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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

Issued by The American Philatelic Association.

VOL. I.

ALTOONA, PA., JAN. 10, 1887.

No. 1.

Report December, 1886.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
S. B. BRADT, Sec., }
GRAND CROSSING, ILL., }

Some words of apology are due for the typographical errors that disfigured CIRCULAR No. 2, but having been obliged to issue the circular at a time when the proper amount of attention could not be given it, owing to the extreme pressure of business last month, the burden of proof reading was left entirely to the printers.

The Association begins the new year with a membership, in good standing, of 143—a gain of 27 since the last report. Of these twenty-seven, nineteen are from the list of newly elected members announced last month, the other eight being charter members who have settled their accounts with the Association. Five of the twenty-four new members have not yet paid their dues. These have been notified several times, and requested to remit or notify the Secretary that they did not wish to make good their applications. Several of the delinquent charter members have agreed to remit their dues in a short time; three, F. D. Reamer, C. D. Smith and B. Maier have resigned. Again it is necessary to record the loss, by death, of one of our members, Walter B. Platt, of Grand Island, Nebraska. Mr. Platt was a young but promising devotee of philately and his loss is deeply regretted by all who knew him. One more branch society has been formed (the Pomeroy Philatelic Society). Why the existing societies are so loth to become branches is a question I am unable to answer.

Late in the month the appointment of Counterfeit Detector was made. The Board of Offi-

cers were unanimous in the selection of Mr. E. A. Holten, (8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.) for this important position. The only other official act of the Board of Officers was the forwarding of a letter to the Dresden Society in reply to the letter from them published last month. It was as follows :

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASS'N., }
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A., Nov. 15, 1886. }

MR. F. A. B. BLEMBEL, President of International Philatelisten-Verein, Dresden :

DEAR SIR :

It is with great pleasure that the undersigned president and officers of the American Philatelic Association have received your communication tendering us your good wishes in behalf of our enterprise.

The good example shown us by the "Internationaler Philatelisten-Verein of Dresden"—an Association reaching now nearly one thousand members, stimulated the desire to create a similar organization on this continent, and through the good services of several ardent and energetic philatelists, we have succeeded in a comparatively short time to bring this Association into existence.

Much as we are aware of the difficulties in keeping a large number of philatelists together where jealousies and prejudices will always make themselves heard, yet our good intentions will not fail to overcome such obstacles, and we feel confident of our success. It is also our desire that in due course of time correspondence between our associations may become regular, which cannot fail to be mutually advantageous.

J. K. TIFFANY, R. R. BOGERT,
President. Vice President.
S. B. BRADT, L. W. DURBIN,
Secretary. Treasurer.
JOSEPH RECHERT, International Secretary.

Members are aware by this time of the fact that the Exchange Department is in running order and ready to perform its very important part in our organization. It is to be hoped that all will promptly take hold and make this feature the success that was promised; which promise

bids fair to be fulfilled. The Board of Trustees has been busily engaged on a number of matters, but as yet has made no official report.

Membership cards are now nearly ready, and will be mailed about the 15th to all members entitled to receive them.

The holiday season has undoubtedly had some effect in making affairs move somewhat slowly; but now that it is over it is time to give the Association that time and effort which one and all must devote to keep it where our labors of the last year have placed it. The old year, its gains and its losses, its joys and its sorrows, is past and gone; but it will be long remembered in the annals of Philately as the year that produced organization and harmony in our ranks.

The number of applications received up to date of going to press is 17. The names and full particulars will be found in another column.

S. B. BRADT, Sec'y.

January 1, 1887.

MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING.

In addition to the list of members in good standing previously published are the following, who have settled their accounts with the Secretary:

- * Baker, Isalah, Jr., Hartford, Conn.
- Boyd, S. B., M. D., Knoxville, Tenn.
- Brock, R. C. H., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Gremmell, Henry, 109 2d St., New York.
- Haskell, L. A., 3756 Johnson Place, Chicago.
- Hazlett, C. A., Portsmouth, N. H.
- Hellwig, O. S., 412 Royal Ins. Bid'g, Chicago.
- Henbest, C. O., Marshall, Ill.
- Heuer, H. T., 130 Superior St., Chicago.
- Holton, E. A., 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
- Humphrey, J. T., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
- * Kendig, E. E., Altoona, Pa.
- * Kendig, H. B., Altoona, Pa.
- Knocke, Fred, 822 N. 3d St., St. Louis, Mo.
- * Lansing, G. Y., 146 State St., Albany, N. Y.
- * MacDonald, M. A., Eldon, P. E. Island, Canada.
- McNamara, H. N., Tower, Minn.
- * Mann, E. C., Altoona, Pa.
- Pemberton, E. L., Ansonia, Conn.
- Rasmus, W., 42 Broad St., N. Y.
- * Schmann, E. L., 115 Broadway, N. Y.
- Seagrave, H. B., Ionia, Mich.
- Seitz, F. H., Hillsdale, Mich.
- Stebbins, F. B., Adrian, Mich.
- Stevens, S. C., 90 Randolph St., Chicago.
- Thayer, Chas. I., Box 2248, Boston, Mass.

* Charter members.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following list comprises the names of those persons who have applied for membership to date of going to press.

Members are requested to note the provisions of the Constitution (article v. section 1) in respect to applications.

- Beans, E. B., Fallington, Bucks Co., Pa.; references: E. B. Sterling, G. B. Calman.
- Collins, Clinton, Cincinnati, Ohio; references: none given.
- Courtenay, Carlisle, Charleston, S. C.; reference: Hon. W. A. Courtenay.
- Edwards, H. G., Box 542, Fargo, Dakota; reference: none given.
- Fi, Francis Fossi, Maracaibo, Venezuela; reference: C. H. Mekeel.
- Frisby, Otis J., Warner, Dak.; reference: none given.
- Greany, W. T., 827 Brannan St., San Francisco; reference: none given.
- Harris, Henry O., Doylestown, Pa.; reference: L. W. Durbin.
- Heinsberger, Ph. Jr., 138 Ludlow Street, New York; reference: Otto Schmidt.
- Hildenbrandt, E. A., 372½ Russell Avenue, St. Louis; reference: St. Louis Phil. Society.
- Lewis, Howard C., Mt. Holly, N. J.; reference: N. Y. Historical society.
- Mucke, A. G., 1110 Ferry St., St. Louis, Mo.; references: C. H. Mekeel, E. Dill.
- Petrie, J. A., Phillipsburgh, N. J.; references: J. K. Tiffany, R. R. Bogert.
- Smith, Ellis J., Portsmouth, Ohio; reference: D. W. Osgood, Jr.
- Pepper, G. W., 19 Cottage St., Taunton, Mass.; reference: Alfred Dawson.
- Pierce, J. A., Room 8., 70 State Street, Chicago, Ill.; reference: S. B. Bradt.
- Rhea; Chas., Knoxville, Tenn.; reference: S. B. Boyd, M. D.

The persons named in this list will be entitled to membership, if no objection is received previous to February 15th.

S. B. BRADT, Sec'y.

Purchasing Department.

Theo. F. Cuno, Agent, 148 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

The Department is prepared to supply the following obsolete stamps of New Foundland, (unused) at their face value:

- 3 p. 1857, green, 6 cts.
- 5 p. 1857, brown, 10 cts.
- 4 p. 1862, lake, 8 cts.
- 6 p. 1862, lake, 12 cts.
- 6½ p. 1862, lake, 13 cts.
- 8 p. 1862, lake, 16 cts.
- 1 s. 1862, lake, 24 cts.
- 5 p. 1863, chocolate, 10 cts.

And the first issue of Fiji Islands, (1870) black on pink, 1, 3, 6, 9 p. and 1 s., unused, at a very moderate price, to be given next month.

Add five per cent. to value of stamps wanted, and 10 cents for postage for each country you desire stamps from.

New Issues.

Barbados.—A new 3-pence stamp is to be issued during the present month. So says the P. R.

Bhopal.—The Anna $\frac{1}{4}$, green, unperforated, with B L C I in corners, comes in 32 varieties, including the following errors: N W A B, N A W A A, N A W A (2), N W A H R and N W A B A and B E R A A I N on the same stamp.

Bulgaria.—The 5s. cards are now green, as well as the stamp.

Ceylon.—R. R. Boyart & Co. report having received the envelope, 5c. on 4c. blue with black surcharge in one line instead of two as heretofore.

Finland.—Two envelopes on white laid paper, water-marked obliquely with the word, "Express," have just appeared. Size, 150 x 82 mm. 20 peni, yellow; 25 peni, blue.

France.—We have the 25c. black on rose, surcharged "1 PIASTRE 1."

Grenada.—Several provisionals are reported by Mr. Wettern.

Guatemala.—In December the current stamp was surcharged "Provisional-1886-1-un contava" in black, in four lines. We understand that stamps of 1 and 2 c. have been ordered from New York and will be engraved instead of lithographed. The 2-reals envelope, red on amber, measures 235 x 98 mm. The shape is almost exactly that of Knife R of the U. S.

Hamburg.—A 2 pfennig, blue, has been added to the long list of "locals."

Hungary.—The 2x2 kr. card now comes without water-mark, and the envelopes, without ornament on the flaps, have for water-mark, "Magyar Kir Posta," in italic letters. 3 kr., green; 5 kr., rose.

Mexico.—*Le Timbre Poste* mentions the 10c. envelope with interior blue, having at the left the 15c. stamp of Wells, Fargo & Co. and the current 10c. stamp of Mexico to the right. The surcharge under the stamp is violet.

Nova Scotia.—Mons. Moens reports having discovered a 3d. stamp surcharged 5c. in a double oval in black. We saw one of these stamps in Toronto three years ago and have an indistinct recollection of reading of their discovery before that time, in which our old friends, "local office" and "old gentleman who is not a philatelist," acted their usual part. Henry Hechler, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, used to have a "limited number to dispose of."

Perak.—The 2c. rose now comes surcharged in black in three lines—"ONE-CENT-PERAK." The first word is inverted in some, and in others "cent" is spelled "CENT."

Peru.—The 10c. envelope, 140 x 83 mm., now comes in white, with an oval surcharge at the left of the stamp, consisting of the representation of an envelope and a rising sun, and the inscription, "Correos del Peru—Emission Habilitada-1886-Lima." The following are also reported: 20c. on white, 162 x 90 mm.; 50c. on white, 225 x 180 mm. The surcharge in each case is in blue. The 20c. stamp now comes in blue (c. c. 43) without grill.

Portugal.—*Le Timbre Poste* informs us that letter cards will be issued on April 1st, 1887, of 25 reis for the interior, the adjacent islands and Spain, and 50 reis for the other countries in the Postal Union. They will be issued also with the surcharge AÇORES.

Siam.—*Der Philatelist* notes the 1 tical on $\frac{1}{2}$ att. with double surcharge both in black and red.

Straits Settlements.—Another provisional has been made by surcharging the 5c. claret "Three cents" in black.

Tonga.—We quote from *Phil. Record*: "A set of stamps for the government of Tonga, South Seas, are being printed by the New Zealand Stamp Department. The dies were engraved by Mr. Cousins, of Rock & Cousins, Wellington, and are a credit to him. The design resembles that of the New Zealand one penny of 1882, the king's head to the left being enclosed in an upright oval band, inscribed, "Tonga Postage and Revenue" in the upper part and the value in full in the lower. There is a small ornament in the upper spandrels, and in the lower, 1d. (2d., 6d., 1s.) The impression is on white paper, water-marked "N. Z." and star, and perforation is 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. 1 penny, pink; 2 pence, purple; 6 pence, blue; 1 shilling, green.

United States.—The new postal card was issued to the public on December 6th, and for workmanship will compare favorably with the 5c. Garfield, being far superior to any heretofore issued by the government. A fine portrait of Jefferson in profile; top centre, in a circle—"United States" at top, "one cent" below, and "Postal Card" at right and left, confined in scroll. The inscription, "nothing but the address to be on this side," remains the same. 1ct. black—postal card.

Uruguay.—The letter card now comes in dark green.

U. S. Columbia.—The 5 ct. with bust of Bolivar, is now blue.

Victoria.—The following new stamps are reported:

1s. 6d., carmine,	2s., green,
2s. 6d., yellow,	3s. brown,
4s. vermillion.	5s. claret on yellow,
and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. oblong lilac and 6d. bright blue for use postally and fiscally.	

THE
AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION,

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BOX 569, ALTOONA, PA.

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BOARD OF OFFICERS:

JOHN K. TIFFANY, President, St. Louis, Mo.
R. R. BOGART, Vice President, (Tribune Building,) N. Y.
S. B. BRADT, Secretary, Grand Crossing, Ill.
JOSEPH RECHERT, Int. Secretary, Hoboken, N. J.
L. W. DURBIN, Treasurer, Philad'a, Pa.

One of the objects for which the Association was formed was, "procuring of new issues at or near their face value." At first we were opposed to this feature, but since it has become a part of our work, we urge on all members the necessity of giving it their support. The more patronage this department receives from the membership the better opportunity we will have for gathering information relating to them.

AMONG the list of letters "held for postage" in the Altoona office is one addressed to "Mr. Santa Claus, St. Nicholas house."

THE *Empire State Philatelist* with its December issue completed vol. 2, and vol. 3 starts out with bright prospects and promises for the future.

IN addition to the list of Confederate State stamps, in the *Stamp and Coin Gazette* for December, we have the 5 cent, slate green, 1861, postmarked Millington, Va., Dec. 20, 1861.

THE supply of bogus British Bechuana-land stamps seems to be pretty extensive. We have seen three lots surcharged in red, black and blue over the cancelation mark. They came from England.

THE *Carson Philatelist* has suspended as a regular, and will hereafter appear as an "occasional publication," to advance the interests of the Carson Stamp Co. All unexpired subscription will be refunded.

THE *Western Philatelist* has appeared. It is published by the Western Philatelic Publishing Co., of Chicago, and edited by "PHILO." No. 1 contains an interesting article by H. B. Seagrave, on "The Trials and Tribulations of a Philatelist;" an article on "Revenues," by "Wanderer;" "Music in Philately," by "Post Master," with reports from various Philatelic Societies, Notes, etc. The subscription price is 50 cents, and as twelve numbers are guaranteed we heartily recommend it to all interested in stamp collecting.

THE practice of starting a Philatelic paper, gathering in the quarters and then "failing to get postal rates" or something else, has become so familiar to the average collector that they are now afraid to subscribe for really deserving ventures, to overcome this evil the American Philatelic Association has decided to issue this journal gratis to its members. Profiting by the experience of others, we propose starting at the lower rung and climbing up, promising our readers that each number will show a marked improvement over its predecessor until we reach that standard so long wanted by the American Philatelists. We shall endeavor to conduct the several departments so as to give satisfaction to our readers. In the "New Issues" we are trying to make arrangements to give the exact date of issue of the various stamps, with their size, shape, perforation, watermark, paper, etc., and an accurate description of the stamps. Questions relative to our "hobby" will be carefully answered. Owing to the small amount of cash in the treasury the members will be expected to contribute liberally to its columns in the way of essays, notes, etc. The paper will go to press on the fifth of each month, and all communications must be received by the fourth. With this brief prospectus we leave THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST with you, to judge of its qualities, and approve or disapprove, as your tastes run.

Exchange Department.

E. B. Hanes, Superintendent, 45 Hammond Street, Providence, R. I.

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. The object of the Exchange Department of the Association is to facilitate the exchange of duplicate stamps, entire envelopes and postal cards among the members. This end will be attained by the use of exchange books and boxes, as provided in the appendix which is annexed hereto.

2. To simplify the workings of the Exchange, Article viii. of the Constitution provides for the formation of Branch Societies in places where six or more members of the Association can be brought together, or any existing society with the requisite number of members can be entered as a Branch by applying to the Secretary. By the aid of these branches a number of members deal with the Exchange as one, and the main object of Philatelic societies, the exchange of stamps, is attained.

3. Individual members not residing where a branch society is located, are entitled to all the privileges of the Exchange, in the same manner and under the same conditions as a branch society.

4. The secretary of each branch society must furnish the Superintendent with a list of its officers and members, with full post office address of each.

5. In case the Superintendent is prevented by sickness or other cause from performing his duties, the Board of Officers may appoint a substitute to act during such incapacity.

6. Branch Societies are allowed, when practicable, to receive as many exchange sheets and envelopes as they send out.

7. Branch societies are allowed to keep exchange sheets and envelopes three days for each member participating, and three days to make up the account. A fine of ten cents a day is imposed for each day the exchanges are kept over the established time. Branches must decide among themselves the order of preference in choosing from exchanges.

8. When sending exchanges the Superintendent will designate a circuit route, which must be strictly adhered to. At the time of forwarding exchanges to the next member on the circuit, the Superintendent must be notified by

postal card, giving date and total of the amount taken by the senders.

9. Branch Societies are responsible for what they have on hand from the day of receipt to the day of sending, and for any difference that may arise during that time. The Superintendent may refuse the privilege of the exchange to any one not settling accounts promptly when rendered.

10. Each Branch must prepay the postage in forwarding exchanges, which must be registered if their value is over ten dollars or sent at the risk of the senders.

11. In planning the order of circulation, the Superintendent will use the rule of rotation, in order that each member may have a chance in first choice, the party being second in the first exchange will be first in the second, and so on.

12. The Superintendent has the first choice in all exchanges as an equivalent for office work. He can also send his own sheets free.

13. The Trustees shall decide upon all cases of misunderstanding that may arise in this department.

APPENDIX.

1. Members wishing to avail themselves of the facilities of this department can obtain the official exchange sheets for adhesive stamps and cut envelopes, and covers for entire envelopes, postal cards, etc., of the Superintendent. Five cents each will be charged for these, which must be remitted with the order. They will be sent post paid.

2. Members must remove the paper from the back of stamps, and attach them to the sheets with gummed paper hinges, in order that they may be examined for water marks, etc. Space is provided on the sheets for the owner's name, name of the branch society to which he belongs, and the value of the sheet. Each member marks his own prices; the Superintendent adds the sheet and book numbers.

3. The envelope for entire specimens must not contain more than twenty pieces. They are printed with space for owner's name, list of contents, price of each, name and circulation number of those who remove specimens, etc. A number in pencil can be placed on each piece to correspond with the list number on the outside of the envelope.

4. Members having prepared their sheets for circulation, will promptly mail them post paid to the superintendent, who will make them into

books and boxes, and place them upon the circuit.

5. Several sheets bound together constitute an exchange book, and a number of envelopes an exchange box.

6. In dealing with Branch Societies the superintendent will draw balances as a whole for each Branch, dealing with its secretary, who will adjust the accounts with his members. The secretary will also gather the sheets of his Branch, and mail together in sending them to the superintendent.

7. After exchanges have completed their circuit, and are returned to the superintendent, he will render an account to each participant. Eight days are allowed after members receive their statements in which to settle balances due the Exchange Department. Balances due to members will be remitted as soon as the accounts can be adjusted.

REPORT OF THE EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

Instructions concerning the management of this department are published in this issue of the PHILATELIST. It is hoped they are plain enough that every member can understand them and see the benefit to be derived from sending their duplicates around the circuits, and receiving selections from those of their fellow-collectors. If members will inform me of their special line of wants, and if they collect revenues I will guide myself accordingly. It will be seen by the instructions that specimens are marked with cash prices. They will be charged at these values to the members who retain them; but as their own sheets in the meantime are upon a circuit, the amount taken from their sheet will be credited to them and the balances drawn. The superintendent will send statements as the circuits are completed, and the balance must be settled in cash. It would seem that a membership in this association was a sufficient guarantee of square dealing, but a further safeguard lies in the fact that selections are sent (so far as practicable) only in proportion to those received.

Branch Societies afford an element of security as well as convenience. They necessitate no expense; but no member of a branch who is not a member of the main body can participate in the exchange. Branch members will of course have a much larger number of exchanges to select from than individual members.

The number of applications for sheets and the quality of the exchange thus far received has been a matter of surprise to the superintendent, and promises many possibilities in this depart-

ment if there is faithful co-operation by all concerned.

The price charged for sheets and covers is to defray the necessary expenses of the bureau. Present indications render it somewhat doubtful if this income will equal the expense. The section referring to fines while intended to secure promptness is for the further purpose of adding to the essential income of the department.

In conclusion I will say, should any unforeseen exigencies occur, the instructions will be amended to suit the occasion. Members will be kept informed through the monthly issues of this journal. I am now ready for business.

E. B. HANES, SUPT.

January 1, 1887.

Library Department.

E. D. Kline, Librarian, Toledo, Ohio.

Although the Library Department is not yet in a condition for the members to take advantage of it, still considerable progress has been made. We shall, until the Association is fairly started, have to depend to a great extent on donations for the growth of this Department.

Several publishers of Philatelic papers have sent me complete files of their papers, and I have the promise of many more. Each volume of these will be bound in book form and put in circulation. All publishers and others interested in the American Philatelic Association will confer a favor by donating their publications or other philatelic literature to the library of the association. All donations will be acknowledged in these columns, and a list of books ready for circulation will be given as soon as possible. Since I have assumed charge I have received the following, for which the Association desires to express its thanks:

From S. B. Bradt, Grand Crossing, Ill.:

Constitution of the Stamp Collectors' Union of Chicago.

Constitution of the Chicago Philatelic Society.

Nos. 1 and 2 of *The Stamp Collector*, of Chicago.

Four copies of No. 1 of the *Western Philatelist* of Chicago.

From Babb &

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the *Collectors' Review*, of Denver, Col.

From F. W. Feldwisch:

Nos. 1 to 9 of *The Stamp*, of Denver, Col.

From B. F. Cheatham:

Three copies of No. 8 of the *Cumberland Collector*, of Nashville, Tenn.

From T. C. Wathins & Co.:

Volumes 1 and 2 complete of the *Empire State Philatelist*, of New York.

From Patrick Chalmers, England :

Eight pamphlets regarding the inventor of the adhesive stamp.

I have also received from the publishers :

No. 14 of the *Carson Philatelist*, St. Louis, Mo.

Nos. 9 and 10 of the *Philatelic Herald*.

No. 20 of *Plain Talk*.

No. 9 of *Chariton Herald*.

A catalogue of an auction sale of stamps by Thos. L. Buckew, on October 25, 1886.

President Tiffany has kindly presented the association with a copy of the Catalogue of his Philatelic Library. This book is, however, not to be circulated. Members contributing to the Library will please write their names on contributions, so credit may be given.

To the Editor of the *American Philatelist* :

DEAR SIR:—On several occasions I have seen, in different papers, remarks that seemed to reflect rather unjustly on the committee which had charge of the election preceeding the organization of the A. P. A. The point involved is that of the acceptance or rejection of votes from persons who might be objectionable as members. Mr. Cuno, Mr. Henderson and the writer were present when a certain member's vote was opened by Mr. Henderson, who immediately proposed to throw it out, by reason of the sender being objectionable to him—not honest in his dealings with other people, etc. This was objected to by the other members present as neither of them felt that they wished to pass judgment on a fellow man without hearing his defense; neither of them knew anything about the charges and therefore preferred to leave the matter for the action of the association. As a matter of fact, that committee had solicited votes and quarters from all philatelists and could not very well refuse to accept the one in question.

All talk about "one person's twenty-five cents being as good as another's," etc., is mere nonsense; no discussion of the kind occurred, and the point was simply waived and held for future action. In the hurry and bustle of the convention it was not brought before the Board of Officers at the outset and the case is at the present time in the hands of the Trustees.

S. B. BRADT.

Grand Crossing, Ill., Jan. 1, 1887.

INT. SEC. RECHERT and Vice Pres. Bogert are now at work on a catalogue of all United States envelopes issued up to January 1st, 1887. They expect to have it ready for distribution in March.

VOL. 2 of *The Quaker City Philatelist* comes to us with a new cover, and a general improvement throughout. The contents are an improvement on any previous issue and speaks well for the new editor, F. E. P. Lynde. "How to Elevate Philately," by Yum-Yum, occupies the first column, and contains more truth than poetry. This is followed by "Official Decrees," regulating issues of stamps in Gaboon, New Caledonia, St. Pierre and Miquelon and Guatemala. "Russian District Stamps," by F. E. P. Lynde, is an interesting and forcible plea favorable to the collection of these labels. This is followed by "Jottings" on various subjects. The publishers claim to have "originated the guarantee system," but we can't believe this point, especially as we have a "guarantee of one year" over six years ago that was fulfilled, and several later ones that failed to hold out.

The Stamp, of Denver, Col., has been with us now for eleven months, and in that time has worked gradually up, until now it holds the second or third place in American Philatelic literature. No. 11 opens with a biographical sketch of James Chalmers, the inventor of the adhesive stamp. Next we have an article on Surcharges, by "Wanderer." While we cannot agree with "Wanderer" in all his arguments, yet we heartily commend the article to our readers. "Philo" continues his Bluffton Stamp Society from the *Stamp World*. The remaining pages contain New Issues, Literature, Society Notes, By-the-Way, and editorials.

IN removing a 5c. 1861 confederate stamp from the *original envelope*, a few days ago, we were rather surprised to find that a stamp of '63 had originally occupied that particular spot, and later on we discovered that our 5c. was a genuine used counterfeit.

HEREAFTER parties advertising any specialty valued at \$5 or over, must send it to E. A. Holton, 8 Summer Street, Boston, or to this office, for inspection.

L. W. DURBIN expects to get his new catalogue out next month, and promises improvements over former issues.

FOR Bro. Durbin information we might state that Patrick Chalmers never claimed to have invented the adhesive stamp.

WHERE is the *Philatelic Journal of America*, *Philatelic Herald* or *Quaker City Philatelist* for December?

Official Postage Stamps & Stamped Envelopes.

BY C. F. ROTHFUCHS.

In reading the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General to the Postmaster General for the year 1885, I find an account of the Department stamps which I believe will be of interest to Philatelists, as it gives the amount of stamps which were issued for each Department.

The use of official postage stamps and stamped envelopes having ceased on the 30th of June, 1885, the stock remaining in the hands of the stamp and envelope contractors was destroyed in February last under the supervision of a committee appointed by the Postmaster General.

The stamps and envelopes were issued to prepay postages on official matter for the several executive departments of the government under the act of March 3, 1873, following the repeal of the franking privilege.

The subjoined table will show the value of all the official stamps and stamped envelopes issued for each of the several executive departments from 1873 to 1884.

The issue of the stamps and envelopes was begun on the 24th of May, 1873, in anticipation of their use on the first day of July following.

Table of Official Postage Stamps and Stamped Envelopes Issued to Executive Departments from July 1st, 1873, to June 30th, 1884:

Postoffice Department,	\$4,674,863 35
Treasury "	1,442,650 00
War "	1,144,573 19
Interior "	533,622 30
Department of Agriculture,	86,799 55
Navy Department,	81,493 00
State "	58,337 70
Department of Justice,	25,470 00
Executive,	1,800 00

GRAND TOTAL, \$8,049,609 09

(To be continued in next issue.)

Answers to Queries.

J. T. A.—Address Chas. H. Mekeel, 2908 Morgan Street, St. Louis, Mo.

STAMP, Philada.—The ½d. British Bechuana-land, surcharged in black, and the 2d. in red, are bogus; others genuine. Vol. 1 goes to members of the Association only.

COLLECTOR.—The "Port de Mar" stamps of Mexico, are really "Postage Due," used for the same purpose as the large Madagascar stamps of the British Council. About two-thirds of the former we have seen are counterfeit.—Who are you?

AFTER a desperate struggle the *Stamp and Coin Gazette*, (Altoona, Pa.,) has succeeded in making its semi-annual change. For the next six months we will call it *The Philatelic Gazette*. Notwithstanding its numerous changes, it is one of the few papers that come to see us twelve times a year.

THE membership should be pushed up to 500 as rapidly as possible, with that number the AMERICAN PHILATELIST can be brought up to a 16 or 20 page paper.

The *Stamp* should have included the publishers of the *Stamp and Coin Gazette* in the list of those belonging to the American Philatelic Association.

NINE new Philatelic papers are announced to appear this month, of this number six will probably issue one number, the other three will issue twelve.

THE Scott Stamp and Coin Co., will issue an Album next month, containing space only for United States postage and revenue stamps.

A REGULAR "Review" department will begin with No. 2.



R. R. BOGERT & CO.,
TRIBUNE BLDG, N. Y.
POSTAGE STAMPS
Revenue Stamps
ENVELOPES & POST-CARDS

THE PHILATELIC WORLD

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C. F. ROTHFUCHS,

P. O. Box 221.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

Issued by The American Philatelic Association.

VOL. I.

ALTOONA, PA., FEB. 10, 1887.

No. 2.

Secretary's Report for January, 1887.

The month closes with a membership of 169, a gain of 26 since the last report. Of this number eighteen are charter members who have settled their accounts, the balance being newly-elected members. Of the first list of applicants published there are two who have not paid their dues; their cases have been referred to the Trustees. A few of the delinquent charter members have made arrangements for paying their dues, but there are still a number who do not respond in any way to the requests made on them to settle, arrange, or resign. Their cases have now been before the Trustees since the 22nd of November, and I take this opportunity to again direct the attention of that board to them and urge that some action be taken. Three members have resigned; Messrs. L. H. Booch, A. M. Mekeel, and T. C. Watkins.

On January 12th the Trustees made a report, which was referred to the President, who gave instructions to have it printed. It is as follows:

Upon complaint of various parties, who are well and favorably known to the Board of Trustees, A. P. A., we, the undersigned Trustees, would submit the following for your prompt action, believing that all such persons who would willingly devote their time and calling to the transactions of which they have been accused should at once be exposed to the stamp collecting public as frauds and swindlers, enticing as they do the young collector and school boy to purchase stamps for few cents that could not be bought if genuine for as many dollars.

DEALERS IN COUNTERFEIT STAMPS.

Blair Stamp Co., 3724 Blair Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., operated by G. A. Gruner, son of a well known lumber dealer, denounced by the St. Louis Philatelic Society and several well known collectors. The stamps submitted for our consideration being of the rankest character of counterfeits.

Elmer A. Dresser, 12 Briggs street, Salem, Mass., dealer in foreign postage stamps, denounced by the Hartford Philatelic Society and several well known collectors. The stamps be-

ing of the same character as handled by Gruner. All specimens submitted being rank counterfeits.

The following as obtaining stamps by means of swindling operations:

Chas. Votler, late Treasurer of the St. Louis Philatelic Society, St. Louis, Mo.

J. G. Conkling, lawyer, Kingman, Kansas.

The above reported as swindlers by various victims known to the Trustees.

Respectfully submitted,

E. B. STERLING,

WM. v. d. WETTERN, Jr. } Trustees.

J. C. FELDWISCH,

Copies of the above were sent to the philatelic press.

The following resolutions were submitted to the Official Board and met with their unanimous consent:

RESOLUTION NO. 7.

Resolved, That in order to secure accuracy and uniformity in the stationery used by the officers of the Association, the Secretary is instructed to have a proper heading constructed in conformity with the plan submitted by him at the request of the President, and to have the necessary stereotypes made and furnished to the several officers, who will, hereafter, be expected to use them when having letter heads printed for use as officers of this Association. It being understood that the supply on hand is to be exhausted before using the stereotypes to be furnished.

RESOLUTION NO. 8.

Resolved, That hereafter when references are given by persons making application for membership in this Association the application shall either be actually signed by, or accompanied by the written consent of, the parties given as references, otherwise the publication shall be made as if no references had been named.

RESOLUTION NO. 9.

Resolved, That the ruling of this Board, of November 27th, 1886, concerning the distribution of the OFFICIAL JOURNAL, be amended by adding thereto, The Official Editor may, however, mail an extra copy to each exchange that will agree to mail a copy of each number to the Librarian of this Association in addition to the

copy sent to the Official Editor, and shall mail an additional copy for official use to each officer so requesting. He shall have the discretion in cases where copies are claimed to have been lost in the mails as to whether they should be supplied or not.

The following resolution was offered by the Official Editor, but the Board rejected it by a vote of 3 to 2:

The Official Editor shall be allowed to enter into a contract with Mr. C. H. Mekeel to illustrate the "New Issues" in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST. The Association to have first use of the illustrations, and costs to be equally divided between Mekeel and the Association.

In illustrating essays, etc., he must first obtain the consent of the Board of Officers to defray the expense, or failing in this may illustrate any article at his own expense.

One more branch Society has been added, the St. Louis Philatelic Society. The others still seem to hesitate. Under the provisions of the constitution the Secretary, Treasurer, Exchange Superintendent, and Purchasing Agent are required to give bonds to the Trustees; so far only the first and last mentioned have done so. Membership cards were mailed during the latter part of the month to all members in good standing, and will be mailed to all members upon full payment of dues.

In the last list of applications appeared the name of J. A. Petre, Phillipsburgh, N. J. This should not have appeared, as the application was not offered to the Secretary in the prescribed form, nor was it accompanied by the requisite fee. Furthermore, both the references which were published, and which the applicant referred to in a postal card communication, say that the reference was not authorized by them. Two objections to this application have been raised, but the necessity of calling for a vote is obviated by the irregularity of the application. However, should any member urge that a vote be taken, the case will be referred to the Trustees and voted upon after their report has been made and published.

The number of applications received up to date of going to press is 20. The names and particulars will be found in another column.

S. B. BRADT, Sec'y.

February 1, 1887.

MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING.

In addition to the lists of members in good standing previously published are the following, who have settled their accounts with the Secretary:

* Armfield, F. A., 35 Vallee St., Montreal,

- * Bescher, T. J., 1535 Main St., Kansas City.
- Bishop, C. F., 15 East 24th St., New York.
- Brunner, J. L., Evansville, Ind.
- * Clotz, Henry, Box 3486, New York.
- * Cornwell, E. B., Rubicon, Wis.
- Culroas, W. J. J., Box 192, Worcester, Mass.
- * Farrell, Thos. B., Ottawa, Ill.
- * Frisby, Otis J., Warner, Dak.
- * Gillett, F. R., Freeport, Ia.
- * Hasbrouck, E. R., Newburgh, N. Y.
- Herriman, W. D., Grand Forks, Dak.
- Hill, Rev. J. C., Guatemala, C. A.
- * Lynde, F. E. P., 2322 Spruce St., Phila, Pa.
- * Leighton, J. A., Orangeville, Ont.
- L. M. Thayer, Newburgh, N. Y.
- * McFarland, Geo., Trenton, New Jersey.
- * Mason, Geo. B., 104 Eleventh St., Brooklyn.
- * Mekeel, G. D., 2908 Morgan St., St. Louis.
- * Mills, F. L., Box 473, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Moreau, C. L., 122 W. 48th St., New York.
- Oppenheimer, Max, Baltimore, Md.
- * Ostermann, J. Jr., Hoboken, N. J.
- * Phillips, Mrs. R. L., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- Robinson, A. W., 1926 Race St., Phila.
- * Rodgers, T. B., St. Louis, Mo.
- * Smith, L. McC., Washington, D. C.
- * Williams, A. D., 401 Third St., Brooklyn.
- * Witt, C., New York.

* Charter members.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP—LIST NO. 4.

The following list comprises the names of those persons who have applied for membership to date of going to press:

Chratham, B. F., Nashville, Tenn.; reference: none given.

Cooper, F. H., Towson, Md.; reference: Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr.

Curry, Chas. A., 83 Morris St., Halifax, N. S.; reference: Capt. W. A. Curry.

Gilmore, Geo. L., 212 Bunker Hill St., Boston, Mass.; reference: E. A. Holton.

Hill, P. H., 58 N. College St., Nashville, Tenn.; reference: none given.

Hobby, A. Oakley, 112 Washington St., New York; reference: R. R. Bogert.

Kline, Wm., care Heucken & Co., 4th St., and East River, New York; reference: R. R. Bogert & Co.

Lache, Oscar J., 1808 Francis St., Philadelphia; reference: none given.

Mitchell, T. J., 46 N. Sangamon St., Chicago; reference: S. B. Bradt.

Smith, E. A., 58 Robie St., Halifax, N. S.; reference: Smith Bros, Rev. T. W. Smith.

Pinkham, F. H., Newmarket St., N. H.; reference: none given.

Price, C. Wesley, Plymouth, Mich.; reference: Major T. J. Grenny.

Thomas, Wilbur W., 780 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn; reference: Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr.

Thatcher, Chas. W., Martinsburg, W. V.; reference: J. B. Dyche, Jr., A. T. Lambert, J. N. Thatcher, all of Martinsburg.

Townsend, J. D. Jr., Dover, N. H.; reference: J. E. Vickery.

Turner, H. J., 1067 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.; reference: C. L. Wiedrich.

Vickery, J. E., Dover, N. H.; reference: none given.

Wood, Geo. H., 287 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.; reference: E. B. Hanes.

Worthington, George H., 1512 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; reference: none given.

Wright, Arthur M., 195 Livingston St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; reference: R. R. Bogert & Co.

The persons named in this list will be entitled to membership if no objection is received previous to March 15th.

S. B. BRADT, Sec'y.

Purchasing Department.

Theo. F. Cuno, Agent, 148 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

January 24, 1887.

To all members of the A. P. A.:

GENTLEMEN: Twenty-three members have, so far, availed themselves of the opportunity offered by this department, six of whom deposited an amount sufficient to enable me to order new issues without incurring the risk that the cost would be as high as when procured from some dealer. The other members only ordered the Newfoundland stamps which, upon information received by the members of the Nashville, Tenn., society, can be bought from the postmaster at St. John's. It is necessary that more members should join permanently in order to make this department pay its own expenses. If twenty members deposit \$5 each we can procure for them all new issues for about one year up to the value of one shilling at almost cost price. Of the Dresden society about one hundred members have joined their Purchasing Department, about forty of whom deposit \$10 each in order to purchase the high values up to five shillings also. Dr. Kloss, the manager of that department, to whom we are greatly indebted for information and advice, writes me that his department is working in a highly satisfactory manner.

I am about to procure several sets of United States envelopes, issued October, 1886, of which there are sixty-eight different kinds in existence. Only fourteen of these can be had at the New

York postoffice. The other kind can be procured only if 500 of each are ordered at one time. I would, therefore, call upon all members to ask their respective postmasters what sizes, numbers, denominations, qualities and colors of envelopes they have in stock, and then immediately inform this department in order to enable me to purchase the small quantity which is needed for those who desire to have them. These envelopes will be very valuable within a short time, as an entirely different set will soon be issued. Hoping that the members will be wide awake, and co-operate with me in making this department successful in all its undertakings. I am, your obedient servant,

THEO. F. CUNO.

RECEIPTS of Purchasing Department up to January 24th: From W. R. Fraser, \$1.15; Chas. Gregory, \$5; H. B. Phillips, \$5; W. Rasmus, \$5; B. Neumoegen, \$5; C. Wilt, \$5; Spencer Cosby, \$4.20; R. S. Hambleton, 93 cents; Wm. B. Stone, \$1; Eugene Dill, \$1.15; L. G. Custer, \$1.15; S. B. Bradford, \$1.15; S. P. Ballard, 98 cents; C. W. Sparr, \$1.14; R. Wuesthoff, \$1.20; George T. Rockwell, \$1; H. A. Malin, \$1; T. B. Rodgers, \$1; H. C. Kendall, \$1.14; A. M. Jones, \$1.14; Chas. A. Thayer, \$4.49; Geo. W. Stevens, \$1.10; Frank B. Wright, \$1.19; D. L. Ballentine, \$2; W. R. King, \$1; Fred. Knocke, \$5; W. J. Parrish, \$3; W. R. Gillett, 87 cts.

THEO. F. CUNO.

Answers to Queries.

J. H. H.—All persons who hold a receipt from the Secretary for \$2 for membership fee, are members. The trustees will attend to those dealing in bogus stamps if notified.

D. L. S.—Cannot accommodate you. It may change next year.

J. P.—The Board of Officers fixed the size, etc., of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, and no change will be made in its shape this year.

Owing to want of space we are compelled to omit several answers in this issue.

Geo. H. RICHMOND is printing an addition to the Philatelic literature in the shape of a "Directory of Philatelic Literature in America," but seems to confine America to the United States. The work would be more valuable if it included British and South America.

In the list of applicants last month Howard C. Lewis should be Howard C. Levis.

THE
AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION,
Published by the Association at Altoona, Pa., on the
tenth of each month.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Quarter column, \$2.50; Half column, \$5.00, each insertion.

Address all communications to

BOX 569, ALTOONA, PA.

Entered at the Altoona Postoffice as second class matter.

BOARD OF OFFICERS:

JOHN K. TIFFANY, President, St. Louis, Mo.
R. R. BOGART, Vice President, (Tribune Building,) N. Y.
S. B. BRADT, Secretary, Grand Crossing, Ill.
JOSEPH RECHERT, Int. Secretary, Hoboken, N. J.
L. W. DURBIN, Treasurer, Philad'a, Pa.

THE issue of official stamps closed on June 20, 1884, instead of 1885 as stated in last issue.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that we went carefully over the mailing list twice, thirteen papers failed to reach their destination. If the PHILATELIST is not received by the 15th of the month, please notify us by card.

WE AGAIN call the attention of the members to the purchasing of stamps through the Association. We spent a few hours comparing the catalogue prices of current stamps with their face value and find on an average the former exceeds the latter about 250 per cent., or in other words if you get \$1 worth of stamps from the dealer you pay from \$2.50 to \$5 for them. We have no fault to find with the dealer for getting all they can for their stock, and just so long as they have purchasers at the exorbitant prices charged, just so long will the prices remain as they are. Our Purchasing Agent has figured the cost of one year's new issue (under 25 cents each) at \$5. Yet the catalogue price of the same stamps is nearly \$30. This should be a sufficient inducement to buy at home. For used or obsolete stamps the case is different, and in many cases they are fully worth the prices asked, they being as a rule much harder to obtain and more risk run in sending money for them. The figures above may not seem to hold together, but in the first we include all stamps and in the latter only those under 25 cents (face value.) Deposit \$5 with the agent for current stamps and purchase obsolete and used ones from the dealer and you will be surprised at the result.

Among the Magazines.

"The objects of this Association are," says the preamble of our Constitution, "to assist its members in acquiring knowledge in regard to Philately; to cultivate a feeling of friendship among philatelists; and to enable them to affiliate with the members of similar societies in other countries." As a means toward assisting our members "in acquiring knowledge in regard to philately," it has appeared advisable that this our OFFICIAL JOURNAL, should point out each month the best articles that have appeared in the journals, etc., of the preceeding month, and perhaps in "a feeling of friendship" occasionally to point to the objectionable or careless things that may appear from time to time, that as was well expressed by a member in convention, collectors may be proved with a better class of literature.

At the beginning of 1886 twenty papers, professing to be devoted principally to stamp collecting, published in the United States, still survived from the ranks of those that had existed during the previous year. Of these eleven still claim to be in the field, but seven only have so far published a number for 1887. Two of these, one really a veteran, and the other an old friend, do not pretend to more than keeping the customers of our Treasurer and Vice-President posted in the matter of new issues, and the advantages that dealers of their standing can offer from time to time, but so are these chronicles of New Issues that few collectors who know them would willingly dispense with the *Philatelic Monthly*, or the *Philatelic World*. Two others *The Philatelic Tribune* and the *Stamp World* seem to have sadly degenerated. The *Tribune* promises better things for the future, but the recent numbers appear to have been compiled with a price list and a primary geography, while the *Stamp World* rambles on like an old woman in her second childhood. The only good article remarks upon the varieties of the 1870 issue of the United States, but the author does not go deep enough and point out what these varieties indicate. Most of them arise from mere chance, but yet enable us to distinguish the period when they were manufactured, and perhaps it is only in view of the fact that such varieties indicate something of the history of a stamp that they are worth collecting.

Another survivor is the *Philatelic Gazette*, a new name for an old paper, which gives the translation of an article on the stamps of Don Carlos from *Le Timbre Poste*, and another on the stamps of Eastern Roumelia from *Le Timbre Levantin*. These papers ought to be thoroughly

competent to deal with their several subjects, and the idea of giving American collectors by translation the best articles that appear abroad, and are often inaccessible to them, is a capital one. Two others are the *Philatelic Journal of America* and the *Empire State Philatelist*, both unusually good numbers of unusually good papers. The prominence given in both to the reports of Societies and the doings of collectors shows that the interest of collectors in the movements of others, and the feeling of friendship is spreading a fair promise truly for the future. An article on India in the *Journal* is a refreshing departure from the *Encyclopedia* article, and in a comparatively short space gives those parts that should be known by every collector who aspires to be more than an amasser of stamps and to be able to talk intelligently about his collection.

During the year 1886 some 25 new papers were started in the United States. All but nine of them have already run their course, two of which have not yet furnished a number for 1887. It is gratifying that two of these, *The Texas Stamp* and the *Texas Philatelist*, show such signs of interest in stamps in that State as well as in the doings of collectors elsewhere. The editor of one of them mistakenly remarks that one Society is all he can attend to, and therefore, has not joined the American Association. Surely the time required of a member of the Association cannot be a great drain upon any one, the advantages to be derived personally more than compensating for it. While the day is not far distant when every one of the present membership will say with pride: "I helped establish that Association."

Another pair of last years' recruits hail from Denver. The *Stamp* is fast taking rank with the best class of papers, and with the *Texas Philatelists* has warmly espoused the claims of Mr. Chalmers to be acknowledged as the inventor of the adhesive stamp, the previous number giving a brief history of the matter. The following article may help to settle the troublesome question of surcharges. How the serial story in this number is going to turn out cannot yet be predicted, but the tendency of the times is too novel to convey almost every kind of theory or class of information from the author to the public, and possibly great results may follow its adoption to stamp collecting.

The *Collectors' Aid*, of Brooklyn, purports only to give names of collectors, dealers, etc. A useful kind of paper in its way.

And last, but not least, is the *Quaker City Philatelist*. A very admirable feature of which is the publication of decrees and other official acts

by which certain stamps were called into being. Our American collectors have neglected to look into this branch of the subjects too long. In all cases where they can beshown these characters of nobility should be produced. When they are it is likely some pretenders will be unmasked.

Of the list of new publications with which we are threatened with the opening year, this journal, the *Western Philatelist*, and *Krebs' International Advertiser*. The January number of the *Western Philatelist* was spoken of as last month. The February number now at hand has an interesting article on U. S. envelopes, with an advertising band around the stamp. It is not, however, complete. The article on the characters on the stamps of Turkey is fair, but we should hardly think novel to the possessor of any of the standard catalogues. Then comes an essay in bad spelling, "A Flatlists Ecksperiences," which is certainly not novel or funny, but, excuse the pun, is flat and insipid, a waste of good ink, paper and type setting. The London *News'* editorial on the new English or Jubilee Stamps, Editorial Chat, Reports of Societies, etc., make up however a more than average stamp paper.

Space will hardly be allowed us to cross the water and look at our foreign papers this month, but few of them for this year have yet reached us. The last mail, however, brings another of those valuable monographs of J. B. Meens, who, this time, treats of the stamps of Prussia.

The Philatelic Gazette in its January issue has laid down a herculean task for the American Philatelic Association, "or some other representative body of Philatelists to define what is and what is not collectable under the head of Philately." The meaning of the word Philately—collecting and arranging postage stamps—would seem, to the uninitiated to answer the question satisfactory, but to the Philatelist who is asked to purchase, Registered, Officially Sealed, Samoa Express, return letter, etc., something more is wanted. A postage stamp is a "stamped or printed device, bearing on its face the price for conveyance of letters, and donating that such price has been paid;" hence it would seem that anything that had piloted a letter to its destination would be properly collectable. Yet there are some exceptions to this rule. Until quite recently the United States has raised a considerable portion of its revenue by the use of a tax stamp affixed to medicine, deeds, receipts, etc. These stamps were never intended, or would they be accepted for postage, yet we have one of them in our possession that franked a news-

paper to us at Hemlock, and another that carried a paper to the Altoona postoffice. These two, although not postage stamps, did postal duty. Again, we have Mr. Durbin for authority, in stating that a Samoa Express stamp franked a letter to its destination in Philadelphia. Yet this stamp was made simply to sell to unsuspecting collectors, and never had any postal or other value (except the cost of manufacture.) Here are three cases in which pieces of paper accidentally passed as postage stamps, but in our opinion they can only be collected as *accidents*. Take again, the reprints of stamps—these are of three kinds. First, those printed from the original plates by government authority and accepted for postal purposes, such as the United States reprints. Second, printed by government authority, but of no postal value, such as some of the Tolima. Third, those printed by government from new plates and of no postal use whatever, such as the Alsace and Lorrain. Of these only the first are collectable as postage stamps.

Next we come to surcharges which we divide into six classes. First, those surcharged with the arms, name or device of another country, and used until the proper stamps can be procured, such as Gibraltar. Second, those surcharged with arms, etc., of a conquering nation on the stamps of their neighbor, without injuring their postal value, such as the Chilean surcharges on Peruvian stamps. Third, surcharges altering the face value of a stamp, where the particular denomination has been exhausted, such as Grenada. Fourth, altering the face value owing to a change in the currency of the country as in Persia. Fifth, altering face value to suit the currency of a foreign nation, as German, etc., stamps used in Turkey. Sixth, surcharged with device or new value to sell to collectors as in the majority of the Peruvian surcharges. Of these the first and fourth can be classed as a regular issue, and placed with the stamps of the country using them. The third should be classed with the stamps of the country from which they are used, or by themselves. The second can be placed with either Chili or Peru, but are virtually a go-between and should have a place to themselves; and the fifth can only properly be placed in the fire where they will be out of the way of future generations. Numerous other cases could be cited, but we fear the deeper we go into the subject the further we get from the point, and conclude by advising collectors to follow some special line. Collect the regular issues of adhesives, as laid out above, or if you prefer envelopes collect them. If your interest centers in surcharges collect such of them as

are of postal value, but classify them separate from the regular issue, or in locals collect only used specimens unless the new ones can be procured direct from the office from which they are used. There is no Philately in a batch of Samoa Express, United States Registered, Officially Sealed, Counterfeit Alsace and Lorrain, fancy Peru, Chicago Return Letter Association, and the various other trash boosted on collectors by dealers whose only object is to get hold of the mighty dollar. Perhaps some readers who have larger experience than us can treat the subject more fully.

Report of the Exchange Superintendent.

In getting the Exchange business established the Superintendent has been too busy to give sufficient attention to his correspondence, or to prepare a detailed report for this month. It will suffice to say that, omitting any reference to his own labors, he considers this department of the Association a decided success.

Members are requested to study the instructions carefully and not to neglect any of the rules laid down. Some members have not notified me when forwarding exchanges to the next one on the circuit. There is no excuse for this neglect. The business cannot work smoothly unless the instructions are followed.

Please use a good quality of gummed paper in affixing the stamps. It is very annoying to receive a batch of stamps that are continually dropping from the sheets. See that your stamps are well secured. Members wishing for foreign revenues will please notify me.

The figures below will give some idea of the first month's business:

Applications for Sheet.....	53
Blank Sheets sent out.....	352
Filled Sheets Returned.....	181
Number of Stamps Received.....	7240
Value of Stamps Received.....	\$881.89

E. B. HANES, Supt.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 1, 1887.

AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSO., }
January, 1887. }

To all members of the Association:

We desire to state that the appending of our names by Dr. J. A. Petric to his application for membership as references was entirely without consultation with us, and without our knowledge or consent; that we would have refused him permission to so use our names if he had requested it before hand as we cannot consider him a desirable member of the Association.

JOHN K. TIFFANY, *President*.
R. R. BOBERT, *Vice-President*.

Library Department.

F. D. Kline, Librarian, Toledo, Ohio.

The Library shows a good growth during the past month, and I hope soon to have some of the complete volumes bound and put into circulation.

Since last report we have received the following from the publishers:

Quaker City Philatelist, Vol. 1, No. 12.

Cumberland Collector, No. 9.

Plain Talk, Nos. 3 and 4, Vol. 4.

The Philatelic Gazette, No. 30.

The Stamp, Nos. 10 and 11.

Halifax Philatelist, Vol. 1, No. 1.

Mohawk Standard, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

Collector's Review, No. 4.

Texas Stamp, No. 2.

Curiosity World, No. 4.

From C. H. Meekel complete file, 22 numbers, of the *Philatelic Journal of America*. Also complete file of the *Carson Philatelist* and packages of miscellaneous papers, price lists, etc.

From Alvin Davidson complete file with duplicates of the *Youths' Ledger*, 30 papers.

From W. F. Bishop Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the *Philatelic Magazine*.

From Scott Stamp and Coin Co., January price list.

From E. A. Holton, January price list.

From B. F. Cheatham, Nashville, Tenn., Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 of the *Cumberland Collector*.

From C. Y. Abbott, Philadelphia, 21 copies of *The Philatelist*.

From Patrick Chalmers England third edition of the "Submission of Sir Rowland Hill Committee."

From Stanley Gibbons & Co., England, first and second supplements to their latest catalogue.

From R. Wueathoff, of New York City, a photograph of a Baltimore Stamp in his collection.

From H. S. Jeanes, of Philadelphia, we have received a large package of philatelic literature consisting of nearly eighty pieces, including Volume 1 complete of the *Quaker City Philatelist*.

Secretary Bradt forwards me his cabinet photograph and informs me it was agreed at the New York convention that members should donate one of their photos to the Library. By the number of letters I receive from members asking for my photo in exchange for their own, I should judge that nearly every member had duplicate photos. A collection of these would be a valuable acquisition to the Library, and I hope all will respond. Any sent in will please write their names on them. A Library of phil-

atelic literature consists of everything pertaining to philately. Many members have old catalogues, price lists, etc., that they care little for. These will all be gratefully received and acknowledged.

Official Postage Stamps and Stamped Envelopes.

BY C. F. ROTHFUCHS.

[Continued from No. 1 Page 8.]

The grand total of \$8,049,600.00 is subject to a reduction of \$79,838.02 on account of stamps and stamped envelopes returned for exchange for other denominations.

The stamps returned and also a large percentage of these which were issued in 1884 were duly counted and destroyed.

I am informed from good authority that none of the Executive, Justice, Navy nor stamps from the Department of Agriculture were destroyed, and also that official stamps have been obtained from all of the Departments within the last six months.

The stamps which are surcharged "specimen" are not included in the before named table; they were sold to the public and are not gummed, and are surcharged to prevent them from pre-paying postages.

The official stamps which are gummed and cancelled with a pen stroke are unused originals. In some Departments they were cancelled in that way before giving them to the public.

Many collectors are surprised at the high prices which are demanded for Executive, Justice and Agriculture Department stamps. To these I will say that there are persons who could furnish hundreds of unused sets, but are holding them for a higher market.

In conclusion I desire to inform your readers that I have been asked many questions relating to Department stamps which caused me to write this article.

THE directory business seems to be booming at present, from the number of requests, to send in your name and money that are afloat. The task of compiling a directory is no small one, and so far has not been accomplished by any one. In looking over their pages you see names of persons that have been out of the ranks for years, and yet the publishers assure you that they are correct. *The American Philatelist* is the only correct one published in this country, and while it does not publish the names of every stamp collector, yet every name it publishes is a stamp collector.

New Issues.

Great Britain.—A friend in London has sent us a complete set of the new stamps issued on January 1st. The designing, etc., of these stamps was begun in April, 1884, by Postmaster General Fawcett, and continued by his successors, Lefevre, (who approved the design,) Manners, Wolverton and Paikes. With such an able corps of judges it is hardly necessary to say that they are an improvement over any of their predecessors, and for the first time in its history Great Britain can enter the contest for second place, both for quality and appearance. The set from ½d. to 1s. has been entirely changed except the 1d. and are follows:

½d. red, head of Queen in circle in centre; "Postage and Revenue—one-half penny" in circle.

1½d. violet and green, head of Queen in colored, oval in upper half; 1½d. in octagon, below "Postage and Revenue" above.

2d. green, red and white, head of Queen in circle in upper half; 2d. below "Postage and Revenue" above.

2½d. lilac on blue, head of Queen in circle in upper half; 2½d. below "Postage and Revenue" above.

3d. brown on yellow, head of Queen in circle, oval in upper half; 3d. at each side "Postage and Revenue" below.

4d. green and brown, head of Queen in oval in centre; 4d. in each corner, "Postage and Revenue" at sides.

5d. violet, white and blue, head on white in octagon above—coat of arm below; 5d. at each side in blue pentagon, "Postage and Revenue" below.

6d. brown on red, head in circle above—"Postage and Revenue" on band in centre; 6d. below.

9d. blue and violet, head in octagon in centre of Maltese Cross; 9d. in each corner, "Postage" above, and "Revenue" below.

1s. green, head in circle, "Postage and Revenue" above, one shilling below.

All on crown water-mark paper perforated 14.

Afghanistan.—The 1 ab. is now violet on blue, so says *Le Timbre Poste*.

Bermuda.—The 1d. now comes in violet red, water-marked C. A. and Crown.

Bokhara.—R. R. Bogart & Co., have received two stamps from this province, printed in red and green, and supposed to be 1 and 2 Annas. They say the stamps resemble a church door more than anything else. (We are glad to learn they know what a church door looks like.)

Cursaco.—The 5c. card is printed in red on pink, with inside white.

Dominica.—The 4d. has been changed from blue to gray.

Danish West Indies.—The 3c. post card is now on yellow card.

Dutch Indies.—The 5c. is to be changed to the type of the 2c., and envelopes and adhesive 12½c. gray and unpaid letter 50c., red and black have been issued.

Egypt.—On account of a change in the currency all the stamps will be altered.

Falkland Islands.—A reply paid card 1½x1½ has been issued.

France.—R. R. Bogart & Co., report having received the 15c. letter card, gray on both sides.

Gibraltar.—The 1d. carmine, 2d. lilac and 2½d. blue, (without surcharge) are now in use.

Grenada.—The 8pd. 4d. and 1s. have been surcharged 1d., not because there were not enough of one kind to go around, but probably to increase the sale to collectors.

Holland.—The 5x5c. card has been modified in the same manner as the 5c.

Hayti.—M. Remington reports a 3c. gray,

Lagos.—The 2s. 6d., dark blue, 5c. blue and 10s. brown violet are reported.

Monaca.—The cards are now printed in Lilac, with white reverse.

Madagascar.—The "please pay" slips have been altered to read "British Consular Mail, Antanaricio," on the 1d., 1½d., 2d., 3d., 4½d., 6d. and 9d. It is a blessing that the absence of these slips does not injure a collection of postage stamps, otherwise at the rate Her Majesty's Representative is having them printed about 10 pages would have to be provided for them each year.

North Borneo.—We have received the 2c. red brown; 4c. carmine; 8c. green and 10c. blue, with the inscription "British North Borneo. The printing is much better than in the old issue. R. R. Bogart & Co. report having received the 10c. surcharged, "and Revenue" in black.

New Republic.—A 6d. and 1s. violet on gray, have been added.

Nova Scotia.—M. Ferran has a 3 and 6d., surcharged "5 CENTS" in black. We have no faith in them.

Philippine, I.—The 2½c. blue, has been surcharged "Habilitado—V. Postal" and new value 1c in red; 2c. in blue.

