec'y.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY BRANCH No. 6.

146th Meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, held May 16, 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 Reinhardt, E. R. Carter, Oscar Dejonge, Dr. R. 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 G. Kloff; 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 Philatelic Society,

January 22, 1895 to May 16, 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% of value of circuits. Out standing circuits of this date are 50, amounting to \$3460, 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 a 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 4 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,

Exchange Manager, S. I. P. S.
Tompkinsville, N. Y. May 16, 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; Treas. Henry Clotz, Secy. R. S. Lehman; Exchange Manager, E. R. Carter; Executive Committee, Oscar Dejonge, R. H. Benary, 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 Ex-

change 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 Pittsburgh 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.

GARFIELD-PERRY STAMP CLUB.

BRANCH No. 7.

Meeting held the third Wednesday of each month at the office of Mr. G. J. Bailey, 446 Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio. J. J. Overton, President; W. H. Barnum, Secretary, 47 Livingston St., Cleveland, Ohio.

The 48th regular meeting was held May 15, 1895, with President Overton in the chair, and the following members in attendance: G. J. Bailey, W. H. Schneider, Chas. Kress, W. J. Brodie, J. J. Overton, Jas. F. Colwell, J. O. Prescott, W. H. Buerger, J. O. Humiston, G. W. Gender, Arthur Odell, H. B. Odell, Carl White and W. H. Barnum, also as guest, Dr. J. B. Sapp.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Chair reported a vacancy on the Membership Committee, Mr. Leaming having absented himself for four successive meetings. The Chair then appointed Mr. G. W. Gender to fill Mr. Leaming's place.

Mr. Bailey moved that a committee of three be appointed to secure suitable letterheads for the Club's use, said Committee to have full power to act on this matter. Motion seconded by Mr. A. Odell and carried unanimously. The Chair appointed Messrs Bailey, Schneider and Brodie.

After a lengthy debate on the subject of the A. P. A. Sales Superintendent's action in sending the stamps regularly advertised in the monthly circular to various Branches for their inspection, Mr. Bailly moved that our Branch Manager, (Mr. Brodie) be instructed to notify the Sales Superintendent (Geo. D. Mekeel) to forward the above mentioned lots for inspection to our meetings. Seconded by Mr. Schneider and unanimously carried.

Mr. Barnum moved that a Committee of three be appointed to select a ticket for the Cleveland Branch to support at the coming A. P. A. election, and that the Committee be ordered to report before the meeting adjourned. Seconded by Mr. Bailey, and carried. The Chair appointed Messrs. Barnum, Bailey and Schneider.

On motion of Mr. Colwell, seconded by Mr. Humiston, all other business was left to the next meeting, and a recess was ordered for the informal auction sale. Mr. Brodie acted as auctioneer. Very good prices were received for the stamps offered.

Upon returning to regular business, the Committee on Nominations made their report as follows! (See under nominations.)

On motion of Mr. Prescott, duly seconded by Mr. Gender, the report was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Barnum, duly seconded by Mr. Kress, the Club adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

W. H. BARNUM,
Secretary.

KANSAS CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.
BRANCH NO. 10.

Meetings held on alternate Mondays at 1204 Broadway. W. H. Bellard, President, care Mo. & Kas. Tel. Co. D. J. Rosenwald, Vice-President, 427 W. 11th St. Theo. Stanley, Treasurer. T. J. Bescher, Secretary, City Hall Market. W. B. Lippincott, Superintendent of Exchanges, 15 E. 5th St.

Fifty-third regular meeting, May 13. Vice-President Bescher in the chair; eight members present. The minutes of the fifty-second meeting were read and approved. Moved by Mr. Lippincott, seconded by Mr. Spence, that the Secretary be instructed to purchase a Canadian, Mexican, and a Stanley-Gibbons Tenth Edition Catalogues. Also to subscribe to London Philatelist and Supplement on United States Envelopes. Carried. A balance of 57 cents being due from an expelled member it was decided to settle by a *pro rata* assessment of those present. A bill for printing and supplies was presented by Mr. Lippincott to the amount of \$3.45. Mr. Bescher moved that \$1 for postage should be added. Ordered paid.

Mr. Van Brunt sent in his resignation which was accepted with regrets.

Moved and seconded that the rules be suspended and that the vote for officers be taken by acclamation. Mr. Bellard elected President; Mr. Rosewald, Vice-President; Dr. Theo. Stanley, Treasurer; Mr. F. J. Bescher, Secretary.

A lengthy discussion on a American Philatelic Association ticket took place. It was decided to postpone to the next meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 10:45 p. m.

Fifty-fourth regular meeting, May, 27, 1895. President Bellard in the chair and seven members present. The reading of the minutes were dispensed with. The President then re-appointed Mr. W. B. Lippincott Superintendent of Exchanges. Secretary read a letter received from Secretary of Chicago Branch asking endorsement of their ticket for the American Philatelic Association. It was not decided to endorse it as a whole, and was settled as follows. (For list see nominations.)

Moved and carried that the K. C. P. S. indorse the following resolution passed by the Chicago Branch American Philatelic Association:

Resolved, That Chicago Branch No. One American Philatelic Association, requests that this said office be again created, in the place of the one office now in vogue and that if necessary that the By-laws of the American Philatelic Association be so amended in order that said officers be duly elected to fill their respective offices' and the secretary was notified to so inform the Chicago Branch.

Mr. Lippincott was indorsed by the Kansas City Branch for delegate at coming convention, the members present promised to do all in their power to aid him. Mr. Lippincott will accept proxies from members of American Philatelic Association, and he will use them for the best interests of Association.

A letter from the Louisville Philatelic Society, regarding exchanges, was read and referred to the Superintendent of Exchanges.

Adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

F. J. BESCHER, Sec'y.

REVIEW OF FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

By C. P. KRAUTH.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD.—Monthly. London, England. April, 1895. Vol. XVII., No. 196, 24pp. and cover.

Owing to an attack of emotional heterophemy the name of the March Record was printed as "*The Philatelic Review*." The well known policy of our publishers to correct a mistake as soon as discovered, leads us to call attention to this rather mortifying *lapsus calami*.

The April number opens with a protest against speculative and memorial issues. The author indulges in a little self righteousness on behalf of England, and casts a stone at the wicked United States with its Columbus issues, and the irrepressible Gregson of Wuhu. Having worked himself up to a Holmanian state of mind, the author enters another protest against the use of the word "entires" as an English equivalent of the Teutonic "Ganzsachen" and clinches his argument by intimating that even the outer barbarians of America reject it. How would it do to clasp hands across the sea and adopt a name discovered by the great Anglo-American artist and novelist and call them "altogether."

Eleven pages of well illustrated chronicle of new issues put the reader fully abreast of the times. The British Inland Post of Madagascar receives some caustic words of well merited condemnation. Apropos of the reported issue by Portugal of commemorative stamps in honor of St. Anthony of Padua, quite an extended biography of that redoubtable Saint is given.

The article on the issues of Baden is continued and is full of interest. An article on the Universal Postal Union gives a condensed digest of its rules and history, and forms a convenient sum-

mary for reference when in need of information.

The official document announcing the sale of the recently discovered remainders of the 5 Franc Belgian stamps is translated. The whole affair seems to be a pitiful bit of smallness on the part of the Belgian Postal administration. Society reports complete the issue.

THE LONDON PHILATELIST, MONTHLY. London, England. April, 1895. Vol. IV., No. 40, 36 pp. and cover.

Opens with a stirring appeal, presumably by Mr. Castle, to call collectors to action against speculative and doubtful issues. Major Adam Smith contributes five pages of stray notes on the Indian P. O. service post cards, describing a number of them which are not given in the Philatelic Society's work on the stamps of India and Ceylon.

Robert Ehrenbach's paper on fashionable and unfashionable stamps, as read before the London Philatelic Society, is very interesting. He urges original research in the stamps of countries of which specialized catalogues do not exist, and mentions a number of countries which could be cheaply catalogued.

Under philatelic notes a 2 d. British 1841 with white lines but with no corner letters in the lower corners, is chronicled. Some of the recently discovered varieties of the 1870 U. S. issues are described, and imperforate blocks of the \$2.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 U. S. 1890. The date is presumably a misprint. The countries of the Tapling collection on exhibition have been changed and a number of presentations to the collection have been made. Short notes, society reports and correspondence and recent auction prices fill out the issue.