Rajpeepla.—The ½, 1 and 2 Anna, British India stamps, have been surcharged for use in this province.

St. Lucia.—M. Remington has the 6d. violet, current type and 3d. Green and lilac.

Turkey.—On December 13, the supply of 10p. stamps at Constantinople gave out, and the 20p. rose, was cut diagonally and each half surcharged "10" in black.

Tobago.—The 6d. now comes in orange.

Tolima.—The semi-annual change, according to Mr. Shindel, has been made by perforating the current type, 2½ c. red, 20c. yellow, 25c. black; 2p. violet, 5 pesos orange and 10p. pink.

U. S. of Columbia.—A 1c., similar in design to the 1883 issue, but inscribed Republica de Columbia, has been issued.

United States.—The new envelopes will probably be issued in March; 1c., blue; 2c., green; 4c., purple; 5c., blue.

Uruguay.—The 5c. violet was put in circulation on Dec. 1st.

Victoria.—From *Le Timbre Poste* we learn that the 2d. envelope of 1869 has been put in use with the surcharge "Stamp Duty."

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

Issued by The American Philatelic Association.

VOL. I.

ALTOONA, PA., MARCH 10, 1887.

No. 3.

Secretary's Report for February, 1887.

Since the last report twenty-four members have paid their dues, making the present number of paid up members one hundred and ninety-three. The Board of Trustees have made a report in the case of W. F. Bishop, who was a charter member, but as charges had been preferred against him, the decision is that Mr. Bishop be admitted to the Association upon payment of annual dues, and the Trustees further advise his creditors to give him six months' time in which to settle outstanding accounts.

On February 14, the following resolutions were adopted by the Board of Officers:

RESOLUTION NO. 10.

Resolved, That all applicants for membership be supplied with a copy of the OFFICIAL JOURNAL containing the publication of their application.

RESOLUTION NO. 11.

Resolved, That all persons who may become members of the Association during or later than the month of June of each year, shall pay the sum of \$1 for that year's dues, instead of the full amount \$2; such new members to receive the publications of the Association from the date of their admission, all previous publications except the constitutions to be paid for by them.

RESOLUTION NO. 12.

Resolved, That the price to be charged for back numbers of the official journal to members joining the Association under the provisions of resolution No. 11 be ten cents per copy. Also, that no more copies of the OFFICIAL CIRCULARS Nos. 1 and 2 be distributed gratis, but may be supplied on the same terms as the official journal.

A resolution is pending providing that members may be supplied with note heads bearing the official heading, together with the member's name and address.

The National Philatelic Society of New York has become a branch society; no official notice of the fact has been received by me.

The applications published in January have, with one exception, met with no objection, and may now become members. The exception is

J. A. Petrie, whose case was mentioned in my last report.

The number of applications up to date of going to press is 17. The names and particulars will be found in another column.

S. B. BRADT, Sec'y.

March 2, 1887.

MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING.

In addition to the lists of members in good standing previously published are the following, who have settled their accounts with the Secretary:

- Atwood, Wm. H., Hudson, N. Y.
*Babcock, Wm. J., 515 Ontario St., Toledo, O.
Beans, E. B., Fallsington, Bucks county, Pa.
Bodine, W. H., Flemington, N. J.,
Cheatham, B. F., Nashville, Tenn.
Chisholm, E. F., box 328, Newtonville, Mass.
Collins, Clinton, Cincinnati, O.
Evans, Maj. E. B., Bermuda.
Gorton, J. B., 386 17th St., Denver, Colo.
Greany, W. F., San Francisco, Cal.
Harris, H. O., Doylestown, Pa.
Heinsberger, Ph., Jr., 138 Ludlow St., New York.
Huber, J. H., 170 Washington St., Chicago.
Levis, H. C., Mount Holly, N. J.
Mucke, A. G., 1010 Ferry St., St. Louis, Mo.
*Muennighaus, W. F., 2618 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
*Pearce, R. K., P.O. Box 300, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pepper, G. W., 19 Cottage street, Taunton, Mass.
Pierce, J. A., 70 State St., Chicago.
Price, C. W., Plymouth, Wayne county, Mich.
Rhea, Chas., Knoxville, Tenn.
Smith, Ellis J., Box 70, Portsmouth, O.
Thayer, L. M., Newburgh, N. Y.
Wood, Geo. H., 287 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

* Charter members.

[Secretary's Report, continued.]

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.—LIST NO. 5.

The following list comprises the names of the persons who have applied for membership to date of going to press:

Appell, J. H., Del Rio, Texas; reference: H. M. Black, P. M.

Bentley, C. A., 8 Varrick St., Oswego, N. Y.; reference: L. W. Durbin.

Colonna, E., Dayton, Ohio; reference: none given.

Comins, F. P., Watertown, N. Y.; reference: none given.

Gale, L. H., 135 Union St., Nashville, Tenn.; reference: none given.

Goodby, J. S., Jr., Box 610 Saginaw, Mich.; reference: L. S. Foote.

Hanaford, H. S., 504 Congress St., Portland, Maine; reference: W. W. Jewett.

Hawley, G. P., Round Grove, Ill.; reference: Mrs. H. D. Hawley.

Hitchcock, H., Box 8, Williamsburgh, N. Y.; reference: none given.

Kuentler, Hugo, 296, Tenth Avenue, New York; reference: none given.

Lepire, Wm. H., 1131 Leonard Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; references: Eugene Dill, L. G. Custer.

Patton, E. C., Box 230, Salem, Oregon; reference: none given.

Presley, J. L., Wooster, Ohio; reference, none given.

Ramborger, H. G. O., 208 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia; reference, none given.

Ross, J. H., Jamaica Plain, Mass.; reference: none given.

Sheriden, J. M., 181 Raymond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; reference: Alvah Davison.

Trotb, Clement R., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.; reference: none given.

The persons named in this list will be entitled to membership upon payment of annual dues if no objection is received previous to April 15th.

S. B. BRADT, Sec'y.

International Secretary's Report.

This department has not yet been overcrowded with business. The undersigned has notified thirty-two foreign societies at the time of our organization, adding official circular No. 1, containing our constitution and other particulars in regard to the American Philatelic Association. So far I have received communications from only three societies, viz:

Internationaler Philatelisten Verein, Dresden;
Oettersichischer Philatelisten Club, Vienna;
Branschmelger Philatelisten Verein.

I have noticed in the printed minutes of about eight other societies the record of my communications having been received and filed. The congratulatory letter from Dresden, which was the first one to reach us, has appeared in this journal, and so has our answer to the same. The Vienna society expressed the same good wishes in our behalf.

Wherever my department can be of any service to the members of the A. P. A., I should be glad to see them avail themselves of my services; and any information will be cheerfully given if in my power.

The Dresden society notifies me that on the 5th of February the one thousandth member was initiated.

After we are fully organized, and have enlisted all earnest collectors of America, we will no doubt command a standing in the Philatelic world second to no other society. To arrive at this end, it remains with collectors to show their good will not only in joining the A. P. A. but also by every one of them putting their shoulder to the wheel in aiding the efforts of their officers.

JOSEPH RECHERT,
International Sec'y.

Hoboken, N. J., March 10, 1887.

Among the Magazines.

With the exception of the *Collector's Aid*, which does not pretend to be published monthly, all the papers mentioned last month have reached us; but a feeling of disappointment at their contents grew on us as we laid down one after the other, at the little of real interest in them.

The *Philatelic World* says that a committee of the New York society are at work on a list of U. S. envelopes that will eliminate the errors existing in Horners' list. They will probably succeed in giving us a better list, but probably also collectors will go on hunting for the errors just the same. It is really amazing how hard it is to get an error out when once it gets in a list, and Horners' book, in default of better, has gone the grand rounds.

The *Philatelic Monthly* announces the 16th edition of Durbin's Catalogue. The catalogue fully comes up to the announcement. The *Stamp World* and *Empire State Philatelist* have introduced foreign matter, as if there was not already more than one could do to keep up with stamp collecting alone in all its branches. Birds eggs and photography are doubtless very interesting, but let them alone if you wish to be a successful stamp collector. *Plain Talk*, the *Youth's*

Ledger, the Cumberland Collector,—all contain as much interesting stamp matter as many of the stamp journals, and become better and better as they devote more space to stamp collectors. From the articles in the *Philatelic Gazette* and several other papers it would appear that an effort is being made to revive an interest in Revenue stamp collecting. A collector who devotes himself to the stamps of his own country or makes them his chief pursuit, will perhaps find it interesting to collect its revenues as well as its postage stamps, but he who starts out to make a general collection of revenue stamps will find the result unsatisfactory without a long purse and a great deal of time.

Both the Texas papers have improved both in form and matter. *Krebs Bros. Advertiser* seems to be doing good work. The personal experiences and opinions of Mr. Seagrave on provisional India stamps, on U. S. essays and reprints are interesting, though a little too positively put at times, and those of A. Flatlist, both are related in the *Western Philatelist*, this time contains some matter for weighty consideration by those editors and collectors whose chief delight is to find fault with their fellows—particularly those who are down. The *Quaker City Philatelist* gives us the translation of the official decrees concerning the Austrian foreign offices, the provisional and official series of Paraguay. The more we get of this sort of thing the better. The *Philatelic Journal of America* has two issues for February: one a special number of 56 pages for distribution as a sample of what it has done during the last year, the other for regular subscribers—the latter containing a very readable but not very philatelic article by J. M. T. Partello, and a list of such stamp publications issued in the United States in 1886 as are known to the writer. To these must be added the *Tag and Stamp Collector* and the *Keystone State Philatelist*, the latter—edited by two gentlemen whose names appeared in the list of prospective members of this Association, but who neglected to qualify—finds fault with the publication of the list of “members in good standing” of the A. P. A. because it implies there are members not in good standing, and adds the remark, rather impudent under the circumstances, that the original list contained the names of a great number of persons who “had not made application for membership and were not desirous of being members.” Speak for yourselves, gentlemen; evidently the grapes are sour. After this it makes no difference to the members in good standing whether you do or “do not approve of their manner of organization.”

Editor American Philatelist—DEAR SIR: Why is it that the publishers of our leading stamp catalogues repeatedly ignore certain well known varieties of stamps, while they at the same time recognize others less noticeable? The following are a few of those I refer to, and are taken from the commoner stamps that the youngest collectors are familiar with. The 1d. red Antiqua, and 1d. 1863, of Trinidad, are found on pink paper. The 6d. of both Antiqua and Montserrat are met with in yellow-green and blue-green. In the small issue of Canada there are the 1c. orange and 3c. rose. Mexico seems to have been especially overlooked, the 1886 lithographed set, comprising the 7c., 13c., 25c. and 50c. being found surcharged “Mexico,” in Gothic letters, and are as distinct a type as the so called “provisional” issue of 1867, with a like surcharge.

The 25c. of 1874, on thin paper, is printed on a blue as well as white paper. The 10c. of the same issue is found in yellow, and the entire 1884 issue is divided into two sets, the “centavos,” or lower values, appearing in yellow-green and blue-green, and the “pesos,” or higher values, being met with in indigo and light blue. The 5c., 10c., 15c. and 25c. 1877, and 50c. and 1p. 1878, of Porto Rico, are found unperforated, and the 1880 issue, St. Domingo, has two varieties of the 20c. a yellow-brown and a lake-brown.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ r. 1866, of Venezuela, is printed in red-brown as well as in rose. While in our own country one finds two sets of the “War Dep’t” and “Postage Due.” The former in pink and red, the latter in yellow-brown and red-brown.

Of course there are many rare stamps which the advanced collector comes across, that it is not so surprising to see omitted from catalogues; but the varieties of color, surcharge, perforation, etc., I have mentioned, are too often met with to justify any dealer, who professes to keep up with the times, in omitting from his catalogue. They certainly deserve more notice than the “Essays,” a well known dealer gives space to
“ESTAMPO.”

Exchange Department.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I find it necessary in order to simplify my accounts to make it a rule hereafter not to receive additional exchanges from any member while they have a previous lot upon the circuits. There is no limit, however, to the size or value of a lot that may be sent.

E. B. HANES, Supt.

March 1, 1887.

THE
AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION,

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S. B. BRADT, Secretary, Grand Crossing, Ill.
JOSEPH RECHERT, Int. Secretary, Hoboken, N. J.
L. W. DURBIN, Treasurer, Philad'a, Pa.

A FEW days before No. 2 went to press the editor was taken to Bedford as a witness, and has been swung around at courts ever since, hence delay.

THE Black Hawk Philatelic Society was organized on February 22, at Rock Island, Ill., with the following officers: President, E. Hannes; treasurer, H. Copp; secretary, C. D. Remius.

ACCORDING to T. E. Wilson in the *Collector's Companion*, "there are 60,000 stamp collectors in the world, and 375,000 of them are in the United States. There are in the United States 24 firms, with capitals ranging from \$25,000 to \$500,000 engaged solely in selling stamps to collectors; which issue monthly catalogues of prices. England has 8 firms and Europe over thirty of the same grade. * * * About \$1,000,000 has been invested by swindlers in counterfeiting cancelled stamps, one firm in Germany engaged solely in counterfeiting American stamps having a capital of \$300,000, and another in Boston having \$150,000 in counterfeiting foreign stamps. The periodicals devoted exclusively to this pursuit number about 700; one collector in New York made a collection of 537 published in the United States alone. There is a National Phi-

latelic society in the United States, and each State has a State society, and there are over 300 minor organizations," etc., etc. If Mr. Wilson will only furnish us with his address, we will send him a fine medal as a token of respect we feel for one who can handle the multiplication table so ably, at the same time we must quietly inform him that there is not a word of truth in his article from beginning to end.

OUR readers will be surprised to learn of the retirement of Thomas C. Watkins, better known as T. Coke, from the Philatelic field. Mr. Watkins was the first publisher to advocate the formation of the American Philatelic Society, and through him, probably more than any other publisher, the initiatory steps to organizing our Association were taken. While other publishers either snubbed the project or treated it with doubt or ridicule, he stuck bravely to it, and now when he has seen his views carried into effect, the announcement of his retirement comes to us, and can only be received with feelings of regret and a hope that ere long we may welcome him to our ranks again. He has, owing to failing health, sold the *Empire State Philatelist* to the American Philatelic Publishing Co., by whom it has been enlarged to a 24-page publication, and published as heretofore.

FOR the last three months the foreign Philatelic journals have been giving very accurate descriptions of our now two-cent stamp, and commenting on its handsome appearance. We, however, feel disposed to wait until the government decides to retire the present mud-colored caricature of Washington before describing its successor.

WE ARE unable to account for the number of copies of the PHILATELIST that go astray, as we are very careful in mailing. We have duplicated over 100, and to H. Clotz have sent three, yet he seems to lack No. 2. We will see what a report to Washington will do.

IN THE list of applicants published in No. 1, the reference of Howard C. Lewis, Mt. Holly, should have been New Jersey Historical Society.

New Issues.

Argentine Republic.—The 24c. official has surcharge inverted.

Azores.—The 50 R. blue of 1879 appears with large and small surcharge.

Bolivia.—The 1 and 2c. are the same as the 1870 issue with 11 stars, and the 5 and 10 resemble the 1868 type, with 9 stars. 1c., lake—c. c. 135; 2c., lilac—c. c. 61; 5c., green—c. c. 33; 10c. brown—c. c. 88.

Bosnia.—According to *Der Philatelist*, there is a local letter card, 3kr.; green, with inside white.

B. Bechuanaland.—The 4d. and 1s. now come surcharged in black, and the postal and envelope have only the initial in capitals instead of the entire words.

B. Honduras.—The 1s. is now gray.

Cashmere.—The postal card is printed on thick white wove.

Ceylon.—R. R. Bogart & Co. have received the 4c. envelope surcharged "five cents" in small carmine letters; 16 x 2 mm.

Cochin China.—We have received from Jos. Rechert the 5c. surcharged 5-c. CH. in two lines on the 2c. French Colonies stamp.

Dominica.—*Le Timbre Poste* mentions the 15c. envelope on white laid paper—153 x 86 mm.

Fernando Po.—We have received the 5c. de peso with the same surcharge as on the 2c.

Gibraltar.—We have received the ½d. green, 1d. red, 2d. brown violet, and 2½d. blue. They are of the well known De La Rue type, perforated 14; watermarked "Crown C. A."

Grenada.—Mr. Remington has the new 1d. of the current type, but with "Grenada—Postage & Revenue" in two lines at the top.

Guadeloupe.—R. R. Bogart & Co. have a cancelled 30c. unpaid letter stamp on blue paper, postmarked "Feb. 7, 1878."

Guatemala.—R. R. Bogart & Co. inform us that they have the new 1c. provisional with inverted surcharge, and hear of a specimen without the date 1886. We are indebted to Joseph Rechert for the first 1c. provisional we have seen—surcharged in black caps, "PROVISIONAL—1886—1—UN CENTAVO" in four lines on the 2c. brown.

Hyderabad.—The new 2½ a. envelope is gray green on white, 136 x 80 mm.

Lagos.—The colors of the new issues are: 2s. 6d. olive brown—c. c. 85; 5s. blue—c. c. 42; 10s. brown violet—c. c. 75.

Mexico.—The 2c. rose, 3c. violet cards, 2c. rose on orange band appear with the new stamp (figure in oval), the latter in five varieties—the official seal has been altered and "Mexico D. F." suppressed.

New Republic.—The 3d. and 4d. are both on straw and bluish paper.

North Borneo.—We have the ½c. first type surcharged "and Revenew." The 4c. and 8c. of the first type have been surcharged respectively in black "3 CENTS" and "5 CENTS" in two lines.

Samoa.—A set of four stamps are reported by *Le Timbre Poste*, but we do not feel disposed to chronicle them until we see them, or know who makes them.

Straits Settlements.—*Le Timbre Poste* reports the 32c. orange with C.A. watermark, and *Der Philatelist* reports the same stamp in red lilac, with surcharge "THREE CENTS" in black on one line.

Tolima.—R. R. Bogart & Co. have: 1c. brown—c. c. 79; 2c. violet—c. c. 72, and 5c. violet—c. c. 76.

Report of the Exchange Superintendent.

There has been a steady business in this department the last month. I have about seventy names on my ledger, and am well satisfied of the practical ability of the system as laid down in the by-laws. But this plan was designed to be operated by the aid of branch societies with only occasionally an individual member. The state of affairs in our Association is just the reverse; we have but four branches and only two of these have sent in exchanges.

While the plan is feasible without the aid of branch societies, it is rather cumbersome to manage unless a person could devote his whole time to it, which services could not be secured without compensation. Our members are so scattered that it would be impossible to form any considerable portion of them into branches for co-operation with this department, but without this aid some change will be necessary in the exchange system to meet the requirements of so many individual members.

A summary of the business of the department to date is herewith annexed:

Application for sheets,	81
Blank sheets sent out,	479
Filled sheets returned,	281
Number of stamps received,	10,780
Value of stamps received,	\$1,359 04

E. B. HANES, Supt.

Providence, R. I., March 1, 1887.

Purchasing Department

Theo. F. Cuno, Agent, 148 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

March 2, 1887.

TO ALL MEMBERS:

Gentlemen: The number of members having joined this department is now 41. Of these the following have deposited since January 28 :

C. H. Mekeel, \$3.32; Cortlandt F. Bishop, \$12.40; C. A. Howes, \$1.85; C. A. Coolidge, \$2.00; Wm. E. Loy, \$1.00; E. W. Voute, \$1.15; O. H. Phinney, \$1.14; Fred. Knocke, \$1.00; J. H. Houston, \$1.14; Robert C. H. Brock, \$10.00; S. B. Ballard, \$4.02; Mrs. R. L. Phillips, \$2.00; Spencer Cosby, \$5.00; Geo. B. Mason, \$1.14; Ernst L. Schumann, \$10.00; F. A. Reid, \$1.10; H. C. Kendall, 24 cts.; Edward R. Hasbrouck, \$5.00.

The appropriations of the following members have been exhausted, and they are consequently invited, to renew their deposits :

Charles Gregory, H. B. Phillips, W. Rasmus, E. Neumoeogen, C. Witt, Chas. J. Thayer.

New issues have been ordered from the following countries: Gibraltar, Madagascar, Jhind, South African Republic, North Borneo, Timor, Macao, Peru, Victoria and Tonga.

In regard to the obsolete stamps from New Foundland. I desire to state that on January 19th I ordered the first instalment from the post office at St. John's, but have not received an answer up to date. For this reason I have not ordered the second instalment, comprising the orders of all those having applied for these stamps up to March 1.

One of the members has sent me 100 one cent stamps of the U. S. War department. I shall sell them to those applying for them at 2 cents a piece.

A very small number of members have, so far, notified me what U. S. envelopes of the October issue of 1886 are to be had at their respective post offices. There should be more activity and zeal displayed on the part of my colleagues who desire to be benefitted by belonging to this organization, but who seem not disposed to contribute their share in the work to be performed.

The agent has been asked whether members can buy more than one of each kind of stamps through this Department. There is no rule forbidding this, yet there should be some limit, or else this Department might be used by dealers for the purpose of saving clerk-hire. I am in favor of limiting the number of stamps members are allowed to order of each variety to five, and shall so apply this rule unless the Board of Officers should decide otherwise.

I am, your obedient servant,

THEO. F. CUNO.

Library Department.

E. D. Kline, Librarian, Toledo, Ohio.

The Library has had a good growth during the last month and a few of the members have contributed liberally. We have received the following from the publishers:

Keystone State Philatelist, Vol. 1, No. 1.

Collector's Companion, Vol. 1, No. 1.

Philatelic Monthly, Vol. 13, No. 2.

Curiosity Cabinet, Vol. 3, No. 9.

Youth's Ledger, February number.

Peerless Review, Vol. 1, No. 2.

Philatelic Magazine, Vol. 2, No. 7.

Cumberland Collector for February.

Texas Stamp for February.

The Stamp of Denver, for March.

Plain Talk for February.

Western Philatelist for March.

Texas Philatelist for February.

Texas Stamp, Vol. 1, No. 3.

Philatelic Journal of America, Vol. 2, No. 24.

Price lists from E. T. Parker, L. H. Booch & Co. and Wm. E. Loy.

From Chas. E. Hutchinson, Newtonville, Mass, copies of the *Philatelic Herald* and *Philatelic Advertiser*.

From E. M. Voute, Chicago, nearly one hundred numbers of old price lists and papers.

From E. R. Aldrich, Benson, Minn., about forty old papers, catalogues, &c.

From H. B. Seagrave, Ionia, Mich., a copy of Scott & Co.'s 48th auction sale, with prices obtained.

I am glad to see more interest taken in the Library this past month, and I hope members will do all they can to build it up.

A few packages like those received from E. A. Voute, E. R. Aldrich and H. S. Jeanes go a great ways toward filling it up, and the thanks of the Association are due these gentlemen for the papers received. The ruling of the officers of the Association allowing the Editor to send out the official paper in exchange for current publications for the Library is a good one, and puts the Library on a firm footing. We shall now be able to have every paper published in this country on our files. Mr. Fraser has donated his cabinet photo. to the Library. I was in hopes to see more of these come in. A collection of these is certainly a novelty and a valuable acquisition to the Library.

E. D. KLINE, Librarian.

Toledo, Ohio, February 28, 1887.

PEOPLE living in other countries have little idea of the intense interest prevailing all over the United States in the study of Philately. It has grown to such magnitude in our country that it has compelled recognition from many people in many ways. As a business undertaking, it ranks beside the best of any kind, and the barter and sale of precious stamps might now be said, in individual cases, to almost compare with the barter and sale of precious stones. The gentlemen who traffic in stamps for a livelihood are, as a rule, in deportment, high sense of honor, business integrity and in every other way, the peers of the leading wholesale and retail merchants of this or any other land. Of course there are scallwags in the profession, but then, on the other hand, the minister's cloak has concealed some of the worst scals ever known; and we all look up to the religious cloth for the acme of righteousness and truth.

Philately is in its first growth—in its youth, as it were. Many of its votaries are boys, and boys are anything but stable. They forget entirely too soon what they started out to accomplish. Still boys don't hurt us, for the science, art, study, or whatever you may call it, has long since passed out of the hands of children and is now in the keeping and control of gentlemen who will see that its future is a success.

Small associations began to be formed in different places, and these small beginnings have finally developed into a national association which is a credit to us. The officers at the head of our association are a sufficient guarantee to the world of what we are and what we mean to be, and I take this occasion to congratulate Philatelists on the happy selection of the gentlemen named. By this national venture a brotherhood has been formed which has brought into contact, association and acquaintance many gentlemen who would never have heard of each other but for the interesting and instructive little postage stamp. My interest in the matter is growing every day. As my albums increase numerically and in bulk, I begin to realize what the future of Philately is going to be.

What we need is a little industrious weeding, to get rid of the shysters and blacklegs; but after all the matter is bound to regulate itself sooner or later. Now, as a matter of fairness, I will acknowledge that my interest in postage stamps began when I was a child; but as years crept on the interest grew, until to-day I rank it as my chief amusement, delight, recreation, and attraction. Some people, non philatelists, may possibly smile at this assertion, and I say let them smile as broad as they please. A gen-

tleman did, not long since, ask me "what in the world I could see in postage stamps." I answered his question by asking one. Knowing him to be an ardent devotee and passionate admirer of our national game, although he had never tossed a ball nor swung an ash in his life, I asked him in return:

"What do you see in baseball?" I know that while a majority of Americans are much interested in the sport, that there are a great many other dignified and wise old heads, veritable scoffers, who are simply disgusted with the sight of a lot of able-bodied men scrambling around the bases, and everything else connected with baseball. My inquisitive friend could not help acknowledging that the game of ball had a charm for him that he could not account for nor describe. Personally, I remember just as well about baseball as I do about postage stamps. The playing of baseball and the collection of postage stamps began about the same time, and began, too, as childish sports and amusements. Both grew up side by side.

To-day there are thousands upon thousands of dollars invested in the stamp business; gentlemen have become acquainted with gentlemen; mutual friendships have sprung up that are going to be endearing as long as life lasts; a national association of philatelists has been formed composed of members that are an honor to any community, and altogether I think we can point to ourselves with just pride in what we have already accomplished, not to speak of what we are going to do.

Baseball began nearly at the same time, as a rough and ready out-door sport, and it too has accomplished wonders in its way. Step by step it progressed upward until the profession has become an honorable one, although baseball is just as badly bothered by shysters and blacklegs like philately always has been. Slowly but surely the game has fastened itself upon the public mind, and the outcome has been one or more national associations, accompanied by an annual outlay of thousands and tens of thousands of dollars to support the various clubs. When I saw the birth of baseball some years ago, the most enthusiastic admirer would have laughed at the idea of paying the very best player even one cent for his services. Only the other day it cost the Boston club fifteen thousand dollars to secure a new player, and the member in question is well worthy of his hire, even at the enormous figures above named.

Half a dozen years back nobody thought of the splendid national association of philatelists now in existence. It is young yet and needs en-

couragement. Induce new members to join. Everybody pull together, and we'll double it the next year. Everybody who can should attend the next annual session. In whatever corner of the United States I happen to be at that time, I am going to get to the meeting if it is a possible thing to do.

Referring to the system of exchange books now in vogue and so ably conducted under the superintendency of Mr. Hanes, the idea is not a new one to me, for I had it in contemplation some time ago to submit the proposition to some of the smaller associations before our large one came into being. To own the truth, I never thought of the idea myself until I saw it in operation on the other side of the ocean.

It was suggested to me by the mode then in vogue among continental dealers of sending large books from one city to another as narrated in Part I. of "A Philatelist's Observations Abroad." Over there it was a strictly business venture, and one not entered into by collectors at all. Now, since it has been adopted by our national association, we can readily see how beneficial the scheme is and is bound to be. It can't hurt the dealers, for the more stamps a man has the more he wants; and so the interest in collecting is kept ever alive and the dealers of course reap the benefit occasioned by the exchange books, although in another way. The exchange Supt. is filling his part of the contract nobly. His last volume to me was a most interesting and acceptable book, and I am now looking anxiously for the next invoice which I hope may come along soon. To show how it is appreciated by some, I will say that from it I extracted a considerable number of stamps I needed, and I have just received word from my successor, the gentleman next on the circuit, that he had tapped it to the tune of \$21.58.

J. M. T. PARTELLO,
Lieut. U. S. A.

Fort Keogh, M. T., March 10, 1887.

THREE inquiries have been received as to whether Telegraph stamps should be collected from a Philatelic standpoint. The sentiment at the present time seems to be adverse to their collection, yet we feel constrained to "pull against the tide," and answer yes. The day is not far distant when they will entirely or at least to a great extent supercede the present postage stamp. In Great Britain, Spain and France they have already obtained a strong foothold. In a few years they will bear the same relation to postage stamps that the latter do to the various American locals.

Answers to Queries.

C. F. BISHOP.—The 5th of each month.

W. C. K.—Periodical stamps cannot legally be purchased from the offices.

ALBUM. The best album is a blank book. The International is probably the best published in this country.

W. H. C.—We do not publish a catalogue. Write to the Purchasing Agent stating the stamps you want.

COLLECTOR.—I. Wells, Fargo & Co. are in existence yet. II. Allen is carrying on a delivery, but does not use stamps. III. Four varieties. IV. The Chicago return letter association labels are not postage stamps. V. Not sure; but believe there is one. VI. 1 cent per pound.

M. A. MACD.—I. Covers should be removed in all cases, but where ads. appear on covers some prefer to keep them to show variations in price in after years. II. Refer to report of Purchasing Agent in this issue. III. Yes; \$1.20 or 10 cents per copy. IV. There were no postage stamps in Samoa prior to 1886. The labels called Samoa Express Stamps were issued by a newspaper publisher at Apia to "gull" unsuspecting collectors, and with the assistance of Whitefield King & Co., he succeeded remarkably well. Mr. Durbin and others are chronicling an omission of 1886, but we doubt their existence. V. *The Garden City Philatelist*, 7 *The Hermes*, 8; *The Queen City Collector*, of Cincinnati, 5; *The Queen City Collector*, of Buffalo, 2; *Our American Boys*, by M. D. Batcholder, at Middleton, Vt., Vol. 1 Nos. 1 to 6—Feb'y to July, '84; 54 pp.; then *Our American Youth*, by same, at St. Louis, Mo., Vol. 1, Nos. 7-12; Vol. 2 Nos. 1 to 5—twice the size of former—Vol. 2, Nos. 7 to 11—Sept., '85, to Dec., '86; same size as first, by C. J. Fulcher & Co., at St. Louis.

I have decided to give all of my time and attention to Philately, and have laid in a very choice stock of Stamps of all kinds.

Approval Books

sent to A. P. A. members on receipt of stamp; to others on receipt of unexceptionable reference and stamp.

S. B. Bradt,

Room 52, 225 Dearborn St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

Issued by The American Philatelic Association.

VOL. I.

ALTOONA, PA., APRIL 10, 1887.

No. 4.

Secretary's Report for March, 1887.

The month closes with a membership of 203, a gain of ten since the last report. In branch societies we have added the Denver and St. Louis societies,—the previous St. Louis branch being composed of members residing in that city, but now the society there has taken formal action, Mr. Bishop, a prospective member, has offered his resignation and it has been accepted.

Among the most important occurrences of the month is the resignation of our present Exchange Superintendent, Mr. E. B. Hanes. That Mr. Hanes has made a most efficient officer all will testify who have had any dealings with his department, and the notice of his resignation will be received with general regret.

The cause of Mr. Hanes' resignation was his ill health, which would not permit him to carry on the business of the exchange department in addition to his regular occupation. Mr. Henry Clutz, of New York, has been named for the office and will probably receive the appointment.

In the monthly list of applications for membership are to be found many names without references. It is the duty of such members as reside in the locality of such applicants to satisfy themselves that the persons would make good members, or else send in their objection to them. I am glad to note that one member has shown himself wide-awake and active on this point, as the day after receipt of No. 3 of this journal, I received a letter stating that such and such an applicant was unknown to the writer, etc., and asking for information. It is only by being watchful that we can keep the Association up to the high standard we have began on, as the method of admission is very simple, and there exist but few checks on prospective members.

The President has ruled that no person is a member of the Association until he has complied with all the Constitutional requirements and

a membership card has been issued to him. In view of this ruling the old lists of "Members in good standing," are discontinued and will be superseded by lists of "New members."

On March 4th the following resolution went effect :

RESOLUTION NO. 13.

Resolved, That members be permitted to use the official note-head of the Association in their correspondence, subject to the following regulations : Note heads shall be printed from one of the electrotypes now in use, and in no case shall the use of type set in imitation of the same be sanctioned ; that the same shall be furnished by the Secretary at a slight advance over cost price, the profit derived to go into the treasury ; that, when it is more convenient, members can arrange with any officer holding an electrotype, provided the latter be willing to take the trouble, to furnish note heads at the price charged by the Secretary.

The prices to be charged for these note heads were to be determined upon by the President and Secretary. I have submitted samples and prices but have not yet received a reply, so am unable to give prices at present.

On March 31st the following resolution was received, with the regretful approval of the Official Board :

Resolved, That the resignation of Mr. E. B. Hanes, Exchange Superintendent, is hereby regretfully accepted by the Board.

In this connection it may not be out of place to quote an extract from a recent letter from Mr. Hanes. It is as follows :

"One of the greatest troubles I have had in this management is the way members have of guessing what the rules are instead of referring to my printed instructions ; they even tell me when I am balked in my work that they *never* read the rules or by-laws ; many sheets come in not figured up at all, then I have to do it or send them back. Neglect and lack of business ideas on the part of members, add much to my work. I have been simply *astonished* at the magnitude this business could attain if fostered."

Surely our members can perform the slight

tasks imposed upon them in the rules of the Exchange Department. It is expected that these rules will be altered considerably before the next issue of the journal appears, and it would be well for members to thoroughly understand the old rules in order to comprehend the changes.

The extreme lateness of No. 3 of this journal has been the source of much complaint and no little annoyance, and when it is taken into consideration that the financial strength of the Association is not sufficient to publish the elaborate monthly that most members desire, the following resolution of the St. Louis society, received March 31st, is not to be wondered at :

WHEREAS, The publication of the organ of the American Philatelic Association is unsatisfactory in many respects, and as the present financial condition of the Association will not permit of the publication of a journal that would properly represent it ;

Be it Resolved, as the sense of the St. Louis Philatelic Society, that it would be to the best interest of the Association to discontinue the *American Philatelist*, and make arrangements with some established journal for the publication of their minutes, official reports, and editorial matter, and thus bring the Association generally before the collectors of the country outside of the Association ; and that the selection of such journal should be determined by vote of the Association.

This communication has been referred to the Official Board and there will doubtless be some action taken at once.

The persons whose names appeared in the list No. 5 will be entitled to membership, upon payment of dues, on April 30, instead of April 15. The number of applications received up to date of going to press is 22.

S. B. BRADT, Sec'y.

April 2, 1887.

NEW MEMBERS.

Edwards, H. G., Fargo, Dakota.

Gilmore, Geo. L., 212 Bunker Hill St., Boston, Mass.

Hildenbrandt, E. A., 2636 Russel Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Hill, P. H., 58 N. College Street, Nashville, Tenn.

Hobby, J. Oakley, 112 Washington St., New York.

Kleine, Wm., Fourth St. and East River, New York.

Meumoegen, B., 54 Exchange Place, N. Y.

Pinkham, F. H., Newmarket, N. H.

Turner, H. J., 1067 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Thatcher, Chas. W., Martinsburg, W. Va.

Wright, A. M., 195 Livingstone Sreet, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Worthington, Geo. H., 1512 Euclid Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.—LIST NO. 6.

The following list comprises the names of those persons who have applied for membership to date of going to press :

Brown, Irving A., 1428 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio ; reference : Chas. W. Bingham.

Bixly, John S., 835 W. Main Steeet, Decatur, Ill. ; reference, H. W. Hill & Co.

Cummings, J. T., Cor. L and 20th Streets, Galveston, Texas ; reference, none given.

Caccavajo, Robt., 194 17th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fuelscher, C. J., 524 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. ; reference, C. H. Mekeel,

Y. ; reference : R. R. Bogert.

Garrett, J. K., 521 Columbia St., Burlington, Iowa ; reference : L. W. Barhydt, President Merchant National Bank.

Hart, Oliver S., Box 106, Cleveland, Ohio ; reference : The Burrows Bros. Co.

Harrocks, Frank W., Box 625, Portsmouth, N. H. ; reference, none given.

Kershaw, Thos., 295 Schiller St., Chicago, Ill. ; reference, S. B. Bradt.

Kendall, Alfred A., Portland, Me. ; reference : none given.

Mendenhall, Rev. J. K., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. ; reference : S. B. Bradt.

Painter, J. V., Cleveland, Ohio ; reference : R. R. Bogert & Co.

Parsons, Geo. H., Portland, Me. ; reference : none given.

Perry, Fred. B., Box 189, Hyde Park, Ill. ; reference : S. B. Bradt.

Pove, C. L., Highland Falls, N. Y. ; reference : none given.

Reimers, Chas. D., Box 841, Rock Island, Ill. ; reference, W. L. Case.

Read, J. Frank, 9 Custom House St., Providence, R. I. ; reference : none given.

Tallman, C. W., Hillsdale, Mich. ; reference : F. H. Seitz.

Woodworth, Chas. G., Box 3003, Denver, Colorado ; reference, J. C. Feldwisch.

Whagou, Florencia, de 5 Duque de Liria, Madrid, Spain ; reference, R. Wuesthoff.

Williams, Howard S., Box 1028, Springfield, Mass. ; reference, W. C. Stone.

Wells, E. G., 112 W. 181st St., New York ; reference : R. R. Bogert.

S. B. BRADT, Sec'y.

Library Department.

March has been a good month for the Library, and papers of all kinds are piling up rapidly, this is as it should be and shows that the members are taking some interest in this department. During the month I have received from the publishers :

Philatelic Journal of America, March.

Peerless Review, March.

Youth's Ledger, March.

Curiosity World, February and March.

Cumberland Collector, March.

Plain Talk, March.

Old Curiosity Shop, February.

International Advertiser, February.

Philatelic Gazette, February.

Witch City Collector, January and February.

Philatelic Tribune, February.

Seven copies of the *Figaro*.

Four copies of the *Philatelic Annual*, by E. R. Aldrich, Benson, Minn.

Catalogue of auction sale of the Haines, Hamlen Collection.

Mr. Durbin has presented the Library with a bound copy of his Sixteenth Edition Catalogue. This is the first bound book in the library.

E. W. Voute, of Chicago, has again come forward this month and given us a 15th edition of Durbin's Catalogue and a package of copies of the *Stamp World*.

J. F. Hinchley, of Marlboro, Mass., has forwarded fifty pieces of literature; H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J., fifteen, which includes some old catalogues, &c.; C. E. Bird, of New York city, thirty-eight; Chas. E. Hutchinson, of Newtonville, Mass., nineteen; E. R. Aldrich, of Benson, Minn., eighty-two, and Geo. B. Mason, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a very large package of papers. These make quite a pile and I am proud of the record for the month. I desire to thank these gentlemen, and especially call attention to the papers sent by Mr. Mason. Among them I notice a copy of Harpers Monthly for October, 1871, containing an article on stamps. Such books as these are valuable. The entire package contains catalogues and papers published ten or fifteen years ago. Mr. Mason also encloses his photo, which shows him to be a gentleman of fifty years of age. One other photograph I have received during the month, that of Alvah Davison, the editor of the *Youth's Ledger*, of Helmetta, N. J. Two photos in a month is pretty good. I think I will have quite a collection to show in Chicago next August.

E. D. KLINE, Librarian.
Toledo, O., April 4, 1887.

Auction Sales.

Below will be found some of the prices realized during March :

PROSKEY'S FIFTH SALE.

\$25 Revenue U. S., 1st issue, perforated, on silk thread, fibre paper, \$5.10.

\$50 second issue, \$3.40.

5 cent New Haven, 1845, red reprint, signed in blue, \$4.00.

D. O. Blood, 1846. Man stepping from houses, mended, \$2.10.

Same, names on houses, mended, \$2.10.

Gt. Britain, 1832. £1 and £5. Sur-charged "Specimen," the pair, \$4.75.

5c Black, Providence, \$2.10.

5c Baton Rouge; local, red and green, \$26.00.

SCOTT & CO.'S 80TH SALE MARCH 7, 1887.

Barbados, 1d., Prov. 1878, \$5.00

Bolivia, 5c. violet, \$5.40.

Bolivia 10c, brown, \$7.10.

Bolivia 500c, black, 1869, 9 stars new, \$7.25.

Brazil, 600 reis, 1847, \$5.50.

British Guiana, 1c Magenta, 1850, error, \$7.80.

Buenos Ayres, 4p., 1858, \$39.00,

Dominican Republic, ½r., 1865; green, \$9.00.

Mexico, 1r., blue on blue, gothic sur-charge, \$6.00.

Mexico, ½r., 1869, Guadalajara, \$26.00.

Natal, 1s., 1857, buff, \$6.00.

New Brunswick, 1s., \$17.25.

New Foundland, 1s., \$30.00.

Peru, ½ Peso, Yellow, \$8.30.

Philippine Islands, 5c., 1854, orange, \$9.20.

Roumania, 108p., blue and rose, (Moldavia,) \$88.00.

St. Vincent, 1d., red sur-charged on half of 6d. green; unsevered pair; new, \$10.50.

Saxony, 3p. red, 1850, \$5.70.

Spain, 2r., 1851, orange; damaged, \$29.00.

Spain, 2r., 1852, red, \$13.00.

Spain, 2r., 1853, scarlet, \$14.40.

Switzerland, Geneve, 10c., green, 1843, \$20.00.

U. S. 4c. Blue and red, 1847; envelope entire, \$9.25.

U. S. 2c. wrapper; die D, \$8.25.

C. F. BISHOP.

THE Black Hawk Philatelic Society held a new election for officers on March 26th, with the following result: President, E. Harms; Vice President, M. Case; Treasurer, H. Copp; Secretary, C. D. Reimers. The officers hold their positions for six months. An effort is being made by the Secretary to organize a branch of the A. P. A.

THE
AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION,

Published by the Association at Altoona, Pa., on the
tenth of each month.

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Quarter column, \$2.50; Half column, \$5.00, each insertion.

Address all communications to

BOX 569, ALTOONA, PA.

Entered at the Altoona Postoffice as second class matter.

BOARD OF OFFICERS:

JOHN K. TIFFANY, President, St. Louis, Mo.
R. R. BOGERT, Vice President, (Tribune Building,) N. Y.
S. B. BRADT, Secretary, Grand Crossing, Ill.
JOSEPH RECHERT, Int. Secretary, Hoboken, N. J.
L. W. DURBIN, Treasurer, Philad'a, Pa.

In No. 3 an error occurred in the name of Wm. H. Lepere, being Lepire instead of Lepere.

THE writing for this issue, as well as the proof reading, has been done with one eye, and that one badly damaged with inflammation.

IN THE March number of the *Stamp* "Vulcan" expresses a desire to shake us—by the hand—and in the April number he shuck us terribly. Some day we may catch him away from home and return the compliment. Watch us dear "Vulcan."

THE catalogue of United States envelopes soon to be issued by Messrs. Bogart & Rechert promises to be the most elaborate and comprehensive affair of the kind ever issued. Its value to collectors would be more than doubled if arrangements could be made whereby the various dies could be illustrated. Unfortunately (or fortunately) the law prohibits the use of any die or representation of the stamp, but it is thought that if a sufficient number of requests are received the Secretary of the Treasury will consent to the use of plates in this instance. We urge on all members of the society the advisability of sending their views to Messrs. Bogart & Rechert at once that they may see what can be done in the matter.

SOME of the Philatelic articles met with in the newspapers are amusing to say the least. The *San Francisco Chronicle* in describing a collection of 10,000 stamps states that the owner "opened several large trunks and took numbers of well bound books, etc." We venture the assertion that our plan of mounting takes up more room than that of any collector in the United States, yet we could put 10,000 stamps in one quite small trunk. Among the countries represented is one (Patagonia) that never issued a stamp.

WE SEE that three other papers are publishing T. E. Wilson's twaddle regarding the heavy schemes of the German fraud and his American colleagues. 'Tis strange that they can be so easily taken in, when a moments thought would convince them of the utter impossibility of his statements. Just think of it, \$1,500,000 worth of stamps from the United States alone. Why the combined stock of U. S. stamps held by dealers all over the world would not amount to a tenth part of that amount, and to think that our Taylor has spent \$150,000 in the business—wonderful, is it not? And now, Mr. Wilson writes asking us to help Philately and himself, by booming his articles. One article of that nature will undo all the good accomplished by twenty really good ones.

"THE typical American (Philatelic) Journal is devoted to everything, from tin tags to birds eggs, and a nice hash they make of it altogether."—*The Stamp Collector's Journal*.

It was our intention to hurl the bomb launched at us by "Phil Atelic" back, but after reading the above extract we have decided to send it to Mr. Nunn. For about two years we have waded through the columns of his journal and as yet have found nothing, no, not even hash; true, he has a large advertising patronage, but so far as we have heard every one that has ordered stamps from his patrons have been liberally supplied with counterfeits and representations of stamps that never existed. The S. C. J. will not compare favorably even with our *Young Barbarian*.

In the March number of the P. J. of A., Bro. Evans in a lengthy article undertakes to disprove the claims of James Chalmers to the invention of the adhesive stamp. Like himself, we have read much on both sides of this case, and are fully convinced of the justice of the claim of Mr. James Chambers. The testimony of those who saw the adhesive stamps made by James Chalmers in 1838, is conclusive until contradicted, and as yet that has not been done. Whether Mr. Chalmers withdrew his claims to having invented the adhesive stamp or not is known only to Mr. Pearson Hill, and he, by refusing to publish Mr. Chalmers' letter virtually contradicts the statement. Does it seem reasonable that if Mr. Hill could contradict the claims successfully that he would allow such standard works as the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and the *Directory of National Biography* to give their verdict in favor of James Chalmers, we think not. Mr. Hill was simply a sharp politician, like a number we could name in this country, who are ever ready to steal the ideas of others where they see public opinion demanding their adoption and thereby "boost" themselves into public favor. In this case he defrauded, or tried to, Rev. Samuel Roberts out of the "uniform rate" proposition, and James Chalmers from the invention of the adhesive stamp, that alone saved the uniform plan from failure.

We do not blame Major E. for the stand he takes in this matter, being a member of the London Philatelic Society with Mr. Hill, and having been trained to the belief that Rowland Hill was the inventor of everything pertaining to our postal system, he naturally clings to that. As a Philatelic writer he has few equals, but in this matter he is certainly wrong.

THE BEST suggestion as to the future of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST that we have yet seen is that of M. J. Miron, in the April issue of the *Curiosity World*. He lays down some facts that are probably not known to a majority of the membership. The action of the society in limiting the circulation to members only, and not allowing an "ad." of less than one-quarter column to be inserted were both unwise. Had these two

been left out, and the salary of the editor, the PHILATELIST would have been self-sustaining or nearly so. As it is there is a dead expense to the society of \$28.00 per month, or \$336 per year. Five hundred copies or more will be left on hand at the end of the year and these can be disposed of in time at from 50 cents to \$1.00 per volume, but that will not meet bills as they accumulate. We hate to do it after the cruel cut given us by "Phil Atelec," but if the members will contribute articles for the journal we will donate the salary paid for editing for the balance of Volume 1; but we are of the opinion that the plan of Brother Miron is the best. Mr. Bradt has labored faithfully for the Association, from the appointment of the first committee down to the present time and is entitled to any benefit that may be derived. Either he or us have had several "cranky" notions since the formation of the Association and so far we have had to give in, but this time it may change. We would like a free expression of opinion on this subject from the membership.

IN VIEW of the fact that so many of our exchanges are giving such fine descriptions of the coming change in the United States Stamps, we have decided to publish the following from the department.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 13, 1887.

Mr. W. R. Fraser, Altoona, Pa.:

SIR: In reply to the several questions contained in your letter of yesterday, you are informed that—

* * * * *

2d. Some changes are contemplated in the present series of postage stamps and stamped envelopes; but the precise character and extent of these changes cannot now be stated.

3d. The Department does not now issue stamped envelopes of the 6, 7, 12 and 15 cent denominations. Envelopes of the 10, 30 and 90 cent denominations can be at any time procured through postmasters by ordering them in quantities of 1,000 or more of each.

See enclosed circular.

Yours very respectfully, &c.,

H. R. HAINS,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Purchasing Department.

TO ALL MEMBERS :

Gentlemen—We have now 47 members participating in the purchase of new issues at face value. Since March 1st the following have sent me their deposits: Fred. Knocke, \$5.00; Anthony W. Robinson, \$10.00; G. R. Lumsden, \$1.00; W. H. Atwood, \$10.00; Geo. W. Stevens, \$5.00; Geo. H. Worthington, \$10.00; G. W. Pepper, \$2.00; Chauncy H. Shearer, \$5.00.

Some of the members seem to become impatient. They evidently forget that the countries from which we have ordered stamps are far away and that it takes months to despatch a letter and receive an answer. Consequently one of the gentlemen whose deposit had been exhausted by sending all his money to places like North Borneo, Timor, Macao, etc., wrote me an excited letter with many exclamation points, complaining that his name had been published in this journal. On the next day after receiving that exclamation point letter I had a letter from the General Post Office at St. John's N. F., informing me that the stamps which were so long in coming had been sent, by the mistake of a young registration clerk, to Brooklyn, Bonavista Bay, instead of N. Y., which readily explained the fact that that letter was traveling nearly three months, while under ordinary circumstances it takes about eight days to get a letter from St. John's. Is not that enough to make any man nervous, to be blamed and to be "exclamation-pointed" by impatient and unkind members for the mistakes of clerks about one thousand miles away from you? However, I shall continue to bear my burden meekly and patiently, until this Department shall be one of the shining stars upon the skies of our organization.

The Gibraltar stamps arrived on March 22d, together with a polite note from the Postmaster, Miss Margaret Creswell.

Our collection of U. S. envelopes of October, 1886, has increased to 52 kinds; consequently we need 16 more. Only four or five members have sent me a list of the envelopes which can be bought at their respective Postoffices. Is there no ambition among our people to assist their officers in carrying out the objects of this Association? And yet, I have positive information that there are many of our members who know where every envelope of the 1886 issue can be procured! Gentlemen, you are working against your own interests if you fail to support

those whom you intrusted with executing your orders, and with managing your business. This is now the third time I appeal to you for the information I need to procure a set of envelopes for some of you who desire to have them.

I remain to be your obedient servant.

THEO. F. CUNO.

The Philatelic Science, of Georgetown, Mass., is another new venture for March.

The Philatelic Tribune has adopted the patent inside, and contains nothing pertaining to Philately.

The Old Curiosity Shop reprints an article from the *Philatelic Magazine* giving credit to the *Philadelphia Times*.

Plain Talk issued a supplement reproducing an article from the *New York Sun*, otherwise it is devoid of Philatelic news.

The Philatelic Herald is out for January. We fear Bro. Jewett will have to resort to the doubling up plan this year again.

No. 1 of *The Germantown Philatelist* made its appearance in March. It is an 8 page paper, about 6x9 in size, is edited by Wm. M. Watson.

The Stamp Collector's Figaro, published by E. W. Voute, made its first appearance in March, and promises to become one of our leading journals.

The Youth's Ledger will hereafter be published in New York, under the editorial management of Gustave Aue. By the way, Bro. Aue's "History" is interesting and instructive.

The Texas Philatelist contains its defense of James Chalmers as the inventor of the adhesive stamp. *The Texas Stamp* shows a marked improvement over its former issues, both in printing and composition.

The Philatelic Fortnightly, published by E. R. Aldrich, at Benson, Minn., appeared on April 5th. This is the first attempt in this country to issue a semi-monthly Philatelic journal, and we wish the publisher success.

In addition to the above: *The Cumberland Collector*; *The Collector's Review*; *The Curiosity World*; *The International Philatelic Advertiser*; *Collector's Aid*; *The Peerless Review*; *El Filatelista* and *Erdball Mercur*, were received for March.

The Philatelic Journal of America is fully up to its standard, and contains several good articles, among which may be mentioned, the essay on Mexican stamps, by Pres't Tiffany; New South Wales 1851 issue, by Maj. E. B. Evans,

also the latter mode of settling the argument now going the rounds between the advocates of PHILATELIC and PHILATELICAL. Mr. E. suggests the use of the word PHILATELISITCAL, that in our opinion is worse than the second.

The Empire State Philatelist, &c., comes out greatly improved, for March, and contains several articles that in their way are good, but contain very little Philately, they will probably be better appreciated by the average collector than the so called "heavy" articles.

The Keystone State Philatelist starts out with an historical article on the Confederate stamps that contains some points not generally known. A. F. Hinkles puts in a plea for Revenues, or rather those used on playing cards. No. 3 shows an improvement over No. 2, and we advise the Q. C. P. to look to its laurels, or our friend "Diez" may reconstruct his "little list."

The Quaker City Philatelist contains three more official decrees, (Austrian Foreign Office, Sept. 1, '86. Paraguay, Aug. 20 and Aug. 28, 1886), continues its lists of stamps issued in 1886. This item alone is worth the price charged for a years subscription. The account of the second annual dinner of the Q. C. P. S. makes us wish we had been there.

Four pages have been added to *The Halifax Philatelist*. One of the leading articles of this journal, and an exceptionally good one, is that on water marks. When completed it will be valuable as a reference. The continuation of the article on the stamps of St. Pierre and Miquelon appears, this is the first article we had seen on the stamps of those Islands.

The Philatelic Gazette starts out with an interesting article on "The Stamp Journals of the Future," in which it brings forward some good points for the consideration of Philatelic editors. The editor complains about the fall in value of the 1864 engraved Mexican stamps. It is his own fault that he, and not us, suffered in that case. The opinion expressed concerning T. E. Wilson is about the correct one.

Vol. 2, No. 1, of *The Stamp*, comes along and is as welcome as ever, it is brim full of Philatelic news. "Philo" gives good advice to collectors in his article on literature, and his "Blufftown Stamp Society" serves to kill time and may develop into something useful. "Wanderer" has several bad errors in his article on counterfeits, notably in the portion devoted to the Sandwich Islands, perhaps these can be accounted for by the proof reader.

EDITOR AMERICAN PHILATELIST :

Below we give a list of the ten Philatelic papers that I think should be taken by every collector of stamps. They are placed in the order in which I think they rank :

1. *The Philatelic Journal of America.*
2. *The Western Philatelist.*
3. *The Stamp.*
4. *The Philatelic Gazette.*
5. *The Quaker City Philatelist.*
6. *The Philatelic World.*
7. *The Philatelic Monthly.*
8. *The Stamp Collectors Figaro.*
9. *The Keystone State Philatelist.*
10. *The Texas Philatelist.*

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST is omitted from the list for the reason that some collectors have got to take it, while others cannot get it.

DIEZ.

[Diez may or may not be right in his views, but we extend our list a little further, and to celebrate our 28th birthday we have sent in the subscription to our 40th Philatelic journal in 1887, and if we hear of any more we will get them.—ED.]

Answers to Queries.

M. A. McD.—A typographical error in No. 8 made the *Garden City Philatelist* 7 issues, it should have been 8.

C. O. H.—Not at present, but we hope arrangements will soon be made that will enable him to do so. Due notice will be given in his "column."

C. D. R.—1. A Livingston, Ala., local, unused, was sold in New York on March 8, 1887, for 50 cents. 2. The object of the Purchasing Department is to supply our members with unused current stamps at or near face value. In ordering add 5 per cent. to face value for stamps and 10 cents for postage. The ones referred to as having joined the department are those who have made a deposit with the Agent.

C. H. MEKEEL has issued a catalogue of United States and Confederate adhesives. This is a work long wanted by collector's of the above stamps. We trust Bro. Mekeel will receive the support he deserves in his new venture. He is now devoting his entire time to stamps and stamp publications.

New Issues.

Bosnia.—An official postal, black on white, has been issued.

Brazil.—Two new stamps have been issued. 300 reis, blue, inscribed "Correio Imperio de Brazil," with constellation of stars in the centre. 500 reis, olive, same inscription, but crown in centre.

British Bechuanaland.—The 1d. wrapper of Cape of Good Hope has been surcharged "British Bechuanaland" in type, and we have received the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. surcharged in black. Collectors must watch the used specimens of the latter as we have seen them surcharged *over* the cancellation.

Bulgaria.—The inscription on the 1f. has been changed to "Edin Lev."

Canada.—The stamp on the 1c. card now resembles the one on the news band of 1875.

Dutch Indies.—Mr. George has a new 5c. card, green and white. Stamp has figure of value in centre.

Faridkot.—The British India cards and envelopes have been surcharged in black, with "Faridkot State" in two lines and arms below the stamp. Envelopes $\frac{1}{2}$ a. green, 1a. brown, with brown ornament on flap. Cards $\frac{1}{2}$ a., $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ a.

Grenada.—We hear of a 2s. stamp surcharged "d1 Revenue," which has done postal duty.

South African Republic.—R. R. Bogart & Co., have the 3d lilac of 1885, surcharged "2d." below which are double lines crossing out the original value.

South Australia.—According to *Le Timbre Poste* new stamps have been issued as follows: 3d. green, head in oval, "Postage and Revenue" above, value below, "South Australia" at sides. 2s. 6d. lilac and 5s. rose, same inscription. The latter two are large stamps, size 23x40 mm.

Trinidad.—A new card 2x2d., black on buff. is in use.

U. S. of Columbia.—R. R. Bogart & Co., report a new stamp for use on letters received after mails are closed, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., lilac, with arms on oval, inscribed "Republic de Columbia," on a curved band across the stamp in large letters is the word RETARDO.

Victoria.—The 2d. now has head on ground of horizontal lines.

IF SOME people were as ready to render assistance as to find fault the affairs of this world would be far different. If, for instance, the gentleman who rushes into print in the April issue of the Q. C. P., were asked to contribute to the columns of this paper, as he was—he would treat the request with contempt—as he did—but watch for the first opportunity to hold up to ridicule the efforts of others who took a deeper interest in the welfare of the Association than he. He also thows out his spleen at Mr. Hanes on his management of the Exchange Department. We venture the assertion that there is not twelve men in the Association who would have conducted this department in so business-like manner as Mr. Hanes, and we know that the fault finder is not one of them. We would remind him, and others of his ilk, of the fact that no one is compelled to move a stamp from one of the exchange sheets, or in fact participate in any of the benefits derived from membership in the Association.

We know that many of the affairs of the Association are not being conducted to suit us, yet where we see a defect we try to remedy it by our help and not rush into outside journals and publish the defects to the world. We comfort ourselves with the recollection that there was dissatisfaction even in heaven, and trust that Mr. Hanes and ourself will live through the tirades hurled at us by our charitable friend.