STANLEY GIBBON'S MONTHLY. Monthly. London, England. April, 1895. Vol. V., No., 58, 28 pp and cover.

The influenza has apparently been routed and Major Evans charges speculative issues as a British officer should, and we wish him a glorious victory. The editorial notes are preceded by an announcement from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., that they shall hereafter cease to chronicle speculative and doubtful issues, and giving the names of a number of prominent stamp dealers who are adherents in the movement. A meeting of the trade to discuss the subject is announced for May 6th. The excellent chronicle of new issues is hardly as extended as usual this month. Possibly the movement noted above has cut off some otherwise available material. As the Russian Semstwo stamps are chronicled, it is evident that S. G. Ltd., consider them as within the pale of orthodoxy.

In his Berlin letter, "Franciscus" epitomizes very clearly the latest developments in the questions concerning the Bergedorf issues, and deprecates the wild speculation in Heligoland stamps. When I remember that I spent three summers in Heligoland in the early '70s, and was particularly "chummy" with the postmaster, it makes me downcast to look at the Heligoland pages of my album.

Walter T. Willett's paper on the stamps of St. Helena as read before the Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society, is given in full and contains a carefully prepared reference list. Part 1, of Donald A. King's monograph on the stamps of Prince Edward Island, fills four and a quarter pages and promises to prove a *vade mecum* for collectors of this interesting country.

The author gives copious extracts from official documents and is doing most painstaking work. A list of the gems of the philatelic exhibit at the Tasmania International Exhibition shows a number of remarkable rarities. L. G. Hetley publishes a check list of the issues of Roumania from 1872 to 1891, giving variations of paper and perforations, which indicate that an exceedingly interesting collection can

be made of these neglected stamps. Stanley Gibbons continues his chatty description of his globe-trot, and rounds up Mexico. He describes a simple test for the genuineness of the Gaudalajara stamps which wrought havoc in the collections of some of his Mexican friends. In his next letter we may have an opportunity to see ourselves as others see us, as he was *en route* for San Francisco.

Mr. Phillips devotes a large part of his department of Notes and News to a report of the trial, Bright & Sons vs. Rose, about a failure to return an approval book. The verdict was in favor of the dealers. A list of valuable stamps stolen from Mr. Chaplin of South Africa is given. Stamps can now be insured against fire and burglary; the rates named seem rather high. Cte. de la Boissiere has written S. G. Limited, defending the stamps of the Principality of Trinidad from the charge of speculation, but Mr. Phillips seems to be hard-hearted enough to still consider them humbugs. The reports of philatelic societies, while of too limited interest for the general reader to warrant any detailed review, show great activity and a scientific interest that is markedly lacking in similar reports of American societies. W. B. Thornhill replies to Mr. Jones' article on first issue of Shanghai, which appeared in the March number of the *London Philatelist*, in a carefully studied letter, taking issue with Mr. Jones in some of his conclusions, but giving some very interesting information. Such discussion of moot points can only serve to increase the interest in the subject, which was aroused by Mr. Jones' original article.

VERTRAULICHES KORRESPONDENZ-BLATT.—Monthly. Frankfurt, a. M. April, 1895. Vol. V, No. 4, 16 pp. and cover.

This issue, like its predecessors, opens with a portrait and obituary notice. Gustave Emil Drouin, who died at Rheims January 6, 1894, was one of the leading collectors of his city and the founder of the Société Timbrophile Rémoise. His early death of heart disease at the age of twenty-seven years is a great

loss to his associates. In the list of associated societies the American Philatelic Association shows twenty-nine new members. The list of counterfeits is an extensive one. British Levant 40 paras on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. vermilion are sold with guarantee stamps, but are nevertheless counterfeit. Kröttsch's descriptions of the various Oldenburg counterfeits are reprinted, by permission, from the "Beibuch." A new counterfeit cancellation of Thurn and Taxis and the Wuerttemberg reprint of the 1851 18 kr. are shown in enlarged fac-simile. A list of thirteen stamp frauds is given. A list of philatelic publications of the month closes the number. It is a pity that more interest cannot be aroused among the American Societies in the work of the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt*. In every society, probably, there is at least one member who is familiar with the German language, and he could translate the more important warnings for the benefit of his fellow members. The reading of this paper ought to be a part of the regular order of business of every philatelic society.

DER PHILATELIST.—Monthly, Dresden, Saxony. May 1895. Vol. XVI., No. 5, 32 pp. and cover. Kröttsch's Beibuch, part 15, North German Postal District, as gratis supplement.

The chronicle of new issues occupies four pages, and is as usual very good. Moschkau fills four pages with philatelic chat, which makes pleasant reading but presents few salient points for the reviewer. Eduard v. Neulinger continues his Specialized List of Turkish Stamps, and treats of the "Catchak" surcharges or more properly cancellations. He declares that all Catchak cancellations in red or violet are counterfeit, and that when the Catchak occurs in conjunction with an ordinary cancellation it is counterfeit. The Catchak cancelling stamp is used for letters which are detected in the attempt to smuggle them, and doubles the rate of postage. Von Neulinger considers them just as collectible as any other form of cancellation, and no more so, and deprecates the paying of high prices for them. Rommel continues his article

on Bergedorf, and shows a photo-process reproduction of eight stamps on original cover. Stamps of the Republic of Cuba it seems are now being offered for sale. It is the old swindle which was offered in 1873, and is still included in some reputable catalogue, although its character is well known. I have recently seen a complete set of various values up to 1 peso, of biocolor stamps which purport to be an issue of the present Cuban revolutionists. They are lithographed in Philadelphia, and will probably soon be offered for sale to the unsuspecting youngsters to whom any colored bit of paper is a stamp. Short notes, reviews and society proceedings conclude the number.

DIE POST.—Fortnightly. Leipzig, Saxony. May 1, 1895, Vol. II., No. 9, 20 pp. and cover. May 15, 1895, Vol. II., No. 10, 20 pp. and cover; 4 page supplement, *Die Philatelistische Literatur*, Vol. I., No. 5.

Opens with the continuation of the article on the stamps of Luxemburg, which cannot fail to be helpful to collectors of that country. Judge Suppantchitsch concludes his account of the first philatelic publication in September, 1861. It was a stamp catalogue published for private circulation by Oscar Berger Levrault, and described 973 stamps, requiring 12 quarto pages. It was reproduced in the handwriting of the author by lithographic process. The collecting of reply postal cards is discussed and a number of new issues illustrated in the chronicle. Society proceedings and advertisements fill out the issue.

No. 10 continues the list of Luxemburg stamps. In the $37\frac{1}{2}$ centimes of 1859 each sheet of 100 stamps contains two errors which read "n" instead of "m" in *centimes*. A very valuable article on genuine and counterfeit stamps of Guadalajara stamps is illustrated with photographs of twenty genuine and fourteen counterfeits. A fully illustrated chronicle of new issues, the completion of the reply postal card article, society proceedings and advertisements fill out the issue. The fifth number of *Philatelic Literature* amply sustains its character.

Dr. Rommel contributes an installment of his subject list of articles, which appeared in 1894, on German stamps, giving the headings Brunswick, Bremen and German Empire in this issue.

ILLUSTRIERTES BRIEFMARKEN JOURNAL.—Fortnightly. Leipzig, Saxony. April 20, 1895, Vol. XXII., No. 8, 14 pp. and cover. May 4, 1895, Vol. XXII., No. 9, 20 pp. and cover. May 18, 1895, Vol. XXII., No. 10, 16 pp. and cover.

No. 8 opens with a long appeal from a correspondent for a complete and reliable color chart, and is followed by a note from the editor rejecting the proposed plan on account of its too great cost, but stating that another effective plan may possibly be adopted. Fidora continues his article on the stamps of Italy, illustrating the issues and giving the text of the official decrees. Short notes and the chronicle of new issues fill out the number.

No. 9 gives us the usual page or two of stamp chat by Woëmos, who dips into the current philatelic literature, says that the city of Frankfurt has inherited a fine stamp collection, and congratulates collectors on the fact that the two popular German encyclopedias, Meyer and Brockhaus, in their latest editions recognize philately. Theodor Haas, a well known philatelic writer, prepared the articles for Brockhaus, and one of them is illustrated with a colored plate. A somewhat lengthy but very interesting article on catalogue prices argues that a catalogue price can only represent the approximate value of a stamp at the time of issuing the catalogue and cannot of necessity be held as binding for any given length of time. An excellent chronicle of new issues follows. An article on the postal conditions of China is readable but not philatelic. In answer to a correspondent a tabulation of the dates on which various European countries ceased to issue stamps, closes with a promise to extend the list to the rest of the world at some future date. The Philology of Philately by O. Kausch is

reviewed in terms which make it seem a veritable *vade macum* for a collector. Society proceedings and short notes close the number.