CATALOGUES of R. R. Bogart & Co's Second Auction Sale of Postage Stamps, Entire Stamped Envelopes, Postal Cards, etc., have been received. The sale is to take place on April 25th and 26th at the auction rooms of George A. Leavitt & Co.

UNITED STATES STAMPS.

A New Priced Catalogue of United States and Confederate Adhesive Stamps, Post free, 10 cents.

Exchange List of U. S. Stamps free on application.

ADVANCED COLLECTORS.

Selections of desirable stamps sent on approval to reliable parties. Bargains for Collectors always on hand. Price list of superior packets (25c. to \$10.00) sent free.

Guatemala Provisionals, 1886, five varieties used, 25c. to 150c. on 1 peso, red, net 75c.

WHOLESALE.

New Wholesale Price List will be sent free upon application, to DEALERS ONLY. North, South, Central American and West India stamps a specialty. 100 Mexican stamps, fine assortment, \$1.00; 100 South American, many kinds, 85c.; 100 West Indian, well mixed, 75c.; 100 Approved sheets, (fine linen paper,) 35c.

THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

The largest stamp collector's magazine published, in its third year of publication. Subscription to U. S. and Canada, 50c. per annum. Foreign countries, 62c. per annum. Advertising rates on application.

C. H. MEKEEL,
Stamp Dealer and Publisher, Room 71, Turner Building,
St. Louis, Mo.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

Issued by The American Philatelic Association.

VOL. I.

ALTOONA, PA., MAY 10, 1887.

No. 5.

Secretary's Report for April, 1887.

The month closes with a membership of 221, a gain of 18. Several of these new members are a portion of those who took part in our organization, but had failed previously to qualify. There were upwards of ninety such, and, before removing their names from the records, the following circular letter was sent to each :

To whom it may concern :

There being upon the records of this Association the names of a number of persons who, having signified their desire to join the Association, paid the initiatory fee and voted at the First Annual Convention, were entitled, on payment of dues, to be enrolled as charter members; and the names of a number of persons who, having been duly elected, were entitled, on payment of dues, to be enrolled as members, and it being desirable that only the names of qualified members should appear upon the records in any form. Now, be it known, that the undersigned having complied, on his part, with all the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws respecting this matter, and a reasonable time having been given all such persons wherein to qualify by the payment of dues, the undersigned will proceed, on the 1st of May, 1887, to strike from the records the names of all such parties as have not, on or before that date, paid their dues and qualified as members.

S. B. BRADT, *Sec'y.*
GRAND CROSSING, Ill., April 13, 1887.

On April 5th the following Amendment to By-Law 5 was received, with the unanimous approval of the Board of Officers :

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAW 5.

Resolved, That By-Law No. 5 be amended by substituting therefor the following :

5. The Purchasing Agent shall make arrangements to obtain, at as little expense to members as possible, all newly issued and current stamps, envelopes, post-cards, etc., and shall notify members from time to time in the OFFICIAL JOURNAL from what countries he is prepared to obtain specimens. He shall not be asked to furnish specimens from any country not so named by him, or to furnish any obsolete, uncurrent, or cancelled specimens, or to supply any member

with more than five specimens of the same kind, or to furnish further specimens of any kind once supplied to the same member, or to supply less than (\$1) one dollars' worth of stamps from any country at one time. Every member desiring to avail himself of the opportunities of this department must deposit in advance with the Agent, a sufficient amount to cover the cost of the purchases, including all postages and expenses as estimated by the Purchasing Agent, and in addition a commission of 10 per cent. on the amount, to be charged by the Purchasing Agent, one-half of which he shall hand over to the Treasurer at the close of each fiscal year, or the close of his term of office.

The Purchasing Agent shall also arrange, as far as practicable, to obtain for such members as shall elect to deposit with him in advance the sum of (\$5) five dollars each for that purpose, one specimen, or, if desired, any number not to exceed five of every newly issued stamp, envelope, and post-card issued, and to distribute the same as soon as received, until the amount of each deposit shall be exhausted. Each member contributing to this department may, at the time of making his deposit, specify from what countries he desires newly issued stamps, or may limit his request to stamps of not more than a certain value, and may renew or increase his deposit from time to time as the same is diminished. Stamps distributed in this manner shall be charged against the deposit at the same rate as before provided, including postage, expenses, and commissions. The Purchasing Agent shall give bond to the Trustees in the sum of one hundred dollars.

The Board of Trustees have reported a number of approval-sheet frauds. The official note heads announced in last report may now be had; prices : 240 for \$1.25 ; 480 for \$1.75, postage included.

By-Law 4, relating to the Exchange Department, has been amended to read as follows :

SUPERINTENDENT OF EXCHANGES.

7. The Superintendent of Exchanges shall prepare and distribute Exchange sheets and covers, bearing the stamp of the society, to contain stamps, entire envelopes, postal cards, etc., sent to him by those members desiring to avail themselves of the opportunities of this de-

partment. Five cents will be charged for each sheet, and ten cents for each cover for envelopes or postal cards, and they will be sent by the superintendent free of postage to the receiver. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to put together in the form of books the sheets he may receive from the members, and all entire envelopes, postal cards, and bands for printed matter in boxes made of cardboard. He shall keep a correct financial account of the stamps, etc., sent out, and shall indicate on each sheet, book, or box the amount contained therein. The prices of the specimens shall be made by the owner. The superintendent shall assign the circuit route for exchanges, branch societies or individual members being bound to follow his instructions. He shall keep an account with all members participating in the exchange, receiving or paying the balances of the money taken in or paid out for duplicates received or distributed. He shall see to it that the branch societies do not keep an exchange book or box for a longer period than three days for each member participating. The Postage for sending exchanges to the next branch or individual, or back to the superintendent, must be paid by the branch society or individual so sending. For every day a book or box is kept over the constitutional time the superintendent shall collect a fine of ten cents from the branch society or individual member detaining it. He shall see that every exchange sheet bears the name of its owner, and every book or box contains a list of the members participating. The envelopes containing entire specimens must not contain more than twenty pieces each, and they must bear on the outside of the envelope the name of the owner and a description and price of the contents. The sheets of three or more societies bound together shall form an exchange book; the envelopes of a like number of branch societies put together in a cardboard box constituting an exchange box. Any member taking a stamp or envelope from the books or boxes must write his name legibly in the place from whence the object has been removed. The entire amount bought by the members of each branch society must be marked on each sheet, and upon the last page of the book, or the outside of the box. The superintendent is permitted to refuse the privileges of this department to all societies or members not settling their accounts at the regular time. Every branch society must announce the forwarding of a book or box to the next branch society by sending a postal card to the superintendent, in order to enable him to locate the exchanges at any time. The books are to be designated by numbers and the boxes by letters. Any book or box not containing a sufficient number of specimens to warrant the outlay for postage or for express charges may be returned to the superintendent without being circulated any farther. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to change the circuit route in such a manner as to give equal chances to all branch societies. To individual members participating in the exchange the superintendent must send an amount equal to the aggregate amount of stamps received from them. In case of accidental loss or destruction of exchanges the society and not the member to whom it was

sent shall be responsible for the loss, if, after investigation by the trustees, it shall be ascertained to their satisfaction that the member was not at fault. Returns valued at more than ten dollars must be sent by registered letter; otherwise the sender will be held responsible therefor in case of loss. The superintendent shall have the privilege of circulating his own sheets and envelopes free of charge, and of having first choice of all sheets sent to him. Any surplus of funds which he may have at the end of the year, or close of his term of office, he shall pay to the treasurer. Upon the return to him of an exchange, after completing its circuit, the superintendent shall render an account to the branch society or member sending it, and shall charge and retain for his services a commission of five per cent. upon the value of all stamps, envelopes, postal cards, etc., selected therefrom, except upon such as he may have himself selected; and no branch society or member shall be entitled to send a second exchange until the former exchange shall have completed its circuit, the account have been rendered, and the balance adjusted. The superintendent shall give bonds to the trustees in the sum of one hundred dollars.

Other changes were proposed in the workings of this department, but failed to meet the approval of a majority of the Board.

Mr. Henry Clotz (address, P. O. Box 3489, New York City,) has been appointed Exchange Superintendent, to succeed Mr. Hanes, resigned. Mr. Clotz has accepted the appointment and announced his readiness to proceed with the work of the department.

The following resolutions have been received from branch societies:

WHEREAS, The publication of the OFFICIAL JOURNAL of the A. P. A. is inadequate to the needs of the Association and does not fairly represent it, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chicago branch of the A. P. A. hereby suggests to the Official Board of that Association the expediency of abolishing the office of Official Editor and discontinuing the publication of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, and this society would further suggest that the publication of the Association reports be given to one of the existing journals, such journal to be determined by vote of the Association.

WHEREAS, Considerable dissatisfaction has arisen recently pertaining to the present status of affairs in the American Philatelic Association; and

WHEREAS, Certain parties in the A. P. A. have desired an expression of opinion from the D. S. C. L. in the matter; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Denver Stamp Collectors' League in regular session, that while we believe that the condition of affairs in the A. P. A. might be improved, yet we deem it inexpedient at this time to take any action in the matter; and be it further

Resolved, That in the opinion of this League, the Official Editor is doing all that could be expected from him with the limited means at his command, but we seriously deprecate the action of the Board of Officers in limiting the size of

the official organ to eight pages for the term of one year; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions over the signature of the President and Secretary, be sent to the Secretary of the A. P. A., and to the Pomeroy, Nashville, Chicago and St. Louis Societies, and they be printed in the official organ of the D. S. C. L. and the *Collectors' Reviews*, and a marked copy of the official organ be sent to all Philatelic Societies, now known to the Secretary.

Also, the following petition from the Pomeroy Society :

To the President and Board of Trustees of the American Philatelic Association :

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, members of the American Philatelic Association, declare that the present organ of the Association is unsatisfactory to us in many respects, and as the present financial condition of the Association will not allow the publication of a journal that will properly represent us,

Therefore, we believe that it would be to the best interest of the Association to discontinue the publishing of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST and make arrangements with some established journal for the publishing of the proceedings of the Association.

We respectfully ask that you take this matter into consideration and allow the members of the Association to decide by vote what journal they desire to represent them from the time this is put into effect until our convention next August, or for the next twelve months.

EDWARD D. KLINE, Toledo, Ohio,
ASA C. PARKER, Toledo, Ohio,
JOHN M. KRUMM, Toledo, Ohio,
H. B. SEAGRAVE, Ionia, Mich.,
FRED'K B. STEBBINS, Adrian, Mich.,
EDWARD J. STEBBINS, Adrian, Mich.
F. H. SEITZ, Hillsdale, Mich.,
M. LOENSHAL, Toledo, Ohio.

In response to these and many individual complaints the Board of Officers took the action laid before you in the *Official Circular, No. 5*. The resolution embodied in that circular was received by me on the evening of April 19, and the circular was mailed on the 21st inst. In this connection I wish to say that I was put to great inconvenience by the negligence of many members in failing to furnish the information requested in the application blanks. I was compelled to write to nearly thirty members in order to ascertain whether they were entitled to vote on the amendment. Some of these responded promptly and cheerfully; some begrudgingly, as if they felt affronted at the request; and some (three) have not responded at all. Of course I can include no person's name in the list of voters furnished the Trustees unless I know he is qualified to vote.

In the new edition of Mr. Sterling's catalogue the name of Dr. W. H. Mitchell appears, followed by the words "member of the American Philatelic Association."

This is entirely wrong. Dr. Mitchell is not a member of this Association, having never qualified as such. The important part of qualifying known as paying dues, Dr. Mitchell has paid no attention to, in spite of the numerous requests he has had to do so. This is the first case of this nature that has come under my notice, and I trust it will be the last.

The persons whose names appeared in list No. 6, will be entitled to membership upon payment of dues, on May 22. The number of applications received to date of going to press is 12.

S. B. BRADT, Sec'y.

May 4, 1887.

NEW MEMBERS.

Appeal, J. H., Del Rio, Texas.
Black, M. P., 2809 Morgan St., St. Louis, Mo.
Colonna, E., Dayton, Ohio.
Cooper, Frank H., Towson, Md.
Comins, Frank C., 6 Polk St., Watertown, New York.
Davis, Frank M., 404 N. Carroll St., Madison, Wisconsin.
Dejunge, Aug., Box 281, Stapleton, N. Y.
Fossi, F., Fco., Maracaibo, Venez.
Hanaford, H. S., 504 Congress St., Portland, Maine.
Hawley, Geo. P., Round Grove, Ill.
Kuenstler, Hugo, 296 Tenth Ave., N. Y.
Lamond, J. F., Mackinaw City, Michigan.
Lepere, W. H., 1181 Leonard Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Mitchell, T. J., 283 W. Lake St., Chicago.
Myers, W. J., 61½ Patchen Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
Odendall, G. F., Ph. D., Box 520, Stapleton, New York.
Patton, E. C., Salem, Oregon.
Ramborger, H. G. O., 208 S. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sheridan, John M., 22 St. Felix St., Brooklyn, New York.
Stein, Geo. F., 1 Lawrence Pla., Troy, N. Y.
Thomas, W. W., 780 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Troth, Clement R., Frankford, Phila., Pa.
Vreeland, J. B., Orange, N. J.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.—LIST NO. 7.

The following list comprises the names of those persons who have applied for membership to date of going to press :

Brower, Mrs. Jessie B., 297 Schiller St., Chicago; reference: S. B. Bradt.
Chisholm, Henry, 1065 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio; reference: Irving A. Brown.

[CONT. ON 36TH PAGE.]

THE
AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

Published by the Association at Altoona, Pa., on the
tenth of each month.

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BOX 569, ALTOONA, PA.

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BOARD OF OFFICERS:

JOHN K. TIFFANY, President, St. Louis, Mo.
R. R. BOGERT, Vice President, (Tribune Building,) N. Y.
S. B. BRADT, Secretary, Grand Crossing, Ill.
JOSEPH RECHERT, Int. Secretary, Hoboken, N. J.
L. W. DURBIN, Treasurer, Philad'a, Pa.

THE Bishop mentioned in the Secretary's report last month was W. F. Bishop.

BOGART's second auction sale netted \$1,034. The collection of 1,275 stamps went for \$41.00.

AN error was made in Mr. Whagon's name last month. It should have been Florencio de Whagon.

THE International Philatelic Union has 18 members. From the fuss made by P. J. Thorpe we were led to believe it had hundreds.

THE contest between H. C. Collin and Joseph J. Casey, over the genuineness of the Mauritius envelope, has resulted in favor of the latter, and we hear the envelope has since been sold for \$150.00.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that "almost all the rare stamps sold at New York on March 8, 1887, (the Wilson collection,) were counterfeit, and the Livingston local was one of them." The catalogue says they were all genuine.

The Altar.

Stamp—Collector—At Denver, in May, 1887, *The Stamp*, of Denver, Colorado, to *The Cumberland Collector*, of Nashville, Tenn. *Miss Collector* was born in Nashville, in May, 1886, and devoted her entire life to the collection of coins, stamps and curiosities. She will now be compelled to live on the *Stamps* alone, that being the only occupation of her "lord and master."

The Keystone State Philatelist for April and May are one.

[CONT. FROM 35TH PAGE.]

Cleveland, Louis K., Rock Island, Ill.; reference: Marvin C. Case.

Herzog, Julius, 13 William St., New York; reference: Henry Clotz.

Henry, John T., Jr., 140 2d Place, Brooklyn, New York; reference: R. R. Bogert.

Jones, J. W., Schenectady, N. Y.; reference: none given.

Kleinsfen, Robert, 264 N. Franklin Street, Chicago; reference: S. B. Bradt.

Myers, H. B., 725 Washington Boul., Chicago; reference: S. B. Bradt.

Semple, Guy, 9 Annerland Road, Wandsworth, England; reference: J. Adams Sell, Sec'y Exchange Stamp Club.

Walls, Hansford L., Poca, W. Va.; reference: none given.

Wilson, Geo. S., 119 Wabash Ave., Chicago; reference: S. B. Bradt.

Woodbury, R. M., 370 Campbell Arc., Chicago; reference: S. B. Bradt.

The persons named in this list will be entitled to membership, if no objection is received within 30 days from date of publication.

S. B. BRADT, Sec'y.

To the Members of the American Philatelic Association:

Having been appointed by the Board of Officers as Superintendent of the Exchange Department, I beg to notify the members that I am ready for business. I shall use my best efforts in continuing the work of my predecessor, Mr. E. B. Hanes, and I hope that my services will give the same general satisfaction as his has done. Having been a collector of long standing, and having superintended the Exchange Department of the Staten Island Philatelic Society for many years, outside of my own very large exchange business, I feel confident that my experience will prove of value to this department of the A. P. A. But, in order to enable me to carry out my duties more successfully, I must ask those members that wish to avail themselves of my services to communicate with me i. e., to state the size of their collections, if they collect postage stamps only, or revenue, if envelopes, entire or cut, if unused stamps are preferred, or what other specialty they make. Not only will this save time, trouble and expense, but it will be more satisfactory to all concerned.

Respectfully,

HENRY CLOTZ, Supt.,

P. O. Box 3489, New York City.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1887.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
S. W. CORNER BROADWAY AND OLIVE STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MO., MAY 1ST, 1887.

To the Members of the American Philatelic Association, Gentlemen:

Your president has noticed with regret the expression, in private letters shown to him, in the published transactions of societies, more or less affiliated with ours, and in communications to papers not connected with our organization in any way, of a feeling on the part of some, that, in some respects at least, the association has not realized *their* expectations, while few members have communicated to the association, either through the officers or the Official Journal, any expressions of what they desired, expected or thought, or made any suggestions of what they wish to have done.

That good results in any such organization as ours can only be attained by setting the machinery *within* the association in motion, improving and changing it as experience may dictate, and furnishing it with work to do, instead of letting it alone to stand idle and rust, or remaining or going *outside* to criticize and throw stones at it, and, that however well meant such efforts may be, they have a tendency to injure rather than to advance our cause, will be apparent, will it not, upon a few moments consideration?

Is it not true, that the duties of the officers begin and end in carrying out the purposes of the association as expressed in its constitution and by-laws, or in measures adopted by the vote of the association? That the performance of these duties leaves the officers very little time to originate new things, and that what they do suggest, they propose as individual members and not as officers? That they have no means of judging as to whether their efforts are well or misdirected, except as members express themselves in ordinary channels?

Is it not also true that the growth and progress of the association depend, therefore, for the most part, upon the interest taken and the activity displayed by individual members? Are *they* not most deeply interested and particularly effected? Do not *they* immediately see and feel the results of any arrangements made and wherein changes might be made or new enterprises undertaken with advantage? Is it quite well, therefore, for members to do and say nothing, and expect the officers to realize their unexpected desires, or to have to consult the entire world of philately to know what members wish?

If any of these opinions recommend themselves to you, upon reflection, your president earnestly invites you to co-operate with him and

with the other officers in increasing the activity of the association by being active *yourself*. If anything is going wrong, in your opinion, if you think anything can be bettered, if you desire any old thing changed, or have any new thing to suggest, communicate with the president, directly or through the secretary with the request that it should be considered. Don't content yourself with *mentioning* your dissatisfaction or desire to some other member or members, or to some officer of the association, and feeling aggrieved because it is not acted on or at least discussed. Ask that it be discussed or acted on. It is the duty, is it not, of the president to receive and take the vote of the board or the association upon all propositions made by any member, improper from and proper for consideration by the association, rather than to originate and make motions himself? Informed of your desires, he can call for discussion in the Official Journal or otherwise, as may seem best, devise means of carrying out, and take a proper vote on anything that may appear advisable.

If you know anything in relation to our pursuit that will benefit others, or wish to know about anything that others may know, communicate it to the editor, who will, you may feel sure, put it before the members in due form. It is your duty as well as privilege, to make a motion or use the columns of the paper.

Your president will be glad to receive a communication from every member each month, and make a brief report in the *Philatelist* of the substance of which members are considering and thinking about. Just now there are two matters that it is desirable to know your opinion about.

The first is, how can the exchange rules be changed so as best to accommodate members, and at the same time decrease the work of the superintendent? A majority of the board amended the by-law to accomplish this by *limiting the number of exchanges permitted*. The others suggested doing it by compelling all exchangers to *join a branch*. Let us hear which you think the best plan, with your reasons. Let us know if any other plan would work better. The second is that of a member who proposes that a fund of \$1,000 be raised by subscription, to be devoted in any such way as the president may deem best, to the furtherance of our cause, and has placed \$200 as his subscription to the fund at the disposition of the president at any time, provided the remainder can be raised. Shall we attempt it? What can *you* do towards it? Let us hear from one and all on these subjects. There are others that must wait to be suggested until another time.

Very Respectfully,
JOHN K. TIFFANY, President.

Library Department.

April has been a good month for the Library and the steady growth keeps up, showing that the interest of members in this department has not abated.

This is as it should be, and the first of the second year of the Association will show us on a good standing here, and the Library will be one of the leading features. During the month we have received from the publishers:

Philatelic Journal of America, March and April.

Collector's Review, March and April.

Cumberland Collector, April.

Philatelic Monthly, April.

Collector's Bi-Monthly Directory, April.

Review of Rock Island, April.

Curiosity World, April.

Krebs Bros. Advertiser, March.

Texas Stamp, April.

Empire State Philatelist, April.

Common Sense, April.

Mohawk Standard, March and April.

Philatelic World, February.

Tag and Stamp Herald, April.

Illinois Philatelist, March.

Youth's Ledger, April.

Youthful Instructor, April.

Western Philatelist, May.

Curiosity Shop, April.

Plain Talk, April.

Figaro, April.

R. R. Bogart's second auction sale.

J. J. Casey's April 22d sale.

Paul Lietzon, of Berlin, handbook of philately.
W. J. Babcock, Toledo, O., four pieces literature.

C. F. Bishop, of New York City, two catalogues.

E. C. Patton, Salem, Oregon, eight pieces of literature.

C. E. Richards, of New York City, twenty pieces literature.

Patrick Chalmers, of England, copy of "Abroath Guide."

Maj. E. B. Evans, Bermudas copy of his *Philatelic Handbook*.

H. E. Deats, of Flemington, New Jersey, twenty-five pieces literature.

John M. Hubbard, of Lake Village, New Hampshire, twelve pieces literature.

E. R. Aldrick, Benson, Minn., packages of each issue of his *Philatelic Fortnightly*.

W. W. Jewett, publisher, sends us a package containing files of *Philatelic Herald*s and *Capitol City Philatelists*.

Photograph of Mauritins 1847—one penny—

post office. Also seven other photographs of different types of Mauritins's stamps.

Charles I. Thayer, of Boston, Mass., Stanley, Gibbons & Co., catalogues, L. W. Durbin's postal card catalogue and 12 copies of *Philatelic Record*.

The largest package received during the month has been from H. A. Malin, Fort Scott, Kansas, who comes forward with 204 pieces of *Philatelic Literature*. This is a good one.

During the month four of the members have kindly donated their photos to the Library. As I have taken considerable interest in this feature I am glad to see it grow as it is going to be of much interest to the members as the Association grows. The photos received during the past month are: L. A. Judkins, Claremont, N. H.; W. C. Kurzweg, Watertown, Wis.; H. E. Deats, Flemington, N. J.; Edward B. Evans, Bermuda.

Years ago I used to receive a stamp paper that gave subscribers a stamp each month. I remember I used to watch for that paper and thought more of the stamp than I did of the paper. I have thought it would be a good plan to take one of more of the photos on hand every month and have struck off a "stamp photo" for each member. These small photos, together with a sketch of the life of the member, could be issued with the Association paper. The cost would be only half a cent apiece, and would, probably, be paid by the members whose photos are inserted; or I think the different societies would start it by inserting photos of their members. I know the Pomeroy Society would do their share of this if allowed.

These stamp photos would be placed in the albums of the members, and would be of much interest. If any member is interested in this I would like to correspond with him, and I think the matter may be arranged with the Board and editor.

E. D. KLINE.

Among the Magazines.

The Quaker City Philatelist has raised its subscription to 25 cents. It is worth the money. The article by C. E. Hutchison is well named.

The Halifax Philatelist continues to improve with age, but unfortunately it has been taken in by the Wilson bosh.

The Curiosity World contemplates issuing a semi-monthly. We wish it success.

The Youth's Ledger can rest assured that none of its readers will be taken in by the great German swindle. We have thoroughly investigated this matter, and find it only exists in the im-

agulative mind of T. E. Wilson.

Plain Talk issued its 25th number in April. We do not know how these energetic compounders of works of fiction run things, but they have completed four volumes and started the fifth with No. 25. We admire the cheek of *Plain Talk* in putting in a bid for the OFFICIAL ORGAN. Philately would be sadly declining, in fact performing its last kick, were it to accept as its standard bearer a journal of that stamp. No, we don't want you at a premium.

"Wanders" article on U. S. Revenue in No. 2 of *The Figaro* is the best on that subject we have yet seen. We would suggest the advisability of his issuing his Revenue articles in pamphlet form.

Richmond's *Philatelic Press Directory* has been received. Had the publications been placed under appropriate headings, designating the particular hobby, or hobbies, they upheld, it would have been a vast improvement. Many other improvements could be made, but for a first attempt it exceeds our expectations, and is well worth the price (25 cents) charged. It shows that Philatelic publishers are as consummate liars as any others. *The Texas Philatelist* claims a circulation of 1,000 copies, yet it had to suspend for "want of support." *The Empire State Philatelist and Coin and Curiosity Collector, etc.*, claims a circulation of 5,000 copies per month. Oh, Lord! The defunct *Independent Philatelist* gives us a whole column of taffy about its three editors and sixty-three foreign correspondents. We are made to say that our circulation is 1,000 per month, but we told brother Richmond that we printed, not issued, 1,000 copies. Probably twenty others multiply their circulation by 2, 3 and 4, but the worst is *Plain Talk*. We venture the assertion that they have multiplied by 7.

One of the many advantages to the Philatelic student in keeping old catalogues is shown in the April number of *The Philatelic Gazette*. Its subscribers may look for a treat in volume 4.

The Western Philatelist for April looms up on time. W. W. Thomas, H. B. Seagrave, "Philatelic," W. A. Warner and J. J. Casey, contributing. It may not be known to our readers that Mr. W. W. Thomas is the individual who, in October, 1885, started the *Long Island Collector*, and issued three numbers. Then in February, 1886, sent out No. 1, Volume 2, and one month later issued the No. 2 and last of them. Had he wasted some of his energy for the benefit of his deluded subscribers (we are one), or refunded their money, he would have been in better standing to-day.

The Philatelic Monthly booms Mr. Wilson, but

makes up for the defect by giving a good opinion on reprints, an opinion that we would like to see adopted by the American Philatelic Association.

We think, without doubt, the best Philatelic journal issued in America is the April number of the *Philatelic Journal of America*, and Mekeel deserves credit for the efforts he is making in behalf of his patrons.

The Collector's Review, of Denver, comes out for April with eight pages and cover, and typographically presents the finest appearance of any paper issued in the month.

We have been asked to give an opinion of *The Texas Stamp*, but for two reasons we must decline. 1st. While in Fort Worth three years ago we were so badly handled by certain little bad smelling insects in our bed that we vowed never to meddle with anything from there again. 2d. *The Stamp World* was induced to make some humorous remarks that raised its Texas ire, and now the *World* "lies mouldering in its grave." We might say, however, that our Lilliputian friend is improving.

Philatelic Fortnightly, it is our opinion that the Philatelic societies endorse James Chalmers, because he is the right man, and that *The Stamp World* wandered away from home and died from exposure, as another will soon. We will take you twice a month as long as you live.

Answers to Queries.

H. E. D.—Flemington asks: 1. What is the cause of "double perforations?" 2. How many stamps were there in each sheet of 1865 newspaper stamps? We have never heard of "double perforation," and if such a thing exists it is probably caused by sheets being run through twice. We have always understood that the 1865 newspaper stamps were printed in three rows of four each. Perhaps some reader can give more definite information.

F. W. Horrocks.—When reference is given they must sign the application, otherwise they are not taken.

R. V. B. and others.—The price is exorbitant, but we can't help it. We must charge whatever the Board of Officers say. They fix all charges. If we were allowed our own way you would be charged half that amount.

Philatelic.—Yes.

J. O. H. and others.—AMERICAN PHILATELIST has been mailed to every member of the Association on the same day.

E. J. S.—No charge.

The Cradle.

"The Useful Instructor," of Halifax, N. S., first saw the light of day in April. It is a 16 page paper, size 9x12 inches, devoted to general collecting. Price 50 cents per year.

The Hospital.

"The Buckeye State Philatelist" and "Philatelic Herald" have been confined since January.

We are glad to see "The Philatelic Magazine" out again. It was shut up during February and March.

"The Review" and "Witch City Collector" have been under treatment since February.

"The Philatelic Tribune" is much worse.

"The Peerless Review," "Germantown Philatelist" and "Philatelic Science" are reported sick since March.

The Grave.

The Cumberland Collector, of Nashville, Tenn. *The Collector* was first issued in May, 1886, by the Cumberland Collector Publishing Co., (B. F. Cheatman, jr., Jno. M. Gray, jr., L. H. Gale and others), in December, 1886. Messrs. Cheatham, Gray and Martin bought out the other members of the company and continued the publication to April, 1887, completing volume 1, making 96 pages, size 5½x9 inches. The cause of death was probably the printing of a (so called) portrait of James Chalmers, the inventor of the present adhesive postage stamp. It was a horrid dose, and we do not wonder that death was instantaneous.

The Texas Philatelist has departed this life, we quote from a letter received from Mr. Russ, "after waiting until the 20th, and not receiving sufficient support to warrant us in publishing the T. P. any longer we have suspended." *The Philatelist* was first issued in November, 1886, by the T. P. Publishing Co., and edited by E. W. Roberts. Nos. 1 and 2 were 7x10½ inches, eight pages, without cover. With No. 3 the margin was cut off, leaving the paper 6x9½ inches and a cover added. Russ & Neville took charge of the paper with No. 5 and killed it. The T. P. was noticeable for its support of James Chalmers and the lies told about its subscription list. The five numbers make a volume of 40 pages, size 6x8½ inches.

EXTRA copies of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST can be had for 10 cents each.

Purchasing Department.

To all Members:

GENTLEMEN—The membership of this department has increased to 51. Those having joined since my last report being Henry O. Harris, \$10.00; Henry Stevenin, \$1.31; R. R. Bogart, \$25.00; Karl C. Miner, \$2.30.

New issues have been ordered from South Australia, Victoria, St. Thome e Principe, Ceylon, Paris Pneumatic Post, and Somoa. In a few days, I think, I shall be able to send to British Bechuanaland, St. Lucia, Puttialla State, Azores, Faridkot and Cochin China. The 1886 October envelopes of the U. S., are now in my possession except this one, No. 4½ 1c., first quality, amber.

Who will tell me where I can get it? Come, gentlemen, let us know it, that we may be able to complete that collection of 68 envelopes; it is now nearly five months since I first called upon you to assist me in this matter, and hardly one dozen of you have responded.

Yours Truly,

THEO. L. CUNO,

1131 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
May 4th, 1887.

Casey's Auction Sales.

SALE APRIL 22, 1887.

UNITED STATES DOCUMENT STAMPS.

\$200 1st issue, perforated, \$8.00
\$20 1st issue, Probate of Will, dark brown, perforated, \$15.00.
\$200 1st issue, Probate of Will, perforated, \$10.00.
\$20 2nd issue, perforated, \$5.50.
\$200 2nd issue, perforated, \$11.00.

MEDICINE STAMPS, OLD PAPER.

2 cent violet, Husband, slightly damaged, \$20.00.

PINK PAPER.

Brown's Ginger, good condition, \$6.25.
\$5.00 State Department, \$6.00.
\$10.00 State Department, \$8.00.
\$20.00 State Department, \$14.50.
\$6.00 Periodical, fine, unused, \$6.00.
Entire sheet of Providence Locals; 11 five and one 10c. \$51.00.
3c 1853, entire envelope, white, broad lable, \$5.10.

BOGART'S 2ND SALE, APRIL 25 AND 26, 1887.

U. S. 5c 1853, white envelope, used, \$13.00.
Baton Rouge, local on original letter, \$35.00.
Mexico, 1 R 1867, blue, \$9.00.
U. S. of Columbia, 20c. 1861, 10c. 1864 and half of 10c. 1864 on original letter, \$6.00.
Bolivia—Antofagasta, Correo de la Chimba, \$6.00. Same—Arms in frame, 10c. on white, \$5.50. Same on blue paper, \$7.00.

THE
American Philatelist.

VOLUME II.

October, 1887, to September, 1888.

PHILADELPHIA:
THE LITERARY BOARD OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION,
1888.

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Robert C. H. Brock, W. A. MacCalla, and W. C. Stone,
The Literary Board of the American
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

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NO. I.

GENUINE AND COUNTERFEIT STAMPS OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

(From "Album Weeds," Rev. R. B. Earé.)

SECOND ISSUE OF 1852.* 5, 13 CENTS, BLUE.

OF the rare early issues of this country I have neither the genuine nor the forgeries; but, unwilling to leave them out altogether, I condense the description of them from Mr. Atlee's set of papers in the *Philatelic Journal*, to which I beg to refer my readers for a full account of the first issues.

Genuine.

Engraved in *épargne*, or typographed, on yellowish-white wove paper; un gummed. The outer corners of the fancy square are formed, each by a single semicircular line, holding a small three-lobed flower.

Forged.

Lithographed (?) on yellowish-white wove paper, very like that of the genuine; gummed. The flowers are not joined to the corners, but plainly separate from them.

Postmarks.

I do not know what was the cancellation of the genuine, but the forgery is canceled with a large circle, with date in the centre, and U. S., HONOLULU, round the circle.

NOTE.—There is a 2 cents of a very similar type to the 5 and 13 cents above described. It is, I believe, bogus.

ISSUE OF 1852-53.† 5 CENTS, BLUE.

Genuine.

Engraved in *taille-douce*, on white, and

* Major Evans mentions also 2c.

† Unperforated.

‡ Head of Kamehameha III. "Postage" above, "Five cts." below—unperforated. Major E. B. Evans mentions, (a) on thick and on ordinary white paper, 5 c., blue, 13c., red, vermilion; (b) on thin blue wove paper, 5c., blue.

also on very bluish-white wove paper. There are two little dots or marks projecting downwards from the line above FIVE CTS—one of them between the *r* and *i* of FIVE, and the other between the *t* and *s* of CTS. The fact is, that the 13 cents value was the first engraved, and the same die used for the 5 cents; and these two marks are the remains of the two lines found in the higher value, and which were not altogether cut away when the die was altered for the 5 cents value. The background behind the bust is formed by thick horizontal lines, crossed by oblique ones, which run down from right to left, so that the spaces between the lines are oblique white diamonds. The top of the hair touches the eighth horizontal line of shading of the background, counting from the top, and the hair begins, on the left side of the stamp, level with the twenty-second line from the top. The coat shows six buttons down each side; they are white and distinct, but scarcely round. The embroidered spray or branch on the coat, at the left side of the stamp, has twelve very distinct white leaves, and the corresponding spray on the right side of the stamp has ten similar white leaves. The seam down the centre of the coat is formed by two dark lines, close together. There is a vertical dark line, bordering the central picture, running down to the left of HAWAIIAN IS., and another similar line running down to the right of HONOLULU. These lines reach from the top of the stamp to the line above FIVE CTS. The white lines marking the top edges of the collar do *not* join in front, where the seam of the coat touches them. The side of the collar on the left of the stamp is shaded by five dark lines, counting the one which joins the coat; and the side of

the collar on the right of the stamp also shows five lines, but not so distinctly as in the other half. Both arms are cut obliquely off; the arm on the left side of the stamp touches the dark line of the frame, to the right of the letters HON of HONOLULU, and the line dividing the arm from the chest does not quite reach to the bottom, where it is cut off. The other arm is at some little distance from the frame, by the N IS. of HAWAIIAN IS. The line separating it from the chest reaches to the bottom of the outline of the chest, and the bottom of the arm curves away from the chest, instead of touching it. The moustache, though small, is dark and easily seen. Both nostrils are of equal size and shape. A line drawn along the outside edge of the back of the E of POSTAGE would cut the mouth in two, and pass between the third and fourth buttons of the coat on the left side of the stamp, counting from the top.

First Forgery.

Lithographed on rather thin pale-blue paper. The two dots which ought to show in the line above FIVE CTS. are absent. This is the easiest test for *all* the forgeries which I have seen. The white dots in the background, behind the bust, are quite shapeless, instead of being diamond-shaped. The top of the hair touches the seventh horizontal line from the top, and the hair begins on the left side of the stamp at the twenty-third line from the top, but these lines are so blotched that it is very difficult to count them. There are five round white buttons on the coat at the left side of the stamp, and a very tiny white dot above the uppermost one, which is probably intended for the sixth button. There seem to be seven buttons on the other side of the coat, but they are indistinct. The seam down the centre of the coat is formed by a single dark line; this line is very thin at the top. The vertical line to the left of HAWAIIAN IS. reaches from the top of the stamp to nearly the bottom of the POSTAGE label, then it breaks off altogether; then another portion of it can be traced to the left of WAI; then no more of it can be seen, so that the chief part of the shaded background of the central picture has no outline on the right side of the stamp. Indeed, if the line from the top *were* continued down the stamp, it would cut right into the crossed lines of the background, instead of bordering them. The white lines marking the top edge of the collar distinctly join in the front, above the line of the seam of the coat. The collar, on

the left side of the stamp, is shaded with three dark lines, and the other side of the collar is shaded with what appears to be a solid blotch of color, instead of lines. The arm on the left side of the stamp is cut obliquely off, but the other arm is cut off by a very curved, *concave* line, which does not stand out clearly from the background. The arm on the left side of the stamp does not go near to the outline of the central picture, and the bottom of the arm on the other side of the stamp touches the boundary of the picture between r and s of IS. The bottom of the arm on this same right side of the stamp curves *very* slightly away from the chest, but there is no line to separate it from the chest. The moustache is so very small that it might be easily mistaken for two of the shaded lines of the face. The nostrils are hardly equal in size. A line drawn down the back edge of the E of POSTAGE would pass clear to the left of the mouth, and cut through the centre of the second large button from the top, not counting the white speck as a button.

Second Forgery.

This is very poor. Lithographed on yellowish-white wove paper, thick and soft. There are no dots in the line over FIVE CTS. The lines in the background of the picture are so very indistinct that the said background appears to be formed by rows of white and shapeless dots. The coat, on the right side of the stamp, shows six buttons, the top one much too small; and the other side of the coat seems to have ten buttons, but they are irregularly placed, some of them being side by side, instead of in one straight line. The spray on the right side of the stamp has only nine leaves. The seam down the centre of the coat shows *three* lines part of the way, but the rest is blotched into one thick line. The white lines marking the edge of the collar join in the front. The collar, on the left side of the stamp, is shaded by five dark lines, the bottom one, which joins the coat, being very much too thick. The other side of the collar is partly blotched, but shows traces of four dark lines, very thin. The arms do not reach to the boundary on either side. The moustache is absent. The nostrils are not nearly so broad as in the genuine. A line drawn down the back of the E of POSTAGE would *just* clear the left side of the mouth, and cut into the fourth button from the top.

Third Forgery.

This is very like the last, but better

printed. Lithographed on pale blue wove paper, showing the meshes of the wire-gauze on which it was made, rather thin and hard. There are no dots in the line above FIVE CRS. A good portion of the background of the picture is blotched into a solid mass of color, and the rest hardly shows any traces of the oblique lines, so that it appears to be composed of shapeless white dots on a colored ground. There are seven buttons on the coat at the left side of the stamp, the top one being very small. The other side of the coat appears to have only three buttons, at great distances apart. The leaves on the branches are not outlined, so as to be merely white patches. The seam down the centre of the coat is composed of one very thick line. The sides of the picture are nicely level in this forgery, but they do not appear to have a boundary line. The white lines marking the edges of the collar join in front, above the dark line of the seam of the coat. The lines of shading on the collar are the same as in the second forgery. There is no moustache. The nose is much too wide along the middle, but the nostrils are not broad enough.

Fourth Forgery.

Lithographed on pale blue wove paper, rather thin. There are no colored dots in the line above FIVE CRS. The buttons on the coat are round and outlined. The seam down the centre of the coat is formed by one thick line, which, however, is separated into two lines for a short distance, just at the top. The vertical line, to the left of HAWAIIAN IS., cuts into the edge of the background of the picture, or rather, the background projects to the right, over the edge of the boundary line. The white lines of the edges of the collar join in the front, where the seam of the coat touches them. There are only three lines of shading in the collar on the left side of the stamp, and the lines of shading on the other side of the collar cannot be made out. The arm on the right side of the stamp almost touches the outline, but the outline and the background are very broken and irregular just there. The moustache is visible, but not sufficiently distinct from the lines of shading on the cheek. There is a white patch on the chin, with a dark dot in the centre of the white patch. These are not in the genuine. A line drawn from the back edge of the E of POSTAGE would pass quite clear to the left of the mouth, and go between the first and second buttons from the top, on the left side of the stamp. The outline under POSTAGE

is ragged and uneven. This is, perhaps, the best of the forgeries which I have seen, the background being fairly copied.

Mr. Atlee, in the *Philatelic Journal*, gives a description of five forgeries in his possession. I have only been able to identify one of them, which is the same as my second forgery. His tests are as follows, but it will be understood that I have not seen the forgeries themselves.

Atlee's First Forgery.

Lithographed in pale washy blue, on coarse white paper, wider than the genuine, but not so tall. The face is shaded by specks, irregularly scattered, instead of lines. There is no moustache, and the chin is entirely unshaded. The leaves are very indistinct on the right side of the stamp. The side-frames are the same width as the bottom one; the side lettering is, therefore, much too large. The letters II of HAWAIIAN are like an N, with one dot over it. The corner figures are very large.

Atlee's Second Forgery.

Lithographed in deep blue, on thick white paper, and also on blue paper. There are no dots on the right side of the chin. The white line of the edge of the collar is so thin as to be hardly visible. There are only ten leaves on the coat, at the left side of the stamp, and there are no buttons on the other side of the coat. The seam of the coat is formed by two lines, but they are very wide apart. The line under the left-hand 5 cuts into the outline of the POSTAGE label. The last U of HONOLULU is large, and badly shaped. The second A of HAWAIIAN is at some distance from the following I.

Atlee's Third Forgery.

Lithographed in pale blue, on coarse paper. The white line of the edge of the collar is very thin. The left arm is rounded off. The I of IS is like an ordinary I. The S of CRS slants to the left.

Atlee's Fourth Forgery.

Lithographed in blue, on white paper; also in black, on blue paper. The face is very boyish-looking, without moustache. There is a wide space between the left arm and the side. The background is solid, with lines of white spots.

Atlee's Fifth Forgery.

This is the one which I have already described as my second forgery.

Postmarks.

Genuine.—I have no canceled copy of the genuine.

Forged.—A set of parallel bars, very wide apart; also a set of four concentric circles.

SAME ISSUE. 13 CENTS, RED.

Genuine.

Engraved in *taille-douce*, on rather thin, very yellowish-white or tinted wove paper; gum brownish. The central picture is *exactly* the same as that of the genuine 5 cents. There is a *double* line under the figures 13 on each side, in the top corners of the stamp. In the left-hand frame there is a dash after HAWAIIAN, and a stop after CTS. This stop almost touches the double line under the 13. The cross-stroke of the T of CTS is quite distinct. In the right-hand frame there is an oblong stop after STATES, the 8 is *very* little higher than the s which precedes it, and there is no stop after CTS. The outer border of the stamp on this right side is composed of *two* thin lines, close together. In the bottom frame the foot-stroke of the T of 13 is *very* long, and it touches the 3 which follows it. There is a *very* small stop after the CTS in the right-hand bottom corner, and this stop touches the frame, or rather projects from it. The bottom line of the stamp is *quite* as thick as the line above 13 and CTS in the lower squares.

First Forgery.

This is the latest production, but I take it first, as it is infinitely better than any of the others, being an extremely dangerous forgery. It is *engraved in taille-douce*, on *very* thick, very white paper, so thick as to be almost cardboard. The top of the hair goes between the seventh and eighth horizontal lines of the shading of the background, counting from the top; and the hair begins, on the left side of the stamp, between the twentieth and twenty-first lines of the shading. The white lines which mark the edges of the collar touch in front, above the seam of the coat. The collar on the right side of the stamp appears to have six lines of shading, instead of five. The arm on the right side of the stamp *just* touches the border, between the 8 and c of 8 CTS; this arm in the genuine is at some distance from the side. The line under the 13 in each of the top corners is really double, but the two lines are so very close together as to look like one thick line. The stop after CTS in the left-hand frame is quite clear of the line under the 13. The cross-

stroke of the T of this same CTS is *very* faint, almost invisible. In the right-hand frame there is a square stop after CTS, very small; the 8 appears to be just the same height as the s which precedes it; and the T of CTS is the same height as the s, instead of being considerably taller than the said s. The outer border of the stamp on this right-hand side is formed by a single line. In the bottom frame the foot-stroke of the T of 13 is short, and does not anything like touch the 3. There is no indication of a stop after the CTS in the right-hand bottom corner. The bottom line of the stamp is much thinner than the thick lines over 13 and CTS in the bottom corners of the stamp.

Second Forgery.

Lithographed on thin, poor, very white wove paper. The white dots of the background, between the crossed lines, are quite shapeless, instead of being diamond-shaped. The top of the hair touches the sixth horizontal line of shading from the top, as far as I can make out, and the hair begins, on the left side of the stamp, about the eighteenth line from the top. The coat shows five large round buttons on the left side of the stamp. The seam down the centre of the coat is formed by one thick line. The side-outlines of the central picture are very ragged. The white lines marking the top edges of the collar join above the seam of the coat. The collar on the left side of the stamp is shaded by three dark lines, and the other side of the collar is blotched, so that the lines cannot be counted. The arm on the right side of the stamp is cut off in a most ragged and irregular manner, as though it had been amputated with a blunt hatchet; it touches the border between the 8 and c of 8 CTS. The arm on the left side of the stamp does not touch the border. The two sides of the moustache are not shaped alike. The nostril is splayed out on the left side of the stamp, but not on the other side. The line under each of the figures 13 in the top corners of the stamp is single. There is no stop after CTS in the left-hand frame. The T of this word is too tall, being the same height as the c which precedes it. In the right-hand frame there is a small round stop after STATES, and the bottom half of the 8 is very much larger than the top half. The outer border of the stamp on this right side is formed by one line. In the bottom frame the foot-stroke of the T of 13 is short, and does not touch the 3. There is no stop after the CTS in the right-hand bottom corner.

Third Forgery.

Lithographed on hard, yellowish-white wove paper, rather thick. The hair begins, on the left side of the stamp, level with the twenty-third line of the horizontal shading. The buttons of the coat, on the left side of stamp, are so *very* faint that they can hardly be seen; there appear to be about six. On the other side of the coat they are still more indistinct, and only one can be made out with certainty. The seam down the centre of the coat is formed by two dark lines, but they are wide apart. The white lines forming the edges of the collar are very thin, not nearly so distinct as in the genuine. The collar on the right side of the stamp shows only four lines. Neither of the arms touches the frame. There is a single line under the 13 in each of the top corners. The word HAWAIIAN in the left-hand frame is spelt HAWANIAN; there is no dash after it, and the T of CTS is as tall as the c. In the right-hand frame there is no stop after STATES; the 8 is very much taller than the s which precedes it, and there is a distinct stop after CTS. In the bottom frame the foot-stroke to the 1 of 13 is very short, and does not anything like touch the 3; there is a large stop after the CTS, but my specimen is cut away just there, so that I cannot say whether the stop touches the right-hand outline of the frame. The letters IA of HAWAIIAN in this bottom frame touch each other; they are separate in the genuine, and in all the other forgeries.

Fourth Forgery.

This needs only a few words of description. It is printed in *blue*, instead of red, on thin, blue wove paper. The face is almost all white. There is only a single line under

the 13 in each of the top corners. The second A of HAWAIIAN, in the left-hand frame, is much too widely splayed out, and the stop after CTS appears to be much higher than the level of the bottom of the letters. In the right-hand frame there is no stop after STATES, the 8 is a good deal taller than the s which precedes it, and there is a distinct stop after CTS. In the bottom frame the 1 of 13 has hardly any foot-stroke at all. The left side of the stamp is composed of a single line.

Mr. Atlee mentions four forgeries of this stamp; three of them are amongst the four which I have already described.

Atlee's Fourth Forgery.

Lithographed on slightly blue paper, backed with white gum; color, a bright vermilion. There is no stop after STATES, and the lettering of UNITED is very uneven. The arm touches the frame on the right-hand side of the stamp. There is no stop after CTS in the bottom right-hand corner.

Postmarks.

I have no canceled copy of the genuine.

Forged.—A set of four concentric circles; also the same with short parallel lines in the centre; also a large outlined oval, containing HAWAIIAN, and something else which I have been unable to decipher.

The first forgery is quite new; it is of German origin, and marks a new era in forgery-making. Of course when a counterfeiter goes to the expense of having a *taille-douce* engraving made, he naturally tries to get as exact a copy as possible, and I must warn my readers particularly against this most successful falsification.

NEW ISSUES.

BY R. R. BOGERT.

AZORES.—The new 20 reis stamp of Portugal has appeared, with small surcharge "Açores."

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—We have received from here four new and rather effective-looking stamps, which are made by utilizing the plates of the English patent stamp of 1872. In place of the surcharge "Patent," they have in three lines, in black, "British—Bechuanaland—Postage & Revenue." The values are 1d., 3d., 6d., lilac, and 1sh., green. The three lower de-

nominations have the head of the Queen to left, on lined ground in octagonal frame in the upper part of the stamp. The value in words is at the sides. The 1sh. is an upright rectangle, measuring about 18 by 32 mm., and has the head in an oval, with the word "One" above and "Shilling" below. The 1d., 3d. and 6d. are watermarked with an orb, and the 1sh. with "V. R." in script letters.

BULGARIA.—*Le Timbre Poste* mentions the 20 stot., pale blue, and the 50 stot.,

blue-green. The 25 stot. unpaid letter stamp is perforate $13\frac{1}{2}$. *Der Philatelist* has information of a new 5 stot. post-card, with inscription at the top reading "Poschtsenska Karta," as in the reply paid card.¹

CEYLON.—A 5-cent envelope has at last been issued. It is of the same type as the 4 cent. Blue, on white laid paper, 140 by 78 mm.

DANISH W. I.—We have the 3c. card, white, with inscription as follows, in five lines: "Verdenspostforeningen — (Union Postale Universelle). — Dansk Vestindien (Antilles Danoises). — Brevkort. (Carte Postale)—Paa denne Side skrives kun Adressen. (Coté réservé à l'adresse.)"

LUXEMBURG.—The 5c. card has been discovered with error—"uur," instead of "nur."

MACAO.—We have seen the 100 reis and 200 reis, surcharged respectively $\frac{2}{20}$ and $\frac{10}{20}$, with the original value canceled with a horizontal bar. The 80 reis on 100 reis comes sometimes with and sometimes without an accent over the "e" in the surcharge.

MAURITIUS.—*Le Timbre Poste* tells us that about the beginning of July the 13c., gray, was surcharged "2 cents" in red, and was sold for a few hours on the morning of the 6th. Twenty-four hundred stamps were surcharged, of which forty only were distributed, the remainder being divided among thirteen collectors. Mons. Moens, with his accustomed humor, says they have been offered at 2, 3, 5 and 10 rupees, with the hope that the price may be increased to 10 or 15 pounds sterling.

MEXICO.—Mr. C. F. Bishop has shown us the following envelopes, bearing the current Mexican stamp and the usual green frank of Wells, Fargo & Co.: 5c., blue, *precio 15c.*; 10c., lilac, *precio 15c.*; 10c., carmine (C. C. 129), *precio 15c.*; 20c., lilac, *precio 25c. or 35c. or 50c.*; 40c., lilac (two 20c. stamps), *precio 50c. or 70c. or un peso.* The above envelopes measure 150x85 mm. There are also four envelopes of larger size, 225x100 mm., as follows: 10c., lilac, *precio 25c.*; 20c., lilac, *precio 25c. or 35c. or 50c.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Major Evans writes to the *Philatelic Record* that the surcharge in red (1881), or any other of the adhesives, except the 1sh., was experimental, and that a few sheets only of the 2d., 3d., 5d. and 8d., to meet an unexpected want, were issued so surcharged in red, and that the 9d. and 10d. were never issued except with the black surcharge. Major Evans has also a copy of the 8d. laureated (1853), with the

three leaves opposite "South" in the upper part of the frame wanting on the right-hand side. This variety has been chronicled in the 1d.

The current 1d. envelope has appeared on blue laid paper.

NOWANUGGUR.—The stamps of this State have been reset. There is little change, except that the stamps are narrower, and there is no space between the two words in the third line. It seems somewhat singular that both Durbin's and Stanley Gibbons & Co.'s catalogues give the 2 docra as yellow and the 3 docra, green, while the reverse is the case. The *Philatelic Record* for August seems to have mixed these values also.

PARAGUAY.—There is a 5-cent envelope, blue, on cream laid paper, 152x83 mm., and a 2c. wrapper, red, on manila, 236x160 mm. The stamps are of the current type.

PORTUGAL.—There are new cards, 20 reis, and 20 + 20 reis. The stamp, in the upper left corner, somewhat resembles the current stamps of Guinea. They are printed in carmine on pale buff. The reply paid card is of Form 3.

SANTANDER.—The 1 centavo stamp is now inscribed "Republica de Colombia."

UNITED STATES.—About the 10th of September there were many changes made in the adhesives and stamped envelopes. The 2c. stamp is green (C. C. 21); 3c., vermilion (C. C. 125); 4c., carmine; 5c., blue, with head of Grant; 30c., brown; 90c., purple. The colors of the envelope stamps have been changed also, to correspond with the adhesives. The design of the envelope stamps is also new. They have the head in oval band, with "United States Postage" above and value below, in words, separated by the figure of value, on a shield. The lettering is on plain ground. The 5c. has the head of Grant.

We are indebted to Mr. C. F. Bishop, of New York, for a complete set of 66 varieties of these envelopes. The colors on white envelopes are about as follows: 1 cent, blue (C. C. 42); 2c., green (C. C. 32); 4c., carmine (C. C. 128); 5c., blue (C. C. 56), but a little darker. We also have the 5c. in the exact color of the 1c.; this is probably an error.

Of the higher values of envelopes, we understand that the only 30c. black that have been made with the current water-mark "U. S." are, white, No. 7; amber, No. 7; buff, Nos. 3, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 7; blue, Nos. 3, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 7; manila, No. 7; amber manila, No. 7. The only 90c. carmine are No. 9, buff and blue, and No. 7, manila and amber manila. A

¹V. Vol. 2, p. 17.

curious 5c. envelope has also come under our notice: No. 5, buff and blue, with "U. S." water-mark. We think this should be considered an error, as there is no provision in the post-office regulations for the issue of this value on second quality paper.

The 2c. letter sheet now has "Series 1" in the upper left corner, and the paper is water-marked with "U. S." in monogram.

NOTE.—In such cases as it seems advisable, we will indicate the colors of stamps by reference to the color chart of the National Philatelic Society of New York. For this purpose we have numbered the colors from 1 to 142, and will refer to them as C. C. 21, etc., as we have done in chronicling the new United States 2-cent stamp in this number. This plan has been adopted by the Dresden Society, in its organ, *Der Philatelist*, and by at least one catalogue, now

being published in Germany. We advise those who have color charts to number them in this manner.

In describing reply paid cards, we will follow the plan of the New York Society, as follows:

The second column shows where the card is folded, and the third column on which pages the inscriptions and stamp (if any) are found. The original card is always understood to be page 1:

Form 1,	Top,	First and third.
" 2,	"	" " fourth.
" 3,	Left,	" " third.
" 4,	"	" " fourth.
" 5,	Right,	" " third.
" 6,	"	" " fourth.
" 7,	Bottom,	" " third.
" 8,	"	" " fourth.



THE GREENWOOD, VA., LOCAL.

We are able to give a cut of one of the Greenwood local stamps found in June of this year, by Mr. Gilbert M. Bastable, of Catlett, Va.

Mr. Bastable writes that he found five of these local stamps—all that are known to exist—in the correspondence of the Rev. Paul Whitehead, who sent him several thousand envelopes to examine. Mr. Bastable is himself personally acquainted with old residents of Greenwood and vicinity, who certify both the fact that Mr. J. Bruce was

Postmaster in 1861, and that his signature on the stamps is genuine beyond question. He has yet been unable to furnish any correspondence which can add weight to his own undoubted statements.

We hope he will be able to establish the authenticity of these locals in such a way as to satisfy even the most skeptical. Four out of the five known are in the hands of collectors in Pennsylvania, while Mr. Bastable has the fifth in his own collection.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

But few, even of Philatelic journals, have had so eventful a history as THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST. Its tale is one of trials and tribulations since its first number, published on the 10th of January of this year. Now, at last, we have every reason to believe that having overcome the maladies of its childhood it will increase and improve, unimpaired by any internal source of weakness.

It is sincerely to be hoped that members of the American Philatelic Association, and all others who feel so disposed, will, from time to time, contribute articles upon such Philatelic subjects as they believe to be of general interest to our readers, and upon which they feel qualified to write.

In the pursuit of such a science as that to which THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST is devoted, there must of necessity be many who make a study of special parts of the field covered by the science, while the majority find both pleasure and profit in a less limited sphere. Those who are specialists will find that they have learned much by their own labor and research, and it is to their own interest as well as to the profit of their co-laborers, to make known the information they acquire, in order that a full and free discussion may not only incite others to imitate their zeal, but bring out all the facts in the possession of others upon their specialty, and so increase the general store of information as well as their own.

And what better channel of intercourse could there be than the pages of this journal, devoted as it is to the science of Philately, and whose readers are all eager for new information.

We hope that all members of the Association will bear in mind the fact that they are not called upon to support this journal as a speculation of the Association, but for their own use and convenience as a means of exchanging ideas, ventilating theories, and the imparting of such information as they wish to gain.

The Literary Board, created on the 9th of August, at the recent Convention in Chicago, in whose hands the management of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST has been placed, will do all in their power to make it the most attractive journal, in every respect, now or heretofore published.

The wishes of both readers and advertisers will at all times be considered, and by serving them as they would be served, the Board hopes before long to make the journal worthy of the Association.

The By-Law appended below explains clearly the plan adopted by the Association for the management of its official organ :

BY-LAW 8.—The board shall edit, publish, and conduct all the affairs of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

They shall prepare for publication all official reports and other matters that may in their discretion be of interest to members.

They shall receive advertisements at the rate of 75c. an inch, a discount of one-third on the above rate being allowed to members. No person or firm shall be allowed to have more than one space for advertisements, and no such advertisement shall occupy more than half of one column. They may take subscriptions for THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST from persons not members of the Association at the rate of 50c. per annum.

They shall exchange with Philatelic papers throughout the world and shall keep the Association informed of all news in regard to new issues, discoveries, and the doings of other Societies. They shall mail to each applicant for membership a copy of the number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST containing the application.

They shall edit all essays, reports, etc., sent to them by members and shall use their best judgment in accepting or refusing such articles.

They shall select and assign each month a subject or subjects of philatelic interest for discussion, and the best essays not exceeding six in number on any given subject shall be published in the official journal. All expenses of this department shall be paid out of the general fund of the Association and all receipts from advertisements and subscriptions or other sources shall be paid to the General Secretary.

THE NEXT CONVENTION.

At the meeting of the National Philatelic Society, on September 8th, the following resolution was offered by Dr. William H. Mitchell and adopted :

Whereas, We, the members of the National Philatelic Society, of the City of New York, a branch of the American Philatelic Association, are desirous of doing all that lies in our power, to make the next Convention of the American Philatelic Association to be held in Boston, in August, 1888, one that will not only be interesting to Philatelists, but that will interest the public in Philately ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the National Philatelic Society, being also a Branch Society of the American Philatelic Association, do believe that an exhibition of a Philatelic and Postal nature would enhance the convention ; and be it

Resolved, That the National Branch of the American Philatelic Association do petition the President of the American Philatelic Association with the consent of the Executive Board, to appoint from the Branches and unattached members, as he may see fit, a suitable committee, to take charge and bring to a successful termination, such an exhibition ; and be it also

Resolved, That this Society render to such committee, when appointed, all the aid that lies in our power to make the Exhibition one that will reflect credit on American Philatelists.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the American Philatelic Association, and a copy to the *Quaker City Philatelist*, *Philatelic Journal of America*, *Philatelic Gazette* and *Western Philatelist* ; and that the Philatelic Societies be notified of this action on the part of the National Philatelic Society, and be invited to co-operate.

WM. A. WARNER, *Sec'y.*

New York.

RECEPTION TO MR. TIFFANY.

A Special Meeting of the National Philatelic Society, of New York City, was held at its rooms on Wednesday evening, Oct. 5, 1887, for the purpose of welcoming Mr. John K. Tiffany, President of the A. P. A. to New York. The following invitation was sent to all A. P. A. and N. P. S. members in New York and vicinity. The Staten Island P. S. was also invited. President Rechert occupied the chair.

NEW YORK, October 1, 1887.

Dear Sir:—You are respectfully invited to attend a Special Meeting, to be held on Wednesday, Oct. 5th, at 8 P. M., at the Manhattan Café, 156 Second avenue, second floor (back), for the purpose of welcoming Mr. John K. Tiffany, of St. Louis, President of the American Philatelic Association.

Trusting that all members will respond, we are,
Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH RECHERT, *Pres't*,
R. WUESTHOFF, *Vice-Pres't*.

WM. A. WARNER, *Sec'y*.

R. R. BOGERT,
H. NELSON TERRETT,
CHAUNCY S. S. MILLER, } *Executive Committee*.

Meeting called at 8.25 P. M. The following N. P. S. members were present:

Rechert, Bogert, Terrett, Wuesthoff, Seissberg, Edwards, Mitchell, Miller, Neifus, Rosenheim, Aue, G. B. Calman, Levick, Rich, Cuno and Warren.

S. I. P. S.—Dejonge, Clotz, Kauffman and Adenau.

A. P. A.—Sheridan, White, Witts, Thomas, Mucke and Tiffany.

President Rechert opened the meeting by an address, welcoming Mr. Tiffany on behalf of the N. P. S. and guests, and introducing Mr. Tiffany, who responded in the following address:

"I am very glad, gentlemen, to have an opportunity to meet so many of you here to-night, and especially because I have always found that stamp collectors as a rule are much more agreeable the more you know them, and that they generally appear better on personal acquaintance than they seem from their correspondence. I am therefore glad to know you all—because I think that hereafter whenever it shall be my duty or privilege to address you personally or officially, I shall feel that I am addressing friends, and then knowing you, I take it to be an evidence that the era of good feeling which was inaugurated at Chicago—an inauguration that meant much to Chicago—you will extend all over the country.

I have had abundant proof that the convention accomplished a good deal for stamp collectors everywhere. In the few remarks which I was permitted to make at that time, I had occasion to review somewhat the history of stamp collecting in the United States. And to go back to the time when it was not exactly respectable to be a stamp collector, and to come down to the present time and to be able to say that it is respectable. [Applause.]

I remember very well, for I have been a collector some twenty-eight or twenty-nine years, when any person who was anxious to get some stamps slunk into a little back office and out again as soon as he could. [Laughter.]

For the few days when we were at Chicago we were not only entertained very pleasantly, but we found that we were received with respect and treated very cordially by the press and the proprietors of the hotels; and we found our work crowned with success. Since the Chicago Convention I have found that everywhere the movement is progressing and accurate knowledge of us increasing. I have found a deeper interest taken in collecting as far as I have gone.

I hope, and feel sure, that whatever differences of opinion may have sprung up in our Society are now all

wiped out, and that we can go on and do good work. I hope that every member, whenever he may be a little dissatisfied, will abstain from spreading dissension and interfering with good work.

We now number some 287, and since the Convention there have been some 50 applications for membership to the Association. We ought to increase very rapidly, and each of us must help in that direction.

We are now about to re-establish the Official Journal of the Association. We have selected as *chief editor*, Mr. Brock, of Philadelphia, Pa. The gentleman who takes the place is doubtless known to some of you, and we believe he will prove efficient. Now let us see what we can do to make the journal a representative paper. I want every member to aid us whenever and however he can.

I don't know that it is worth while to take up your time any longer; but I want to thank you heartily for this splendid reception. [Prolonged applause.]

[Reported by C. S. S. MILLER, N. P. S.]

Dr. Wm. H. Mitchell replied to Mr. Tiffany's address with a short speech, and moved that Mr. John K. Tiffany be elected an honorary member of the N. P. S., and be tendered the Chair for the evening. Seconded by Messrs. Miller and Warner. Was put to vote and unanimously carried.

Mr. H. Freeman Nufus also delivered an address, complimenting Mr. Tiffany on his work, and comparing it to Appleton's Encyclopædia—though not so large, but equally as efficient.

Mr. Dejonge, of the S. I. P. S., also made a short speech, and ended by proposing "three cheers for Mr. Tiffany," which were given with a will. Mr. Nufus threw in the "tiger."

Mr. Chauncy S. S. Miller delivered a somewhat witty address, in which he remarked that he heard Mr. Tiffany was to be present, and as he did not know but that it might be the jeweler, he thought he would be present for the presents; but when he found it was John K. Tiffany, of Chicago, he came so that he might get some news (for the *Star*) of the Chicago Anarchists.

A collation was served, and all philatelists present collected what they could of the varieties, and stowed them away for safe-keeping.

Meeting adjourned at a late hour, to meet on Thursday, October 13th, at 7.30 P. M., when all will be welcome.

WM. A. WARNER, *Secretary*.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Members of the Association and subscribers who have found any curiosities or other matters of Philatelic interest are requested to inform the Editors, that they may be noted here. The Editors will also gladly furnish, through this department, any information in their power upon Philatelic subjects, when requested.

WHY is it that so few members of the American Philatelic Association avail themselves of two of the principal benefits of the Association—the exchange department and especially the purchasing department?

MR. E. B. STERLING, in addition to his stamp business, is able to find time to devote to brokerage, real estate, insurance, bank stocks, etc. We wish him all possible success.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Fifth and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Vice-President, R. R. BOGERT, Tribune Building, New York City.

Secretary, S. B. BRADT, Grand Crossing, Ill.

Treasurer,

International Secretary, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.

Exchange Superintendent, HENRY CLOTZ, Box 3489, New York City.

Counterfeit Detector, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer street, Boston, Mass.

Exchange Detector, R. WUESTHOFF, New York City.

Purchasing Agent, THEO. F. CUNO, 1139 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

First Assistant Purchasing Agent, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.

Second Assistant Purchasing Agent, CHAS. MUECKE, Hoboken, N. J.

Librarian, W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.

Board of Trustees, E. B. STERLING, Box 294, Trenton, N. J.; WM. V. D. WETTERN, Jr., 176 Saratoga street, Baltimore, Md.; J. C. FELDWISCH, Box 2922, Denver, Colo.

Literary Board, R. C. H. BROCK, Chairman, Box 287, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. R. GADSDEN, Chicago, Ill.; W. A. MACCALLA, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE PRESIDENT.

WORCESTER, MASS., Oct. 8, 1887.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE A. P. A.

Gentlemen.—Since I last addressed you the Annual Convention has become a thing of the past, but the good effects of its work have already become manifest. New arrangements have been made for the conduct of our affairs, a new year of our existence has begun; let us make it the beginning of a new era in the history of our pursuit. Many of us do not sufficiently recognize that the A. P. A. is our Association, the individual and personal property and interest of each one of us; that its prosperity is our own prosperity, its welfare our own, its success something for each one to be individually proud of.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST has been re-established at the personal request and by the individual desire of nearly every one of us. It will require all the personal aid that each one of us, and all of us together, can give it to make it the success we desire. Let each remember that it is his own paper, and that he has a right to use it to communicate what he may think interesting, or to inquire for what he wants to know. If we cannot put our facts or our ideas into a form satisfactory to ourselves, let us communicate them to the Literary Board in our own crude way and they will put them in shape for us. If we will only ask questions, they will indicate the current of thought and the lines of investigation that are most interesting, and it is the business of the Board to try and get us the correct answers. I am informed they will have a special department for questions and answers, but they are also to suggest topics for us to discuss. Let us all freely give them our ideas and they are

either to publish them in full or out of the combined suggestions of all to compile a single article. Let us try and see if, by the combined efforts of all, we cannot produce one paper to be proud of, and one that will represent our pursuit properly, instead of wasting our several energies upon a thousand and one separate ventures, assured that if that one prospers it will be none the worse for any other.

Next to the paper let me recommend the Library to your consideration. This the Convention made its especial care and provided funds for making it available to all. If you have any publications relating directly or indirectly to our pursuit, that you can spare, send them to the Librarian for the use of all. The Board has asked a gentleman who is particularly qualified to act in that capacity, and if he accepts the office, we have no doubt that his department will speedily become very useful to each of us.

The names of the new officers appointed by the Official Board will be found in the proper place. I desire to call your attention particularly to the additions made to the Purchasing Agents' Department, which it is thought will materially increase its efficacy. The Second Assistant is commissioned to dispose of rarities committed to him by members, or to attempt to obtain for them their "long-felt wants." It costs nothing to give his department a full and fair trial.

At the request of the New York Branch, with whom and our Staten Island friends I lately spent a very pleasant evening, and with the consent of the Official Board, I have appointed Mr. Holton, of Boston, Chairman of a Committee to arrange for an exhibition of stamps at the time of our next Convention. Other members will be appointed and details announced at an early date.

A badge was adopted by the Convention in the form of a bronze button bearing the device upon the membership cards. The Official Board have not yet been able to ascertain the exact cost, but it will not exceed one dollar. It is very desirable that we should know how general will be the demand for them, and in that view I will ask you to inform the General Secretary by post-card if you desire one.

It is not necessary for me to add anything to the note elsewhere in regard to the coming election, except to say that any nominations that may be made for either office, if sent to Mr. Bogert or the General Secretary, will be published in the November number of our Vice-President's paper, if received before the first of that month, and a copy sent to each member.

I wish, in closing, to return to you all my heart-felt thanks for the many expressions of good-will, public and private, which I have received since the late Convention. It has been my privilege to meet a good many of you, unknown personally before that time, since. If we could all meet each other oftener, it would conduce greatly to our pleasure, as well as profit. Perhaps the next best thing we can do will be for each one to send his photograph to the Librarian and get a copy of the small reproductions authorized to be made at the late Convention.

Very truly,
JOHN K. TIFFANY,
President.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION:

Gentlemen:—Your attention is particularly called to the following correspondence:

TO THE PRESIDENT, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

Gentlemen:—It is with sorrow that we inform you officially of the death of our much esteemed and respected friend, Mr. L. W. Durbin, who, though suffering from sickness and ill health most of the time, has contributed to the growth and prosperity of our Association by the acceptance of the position he held, and which he most ably filled, as Treasurer. We offer the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Almighty Father has called to a higher sphere of existence the soul of our lamented friend, L. W. Durbin, our honored Treasurer, and for many years personally known to most of our older members as an active and valued collector and dealer in stamps throughout the world, we desire to place on record our high appreciation of his estimable character as a man of business of the highest probity, a gentleman in all his associations with his fellows, and as an humble

Christian, full of good works, characterized by a modesty and gentle, loving spirit, which made him peculiarly attractive in all the relations of life.

To his sorrowing family we tender our heart-felt sympathy in this deep affliction, and that the Secretary be hereby requested to forward a copy of these minutes to the family of the deceased.

Gentlemen: It now becomes our duty to issue a call for the election of Treasurer, made vacant by the death of Mr. Durbin, and for General Secretary, made vacant by the resignation of (that indefatigable worker and organizer of our Association, to whom we owe much of our success) Mr. S. B. Bradt.

Respectfully submitted,
E. B. STERLING,
WM. V. D. WETTERN, JR.,
J. C. FELDWISCH,
Trustees.

You are accordingly requested to send to Mr. E. B. Sterling, P. O. Box 294, Trenton, N. J., your vote for the person you desire to have elected to each of these offices, in something like the following form:

_____ Oct. _____ 1887.

Mr. E. B. Sterling, Chairman, etc.:

I desire to endorse the resolutions offered by the Trustees upon the death of our late Treasurer, L. W. Durbin, and so cast my vote for _____ for Treasurer, and for _____ for Secretary.

A. P. A. No. _____

While it is important that every member entitled to vote should send in his vote on or before the 20th day of November, it may be well to bear in mind that the Constitution provides this delay of at least thirty days from the date of mailing the notice of an election, in order that members may have an opportunity to know what others are doing in the selection of candidates, nominating, etc., and that it requires that at least two-thirds of the voting membership shall vote, and that the successful candidate shall receive a plurality at least equal to one-third of the entire vote cast. It will also simplify the duties of the Trustees if the votes reach them at about the same time. It may be well for these reasons to delay the sending of your vote until somewhere near the end of the time allowed for voting, in order that you may have learned who are the prominent candidates and not waste your vote. It must also be borne in mind that by the provisions of the

new constitution the persons now to be selected must both be collectors and not dealers by profession.

JOHN K. TIFFANY, *President*.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

SEPTEMBER, 1887.

Since the last report bills for the coming year's dues have been made out and sent to all members. Thus far the returns have been very good indeed. Many members have remitted for the year or half year, and others have signified their intention to do so shortly.

In this connection I wish to call especial attention to the following By-Law :

BY-LAW 10.

The dues of all voting members shall be two dollars (\$2.00) per annum; and on non-voting members shall be one dollar (\$1.00) per annum. Every non-voting member resident in the United States or Canada, upon reaching the age of seventeen years, shall inform the Secretary of the fact and shall pay the full dues of two dollars per annum, computed from the beginning of the next succeeding quarter. In case any member fails to settle his account within thirty days from the time when due, the Secretary shall notify such delinquent member, and unless such dues are paid within thirty days thereafter his name shall be dropped from the rolls, unless otherwise ordered by the Official Board.

As I am exceedingly busy at this time it is not likely that I will be able to notify each delinquent individually. In my next report I will publish the numbers of all delinquent members, and if such do not respond within the prescribed thirty days after that notice their names will then be dropped from the membership list.

Comparatively few resignations have been received, and most of those assign as a reason that they have given up collecting. Those who have resigned are as follows:

W. J. Babcock, Toledo, Ohio; D. L. Ballentine, Port Huron, Mich.; Mrs. J. L. Brower, Chicago; Robt. Kleinofen, Chicago; T. H. Seitz, Detroit, Mich.; Sam. Zander, Galveston, Texas.

A misunderstanding seems to exist with some members in regard to the payment of dues. The payments may be made semi-annually if desired, but not quarterly. The credits provided for by the convention, allowing a rebate to those new members who came into the Association at certain periods during the last fiscal year, have now all been made. In many instances they were sufficient to six months' or a year's dues—something over fifty new cards having been issued in consequence.

No other nominations for the office of

Treasurer have been received aside from those mentioned in the last report. For Secretary there has been named:

Mr. W. H. Lightstone, of Evansville, Ind., by Mr. C. H. Mekeel and a number of Chicago members; Mr. F. E. P. Lynde, of Philadelphia, by Mr. Nicholson; Mr. C. R. Gadsden, of Chicago, by Mr. Hanes and Mr. E. R. Aldrich; and Mr. W. V. Nicholson, of Erie, Pa., by Mr. MacCalla. Both Mr. Gadsden and Mr. Nicholson have declined the position.

Following is the list of

NEW MEMBERS :

- No. 288. BAUER, R. R., 209 East Tenth street, New York.
 No. 293. BRUTLER, ALBERT, 415 Broadway, New York.
 No. 301. CARSTARPHEN, T. E., Box 3081, Denver, Colo.
 No. 294. DEJONGE, OSCAR, 46 Exchange Place, New York.
 No. 289. DURING, D. A. VON, 569 East 154th street, New York.
 No. 302. FAHLBUSH, D. W., Del Rio, Texas.
 No. 292. GARBE, HERMAN, 58 Cedar street, New York.
 No. 291. GUTTZEIT, PAUL, Cotton Exchange, New York.
 No. 295. HECKEL, PAUL, Daros-Platz, Switzerland.
 No. 303. HYMANS, JOSEPH, Del Rio, Texas.
 No. 296. KAUFMANN, E., Box 3197, New York.
 No. 287. KELLOGG, S. P., 41 Dey street, New York.
 No. 290. KOLLNER, MARTIN, 58 Water street, New York.
 No. 297. LAZARUS, PAUL, 2274 Third avenue, New York.
 No. 305. MANCHESTER, H. G., West Winsted, Conn.
 No. 304. MASSOTH, F. N., Jr., Hanover Centre, Ind.
 No. 298. SCHMITT, J. P., 24 John street, New York.
 No. 306. UTASSY, G. W. VON, Green street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 No. 299. WALZ, C. L., 489 Broome street, New York.
 No. 300. WATTENBERG, F. S., 703 Madison avenue, New York.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP—LIST NO. 12.

- ABRAHAM, BENJ., 93 N. Clark street, Chicago.
 References: S. B. Bradt, C. R. Gadsden.
 BACON, WM. H., West Newton, Mass.
 References: C. E. Hutchison, E. B. Waite.
 BASTABLE, GILBERT M., Catlett, Va.
 References: R. C. H. Brock, W. A. MacCalla.
 BUSH, GEORGE T., Bellefonte, Pa.
 References: F. E. P. Lynde, W. A. MacCalla.
 COTTON, ROSSETER, 69 Bryant avenue, Chicago.
 References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.
 CURTIS, L. E., Box 45, Freeport, Me.
 References: W. S. Aldrich, W. W. Jewett.
 ELVIDGE, HENRY, Decorah, Iowa.
 References: W. S. Aldrich, Frank P. Adams.
 GREEN, J. HARRIS, Bellefonte, Pa.
 References: F. E. P. Lynde, W. A. MacCalla.
 HANNA, C. B., Box 553, Minneapolis, Minn.
 References: E. M. Mabie, Fred. Childstrom.
 HARVEY, ROB'T H., Del Rio, Texas.
 References: J. H. Appell, S. B. Bradt.

HAWLEY, THOS. C., Lake Park, Becker county, Minn.
References: Bank of Lake Park, Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.

KANE, W. H., Belmont Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.
References: Dr. Chas. A. Hdelzigethy, W. H. Seamans, Notary Public.

KREBS, J., 207 East 73d street, New York.
References: R. R. Bogert, Joseph Rechert.

LANE, CHAS. H., Templeton, Mass.
References: A. J. Robertson, H. Chute.

LEHMAN, AUG., Jr., 131 River street, Paterson, N. J.
References: C. H. Mekeel, S. B. Bradt.

LYONS, JOHN D., Jr., Benson, Minn.
References: F. C. Robins, E. R. Aldrich.

MEYER, SAM'L, Jr., cor. Hunter and Forsyth streets, Atlanta, Ga.
References: Geo. P. Tilley, J. D. Weather.

OWRE, ALFRED, care of Miller Bros. & Fletcher, 119-121 Second avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
References: E. R. Aldrich, J. D. Lyon.

PATTON, E. C., 315 Court street, Salem, Ore.
References: Wm. Starr, Chas. Wilson.

PICKARD, FRED. W., 46 Cushman street, Portland, Me.
References: J. L. Pickard, S. B. Bradt.

POLLARD, J. P., Washington, Iowa.
References: Jos. Pollard, Jr., E. von Homeyer.

RAPPLEYE, LINCOLN, S. E. cor. Fifth and Library streets, Philadelphia.
References: E. B. Sterling, R. C. H. Brock.

RUSSELL, E. W., 37 Parker St., New Bedford, Mass.
References: C. H. Mekeel, S. B. Bradt.

STOCKSDALE, MRS. J. P., 34 South Portland avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
References: C. R. Gadsden, S. B. Bradt.

WAINWRIGHT, LIEUT. R. D., U. S. Marine Corps.
References: C. H. Mekeel, S. B. Bradt.

The persons named in the above list will be entitled to membership, if no objection is received before November 15th.

The membership now numbers 306.

S. B. BRADT, *Sec'y.*

September 30, 1887.

REPORT OF THE EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

With the cooler weather, I am getting quite busy in this department, and the members show more activity—what I like to see.

I have to report two more Branches, making now five in all; they are:

Chicago Branch, New York Branch, St. Louis Branch, Staten Island Branch, and Denver Branch. We need some more, and I hope shortly to hear from others.

There are two members who have not settled their statement yet and I beg to call their attention to an early settlement, otherwise they will be reported to the Board of Trustees.

Resumé of business done from August 20th to September 21st:

Sheets sold, 254; covers sold, 3; filled

sheets sent in, 149, valued at \$1125.23; filled covers sent in, 12, valued at \$71.86.

HENRY CLOTZ, *Supt.*

ACCOUNTS FROM APRIL 20 TO SEPT. 10, 1887.

Receipts:

847 sheets sold at 5c.	\$42 35	
127 covers " "	6 35	
50 " " 10c.	5 00	
		\$53 70

Disbursements:

Stationery and printing	\$66 80	
Postage	20 10	
Expressage	7 25	
		\$94 15

New York, Sept. 14, 1887.

Received 714 filled sheets, from April 25 to Sept. 21, value	\$7,441 38
Received 115 filled covers, from April 25 to Sept. 21, value	1,142 34

Total \$8,583 72

Of which I returned from circulation:	
\$5,031 09 with sales of	\$599 02
Still in circulation, 3,552 63	
	\$8,583 72

HENRY CLOTZ, *Supt.*

New York, Sept. 24, 1887.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING AGENT.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE A. P. A.

Gentlemen:—My last official report was rendered on July 10th, 1887. Since then the following members have deposited with me: Mrs. R. L. Phillips, \$1; Clements R. Troth, 15 cts.; Hy. Stevenin, 15 cts.; G. R. Lumsden, \$1; W. Rasmus, \$5; Chas. Gregory, \$20; John H. Ross, \$10; Herbert H. McNamara, 50 cts.; Ulysses Clark, 10 cts.; R. R. Bogert, \$1; B. Neumoegen, \$5; Robert C. H. Brock, \$15; Fred. Knocke, \$10; Anthony W. Robinson, \$10; Geo. H. Worthington, \$10; P. Lazarus, \$5.

New issues are expected from North Borneo, Macao, Peru, Afghanistan, St. Thome et Principe, Samoa, Jhind, Bolivia, Siam, Lagos, Ceylon, Ecuador, French Guiana and Paraguay.

If we had more members to deposit funds with this Department, we would be able to procure every new stamp from the lowest values up to 5 sh., as then we could send a sufficient amount in gold to every country on the globe. As it is I can only procure new issues when a country has issued a large number of values at one time.

A new set of U. S. envelopes having been issued I am ready to collect them for the members. Let all members write me

what numbers, sizes, colors and qualities can be procured at their respective offices; we will then be able to get the set in a convenient space of time.

Who knows where the different 10 ct., 30 ct. and 90 ct. envelopes of the 1886 issue can be bought? The dealers know it, but they will not tell us. Is there no means of finding out the hidden path through which they slip into the Post-Office, covering up their tracks and compelling us to pay from 300 to 500 per cent?*

If we only are on the alert we will soon be in a position to do away with the dealers, for procuring new issues at least.

Yours truly,

THEO. F. CUNO,

1131 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

*We refer Mr. Cuno to Mr. E. A. Holton, of Boston.—ED.

September 28th, 1887.

THE ESSAY.

The Literary Board are required to select and assign each month a subject of Philatelic interest for discussion, and may publish in the next number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST the best essays (not exceeding six) received upon the subject.

The officers of the American Philatelic Association have repeatedly been asked what advantages are to be gained by becoming members of the Association, or of what use is the Association to its members. It has therefore been decided to assign as the subject for this month, "What practical advantages are to be gained by joining the American Philatelic Association?"

THE attention of members of the American Philatelic Association is called to the fact that the following resolution was passed on March 4, 1887:

Resolved, That members be permitted to use the official note-head of the Association in their correspondence, subject to the following regulations:

Note-heads shall be printed from one of the electrotypes now in use and in no case shall the use of type set in imitation of the same be sanctioned; that the same shall be furnished by the Secretary at a slight advance over cost price, the profit derived to go into the treasury; that when it is more convenient, members can arrange with any office holding an electrotype, provided the latter be willing to take the trouble, to furnish note-heads at the price charged by the Secretary.

The price of the official note-heads, with the members name and address printed thereon, has been fixed at the extremely low rate of 240 sheets for \$1.25, or 480 sheets \$1.75, postage included.

As there is no good list of foreign envelopes which is accessible to collectors, it has been decided to publish in the columns of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST as complete a list as it is possible to compile. We hope to begin it not later than December, and possibly earlier.

Any of our readers who can aid in the preparation of the list will please communicate with the Literary Board.

SHOULD any counterfeits of stamps of the Sandwich Islands not mentioned in the list published in this number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST be known to our readers, we will be very glad to have a minute description for publication in the next number.

CHANGES IN POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GEN'L,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1887.

On or about the 12th of September, 1887, the following changes in the series of ordinary postage stamps will be made:

The color of the 2-cent stamp will be green instead of the present color—metallic red.

The color of the 3-cent stamp (issues of which are still made to some of the larger post-offices) will be vermilion instead of green.

About the same time the following changes will be made in the embossed stamps on stamped envelopes:

The 1-cent stamp will be printed from a new die of the head of Franklin after the bust by Caracci.

The 2-cent stamp will be green instead of metallic red, and will contain the head of Washington, from a new die, after the statue by Houdon.

The 4-cent stamp will be carmine instead of green.

The 5-cent stamp will be dark blue instead of chocolate brown, and will contain the head of Grant instead of that of Garfield.

The 30-cent stamp will be brown instead of black.

The 90-cent stamp will be purple instead of carmine.

In addition to these changes, the border around the 1, 2, 4 and 5-cent embossed stamps will be somewhat different from the borders now used, the following being a description of the new design:

On the upper portion of an elliptical band, between two serrated lines, are the words, "United States postage," in white letters; on the lower portion of the band are words, in the same style of lettering, indicating the denomination, which is also shown by an Arabic numeral in a shield at the bottom. The upper and lower portions of the band are separated by an eight-pointed rosette on each side of the stamp.

The stamped envelopes will be unchanged as to colors and qualities of paper, and as to denominations and prices.

Postmasters are instructed not to make requisitions for the new stamps and stamped envelopes until their present stock is about to become exhausted. They are also forbidden to make any exchanges of stamps and stamped envelopes except such as have been heretofore authorized.

H. R. HARRIS,
Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. II.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., NOVEMBER 10, 1887.

No. 2.

GENUINE AND COUNTERFEIT STAMPS OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—II.

(From "Album Weeds," Rev. R. B. Earlé.)

ISSUE OF 1862. 2 CENTS, RED.

Genuine.

ENGRAVED in *taille-douce*, on thin, very yellowish-white, or rather, tinted wove paper,* backed with brownish gum. Also lithographed, on laid paper. Those who know more about these stamps than I do must decide as to whether the lithograph or the engraving is the more authentic. Mr. Atlee's article states that, in his opinion, the engraved ones were made to oblige collectors; but Mr. Pemberton's *Hand-book* catalogues them side by side, as though the two were of equal value. I have only the engraved one in my possession, and therefore must describe from that; but the two are alike, except for the difference between a lithograph and a *taille-douce* engraving. There is a distinct stop after KENETA. The 2 in the right upper corner is in the centre of its containing square; and the 2 in the left top corner, though not *quite* in the centre, is not near the right side of the containing square. None of the large leaves of the branches in the side-frames touch the side lines of the frames. The stop after LETA is nearer to the A than to the side of the frame. The nose is shaded all over. The thin dark line under UKU LETA cuts through the inner line of the side-frame on the left-hand side. The beard is not at all prominent, but it appears to end some little distance above the bottom outline of the central picture.†

* Head of Kamehameha IV. Lithographed on white laid paper; imperf.; 2c., rose.—*Evans' Philatelic Hand-book.*

† Impressions of this type may frequently be met with, printed in *vermilion*, from an engraved plate. These are probably proofs, or reprints, from the original die from which the lithographic stone was constructed. The majority of these impressions are surcharged CAN-

Forged.

Lithographed on very white wove paper, moderately thick. The gum, when there is any, is white. There is no stop after KENETA. The 2 in the right upper corner is too low, too much to the right, and very close to the right side of the frame. The 2 in the left-hand corner is still more out of the centre; it rests upon the bottom of the frame, and touches the right boundary line. The large leaf on the right side of the branch in the left-hand frame touches the frame to the right of it. The stop after LETA is equidistant from the A and the side of the frame. The nose is quite white and unshaded all down its centre. The thin dark line under UKU LETA only joins the inner line of the side-frame on the left-hand side, instead of cutting right through it. The beard is much more distinct and prominent than in the genuine, and the point, which can be plainly seen, comes down very close to the bottom outline of the central picture.

Postmarks.

Genuine. I have no cancelled specimen.

Forged. A set of four concentric circles, with five short parallel lines in the centre.

ISSUE OF 1864. 2 CENTS, VERMILION.

Genuine.

Engraved in *taille-douce*, on thick, very yellowish-white, or tinted wove paper, backed with brownish gum, and perforated

CELLED in *black*; and although this might have been done merely to prevent the postal use of remainders of stamps which became obsolete on the death of Kamehameha IV, the fact of these copies being differently printed from those actually employed, seems to indicate that these were not intended for use. It seems also doubtful whether the impressions of the 1852-53 issue, surcharged SPECIMEN, are original remainders or reprints.

12, very clearly. The figures of value in the top corners of the stamp are on a ground of very fine crossed lines, placed very close together. The front of the foot of each 2 ends in a large white ball. The white parts of the feet of the H in HAWAII do not touch each other, and the A hardly touches the H; the last A and the I do not touch each other either. (It is true that the shadows or outlines of the letters seem to touch, but the white parts do not.) The long stem of the floral ornament which forms the middle part of the frame of the left side of the stamp is crossed by twenty-five short, parallel, horizontal lines, each line being double; and the similar ornament in the middle of the frame on the right side of the stamp bears twenty-three of these pairs of lines. The shoulder on the right side of the stamp is shaded by eleven *very* thick dark lines, counting where the shoulder is widest; and the other shoulder bears twelve lines in its widest part. The outer corner of the necktie, above the UA of ELUA, projects into the background, outside the outline of the shoulder. The little roses, or whatever flowers they are, below each end of the HAWAII label, have a tiny dot in their centres, from which radiate a few very fine lines.

Forged.

Lithographed on poor, thin, very white wove paper, with white gum, when there is any; perforated very badly some uncountable number. The figures of value in the top corners are on solid backgrounds. The front of the foot of each 2 ends in a very tiny ball, more like a rounded hook than a ball. The feet of the H of HAWAII are joined by a distinct white line or bar, which is continued into the first foot of the following A; the second A and I are joined together by a white line. The long stem of the ornament forming the middle of the left-hand side of the frame of the stamp is crossed by fourteen pairs of short, horizontal lines, most of them showing very plainly that they are double, but some of the top ones are blotched together. There are either sixteen or seventeen similar pairs of lines in the corresponding ornament on the right side of the stamp. The shoulder on the right side of the stamp is shaded by seven thick dark lines, and the other shoulder is shaded by ten lines. The outer corner of the necktie, above the UA of ELUA, does not project beyond the outline of the coat into the background. There is a large dark dot in the centre of the flower, below the left-hand end of the HAWAII label, and the flower at the other end of the label

contains a great dark blotch. This forgery is very common, but I do not think it is likely to be dangerous.

Postmarks.

Genuine. My copies are uncanceled.

Forged. A set of four concentric circles, rather wide apart, with a blank centre; also a similar set, much closer together, with straight parallel lines in the centre; also a set of parallel straight bars, wide apart.

ISSUE OF 1866. 5 CENTS, BLUE.

Genuine.

Engraved in *taille-douce*, on stout, white, or bluish-white wove paper, generally more or less smeared on the front with a blue tint, and clearly perforated 12. The numerals in the upper corners are on a ground of very fine crossed lines, and the bottom of each 5 ends in a *very* large white ball. The letters of HAWAII are set too high in the label, being considerably nearer to the top than to the bottom of it. The bottom of the stop after KENETA is level with the bottom of the A. There are thirty-two pairs of short lines drawn across the long ornament which forms the middle of the left-hand side of the stamp, and about twenty-six pairs of similar lines in the corresponding ornament forming the middle of the right side of the frame. The background to the portrait is formed by very fine lines, placed *very* close together. The top of the hair touches the ninth of these lines from the top of the oval. The side of the collar, on the right of the stamp, is shaded by nine dark lines, not blotched together. The button on the chest is not conspicuous, as all the portion which is not shaded is colored a dark blue.

Forged.

Lithographed on common, medium, soft, very white wove paper; *very* badly perforated, so that I cannot tell the gauge. The numerals in the upper corner are on a ground of solid color, and the white ball of each 5 is very small compared with the genuine. The letters of the word HAWAII are set better than in the genuine, being at an equal distance from the top and bottom of the label. The bottom of the stop after the A of KENETA is distinctly above the level of the bottom of the A. There are twenty-eight pairs of short lines crossing the long stem of the ornament which forms the middle of the left side of the frame, the lower ones being very imperfect; and there are twenty pairs in the corresponding ornament on the other side of the stamp. The two lines of each pair, as

in the forged 2 cents just described, are much wider apart than in the genuine. The background to the portrait is formed by fine horizontal lines, but they are too far apart. The top of the hair touches the seventh line from the top of the oval. There is a small white patch at the back of the parting on the top of the head, which is not visible in the genuine. The side of the collar on the right of the stamp is shaded by eight or nine lines, but they are dreadfully blotched. There is a little white circle or ball close to the upper right-hand corner of the *w* of HAWAII which does not exist in the genuine. The button of the chest is very conspicuous, the part which is not shaded being perfectly white.

Postmarks.

Genuine. My only cancelled copy bears several pen-strokes.

Forged. A set of five concentric circles, with straight lines in the centre; also an unoutlined oval, formed by straight lines at the top and bottom, and curved lines at the sides.

ISSUE OF 1871. 1 CENT, MAUVE.

Genuine.

Engraved in *taille-douce*, on creamy white wove paper; perforated 12. The stamp is backed with dark brown gum. The oval round the head is perfect in all parts. The figures in the bottom corners are nearer to the bottom than to the top of the containing circles. The lettering is in that peculiar thick type favored by the American engravers, as in the latest Newfoundlands, &c. The *H* and *I* of AKAHI touch each other at the top and bottom, and the *I* of AKAHI and the *K* of KENETA are separated from each other by a dark space of background, which, in consequence of the curved shape of the letters, forms an exact circle. The eyes are well open, and there is a light in the pupils. The nose is well drawn. The lips are not very full.

Forged.

Coarsely lithographed, on very white wove paper; perforated 13. The stamp is not gummed. The oval round the head is not continuous, but divided; and the two ends overlap under the word HAWAII, one end forming the bottom of the name-label. The figures in the bottom corners are much nearer to the top than to the bottom of their containing circles. The lettering is thin and meagre, and all too straight. The *H* and *I* of AKAHI are not near each other. The *I* of AKAHI and the *K* of KENETA are very far apart, so that the space between

them is a transverse oval, instead of a circle. The left eye is half shut, or, at least, not so wide open as the right, and the pupils are dark, without any light in them. The nose is absurdly broad; the right nostril hardly visible, and the left nostril much exaggerated. The lips are very full, as though the princess were blowing at something. There is a very white patch just above the right shoulder.

Postmarks.

Genuine. I have not seen anything but a clumsy blotch on the genuine stamps, which are not common cancelled.

Forged. A set of thin concentric circles.

SAME ISSUE. 6 CENTS, GREEN.

Genuine.

Engraved in *taille-douce*, on yellowish-white wove paper; perforated 12. All the lettering is very clear and distinct. The two circles in the upper corners are mathematically true. The letters HA of HAWAII touch each other, as do also the letters TA of KENETA. There is plenty of hair on both sides of the head. The coat has a line drawn down its centre to mark where the two sides button together. The middle button is white, except that it has a dot in the centre, and a ring round the outside. There is a point under the letters KE of KENETA, which comes down below the boundary-line.

Forged.

Lithographed on yellowish paper; perforated 13. The lettering looks ragged. The two circles in the upper corners are very badly drawn, and the outline is broken and untrue. The letters HA of HAWAII do not touch each other, neither do the letters TA of KENETA. The king seems to have hardly any hair on the left side of his head. There is no join in the coat where it buttons. The middle button is shaded nearly all over, except a small white patch on one side of it. The point under the letters KE does not come within two or three lines of the boundary, instead of overlapping it as in the genuine. The perforation is rather better than usual, but the minor details of the drawing are bad. The color of the original is rather like that of the United States, 3 cents, whilst the forgery is a peculiar shade of chalky, yellow-green. The eyes are very much too fierce and glaring.

Postmarks.

Genuine. I have no cancelled copy.

Forged. A set of concentric circles, as in the 1 cent.

SAME ISSUE. 18 CENTS, RED.

Genuine.

Engraved in *taille-douce*, on yellowish-white wove paper; perforated 12. The eyes are pretty well open, and the pupils visible. There are three strongly marked "crow's-foot" wrinkles in the corner of the right eye. The two strong wrinkles on each side of the nose are exactly opposite to each other. The coat and waistcoat are very distinct, so that there is no difficulty in seeing which is which. The figure 1 is the same in both the bottom corners. All the labels stand out distinctly from the background. All the lines of shading throughout are extremely fine, except the lines on the coat, which are a very great deal thicker than the rest. There are two little triangles coming down from the top, over the H and last I of HAWAII; half of the one over the H is very darkly shaded, and the one over the I is hardly shaded at all. The bow of the necktie is very distinct.

Forged.

Lithographed on very yellowish paper; perforated 13. The eyes are almost shut, and the pupils are not visible. There are no wrinkles to be seen in the corner of the right eye. The wrinkles each side of the nose are not opposite to each other, the one on the right cheek being considerably higher than the one on the left. It is impossible to say which is coat and which is waistcoat, as they are indistinctly drawn. The figures in the bottom corners are not both alike, the left-hand 1 being larger than the other. The labels do not stand out well from the background, and the lines of shading throughout are rather coarse, those on the coat being no thicker than the rest. The two little triangles over the H and last I of HAWAII are both very darkly shaded, and form part of an arch over the name—the rest of the arch being supposed to be cut away by the top outline of the stamp—but this is much more evident in the forgery than in the genuine. The bow of the necktie is not well drawn, and the right-hand end is particularly indistinct. This forgery is ungummed.

Postmarks.

Genuine. I have only one cancelled copy of the genuine, and it merely bears a shapeless blotch.

Forged. An oval, formed by four straight lines at the top and bottom, and five curved lines each side.

FIGURE ISSUES. 1 CENT, 2 CENTS.

I am sorry to say that I am compelled to leave out all notice of these stamps, and of the shoals of counterfeits. It is no use attempting to describe them without having *all* the varying types before me; and I have utterly failed in obtaining more than two or three undoubted specimens, so that any description which I could write would only confuse my readers and lead them astray, instead of enlightening them.*



* Major Evans, in the "Philatelic Hand-book," gives the following descriptions of the stamps for local postage: 1859-65. Plain type-set stamps (like the above cut); paper varying; imperforated.

- a. Thin greenish-blue wove paper (1859); 1 c., pale blue; 2c., pale blue.
- b. Thin gray-blue wove paper (1863); 1c., black; 2c., black.
- c. White paper, wove (1864), laid (1865); 1c., black; 2c., black.

1865-67. Similar type, lettered INTERISLAND on left, UKU LETA above, HAWAIIAN POSTAGE on right. White wove paper; imperforated.

- 1c., deep blue; 2c., deep blue; 5c., deep blue (1867).

NOTE.—These are sometimes termed *provisionals*, or *unpaid letter stamps*; but their real use is, I think, plainly shown by some decrees given in *The Philatelist*, Vol. ix, page 52. In accordance with one of these decrees, passed in 1859, the rates of *Interisland* postage were 2 cents per half ounce for letters, 1 cent for newspapers, and 1 cent per ounce for books. It seems evident that the *Interisland* stamps were employed on the *Interisland* (as distinguished from mail) letters. I have placed the two values in pale blue first, together, contrary to the usual arrangement, which seems to be founded on tradition. The original issue of local manufacture contained three values, all in the one color; and the subsequent issues of local make for local use had the two values in the same color, so it seems unlikely that the issue 1859 should have consisted of 1c. in blue and 2c. in black, and that of 1863 of 1c. in black and 2c. in blue. This may have been the case, however, the paper on which the four stamps are printed being probably originally much the same, and the ink of the blue impressions having discolored it. There are ten minor varieties of type of each value of each issue.

NEW ISSUES.

BY R. R. BOGERT.

AUSTRIA.—The foreign journals report pneumatic envelopes and letter cards, with the current stamp, 15kr., gray and black. The envelopes are of white wove paper, 142 x 86 mm., and the stamp is in the lower left corner. The letter card is rose-colored with stamp in upper right corner. The inscriptions are in black.

AZORES.—The new stamps of Portugal, 25 and 500 reis, both lilac, have now the surcharge "Açores" in small letters.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—The 5sh. orange, Cape of Good Hope, is now surcharged British Bechuanaland; the ½d. bronze-green and 1d. red-brown wrappers are also surcharged in 7 x 14 mm., also the 1d. card.

BULGARIA.—The 20 and 50 sto. stamps noted last month are fiscals. The unpaid letter stamps 5 and 50 sto. are now perforated, 11½, not 13½ as before stated.

CANADA.—*Le Timbre Poste* informs us that the stamp on the post-card is now inscribed, "Post-card" instead of "Postage."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—5s. orange has the Anchor water-mark.

COCHIN CHINA.—There is a variety of the 25c. black on rose with triple surcharge. Two small 5's and one large, with *C. CH.* double.

CEYLON.—The 6c. card has been surcharged, "2½ cents," and has in addition the words, "The price is Three cents, including the card."

CONGO FREE STATE.—Two of the new stamps have been issued; 50c., dark brown (*C. C.* 89), and 5 francs, lilac (*C. C.* 63). They have nearly a full face portrait of King Leopold, in an oval with the inscription "Etat Independent du Congo" above and a star. At the sides are palm trees, and below the word "Centimes" with large figures of value in the lower corners.

COSTA RICA.—The new 10 centavo stamp has been surcharged "Oficial."

DUTCH INDIES.—The 5c. green has been issued in the new type, with figure of value in the centre.

ECUADOR.—The new 80c. is olive-brown (*C. C.* 87), and of the envelope the following sizes and papers are noted, with inscriptions in Spanish: 139 x 82 mm., 5c. on amber and blue; 10c. on white, blue and orange, with inscriptions in French, size 149 x 91 mm.; 5c. on white and blue.

Errata: Recol. V. Vol. 2, p. 72.

INDIA.—We hear of the 1 rupee with surcharge, "On. H. M. S."

JABRAPATHAN.—*Der Philatelist* illustrates a curious stamp, which it states has been issued by this native State. What looks like a warrior with three legs dancing a war dance, is in the centre in an oval, around which are native inscriptions. 1 anna green (*C. C.* 24), unperforated, on white laid paper.

NABHA.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* chronicles these stamps with surcharge in two lines in red on the ½a., 2a., 4a. and 1r., and in black on the 1a. and 8a. The ½a. and 2a. are also surcharged "Service" in red.

NATAL.—The same journal states that a 2d. gray-green has been issued. It is of the usual De LaRue type, with head to left in octagon, with "Natal Postage" above and "Two Pence" below.

PERU.—The 5 + 5c. card has the sun and large figure 5 surcharged in lilac.

PORTUGAL.—The 25 reis lately issued in lilac (*C. C.* 74), and the 2½ reis in brown (*C. C.* 87).

PORTUGUESE INDIA.—The *Ph. Record* states that the post-card 1 tanga, of 1885, is surcharged "3 Reis" in two lines over the value on each side of the stamp, and with "Tres Reis" over the value below "India Portugueza." The surcharges are in red.

ST. LUCIA.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* has seen the 6d. in lilac and blue, and the 18h. in lilac and carmine. The stamps were surcharged "Specimen."

SALVADOR.—Stamps of the value of 5c. have been ordered in New York, to the number of 500,000. These are to be probably of the same design as the 3 and 10c.

SANTANDER.—The new 1c. stamp inscribed "Republica de Colombia" resembles the 1884 issues, but has "Departamento de Santando," instead of "Estado Soberano de Santander."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*Der Philatelist* gives the colors of the high value stamps as follows: 10sh., green (*C. C.* 21); 15sh., brown-orange (*C. C.* 84); £1, blue (*C. C.* 42); £2, brown-red (*C. C.* 114); 50sh., dark red (*C. C.* 120); £3, olive-green (*C. C.* 37); £4, yellow (*C. C.* 12); £5, gray (*C. C.* 109); £10, bronze; £15, silver; £20, violet (*C. C.* 67).

STRAIT SETTLEMENT.—The 5c. blue in July last was surcharged 2 cents in black.

SWEDEN.—*Le Timbre Poste* illustrates a new official card. The stamp, in the upper right corner, has three crowns on a horizontally lined ground in a circular band inscribed, "Sveriges Statsbanor." A plain frame measures 122 x 67 mm. At the top is "Jernväys-Bretkort" (railway card); then three lines for address, the first preceded by "Till;" before the third, "Tjens-tesak," then "fran med lag No. deu 188. Blue on white card.

SWITZERLAND.—Both the 5 + 5c. and 10 + 10c. cards are of form 2.

UNITED STATES.—For the convenience of members we give a complete list of the U. S. envelopes, old colors, present shapes and watermark:

5c.	Garfield,	No. 5,	Buff.
5c.	"	" "	Blue.
30c.	Hamilton,	" 3,	Buff.
30c.	"	" "	Blue.
30c.	"	" 4½,	Manilla.
30c.	"	" "	Amber (3d).
30c.	"	" 7,	White.

30c.	Hamilton,	No. 7,	Amber (1st).
30c.	"	" "	Buff.
30c.	"	" "	Blue.
30c.	"	" "	Manilla.
30c.	"	" "	Amber (3d).
90c.	Perry,	" "	Manilla.
90c.	"	" "	Amber (3d).
90c.	"	" 9,	Buff.
90c.	"	" "	Blue.

VICTORIA.—Mr. Petterd, of Launcester, writes to *Der Philatelist* that he has the 6d. orange, with postage stamps at sides, *roulletted* on original letters, dated Jan. 4, 1858, and March 15, 1858. This is three years earlier than the date usually assigned to this stamp. A new post-card is reported, 1d. red-brown on buff, inscribed as follows: "This card may pass through the post without additional postage to any of the following colonies, namely: New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia; but an additional One Penny stamp must be affixed if addressed to New Zealand or Fiji.

MR. PATRICK CHALMERS.

At the Convention of the American Philatelic Association, a resolution was adopted on August 10th, 1887, endorsing the claim of Mr. Patrick Chalmers on behalf of his father, the late James Chalmers, as the inventor of the adhesive stamp, a copy of which the Secretary was instructed to forward to Mr. Chalmers. And we publish here his letter to the Secretary in acknowledgment of receipt of a copy of the resolution.

WIMBLEDON, 24th September, 1887.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 12th inst., handing me copy of the Resolution arrived at by the American Philatelic Association at the Convention just held at Chicago, in recognition of my father, the late James Chalmers, of Dundee, as having been the inventor of the adhesive postage stamp. In a further Resolution your Association is good enough to congratulate me upon the success I have met with in establishing beyond doubt this important historical fact.

Simply to offer in return, as I now do, my heartfelt thanks to the members of your Association, but faintly expresses the feelings of gratitude inspired in me by this most court-

eous and valuable recognition. To the gratification of finding a numerous body of gentlemen, specially acquainted with the subject, now officially recognizing my claim, is to be added the important effect which their valued support will have in enabling me to obtain attention in quarters hitherto impervious to the facts. Long-cherished delusions proverbially die hard, but where my weak voice has yet failed to penetrate, the verdict of the American Philatelic Association will carry conviction to every impartial mind. Trusting your Association may long continue to prosper in ever increasing numbers and efficiency,

I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) PAT. CHALMERS.

MR. S. B. BRADT, Secretary, The American Philatelic Association.

SHOULD any counterfeits of stamps of the Sandwich Islands not mentioned in the list published in this number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST be known to our readers, we will be very glad to have a minute description for publication in the next number.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Editors will be pleased to note here matters of Philatelic interest communicated to them, and to furnish such information as is requested to members of the American Philatelic Association and others.

THE PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.—Members of the American Philatelic Association will find on another page a list of the stamps, etc., to be had from Mr. Cuno, at the prices there given. We advise you to lose no time in sending your remittance for such as you desire.

"MESSENKOPE" LOCAL.—Mr. C. F. Rothfuchs has sent us a specimen of the "Messenkope" local, which we believe to be unique. The only variety catalogued by Messrs. Coster or Mitchell is on green glazed paper, while that found last August by Mr. Rothfuchs, and now in his collection, is on *pink* glazed paper. In all other respects it is like the known type. The envelope is postmarked New York—May 1. The stamp is a beautiful specimen, and though uncanceled is slightly stained. Several undoubted experts have pronounced it genuine beyond question. We congratulate Mr. Rothfuchs on his great good fortune.

I. A. B.—We doubt if you will find anyone who can tell you why Governments so frequently change the design or color of their stamps, or both. There is probably a different reason for almost every case.

As to the unembossed U. S. Stamps of 1869, you have hit upon one of the most difficult points in connection with U. S. Stamps. While Major Evans, in the list published in the *Philatelic Journal of America*, gives the unembossed series as a regular issue, he at the same time in the note says, "All the above issues (except . . .) were reprinted in 1876, and none of the reprints have the embossing." Mr. Tiffany, in his "History of the Postage Stamps of the United States" (a book that no Philatelist can do without) says, "Made by the same company that produced the originals, and only a short time afterwards, the processes of printing, ink and paper-making had not materially changed, but the reprints show signs of more careful workmanship. Notwithstanding the circular (given by Mr. Tiffany *in extenso*) some of them at least were sent out by the Department gummed. But, strange to say, as noticed by Mr. Coster (*A. J. P.*, 1875, p. 6), the gum of the originals varied from decidedly brownish to almost white, and on the 1861-69

issues of the reprints (as also on the Eagles) simple gum arabic seems to have been used, the color being perfectly white. Furthermore, if the stamps are bent at all, the gum cracks, which is in no case true of the originals. Mr. Coster further says, The originals all had the grille, and the reprints have not. Unfortunately, Mr. Coster was not aware that the four higher values at least, with the brownish gum and without the grille, and undoubtedly original, existed in collections before reprints were made, and have since been officially stated to have been so issued, and other values also in that condition are known which have every appearance of being originals." Mr. Sterling, however, says, "The originals without grille can only be distinguished from the reprints when the original *dark-brown* gum remains on the back. The reprints have a thin white gum." And in the case of most collectors, the Editors incline to Mr. Sterling's opinion.

C. A. C.—1st. The texture of the watermark paper is somewhat different both in appearance and finish from that commonly called "old" in the U. S. revenues. The latter is finer and thinner. You can generally distinguish between the two by holding in a slanting position toward the light, giving the shade necessary to distinguish either the letters U S I R, or at least a part of one of them. Moistening the stamp slightly, and either holding before a bright light, or on a dark surface at an angle of about 45°, to reflect the rays toward you, will generally show the watermark. In the case of the oldest issues one can almost always distinguish by the quality of the paper.

2d. The great increase in the number of those who avail themselves of the Exchange Department of the American Philatelic Association, has made it much more successful, by furnishing a great number of sheets, as shown by the Superintendent's last report, and at the same time giving members a much larger selection. The great trouble so far has been that members place too high a value on their stamps, especially those which can not really be considered scarce, and therefore they are not taken from their sheets.

3d. The Constitution and By-Laws of the American Philatelic Association recently printed and sent to all members of the Association, give full information as to the duties not only of the Purchasing

Agent and his assistants, but of all the officers. These cannot be too carefully studied. THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST will from time to time furnish such further information as is deemed important or useful to members.

4th. The office of Counterfeit Detector was established in order that members of the Association might at all times have some undoubted authority to whom they could send such stamps as they felt doubtful about, to have their genuineness passed upon, for an extremely moderate fee to cover postage, stationery, etc.

5th. We do not know of any post-office where the complete set of the new U. S. envelopes can be had, but our Purchasing Agent will soon be able to supply them at a price very little above cost.

Mr. W. S. Stone sends us the following description of a stamp received by him from a friend in Jhausi, N. W. Prov. India, in a lot:

In the centre in oval, within double colored lines, on solid ground, is a figure, possibly representing a deity. Radiating from the lines around the oval are colored lines extending to each corner. Within the rectangle is a large oval band touching the frame at all four sides. The inscriptions in the top and left of the oval band appear to be in Devanagari, while the others, though of a different dialect or language, are too badly blurred to be discernible. Unperforated. Printed on green (C. C. 24), on thick white paper.

Mr. Stone writes that it is from Jhalawar, one of the Rajpoot States (area 2560 square miles, population 226,000), which came into existence in 1838, when the Kotan principality was dismembered, and Mudem Singh was established in Jhalawar, by British support, with the title of Maharaj Rana. His successor not only rendered valuable aid to English fugitives during the mutiny, but now pay an annual tribute of 8000 rupees to the Indian government.

G. R. I.—Genuine stamps of the Sandwich Islands with the cancellation you described, undoubtedly exist. We advise you to send your specimen to the Counterfeit Detector.

ANTIGUA.—The *Ph. Record* reports the 6d., green, 1862, unperforated, with star watermark.

A NEW TYPE OF BATON ROUGE, LA., LOCAL STAMP.

The high prices paid at recent auction sales for the local stamps used in the Confederate States during the late civil war seem to have created among a large number of collectors the desire to search diligently for these interesting relics, and the result is that several entirely new specimens have been found, as for example the Greenwood, Va., local, described in the last number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST; as well as hitherto unknown types of stamps generally known.

The Baton Rouge stamps have always been considered very rare, though since several have been sold at about \$50, quite a number have found their way into the market.

Some time ago, however, we heard of the existence of a new type of the Baton Rouge 5 ct. stamp, supposed at that time to be unique. Since then, however, another has turned up, and we are able to present to our readers a cut of it, which, though a poor one, shows clearly the variety, which is in the border. The paper, colors and lettering are the same as in the now well-known type, while the border, instead of being formed of a series of crosses, is composed of diamonds, the lines of which in the original are finer than in the cut.



Several prominent philatelists who have seen both specimens of the new type pronounce them undoubtedly authentic, though their opinion is based almost entirely upon intrinsic evidence. As only two specimens have been found, this type is rarer than the "McCormick" error. The latter is in every respect like the common (if I may use the word) type, except for the misspelling of the postmaster's name.—*Robert C. H. Brock.*

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Fifth and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, R. R. BOGERT, Tribune Building, New York City.*Secretary*, S. B. BRADT, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Treasurer*,*International Secretary*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Exchange Superintendent*, HENRY CLOTZ, Box 3489, New York City.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer street, Boston, Mass.*Exchange Detector*, R. WUESTHOFF, New York City.*Purchasing Agent*, THEO. F. CUNO, 1139 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.*First Assistant Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Second Assistant Purchasing Agent*, CHAS. MUECKE, Hoboken, N. J.*Librarian*, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, E. B. STERLING, Box 294, Trenton, N. J.; WM. v. D. WETTERN, Jr., 176 Saratoga street, Baltimore, Md.; J. C. FELDWISCH, Box 2922, Denver, Colo.*Literary Board*, R. C. H. BROCK, Chairman, Box 287, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MACCALLA, Philadelphia, Pa.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

OCTOBER, 1887.

The month just brought to a close has been fruitful in many respects; the membership has swelled to 320 and the number of applications now on hand is larger than at any previous date. A few more resignations have been offered: Messrs. Clinton Collins, G. A. Hauschild, E. D. Kline and J. M. Krumm. Most members have remitted their dues for the year or half year, but there remain on the books about eighty accounts that have not been settled. Following is a list of the

DELINQUENT MEMBERS:

Numbers 1, 7, 17, 22, 42, 46, 47, 48, 57, 64, 65, 76, 81, 82, 83, 85, 87, 88, 93, 97, 102, 110, 111, 112, 117, 128, 135, 138, 143, 147, 149, 150, 153, 155, 156, 158, 165, 169, 170, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 184, 186, 191, 192, 197, 212, 215, 216, 217, 220, 222, 242, 248, 251, 257, 261, 262, 265, 267, 271, 272, 276, 277, 279, 280.

These accounts are now overdue, and the names of such members as do not settle for the six months' dues on or before December 10th will be stricken from the list of members without further notice.

It is with deep regret that I call attention to another death in our ranks, Mr. Herman Garbe, of Stapleton, N. Y. Mr. Garbe had but just joined our Association, although he had been for three years a member of the Staten Island Society. Though but seventeen years of age he was a very active philatelist, and his loss is deeply felt by his former associates; his death occurred on the 10th ult., and was quite unexpected.

On October 18th the President certified

to the following appointments, made by the unanimous action of the official Board:

Librarian, C. R. Gadsden, Grand Crossing, Ill.

Ass't Count. Detector, R. Wuesthoff, of New York.

Members of the Literary Board, W. C. Stone, of Springfield, Mass., and W. A. MacCalla, of Philadelphia, Pa.

First Ass't Purch. Agent, H. O. Harris, of Doylestown, Pa.

Second Ass't Purch. Agent, Chas. Muecke, of Hoboken, N. J.

On the 19th ult. the President certified to the passage of the following amendment to By-Law 9.