Woëmos opens No. 10 with such a fullness of interesting chat that it is hard to keep from translating his entire letter. He gives the ill-fated Abyssinia stamps a blow that must be a staggerer for the P. M. General of King Melenik. Berlin is playing with a new nickel-in-the-slot machine. For 10 pfennigs it delivers two 2 pf. stamps, an envelope, a sheet of paper, a blotter, two post cards without stamps, and a memorandum book with pencil. The memorandum book contains a calendar, a table of postal, telegraph and revenue rates and a well drawn map of Berlin. Even Yankee advertising has not reached such a point as this. Clemens Neumeister begins an instructive article on the mottos and heraldic devices found on stamps. The counterfeit of the U. S. 2c. is discussed at some length and the conclusion arrived at that the stamps will be withdrawn and a new design issued. A color error of the new Servian postage due 5c. in rose instead of lilac is noted; also the discovery of a color error of the Swiss 10 rappen 1854 blue, which is printed in brown with a green silk thread. An appeal is made for a discussion of the best method of entering into and maintaining exchange relations with foreign collectors. The question is one which should be thoroughly discussed, as any collector who has ever tried to exchange with foreigners knows. Personally I may have been peculiarly unfortunate, but I have never been able to get back value for stamps sent to foreigners whom I did not know, and this seems to be the almost universal experience of my friends. A thorough discussion of the subject would be of interest and possibly of value. The promise to complete the list of dates on which stamps ceased to be issued by countries outside of Europe is fulfilled in this number. Several shorter articles need no especial notice. The number as a whole is unusually good.

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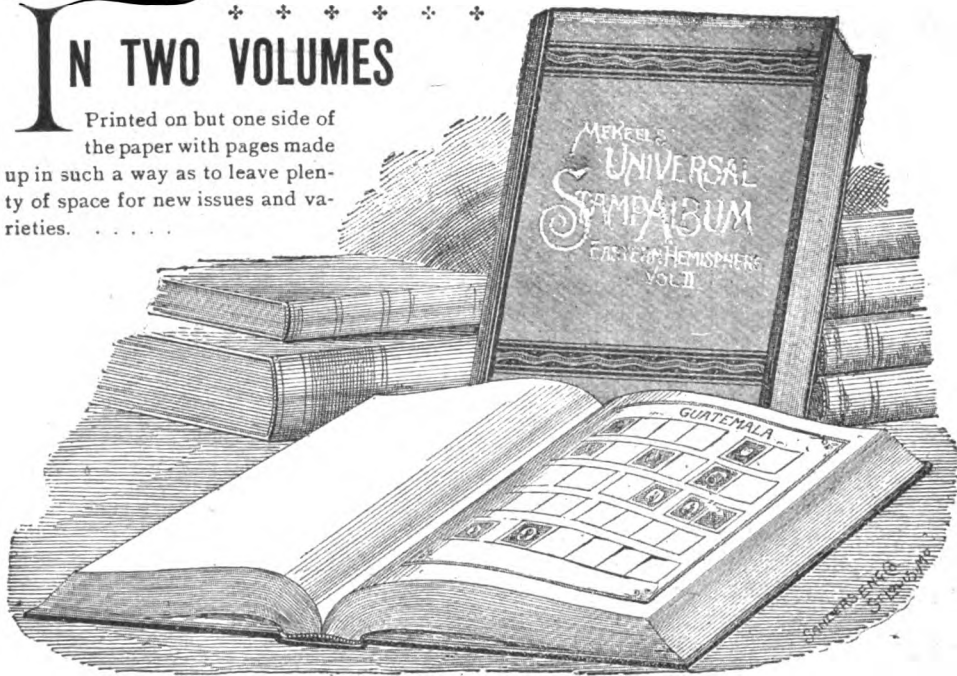
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