Resolved, That Section 7 of the By-Laws, relating to "Counterfeit Detectors," be amended by adding thereto the following: "All stamps, envelopes, post-cards, etc., considered counterfeit by the Superintendent or Counterfeit Detector, shall be removed from the sheets and covers and placed in a separate envelope, marked with the price or prices put thereon, and the name of the owner, and shall not be circulated, but returned by the Superintendent with the exchanges from which they were taken, and the squares on the sheet or the place provided on the covers, at the time the counterfeits are removed therefrom, shall be marked, "Counterfeit Removed." When the sheets or covers contain reprints or genuine specimens with counterfeit cancellations, the words "Reprint" or "Cancellation Counterfeit," as the case may be, shall be marked beneath the specimen on the square or on the place provided on the cover.

The list of members entitled to vote at the election now pending will be forwarded by me on the 15th of this month. The vote closes on the 20th. Members whose numbers appear in the delinquent list will not be entitled to vote until their account is adjusted. It is to be hoped that most, or all, of them will remit promptly and thus save their voting privilege.

Following is the list of

NEW MEMBERS:

No. 317. BERRY, C. B., JR., Paris, Texas.

No. 307. BOWERS, R. L., Ottawa, Ill.

- No. 319. BREHM, KARL, 1210 State street, Erie, Pa.
 No. 315. CAUGHEY, REED, 816 State street, Erie, Pa.
 No. 323. CHANDLER, N. W., Collinsville, Ill.
 No. 321. FARRELL, M. J., Ottawa, Ill.
 No. 313. FINNEY, R. S., 252 West 132d street, New York City.
 No. 322. GRIFFITH, C. E., Ottawa, Ill.
 No. 308. HATCHER, ROBT S., Lafayette, Ind.
 No. 309. HOENECKE, REV. A., 781 Tenth street, Milwaukee, Wis.
 No. 312. JONES, O. D., 14 Huntington street, Utica, N. Y.
 No. 314. KAUCHER, ROBT, 578 N. St. Paul street, Rochester, N. Y.
 No. 316. KIRK, ROBT H., 374 Woodward avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
 No. 320. KOEHL, WM., 113 West 18th street, Erie, Pa.
 No. 318. MC MANUS, R. C., 102 Prospect avenue, Ottawa, Ill.
 No. 310. SWENDSEN, A. V., Gänsemarkt 30-31, Hamburg, Ger.
 No. 311. TANSEN, EMIL C. C., Waterbery, South African Republic.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP—LIST NO. 13.

- ACKERMANN, W. A., Marengo, Iowa.
 References: C. Baumer, A. L. Donnard, P.M.
 ADENAW, JULIUS, 116 East 26th street, New York City.
 References: H. N. Terrett, R. R. Bogert.
 CAMPBELL, GEO. N., M. D., Hopkinsville, Ky.
 References: E. R. Aldrich, C. H. Mekeel.
 COFFIN, GEO. P., Freeport, Me.
 References: W. W. Jewett, W. S. Aldrich.
 COHEN, I. B., 234 King street, Charleston, S. C.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, S. B. Bradt.
 CORFIELD, WM. H., 3609 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 References: W. A. MacCalla, H. McAllister.
 CORWIN, C. B., 108 Chambers street, New York City.
 References: R. R. Bogert, Jos. Rechert.
 DINGLE, WM. A., 563½ Minna street, San Francisco, Cal.
 References: Mrs. A. I. Ardery, T. I. Cunningham.
 DOUGLAS, JNO. M., JR., Middletown, Conn.
 References: W. A. MacCalla, Jno. M. Douglas.
 FARWELL, ARTHUR G., 549 Olive street, St. Paul, Minn.
 References: Geo. L. Farwell, Edw. Sawyer.
 HERBENER, EDW., Appleton, Md.
 References: A. Davison, J. Winfield Scott, P.M.
 HOLLEY, M. B., Traverse City, Mich.
 References: T. T. Bates, M. E. Haskell.
 JOSSELYN, GEO. F., Ninth and Peck streets, Erie, Pa.
 References: W. V. Nicholson, S. B. Bradis.
 LACHASSE, G. DE, Box 1993, San Francisco, Cal.
 References: S. B. Bradford, S. B. Bradt.
 LOHMEYER, A., 933 Milton place, Baltimore, Md.
 References: Wm. v. d. Weirten, Jr., S. B. Bradt.
 MORTIMER, J. H., Arlington Hotel, Erie, Pa.
 References: W. V. Nicholson, Reed Caughey.
 PARRISH, MORRIS L., 1135 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 References: R. C. II. Brock, W. A. MacCalla.
 PEEKE, W. H., JR., 2728 Calumet avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.
 RAISCH, E. L., Akron, Ohio.
 References: A. L. McGinnis, P.M., H. L. Hart.

- SAMUELS, MAURICE V., 713 Post street, San Francisco, Cal.
 References: W. F. Greany, C. H. Bogert.
 SCARLETT, WM., 209 Lincoln avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 References: E. W. Voute, T. J. Mitchell.
 SCARLETT, WM. E., 1012 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 References: H. McAllister, W. A. MacCalla.
 SCHURMANN, EDW., No. 2 Odd Fellows' Hall, Indianapolis, Ind.
 References: Fred. B. Perry, S. B. Bradt.
 SMITH, JAS. B., Box 1058, Springfield, Mass.
 References: W. C. Stone, H. S. Williams.
 STADIE, MAX, 2079 Second avenue, New York City.
 References: R. R. Bogert, C. Witt.
 STUDLEY, W. J., Dallas Centre, Iowa.
 References: L. E. Mayer, Rev. E. A. Walker.
 THOMPSON, M. A., 3141 Indiana avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.
 ZOBEL, R. P., 6 W. Jefferson street, Syracuse, N. Y.
 References: R. R. Rogert, Rev. J. Schaefer.

The persons named in the above list will be entitled to membership, if no objection is received before December 15th.

The membership now numbers 306.

S. B. BRADT, Sec'y.

October 30th, 1887.

REPORT OF EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

I am receiving at present a great many inquiries for the revised Rules of my Department and am sorry to say that I could not give any definite information therein. I am now informed by our Secretary, Mr. Bradt, that the new Constitution and By-Laws are nearly ready for mailing, and as I understand will appear in pamphlet form with a list of all members. This is very good indeed.

The Exchange Department is now increasing in membership every day, and I am very busy at present, but nevertheless I hope that more members will join this Department. It is a Department which I think keeps the object of a society together, and every one can only gain by joining it. It will be seen by the rules that specimens are marked with each member's cash prices. They will be charged at these values to the members who retain them; but as their own sheets in the meantime are upon a circuit, the amount taken from their sheets will be credited to them and the balances drawn. Statements will be rendered every four months, viz: February 1, May 1, August 1, November 1, and all balances as appear on my books on that day must be settled in cash.

I should say that a membership in this Association was a sufficient guarantee of square dealing, and no one need be afraid to send

the greatest rarities through this Department.

In regard to Branch Societies, I must remind the members again on forming them. They are a great convenience and necessitate no expense. I have written a lengthy letter in reference to it in the July number of the *Western Philatelist*, and think it will be well to publish same again as we have largely increased in membership since.

"TO THE MEMBERS OF THE A. P. A.

"Gentlemen:—I beg to advise you that according to the Official Circular No. 4, the board of officers has accepted my proposition that members may send in their exchanges at any time. I have no doubt that this will prove more satisfactory than the limit to one exchange lot, and on the other side I will be able to send out oftener and larger selections.

"At the same time I wish to draw the attention of those members who wish to participate in this Department, and who may not have duplicates, or may not care to exchange. I herewith state, that in the short time that I have had this Department in charge, stamps, envelopes, etc., of the *rarest kind*, have passed through my hands, that would be welcome to the most *advanced* collector. Therefore, if such members will only address me, stating their preferences if they collect postage or revenue stamps, United States or foreign entire envelopes, cards, etc., I will use my best judgment in sending them selections according to their wants. In such cases where exchanges are not sent in but asked for, I must either *know the party is responsible*, or satisfactory *references* are to be furnished.

"I intend to make settlements every three months, when I shall send out statements, which, according to No. 7 of the Appendix, are to be settled within eight days.

"A few words more about Branch Societies. Only a few so far have been organized, perhaps because the advantages have not been readily understood. I will try to point out some of the benefits to be derived:

"1. If, as a member, you have sent in say \$10, \$20 or \$30 worth of exchanges, you will receive the same amount to select from. As a branch of say only ten members, the value of exchanges sent in may be from \$100 to \$300, or more, and as a member of such branch you will be entitled to select from these large amounts, which must necessarily be more advantageous. Through the order of our circuit ranks, as set forth in our instructions, each member will eventually have an equal chance of first choice.

"2. If an existing society joins as a branch, this exchange business will be a new attraction for their meetings. If a new Branch Society is formed it will be of benefit to those collectors who have so far not joined any local society, as it will bring them together, and it will help the A. P. A., as no doubt members will be gained when the advantages are held out to them which this Department offers.

"3. It will reduce the expenses, as one large package by express can be sent cheaper than single lots by mail, and transmission between members of one branch can be easily done, in most cases, perhaps, by delivery *without any expense* whatever.

"I have had inquiries from several parts of the country, how these branches are to be organized. For the benefit of such members I will add the following:

"Wherever there are six or more members of the A. P. A., a branch can be formed, with monthly meetings,

or oftener if advisable. A manager of exchange is to be elected who, after communicating with me, will receive sheets and covers to be sold to the members of such branch as laid down in the general instructions. The exchanges of the members are to be handed to the managers of such branch, who will forward them to me from time to time, and I will in return send exchanges to him. The manager has to account with the individual members of his branch, and settlements are to be made through him.

"If once in working order, these branches will work great good to the Association through their many apparent advantages, and if members only would try, I have no doubt that many Branch Societies will be formed. I am at all times willing to give such information as is desired, if in my power, and as stated before, I shall do my best to further the interests of the Association, but which I can successfully do only if I have the good-will and assistance of the members.

"In making up exchange sheets, I would suggest that postage and revenue stamps be left strictly separate. Much unnecessary time and expense will be saved, as most of the collectors want only one or the other kind.

Some time ago I most respectfully urged the members to put on their lowest cash prices, for I notice some prices are too high; I mean by that that they are marked at full catalogue price. This will not do, as a great many members wish to sell, and a great many members do pay cash for them. You must not expect these to pay full catalogue prices, as they can do better with any of our respected dealers. Therefore, please, gentlemen, make your prices low as possible and be reasonable.

I have to complain of the poor quality of paper hinges which some members use, as I often receive sheets from which the stamps have fallen off, and I have the trouble of fastening them again. I will not recommend any one, but I must say the best gummed paper I have found is by our Mr. E. B. Sterling, in Trenton, N. J., who sells a sheet for five cents. I have used it for years and it is always the same good paper.

I wish to call your special attention to the fact that large envelopes only should be used in mailing Exchange Books. They can be had of almost any stationer; or it is very easy to make one for the purpose.

The books should never be folded, as this sometimes tears the stamp and frequently separates them from the sheets.

RESUME OF BUSINESS DONE FROM SEPTEMBER 23
TO OCTOBER 31, 1887.

Blank sheets sold	277
" covers "	101
Filled sheets sent in	219
	— value \$1,589 60
Filled covers sent in	20
	— " 261 42

HENRY CLOTZ, *Supt.*

New York, October 30, 1887.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING AGENT.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION :

Gentlemen:—The following of your number have availed themselves of the opportunities offered by this Department by depositing amounts from \$5 to \$10, for the purchase of new issues: Fred. Knocke, \$5; Spencer Cosby, \$5; J. V. Painter, \$10; J. M. T. Partello, \$10; Geo. W. Stevens, \$7. Mr. Henry O. Harris, the First Assistant Purchasing Agent, is now engaged in trying to secure for you the new and interesting issue of 1887 U. S. envelopes, the majority of which have already been located by several of our zealous and obliging comrades. Mr. Harris desires to know where all of the No. 7 and No. 8 sizes and colors may be had; and he will be obliged to you for any information regarding them. The entire set of sixty-eight envelopes will, I hope, cost us not more than about \$2.25. It is now the time to give your orders and deposit your money. We are gaining new participants steadily, and will soon be able to furnish everything new and rare at face value prices. It only depends upon yourselves to make this Department a source of pleasure and profit to every one of us.

Yours truly,

THEO. F. CUNO, P. A.

1131 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
October 25, 1887.

A HAPPY PURCHASER.

TO THE EDITOR "AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"
Sir:—I cannot understand why the mem-

bers of the A. P. A. should give our Purchasing Agent cause to complain of lack of interest on their part in his Department. Why, sir, I am one of the first to invest \$5 in that Department, and never regretted having done so. Since that time I have added about \$20 more during the past year, and my collection is worth about \$75 more if I only count the stamps received, from time to time, from Mr. Cuno. The purchasing of new issues through this Department has given me more satisfaction than anything else since I began to take an interest in Philately. You get your new stamps a few months after their issue has become known. You get them at a little over face value, and they make, in their neatness and newness, the most brilliant showing in your entire collection. Is it possible that there are so few among nearly 300 advanced and intelligent collectors to appreciate such opportunity. I think the advantages of the Purchasing Department are not considered in the right light by our members, or else we would not hear the Agent complain that he cannot order all low values because so few members participate. I have received from the Purchasing Agent, since December, 1886, over 150 different specimens of stamps, envelopes and newsbands, costing me on an average 6 cents each; and there are stamps among these catalogued at present at \$5. If this is not worth while I want to know what we have organized for? I hope that the members will "see the point," because I want them to enable me to get *all* new issues, and not only the high values, as has been the case so far. Let us make the most of this Association, and not be contented with the least. Yours, for new issues,
CORNELIUS.

REPORTS OF PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

[The Literary Board will publish the proceedings of such Philatelic Societies as are received by them. Secretaries will please send the MSS. before the first of each month.]

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

52D REGULAR MEETING.

Stapleton, October 19, 1887.

The meeting was called to order by President Aug. Dejonge, with the following members present: Messrs. H. Clotz, Waltz, Kaufmann, Schumann, Dr. G. Odendall.

The minutes of the 49th, 50th and 51st meetings were adopted as read.

Mr. Clotz proposed Mr. E. R. Aldrich, from Benson, Minn., as Corresponding Member. Mr. Aug. Dejonge proposed Mr. C. W. Moller, Captain of the Danish Steamer "Geyser" for membership.

The Executive Committee reported favorably on Mr. G. F. Neumann, whereupon Mr. Neumann was duly elected (member No. 49).

The Manager of the Exchange Department reported favorably on the exchange

business. The sheets sent by the "Amsterdam Society" are circulating among the members.

On motion of Mr. Clotz, Mr. John K. Tiffany, President of the A. P. A., was unanimously elected honorary member of our Society.

Mr. Dejonge and Clotz were appointed a committee with power to provide letter-sheets with a suitable heading for the S. I. P. S.

On motion of Mr. Clotz, it was resolved to send the minutes of the S. I. P. S. to the Literary Board of the A. P. A. for publication in the official journal.

The President informed the Society of the death of Mr. Herman Garbe, Jr., who was a member of the Society since August, 1884.

On motion of Dr. Odendall, the following resolution was passed :

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to take from our midst a promising young man, who for many years has been a member of our Society, be it

Resolved, That we tender the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in their great affliction; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

It was moved and carried to embody the above passed resolutions in the minutes of the Society.

Meeting adjourned. Next meeting, Nov. 16, 1887.

THE Second Assistant Purchasing Agent will hereafter receive rare stamps from members, with the prices they will accept for the same, and publish a list of such stamps for sale in each number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST. The member who sends in the best bid above the owner's price will get the stamps. Neither the seller nor buyer will know each other's name. He will also receive list of stamps wanted by members of the Association and publish the same monthly.

WE learn with no little surprise that Mr. E. B. Sterling has decided to dispose of his private collection of U. S. stamps at auction.

Mr. Wuesthoff is now engaged in cataloguing the collection, which will be sold by Messrs. Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., 787 Broadway, New York City, at an early date.

This will give to collectors a chance to procure many rarities, and will aid in the completion of many collections.

THE POMEROY SOCIETY'S EXHIBIT AT THE TRI-STATE FAIR.

Held in Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 6, 7, 8, 9, 1887.

Although somewhat hastily arranged and in limited space, the display was such as to attract the attention of many in the large crowd that visited Art Hall during the four days of the fair.

In two counter show-cases, of about twenty square feet space, were arranged six fine collections of postage stamps, all in international albums. These were placed at the back of the case, one page of each being shown. In the centre of the case was a stack of 5000 mixed Continentals; these were placed over a paper cone making a heap six inches high. On each side of this and covering the remaining front part of this case were arranged foreign envelopes and post-cards, and in one corner was a neatly arranged 10 x 12 frame of revenues from the collections of F. B. and Ed. J. Stebbins, of Adrian, Mich. A smaller case contained philatelic literature, including President Tiffany's new work on United States stamps, and the leading stamp journals of this country. Sandwich Island envelopes, fancifully arranged, occupied the corners, other foreign envelopes and a one-penny Mulready letter-sheet completed the arrangement of this case. On the wall back of cases were four large frames, containing United States envelopes and foreign postage. In one of these was a variety of rare United States postage, including an uncanceled set of 1869 and a Pomeroy local, all mounted in a pen-and-ink design with the name of the Pomeroy Society prominently displayed. This fine piece of work was executed by our Treasurer, Mr. J. M. Crumm, and brought words of praise from all who examined it. It now adorns the office of Secretary Kline, in the Lake Shore Depot, Toledo. On a shelf below the frames, copies of various philatelic papers, catalogues, etc., were displayed. The Society had prepared 500 cards for distribution, which read, "Cash paid for old United States Postage and Revenue stamps. Look over your old letters, etc." Upon the right-hand corner of the card was a foreign stamp. For the greater part of two days the writer handed these to the admiring crowd, who eagerly seized them upon being told that they contained a genuine foreign stamp from Belgium, Russia, etc. Many were the curious questions asked and remarks uttered, but of these more anon.

FRED'K B. STEBBINS,

Member A. P. A. and P. P. S.

Adrian, Mich., Oct. 25, 1887.

IMPORTANT.

November 20th is the last day on which votes for the Treasurer to be elected can be received and counted.

We therefore urge upon you the necessity of sending your vote at once to Mr. E. B. Sterling, P. O. Box 294, Trenton, N. J., in something like the following form:

MR. E. B. STERLING, *Chairman, etc.*

I desire to endorse the resolution offered by the Trustees upon the death of our late Treasurer, L. W. Durbin, and to cast my vote for for Treasurer.

A. P. A., No.

We hope that all members of the American Philatelic Association fully appreciate the importance of the coming election. Our object is not only to fill the vacant office, but to examine carefully the qualifications of the candidates, and try to find out who will fill the vacant office in such a way as to best promote our mutual interests—the welfare of the Association.

This body is composed of men of all ages, of all kinds of temperaments, and residing indeed in all parts of this country, as well as in Europe, Africa, Mexico and Canada, and the man whom you are called upon to elect for office to deal with all of these, should be adaptable, full of tact, of good judgment, reasonable and firm.

All local jealousies and prejudices should be laid aside, and our unbiased judgment should lead us to vote for a man, not because he is from the East or from the West, but because he will serve the Association most faithfully.

Mr. S. B. Bradt, the present Secretary of the Association, has withdrawn his resignation at the solicitation of the Board of Officers and a large number of members of the Association, and therefore that office is not vacant, and of course it is not necessary to re-elect Mr. Bradt.

This leaves the Treasurer the only office to be elected.

All have seen the nominations of H. B. Seagrave and Lieut. J. M. T. Partello announced in the *Philatelic World*, and will be pleased to see that both the candidates are so preëminently able to serve the Association.

Between the candidates who are named for the office of Treasurer, we do not feel that it is our place to officially favor one to the possible disadvantage of the others, or to bring our personal feelings forward too prominently.

The importance of the office of Treasurer does not lie in the safe keeping of the funds of the Association which could be done as well as we could wish by any honest person who had a very limited knowledge of book-keeping, but in the fact that the Treasurer is a member of the Board of Officers, to whom are committed by our Constitution and By-Laws, not only the filling of a number of minor offices, but the general welfare of the Association.

It is hoped that every member of the American Philatelic Association takes sufficient interest in it to procure us at least one subscriber, and to send us the names of such active collectors, non-members, as are known to them.

MEMBERS of the American Philatelic Association and subscribers should at all times bear in mind the fact that THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST can freely be used by them for the communication and exchange of views upon Philatelic subjects, and it would afford the editors great pleasure to find that it is made use of in this way.

WE understand that an effort is being made by the proper officers of the A. P. A. to procure for the members of the Association copies of *Le Timbre Poste* and *Der Philatelist*, the two best European Philatelic Journals. If possible they will be furnished without additional cost to the members.

It will doubtless be a matter of regret to all members of the American Philatelic Association to learn that Mr. E. D. Kline, of Toledo, lately Librarian of the Association, is no longer a member of the Association.

EXCHANGES.

The Literary Board will exchange with all Philatelic Publications, two copies of which are sent to P. O. Box 287, Philadelphia, Penna.

We have received *The Buckeye State Collector*, *The Stamp*, *The Western Philatelist*, *The Philatelic World*, *The Philatelic Journal of America*, *The Philatelic Gazette*, *The Quaker City Philatelist*, *The Stamp News*, and *The Keystone State Philatelist*.

THE ESSAY.

The Literary Board are required to select and assign each month a subject of Philatelic interest for discussion, and may publish in the next number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST the best essays (not exceeding six) received upon the subject.

It is particularly requested that all Essays be sent to the Publishers on the first of each month if possible.

It has therefore been decided to assign as the subject for this month, "The Postage Stamps of South Australia."

WHAT PRACTICAL ADVANTAGES ARE TO BE GAINED BY JOINING THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION?

[None of the Essays upon this subject received by the Literary Board were sufficiently complete to be worth publishing separately, so, with the consent of the writers, we have decided to mould them into one.—ED.]

The first question that naturally arises is, "What is the advantage of joining any Philatelic Society?" The only advantages are: It assists its members in acquiring knowledge upon Philatelic subjects; it creates a feeling of friendship among Philatelists; and it furnishes them with numerous practical benefits, as will hereafter be shown. But even though a member of a local society, what is to be gained by joining the American Philatelic Association? The best answer to this is an explanation of exactly what the American Philatelic Association is.

It is a Society of nearly four hundred active collectors, most of whom are in constant communication with one another, either directly or indirectly, and who are determined to do all they can for their mutual benefit.

The one thing that all collectors wish, is to dispose of their duplicates in such a way as to benefit their collection as much as possible. The American Philatelic Association knowing this, at once established an Exchange Department to accommodate its members. And how does this work?

One writes that some months ago he bought a collection, and after taking from it for his own collection much more than the value of the actual cash cost, he procured Exchange Sheets from the Superintendent of the Exchange Department for some five hundred of the best duplicates, which were then sent to the Exchange Department, and passed through the hands of a number of collectors (all personally unknown to the

owner of the stamps) who took from the sheets stamps to about twice the amount paid for the collection. Though this is perhaps an exceptional case, it certainly shows conclusively that at least one member profited. But did not the buyers of these stamps profit? Surely they must have, for would they have taken them unless they had been priced sufficiently low to satisfy them that each was well worth its cost to them. The great number of sheets, however, which have passed through the Superintendent's hands, according to his last report, is the most convincing proof that members of the Association find this department a success—which it can be only by being profitable to members.

After the disposition of one's duplicates, the most important object to be sought is the procuring of all new issues as quickly and as cheaply as possible.

Can one who belongs to no Society procure them until long after the time of issue, except through a dealer, who must make a large profit in order to carry on his business?

Again the American Philatelic Association is called upon. The Purchasing Agent, to whom most members have sent a deposit of from \$1 to \$25, is enabled to procure the new stamps at cost, from the country issuing them, as soon as it is known that a change is made, and as soon as they are received by him they are sent to such members as have given him a deposit in advance, and who are charged just enough over the face value to pay the expenses of operating the Purchasing Department.*

As for stamps now in use, and not strictly speaking *new issues*, the First Assistant Purchasing Agent will procure them for members under the same conditions required by the Purchasing Agent.

A great many collectors find that there are certain stamps which cannot be bought from any dealer, on account of their scarcity. What are they to do but wait until they happen to see one which is for sale? A member of the American Philatelic Association simply sends a list of such rarities as he wants to the Second Assistant Purchasing Agent, who publishes the list in the official journal of the Association, so that if there are any of its hundreds of readers who have the desired stamps to dispose of for the price offered, they will advise the Second Assistant Purchasing Agent. And, again, the same

* See letter from Cornelius, on another page.—ED.

is the case with any great rarities one may have. If sold to a dealer, it is generally at a great sacrifice, but if advertised there is almost always some one found who has long been on the lookout for the very stamp you wish to dispose of, and who is glad to pay a fair price for it.

In addition to these and other practical advantages, members of the Association can at all times have the use of such publications as comprise the Library of the Association. And now that there is such an immense mass of Philatelic literature it is almost impossible for any one person to have even a fairly complete library.

Apart from these "advantages" there is often much pleasure and profit to be derived from the intercourse between members of the Association upon the various subjects that are constantly agitating the Philatelic world, and of which it is impossible to more than generalize.

The most conclusive proof of the general satisfaction which members feel in having joined the Association is, that barely two per cent of the members who join are willing to withdraw and go back to their former state of isolation.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

The Philatelic Journal of America.—The October number, the last we have received, besides Major Evans' "Catalogue of the Stamps of Great Britain, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Heligoland, Ionian Islands and Malta," contains an account of "Feareys' Messenger Dispatch" (Newark, N. J.), by Dr. W. H. Mitchell, an article on "The First Octagonal Shilling of Victoria," and a very complete list of the Mexican "Wells, Fargo and Co.'s Envelopes," by Mr. H. B. Phillips.

The Western Philatelist for November begins with a very complete article by Mr. W. A. Warner, on "The Emissions of China,

Shanghai, Corea and Japan," which will be found extremely useful. This number only takes us to the eighth issue, Shanghai, 1876, but we hope the rest of the list will appear forthwith. Mr. R. S. Hatcher has also contributed some interesting "notes." Mr. Bradt writes that several pages of matter had to be omitted on account of the printers' strike.

The Quaker City Philatelist publishes translations of the decrees of several countries, relating to postal changes, from *Le Timbre Poste*. These are of great importance to all philatelists. The article reprinted from the *Philadelphia Press*, of March 27, 1861, on the "California Pony Express" is interesting.

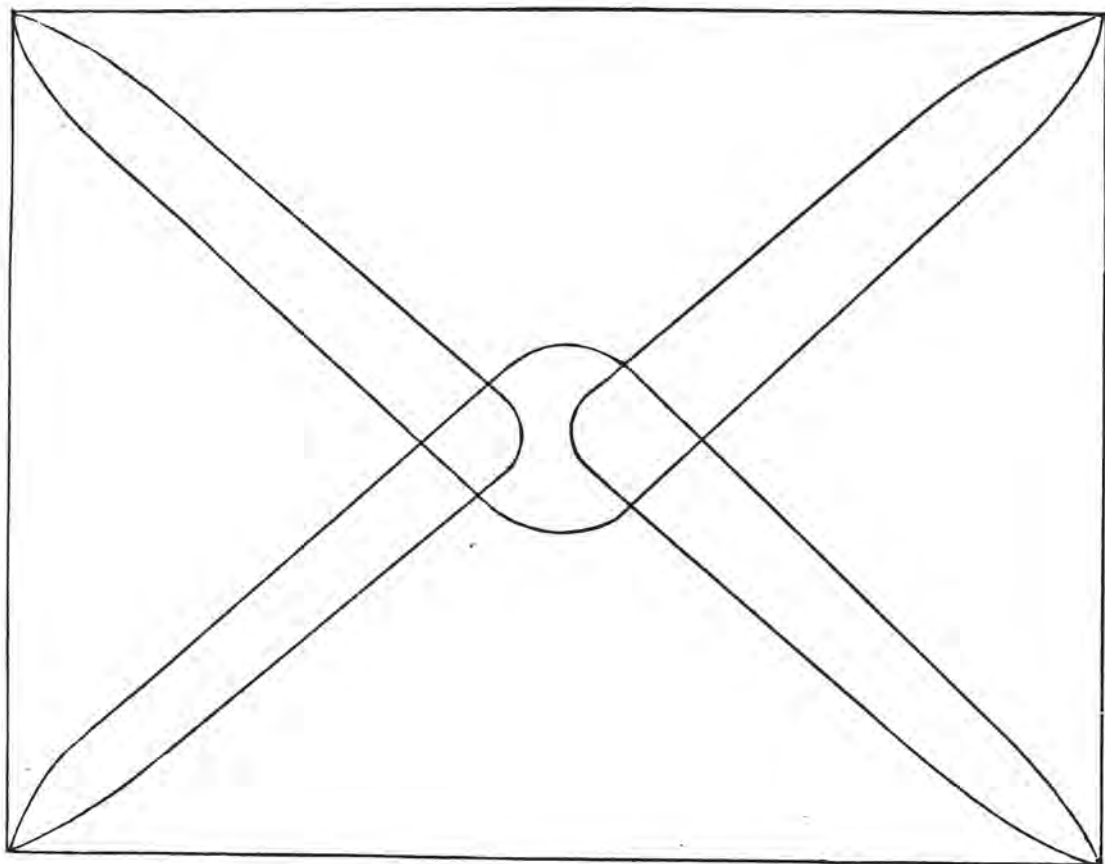
The Philatelic Gazette.—All should read the "Descriptive Manual of the Technical Terms, etc., in use in the Science of Philately," being published in part by this journal. The article on the "Postage Stamps of Canada," by Mr. H. S. Harte, will also be found interesting.

The Stamp.—The October number gives a very good portrait of Mr. T. F. Cuno, the Purchasing Agent of the A. P. A., with a short biographical notice, and over 12 pages of good reading matter. The November number has a portrait of Mr. H. B. Seagrave, one of the candidates for Treasurer of the A. P. A.; and among other good things, "Some pick-ups," by Wanderer.

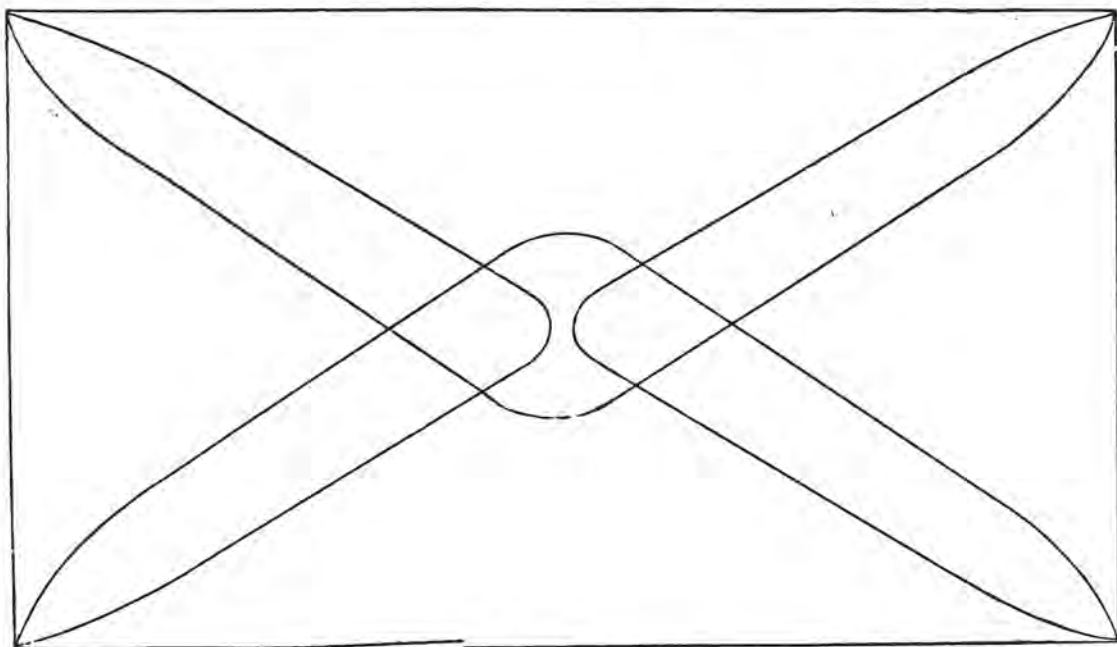
OBITUARY.

It is with sincere regret that we announce the death, on October 9th, 1887, of Mr. Herman Garbe, who recently became a member of the A. P. A. His death is much deplored by the Staten Island Philatelic Society, of which he was one of the most popular members.

GERMAN ENVELOPES—Shape 1.

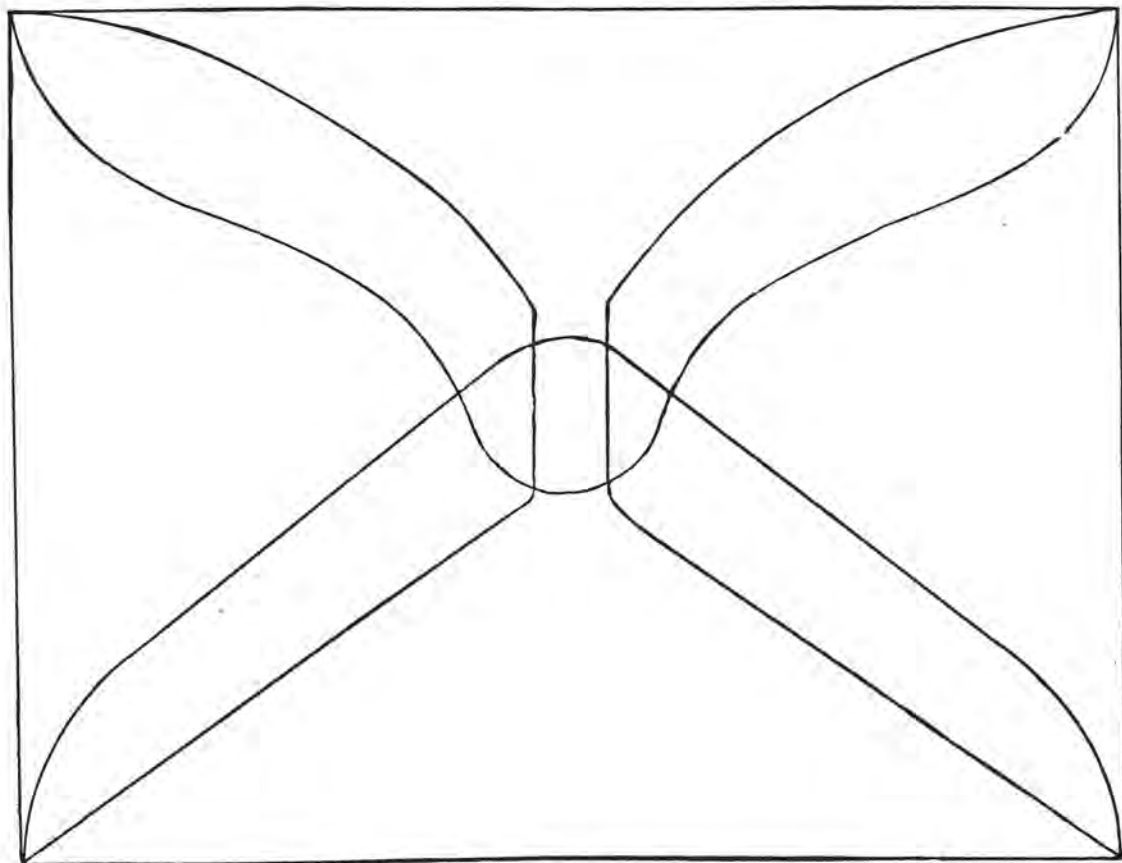


Shape 1, Size 1—115 x 150 mm.

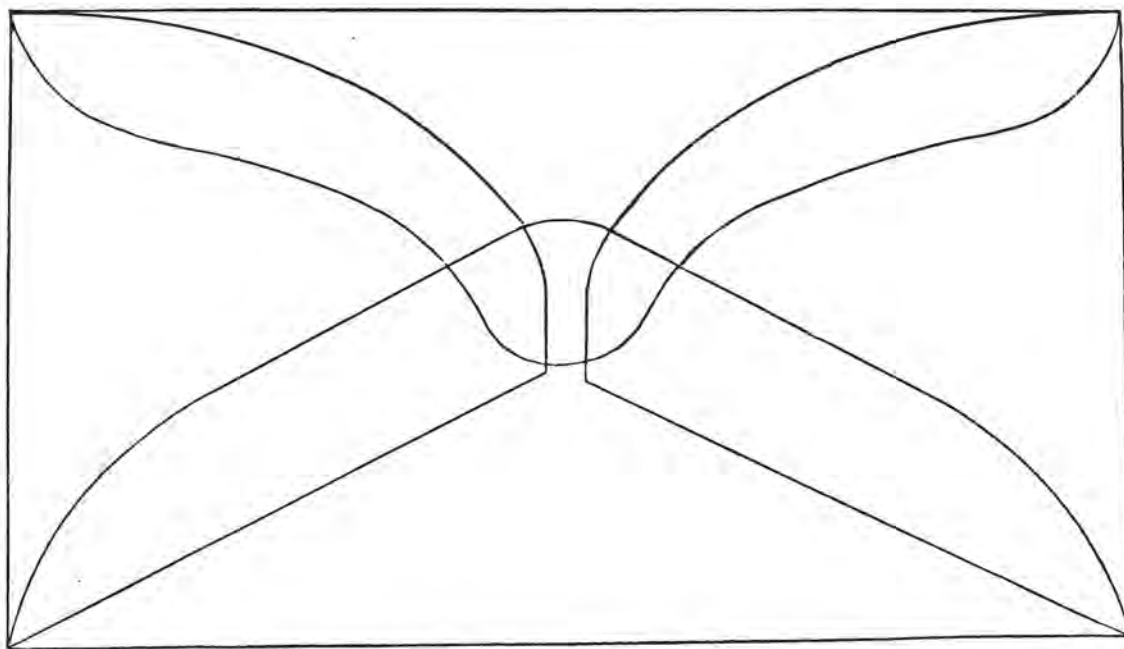


Shape 1, Size 2—88 x 147 mm.

GERMAN ENVELOPES—Shape 2.



Shape 2, Size 1—115 x 150 mm.



Shape 2, Size 2—88 x 147 mm.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. II.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 10, 1887.

No. 3.

LIST OF FOREIGN ENVELOPES—GERMANY.

BY JOHN K. TIFFANY.

Introduction.

FEW American collectors have probably had access to the articles in *Le Timbre Poste* and *The Philatelist*, which treat of the envelopes of Germany; or to the manuals relating to those of some of these States, lately published by Moens. At the risk of saying much that is old to some, we propose to condense, for the advantage of many, so much of these works as relate to the envelopes of those States whose postal systems were merged in the North German Confederation, or in the German Empire. These comprise the envelopes of Prussia, of the northern and southern offices of Turn and Taxis, Brunswick, Hanover, the two Mecklenburgs, Oldenburg, Saxony, Lubeck, Hamburg, Bremen and Baden.

Covers for franking letters within the city of Hanover were issued in 1849. Prussia issued the first German envelopes in 1861, and as the other German States followed, they had their envelopes, for the most part, stamped at Berlin until 1865, when the manufacture for the Turn and Taxis began at Frankfort.

The envelopes of the several States, at any given date, consequently bear certain resemblances and characteristics, of paper, size, shape, gum, tress, position of the stamp or inscription, which singly or in combination have helped much to their correct classification, and seem to distinguish the many reprints from the original.

Paper.

The paper employed for the first envelopes issued by Prussia was very similar to that used for the early English envelopes, called Dickinson paper, having two orange threads laid into its substance about one-fourth of an inch, or seven millimetres, apart, being otherwise a wove paper, show-

ing no lines, letters, or watermarks. In 1856 the use of this paper was abandoned, and as none of the other States issued envelopes (the Hanover covers excepted) until after this date, it is found only in the earlier envelopes of Prussia.

The paper used in 1856, and later, is an ordinary wove paper, for the most part soft in texture and white, bluish-white, rosy-white and yellowish-white in color, presenting occasional variations needless to mention here. After 1866, however, it is generally harder and of a bluish cast.

Size.

There are three sizes only—large size (1), measuring $4\frac{5}{8}$ by $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches, or 115 by 150 mm. Ordinary size (2), measuring $3\frac{3}{8}$ by $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches, or 83 by 147 mm., and note size (3), issued much later (1865) in some States, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 $\frac{13}{16}$ inches, or 64 by 148 mm.

Shape.

In each of the two larger sizes there are two shapes. Shape 1 in both the large size 1 and the ordinary size 2 has the edges of all four flaps nearly straight, but curving slightly into the corners, and the points or extremities rounded, the side flaps very narrow at the extremities, the top and bottom flaps with wider points. The side flaps do not touch, the others overlap nearly an inch or 25 mm., when the envelope is closed. This makes these flaps very long in the large size.

Shape 2, in both sizes, 1 and 2, is quite unlike shape 1. The lower flap is much fuller and more rounded into the corners; the extremity is smaller than shape 1. The lower edge of the side flaps is a straight line from the corner, but slightly rounded into the broad vertical straight edge of the end

in the large size, but forming a sharp angle in the ordinary size, while the top edge is very much curved upward in both sizes. The top or base flap is rounded out boldly from the upper corners, then curved inwards strongly and terminates in a long point, forming a half-circle. These shapes were the Berlin shapes. The later ordinary, or size 2, made at Frankfort, show a third shape, very similar to shape 2, but the lower edge of the side flap is slightly rounded into the vertical end, while the top edge is not so boldly curved. The curves of the loose flap are less pronounced.

The third, or note size, has both the top and bottom edges of the side flaps curved gently from the corners to the centre of the envelope, the right-hand flap (looking at the back) having a broad, rounded extremity, while the other is cut off in a vertical straight line an inch and a half, or 34 mm., long. The loose flap is curved like shape 2, but the curves are flatter, and the bottom flap is curved in the same manner, but flatter still, the point being very small and this flap is fastened *over* or *outside* of the side flaps, the left of which again is folded over the right.

Inscriptions.

After the use of the silk threads was abandoned, they were replaced by two lines of inscription in small capitals, consisting of the words expressive of the value in German, followed by the words "post-couvert," all several times repeated. The type of these inscriptions is indicative of the period of manufacture, and its position on the left or right of the envelope, above or across the stamp, generally indicates an issue of a certain period. The details of this will appear as we proceed.

Gum.

From 1851 to 1863 the envelopes were gummed only upon a short space under the seal on the loose flap, by placing a certain number of the flaps one upon another, leaving a portion of each exposed, and then drawing a brush about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, or 20 mm., wide *vertically* down the pile. This gummed a space of that width on the envelope, the top of the gum showing the shape of the part of the flap that rested above it. From 1863 to 1867 the envelopes were gummed along nearly the whole edge of the loose flap, by drawing the brush *horizontally* along the edge of the flap, consequently the ends of the gum are round or rugged. Each envelope seems to have been

gummed separately. In 1867-8 the envelopes are again gummed as at first, but the brush is now 4 inches, or 110 mm., wide, and the gum covers a space about $\frac{7}{16}$ of an inch, or from 7 to 8 mm., wide, along the edge of the flap. This latter arrangement is found upon shape 3, size 2, and upon size 3.



Seals.

The loose flap was ornamented near its extremity by an embossed seal. Of these there are ten varieties among the envelopes we are discussing.

Seal 1 is a large oblong oval, 12-16 by 9-16 inches, or 19 by 15 mm., in diameter. The edge is formed of a heavy raised line with a finer raised line within, and the centre is filled with interlaced smaller raised ovals. This was in use from 1851 to 1857.

Seal 2 is a large circular disk, 11-16 inches, or 18 mm., in diameter. The edge is also a broad raised line with a narrow raised line within, and the centre is filled with raised loops interlaced in sets of four to form a trefoil, a second trefoil formed in the same way being reversed upon this, leaving a depressed triangle in the centre. This tress did not appear until 1857.

Seal 3 is a small circular disk, 10-16 inches, or 16 mm., in diameter. The design is the same as seal 2, but the centre space is circular and not triangular. The exact date of its first appearance is not known; it was discarded in 1861.

Seal 4 is also a circular disk, 10-18 inches, or 16 mm., in diameter, bordered by a raised line. A small six-pointed star is embossed upon a small central disk, bordered by depressed dots and rays. The date is 1858.

Seal 5 is also a circular disk, 10-16 inches, or 16 mm., in diameter. The border is a raised line. The centre is a six-leaved conventional rose with a wreath of interlaced

depressed loops about it. This was used from 1858 until the suppression of these envelopes.

Seal 6 is a circular disk of 16 to 17 mm. in diameter, bordered by a raised edge. The centre consists of six sets of four loops, each forming a sort of rose. It is found principally on the envelopes of Saxony. First used in 1859.

Seal 7 is a post-horn, turned to the right, in a circle of rays forming a star; dates from 1865, and was of Frankfort make.

Seal 8 is of similar design, but the horn is smaller, and dates also from 1865, and is of Frankfort make.

Hanover had a special seal. A small post-horn turned to the left in a circle of double interlaced loops, surrounded by a raised edge; first used in 1857.

Brunswick had also a special seal, a small circular disk with raised edge, the centre

filled with interlaced circles. It dates from 1855.

Impressed Stamps.

While each country had its own special stamps they were impressed always on the upper left corner up to 1861, after which, in many of the States, they were impressed upon the upper right corner, though in other States the position was not changed until 1864 or 5.

The various combinations of these characteristics often enable one familiar with them to approximate very nearly to the date of issue of envelopes, the exact records of which have not yet been found. It will be found of advantage to the collector to familiarize himself with them, as he will thereby often avoid mistaking a reprint for an original, as will shortly appear.

THE PROPER METHOD OF CLASSIFYING THE LOCAL STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY W. H. MITCHELL, D.D.S.

HOW many Philatelists know what they mean when they use this word, Local?

This word introduced into the nomenclature of Philately has, by general usage, become the synonym for private stamp, and the definition of this word as given by a MSS. work, soon to be in press, is as follows:

"LOCAL.—The stamp (adhesive), stamped envelope, wrapper, or card, used by a private individual or corporation to prepay or to collect the fee for transmitting a message either by private mail or telegraph on private routes or to government mail."

Those who have made the Locals of the world a study, have from the misleading nomenclature now in vogue, seen that there is a great variety of Locals, viz: the Russian Local, the Oriental Local, the stamps of Shanghai and China, the Scandinavian Locals, the East India Co., the North Borneo Co., the issues of Steamship Companies, and Postmasters' stamps. But the study of the methods of using these stamps and the circumstances attending their issue will show that these are not to be classed with true Locals. The Russian District stamps are partly governmental; the Oriental are governmental intended for local mail. The stamps of Shanghai and China, while they

are issued by private parties, are still under a contract with or, at least, approved by a government that has issued none. The East India and British North Borneo Company not only issued stamps but coined money and governed territory that was afterwards formed into colonies.

But to come to Locals as generally understood, we find that in history

The First Post was a Local Post;
The First Stamp (adhesive) was a Local Stamp;
The First Card was a Local;
The First Wrapper was a Local.

But in the United States, private enterprise preceded the government in the development of the country, and the Express business of to-day had its origin in the Local Letter Expresses of the '40's.

Mr. Coster, in his "United States Locals and their History," divides Locals into two general classes with a sub-class of each; but this method of classification leaves much to be understood that might not be at once apparent to the non-philatelist or the antilocal collector; therefore, after much study, I have divided the Locals of the United States private mails into the classes as is shown in the diagram below:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| Private. | 1. City. | a City Delivery. |
| | | b City Collection and Delivery, for No. 3 and 4. |
| | | c City Collection for Gov't P.O. |
| | 2. Suburban. City and Suburban. | |
| Semi-Governmental. | 3. Interpolitan. Independent Mail Routes. | |
| | 4. International. Between American and Foreign Ports or Cities. | |
| | 1. Provincial (Gov't Local) or Postmasters. | Interpolitan. |
| | 2. Private, authorized by the City Government. | |
| 3. Private, representing Private & Gov't fee. | Return Letter Associations. | |
| 4. Return Letter Associations. | | |

Of the First-Class City Locals there are three varieties: (a), those established in towns and cities where there was, at the time, no governmental delivery, or where the system was inadequate for mercantile necessities; (b), also those that, in addition to this, connected with interpolitan or international posts and collected and delivered for those posts which, in many instances, turned over their mail to city posts for delivery. The third (c) are posts that collected mail from their own boxes, offices and residences destined for governmental mail.

The Second Class, the Suburban Local, is, in many cases, an interpolitan; still it is essential to distinguish such posts as the "Staten Island" from the stamps issued by the independent mails that ran thousands of miles. These stamps were used by posts that did, as their name indicates, a suburban business, and the places that once knew them are now lost in the great cities that have surrounded and absorbed them.

The Interpolitan Local is the one that is best known to the mercantile world. This is due to the wonderful success of the well-known express of Wells, Fargo & Co.; but the history of this one post involves the history of hundreds of posts, many of which left no philatelic token and on whose routes Wells, Fargo & Co. are running to-day.

The various independent mail companies not only gave better service than the government, but by a system of connecting expresses carried matter where the government mail did not extend, and they either succumbed to government prosecution or were absorbed by Wells, Fargo & Co. or the Adams or American Express Co.'s.

It is under this division that I would place the stamp of the telegraph companies, for the telegraph is only a mode of transmission and, I now believe, should be placed with the Locals of this country.

The International Local is the stamp of some express that had one terminus in the United States or connected with some express that had, and this includes the steamship companies' expresses that ran on steamship companies, or railroads, or river navigation companies between cities in the U. S.

and some other point; this includes the Pacific Stean Navigation Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., Freeman & Co., etc.

Of my second general division, that of semi-governmental, there are four classes; the first (1), Provincial, called by some, Governmental Locals incorrectly, for the government did not have anything to do with their issue, but they are semi-governmental from the fact that they were used in government mails and the only writer that has given them a name that is correct is Mr. Tiffany, who designates them as Postmaster's Stamps. Private Stamps (2) authorized by act of Congress; this may seem peculiar, but such is the history of the Pony Express of Wells, Fargo & Co. and U. S. City Despatch Post.

To quote from an Act of Congress approved March 2, 1861, "The Postmaster-General is directed to run a Pony Express from New York to San Francisco, in ten days, for eight months and twelve days for four months, carrying for the government, free of charge, five pounds of mail matter with the *privilege* of issuing postage stamps and charging the public One Dollar per half-ounce letter." Contract to expire July 1, 1864.

As Wells, Fargo & Co. took the contract, it will be seen that the Pony Express stamps in use prior to 1864 were authorized by law, and also the rate fixed by law.

Just here, while on the subject of these stamps, it is pertinent to notice an erroneous statement made by Mr. Wilbur W. Thomas in the April, 1887, number of the *Western Philatelist*, page 50, in which he says, "These stamps were never used to convey letters across the continent as many suppose." Now, I, for one, do not suppose anything about it; I will say on good authority, that the letters of this post left New York via American Express, and that Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Pony Express stamps were used from St. Louis and New York to San Francisco, as well as over lines connecting with them up to the expiration of the contract.

The stamps of the United States City Despatch Post are under a similar authority, being authorized by the Postmaster-General of the U. S. Here we have a Government Carrier Stamp, that is essentially a City Post, and in reality succeeding the New York City Despatch Post even to copying the design of its stamps.

Of the third class (3) of this division we have but one example, and that is in the stamps of the Metropolitan Errand and Carrier Company of New York, for the stamps

of the higher values represented the fee for conveying the letter to the U. S. Post-office, also the amount paid the United States Post-office by the M. E. & C. Co. for the United States or foreign postage to any part of the globe.

This latter class (4), I admit here with much reluctance, I do not believe in private dead-letter offices, but if collectors will collect this trash, here is the place where it should be classified. The only examples of these I have noticed is the American Letter Assurance Co. of New York and the National Return Letter Association of Chicago, Ill.

Locals form as valuable a collection as any class of stamps, yet there are many who bar them out of their collections; true, the field is becoming so large that we are compelled to become specialists, but that those who collect the stamps of the United States should pass over these stamps without thought or care is something that passes my comprehension, and after an experience of ten years in Locals as a specialty, I can only say that it is the indiscriminate counterfeiting of these Locals that has caused the general boycott to be placed upon them, but I am happy to write to-day that those who never collected them before are awakening to the fact that if they are ever to obtain specimens they must begin now. During the past year I have had much correspondence with collectors of Locals in different parts of the country, and the only fault that I can find with them is that they are too retiring and we never hear from them in the literature of the day.

This I am pleased to say has been broken down, our Circuit Letters and the File of these after they have completed the circuit are preserving much valuable information.

In conclusion I would say to those that have paid but little attention to private

stamps that there is no series that will pay as well for the time expended. The research of history to ascertain their untold tales is replete with valuable information.

A Local is beyond invention, and it is not so easy to conceive one as many would have you believe. Time has put his cancellation on all and no knowledge can eradicate it, and counterfeits but add to the value of the original.

The Local stamps claim their place among those of the U. S., and no one can omit them without marring the beauty and completeness of their collections. The Local can be protected, and the U. S. Post-office Secret Service will do it for us. We have only to prove that parties vending Counterfeit Locals are "obtaining money under false pretenses," or that they use "U. S. Mails for fraudulent purposes," and one test case will make them very wary.

The American Philatelic Association should have one more office attached to its Counterfeit Department, and that is a *Prosecutor*. Other Associations have one and the laws are thus respected. And fear for the Prosecutor of the American Philatelic Association might prevent us from losing much money. I examine hundreds of these stamps sent to me from all parts of this country for inspection, and I esteem it a pleasure to weed out these vile impositions foisted upon an unsuspecting public, and I will do all in my power to damage the trade in this style of wares. On and after the first day of January, 1888, I will punch all counterfeits that shall come into my hands with a large capital C, and will take the responsibility myself. The Private Local Stamp *must* be protected, and I will do what I can to shield it from its worst enemy.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.

POSTAGE STAMPS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(A Paper read before the St. Louis Philatelic Society.)

IN accordance with the plan proposed at the Second Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association, we take up to-night the subject proposed for discussion this month by the Literary Board of the Association, and I hope to hear that other branches and societies have done the same, as this will lead to a community of interest, and probably develop some unknown points.

The Colony of South Australia was found-

ed under the auspices of a company in 1836. For some years weak and struggling, with the discovery of its rich copper mines in 1843, it suddenly began a career of rapid growth and prosperity, and in 1885 had a population of 313,423 persons; 5290 miles of telegraph, and over 1200 miles of railway. It has a seaboard of 1650 miles along the southern coast of Australia, with Victoria, Queensland and New South Wales on the East, and West Australia on the West.

This colony first issued postage stamps in 1855, since which time, until the adoption of the recent issue, 1886, for postage and revenue, but six types were in use and only ten values, two of which for many years were surcharged on others, and a third for a short time.

The 1, 2 and 6 pence and 1 shilling date from 1855, the 4 pence and 2 shilling from 1867, the 9 pence from 1860, the 10 pence from 1866, the 3 pence from 1870, and the 8 pence from 1876. The penny, after 20 years in the old type, appeared in a new dress in 1875, and the 2 pence, after 14 years' service, appeared in a new type in 1869.

The collector who confines himself to types will find little to interest him in this colony. Even if color be taken into account, the varieties are not increased very much, most of the values present but two marked shades, the 6 pence and shilling alone giving us four shades or colors each, though the less pronounced varieties are more numerous. Nevertheless, by ringing the changes on variation in the watermark, of which there are three—a star, a crown and S. A., and the crown and V, on different methods of perforation, of which there are six—unperforated, rouletted, perforated and rouletted, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $12\frac{1}{2}$, perforated 10, and the compound perforations consisting of 10 perforations one way by $11\frac{1}{2}$ or $12\frac{1}{2}$ the other, $11\frac{1}{2}$ one way by $12\frac{1}{2}$ the other, etc.; from 60 to 80 varieties may be found without counting variations dependent upon the shade of the impression. To these there will have to be added the newer issue inscribed "postage and revenue," ranging in value from 3 pence to 20 pounds, of which some fourteen values have already been chronicled, the face value of which together reaches very nearly £50.

It is hardly necessary perhaps to describe the types as they are all before you.

The first type adopted in 1855 for the 1d., 2d., 6d. and 1sh., consists of a mediocre variation of the diademed head of Victoria in profile to the left on a circular disk of engine-turned work. A curved colorless label above bears the name of the colony in colored Roman capitals. A straight, colored label at the top is inscribed in white-faced Roman capitals "Postage," and a similar label below in white-faced block capitals bears the value. Ornamental blocks in the four corners, and spandrels filled with vertical waved lines, complete the rectangle. The whole aspect of the type is antique.

The second type, adopted in 1860, for the 9d., and later, in 1866 and 1876, adapted by change of color and surcharging to a 1osh. and 8d., is a variation of the design of the stamps of St. Lucia. It has a large diademed head of Victoria in profile to left on an oval disk, with lathe-work ground, surrounded by a colorless band, ornamented by a fine colored line on each edge, and raised lines arranged in pairs at the sides, inscribed with the name of the colony above, and the value below in colored block letters. The exterior corners filled with vertical waved lines. The execution is delicate and the type pleasing.

The third type, adopted in 1867, for the 4d. and 2sh., and later, in 1870, by change of color and surcharging, made to do duty as 3d., is a rather poor adaptation of the beautiful design of the lower values of Nova Scotia. Large diademed head of Victoria in profile to the left, on a circular disk, with ground of interlaced confused lines surrounded by a colorless circle, name of the colony above and value below in white-faced Roman capitals on a ground similar to that of the disk, terminated by a colorless line above or below, and at the ends to form a scroll. Foliated work outside fills up the stamp, which is without rectangular outline.

The fourth type is a reduced copy of the above, the ground of the oval is, however, horizontally lined and the labels solid. It succeeded the 2d. of the old type in 1869.

The fifth type, adopted for the penny in 1875, and transformed into a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. by surcharging in 1882, has a variation of the Delarue colonial head of Victoria to left, in an oval, with horizontally lined ground. Name of the colony on colored label following the oval above, and value on straight colored label below in white-faced block capitals. The spandrels filled with colorless scroll work on colored ground.

The sixth type, adopted for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in 1883, is an adaptation of the design of the small stamp of Victoria of this value. A small diademed head in color on a white hexagon, ornamented triangles at each corner, with broad colored label above, inscribed with the name of the colony in two lines of white-faced block capitals, and a lower label with the value in one line.

This completes the description of the types in use under what may be called the old régime. With the new, which has lately invaded England and most of her colonies, we collectors are going, I fancy, to have trouble, in view of the high cost of some of

the values, unused, and the few occasions when 5, 10 and 20 pound stamps will actually be used for postage.

Upon the table is the tabular view of these old issues with the dates at which each value appeared in the variety of watermark and perforation noted at the top. If the dates are correct, and they are those pretty uniformly given by the latest catalogues and verified from the new issues recorded by the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* and *The Philatelist*, from time to time, it will be seen that 1d., Type I, 2d., Type II, 3d., 6d., 9d., 1 sh. and 2sh. were uniformly issued with the star watermark; the 1d., Type V, 1/2d. surcharged, and 1/2d. Type VI, with the crown and S. A. wmk., while the 2d. Type IV, 4d. and 10d. appear with both watermarks, and the 2d. Type IV, and 4d. only on the crown and V wmk. These latter were evidently printed by mistake on paper intended for the colony of Victoria.

The stamps of the old type, as will be seen by the blocks of 4 or 6 specimens, each of which are never more than 1 mm. apart either way in the sheets, though the distance is not uniform, and hence unperforated specimens that do not show the adjoining stamps, or a good part of them, are unreliable except in a few instances.

The dark bottle-green penny is found both unperforated and rouletted, but the other shades of these values are not known unperforated. The carmine 2d. is only known unperforated. The rouletted 2d. is brick-red, vermilion, or orange-vermilion. The dark, dull blue 6d. is unperforated, other shades are rouletted or perforated. A slate-blue is shown unperforated.

The unperforated 1sh. is always of the orange-brown shade; this is also found rouletted. The date of the roulette is given as 1859, by Evans and Lockyer; as 1860 by Moens. It was employed alone as late as 1868. The earlier roulettes are easily distinguished, those issued prior to 1863 being 1d. dark-green, 2d. brick-red, 6d. blue, violet or gray cast, 9 lilac, 1sh. brown-orange or canary-yellow. In later issues, 1863 to 1868, the shades are quite different. You will easily notice this by comparing the specimens on the second and third cards. The blocks of 4 or 6 in the third sheet show the character of the roulette very distinctly. In this series is a 9d. orange, evidently an error, intended to be surcharged to pence. The 10d. surcharged in black should be noticed. Also the 10d. seemed

Tabular View of the Stamps of South Australia (old style).

Type.	Value.	Star Watermark.						Crown and S. A. Watermark.				Crown & V.
		Imp.	Roulette.	Per. & Roul.	Per. 12-13.	Per. 10.	Per. Comp.	Roulette.	Per. 10 & roul.	Per. 10.	Com-pound.		Per. 10.
V, 1/2d. surcharged in 1d. green	1855, 1, 3	1859, 1, 3	1868, 2, 3	1869, 2, 3	1871, 3	1871, 3	1882	1883	1875	1871, 1		
VI, 1/2d. brown	1855, 1, 2	1859, 2, 3	1868, 1	1869, 3	1870, 1	1871, 1, 2	1871, 1	1871, 2	1871, 2	1871, 1		
VII, 1d. bottle-green (1), green (2), yel.-green (3)	1855, 1, 2	1859, 2, 3	1868, 1	1869, 3	1870, 1	1871, 1, 2	1871, 1	1871, 2	1871, 2	1871, 1		
VIII, 1d. yellow-green (shades)	1855, 1, 2	1859, 2, 3	1868, 1	1869, 3	1870, 1	1871, 1, 2	1871, 1	1871, 2	1871, 2	1871, 1		
IX, 1d. carmine (1), brick (2), vermilion (3)	1855, 1, 2	1859, 2, 3	1868, 1	1869, 3	1870, 1	1871, 1, 2	1871, 1	1871, 2	1871, 2	1871, 1		
X, 2d. orange (1), red or (2) scarlet (3), buff (4)	1855, 1, 3	1859, 2, 3	1868, 1	1869, 3	1870, 1	1871, 1, 2	1871, 1	1871, 2	1871, 2	1871, 1		
XI, 3d. blue and black (1), blue and red (2)	1855, 1, 3	1859, 2, 3	1868, 1	1869, 3	1870, 1	1871, 1, 2	1871, 1	1871, 2	1871, 2	1871, 1		
XII, 4d. gray-violet (1), red-lilac (2), blue (3)	1855, 1, 3	1859, 2, 3	1868, 1	1869, 3	1870, 1	1871, 1, 2	1871, 1	1871, 2	1871, 2	1871, 1		
I, 6d. blue (1), slate (2), m. blue (3), Pr. blue (4)	1855, 1, 3	1859, 2, 3	1868, 1	1869, 3	1870, 1	1871, 1, 2	1871, 1	1871, 2	1871, 2	1871, 1		
II, 8d. fawn (1), high-brown (2)	1855, 1, 3	1859, 2, 3	1868, 1	1869, 3	1870, 1	1871, 1, 2	1871, 1	1871, 2	1871, 2	1871, 1		
III, 9d. lilac-gray (1), gray (2), lilac (3)	1855, 1, 3	1859, 2, 3	1868, 1	1869, 3	1870, 1	1871, 1, 2	1871, 1	1871, 2	1871, 2	1871, 1		
IV, 9d. mauve (4), orange (5)	1855, 1, 3	1859, 2, 3	1868, 1	1869, 3	1870, 1	1871, 1, 2	1871, 1	1871, 2	1871, 2	1871, 1		
V, 10d. orange and blue (1), yellow and blue (2), orange and black (3), yellow and black (4)	1855, 1, 3	1859, 2, 3	1868, 1	1869, 3	1870, 1	1871, 1, 2	1871, 1	1871, 2	1871, 2	1871, 1		
VI, 10d. reversed surcharge (5)	1855, 1, 3	1859, 2, 3	1868, 1	1869, 3	1870, 1	1871, 1, 2	1871, 1	1871, 2	1871, 2	1871, 1		
I, 1sh. orange-brown (1), canary (2), brown (3)	1855, 1, 3	1859, 2, 3	1868, 1	1869, 3	1870, 1	1871, 1, 2	1871, 1	1871, 2	1871, 2	1871, 1		
II, 2sh. chestnut-brown (4)	1855, 1, 3	1859, 2, 3	1868, 1	1869, 3	1870, 1	1871, 1, 2	1871, 1	1871, 2	1871, 2	1871, 1		

Many of these have been repaired, but are marked reprint on the face.

surcharged, and the 2d. 4sh. types with the star wmk.

In 1868 we found two modes of perforating according to Moens, though according to the English authorities the latter was not introduced until 1869. The first was to roulette the sheets horizontally and perforate them vertically, the second to perforate them both ways.

What end was to be attained by this system of combining the roulette and perforations it is difficult to imagine, unless it was to afford a little variety in the occupation of those who had to stamp a great many parcels or letters at one time, by permitting them to vary the mode of separating the stamps by tearing them now down the roulette and now down the perforation. The 1d., 4d., 6d., 10d. and one shilling are so found however with the star wmk., the perforation being variously estimated as $11\frac{1}{2}$ or compound 12-13, and in 1870 the 2d. type IV, wmk. crown and S.A., is found, per. 10 and rouletted. The strips and blocks on the 4th card show these variations very plainly.

The 9d. orange unsurcharged by error for 10d. should be noticed in this series. The shilling is the chestnut brown, and the 2sh. has not been found in this condition. A 1d. perforated horizontally and rouletted vertically is catalogued by Moens.

On the next card will be noticed the entirely perforated specimens of this period, the 1d., 2d., 3d. black surcharge, 4d., 4d. blue unsurcharged 3d. by error, 6d., 9d. in three shades, 10d. with both blue and black surcharged the 1sh. and 2 shillings are all thus found, though the 3d. did not appear until 1870.

In 1870 or 1871, the stamps were simply perforated 10 1d., 3d., red surcharge and black surcharge, 4d., 6d., 10d., 1sh. and 2 shillings are so found, and also the 8d. of 1876 reappearing with this perforation and watermark. Singularly enough the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. surcharged on the Type V, in 1882, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Type VI, of 1883, both with the wmk. S.A. and crown, the 2d. Type IV assigned to 1870, the 4d. of 1871 lilac, the 10d. of 1869, all with this watermark are also with the same perforation, and the 2d. and 4d. wmked V and crown belong to the same period. Nevertheless, in 1871, various compound perforations had been introduced. There are, at least, three of them, there being 10 holes to the 2mm. on one by $11\frac{1}{2}$ or 12, 10 by $12\frac{1}{2}$ or 13 in another, or $11\frac{1}{2}$ or 12 by $12\frac{1}{2}$ or 13 in others. The stamps are perforated horizontally with one of these

and vertically with the other. The 1d. Type I, star wmk., the 1d. Type V, and S.A. and crown wmk., 3d. star wmk., 4d. star wmk. and S.A. and crown wmk., 6d. star wmk., 10d. star and S.A. and crown wmk., 8d. star wmk., 1sh. star wmk. and 2sh. star wmk. are all found with this perforation, though the 10d. is assigned to 1869 and the 8d. to 1876.

It therefore appears that not only during a portion of the time these stamps were current these two watermarks were in use, but that there were several perforations used concurrently. The watermark crown and S.A. was at first intended only for the 2d. Type V. It seems probable that the appearance of this value with the star wmk. and of this value and the 4d. with the crown and V, as well as the appearance of the 4d. and 10d. upon the S.A. crown wmk., was accidental.

Many of these varieties are found with various letters in large block type in red, blue or black. These are the initials of the various Government Departments, fifty-six in number. Those who are curious to see what these are will find a list of forty-six of them in the *Philatelist*, Vol. iv, p. 18, Feb., 1870. They were in use from 1865 to 1875. In 1876 all the stamps for official use were surcharged O. S. This surcharge is also found inverted. It would hardly subserve any good purpose to attempt to catalogue all the varieties that may be found with these surcharges.

There are no stamped envelopes of South Australia. In 1882 there was issued a newspaper wrapper and a post card, both bearing a stamp of the same type, value $\frac{1}{2}$ penny.

Seventh type.—Queen's head in an oval within a rectangle, the value in Roman capitals below, separated by a line and the spandrels ornamented with scrolls, all in white or solid color. Both bear the arms of the colony between the words "South Australia" to the left of the stamp. The newspaper wrapper has the additional words "Newspaper only," all on white wove paper in lilac. The post card has the words "Post Card" and "To" and an ornamental frame, all in lilac on buff, lilac on white, and amber and rose on buff. These are also surcharged O.S. for official use.

In 1884, the stamp Eighth type, red-rose and somewhat larger, was impressed on wrappers inscribed as before, and printed in lilac in two sizes on white paper, and in 1886 on glazed buff paper.

This completes the issues of the old re-

gime. The new types inscribed "Postage and Revenue" are of two types:

Ninth type.—A rather large diademed head of the Queen in profile, to the left on horizontally lined ground surrounded by an oval band ornamented by a fine line on each side, between which the upper and lower part is filled in solid color and inscribed in white-faced block capitals "Postage and Revenue" above, value below. On the colorless portion at the sides "South," to left "Australia" to right in colored block capitals. Filled out with color to form a rectangle with re-entrant curved corners, the space between oval and exterior ornamented with white scroll work. They all are perforated 10 and are on paper watermarked with the crown and S.A., 1886. 3d. olive-green, 6d.

Tenth type.—Large, long, upright rectan-

gle of the "Bill Stamp" style. Head of the pattern of Type 9 on a horizontally lined circular disk surrounded by a colored circle toothed like a saw. Above "South," below "Australia," in colorless ground in colored block capitals growing larger towards the middle of the stamp. Outside this an oval formed by four triangular spandrels outlined by heavy colored lines between fine colored lines. Spandrels ornamented by colored dots and trefoils. Solid colored label above inscribed "Postage and Revenue" in white-faced block capitals. Colorless label below inscribed with the value in colored block capitals. All bounded by colored line, per 10 on paper watermarked twice, crown and S.A. placed sideways.

1886, 2s., 6, marine, 5s. rose, 10s. green, 15s. yellow-brown, £1 blue, £2 brown, £2.10 red-brown, £3 olive, £4 buff, £5 gold, £10 silver, £20 rose.

POSTAGE STAMPS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SINCE July 6, 1863, this name has been decidedly a misnomer, for at that date the entire central portion of the continent was annexed by a legislative act. The area is calculated to be about 903,425 square miles. The population in 1881 was 279,865, including 6346 aborigines. Adelaide, the capital city, has a population of 38,479.

The colony was settled in 1836, and its constitution bears date Oct. 27, 1856. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and has an Executive Council of six members, consisting of the responsible ministers. Parliament consists of two chambers, the Legislative Council of twenty-four members and House of Assembly of fifty-two members. Elections occur every three years, one-third the Council and all the Assembly being then chosen by ballot.

There are in the colony over 5000 miles of telegraphs, one line extending across the continent and connecting with the British Australian cable. The post-offices in 1884 numbered 555, and 12,679,142 letters and packets and 6,890,810 papers were carried during 1883.

The first stamps appeared in 1855, and consisted of four values. They were engraved by W. Humphreys on steel and printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co. The design is a diademed profile of Victoria to left on engine-turned background in a cir-

cle; above in colored letters in curved label is the name, with Postage in straight label at top and value at bottom of stamp. Printed on stout white-wove paper, brownish gum, imperforated and watermarked with a six-pointed star.

1. 1 penny, green.
2. 2 pence, red.
3. 6 " blue.
4. 1 shilling, orange.

There are numerous color varieties of the above.

The second issue appeared about January, 1860, and contained a new value, namely, 9 pence. This was engraved by C. H. Jeens, and has white gum. The design consists of a profile of the Queen to left within a double oval inscribed in block letters with name above and value below. The other values are the same as the first issue. These stamps are rouletted.

5. 1 penny, green.
6. 2 pence, vermilion.
7. 6 " blue, violet.
8. 9 " lilac.
9. 1 shilling, orange.

The colors vary very much, and many varieties are found.

In September, 1866, the ninepenny stamp was printed in a new color and surcharged in blue with the words "Ten pence" in

Roman capitals in a curve over the original value.

10. 10 pence, orange (shades).

January, 1867, saw two more new values added to the existing set. They were engraved by the same artist as the 9p., and consisted of a diademed profile of the Queen to left on engine-turned ground in circle, with name above and value below in white letters. Rouletted.

11. 4 pence, purple (shades).

12. 2 shillings, carmine.

In 1868 the well-known 2p. made its debut. This is typographed by De la Rue & Co., and is quite similar, though rather smaller, to Nos. 11 and 12. The watermark is a crown over the letters S. A., and the stamp is rouletted.

13. 2 pence, orange (shades).

During the years 1868-9 most of the above stamps were issued with perforations, and also rouletted at sides and perforated 12 at top and bottom. Perforated 12. Wmk. star.

14. 1 penny, green.

15. 2 pence, vermilion (1st type).

16. 4 " purple.

17. 6 " blue.

18. 10 " orange.

19. 1 shilling, red, brown.

20. 2 " carmine.

Perforated and rouletted.

21. 1 penny, green.

22. 4 pence, vermilion (1st type).

23. 6 " blue.

24. 10 " orange.

25. 1 shilling, red, brown.

The 1 penny is sometimes met with with perforations at sides and rouletting above and below.

In May, 1869, the watermark of the 10p. was changed to crown and S. A. as in the 2 pence (second type). Perforated 12.

26. 10 pence, citron and blue.

With star watermark and rouletting may be found the 2p. (type 2), and 10p. with surcharge in a new color.

27. 2 pence, orange.

28. 10 " black and yellow.

The surcharge on the last is sometimes found inverted. Copies are also known without any surcharge.

The year 1870 added three varieties to this already much mixed-up list. The 2 pence is of type 2, and the 3 pence is formed by surcharging impressions from the 4p. plate with "3 PENCE" in carmine.

July — 29. 2 pence, orange, red, perf. 10 and roul. Crown S. A.

Aug. — 30. 2 pence, orange, red, perf. 10. Crown S. A.

Sept. — 31. 3 pence, carmine on ultramarine, perf. 10. Star.

The next year, 1871, brought no relief. Still the changes continued.

32. 3 pence, black on ultramarine, perf. 12. Star.

This is sometimes found without any surcharge.

During the year six values came out with uniform watermark (star) and perforations (10). The latter, however, in course of time became sadly mixed, combinations of $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$, 12×10 , 13×10 , $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ and others having been found. The 2 pence and 4 pence are also found on paper watermarked with a crown and V.

33. 1 penny, green.

34. 3 " black on ultramarine.

35. 4 " violet.

36. 6 " indigo.

37. 1 shilling, red, brown.

38. 2 " carmine.

The 9 pence was re-issued in 1872 with star watermark on thinner paper, and perforated 12.

39. 9 pence, lilac (shades).

With star watermark and perforated 10, in 1874, the 10 pence reappeared.

40. 10 pence, black on yellow.

A 1 penny of a new type came out in Feb., 1875. Diademed head of Victoria to left in oval, name in curved label above and value in words below in straight line. Watermark crown and S. A. The perforation varies from 10 to $12\frac{1}{2}$.

41. 1 penny, green.

Near the close of 1876 the die of the 9p. was again called into use with the addition of the surcharge "8 PENCE." Star watermark, perf. 13.

42. 8 pence, black on yellow-brown.

The bad habit of surcharging again broke out Jan. 1, 1882, when the 1p. was surcharged HALF PENNY.

43. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, black on green.

A permanent $\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamp was announced as early as August, 1882, but was not issued for use until March, 1883. Head to left in octagon, name above and value below. Perf. 10, watermark crown and S. A.

44. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, brown.

This has been announced in green, but is said to be only an essay.

During the present year quite a number of new stamps have appeared of new designs and adapted both for postal and revenue purposes. Head of Victoria to left on lined ground in double oval inscribed "Postage & Revenue" above, "Three pence" below, "South" at left, and "Australia" at right. Perforated 10, watermark crown and S. A.

45. 3 pence, pale green.

The next value is quite similar to the 2 pence Gt. Britain, 1880. The inscriptions are the same as in the 3p., those above and below being in curved labels and those at the side in straight ones.

46. 6 pence, pale blue.

Head of Victoria to left in circle on lined ground, "South — Australia" in curves above and below, "Postage and Revenue" at top and values in words below in straight labels. Large stamps 22x38 mm., perf. and wmk. as above.

47. 2s. 6p., lilac.

48. 5 shillings, rose.

49. 10 " green.

50. 15 " yellow-brown.

51. 1 pound, blue.

52. 2 " brown.

53. 2p. 10s., red-brown.

54. 3 pounds, olive.

55. 4 " yellow.

56. 5 " steel-blue.

57. 10 " gold.

58. 15 " silver bronze.

59. 20 " lilac-pink.

While these high values are available for postal uses, it is not very probable that they will be used very largely as such.

Newsbands bearing the Queen's head in an oval with the value below, were issued Jan. 11, 1882, in two sizes on white paper; 285x115 mm. and 440x145 mm.

1 penny, violet.

The denomination was changed in July, 1884, to a half-penny, the design undergoing some slight changes. The sizes are 282x111 mm. and 450x143 mm.

½ penny, violet.

The paper has been changed recently to yellow-brown, and the sizes altered to 288x106 and 448x140 mm.

½ penny, violet.

Two postal cards only have been issued, a single one in 1881, and a reply paid in 1883. The stamp is the same as that on the wrappers. The royal arms are placed between the two words "South — Australia" with "Post Card" below them. "To" at extreme left, fancy border, 110½x66½ mm. The reply card has additional inscriptions descriptive of its use.

1 penny, violet on buff.

1+1 " carmine "

About 1863 the surcharging with various letter for official use was begun. Over fifty varieties of surcharges are known, but they have mostly given way to the single one now in use, O. S., "official service" or "on service." A list of the various values that have been surcharged would take up too much room and be of little interest. Stamps bearing the "Too late" surcharge have no value whatever, as it is merely a postmark.

Counterfeits.

Rev. E. B. Earée, in "Album Weeds," gives descriptions of forgeries of the 2p. and 1s. of the first type, and the 9p. and 10p. There being no watermark to these, they can be readily detected. The 2p. (second type), surcharged with a figure 3, turned out to be a speculation of an Adelaide collector.

No. 67.

CANADIAN PHILATELICS.

IN the Dominion of Canada, for many years, the stamp collectors were placed at a disadvantage, being few and far between, scattered over an immense extent of territory, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and as there seemed no abiding place for Philatelic societies, few attempts were made to form them; and when in rare instances a local society was organized, its life was short indeed. Under these adverse

circumstances stamp journals did not flourish, most papers issuing from one to four numbers before the end came. The most noteworthy of the early ones was the *Stamp Collectors' Monthly Gazette*, issued June, 1865, at St. John, N. B., by G. Stewart, Jr., and lasted two years; it was a very creditable publication, comparing favorably with a good many journals issuing twenty-one years later. Now, I am glad to

say, all this is changed, as our country is becoming more thickly populated, and knit together, as it were, by our great national highway, the lately completed Canada Pacific Railway. We find stamp collecting obtaining a greater scope, and a newly awakened interest is taken in the interesting and varied stamps of Canada, which is most desirable, and the successful efforts made by the Committee of Organization to establish a Canadian Philatelic Association, are already productive of good results, as evidenced by the launching forth of several periodicals on the stormy sea of Philatelic literature, the shores of which are strewn with many wrecks, pointing out the dangers to other would-be voyagers. Let us hope that those who are best fitted may be able to steer clear of the rocks, and make a long and prosperous voyage.

The Canadian Philatelic Association now numbers about seventy members, and will soon effect a permanent organization by an election of officers, when we hope to follow in the footsteps of our brilliant sister society, the American Philatelic Association, whose phenomenal success has stimulated us. The C. P. A. was first proposed by Mr. John R. Hooper, of P. O. Savings Bank, Branch Ottawa, to whom, for his untiring labor and skill as Acting Secretary, great credit is due, and I have no doubt he will receive the hearty thanks of all true Canadian Philatelists. With regard to the obsolete stamps of Canada, they seem to be scarcer here than in foreign countries; this is owing doubtless to the fact that high values were mostly used to prepay foreign letters, scarcely any 10d. or 12d. can be found here, nearly all of these values being found in England. Very likely

the same thing may be said of high values of other countries. It was fully expected to have a new issue this year, similar to the Jubilee issue for Great Britain, but thus far there are no signs of it; a change would be very welcome, as the current issue has been in use many years, and although good looking enough, has become somewhat monotonous. The rare obsolete stamps are in order as follows: 12d., blk., worth \$50; 1s. N. B. and 1s. N. S., worth \$25 each; also the Connel, 5c. brown, N. B.

Notes.

1. The C. P. A. will not have a paper of its own, the official organ will be chosen from the several existing Philatelic journals, viz:

2. *The Halifax Philatelist*, *The Niagara Falls Philatelist*, *The Toronto Philatelic Journal (Resus.)*, and Major Heckler's *Philatelic Courier*, Halifax, which I understand is to be resuscitated.

3. The Constitution and By-Laws of the C. P. A. are published in full in the October number of *The Halifax Philatelist*. There will probably be a few amendments to adopt hereafter.

4. Mr. H. F. Ketcheson, of Belleville, Ont., who recently issued a "Catalogue of Canada Stamps," is likely to be first choice for President.

5. There will be a V. P. for each Province, viz: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, British Columbia and Manitoba.

6. Dues will be \$1.00 or \$1.50 per annum, with 25c. for proposition fee. Mr. J. R. Hooper, of Ottawa, is Secretary *pro tem*.

F. J. GRENNY.

NEW ISSUES.

BY W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

Adhesives.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. Holton sends us the first specimen of the 3 cent stamp that we have seen in its new color, vermilion (C. C. 120).

BULGARIA.—The perforation of the 5 and 50s. is $11\frac{1}{2}$, and not $13\frac{1}{2}$, as has been stated.

CANADA.—It is reported that the plate of

the 2c. stamp has been re-engraved. The stamp is now dark green.

CEYLON.—The 4c. is now rose carmine.

CONGO.—The lilac stamp chronicled last month is 1 franc, and not 5 francs.

EGYPT.—The 5 piastres of the unpaid letter stamps is now on unwatermarked paper.

FRENCH GUIANA.—The 2c., 1879, French

Colonies, has been surcharged "December, 1886, 0.05 cent," in black.

GWALIOR.—The 2 annas is now surcharged in black instead of red.

JHALAWAR.—The stamp mentioned under Jabrapathan belongs to this State, Jhalrapatan being the capital city. The inscriptions above and at the left are in Devanagari, and at the right and below in Tavalig. The side inscriptions are "Raj. Jhalawar," and the upper and lower "ek paisa," or 1 paisa, equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ anna. The jumping-jack in the centre is said to represent an aspera, one of the nymphs of the Indian paradise. The stamps are printed in strips of twelve.

MEXICO.—The 5 and 10c. have appeared on bluish-white paper, ruled with blue lines, 10 mm. apart. They are perforated 6. The official stamp has been changed to bistre olive, perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

NEW REPUBLIC.—Of the new issue three new values are announced: 6p., 9p. and 1s., violet, on straw. The *Ill. Br. Journal* gives the 1p. with date as having also received the embossed arms.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—We have received from E. A. Holton three new stamps, which will not, however, be put on general sale until January. One of them is the current 1c. stamp printed in green (C.C. 33); the second is a new value and of a very appropriate design. It is a small square, bearing in the centre the head of a Newfoundland dog, surrounded by a double circle, inscribed "Newfoundland" above and "Half [$\frac{1}{2}$] Cent" below. Color, red-brown (C. C. 114); the third is a 10 cent black of the same design as the old 13 cents.

POONCH.—European papers announce three more varieties of the usual type: $\frac{1}{4}$ anna red on blue, 1 anna red on green bâtonné, 2 anna red on thick white laid paper.

ST. LUCIA.—The denomination of the lilac and carmine stamp mentioned in our last is one shilling.

SIERRA LEONE.—The surcharged 5s. stamps which have been announced are purely revenues.

SWEDEN.—The 3 ore and 1 kroner now have the post horn on the reverse.

TOLIMA.—A 2 centavos, rose lilac, similar in design to the recent $2\frac{1}{2}$ c., has been issued.

VIRGIN ISLES.—The 4 pence is now brick-red and watermarked CA and crown.

Mr. Gurdje writes that he has received

from Mexico the 3c. 1886 adhesive in carmine instead of lilac, on very thick paper, perf., 20x15.

From Macao, 1884, 8or. on 10or. with and without accent on the "e" of reis.

Also Turkey, 1876, surch. $1\frac{1}{4}$ red, imperf., another without surcharge, and one tête bêche.

And from Bulgaria the 15 sto., 1882, blue instead of violet.

Envelopes and Wrappers.

UNITED STATES.—We have received from E. A. Holton the 30c. printed in chocolate on No. 9, blue and oriental buff.

AUSTRIA.—The Vienna *Pneumatic Post* has issued a 15kr. black, envelope, size 142 by 86 mm. The stamp is the same as the present adhesives.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—*Le Timbre Poste* has seen a fragment of an envelope bearing a circular stamp inscribed in four lines "British—Bechuanaland—canceled—10 P." It is printed in black.

NEW REPUBLIC.—The P. R. has received stamped envelopes bearing the 2p. of the first issue, dated "4 Jan., 87." The larger, 224 by 100 mm., is on azure laid paper, and the smaller, 145 by 91 mm., on white laid.

SALVADOR.—The 10c. red is found on white laid envelopes, 142 by 81 mm.

VICTORIA.—The registration envelope has had its color changed to rose, and "Stamp Duty," in white letters, inserted on each side of the neck.

Post Cards.

AUSTRIA.—Pneumatic letter cards, 15kr., black on rose, bearing a stamp of the design of the current adhesives, appeared Oct. 2d.

BAVARIA.—The 3, 10 and 5 x 5 pf. are now dated '87, as are also the 10, 20, 30 and 40 pf. mandats.

DENMARK.—A 10 ore, red and yellow card has been issued. The inscriptions are as follows: "Verdenspostforeningen (in a curve)—(Union Postale Universelle)—Danmark—Brevkort. (Carte Postale)" and the usual instructions about the address, etc., in both languages.

FARIDKOT.—The $\frac{1}{4}$ a. has the arms in black instead of bistre.

PORTUGUESE INDIES.—The 1 tanga blue on chamois has been surcharged "3 REIS" in red, on the former value, at each side of the stamp, and "tres reis" on the value in words below the name.

VIRGIN ISLES.—The 1½p. now has the stamp with the Queen's head in a circle instead of an octagon.

Revenue Stamps.

UNITED STATES.—Probably not many collectors are aware that a set of stamps has been issued the past year by the New York Custom House. They are oblong, measuring 44 by 30 mm. At the left, in an oval, is a portrait of Silas Wright; at the top, in white letters, on solid label, "U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, N. Y.," and below in four lines, on engine-turned ground, "Cashier's Office—Fees—Received"—and value. 20c. rose (C. C. 128), 30c. orange (15), 40c. green (32), 50c. blue (44), 60c. mauve (71), 70c. brown (89), 80c. brown (82), and 90c. black. They are rouletted.

BHAVNAGAR.—Four values of a series of "Court Fee" stamps are announced. They bear the Rajah's head and are perforated 15. The denominations, etc., are 4 annas red and black, 8 annas red and black, 1 rupee blue and black, and 12 rupees green and black.

COSTA RICA.—A 50 pesos, lilac, and 100 pesos, blue, are reported by *Le Timbre Fiscal*.

ITALY.—The usual number of municipal stamps are reported this month. As de-

tailed descriptions would take up too much space we give only the names of the cities and the denominations:

- Aidone, 5c., 1l. 5c.
 - Altamura, 50c.
 - Brisighella, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 80c., 1, 2, 3, 5 lire.
 - Capurso, 20, 30, 50c., 1, 2, 5, 6 lire.
 - Castel del Rio, 5, 10, 30, 50, 60, 80c., 1, 2, 5 lire.
 - Chioggia, 20c.
 - Filetino, 20c.
 - Fontana Elice, 5, 10, 30, 40, 50, 60, 80c., 1, 2, 5 lire.
 - Massalombarda, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 80c., 1, 2, 3, 5 lire.
 - Montalto Marche, 10, 20, 50c., 1, 2, 5 lire.
 - Montella, 20, 50c., 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 lire.
 - Petilia Policastro, 10, 20, 50c., 1, 2, 5, 10 lire.
 - Quinto di Valpentana, 20c.
 - Sta. Catterina, 50c.
 - Scicli, 10, 20, 50, 60c., 1, 2, 5, 10 lire.
 - Tossignano, 5, 20, 30, 50, 60, 80c., 1, 2, 5 lire.
 - Velletri, 20, 50c., 1, 2, 5, 10 lire.
- NOWANUGGER.—An oblong stamp containing Guzerati inscriptions only, in an oval, is shown by *Le Timbre Fiscal*. It is printed in black, the value being 1 anna of a koree.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Editors will be pleased to note here matters of Philatelic interest communicated to them, and to furnish such information as is requested to members of the American Philatelic Association and others.

WHO was the first Philatelist?

U. S. ENVELOPES.—We have heard through Mr. Mekeel of a discovery, in the shape of a used 1c. envelope, 2d issue, on orange, the stamp being black instead of blue. In other respects it is like Horner's No. 28. It is now in a Philadelphia collection.

MR. MAURICE V. SAMUELS writes us that he has just received from a friend in business in Samoa an envelope bearing a canceled 6d. Samoa stamp (new issue), and a used U. S. 5c. "Garfield stamp." The envelope was not stamped "unpaid," nor was extra postage collected. As the Siamese stamps are used in and plainly postmarked "Bankok," how is it that dealers are selling the stamps of the Straits Settlement surcharged "B," and for what are, or were, they used?

MR. E. A. HOLTON very kindly notifies us of a misstatement in the first part of the last paragraph of the article on "Genuine and Counterfeit Stamps of the Sandwich Islands" (A. P., No. 1, p. 5). The counterfeit referred to therein appears to be neither new, nor of German origin, being made, Mr. Holton tells us, by S. Allen Taylor, of Boston, about fifteen years ago.

No. 20.—Since Mr. Hanes was Superintendent of the Exchange Department an amendment to the By-Laws, Sec. 5(16), was made as follows: "The Superintendent shall deduct five per cent as an equivalent for office work," and this is now charged against all members before returns are made.

There is no standard of values established at present for stamps sent to the

Exchange Department, and it is impossible for those who wish to dispose of their duplicates without delay for what they will bring, to avoid making a loss similar to yours. The Superintendent and others have already complained of the high prices and it is hoped that some system will be adopted. Members should agree upon one catalogue, as Bogert's or Scott's, and take from these prices 15 or 20 per cent.

Anotado on the Mexican stamps of 1868 is supposed by some to be a surcharge and by others to be a species of obliteration applied to the stamps on registered letters.

R. W. M.—See the Secretary's Report for information as to the Society's badge.

T. H.—THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST is sent gratis to all members of the American Philatelic Association. Back numbers must be paid for.

P. P.—There are now no better works on the subjects you mention than Horner's "Stamped Envelopes of the United States," and Coster's "U. S. Locals." The latter was reprinted in Scott's "Revised List of Postage Stamps." All of these are now out of print and scarce. It is not likely that any dealer can supply them. You had better advertise for them in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, which reaches all who are likely to have them. Mr. Moens published, in 1882, a transla-

tion into French of Coster's work, to which was added the latest information to that date.

A new list of U. S. envelopes, compiled by Messrs. Bogert and Rechert, will probably be published during the coming year.

None of the U. S. revenues with double perforations are common, and many are quite rare.

Taille douce, lithograph and wood-cut are all classed under the engraving art. The former is engraved on metal plate; in lithographs the design is executed or drawn on stone and the engraving produced by means of acid, while in wood-cuts the design is drawn in reverse (as is the case in all methods of engraving) on a block of Turkish boxwood, which has first been covered with flakewhite till a white surface is produced, on which the design is drawn with pencil or india ink. The engraver then works it out with his tools. Almost all wood-blocks are electrotyped and prints are made from the electrotypes. It takes a little practice to distinguish between the different processes used. Examine the U. S. stamps, engraved; Bolivar, 1879-85, lithographed; Cape of Good Hope (triangular), wood-block; and Alsace, 1870, type-set and typographed, and the difference will be seen.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS "AMERICAN PHILATELIST:—"

Sirs.—The November AMERICAN PHILATELIST is before me, and I notice a couple of paragraphs in the "Report of Exchange Superintendent" which are decidedly interesting, to some of us at least.

Namely, those calling attention to the high prices asked for stamps sent through the Exchange Department, and the poor hinges used in mounting them.

I have before me a large book of U. S. Revenues, just received from the Superintendent. On looking them over I find the prices are much too high. I have received the same kinds of stamps "on approval," from a respectable dealer, at much lower prices than here asked. I compared the prices with those of a standard catalogue, and find stamp after stamp priced at double, and sometimes more than double the

price asked by dealers. Then again, a great many stamps are marked at *just* the market price. Now why is this?

Are some of the members anxious to sell and not to buy?

I have seen other sheets on which stamps have been marked *far below* catalogue prices, in fact just enough above cost at wholesale to allow for expense of putting through the department.

You can see at once the unfairness of this. Let us understand what the Exchange Department is for. If it is strictly a matter of business, let us so understand it. If it is a matter of accommodation, so to speak, a channel through which members may exchange duplicates, a way whereby we may obtain stamps under the catalogue prices, all well and good, but if some of us put the prices down and others put them up, some

one will be the loser. The prices on the sheets above referred to are so high that it will not pay me for the trouble of handling and looking them over. I am tired already of fastening the stamps back on the sheets, for they come off as if the hinges never had any glue on them.

No wonder our Superintendent complains "of the poor quality of paper hinges," etc. There is one thing more that I may as well mention. The hinges were put on the *centre* of the stamps, in such a way as to prevent their backs from being seen, so that it was almost impossible to distinguish between the "old" silk and "watermark" papers.

GUM ARABIC.

TO THE EDITORS "AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Sirs:—Having seen considerable in the Philatelic papers lately as to whether the 3c. blue, 1870, 70c. blue, Foreign Exchange, and \$3 blue Charter Party are genuine emissions or only chemical changes, I write to throw what light I can on the subject.

Several years ago, while studying chemistry, I tested the action of a few common chemicals on the colors of stamps and found that nearly all stamps could easily be changed in color. I found that a very common chemical would change the 3c. green, 1870, into a very pretty blue, and as the colors of the three stamps in question are so similar, I infer that they will all act the same when treated in the same way.

Of course, this does not prove that there are no genuine stamps of the blue color, but my opinion is that some person with more enterprise than honesty has discovered the way to change the color and has put only a few on the market to escape detection.

The Exchange Superintendent complains of the poor quality of the paper hinges used to fasten stamps to the exchange sheets. I have found the gummed paper, such as druggists use for labels, to be excellent for this purpose, although too thick for use in albums.

One can buy sheets of this paper, 20 x 28 inches, of any large paper dealer, for five or six cents per sheet.

Another good thing for use when one has large objects to mount, is a paste made of starch. Mix a little thinner than for laundry use and boil. Use hot or cold. This is very clean and *will not cockle*.

Respectfully,

W. S. ALDRICH.

PORTLAND, ME., Nov. 15, 1887.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Sirs:—I would like to submit the following suggestions, if considered worthy of space, to the Officers and Members of the Association, through the columns of the journal.

The subject is uniformity of prices affixed to stamps and envelopes, etc., sent into the Exchange Department. It would seem that the present method of allowing each member to place his own value, without revision or limitation, upon whatever he may send in, tends to create high valuation from the fear of pricing lower than others, and of being at a corresponding disadvantage and loss in the exchange if prices are not equal with those of others.

We have a Counterfeit Detector, and wisely so, to guard the Exchange, now why not have a pricer or adjuster of values for the Exchange Department also? Some member, probably a dealer, as being likely to have a better general knowledge of values, can be found who would serve, and to whom all material for the Exchange Department should be submitted for pricing in a uniform manner.

After the values are thus fixed, the owner to have the option of withdrawing any specimen the fixed value of which he does not consider satisfactory, but that all material placed in exchange shall be at the values as fixed by the adjuster.

This is the outline and substance of the suggestion; the details can easily be arranged to suit existing circumstances.

Has any other member suggestions to qualify or improve this?

Respectfully,

H. B. PHILLIPS, No. 16.

CASPAR, CAL., Nov. 15th, 1887.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Having read the article upon "Genuine and Counterfeit Stamps of the Sandwich Islands," in the November number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, and compared the description there given of the genuine with those in my own collection, I note the following:

In the description of the 1c. mauve, '71, the writer says: "The H and I of Akahi touch each other at top and bottom."

I have a genuine specimen of this, obtained off a friend's letter, in which the above letters touch above, but not so below.

He also declares that in the forged the post-mark is "a set of thin, concentric lines." On mine it is of heavy circles. The ink (cancellation) is of a slightly greenish hue.

As to the 5c. dark-blue, 1866, issue. Here he states that "the letters of Hawaii are set too high in the label, being considerably nearer to the top than to the bottom of it." Upon mine the H is exactly in the centre, between top and bottom of label, the other letters, however, are as he states.

I write this because I think that some collectors who have stamps similar to mine, might consider them counterfeits and destroy them, as in a few respects they are the same as those described as "forged."

Yours respectfully,
MAURICE V. SAMUELS.

NOV. 17, 1887.

MANFIELD ROAD, SOUTH WIMBLEDON, S. W., }
Nov. 25, 1887. }

DEAR SIR:—Having noticed from the columns of the *Western Philatelist* the re-establishment of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, I send you copy of a fresh pamphlet just published by me, marking the success I have met with abroad in obtaining

recognition of my father's name as originator of the adhesive postage stamp. Since same was printed, the important Society of Frankfort has favored me by adding that name to the list.

But to-day I further beg to lay before you a copy of a magazine emanating from the Glasgow Post-office, containing a most valuable article in recognition of James Chalmers, and the proof-sheets of which were sent by the Glasgow Postmaster to London before being admitted; to whom he sent the same I am not informed. Over 2000 copies of this magazine have already been subscribed for on the part of the various post-offices, so that the article will be read throughout the entire service. Coming from such a source nothing more gratifying could have been desired. I send several copies to my good friends on your side.

I am glad to notice the American Philatelic Association adding so largely to its numbers, and again started with a good official journal, and wishing the same every prosperity, I remain,

Yours faithfully,
PAT. CHALMERS.

Mr. Brock, Philadelphia.

PERFORATED STAMPS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

I HAD never been a firm believer in the perforated stamps of the Confederate States, and when my friend, Mr. E. B. Sterling, in April, 1886, sent me a used specimen, on an addressed envelope, to examine the same, I still had my doubts about it, though it had all the appearance of being genuine; however, I had the good fortune of knowing a gentleman who held a high position in the contract bureau of the Confederate government, and to whom I could apply for information.

The following, dated April 27th, 1886, is the answer to my inquiry, accompanied by the above-mentioned envelope:—

"I return enclosed the envelope addressed to Major Peyton Randolph, 1st Army Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, Petersburg, Va., with the 10 cent Confederate postage stamp (perforated) upon it. It is unquestionably a genuine stamp, and the Major Randolph, to whom the envelope is addressed, is a personal friend of mine, and now lives in Richmond, Va.

"The history of perforated Confederate

postage stamps is a brief one.

"As I have heretofore informed you, I had charge of the entire supply of Confederate stamps, and made all of the contracts for their manufacture.

"Postal stamps were used in large numbers as a circulating medium in the almost total withdrawal of small silver coins from general circulation; and I found that the facilities for their manufacture within the Confederate States were wholly inadequate to meet the demands for stamps, and I authorized Mr. Benjamin Ficklin to go to England and make arrangements with engravers there for additional supplies; he succeeded in obtaining a supply from Messrs. De Larrue & Co., of London, and with the first shipment sent to the post-office department a small perforating machine which he thought the department might be able to use. This machine was in my office in Richmond for inspection, but it was too small and slow in its operation (by hand) to be of any service, and was not used, except in an experimental way, to test its value.

"While in my office, there were some sheets of postage stamps perforated, and these sheets were placed for sale in the Richmond post-office with other sheets not perforated; but the perforating machine was never used otherwise than as I have stated, and the number of sheets of stamps perforated was very small, probably less than 100. This fact would, I presume, make them valuable to collectors, but for the fact that a great number of sheets of Confederate stamps have been perforated by parties since the termination of the war, and therefore are not genuine. The one on the enclosed envelope is genuine, as I said before, and it is probable that some friend in Richmond obtained it at the department as a curiosity."

I have nothing to add to this letter, as it explains everything, and though it proved to me that I had been wrong in assuming that perforated stamps were not issued by the Confederate P. O. Department, yet great care must be taken before accepting perforated specimens as originals.

JOSEPH RECHERT.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 30th, 1887.

NEW STAMPS.

Since stamp collecting has assumed such large proportions, every little country that can do so with the least encouragement, issues stamps, and when they have supplied the market they then proceed to surcharge the balance, and will continue to do it until the public is satiated, and then, out comes a new issue. Some of these countries are so sure of selling their stamps that they will put them on the market before they use them (Guatemala for instance). It seems as if our American collectors are beginning to look with suspicion upon many of these attempts to supply them with stamps, and now will not touch them unless they are apparently used and consequently cheaper. How few collectors are willing to pay any price for the Costa Rica surcharges, the official stamps of Uruguay, or even buy the native Indian stamps, the Berlin locals, etc. The reaction has begun to set in, and now they are hunting up their European, and finding varieties in their most common stamps. Oh, you are always going on about varieties, different colors, and such nonsense, observes my critical brother. Perhaps, I am, but I claim that it is more to the credit and more consistent to the philatelist to study watermarks, colors and perforations than to rush in and buy a lot of new stamps issued by some country or colony for the mere purpose of sale, and the

same ones who cannot see any use in paying any attention to colors will pay a fancy price for a manufactured-to-order provisional, or an inverted surcharge, which was also gotten out for the same thing; and here let me say, how very, very few of these inverted surcharges are found on the original envelope, and how many of them ever go legitimately through the post-office. The common idea is that collectors will buy almost anything that is perforated and call it a stamp, and when you find the Chicago Return Letter Company's labels in so many collections, one is tempted to believe that they are about right in that belief, and we can scarcely blame them. Take, for instance, the 10c., 1886, new envelope stamps. The varieties are so many that no one scarcely can tell the total amount. A prominent philatelist tells me there are *twenty-three* that he has found. There is also a deal reported in the 90c. envelopes. The thing has not been fully exposed as yet. I would advise envelope collectors to collect only one specimen of each color and leave the many and complex sizes alone.* I trust that the Board of the A. P. A. will appoint a committee who will investigate anything of a suspicious character in this line as well as any other issues or emissions to cheat the philatelic public. Now all the definite information we get is from one or two papers who fearlessly expose anything of a fraudulent nature they can get a hold of. I would like to know why it would not be feasible for our President to appoint committees to investigate any complaint about anything which has a suspicious nature, and that committee look into the complaint and publish the result of their investigation, and their report should be final and binding as to members. We have many good members of the Association who, while not seeking any appointment or office, would be willing to do all they can in this direction, and we feel sure that the Association would willingly endorse their action, no matter who the party is who gets squeezed. The Association can stand his loss should he be a member. If not, we will have the satisfaction of knowing that none of our family is in the mix. There was a high standard set up by our Association in the start; have we kept up to the standard?

Let us try and protect others as well as ourselves in this matter, then we will

* The reasons for collecting all sizes and shapes are so numerous and obvious that we wonder that any Philatelist should, at this late date, advise against it.—
ED.

never be asked, what good is your National Association beside the exchange department? When we can point with pride to the exposure and breaking up of any fraudulent attempts to make useless varieties and emissions, then we can ask the older societies to see what we "greenhorns" in America have done for the cause of philately, and say, "Go thou and do likewise." The amount of influence that the American Association can exert in this way is very great; it will be a departure from usual routine, and instead of being anxious to get new stamps the collector will use his utmost endeavors to complete as far as possible his old issues, and instead of new emissions we will have a column of recent discoveries. I may be termed "a crank" yet I feel confident that I do not deserve that term, as I only want to see some system adopted and our collectors warned and guarded from wasting their money upon stamps which are practically of no benefit or value to a collector.

WANDERER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We desire to call your especial attention to a fifty-two page pamphlet, on the Stamps of Peru, issued by the Philatelic Society at Lima. It is divided into seven parts. The first treats of the adhesives issued from December 1, 1857, to November 30, 1881; the second, stamps issued by the Chilian authorities between December 1, 1881, and October 22, 1883; the third, those issued by the Lima Post-office, from October 23, 1883, to September 13, 1886; the fourth, the various provisionals issued by the various post-offices outside of Lima; the fifth, the unpaid letter stamps; the sixth, the envelopes, and the seventh the post cards. It contains many valuable notes and a long list of the fraudulent surcharges, etc., with which the market has been flooded. It is a welcome addition to our shelves. The book can probably be obtained of any large dealer in this country, and should be in the hands of every true Philatelist. It is printed in French. Major Evans, in his Philatelic Catalogue, makes use of this work in his article on "Peru."

The most important Philatelic publication which has ever appeared in this country, in our estimation, is John K. Tiffany's "History of the Postage Stamps of the United States of America." It is not merely a translation of the work in Moen's series, but has been largely re-written and

revised, making it a much superior work. The first seventy pages are devoted to a history of the various postmasters' stamps issued prior to 1847. Copious quotations from official circulars and newspapers throw much light upon these little-known labels, and also surprise us by showing that in all probability stamps or envelopes were issued by the postmasters at Washington, D. C.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Worcester and Pittsfield, Mass. The regular Government issues are exhaustively treated, little, if anything, being omitted. The last chapter in the book is devoted to the notorious "Specimen" issues.

We have recently received the first part of Otto Teltz's "Handbuch der Philatelie," a work similar in character to those of Messrs. Philbrick and Evans, with the addition of a price-list. It is printed on good paper, the colors being numbered according to the New York Societies' Color Chart. Each denomination is numbered, the color varieties being lettered and printed in smaller type.

THE ELECTION.

The apathy of our members and apparent lack of interest in the welfare of the Association has caused unreasonable delay in the election of a Treasurer, the importance of whose office was fully pointed out in the last number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST. It is an astonishing thing to find that such a small number of votes were cast in November. The fact that there were so few candidates in the field was no reason for neglecting to cast your vote. You should all remember that it takes a certain number of votes to ELECT, even though there be but one candidate, and for this reason no one (for if one, why not all) should neglect to send in his vote.

This has just been made so obvious that we do not believe it necessary to further urge upon you the importance of voting, and only request you now to send in your vote at the earliest possible time, together with your approval of the resolution offered by the Trustees upon the death of our late Treasurer.

IMPORTANT.

PLEASE SEND IN YOUR SUBSCRIPTION AT ONCE, IF YOU ARE NOT A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION, AS THE LITERARY BOARD MUST RENDER THEIR ACCOUNT TO THE ASSOCIATION THIS MONTH.

NO MORE SAMPLE COPIES WILL BE SENT OUT AFTER THIS NUMBER.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Fifth and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, R. R. BOGERT, Tribune Building, New York City.*Secretary*, S. B. BRADT, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Treasurer*,*International Secretary*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Exchange Superintendent*, HENRY CLOTZ, Box 3489, New York City.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer street, Boston, Mass.*Exchange Detector*, R. WUESTHOFF, New York City.*Purchasing Agent*, THEO. F. CUNO, 1139 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.*First Assistant Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Second Assistant Purchasing Agent*, CHAS. MUECKE, Hoboken, N. J.*Librarian*, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, E. B. STERLING, Box 294, Trenton, N. J.; WM. V. D. WETTERN, Jr., 176 Saratoga street, Baltimore, Md.; J. C. FELDWISCH, Box 2922, Denver, Colo.*Literary Board*, R. C. H. BROCK, Chairman, Box 287, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MACCALLA, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE
PRESIDENT.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION:

Gentlemen:—A number of important matters of pressing urgency must be called to your attention this month. The report of the Secretary will inform you of the result of the ballot on the several propositions laid before you by the Board of Trustees two months ago. While it may be a matter of much indifference to some of us whether one or another of our number performs the duties of any office, provided they are performed reasonably well, and the Association goes on giving us what we expect from it, it is a matter of vital importance to the Association to have some one filling each office and performing its duties, otherwise as in the present case they must be performed, if at all, by some other officer already having his full share of gratuitous service to render us. Every member of us is certainly willing to do the little he is called on to do when he understands the importance of that little. In order to provide for a proper representation of members in the Official Board, the Constitution requires that two-thirds of us must vote or the vote cannot be counted. Every one, therefore, who does not cast his ballot for some one of the candidates diminishes his chances of an election and the chances of the Association's attaining its objects for lack of working officials. In the present case, the result is the more to be regretted because it included the adoption of an official expression of our regret at the loss of and our appreciation of the life and character of our late Treasurer. I feel sure we all wanted to see those resolutions passed and are reproaching ourselves now that we did not vote, but left it for others to do for us. A new ballot must now be taken at a great loss of time and at some expense, which might have been avoided. We have decided to make it as easy for you as possible to do your duty in this matter, and as we cannot lawfully enclose you each a card in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, the Secretary will mail you one in an envelope to fill out and send as your vote.

At the unanimous request of the remaining members of the Official Board and the known

desires of many members, the Secretary, who had tendered his resignation, which had been accepted, as you were informed in the circular of the Trustees, published in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, Vol. II, No. 1, has, in view of the late failure to vote, withdrawn his resignation and will, at some personal inconvenience, I am sure, perform the duties of his office during the remainder of his term. You are called on therefore to cast your ballot again for Treasurer, and for or against the resolutions on the death of the late Treasurer, Mr. Durbin.

Another matter, for which I owe an apology to the Association, as I neglected to call it to your attention at the late Convention, is also submitted to your vote. The particulars will appear in the Secretary's report. It is an amendment to the Constitution transferring the financial duties now imposed on the Secretary by the Constitution to the Treasurer, who properly should attend to them. As it now is arranged, the Secretary, having enough work of his own department to attend to, is compelled, also, to do the greater part of the Trustees' work also, while the Treasurer has no duties except to receive the money from the Secretary and pay it out on the warrant of the President and Secretary. Your vote for this change will assist to divide the labor more equally. I must earnestly urge you to fill up the card sent you and mail it at once to its printed address.

In the last communication I made to you I called your attention to the fact that at the Convention the Association adopted as an emblem the design shown on our membership cards, with the addition of the letters A. P. A. on the globe, and authorized the Official Board to order a button similar in size and character to the bronze Grand Army button, to be worn as a badge as and when members desired so to do, whenever it should appear that 100 were wanted. Arrangements have now been made whereby these buttons can be obtained at a cost of 50 cents each (instead of \$1.00 as before announced), postage and registration extra. A number of orders have been sent the Secretary. You will help others who want to obtain them by sending your name in to the Secretary at once, with the money, if you please.

Our new Librarian is going to give us a re-

port on the state of the Library and let us know as soon as possible what he has that is available for circulation. In the meantime let me ask you to send him any stamps or papers you have that you can spare, any catalogues you do not want, and any other philatelic publications you have thrown aside. He can, under the new rules, use everything you send him in some way, and is going to try and build up a good and useful Library. If you will add your photograph to our collection, we will try and see if arrangements cannot be made to procure a souvenir for the next Convention like that of the Dresden Association, which contains the portraits of some 500 members of that Society. If we cannot do that, arrangements are being made by which you can get a stamp photo of every member who sends us his picture. As we cannot meet personally, such a gallery is the next best thing. There is much more to say, but it must be postponed for another month.

Yours truly,

JOHN K. TIFFANY,
President.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

NOVEMBER, 1887.

The month closes with a membership of 344, a gain of 24 members since the last report. Nearly all the members published in the delinquent list have come forward with their dues; a few, however, still hold back, and these will be dropped from the list as announced, unless the accounts are settled within the time specified. Two resignations have been received and accepted—Mr. L. M. Thayer and Mr. W. G. Whilden, Jr.

In the delinquent list published last month, No. 47 should not have appeared; it did so appear through an error of mine.

The ballot held last month unfortunately failed to be productive of any result. Out of 211 members entitled to vote, but 119 availed themselves of the privilege. As the constitution requires that two-thirds of the voting membership must vote in order to produce any result, it will be seen that apathy on the part of many members has rendered it necessary to hold another ballot. Following is the report in detail of the vote:

FOR TREASURER.

H. B. Seagrave	110
J. M. T. Partello	8
G. C. Sherman	1
Total	119

FOR SECRETARY.

Henry O. Harris	56
S. B. Bradt	16
F. E. P. Lynde	1
Oscar Scarlett	1
W. H. Lightstone	1
Total	75

But 35 members endorsed the resolutions of

the Board of Trustees. This surely was an oversight, as there can be none in our ranks who do not concur in these resolutions.

Our President has called for another ballot, and in his address urges you all to do your duty. In order to make your task as light as possible each voting member will be furnished with a postal card addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and having on the reverse the following form:

"I desire to endorse the resolutions offered by the Board of Trustees upon the death of our late Treasurer, Mr. L. W. Durbin.

"I desire to cast my vote for _____ for Treasurer.

"I desire to cast my vote { for } against { } the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

Member No. —, A. P. A."

It is to be hoped that no voting member will fail to forward his ballot this time. The voting will close and the ballots be counted on January 10th.

The full text of the proposed constitutional amendments is as follows, and was submitted for approval at the unanimous request of the Official Board:

Resolved, That Article IV, Section 3 (old), Constitution, concerning the duties of General Secretary, be amended by striking out of the first sentence the words "and receive all moneys due from members, giving his receipt therefor," and from the second sentence the words "and pay over to the Treasurer all moneys over and above the sum of twenty-five dollars, taking receipts for the same," and inserting in lieu thereof "of the balances, etc., reported to him by the Treasurer and other officers, as required by this Constitution and By-Laws, and of the warrants drawn upon the Treasurer, etc.;" also by changing the word "correct" to "general," in the same section.

Also by striking out the words "and grant the same when authorized by the President," in the third sentence, and the word "He" in the beginning of the third sentence and substituting therefor the word "and." By inserting after the words "every month" "the names of all applicants for membership." By inserting in the fifth sentence, after the words "cards of membership," the words "when notified by the Treasurer that the dues have been paid and such cards have been signed by the President."

And that Article IV, Section 4 (old), Constitution, concerning the duties of Treasurer, be amended by striking out the words "delivered to him by the General Secretary" from the first sentence and inserting "collect all dues from members, and all other moneys due the Association, and shall report to the Secretary monthly the balance in his hands, with the names of all members who have paid their dues."

The references are all made to the old Constitution, the new one not having been printed when the proposed changes were made. The purport of the amendments is to more evenly apportion the labor. As it now stands the Secretary has to do all the work that should properly belong to the office of Treasurer. With the changes now submitted the Treasurer will keep his own accounts, and so relieve the Secretary of considerable labor. The following certificate from the President accompanied the resolution of the Official Board:

I hereby certify that the annexed [preceding] resolutions of the Official Board, authorizing the President to call for a general vote on the adoption of the annexed proposed amendments, have been carried, as witness their original votes hereto annexed, and I therefore call upon the members of the Association to cast their votes for or against the said amendments, by sending them to the President of the Board of Trustees, Mr. E. B. Sterling, before the 10th day of January next.

JOHN K. TIFFANY, *President.*

The following amendment to By-Law IV has been passed by the unanimous action of the Official Board:

BY-LAW IV.—Librarian's Duties.

(a) The Librarian shall keep a correct list of all works, etc., in his possession, and a record of the same.

(b) Any member desiring to take any book, periodical or publication, from the Library shall remit in advance five cents and the necessary postage to the Librarian.

(c) All publications shall be returned, post-paid, to the Librarian within ten days after date of their receipt by members, or they shall be forwarded to such person as the Librarian may designate. A fine of five cents shall be assessed for each day a book, periodical or publication is kept beyond the specified time.

(d) Members shall be held responsible for all books, etc., while in their possession.

(e) Any member who shall deface or destroy any book, periodical or publication belonging to the Association shall be held liable, and if payment is not made within 30 days after being notified by the Librarian of the amount due, the matter shall be referred to the Board of Trustees.

(f) The Librarian shall be empowered to use the funds at his disposal for the proper binding of the publications and the purchase of such works as may be out of print and obtainable at a reasonable price.

(g) The Librarian is authorized also to exchange any duplicate publications in his possession that he may consider unnecessary for circulation, for any other publications that he may consider advisable.

I find that I have but a few names on my list of those members who desire to secure an Association button. I am sure that many more than I have a record of, have expressed their desire to obtain one of the buttons.

Now, I wish to ask every member who wishes a button to write me a postal card to that effect. As soon as 100 members express a desire for the buttons they will be ordered.

And in this connection I wish to remind members that the Secretary's address is Grand Crossing, Ill., and *not* Chicago. Please bear this in mind when addressing me upon Association matters; it will lessen my labors and cause you to receive replies with greater promptness.

President Tiffany has called my attention to an omission in the By-Laws as printed, it having been omitted in some way in the copy furnished for printing. On page 12, By-Law § (1), supply after "each," second line, "and covers for entire envelopes, post cards, etc., at ten cents each." There are a few annoying errors in addresses, but they are quite few, I am glad to say.

Following is the list of

NEW MEMBERS :

- No. 332. ABRAHAM, B., 93 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
No. 339. BACON, WM. H., West Newton, Mass.

- No. 333. BASTABLE, G. M., Catlett, Va.
No. 342. COTTON, ROSSETER, 69 Bryant avenue, Chicago, Ill.
No. 345. CURTIS, L. E., Box 45, Freeport, Maine.
No. 331. ELVIDGE, HENRY, Decorah, Iowa.
No. 324. FUESS, FRED., 222 West Twenty-first street, Erie, Pa.
No. 337. GREEN, J. HARRIS, Bellefonte, Pa.
No. 325. HANNA, C. B., Box 553, Minneapolis, Minn.
No. 327. HAWLEY, THOS. C., Lake Park, Becker county, Minn.
No. 344. KANE, W. H., Belmont Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.
No. 329. KREBS, JACQUES, 207 East Seventy-third street, New York.
No. 328. LANE, CHAS. H., Templeton, Mass.
No. 341. LEHMANN, AUG., JR., 635 Main street, Paterson, N. J.
No. 343. MEYER, SAMUEL, JR., corner Hunter and Forsyth streets, Atlanta, Ga.
No. 330. OWRE, ALFRED, 119-121 Second street, So., Minneapolis, Minn.
No. 334. PICKARD, F. W., 46 Cushman street, Portland, Me.
No. 326. POLLARD, J. P., Washington, Iowa.
No. 336. RAPPLEVEY, LINCOLN, Fifth and Library streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
No. 335. RUSSELL, E. W., 37 Parker street, New Bedford, Mass.
No. 340. STOCKSDALE, MRS. J. P., 34 South Portland avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
No. 328. WAINWRIGHT, LIEUT. R. D., United States Marine Corps.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP—LIST NO. 14.

- D'ANDRADE, A., Almond Walk, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
References: Henry Clotz, S. B. Bradt.
ARNOLD, W. P., Shannock, Washington county, R. I.
References: C. H. Mekeel, J. E. Lamphear.
BECHER, CARL, M.D., Carlsbad, Bohmen.
References: Jos. Rechert, Int. Phil.-Verein.
BRANDT, A., Valparaiso, Chili.
References: Henry Clotz, Dr. G. F. Odendall.
CARTER, N. E., Delavan, Wis.
References: E. R. Aldrich, Francis Jackson.
COHEN, I. S., 234 King street, Charleston, S. C.
References: C. H. Mekeel, S. B. Bradt.
DANFORTH, WM. H., M.D., Worcester, Mass.
References: W. S. Danforth, A. E. Baker.
DYETT, WALTER F., 1511 Broadway, New York.
References: J. N. T. Levick, S. B. Bradt.
EATON, REV. S. J. M., D.D., Franklin, Pa.
References: W. V. Nicholson, Reed Caughey.
ELDRIDGE, FRANK P., Attleborough, Mass.
References: S. H. Eldredge, Jr., P. E. Brady, P.M.
EUSTIS, E. L., 92 Pine street, Portland, Me.
References: H. S. Hanaford, F. W. Pickard.
FICKEN, HENRY H., 72 Rutledge street, Charleston, S. C.
References: C. H. Mekeel, S. B. Bradt.
GOODRICH, WM. H., 31 Highland avenue, Fitchburg, Mass.
References: W. K. Jewett, E. A. Holton.
GRETH, C. F., 34 Public Square, Nashville, Tenn.
References: P. H. Hill, B. F. Cheatham.
HALL, FRED. F., Dundee, Ill.
References: S. B. Bradt, C. R. Gadsden.

- HANSON, CHAS. H., 3315 Calumett avenue, Chicago.
References: S. B. Bradt, C. R. Gadsden.
- HUBBARD, ARTHUR B., Box 533, Middletown, Conn.
References: C. H. Mekeel, Archibald Ladner.
- KING, HENRY F., 100 Franklin street, Boston, Mass.
References: W. C. Stone, Karl C. Miner.
- KINZER, W. S., Wooster, Ohio.
References: C. H. Mekeel, E. J. Smith.
- KRAUSE, H. E., Englewood, Ill.
References: S. B. Bradt, C. R. Gadsden.
- LUHN, G. J., Jr., 65 Vanderhorst street, Charleston, S. C.
References: C. H. Mekeel, S. B. Bradt.
- MCDONALD, W. H., 164 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.
References: S. B. Bradt, C. R. Gadsden.
- MÖLLER, CAPT. C. W., care of French, Edge & Co., South William street, New York.
References: Henry Clotz, Aug. Dejonge.
- NEWMANN, G. F., Box 2973, New York.
References: Henry Clotz, S. B. Bradt.
- NEVILLE, EDGAR T., Box 586, Paris, Tex.
References: E. W. Roberts, C. B. Berry, Jr.
- PEARL, CHAS. W., 219 Essex street, Lawrence, Mass.
References: L. C. Richardson, E. J. Hicks.
- PROSKY, DAVID, 448 River street, Paterson, N. J.
References: H. N. Terrett, R. R. Bogert.
- READER, WM. F., 711 West Fourth street, Erie, Pa.
References: W. V. Nicholson, Carl Brehm.
- RUSSELL, GEO. C., 144 West Seventh street, Erie, Pa.
References: Reed Caughey, Carl Brehm.
- SEMMES, THOS., Alexandria, Va.
References: R. C. H. Brock, E. B. Sterling.
- SHARP, LEEDOM, 1530 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.
References: W. A. MacCalla, Chas. E. Oliver.
- SYMERS, W. B., Atlanta, Ga.
References: S. B. Bradt, C. R. Gadsden.
- TAYLOR, CHAS. J., 203 Camden street, Baltimore, Md.
References: E. B. Sterling, S. B. Bradt.
- WILLIAMS, A. E., Killarney, Manitoba.
References: C. W. Williams, A. A. Hobkirk.

The persons named in the above list will be entitled to membership on January 10th next, if no objection is received.

S. B. BRADT, *Sec'y.*

December 1, 1887.

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY.

My department has not been overcrowded with work yet. I have had many inquiries from abroad about our organization, and have in each instance given a full explanation, setting forth the objects and doings of the American Philatelic Association, also the advantages connected therewith. Several of those inquirers have since joined, but not as many as I would like to see. Perhaps we will have more applicants from abroad, when foreign collectors know that their dues have been reduced to \$1 per year.

I am assisting the Literary Board in sending the official organ out to foreign countries, soliciting by personal letters subscrip-

tions to THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, and I am also trying to get advertisements.

In connection with an article published by me some time ago in *Der Philatelist*, the official organ of the Internationaler Philatelisten-Verein, at Dresden, I have submitted a report stating the growth of the American Philatelic Association, the workings of the different departments, the changes which have been decided upon at the second Convention in Chicago, etc., etc., which will appear in the December number of that journal. As the same will be seen by about 1200 Philatelists, living in every quarter of the globe, our Association will more and more become known.

Our President instructed me to propose to the Dresden Society the plan of arranging the exchange of duplicates between the two societies. Though the distance is a very great one, which must entail loss of time, yet there is no doubt of the feasibility of the project, and if once given a fair trial, it may turn out to mutual satisfaction. I have submitted the matter to the Internationaler Philatelisten-Verein through the proper channel, and expect to have in due time a favorable answer.

Finally, I wish to state, as I have done before, that I am always ready to respond whenever my services are called upon, if in my power.

JOSEPH RECHERT,
International Secretary.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 21, 1887.

REPORT OF EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

This time I must make a few suggestions to the members who avail themselves of the advantages of this department, and I earnestly request all to bear them in mind.

I notice in all the Exchange Books that where a member removes two stamps, side by side, or a row of stamps either way, they simply write their names *only once all across*. Now, sometimes this covers the spaces, but sometimes it does not, or they go too far with the line, which may reach into the next square. This practice leads to serious trouble and I must kindly ask the members to write their names plainly *in each square* from which stamps have been removed; or better get a rubber stamp with your name and stamp *each square* (see Sec. 5 of the By-Laws, p. 13).

I must also request you to abandon a usage which causes a great deal of trouble, espe-

cially on sheets of U. S. Revenues and other large stamps. Such sheets should not contain more stamps than can be fastened on without overlapping one another—in other words, each stamp should have as many squares as it cover—the present system makes it very difficult to keep accurate accounts. Another great objection to it is that in order to see the price members must raise the stamps, and when this has been done several times the stamps become loose and fall off.

A great many errors are made this way, and they can all be obviated, if my request is followed. It is no use to make my labor so great when it can be simplified so much, especially as the trouble to members preparing sheets is not increased. Incorrect accounts and unpleasant correspondence are as distasteful to me as to others; but this will be done away with now, if the gentlemen will BEAR THE ABOVE SUGGESTIONS IN MIND. They are quite important, small as they may appear.

In several *Branches* the members mark their individual accounts on the Exchange Books, although I stamp the places for the accounts with the name of the *Branches*. Please remember, gentlemen, that I only keep accounts with *Branches as one*. Your account is a *separate one* which your manager keeps and is on a *separate sheet* and should not be placed on the last page of exchange sheets. The members of *Branches* will *only write their names in the squares* from which they remove stamps, and in no other place (see Sec. 15 of By-Laws, page 14).

There are a few statements of Nov. 1st still unsettled. I will give time to Dec. 15th; if not settled on or before that day, I must report such to the Board of Trustees. It is important that accounts be settled promptly to enable me to square up mine likewise.

I must call your attention to another point of great importance. In mailing books use an envelope large enough to contain them without folding. The books are now frequently folded in the middle, but this tears the stamps and forces them off their fastenings. Large envelopes can be had from any stationer, or are made very easily.

BUSINESS DONE DURING THE MONTH, NOV. 1 TO 30.

Blank sheets sold	273
" covers sold	11
Filled sheets received	169, value \$1156 21
" covers "	25 " 149 39

HENRY CLOTZ, *Supt.*

New York, Nov. 30th, 1887.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING AGENT.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

Gentlemen:—During the last four weeks the following amounts were deposited with me, by Messrs. W. Rasmur, \$5; C. Witt, \$5; Robt. W. Chapin, \$10; Ernst L. Schumann, \$10; Geo. T. Rockwell, \$3.50; Henry O. Harris, \$10; J. Oakley Hobby, \$; C. F. Bishop, \$10. New issues have been ordered from Bechuanaland, Congo State, San Salvador, Ecuador, Gwalior, and Jabrapathan. The new set of U. S. envelopes will soon be furnished to members who deposited on and before November 16th. Those ordering this set after November 16th will probably have to pay from 5 to 10 per cent more, as by the time we commence collecting another set many postmasters will not be able to furnish the kinds they have now on hand, and therefore the amount of correspondence and cost of postage increases.

Upon the suggestion of some of you, I have made out a list of obsolete stamps sent to me for sale and remaining on hand from former purchases. You will find that list advertised at some other place in this journal.

The interest in new issues seems to be reviving; but yet we ought to have more members availing themselves of the benefits of this department. There are now thirty gentlemen receiving news issues regularly, and from their correspondence it appears that they consider the Purchasing Department one of the most important and profitable features of our Association.

Yours truly,

THEO. F. CUNO, *P. A.*,

1131 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

November 25, 1887.

REPORT OF THE LATE LIBRARIAN.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION:

Gentlemen:—As I have resigned the office of Librarian of the American Philatelic Association I desire to submit the following, showing the present condition of the library and the work done in this department from the organization of the Association up to the present time.

The first contribution given to the library was by President Tiffany, and consisted of his "Philatelic Library." From this the library has grown entirely by donations, un-

til we have a total of some 1292 pieces; many of these, of course, are duplicates.

Included in this there are 6 bound books, 69 auction sale lists, 21 pamphlets (paper covers), 19 catalogues, and 24 complete volumes ready for binding. At the Convention held in Chicago it was decided to bind these volumes, and it will probably be done at once, a list made and the library put in circulation.

Members have responded freely to my requests during the year, and I desire to thank you all for the help given me in this department.

A few months after the Association was started it was suggested that we make a collection of photographs of members of the Association. I acted upon this suggestion and urged members to send them in. The collection now numbers thirty, and of these twenty-seven are cabinets. For the first year of the Association this is doing remarkably well, but this photograph work should not stop here. It should be made a separate department of the Association. My idea was to give each member a set of stamp photos. These cabinet photos can be copied in stamp photos, with name, for about one dollar per hundred. It should be arranged that those who desire may send one dollar to whoever has charge of the photos with his cabinet (if not already in the library), and when some twenty are pledged get one hundred stamp photos taken of each member who sends in the one dollar. Then let each one who joined the scheme receive one of each of the different stamp photos taken and the Association officer hold the balance. When another certain number, say ten, join, let the officer send the first set ten more in exchange, for ten of those he is holding for exchange, and before the year is out there is not much doubt but the entire one hundred will be exchanged and all have, at the small cost of one cent each, one hundred stamp photos of his fellow-members.

In this Association too much work should not be put on any one officer, and as I think the Librarian will have enough to do, I would suggest that an officer be appointed as Superintendent of Photos, with full power to act in this matter. This officer should be located where the photos are made, and I believe this is in St. Louis, Mo.

There has also been given to the library during the year eight photographs of stamps. We should have more of these. Of your now three hundred members I know several who are amateur photographers, and many

of you have friends who are amateurs. I would suggest we have some specimens of your work in this line in the shape of copies of some of your album pages. These would make a good show at the coming Boston Convention.

Trusting that during the second year you will respond as freely to Librarian Gadsden's solicitations as you have done to mine, and wishing the Association all success, I am,

Yours respectfully,

E. D. KLINE.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 28, 1887.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

GRAND CROSSING, Nov. 28, 1887.

The library of the Association being now in my custody, I am pleased to say that I find it more extensive than I had anticipated, and a sufficient number of complete volumes of different magazines to warrant my making a list for circulation.

Of a great many of the philatelic publications I have only a few scattering numbers and shall have to depend a great deal upon the generosity of members to complete the files, as the majority are out of print. There are many among us who collect philatelic literature, and these I would ask to send what they can spare to the library. I find that there are a number of duplicates, and shall be pleased to exchange them for others not in the library. To those of our members who do not collect these periodicals I would suggest that instead of throwing them aside they send them to the library. By this means it may be made a valuable feature of the Association.

A number have inquired about having stamp photos made. Through the kindness of President Tiffany, who has personally looked after this matter, I am enabled to say that if twenty-five orders are sent in at once the cost will be 75c. per hundred, but they will be unperforated. If the perforated stamps are desired, they may be procured through Mr. Mekeel, who has a contract with the patentee, at \$1 per hundred. The minette size, 42 by 55 millimetres, which are preferable, may be had for \$3 per hundred.

Our sister association, the International of Dresden, to commemorate their tenth anniversary, had an album made containing the portraits of 600 members. These albums are furnished to the members at the ridiculously low price of 50c. each. That such an album could be gotten up by us, at

a reasonable price, if a sufficient number subscribed, I have no doubt, and the scheme should commend itself, as with such an album before him a person would have some idea of what the people look like with whom he is corresponding.

There are now but thirty-two photos in my possession, two having been added since my appointment, viz., Messrs. Lightstone and Osgood. At least 100 should be had before an album is attempted, and I would ask those who have photos and have not sent them in, to do so without delay.

I have received from the publishers :

Philatelic Journal of America, Vol. III, No. 33; *Witch City Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 4; "Catalogue of U. S. and Foreign Stamps," seventh edition, W. V. Nicholson.

From Mr. Bradt I have received :

Stamp Collectors' Journal, Vol. IX, No. 108; *Collectors' Companion*, Vol. II, Nos. 4 and 5, and a copy of Bishop's "National Philatelic Album."

President Tiffany is preparing a list of all philatelic publications, which, when published, will no doubt be eagerly sought by all collectors of philatelic literature and used by them in exchanging. I have thought best, therefore, to await its receipt and number the books, etc., from his list. Members will then only need to refer to their lists and order by numbers.

A list of all the publications in the library will be made and published in the official journal each month, as space may permit.

The following I am prepared to circulate at once, and members ordering any of them will please remit 5c. and the necessary postage with their order :

Capital City Philatelist, Vol. II.
 Carson Philatelist (complete).
 The Collectors' Companion (complete).
 Empire State Philatelist, Vols. I and II.
 Kuriositi Kabinet (New York, 1870), Vol. I.
 New England Philatelist, Vol. I.
 The Philatelist (quarterly), Vol. II.
 Philatelic Herald, Vols. II and III.
 Philatelic Journal of America, Vols. I and II.
 Philatelic Magazine (complete).
 Philatelic Record (London), Vol. VII.
 The Stamp, Vol. I.
 The Stamp Collector (Chicago).
 Quaker City Philatelist, Vol. I.
 The Philatelic World, Vols. I, II, III, IV.
 Youths' Ledger, Vols. I and II.
 Sir Rowland Hill and Jas. Chalmers (Pat. Chalmers).
 The Letter and Parcels Post, etc., "
 Concealment Unveiled, "
 Evidence from Pamphlet Sir Rowland Hill, etc.,
 (Pat. Chalmers).
 Jas. Chalmers, The Inventor, etc. (Pat. Chalmers).
 Position of Sir Rowland Hill, etc., "
 Submission of Sir R. H. Committee, 2d ed., "
 " " " " 3d ed., "
 The Adhesive Postage Stamp, "
 The American Phil. Assoc'n, etc., "

P. O. Directory, 1856.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS, ETC., IN THE LIBRARY.
 Advertiser, The Philatelic, Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3.
 American, The Dillies, O., Vol. II, No. 1.
 " Exchange and Mart, Vol. II, Nos. 15, 20,
 30, 36, 48.
 American Exchange and Mart, Vol. III, No. 4.
 American Journal of Philately, Vol. XIX, April, '85.
 " " " " XX, March, '86.
 Amateur Author, Vol. I, No. 2.
 Am. Phil. Ass'n Circulars, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.
 American Philatelist (Altoona), Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3,
 4, 5.
 American Philatelist (Dayton), Vol. I, No. 1.
 " Philatelic Record, Vol. I, No. 1.
 Arizona Pride of Philately, Vol. I, Nos. 1, 3, 4.
 Baltimore Philatelist, Vol. I, No. 5.
 Bay State Collector, Vol. I, No. 3.
 " Advertiser, Vol. I, No. 1.
 Bayonne Philatelist, Vol. I, No. 5.
 Bric-à-Brac, Vol. IX, No. 2.
 Buckeye State Collector, Vol. I, No. 1.
 " Philatelist, Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2.
 California Collector, Vol. I, No. 1.
 " Philatelist, Vol. VI, No. 23.
 " " Vol. VIII, No. 25.
 " " IX, No. 26.
 Canadian Philatelic and Coin Advertiser, Vol. I, No. 1.
 " Philatelist, Vol. I, No. 1.
 Capital City Philatelist, Vol. I, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10,
 11, 12.
 Capital City Philatelist, Vol. II, complete.
 Carson Philatelist, 14 numbers.
 Chariton Gazette, Vol. I, Nos. 3, 4, 7, 8, 9.
 Chemung Review, Vol. I, Nos. 3, 5 (9, 10), 11.
 Chicago Philatelist, Vol. I, No. 1.
 Clyde Press, Vol. II, No. 12.
 Coin and Stamp Journal, Vol. I, No. 2.
 " " " " 2, No. 8.
 Collector, The (Phila.), Vol. II, No. 6.
 " (Easton), Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 9.
 Collectors' Aid (Brooklyn), Vol. I, Nos. 2, 3.
 " (Pawnee City), Vol. I, No. 5.
 " Bi-monthly Directory, Vol. I, Nos. 4, 5.
 " Caprice, Vol. III, Nos. 6, 7.
 " Companion (Chicago), Vol. I, complete.
 " " Vol. II, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
 " (Pawnee City), Vol. I, No. 1.
 " Journal, Vol. I, No. 1.
 " Leisure Hour, Vol. I, No. 4.
 " Library Table, Vol. II, No. 3.
 " Own, Vol. I, No. 1.
 " Review, Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10,
 11, 12.
 Collectors' Science Monthly, Vol. I, Nos. 1, 3.
 Common Sense, Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 5.
 Crayton's Occasional, December, 1884.
 Cumberland Collector, Vol. I, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
 10, 11, 12.
 Kuriositi Kabinet (N. Y., 1870-1), Vol. I, complete.
 " " " " Vol. II, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7.
 Curiosity Hunter, Vol. IV, Nos. 3, 4.
 Curiosity World, Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
 Curiosity World, Vol. II, Nos. 13, 15, 16, 17.
 Dominion Bazaar, Vol. I, No. 11.
 The Philatelic Hand-book (Evans).
 The Philatelic Library (Tiffany).
 Scrap-book Clippings, 1874-7 "
 American Philatelic Press Directory (Richmond).
 Philatelic Annual (E. R. Aldrich).
 Stamp Dealers of the World (Hubbard).
 Stamps. How to Buy and Sell, "
 The Black List, "
 Stamp Collectors of the World, "
 Harper's Monthly (October, '71).
 The N. Y. P. O.

C. R. GADSDEN, Librarian,
 Grand Crossing, Ill.

REPORTS OF PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

[The Literary Board will publish the proceedings of such Philatelic Societies as are received by them. Secretaries will please send the MSS. before the first of each month.]

ST. LOUIS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A regular meeting of the St. Louis Philatelic Society was held at their room, in the Turner Building, Saturday afternoon, November 12th, President Tiffany in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Mr. Tiffany exhibited the anniversary souvenir of the "Internationaler Philatelisten-Verein" of Dresden, being a handsomely bound album, containing the pictures of some six hundred of the members of the Society. The souvenir was very much admired by all.

Mr. Dill read extracts from the *Philatelic World* and also from the *Philatelic Journal of America*, in reference to the new 5c., 10c., 30c. and 90c. envelopes, and after a good deal of discussion it was decided to draw up resolutions denouncing the speculation.

Moved by Mr. Chandler, and seconded by Mr. Custer, that we go into committee of the whole on resolution. Carried.

At the request of President Tiffany, Mr. Chandler took the chair.

After a long discussion the committee intimated that they were ready to report.

Mr. Tiffany called the meeting to order, after which the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

WHEREAS, Certain stamp dealers have availed themselves of the provision attached to circulars to postmasters (Form 3337), permitting postmasters to order U. S. stamped envelopes "when desired to do so by a customer," of any size and quality, in the denomination of 10c., 30c. or 90c., when ordered in lots of not less than 1000 in each case, and have ordered for speculation purposes a large number of varieties in size, color or quality of paper, of these values, and have also succeeded in obtaining envelopes of the value of 5c. not on the regular schedule, or in the above-mentioned permission, and are now offering the same for sale to collectors at exorbitant prices, the 5c. and 90c. at \$5 each. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That such practices are detrimental to the best interests of stamp collectors, and have a tendency to discourage the collection of regularly issued envelopes.

And be it further resolved, That the St. Louis Philatelic Society will class such envelopes as speculative issues, and of no Philatelic value whatever.

And be it further resolved, That we recommend all collectors not to countenance the collection or sale of any such envelopes, obtained for mere speculative purposes, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the editors of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, *Western Philatelist*, *Philatelic Journal of America*, *The Stamp*, *Quaker City Philatelist*, *Figaro*, *Philatelic Record*, *Le Timbre Poste* and *Der Philatelist*, with a request to publish the same, and that a marked copy of the official

journal of this Society be sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

N. W. CHANDLER, *Chairman*.

Moved by Mr. Dill, seconded by Mr. Fuelscher, that we adopt the resolution as read. Carried.

There being no further business before the house, adjourned to meet Nov. 26th, at 8 P. M.

EUGENE DILL, *Secretary*.

An interesting meeting of the St. Louis Philatelic Society was held Saturday evening, Nov. 26th, with President Tiffany in the chair.

After the regular routine business was transacted, a communication was read from the National Philatelic Society, of New York, extending an invitation to the St. Louis Philatelic Society to attend their banquet.

Also a communication from Mr. J. J. Casey in reference to the celebrated envelope speculation, but in view of the action taken at the previous meeting in regard to the same matter, it was deemed inadvisable to take any further action.

On motion, it was decided to include in the regular business of each evening meeting a discussion of the subject selected by the Literary Board of the A. P. A., and published in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

The Secretary was instructed to furnish the above paper and our official journal each month, with a copy of our proceedings.

The stamps of South Australia having been chosen for November, President Tiffany read a paper (see page 35) and exhibited to the meeting his magnificent collection of them, which was the finest display of the stamps of that country that any of our members had ever seen. There were unsevered pairs, quadruples and sixtets, showing the unperforated, rouletted, combination (rouletted one way and perforated the other, and also perforated two different sizes on the same stamp). He also exhibited the three varieties of watermark, the early surcharges of value and the surcharges for the different departments of the South Australian Government. To a true Philatelist it was a rare treat.

EUGENE DILL, *Secretary*.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK CITY.

Regular monthly meeting of the National Philatelic Society was held at its rooms on Wednesday, November 23d. President Rechert occupied the chair. Meeting called at 8.15 P. M. Messrs. Collin, Bogert, Aue, Seeligsberg, Mitchell, Wuesthoff, H. L. and G. B. Calman, Terrett, Miller and Warner were present.

Reading and approval of minutes of previous meeting.

Anniversary Committee reported that the dinner would be held at Moerelli's, No. 6 West Twenty-eighth street, on December 7th, at 7 P. M. sharp.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Bogert, seconded by Mr. Calman, and carried unanimously:

WHEREAS, It is reported that certain stamp dealers and others have petitioned the United States Post-Office Department to reprint some of the obsolete postal issues; and,

WHEREAS, This reprinting and reproducing (being ostensibly for the aid of collectors) are entirely uncalled for by any Philatelic student worthy of the name, but can only result mischievously, and to the detriment of those engaged in preserving specimens of rare and obsolete stamps and envelopes; and,

WHEREAS, Such reprinting would lower the United States to the level of such governments as Antioquia, Baden, Bergedorf, Roman States, etc., whose officials have adopted this scheme of increasing their revenue; and,

WHEREAS, This Society put itself on record against reprinting of obsolete issues on the 19th of May, 1875, at the time of the first reprinting of the United States stamps; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Philatelic Society strongly protest against all reprinting by the United States Post-Office Department, as tending to throw discredit on collections already formed, and destroying the interest and pleasure which all true collectors feel in gathering the postage stamps of the different governments.

A committee, consisting of Mr. Bogert and Dr. Mitchell, is to have these resolutions printed and sent to the Postmaster-General, Postmaster of New York, daily papers, and Philatelic press.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Wuesthoff:

WHEREAS, There seems to be a difference of opinion among collectors with regard to the status of the 10c, 30c, and 50c envelopes of the United States of the issue of October, 1886, and,

WHEREAS, One of the main objects of this Society is "The procuring and dissemination of knowledge in relation to the postage stamps of all nations," etc.; and,

WHEREAS, After a careful and impartial consideration of the argument, both in favor and against the said envelopes, it is evident, beyond question, that they are as legitimate as any envelopes ever issued by the U. S. There be it

Resolved, That the National Philatelic Society, although deprecating the issue of many of the smaller sizes, considers that the said envelopes are worthy of a place in all collections of U. S. envelopes, both entire and cut.

Seconded by Dr. Mitchell.

Moved by Dr. Mitchell that the resolutions be laid on the table. Seconded by Mr. Terrett. Was put to vote, resulting in 4 to 7.

Messrs. Terrett, Mitchell, Aue and Warner in affirmative, balance in negative. The resolution was carried.

A resolution was offered in relation to the Color Chart. Seconded and carried.

Annual election to take place on the 21st of December. Meeting adjourned at 9.55 P. M.

WM. A. WARNER, *Secretary*.

THE BERLIN POSTAGE STAMP EXCHANGE.

On November 1st, 1887, in the spacious rooms of the building, Leipziger Strasse No. 14, the first session of the above-named institution was opened, after a few introductory remarks by Mr. Regelieu. The visitors on the occasion were so numerous that the great meeting room (covering seven windows front) had to be cleared of the chairs, and, notwithstanding this fact, free motion was sorely impeded. One hundred and twenty-nine visitors entered their names in the register, and every one nearly brought some others, who attended out of curiosity. Five Directors, elected to that position by the Association of Stamp Collectors, of Berlin, acted as managers to keep order.

Those who had to offer entire collections took their place at the long tables, which traverse the entire length of the large room, while those who brought only single specialties mixed in the ever-changing throng. There was quite a brisk business done, and there seemed to be a special demand for old German unused stamps. Entire octagon Russian envelopes were offered at from 200 to 300 marks, but found no takers at these figures. Old Mecklenburg envelopes sold at 7½ marks readily. A lot of 1500 Jamaicas was sold; also a large consignment of Argentine Republic. In great demand were stamps of the United States of America. Buenos Ayres first issue sold at 10 to 15 marks each. Old and early issues of Mexico brought 5 to 6 marks. Among revenues some handsome Columbians were shown. There was a good trade in private locals of the different German cities, but the supply was greatly in excess to the demand. In entire pieces there was but little done; much more in single stamps. It was evident that universal collecting is decreasing from year to year. The ever-increasing number of stamps is getting beyond the control or means of many collectors, so that those who seek completeness in their collections have to confine themselves to specialties.

Of the wholesale dealers quite a number was represented, but held aloof from participating in business transactions. On the 16th of November the second business meeting was to take place. It is the intention to allow authorized brokers to do business so as to facilitate purchases and sales for parties residing out of the city.

In connection with the establishment of this Exchange, some interesting statements were made as to the origin and use of postage stamps. Sir Rowland Hill was considered the originator of the adhesive postage stamp until a very short time ago, but more recent researches have proven conclusively that to the Dundee book-dealer, James Chalmers, belongs the honor of the invention. The plans of Chalmers, worked out in minute details, occupied the English Treasury repeatedly until that authority concluded to give the idea a practical test, and the system of Adhesive Postage Stamps was officially sanctioned by crown edict December 26,

1839, and on May 6 following (1840) the first issue (head of Queen in black) was sold to the public. *In the year 1847 the two republics of Switzerland and the United States of America followed; in 1849 Bavaria, Belgium and France, and only in 1850 Prussia, Austria and Spain.

WM. SEELIGSBURG, A. P. A., 269,
Berlin Correspondent.

* Brazil also issued adhesive postage stamps in 1843.
—ED.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

53D REGULAR MEETING.

Stapleton, Nov. 16th, 1887.

Present, Messrs. Clotz, Schumann, Kaufmann, Neumann, Dr. Odendall.

A communication from President Dejonge was received, stating that he could not attend the meeting on account of sickness.

Mr. Kaufman was elected President *pro tem.*, and took the chair with his usual dignity.

The minutes of the 52d meeting were adopted as read.

The Executive Committee reported favorably on the nominations of Messrs. Aldrich and Moller, whereupon both gentlemen were duly elected (No. 50, resp. 52), and Mr. Arthur Frey, of Olbernhau, Saxony, was elected Corresponding Member (No. 53).

Mr. Casey sent in a communication requesting the Society to draw up a petition asking the Postmaster-General to have prepared and to place on sale at the N. Y. Post-office, or elsewhere, full sets of the U. S. stamped envelopes of the various values, sizes and papers authorized or permitted.

The Secretary was ordered to prepare such a petition and have it circulated among the members for signatures.

An invitation of the National Philatelic Society, of New York, for the 13th anniversary, December 7, 1887, of said Society, was thankfully accepted.

The Exchange Manager reports favorable progress in his department, and requests the members to send in their duplicates on sheets according to the rules of the Society. Blank sheets will be furnished by the Exchange Manager at 5 cents each.

Mr. Clotz showed the new 3-cent U. S. Postage, vermilion, and Mr. Schumann a fine collection of all the U. S. postage stamps unused and mounted on tinted Bristol cardboard, and he also showed his apparatus for arranging the stamps in graceful lines and curves on the boards of a permanent album.

All communications relating to exchange, address to E. L. Schumann, 115 Broadway, N. Y., and matters pertaining to the Society, to be addressed to Dr. G. Odendall, Secretary, Post-office Box 520, Stapleton, Richmond Co., N. Y.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Meeting of Thursday evening, Nov. 17th, called to order at 8 P.M., President Bradt in the chair. Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Cotton, Gadsden, Hanson, Haskell, Krause, Myers, Pierce, Thompson, Tower, and Wolsieffer, present.

The principal business before the meeting was the passing upon amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, all of which were unanimously adopted.

By the new Constitution, all active members are made members of the A. P. A. Five new members are thus gained to Chicago and several more will be added at the next meeting.

A committee was appointed to investigate the recent issue of 5, 10, 30, and 90c. envelopes; also, a committee to prepare a circular setting forth the advantages of membership in the Society, and Mr. Gadsden was appointed to act in co-operation with the New York Branch on the exhibition to be held at the next Convention.

Meeting adjourned at 10 P.M.

The meeting of Dec. 1st was not so well attended, there being only seven members present, viz.: Messrs. Bradt, Gadsden, Hanson, Haskell, Pierce, Tower, and Wolsieffer.

Mr. W. H. McDonald was made an active and Messrs. W. C. Kurzweg, H. S. Williams and W. H. Warner, passive members.

The Committee on Envelopes suggested that the Society endorse the resolution passed by the St. Louis Society. On motion of Mr. Tower, the report was accepted and the resolution endorsed.

Mr. Gadsden was appointed to ascertain the cost of procuring letter-heads and badges from designs by Mr. Warner; and Messrs. Hanson, Pierce, and Tower, to arrange for printing of Constitution and By-Laws.

Mr. Bradt was instructed to respond to the invitation of the N. P. S. to attend the 13th anniversary banquet and to tender the congratulations of the Society.

After transacting some other business, meeting adjourned at 10 P.M.

C. R. GADSDEN, *Secretary.*

CHARLESTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

No meeting was held on Oct. 29th, on account of bad weather.

Meeting of Nov. 12th.

Called at 8 o'clock by Vice-President Klinck. The reading of minutes of last meeting was dispensed with.

The following gentlemen were elected members: E. Favre, formerly of Switzerland; Dunbar Robb, 63 Lynch street, Charleston, S. C.; G. H. Klinck, 134 Broad street, Charleston, S. C., and H. R. Luhn, 19 Cornhill street, Annapolis, Md.

On motion of the Secretary, it was resolved

to buy a bound copy of the "Cyclopedia of Philately" for the library, and 200 blank sheets for the Exchange Department. The necessary amount for both of these was appropriated.

On motion, it was resolved to send the minutes of the Society to the Literary Board of the A. P. A. for publication in the official journal.

Adjourned at 9.30 P.M.

Meeting of Nov. 25th.

Called at 4.45 P.M. by Vice-President Klinck. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with, and the Constitution read instead.

Mr. C. W. Gibbon, of Charleston, was elected a member.

The anniversary meeting was changed from the fourth Friday in January to the second.

A letter from the publisher of the *Philatelic Journal of America* was then read, offering very cheap subscription rates to members.

It was resolved that the Society pay one-half these rates. The Secretary was instructed to send the names and addresses immediately.

The Secretary announced that the blank sheets had arrived and that they could be procured from the Librarian.

Mr. Luhn offered to enter the names of all members of the Society on the books of the *Charleston Philatelist* as paid-up subscribers. This offer was accepted by all present.

The Secretary was instructed to have 100 circulars printed, not to cost over 75 cents.

A vote of thanks was passed to Dr. M. Vedel, of Copenhagen, for sending a bound copy of his catalogue.

The Secretary was instructed to communicate with Dr. V. and ask him to send ten copies of the catalogue for the members.

Adjourned at 5.45 P.M.

GUSTAVE J. LUHN, Jr., *Secretary*.

NEW YORK NOTES.

In October last the Scott Stamp and Coin Company were prohibited by the Treasury Department from using cuts, or illustrations of stamps, either for their catalogues or albums, or for advertising purposes, after their arrangements had been made for having their printing done abroad. After considerable delay permission has been given to use cuts, but under such restrictions that they have decided not to use them, and others who contemplate using them are strongly advised not to do so, but to avoid all risk of trouble.

I have heard on excellent authority that the famous Mauritius 1sh. envelope, which the Scott Stamp and Coin Company purchased at Casey's eighth sale, on Feb. 9, 1887, for \$50, and which Mr. Casey bought

at a sale in 1883, for \$12, has finally been sold for \$135.

Mr. R. R. Bogert's third sale takes place this month at Leavitt's. Although 563 lots are to be offered, there are none of the great rarities among them. Almost every collector will be able to find something he wants.

Mr. E. B. Sterling's well-known collection is also to be sold in five parts, as follows:

I. U. S. Postage Stamps and stamped envelopes, departmentals, locals, telegraph and express stamps.

II. Document stamps.

III. Match, medicine and playing-card stamps.

IV. State revenues and license stamps.

V. Albinos and other rare envelopes.

Part I will be sold at Leavitt's on Dec. 20th, at 7.30 P.M., and comprises the whole of this division of his collection, except a few stamps previously sold at private sale.

Many great rarities are offered, as well as an almost complete list of the oddities mentioned in Sterling's Catalogue.

The other parts will be sold some time in January and February next.

CORTLAND F. BISHOP.

EDITORIAL.

OUR readers will confer a favor on us, if, when writing to our advertisers, they will always mention that they have seen the advertisement in the columns of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

WE advise all members of the Association to examine the advertisements of the Purchasing Assistant, and of the Second Assistant Purchasing Agent. Among the lots offered by the latter are some very rare envelopes, as well as adhesives, and almost every collector will find something he wants.

ON another page you will see a request to remember the library of the Association at Christmas time. We wish to call your attention to the fact that this may be made a most useful part of the Association, but it can only be done by the generosity of members. We, therefore, beg of you to send to the Librarian such philatelic works or periodicals as you can, and all can send some.

THE LITERARY BOARD wish to thank those members of the Association who complied with our request to send us the names of such collectors as are known to them. They have done a service not to us only but to the Association.

We hope that all who have not sent in lists of names will do so at once.

We think that our members will realize how little they care to have a good paper, or will do for its support, when we tell them that the largest number of subscriptions procured for us by any one person, were sent to us by a gentleman well-known to Philatelists, who lives in Russia, and is not interested in our Association!

We publish this month a paper on "The Postage Stamps of South Australia," read before the St. Louis Philatelic Society; and the best essay received upon the same subject. These establish beyond question the advisability of assigning each month a subject for discussion at meetings of Philatelic Societies and for the essay. No one can read these two articles without finding out something new and interesting, while the tabulated statement is of the greatest possible service in aiding those whose collections are not kept in an ordinary printed album, to properly arrange their collections.

Both of these articles should be read, or rather studied, with the greatest care, as the methods of treating the subject are different, and each contains much that the other lacks. But what is best of all, both pleasure and profit can be derived from their perusal.

THE reports of the President, Secretary and Exchange Superintendent are of such unusual importance this month that we must ask you to read them carefully and give them the attention they deserve. There is hardly one clause which does not contain something which directly or indirectly *concerns you*.

The reports of Messrs. Kline and Gadsden also show you not only what the Association has to interest you and increase your knowledge, but how to avail yourselves of it.

In the Secretary's report you will find what

changes have been made in the Constitution and By-Laws, or are proposed. These should be studied carefully in all their bearings, and having made up your mind, vote as you deem for the best interest of the Association. Addressed cards will soon be sent you, so that you will have the least possible trouble in preparing or mailing your views to the proper officer of the Association.

YOU will please notice that the Literary Board have assigned as the subject for discussion and essay for this month—that is December—"The Postage Stamps of Baden," and for January (for publication in February number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST) "The Postage Stamps of the French Colonies." We sincerely hope that all Philatelic Societies will, in the course of the proceedings at their coming meetings, find time to study carefully "The Postage Stamps of Baden," and send us in time for publication in the January number the results of their labors, as the St. Louis Society has done this month.

There are many individuals also who *ought* to send us essays. Why do they not do it? No two writers will treat the subject in precisely the same way, and each is certain to throw light upon some point which the others have neglected; and the Literary Board, should two essays be similar throughout, will blend them into one, bringing out the best points in both.

As a large number of our readers and Philatelic Societies are at so great a distance as to be unable to aid us in our study of the stamps of Baden in time for us to publish the report in January, we have chosen as the subject for the following month (in order to give Philatelists everywhere an opportunity for the necessary study before writing in time to reach us by February 1st), "The Postage Stamps of the French Colonies," and we feel sure that if such as are able will respond to our efforts to make THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST useful, the American Philatelic Association will soon have a journal of which it can justly be proud, and which will be an indispensable help to all Philatelists.

NEW ADDRESSES.

W. S. Aldrich, Box 576, Portland, Maine.
 J. H. Apple, Fort Davis, Texas.
 W. M. Clemens, San Diego, Cal.
 C. Krauss, Fort Clark, Texas.
 Geo. B. Mason, Lyndhurst, Bergen Co., N. J.
 Geo. T. Rockwell, Lock Box 234, Elgin, Ill.

THE ESSAY.

The Literary Board are required to select and assign each month a subject of Philatelic interest for discussion, and may publish in the next number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST the best essays (not exceeding six) received upon the subject. It is particularly requested that all essays be sent to the Publishers on the first of each month if possible.

It has therefore been decided to assign as the subject for this month, "The Postage Stamps of Baden," and for the following month "The Postage Stamps of the French Colonies."

 APPLICANTS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

APPLICANTS for membership should remember that in order to become members of the Association, it is necessary not only that no objection be made to the nomination during thirty days after publication, but also that at the end of that time, DUES MUST BE PAID. You need not wait for notification by the Secretary.

EXCHANGES.

We have received Mr. Rothfuchs' retail and Messrs. R. R. Bogert & Co.'s wholesale price-lists, and advise all who contemplate buying to first examine them.

We have also received the following Philatelic periodicals:

The Philatelic World, The Buckeye State Collector, The Western Philatelist, The Halifax Philatelist, The Canada Stamp and Coin Journal, The Philatelic Gazette, The Bay State Collector, The Philatelic Herald, The Philatelic Journal of America, The International Philatelic Advertiser, The Mohawk Standard, Common Sense, The Curiosity World, The International Collector, The Stamp Collectors' Figaro, The Youths' Ledger, The Young World, The Collectors' Review, The Badger State Philatelist, The Witch City Philatelist, The Charleston Philatelist, The L'Union des Timbraphiles, The Philatelic Critic, The Illustrated Briefmarken Journal, The Erdball Mercur, The Niagara Falls Philatelist, The Stamp News, The Stamp Collectors' Journal, The Quaker City Philatelist.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. II.

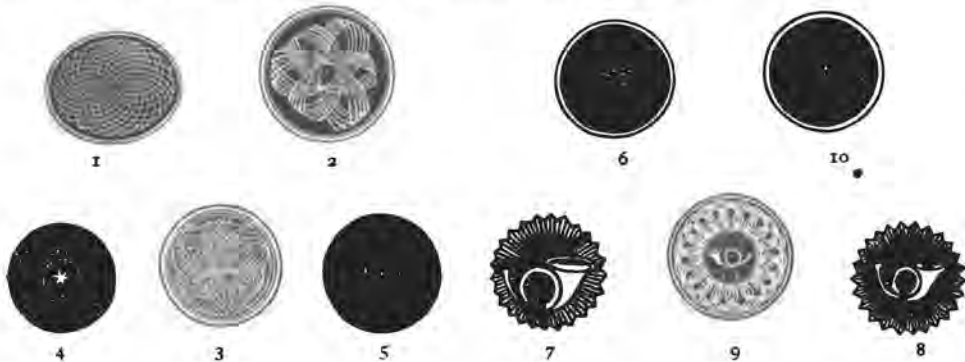
PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 10, 1888.

No. 4.

LIST OF FOREIGN ENVELOPES—GERMANY.

BY JOHN K. TIFFANY.

[By an inadvertence on our part, the seals represented on page 32 were not designated by the proper numbers, and the last one on the right of the bottom row was substituted for another through mistake. As we are now able to give illustrations of all the seals described on pages 32 and 33, they are here repeated with their proper numbers:]



PRUSSIA.

FROM an ordinance dated at Berlin, September 3, 1851, we learn: That from and after the 15th September of that year, stamped envelopes were to be issued and sold at the post-offices for the value expressed on the stamp, no account being taken of the cost to the government of the envelopes, etc.; that the envelopes were to be of the values of 1, 2 and 3 silber groschen, for the present, in large and small size, the values of 4, 5 and 6 silber groschen to be added as soon as pending treaties with foreign countries should be agreed on; that the envelopes were to bear in the upper left angle the effigy of His Majesty the King, surrounded by an engine-turned frame, on which would appear the value in letters and figures, printed in color,

the 1 silber groschen in rose, the 2 in blue, the 3 in yellow; that the stamps were to be crossed obliquely by two parallel threads of orange silk inserted in the paper; besides the end of the flap was to bear a seal in relief, and be so provided with gum that to fasten the envelope it would only be necessary to moisten the gummed part, and that the further fastening of the envelope with wax, etc., would not, however, be forbidden. Further description of the envelopes of this series would be necessary only for a stamp collector. These first stamps of 1, 2 and 3 silber groschen are upright ovals. The value expressed in letters is *Ein*, *Zwei* or *Drei Silber Groschen* in block capitals on the engine-turned work of the frame. The value is also expressed by a single numeral in relief

on a small colored oval beneath the head. On the base of the neck is embossed the word "Schilling," the name of the engraver, with a figure 1, 2 or 3 or no figure after it, indicating the die. A strong glass is needed to distinguish these.

By a further ordinance the stamps are directed to be canceled by drawing a blue mark across the figure of value. This decree was not, however, usually followed.

Proofs of these three values were struck in black on India paper, and of the 1 sgr. in yellow, of the 2 sgr. in blue and of the 3 sgr. in brown, on thin paper.

First Series.

1st part. Issue of September 15th, 1851. Stamp on the left, envelopes of silk-threaded paper. Form* 1, in sizes 1 and 2, with seal 1, and gummed only under the seal. [The figures after the colors denote the dies found in each value.]

- Large size 1, 1 sgr. rose, bright or pale,
1, 2, 3, none.
2 " Prussian blue, dingy-blue, pale blue, 1, 2, 3, none.
3 " orange, red-orange, yellow-orange and pale-yellow, 1, 2.
- Ordinary size 2, 1 sgr. rose, bright or pale,
1, 2, 3, none.
2 " dark and pale-blue, 1, 2.
3 " orange, red-orange, yellow-orange and yellow, 1, 2, 3.

Variety. 1 sgr. rose, 1, large size 1, very thick paper.

There are no impressions on silk-threaded paper.

By an other ordinance, dated November 4th, 1852, we learn that after the 20th of that month, envelopes of the value of 4, 5, 6 and 7 silber groschen would be on sale. The stamps were to be octagonal and printed the 4 sgr. in brown, the 5 sgr. in violet, the 6 sgr. in green and the 7 sgr. in cinnamon, upon envelopes of the same kind and in both sizes already issued.

These stamps bear the same head as the oval stamps of the first part of the series in an octagon, the engraver's name, "Schilling," followed by a figure or not on the base of the neck, frame of engine-turned pattern with the value in small colored capitals in full, *Vier, Fünf, Sechs, or Sieben Silber*

Groschen, and also in figures. On the 4, 5 and 6 sgr. the figure is at the bottom as in the 1, 2 and 3 sgr., but in the 7 it is at the top of the frame, and the value in words is at the bottom. The engine-turned pattern varies with each value.

Proofs of the 4, 5 and 7 sgr. are known in black on India paper; probably the 6 exists also.

First Series.

2d part. Issue of November 20th, 1852. Stamp on the left, envelope of silk-threaded paper, form 1, in sizes 1 and 2, with seal 1 and gummed only under the seal. [The figures after the color denote the dies found in each value.]

- Large size 1, 4 sgr. dark brown, 1, 2, 3
5 " violet, lilac, 1, ? 3
6 " dark green, 1, 2, ?
7 " vermilion, 1, ? ?

Variety. 4 sgr. dark brown, 2, with second stamp, no color, 2.

Variety. 7 sgr. without color 1.

- Ordinary size 2, 4 sgr. dark brown, red-brown, 1, 2, 3
5 " violet, lilac, mauve, ? 2, 3
6 " bright and dark green, 1, 2, ?
7 " pale vermilion, 1, 2, 3, none.

Reprints. There are no reprints on silk-threaded paper, but in 1864 these octagonal stamps were reprinted on envelopes of size 2 but form 2, gummed along nearly the whole edge and with seal 5, on yellowish white paper, and without threads.

Reprints of 1864:

- Ordinary size 2, 4 sgr. brown, 1
5 " violet, 1
6 " yellow-green, 3
7 " vermilion, 3

In 1873 a certain dealer had influence enough to obtain another reprint of these values, on envelopes of both sizes 1 and 2, but both of shape 2, with seal 5 and gummed along nearly the whole edge, and without threads.

- Large size 1, 4 sgr. pale brown, 2
5 " violet, 1
6 " green, 3
7 " vermilion, 1
- Ordinary size 2, 4 sgr. pale brown, 2
5 " violet, 1
6 " green, 3
7 " vermilion, 1

* Full-sized illustrations of both shapes were given in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, Vol. II, No. 3.

In the collection of a Prussian post-office official the same re-impression is shown, but with seal 1 on the flap, probably specially struck for him. In the collections of two other Prussian post-office officials are shown a series of envelopes with these stamps impressed thereon which present the following peculiarities:

The envelopes are cut out with scissors and not by the knife as usual.

The gum is either wanting or put on along the edge.

The seal measures $20\frac{1}{2}$ by $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm. instead of 18 by 15.

The paper is unlike the originals.

The silk threads are represented by lines drawn with a pen in red ink.

Of these the 7 sgr. is in large size 1, the others in ordinary size 2, with a variety of the 7 sgr., showing a second stamp in white. These are supposed to be printer's proofs made up by hand into envelopes and preserved as varieties.

Within a few months another European dealer advertises reprints of both series 1 and 2 of this first issue, in all the values and on both sizes of envelopes. Not having seen these as yet we cannot describe them or give further particulars.

First Series, 2d Type of the 1 sgr.

Some time during the year 1853, and just

before the use of the silk-threaded paper was finally abandoned, the frame of the 1 sgr. was re-engraved, thus forming a second type. The head is the same as that of the first type without any figure after "schilling" on the neck. The net-work of the frame is more open, and the type is easily recognized by the greater height of the lettering. Moens says the minor points of difference are that the outer loops of the net-work are less curved, the S of *Silber* more closed, the B thinner, the R more closed at the bottom, and the G of *Groschen* more closed, than in the 1st type. The contrary appears to the writer to be the fact, that the loops are more curved, the spaces in the letters more open, particularly in the three E's, which in the 1st type show only the white outlines, while in the 2d type parts of the engine-turned pattern can be detected in the spaces above and below the middle bar. The size of the letters however is a sufficient test. Nearly all those without the numeral on the neck belong to the second type, the first being much rarer.

Form 1, Seal 1, silk-threaded paper, gummed only under the seal.

Large size 1, 1 sgr., rose, 2d type, no figure.

Medium size 2, 1 sgr., rose, 2d type, no figure (?).

There are no reimpresions.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

BY MAJOR E. B. EVANS.

WHEN the introduction of cheap postage or of the prepayment of postage (for the latter was an essential part of the scheme) began to be seriously considered in England the method of prepayment which it was thought would be most convenient, or most generally employed, was that by means of stamped sheets or covers.

There were various reasons for this; one was that at that time envelopes were seldom or never used for letters on which postage was to be paid, owing to the regulations by which letters were charged double rates if they contained an enclosure of any sort; one sheet, however large, so long as it did not weigh more than an ounce, being charged a single rate only, while a sheet, however small, containing an enclosure, though no bigger than a postage stamp, was charged a double rate. To our notions, accustomed as we are to the payment of postage by

weight, this appears utterly absurd, but such was the system in those days.

The consequence was that letters were usually written upon sheets of paper of rather large size, so folded that three pages were available for the communication while the fourth page formed the cover. The proper manipulation of these sheets, so as to form a letter of neat shape, that could be properly secured by sealing-wax or wafer, was part of the instruction given by the writing master of the period, and no gentleman's education was complete without a proper knowledge of this art.

Another reason also, besides the force of habit, which caused business men to adhere to this practice of "folded letters" long after envelopes came into more general use, was a preference for having the address and the letter all on one piece of paper, so that in case of any question as to when a letter

was received or posted, the post-office date stamps might be there to give evidence which could not be disputed.

Few but collectors, who are in the habit of hunting up old correspondence, are familiar now-a-days with the appearance of these old-fashioned documents; few but ourselves are acquainted with and grateful for the fact that their usage was very widely spread; for it is to this custom that we are indebted for many fine specimens of the early issues of postage stamps, which were preserved through being on *letters*, but would assuredly have been destroyed had they been on *envelopes*.

As I have stated, these things are not unfamiliar to philatelists. I may mention however a few examples. The Mulready covers or letter-sheets are not uncommon with communications written upon them, and, as far as my experience goes, these sheets are less uncommon used than unused, while the contrary is the case with the corresponding envelopes, showing, if I am right, that the used letter-sheets were preserved, while the used envelopes were destroyed.

I have by me as I write the back of a letter bearing a pair of the 5c. black New York Post-office stamps, and two entire letters stamped with 5c. and 10c. U. S. stamps of 1847; also half-a-dozen letters and backs of letters posted in Mauritius at various dates from 1852 to 1859, and bearing specimens of the native-made stamps which had thus been saved from destruction.

But there was another reason why stamped sheets or covers were supposed to be the most suitable means of collecting postage. The manufacture of adhesive postage stamps appears a very simple matter at the present day, but it was not so then; the idea of producing millions of copies, actual *fac similes* of an engraving small enough for such a purpose, and not of a sufficiently high class to be practically safe from forgery, was something new and unheard of, and as a matter of fact an entirely new invention had in the end to be made use of for the purpose. It was supposed that a stamp would require all the safeguards that were applied to a bank-note, and the first design adopted for covers occupied but little less space than many notes do. Had it not been that a method of producing a plate, from which stamps could be printed, by means of impressions from a finely engraved steel die, was resorted to, it is even possible that the whole system might have failed for want of suitable stamps for carrying it out.

Curiously enough, in Great Britain, where

they were first introduced, stamped envelopes and covers have never been very generally employed. Two values only were ever issued for use; the *one penny*, except that of the Mulready type, has always existed in three or four varieties of size, but the *two pence* was only issued in one size and that was withdrawn from circulation after a very few years, and has since, in common with the higher values, been struck only to order, and principally no doubt to the order of collectors of and dealers in postage stamps, for few others are aware of the existence of the dies. In fact the use of stamped envelopes is by no means encouraged by the English post-office authorities.

In other European countries, and in the British Colonies, envelopes are not more lavishly provided, Austria, Prussia, and a few of the other German States being the only ones whose envelopes occupy many pages in our albums, and the current issues of these are comparatively few in number. It is only in the United States that we find stamped covers in profusion, and even there they take the form of envelopes in almost every case, the letter-sheets of 1861 having been apparently but little used, and those more recently issued being rather a development of the *letter card* than successors of the early sheets.

It is difficult for a stranger like myself to understand the object of the vast number of varieties of paper and size, in which the current U. S. envelopes are issued; though it is plain that if the Post-office Department wishes to encourage the use of stamped envelopes, they must be provided in sizes to suit all purposes. It is manifestly useless to impress high value stamps upon envelopes of small size, that will not contain papers, etc., of considerable weight, and therefore of some bulk, and this is not done; but it seems equally useless to impress *two-cent* stamps upon the largest sizes, the contents of which would seldom be so light as to come within a single rate of postage; there are also some varieties of the smaller sizes which differ so little one from the other, that one would suppose that some of them might be suppressed without inconvenience.

The varieties of color of the paper are equally perplexing. In Great Britain, white and pale blue are the only colors of paper in which envelopes have been officially issued; the second of the two has been withdrawn of late years, though stamps are still impressed to order upon blue paper, and also occasionally upon other colors, although this is contrary to regulation. The Austrian

and the various German envelopes have always been upon white, and the great majority of those of other countries resemble them in that respect, a few only being upon blue, and fewer still upon other colors.

In Great Britain I think it may be said that the great bulk of ordinary private correspondence is written upon white paper and enclosed in white envelopes; business firms in many cases use blue paper and envelopes; while stationery of other colors is usually of a fancy nature and employed solely by ladies, except perhaps that termed Silurian gray, which is more generally used. In all the above cases it is a kind of unwritten law that paper should be enclosed in envelopes of the same color as itself; a pale buff paper, used sometimes for business envelopes, and a common red-brown paper, distinctive of the envelopes for telegrams, being the only natures commonly employed for envelopes alone.

In the United States the case seems to be quite different; from the very first buff paper was used as well as white, and envelopes of the former appear to be usually more common than those of the latter, showing that either the buff envelopes were more frequently used, or they were employed for business letters and thus more preserved.

In the first issue we find only three values, three sizes (in only one of which all three values exist), and only two natures of paper, the smallest size being only made of one paper and impressed with only one value, and the largest bearing only one value, though in both papers.

In the second issue a fourth value of die is introduced; the 1c. and this is combined with the 3c. to make an envelope of a fifth value, which does not occur in any of the subsequent issues until 1883. Two fresh sizes are added, "Ladies' Note," differing but slightly in size from the "Note" which is still retained, and "Ordinary Letter," which seems an unnecessary variety while the "Full Letter" remains current; these four, with the "Official" unchanged, make up five sizes for this issue, of which the two smaller are made of white paper only and bear the 3c. stamp, and the largest in white and in buff bears the 6c. only. Again, the two varieties of paper seem alone to be employed, though the buff paper of the 1c. envelopes varies to orange and straw, and this may be intentional as in the later issues orange paper was employed for the un gummed envelopes.

In the third issue the 1c. drops out, but

this is made up for by the addition of five fresh values, 2c., 12c., 20c., 24c. and 40c., two of which curiously enough do not correspond with any adhesives ever issued in the country. The number of sizes is increased to seven, by the addition of "Extra Letter," and "Extra Official," the latter of which is reserved for the three higher values; the orange paper comes in again for the 2c. envelopes, and what I should take to be special qualities of the buff paper, described as straw and salmon, are employed for the high values, and the former of the two for the 2c. also. Letter-sheets appear in this issue of blue paper.

Issues four and five (I take Professor Horner's numbers) may be taken together as completing one another; 9c. and 18c. (again values never found among the ordinary adhesives) are substituted for the 10c. and 20c. and a 30c. is added, making up the number to nine distinct values. The sizes on the other hand are reduced to five, by the omission of "Ladies' Note" and "Ordinary Letter;" the orange paper continues in use for the 2c. and the straw seems to be established as distinct from the buff, the latter having definitely assumed a creamy tint.

The sixth issue commences a new scheme, the values of the envelopes corresponding from thence onward with those of the adhesives; thus we have eleven values to start with. Six sizes are employed, the "Ordinary Letter" being reinstated; the papers are not as yet very complicated, white, amber and cream being the three principally employed, with some variations in the thickness of the second and third, while orange is only employed for un gummed envelopes of two sizes of each of the two lowest values. Nevertheless nearly 100 varieties are included in Professor Horner's list.

In the seventh issue an old value for adhesives, but a new one for envelopes (5c.), is added; a new size, "Commercial," also appears; and two fresh papers, fawn and blue, are introduced, which would have rendered the series sufficiently complicated without the intervention of the various dies of some of the values.

No further additions to the papers and sizes were made, I think, till last year, when matters seem to have come to a head; the number of sizes is increased to ten, and the varieties of paper to six—white, amber, oriental buff, blue, manilla, and amber manilla or third quality amber, the two latter being of such texture as hardly to show the watermark.

The higher values are withdrawn from sale at the post-offices, and are only obtainable by ordering them in large quantities; the number of possible varieties of these is thus by no means reduced, and on the other hand it is rendered uncertain what varieties exist, and it becomes infinitely more difficult to obtain them. (If a sufficient number of the members of the Association would put their names down for one or more sets each,

these new varieties could be ordered in bulk before a fresh change takes place.) But when collectors find themselves obliged, twice within twelve months, to provide space for forty-one fresh varieties of envelopes of the value of two cents each, it will be surprising if some of them do not begin to think of cutting—either their envelopes, or philately altogether.

PHILATELY AND ITS RELATION TO HERALDIC ART.

BY A. PALETTE.

IF we look at this question closely, as all advanced philatelists should, even if art is but a secondary adjunct, we will find a field of study little thought of by the average philatelist, and one that will not only fascinate, but likewise instruct.

There is a costly work, known as Owen Jones' "Grammar of Ornament," which will be found in many private libraries, and in all libraries of reference, but the philatelist who owns a collection of 2000 or more specimens has a *grammar of ornament* far more valuable than any Owen Jones or any other art writer may write; and one to which he can refer at any time, and there see the representative art in its various stages, from year to year. He can trace an improvement or a retrograde in such countries as Afghanistan, Egypt, Native Indian States, etc.

Countries in which art flourished in the early ages and middle ages, where and when art was stimulated, and not oppressed, as it was when superstition was rife; but to this religious superstition is the world indebted for the most exquisite style of architecture and designs; that art that flourished in the Byzantine, Hindoo, Javanese, Arabia, Moorsque and Turkey in the middle ages, and in Mexico and Peru about the same time, though not restricted by any superstition, the remains of which are found on the western coast of South America, from Chili to the United States of Colombia, through Mexico and Central American Republics, up into New Mexico and Arizona in the United States.

If we take the *first* emissions of Egypt, 1866, and examine them under a magnifying-glass, we see lines as intricate as that of the moon on the waves at night—lines that are like the forms we see in the *kaleidoscope*, ever changing and with no apparent beginning or end—lines that take graceful and

pleasing forms, and that never tire the eye—"a thing of beauty forever."

These designs on the 5p., 10 and 20p., 1, 2, 5 and 10 piastres, Egypt, 1866, each one different from the other, no two lines occupying the same position, and always in geometric figures, *never the human form*, are termed *arabesques*. No person, be he an artist, writer or philatelist, can determine their number. This series represents the arabesque cycle of art time.

Take the next series and we have the art of the Pharoes, or ancient Egyptian, that which carries us further back than man can reckon with exactitude, yet a time when civilization flourished. On this series we have in the centre, in a transverse oval, the Pyramid and Sphinx; on the sinister* side, Pompey's Pillar, and dexter†, the Obelisk, or Cleopatra's Needle.

And in the 1872 emissions a similar *vignette*, with the star and crescent in spandrels, the pillar and obelisk are wanting. In the last emission the vignette, but the *star* and *crescent* are wanting. Strange to say, that the old saying is verified. "Out of Egypt come many wonders." For here has been found on the wall of a *tomb* a painting—a *Philatelic painting*!—representing a messenger in the act of delivering to the *King* a *letter* or a *card*, on the upper dexter corner of which there is a *stamp*.‡

If we look at the stamps of Japan, 1871–1883, we find the art of this ancient country portrayed, even its heraldic art is too shown, and here we have an improvement in each succeeding issue, crude at best in 1871 but fine in 1877.

The native Indian States show the more marked improvement in some, while others show a retrograde art.

* To left. † To right.

‡ *Scientific American*, 1887. Supplements Nos. 585–86.

Here it was that in early times the art of designing, of working in silver and the precious metals and stone, flourished. Look at that work by native artisans, "The Peacock Throne," that England's minions destroyed, and hosts of other objects that she is at this late day preserving, "Closing the stable door after the horse is stolen."

On many of our stamps are found a reminder of the days of chivalry. In the blazonry or arms of the several countries, which were well that all philatelists would study, and it would help them not only to determine the stamps and country, but if it be a kingdom, empire or a republic, simply by the *crest* over the arms, they would soon become familiar with the *regal* and *ducal* crowns, or *coronets*. This being but another branch of art not found in any *grammar of ornaments*, but which every *philatelist* has in his collection.

On the Swiss stamps we have the *white*

Geneva cross on a field red, crest, a *dove flying sinister with a letter*. On the Federal Administration the crest is a *post-horn dexter*. Sweden we have the *Mallese cross, argent on a field or* crest a *regal crown*. On the Portuguese Colonies we have the *regal crown*, thus showing that they are colonies of a kingdom. On the Dominican Republic, a *bible on two draped flags*, on field quartered blue and white. No crest, but a motto. Spain varies, but in the kingdom we have the arms of Castile and Leon, quartered, the former on a red field, the latter a lion rampant sinister on a white or silver field, regal crown for crest.

The foregoing tho' brief article shows that Philately has a relation to heraldic art, and *vice versa*, one depends on the other, and in a later article I hope to be able to enter into the later branch, *i. e.*, heraldic art and its relations to Philately more minutely.

NEW ISSUES.

BY W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

UNITED STATES.—A new set of newspaper and periodical stamps for this country, with values running from an eighth of a cent to above a hundred dollars, is one of the probabilities of the near future. The present system of collecting the postage on second-class matter is not satisfactory. It is proposed to attach these stamps to the papers themselves, instead of the stubs to the receipt books.—*Philatelic Monthly*.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—*Der Philatelist* gives a new type of the "official" surcharge. It is in compressed type and measures 27mm.

8 centavos, red; OFFICIAL.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—The four values chronicled in October have some companions, it seems. The pence values are of the first type as described that month, and the others of the second. The $\frac{1}{2}$ penny is the current English stamp bearing the name in black surcharge.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, vermilion-red; wmk. crown; perf. 14.
- 2 pence, purple; wmk. orb; perf. 14.
- 4 pence, purple; wmk. orb; perf. 14.
- 2 shillings, green; wmk. orb; perf. 14.
- 2 shillings 6 pence, green; wmk. orb; perf. 14.
- 5 shillings, green; wmk. orb; perf. 14.
- 10 shillings, green; wmk. orb; perf. 14.

COCHIN CHINA.—Some of the unpaid set have been seen bearing surcharges of new values. They were canceled with pen strokes.

10 centimes on 20c. black.
30 " " " "
30 " " 1fr. "

COLUMBIA.—A stamp which can certainly claim to be of an original and appropriate design has been issued by this republic. It represents a map of the isthmus of Panama with the location of the two cities of Colon and Panama and the route of the canal or railroad suitably indicated. *Colombia* at the top and the value at the bottom, with a Greek border at the sides. 1c. black on green, same type as above.

10 centavos, black on yellow; perf.
1 centavo, black on green.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—The management of the telegraph lines in the republic having been given to a French company, stamps of the following design have been issued: Value in centre in square, *C^{ie} des Telegraphes de la*, above, and *Republique Dominicaine* below, all except *de la* being in curved labels. Rectangular frame containing Greek border.

50 centimes, yellow.
1 peseta, brown.

DUTCH INDIES.—The 1-cent stamp has at last been changed to correspond to the design of the other low values. The numeral is an italic one.

1 cent, gray-green.

EGYPT.—New postage due stamps are announced as a new year's gift. The designs are the same as the old set, the inscription being a little different.

2 millièmes, green.
5 " " carmine.
1 piastre, blue.
2 piastres, orange.
5 " " gray.

FARIDKOT.—The type of the rectangular stamp of 1882 with inscriptions in circle has been slightly altered, the designs in the angles being different, for one thing. The *Penjabi* inscription in the circular band reads *Riyasat Farikotre*. The lower label has *Tiket-i-khat_o* (stamp for letters) and the value, ek paisa.

1 paisa, black.
1 paisa, ultramarine.

HAYTI.—We are indebted to Mr. Aug. Dejonge, of the Staten Island Society, for two values of a new issue for this republic. They bear a head of President Salomon in an oval, *Haite* and value above and value below.

1 cent, violet red.
5 " " green.

MAÇAO.—Mr. Bishop has received from our Purchasing Agent three revenue stamps bearing surcharges which seem to indicate that they are intended for postal use. They measure 25 x 28 mm., and contain the Portuguese arms in an ellipse inscribed *Imposto do Sello* (stamp tax) above and *Macau* below. They are surcharged in red with *correio* (postage) and the new value in three lines. They are very badly perforated. Mr. Bishop does not say what the original values of the stamps are.

5 reis, green; red surcharge.
10 " " " "
40 " " " "

MAURITIUS.—I, the undersigned William Greene, Colonial Postmaster and Superintendent of Telegraphs of Mauritius, certify to have issued June 8, 1887, 2400 gray-green stamps of 13 cents with a surcharge of 2 cents in red, and that the entire emission was limited to that number. In proof of which I give this certificate, etc.

(Signed), W. GREENE,
Colonial Postmaster, Mauritius.

PORT LOUIS, Aug. 8, 1887.
V. Vol. 2 p 77

MEXICO.—The 1-cent now has the same perforation as the 5 and 10-cent.

1 centavo, green; pin perf.
1 " " on blue batonné.

NATAL.—According to Mr. Lockyer the 5-shilling stamp has not been noticed as being perforated 15 instead of 14, as at first.

5 shillings, claret; perf. 15.

NEW ZEALAND.—M. Moens has received what appears to be an official stamp. Within a Greek border forming a rectangle is a crown with *Postage* above and *Free* below and the letters P. A. S. D., in small squares just inside the corners. It is found unperforated, perforated 13, and also on a form 127 x 83 mm., inscribed, *On public service only*, at top, and *Printing and Stationery Department, Wellington, N. Z., 188-*, below.

No value, black on white, perf. 13.
" " rose-violet on bluish white, unperf.
" " black on white, large label.

PERAK.—The 2-cent stamp is now surcharged with a heavy letter **P** which is 8 mm. high.

2 cents, rose.

POONCH.—The $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 annas exist on batonné laid paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, red on green.
2 " " " "

PUTTIALLA.—The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna has been surcharged *Service* in small letters, and the 2 annas in large letters.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, red and green; *Service* in black.
2 annas, red and blue; " " red.

ROUMANIA.—The colors of the postage due set are evidently to be changed. We hear of the 10 bani in a new color.

10 bani, green.

SENEGAL.—The 20c. French Colonies has been surcharged 10 in some six or eight styles of type. The 4c. has also been seen with the value raised to 10c. by a surcharge. We prefer to await further developments before announcing it as authentic.

10 on 20c., red on green; perf. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

URUGUAY.—We give elsewhere the official notice of the issue of a new 10c. stamp. From August Dejonge we have received a description of it. In a circle on solid ground between *Dies* four times repeated is the numeral of value; encircling it is the inscription, *Republica Oriental—Del Uruguay—Centesimos*. It is lithographed and rouletted.

10 centesimos, violet.

VENEZUELA.—The new stamps are beginning to appear. They are lithographed and

differ very little from those they supersede. Perf., 11½.

5 centimes, gray-green.
25 " bistre.
25 " orange (escuelas).

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. Bishop informs us of the discovery by him of a few oddities among the 2c. envelopes of the Sept., 1887, issue. The first is a number 9 on oriental buff with no impression on face, but on the reverse 17 mm. from the bottom and 41 mm. from the left side is an almost perfect impression, the part of the stamp between "a" of postage and "n" of cents being missing. The second is an albino number 11 on white. The third is also a number 11 with a perfect colored impression and a colorless impression overlapping it by 18 mm. The editor possesses a similar one on number 8 oriental buff, the second impression only overlapping some 2 mm.

BOLIVIA.—From *Der Philatelist* we learn of an envelope, size 140 x 82 mm., inscribed in three lines, *Correos—Porte Franco—Colquechaca*, with a dash between the first two lines and a fancy ornament between the two last. The last word is curved.

No value, black on white.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—A supply of English postal stationery has been surcharged for the use of this possession.

Wrapper, ½ penny, red-brown on whitish-brown.
Wrapper, 1 " " " "
Reg. en., 2 pence, blue.

This last is found on sizes G. (152 x 97 mm.), I. (253 x 175 mm.), and K. (290 x 152 mm.).

CEYLON.—More surcharges! This time it is the registration envelope surcharged 15 CENTS in black in one line.

15c., on 12c. pink.

FRANCE.—Mr. Warner writes us that there is a new French envelope on poor quality paper, 15c. blue stamp in upper left corner. "Exposition Universelle de 1879" at top. Six advertisements on face. Space for address (45 x 75 mm.) with four dotted lines. It was issued in December, 1887.

15c. blue, on white wove paper, size 122 x 151 mm.

MEXICO.—Mr. Bishop has the 10c. red, size 142 x 58 mm., with the value *precio 25c.* in W. F. & Co.'s frank in green with the inscription *Para cartas 1 oz. a los Estados Unidos exclusivamente* below.

25 centavos, red and green. W. F. & Co.

NORWAY.—A returned letter envelope, size 166 x 123 mm., is announced by *Der Philatelist*. The stamp is printed by a rubber hand-stamp and consists of the words, *Som—ubesorget—aabnet i—Postytrelsen* in a frame of plain lines.

No value, red on yellow.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—From the same source we learn of an official envelope for this colony also. It measures 222 x 100 mm. and bears the current 2 pence stamp surcharged O. S. It is watermarked *Valleyfield* and bears as a seal on the flap the English arms in a transverse oval with red ground-work.

2 pence, blue and black.

SAINT LUCIA.—Two newsbands of the usual De la Rue type have been added to the postal supplies of this island.

½ penny, dark green on manilla.
1 " " " " " "

POST CARDS.

BELGIUM.—The Franco-Flemish inscription (*côté réservé à l'adresse—zijde voor het adres alleen*) has been added to the inscription on the current 5-centime card, which has also been enlarged to 140 x 90 mm. in place of 120 x 87.

5 centimes, yellow-green on buff.

BRAZIL.—A new letter card has appeared, the type resembling those already in use. The lower flap shows as a watermark the arms of Brazil and the inscription, *Correio Geral Brazil*.

50 reis, red on green.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—We learn that the current English 1 p. Postal Union card has been surcharged for use in this dependency. The surcharge is in black.

1 penny, red-brown on buff.

FRENCH COLONIES.—A letter card 132 x 80 mm. and bearing a stamp of the design of the current issue has been received by *Der Philatelist*.

25 centimes, black on rose.

HUNGARY.—The 3 kreutzer letter card is now printed on gray.

3 kreutzer, green on gray.

LAGOS.—The sizes of the Postal Union cards has been increased to 138 x 88 mm. for the single, and to 140 x 88½ mm. for the double card.

1½ penny, red-brown on buff.
1½ x 1½ " " " "

MEXICO.—The 5c. reply card has been seen with *servicio urbano* instead of *interior*. The 2c. is found with the inscription spelled TARJETA POSTAL and also TARJETA POSTAL.

5 X 5c., blue on buff.

NEPAUL.—A card noted for its ugliness has appeared. The stamp is in red, the inscriptions in black. The stamp is in the upper right corner and is nearly square with clipped corners. Within a circle are two daggers crossed beneath three lotus flowers. At the bottom of the stamp is a small tablet containing the value. At the left is an inscription in two lines, the upper divided by a post horse. The first line reads, *Nepale sarkari—hulake patra* (Principality of Nepal, postal sheet); the second, *yakhire patra par haunere pauneko namera pata matra lekhiyoga*.

3/4 paisa, red and black.

NORWAY.—*Der Philatelist* announces an official card for military use having the national arms and the inscription *Militaert Tjenestebrevkort (Mönstringskort) Adressaten maa være officer eller fastlønnet underbefalingsmand* and six lines of instructions. The size of the card is 140x93 mm.

Unstamped, black on buff.

REVENUES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Of the stamps for bills of exchange there are a number of new values announced. The design is the same as the others:

- 10 centavos, ultramarine.
- 75 " orange-yellow.
- 1 peso, blue.
- 3 " bistre brown.
- 4 " " "
- 6 " bistre.
- 7 " ultramarine.
- 10 " gray.
- 15 " bistre.
- 20 " maroon.

Two stamps of the same design as the 1884 set have been issued. They are both of the same value, but it is differently worded on each.

- 0.10 cents, blue.
- 10 " "

BOSNIA.—Eleven new values of the same design as the last set have been unearthed. It is reported that these stamps were to have been burned in 1886 on account of their use being discontinued.

- 48 novcica, vermilion.
- 80 " "
- 1 fl., 20 nov., blue.
- 2 " 40 " carmine.
- 3 " 20 " green.
- 4 " " blue.
- 6 " orange-yellow.
- 8 " gray.
- 12 " orange-yellow.
- 16 " rose.
- 24 " violet.

COLOMBIA.—We have received from Mr. Bogert a stamp designed for cigarettes. It is almost square (22x20 mm.) and contains within a double oval inscribed *Republica de Colombia, Cigarillos*, the numeral of value in a small circle above a curved label inscribed *centavos*. The corners are filled in with fancy ornaments.

2 centavos, green.

There are two more values of the same design as the 25c. issued in July.

- 50 centavos, blue; 2d class.
- 1 peso, claret; 3d "

STATE OF BOYACA.—*Le Timbre Fiscal* announces a set of five values for this State, of quite a pleasing design. In the centre is a mountain view within a double oval, inscribed *Estado de Boyaca Centavos () Centavos*. Above in double lined letters, *Impuesto directo*.

- 5 centavos, black.
- 10 " bistre.
- 50 " gray.
- 1 peso olive-green.
- 5 " yellow-green.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The *Consular Service* stamps with values in dollars and cents still have the design embossed but the impression is in blue.

75 cents, blue and black; perf., 12.

ITALY.—Of the *Marca da Bollo* series with head of Humbert in circle a new value has been issued:

10 centesimi, lilac.

Municipal Stamps.

- Altamura. 20c., red.
- Caserta. 20c., bistre; 50c., lilac.
- Lari. 5c., green; 10c., lilac; 20c., vermilion; 30c., bistre; 50c., yellow; 80c., black; 1 l., silver; 2 l., gray; 5 l., yellow; 10 l., blue.
- Mottola. 20c., blue; 50c., red; 1 l., green; 50c., violet.
- Serra Pedace. 20c., red; 50c., blue.

MEXICO.—One of the 1887-1888 *Contribucion Federal* series is announced by Moens. It bears a large portrait of Hidalgo in an oval on a Maltese cross. The official notice mentions five values, but only this one has been seen:

1 centavo, dark blue.

NATAL.—De la Rue & Co.'s ready-made

design has been utilized for two new stamps for this colony. The inscriptions are in different colors from the rest of the stamp. Wmk. C. A. and crown, perf. 14.

1 shilling, lilac and carmine.
1 pound, " " green.

POONCH.—Two stamps, 21 mm. square, and containing bi-lingual inscriptions in double circle within rectangular frame are announced.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, red.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " " on blue.

RUSSIA—MOSCOW.—M. Goutier sends information to *Le Timbre Fiscal* of a new tax-receipt stamp measuring 25 x 52 mm. In the upper part on ground-work of perpendicular lines are six lines of inscription in black with large white numerals of value in the background. Below on dotted ground are the letters M. C. □, in white. Perf., 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
20 kopecs, green and black.
30 " rose " "

SPAIN—MADRID.—The 25c. municipal stamp, arms in lozenge, has changed its color. The monogram is in violet.

25 centimes de peseta, brown.

HAWAII.—We have had sent us by Mr.

Guy Semple, one of our English members, a couple of high value stamps which appeared in 1886 and purported to be a new issue for this country. They are of large size, measuring 27 x 31 mm., and are evidently lithographed. On a rectangular tablet of horizontal lines with arched top is a representation of the statue of Kamehameha I, as in the current 25c. Above on an arched scroll is "Hawaii," and at the bottom in a fancy label the value in words. In the upper corners are monograms formed by the letters S. and I., and at the sides the same monogram containing also the numerals of value. Below these on either side are small six-pointed stars containing numerals of value. The stamps are of two values, 2 (elua) dollars, red; and 5 (elima) dollars, blue. They are perforated 10, and are canceled, the \$5, with an oval of fifteen parallel lines, and the \$2 with a circle containing "Honolulu S. I., May 23, 1886." Look out for them.

NORWAY.—Mr. Dejonge has discovered a curious error in the current 5 ore green. He has an unsevered pair unused on one of which POSTFRIM is spelled POSTFPIM, the curve of the figure 5 being shorter.

5 ore, green; error.

A HUNT FOR THE HIGH VALUES OF U.S. STAMPED ENVELOPES.

THERE has been much discussion regarding the high values of embossed envelopes issued by our Post-office Department, and the question often asked, "Who used them for prepaying mail matter?" In endeavoring to obtain an answer to this question, I lately addressed Mr. W. B. Thompson, of Washington, D. C., asking him if he could give me information upon this point. He replied as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15, 1887.

F. B. STEBBINS, ADRIAN, MICHIGAN.

I do not know of any one who uses the stamped envelopes that you name. I went to Ex. Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen and he told me that none of the 24-cent envelopes were in existence; that their use was discontinued two years ago. He was unable to tell me what offices, if any, are supplied at the present time with this class of stamped envelopes. I then called at the Post-office Department and was informed that very few are issued; that in the year 1886, the following offices were supplied:

Franklin, Mass., 90-cent envelopes; East Greenwich, R. I., 30-cent envelopes; Hyde Park, Mass., 10-cent envelopes; Trumansburg, N. Y., 10-cent envelopes. So far as appears by the books of the Post-office Department, these are the only offices that are now supplied with the denominations you desire. We also learned at the Post-office Department that they do not know of any offices that are now supplied with 15-cent envelopes. Scott & Co., of New York, are dealers in postage stamps and it is possible that you can get them there. The Department has none of these denominations on hand and they are only printed when they are ordered by an office for some special purpose. Yours truly,

W. B. THOMPSON.

From the locations of the post-offices mentioned in the above letter, I surmised that these envelopes had been ordered for stamp dealers; however, to satisfy myself I addressed a letter to the postmasters at each of

these post-offices, and received the following replies:

EAST GREENWICH, R. I., Oct. 28, 1887.

The 30-cent envelopes are beyond our control. They were for a party in Boston. We think Mr. E. B. Hanes, of Providence, R. I., can give you some information regarding them.

J. F. SUNDERLAND, Ass't P. M.

HYDE PARK, MASS., Oct. 26, 1887.

I think you can buy the envelopes you speak of of E. A. Holton, Boston. Those I had have all been sold.

H. C. STARK, P. M.

TRUMANSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1887.

Ten-cent envelopes were sold to F. D. Rapplyee, a stamp dealer here, and he sold them to Joseph Rechert, Hoboken, N. J.

P. M.

FRANKLIN, MASS., Oct. 26, 1887.

90-cent stamps all gone from this office. Tried to get some last month for a party but failed in the effort.

J. M. TRUMAN, P. M.

Three of these replies show where these envelopes went, and as to the other we can easily surmise. I think we can safely say that of all the high value stamped envelopes furnished by the Post-office Department in 1886, none were for actual use in prepaying mail, but were purchased by stamp dealers to sell to collectors.

Perhaps some one can give further information regarding these envelopes. I have in my collection a canceled 24-cent used prior to 1883, but by whom and for what purpose I do not know, as it was cut when I purchased it. The 10-cent I have seen used by stamp dealers. I notice that a New York dealer's list quotes the 30 and 90-cent cancelled, but where he gets them in such condition I cannot imagine. Let us hear from others on this subject.

FRED'K B. STEBBINS,

A. P. A. & P. P. S.

ADRIAN, MICHIGAN, Nov. 18, 1887.

∴ Stamped envelopes, size 7, on white paper, 82 watermark, of the values of 10, 30 and 90 cents, can be procured at the Philadelphia post-office.—ED.

V. p. 126, Vol. 2.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence relating to the Chalmers-Hill controversy must be sent to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass. All other correspondence should be sent to Box 287, Philadelphia, Pa.]

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

On reading the article, signed by Mr. J. J. Casey, in the November number of the *Stamp Collectors' Figaro*, I consider it my duty to make a few explanations to the members of the American Philatelic Association, and to all collectors interested in it.

There are very few members yet in the A. P. A. who collect entire envelopes, and those that do not, cannot form an opinion as to the real value and purpose of Mr. Casey's article.

Let us look at the facts. There are four dealers (I must say respectable men; three out of the four being personally known to me), who formed a pool, ordered envelopes, which were offered by the Post-office Department in certain quantities, and therefore were open to all, at least at that time. Now those dealers agreed on a price, which you and I call exorbitant. Nevertheless I paid the same.

These are the bare facts in the case, but

your article tries to represent the matter in a light to suit you, but which is not the true one, I think.

It is very kind of you to take care of the collectors' interests, but have you not found out yet that collectors of entire envelopes, and most so of United States envelopes, are men who are fully able to look out for themselves, and for their pocket-books? Your own experience, be it in private, or in auction sales, must have proven that to you long ago.

The second question is: Are members of the American Philatelic Association, for whom you show such a marked interest, really bound to buy those envelopes? I think not more than any other collector.

Now we come to the question: Shall these envelopes be collected as authorized issues? Most decidedly so; not only can they be used for postal purposes, but are not 2-cent Jackson, die D, and 3 cents, die C, collected, without being special issues, or was not the 2-cent so-called Kellogg die issued on num-

bers 7 and 8, without even appearing on the Post-office Department's schedule? All these are recognized by advanced collectors, and to them there is no doubt of the collectability of these high values. The only difference in our opinion now is as to their value, and this point each collector will settle for himself. All of us know that high prices have been paid for United States envelopes, which were never seen otherwise than with "specimen" printed on them, and it must always be decided by the collector's own ideas in this matter, and his pocket-book, what he will accept in his collection, and what reject.

Mr. Casey feels confident of being able to get these envelopes at schedule rates. If so, I am willing to subscribe for ten sets, and I hope he will not only be successful, but will also find many others willing to subscribe.

Your article, Mr. Casey, may have been prompted by some reason or other, but please do not take us collectors to be fools, who allow ourselves to be robbed, as you term it, in such an easy way.

HENRY CLOTZ.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

Sirs:—I note with considerable interest the present agitation of the question of marking sheets for the Exchange Department of the American Philatelic Association.

In the November No. of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST the Superintendent of the Exchange Department places particular stress on the fact that most members mark their stamps at full catalogue prices. Now I have no doubt Mr. Clotz is the "right man in the right place," and do not question his good faith in the matter, yet I fail to perceive how any other method than that of accepting some standard authority by which to do the pricing, can result otherwise than disadvantageously to many, while to others it would prove to be a good speculation. We might indeed accept the plan of Mr. Phillips in the December number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, to have an "Adjuster," etc., but which would prove to be rather too complicated and troublesome to be practicable. For example, let us suppose a member sends in an assortment marked at 50 per cent below catalogue rates, and in exchange receives an assortment marked at only 25 per cent discount; he must necessarily lose 33 1/3 per cent on the full value of his stamps, while his contemporary realizes 25 per cent on his investment.

I would be perfectly willing to mark all of my exchanges at 33 1/3 or even 50 per cent discount from catalogue prices, but in such case I do not think that I could reasonably be expected to accept any exchanges which were marked at a higher rate.

To obviate any such unpleasantness as this I would propose that the Association adopt some leading American catalogue as the standard by which all patrons of the Exchange Department would be required, or at least requested, to mark their sheets, and that each one allow some specified discount from these prices for the benefit of those who desire to purchase for cash. By this means exchangers would be certain to receive a fair equivalent, while cash purchasers could make their purchases at a satisfactory price, and one which could not well be duplicated by dealers.

As to the 3-cent blue stamp of the 1870 issue, of U. S., referred to by Mr. Aldrich, I would say that Mr. Davison states in a recent number of the *Youths' Ledger* as a positive fact that there is such a stamp, and mentions other peculiarities besides the color. Nevertheless I know that the color of the 3-cent green as well as that the color of most, if not all, green stamps can be changed by means of a simple chemical, in proof of which I enclose a couple of specimens* which are the result of my own experiments.

NIEMAND.

* 3c. green, 1870, and 4c. green, current issue, both changed to a perfect shade of blue.—ED.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

Sirs:—I notice from the discussions in your paper that there is a good deal of dissatisfaction among the American Philatelic Association's members about the high prices upon some of the sheets, and different methods proposed to secure a uniformity in price. As it is now we are all bothered with bulky parcels of stamped envelopes at fabulous prices, and looking over sheets far above catalogue rates.

Allow me to suggest that if instead of charging 5 per cent on sales, to cover expenses of expressage a charge should be made upon all stamps sent in, say 1 per cent, and one cent additional for each entire envelope, etc.; this would of itself work a gradual cure, and bring the expense upon those members who charge the highest prices for their stamps, or who are putting in cumbersome articles which nobody wants, while any plan which prevents the collector from put-

ting his own prices on the stamps he sends in would not be likely to satisfy all parties.

Yours truly,
W. P. BROWN.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 12, 1887.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

Sirs:—Much has been said about the poor kind of hinges used on sheets sent to the Exchange Department. After trying many kinds I have found that the stickers used for election tickets are the best. After the election is over any one can easily procure you them.

WM. H. BACON.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

Sirs:—In the third issue of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, Vol. II, Dr. Mitchell takes occasion to state that I am in error in stating that the Pony Express stamps were never used to convey letters across the continent. I made that statement because I have seen numbers of the stamps in question upon the original letters, but have never yet seen one which carried a letter further East than Denver. Two specimens in my collection prepaid the letters this far, from whence they were carried by the regular U. S. mails, with U. S. stamps affixed. If Dr. Mitchell can show me a letter from California to New York with no stamp on it other than the Pony Express stamp, I will acknowledge my error. But until I have better proof than a mere statement, I shall hold to my present opinion. Yours very truly,

WILBUR W. THOMAS, A. P. A. 211.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1887.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

Sirs:—I read with interest an article in this journal by Mr. Rechert, on the 10-cent blue Confederate stamps. Mr. Rechert states that he has at last been converted and is a believer in them. I have had the good fortune to have possessed several of these perforated stamps upon the original envelopes finely post-marked. These I obtained from members of the families to whom they were addressed. As postage stamps were used largely in place of specie great quantities of unused stamps were left in the possession of Southern people at the close of the war, and among the varieties a limited quantity of these 10-cent perforated stamps. Mr. Rech-

ert's information about the number perforated no doubt is correct, but I think his article would lead many to think that only those used and on the original envelopes were genuine. I recently obtained a few perforated unused 10-cent Confederate stamps from a party in Richmond, Va., who purchased them from that post-office in war times, and I do not think that even the most skeptical can raise any doubts as to their being originals.* As the perforating was done by a hand machine it was poorly executed, and this agrees fully with the used copies I have seen and also the few unused ones I now have.

G. M. BASTABLE.

CATLETT, VA., Dec. 20, 1887.

* As there are a large number of these stamps perforated and rouletted by private parties, offered for sale, we must caution collectors to buy them only from responsible parties.—ED.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

Gentlemen:—Having had the honor of serving on two resolution committees, which I am pleased to state saw fit to frame resolutions favorable to Jas. Chalmers, acknowledging him as the inventor of the adhesive postage stamp, I feel called on to say a few words in reply to Dr. Mitchell's article, "History," in the December *Quaker City Philatelist*.

It occurs to me that Dr. Mitchell has not given this the proper attention and has not investigated as thoroughly the facts and claims of Mr. Patrick Chalmers as he should have done, before censuring men and branding the actions of American societies as "folly." Since writing his article many foreign philatelic societies have followed the example of these "foolish" American societies, and the foreign philatelic press is also giving the subject much space and attention. Perhaps the reason of this is because they have not had the opportunity of reading Dr. Mitchell's article, and if he only had published it sooner he might have prevented it and led them in the straight and narrow path. But what will these foreigners say when they read that Dr. Mitchell has changed the nationality of Longfellow from an American to an Englishman? Perhaps they will think, why that's "History," or perhaps they will think, as I do, that if all his writings are as correct as this assertion, one surely wastes time in reading them.

If he had only spent a little more time on this subject more "History" might have been discovered. There are traces of a certain kind of stamps as far back as the begin-

ning of the world, and the Garden of Eden shows signs of them very distinctly. But these are about as vague as all those mentioned in this article of our poetic philatelist and have no bearing whatever on the case of the invention of the adhesive postage stamp, gummed and printed by Mr. James Chalmers, of Dundee, Scotland.

The resolution passed by the Chicago Philatelic Society on December 2nd, 1886, was an indorsement of the decision of the "Encyclopedia Britannica." According to Dr. Mitchell this decision was folly. Are his researches greater than those of the compilers of this world-wide authority?

Mr. Stone, Mr. Mekeel and myself were the American Philatelic Association's committee at the late convention that presented the resolution which was passed with but one dissenting voice. We had letters in our possession from men who remembered the circumstance distinctly and also from men who helped to manufacture the adhesive postage stamp when it was first being made and experimented with.

To call any man deluded and narrow-minded when he has a case which he has proven is more than I can comprehend.

To call societies foolish that work in the

interest of whatever they represent, when not a member of them, and not knowing the circumstances connected with the finding of their decisions, is, to say the least, extraordinary.

I would like to ask Dr. Mitchell why he is not a member of the American Philatelic Association.

He should come in by all means and teach us how to keep in the straight path. I would rather have him in and let him scold us for our misdeeds, than have him outside and scoff at us.

In conclusion, I desire to say that the resolution as passed by the American Philatelic Association seems to have met with satisfaction by the *great majority*, and if the time ever comes showing we have made a mistake, or bringing out facts which are now unknown to us, this same *great majority* will reverse their opinions or act in accordance with facts, or in other words,

"Wise men change their minds,
Fools never do."

Very truly yours,

P. M. WOLSIEFFER, No. 6,
Chairman Chalmers' Resolution Com.

POSTAGE STAMPS OF BADEN.

BY AUG. DEJONGE.

THE Grand-duchy of Baden forms the south-west corner of Germany, is bounded on the east by Württemberg and Hohenzollern; on the south by Switzerland; on the north by Bavaria and Hesse, and on the west by Alsace and the Rhinepalz. The area is about 9530 square miles. The population in 1885, 1,570,500. The capital, Karlsruhe, has a population of 52,000.

The first stamps were issued in May, 1851. The design is a numeral in an ornamented circle, the background differing for every value. Above in German text, "Baden;" below, "Freimarke;" to the left in diamond print, "Deutsch-Oestr. Postverein;" to the right, "Vertrag v. 6. April, 1850." Black print on colored paper.

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----------|---------------|
| 1. | 1 | kreutzer, | chamois. |
| 2. | 3 | " | light yellow. |
| 3. | 3 | " | orange. |
| 4. | 6 | " | green. |
| 5. | 6 | " | yellow-green. |
| 6. | 9 | " | rose. |
| 7. | 9 | " | red-violet. |

On the 7th of March, 1853, appeared the second issue, same as the first.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------|---------|
| 8. | 1 | kreutzer, | white. |
| 9. | 3 | " | green. |
| 10. | 6 | " | yellow. |

On 17th of June, 1857, same.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------|-------|
| 11. | 3 | kreutzer, | blue. |
|-----|---|-----------|-------|

In January, 1861, we have a change, coat of arms, background lined in a square. On top in Roman lettering, "Baden;" below, in smaller letters, value; to the right, "Postverein;" to the left, "Freimarke;" perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$, colored print, white paper.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------|-------------|
| 12. | 1 | kreutzer, | black. |
| 13. | 3 | " | blue. |
| 14. | 3 | " | light blue. |
| 15. | 6 | " | yellow. |
| 16. | 6 | " | orange. |
| 17. | 9 | " | rose. |

January 29, 1862, same, perforated 10.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------|-------------|
| 18. | 1 | kreutzer, | black. |
| 19. | 1 | " | dark gray. |
| 20. | 3 | " | sky blue. |
| 21. | 6 | " | blue. |
| 22. | 9 | " | brown. |
| 23. | 9 | " | dark brown. |

January, 1862-64. The same coat of arms on white ground; inscription the same; colored print; white paper.

24.	1	krentzer,	black.
25.	1	"	black, perforated 13½.
26.	3	"	rose.
27.	3	"	rose, perforated 13½.
28.	6	"	blue.
29.	9	"	brown.
30.	18	"	green.
31.	30	"	orange.
October 1st, 1868. The same, heavier lettering and value abbreviated.			
32.	1	kr.	green.
33.	1	"	yellow-green.
34.	3	"	rose.
35.	7	"	blue.

Local Post Stamps.

November 1, 1862. Numeral in an ornamented border. Above the numeral, "Land-Post;" below, "Porto-Marke;" black print, colored paper, perf. 10.

36.	1	krentzer,	yellow.
37.	3	"	"
38.	12	"	"

Stamps of 1851-57 were reprinted in 1867, officially, and are easily recognized by their bright color.

Stamp No. 8 is found in black print on white paper, but this is a counterfeit. Another counterfeit is in circulation of No. 34, which is easily detected by the cancellation.

Postal Cards.

August 1, 1870. These cards have no stamp printed on them, but in the right-hand corner there is a square composed of dotted lines in which is printed in three lines, "Zum Aufkleben der Freimarke;" inscription in two lines, "Badischer Postbezirk—Correspondenz-Karte;" below under a line four formulas of use; black print, colored cardboard, 148 x 110 mm.

39.	chamois.
40.	" with hyphen between Correspondenz and Karte.
41.	rose.
42.	lilac.

Army Portrait Card.

1870. No stamps. Inscription "Badische Feldpost;" black print; colored cardboard.

43.	chamois.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received Lockyer's "Colonial Stamps," a book which will prove of great value to all who give especial attention to the stamps of the colonies. It is very complete and well arranged, being easy of reference. Almost every different type (except the Sydney views and early Victorias) is illustrated. The only fault that can be found with the work is that the shapes and sizes of the envelopes are not fully and accurately given. We commend it to our readers.

The first part of Dr. Moschkau's catalogue is now out. The countries are arranged alphabetically, and this part includes about one-half of the Confederate locals. There are several pages of illustrations of water-marks, and the text is illustrated by cuts. One great advantage of this catalogue is that it gives a price, and generally a fair one, for the rarities usually omitted even in good catalogues. The fact that it is in German text need be no obstacle to its use in this country. Its arrangement is so clear that every one can find what he wants.

Last month we published a review of the "Catalogue of the Stamps of Peru," by the South American Philatelic Society, and wish again to urge all who would save themselves the expense and annoyance of buying counterfeits, to procure a copy and study it. The surcharges are correctly illustrated, and all of them, so there is no reason why one who has it should ever be deceived by the bogus surcharges now so common.

We are informed that the *Missouri Philatelist*, a new monthly, will shortly appear in St. Louis, and also that a new *National Philatelist* is to be published in Washington, the first number being issued about January 15.

WARNING.

We are advised that parties giving their names and addresses as R. Davenport and Charles Babcock, Trumansburg, N. Y., have sent for approval sheets from dealers all over the country. We are informed that no persons bearing these names live in Trumansburg, but that two strangers called at that post-office and received about twenty-five letters addressed to these names. They left without leaving any new address. Dealers should always require references from collectors who are not known to them and are not members of the American Philatelic Association. Had the Association a "prosecutor" this would be a good case for him to investigate.

MR. EUGENE DILL writes us (to correct the mistake in the *Philatelic Advertiser*, wherein it is stated that he is a partner of Mr. Batchelder), that he is not a partner in or in any way interested in the business of the Batchelder Stamp Company, except that he is retained by Mr. Batchelder to assist him, the business having grown to such an extent that Mr. Batchelder could not attend to it unaided.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Fifth and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, R. R. BOGERT, Tribune Building, New York City.*Secretary*, S. B. BRADT, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Treasurer*,*International Secretary*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Exchange Superintendent*, HENRY CLOTZ, Box 3489, New York City.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer street, Boston, Mass.*Exchange Detector*, R. WUESTHOFF, New York City.*Purchasing Agent*, THEO. F. CUNO, 1139 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.*First Assistant Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Second Assistant Purchasing Agent*, CHAS. MUECKE, Hoboken, N. J.*Librarian*, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, E. B. STERLING, Box 294, Trenton, N. J.; WM. V. D. WETTERN, Jr., 176 Saratoga street, Baltimore, Md.; J. C. FELDWISCH, Box 2922, Denver, Colo.*Literary Board*, R. C. H. BROCK, Chairman, Box 287, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MacCALLA, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

DECEMBER, 1887.

The gain in membership during the month has been identical with that of last month—24 members. At that rate we will soon be able to boast a membership of 500. There are still a number of members whose numbers were recently published in a delinquent list, who have failed to settle their accounts. Each one of these will receive a circular requesting a settlement, and such as do not respond by January 20th, will be stricken from the list of members. I would be obliged if all such persons as do not wish to renew their membership would send in their resignation; it surely is more creditable to resign than to go on record as having been dropped for non-payment of dues. Following is a list of

DELINQUENT MEMBERS:

Nos. 22, 42, 48, 57, 64, 76, 82, 93, 97, 110, 111, 128, 147, 149, 150, 153, 155, 156, 158, 165, 192, 212, 216, 222, 248, 257, 272, 276.

There are three objections to candidates for membership now being considered by the Board of Trustees. As our Association increases it is likely that objections will become frequent; therefore the Board of Trustees have adopted the following rules governing procedure in such cases:

RULES.

RULE I.—In the event of objection being made to the admission of a member into the Association, the objectors, upon being notified that the application has been referred to the Board of Trustees, shall state definitely and particularly every charge against the party which they expect to prove, in writing, and also give a detailed statement of the witnesses or documents they intend to produce in support of their position. These charges and statements shall be sent in duplicate to the Board of Trustees, one copy to be sent by them to the party accused. The Board will then decide whether

these statements, if proved, shall, in their judgment, disqualify the party from becoming a member.

RULE II.—The party objected to, upon receiving above statement, shall furnish the Trustees, in writing and in duplicate, a statement of what he relies on as his defense (whether he disputes the authenticity of the documents, the character or knowledge of the witnesses, etc.), one copy to be for the objector. The Trustees will then decide whether, if proved, it would affect their judgment.

RULE III.—The objectors shall then submit their proofs in writing (and under oath), and the Trustees shall communicate them to the party accused, under such safeguards as they deem necessary. The accused shall be allowed to cross-examine the witnesses on points disputed, etc. The Trustees will then decide whether the proofs are strong enough to make it necessary to hear the other side, or upon what points they desire further information.

RULE IV.—If the Trustees decide that the objector has made out his case sufficiently strong to induce them to reject the applicant, they shall then call upon the accused to submit his statement and witnesses in the same manner as that of the objector. If they think it amounts to a defense, the objector shall have reasonable opportunity to inspect papers and criticize them, the accused to answer such criticism.

RULE V.—Both sides shall then present a brief summary of what they think they have made out, and the Trustees shall then make their decision and report it to the Secretary, and both parties. The decision will only be announced to the public in a general manner unless the accused desires a full and particular statement.

E. B. STERLING,
P. O. Box 294, Trenton, N. J.
WILLIAM V. D. WETTERN,
176 Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md.
J. C. FELDWISCH,
P. O. Box 2922, Denver, Col.)

Trustees.

December 27, 1887.

So far I have received nearly fifty requests for the Association button. Nothing can be done in this matter until one hundred requests are received. A number of members have written for official note-heads. In view of the changes made since the old note-heads were prepared, and as all the changes are not yet settled, I have not yet prepared any new note-heads. As soon as the election is settled the note-heads will be prepared.

Following is the list of

NEW MEMBERS :

- No. 354. ADENAU, JULIUS, 116 East 26th street, New York City.
 No. 359. BUSH, GEO. T., Bellefonte, Pa.
 No. 361. COFFIN, GEO. P., Freeport, Me.
 No. 359. COHEN, I. B., 234 King street, Charleston, S. C.
 No. 357. CORWIN, C. B., 118 Chambers street, New York City.
 No. 356. DOUGLAS, J. M., Jr., Middletown, Conn.
 No. 362. FARWELL, A. G., 549 Olive street, St. Paul, Minn.
 No. 351. HERBENER, EDW., Appleton, Cecil county, Md.
 No. 363. HOLLEY, M. B., Traverse City, Mich.
 No. 367. LACHASSE, GEO. DE, Box 1993, San Francisco, Cal.
 No. 353. LOHMEYER, A., 933 Milton Place, Baltimore, Md.
 No. 346. LYONS, JOHN D., Jr., Benson, Minn.
 No. 368. PARRISH, M. L., 1135 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 No. 352. PEEKE, W. H., Jr., 2728 Calumet avenue, Chicago.
 No. 355. RAISH, E. L., Akron, Iowa.
 No. 360. SAMUELS, M. V., 713 Post street, San Francisco, Cal.
 No. 366. SCARLETT, WM., 209 Lincoln avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 No. 348. SCHURMANN, EDW., 2 Odd Fellows' Hall, Indianapolis, Ind.
 No. 347. SMITH, JAS. B., Box 1058, Springfield, Mass.
 No. 358. STADIE, MAX, 2079 Second avenue, New York.
 No. 365. STUDLEY, W. J., Dallas Centre, Iowa.
 No. 349. THOMPSON, M. A., 3141 Indiana avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 No. 364. ZOBEL, R. P., 6 West Jefferson street, Syracuse, N. Y.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP—LIST NO. 15.

- ASCHER, PAUL, Lima, Peru.
 References: R. C. H. Brock, S. B. Bradt.
 BROCKWAY, W. B., 47 Hazzard street, Jamestown, N. Y.
 References: Addie M. Brockway, J. V. Graff.
 BRUZELIUS, R. J., Humlegårdsgaten 5, Stockholm.
 References: Jos. Rechert, S. B. Bradt.
 DODGE, R. G., 109 Sycamore street, Lansing, Mich.
 References: Capital Gate Co., L. A. Saxton.
 DURBOROW, E. R., 203 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 References: W. A. MacCalla, W. V. Nicholson.
 GALLAGHER, CHAS. C., 51 Penn street, Camden, N. J.
 References: R. C. H. Brock, H. McAllister.
 GILBERT, F. F., Box 800, Chicago, Ill.
 References: S. B. Bradt, C. R. Gadsden.
 HARRIDAN, C. H., 379 Ogden avenue, Chicago.
 References: S. B. Bradt, C. R. Gadsden.
 HEITMANN, ERNST, Leipsic, Germany.
 References: Dr. Jur. P. Kloss, Jos. Rechert.
 HENDERSON, GEO., 1221 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 References: W. A. MacCalla, H. McAllister.
 HOOPEE, JOHN R., Ottawa, Canada.
 References: H. E. Deats, S. B. Bradt.

- JAGER, DANIEL, Box 197, New York City.
 References: C. E. Roesch, Lewis Lewin.
 KETCHESON, G. F., Belleville, Ont.
 References: F. J. Grenny, S. B. Bradt.
 KLINCK, J. H., 134 Broad street, Charleston, S. C.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, S. B. Bradt.
 LEVY, ABRAM, 256 Madison street, New York City.
 References: C. D. Smith, E. J. Klock.
 LUBITZ, G. C., 2915 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 References: H. McAllister, W. A. MacCalla.
 O'KEEFE, P. F., Mansfield valley, Allegheny county, Pa.
 References: A. E. Ashfield, E. E. Kendig.
 OLNEY, F. E., Box 667, Providence, R. I.
 References: A. Dawson, E. B. Hanes.
 PARRISH, PERCIVAL, 53 Washington street, Newport, R. I.
 References: A. Dawson, S. B. Bradt.
 POOLE, GEORGE K., Lynn, Mass.
 References: Wm. E. Parker, E. G. Hutherson.
 PREBLE, W. P., Jr., 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.
 References: R. R. Bogert, S. B. Bradt.
 PRIETH, L. J., 42 Mercer street, Newark, N. J.
 References: A. M. Wright, J. Krebs.
 REED, GEO. L., Ville de Musquiz, Coahuila, Mexico.
 References: Roman Galon, Dr. A. G. Berchelmann.
 REPPEN, WM., Box 82, Galveston, Texas.
 References: J. F. Cummings, V. Gurdji.
 RUSSELL, C. B., 205 Main street, Marlboro, Mass.
 References: W. C. Stone, J. C. Thayer.
 SIDDALL, THEODORE, 213 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 References: W. A. MacCalla, F. E. P. Lynde.
 STARK, J. W., Oak Park, Ill.
 References: J. A. Pierce, S. B. Bradt.
 TRIEST, MONTAGUE, Charleston, S. C.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, S. B. Bradt.
 WALTON, MILLARD F., 730 DeKalb street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 References: F. C. Adler, Jr., H. D. Owens.
 WATKINS, T. C., Box 3003, New York City.
 References: S. B. Bradt, J. M. Hubbard.
 WOOD, H. C., 1705 Lawrence street, Denver, Col.
 References: C. G. Woodworth, J. C. Feldwisch.

The persons named in the above list will be entitled to membership on February 10th next, if no objection is received.

S. B. BRADT, *Sec'y.*

December 31, 1887.

REPORT OF EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

A Very Happy New Year to all Members.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION:

In my last report I made a few suggestions, but it seems that they have had little notice. I receive, for instance, the sheets of revenue stamps as before, put on *one over the other*, and even worse than formerly. *I must refuse in future all such sheets. I WANT EACH STAMP BY ITSELF, AND NOT OVERLAPPING, AND EACH MUST SHOW ITS PRICE PLAINLY.* In writing the

names down where a stamp is removed please do so in *each* square to avoid errors.

The reason why these suggestions are not noticed seems to me very plain, as I had occasion to discover. The other day I met one of our members, who asked all kinds of questions, that, had he read our official organ, he would have found the answers. So I asked him, Why don't you read our own paper? When he replied, to my great astonishment, that he always put it in the paper basket. Then I gave him a piece of my mind, you may rest assured, but he promised me henceforth to study the same regularly. Now this is not the only case. Why do some members show so little interest since they belong to a society which endeavors to do all that can be done to please the members?

I now make the appeal to all members to commence with the new year of 1888, by studying at least all our officers' reports carefully, so that we can secure a smoother and pleasanter working of, and know what is going on in every department. Show a little interest, gentlemen, and do not throw your *official organ*, which informs you of important things and is only to your benefit, into the waste-paper basket.

Again I must remind you of the poor quality of paper hinges used. To do away with this great nuisance I have made arrangements to obtain a very good quality, and to sell them for account of the Exchange Department. (See terms and prices in my advertisement on another page of this number.) The paper is excellent and the hinges are already cut to the required size. They need only be folded in the centre and are then ready for use. This will be another source of revenue to help to reduce the heavy expenses which this department has to stand in expressage, postage and stationery.

BUSINESS DONE FROM DEC. 1ST TO 31ST, 1887.

Blank sheets sold	387
" covers sold	22
Hinges sold	6000
Filled sheets received	216, value, \$1474 97
" covers "	26, " 410 48

NEW YORK, December 31, 1887.

HENRY CLOTZ, *Supt.*

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING AGENT.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

Gentlemen:—Business has been brisk during the month of December, owing to the fact that we advertised a few stamps left on

our hands and deposited with us by several of your number. The following gentlemen have sent me the subjoined amounts for new and obsolete stamps: Charles J. Thayer, \$2.50; Robert H. Kirk, \$1.00; W. C. Stone, \$5.00; J. Frank Read, \$11.00; R. R. Bogert, \$2.00; F. J. Grenny, \$2.72; H. G. O. Ramborger, \$1.45; B. Abraham, \$1.25; Gustav Aue, \$2.00; J. M. Sheridan, 42 cents; Henry O. Harris, 51 cents; F. W. Pickard, 24 cents; L. C. Richardson, 90 cents; J. T. Humphrey, 25 cents; J. V. B. Vreeland, 48 cents; C. F. Poor, 32 cents; Aug. Dejonge, \$1.26; Reed Caughey, 59 cents; Irving A. Brown, \$17.00; Robert C. H. Brock, 50 cents; C. Witt, \$1.08; Alfred Owre, 20 cents; H. E. Deats, 24 cents; Alvah Davidson, 76 cents; W. C. Stone, 49 cents; W. H. Kane, \$5.00; Ph. Heinsberger, 87 cents; Alfred Dawson.

Mr. Harris has collected the entire set of U. S. envelopes issued this year, except the 2-cents No. 3, amber, 3d quality, which has not yet been located by him. As soon as he gets it 25 sets will be distributed among members having deposited their respective amounts before November 16.

Some more obsolete stamps of Cundinamarca and Santander have been sent me which the respective gentlemen will sell at an advance of from 25 to 50 per cent of face value. They are advertised in some other place of this journal.

No new issues have been ordered this month, as I have had very little time to devote to our "hobby" during the very busy weeks constituting the last month of every year. Hoping for renewed and increasing success in the year before us, I remain,

Yours truly,

THEO. F. CUNO, *P. A.*,

1131 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

December 29, 1887.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

GRAND CROSSING, January 1, 1888.

The Library has had a very merry Christmas; thanks to the following gentlemen, who made donations: Mr. B. Abraham, 9 pieces; J. H. Appell, 54; W. H. Bacon, 4; C. E. Bird, 41; S. B. Bradt, 40; R. C. H. Brock, 77; J. L. Brunner, 24; W. J. Clark, 15; Capt. C. A. Coolidge, 18; J. H. Goodby, Jr., 231; L. A. Haskell, 42; R. W. Manier, 13; W. V. Nicholson, 45; W. J. Parish, 19; H. W. Phillips, 8; C. F. Richards, 13; W. C. Stone, 65; J. N. Terrett, 24; W. W. Thomas, 4; J. K. Tiffany and C. H. Mekeel, 240; C. G.

Woodworth, 11; E. R. Aldrich and C. R. Gadsden, photograph album and 30 pieces, name not given; total, 1027 pieces.

Of these not more than one-half are duplicates. I have heard from several others who intend to send something, and hope those who have not sent anything yet will do so. Remember, anything of a philatelic nature, whether it be circulars, price-lists, catalogues or periodicals, will help to make up a complete library.

During the month I have received from the publishers the following journals:

Buckeye State Collector, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5.
Collectors' Review, Vol. I, No. 9, and Vol. II, No. 1.
Curiosity World, Nos. 3, 14, 19, 20.
Halifax Philatelist, Nos. 11, 12.
Mohawk Standard, Vol. II, No. 9.
Philatelic Gazette, Nos. 25, 33, 37, 38, 39.
Philatelic Journal of America, Nos. 34, 35.
Philatelic World, Vol. V, Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
Quaker City Philatelist, Vol. II, Nos. 6, 7, 10.
Stamp, Vol. II, No. 10.
Western Philatelist, No. 12.

I have also received photos from Messrs. B. Abraham, F. J. Grenny, J. Oakley, Hobby, C. W. Sparr and H. N. Terrett. I hope others will follow the good example. Several have expressed their desire to have stamp photos made for exchange purposes. As soon as I receive twenty-five orders, accompanied by photo (unless same is already in the Library) and \$1, I shall order them, and upon receipt distribute one of each among the twenty-five subscribers, holding the balance to distribute as others come in. In this manner, if one hundred members subscribe, each will receive the stamp photo of ninety-nine others, one being retained for the Library. Do not wait for others, but be the first to send in your photo and remittance.

I am doing my utmost to obtain for the Library priced copies of sale catalogues, which I think will in time prove the most valuable feature, as members will thus be enabled to ascertain the actual value of scarce stamps, upon which the compilers of catalogues do not put a price. I am greatly indebted to President Tiffany, Secretary Bradt and Messrs. C. F. Bishop and H. N. Terrett, for valuable assistance in this direction. Members who have sale catalogues which they do not wish to keep will confer a favor by sending them to me, as there are many which I could have priced if I had them.

Do not think that because Christmas is past it is too late to help the Library. Contributions will be welcome at all times, and due credit will be given the senders,

although I may not be able to reply personally to all communications received.

C. R. GADSDEN, *Librarian.*

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American Exchange and Mart, Vol. III, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 15, 44.
American Journal of Philately, Jan., '79; Oct., '81; Jan. and Oct., '82; April, '84.
American Philatelic Record, Vol. I, No. 2.
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Buckeye State Collector, Vol. I, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5.
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Canadian Phil. and Curio Advertiser, Vol. I, Nos. 2, 3, 4.
Canadian Philatelist, Vol. I, No. 4.
Chemung Review, Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8.
Chariton Gazette, Vol. I, Nos. 6, 7.
Clyde Press, Vol. I, No. 26.
Coin and Stamp Journal, Vol. III, No. 8.
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 (To be continued.)

To Members :

Any of the journals listed in Nos. 3 and 4 will be circulated upon demand. Read the rules published in Secretary's report last month.

C. R. GADSDEN, *Librarian.*

NEW YORK NOTES.

On February 1st next the publication of the *American Journal of Philately*, Scott's old paper, is to be resumed. It had in 1873 a circulation of 5737 copies,* and when it suspended in 1878 it was the leading philatelic periodical in the United States. It will have hard work to recover its former position.

R. R. Bogert's third auction sale took place at Leavitt's rooms on December 9 last. About forty philatelists were present, and the bidding was spirited at times. The sale was concluded soon after 10 P. M. Following are some of the prices realized: U. S., 1857, 5c., red-brown, \$2.30; \$20 State proof, perforated, \$2.25; document, second issue, \$25, \$3.00; \$50, \$4.20; third issue, \$20, \$4.10. Entire U. S. envelopes, 1857, 3c., letter die 1 on white, used, \$6.00; October, 1886, 30c., black, size 7, on amber-blue, buff, each \$2.25; same, 90c., red on manilla, size 7, \$3.00; 5c., U. S. wmk., size 5, Garfield, on blue and buff, each \$4.00. Total for the 563 lots, \$409.

The New York daily papers have published several philatelic articles lately. The *Sun* of December 6 contained an editorial on the green 2c. stamp. The December 12 issue of the same paper treated editorially on the protest of the National Philatelic Society

against the reprinting of obsolete U. S. stamps, while F. E. Willson, in the *Evening World* of the same date, wrote an article entitled "The Story of a Stamp."

Mr. Henry Calman, of the Scott Co., has shown me a very fine used specimen of an entire *original* New Haven, 1845, 5c. envelope.

The Exchange Department of the New York branch of the American Philatelic Association circulates among its members the sheets belonging to the branch after they have been returned from the Superintendent. In order to lessen the work of the Manager an Assistant Manager has charge of this work. This feature could doubtless be adopted with advantage by some of the other branches.

Part I of Mr. Sterling's collection was sold on December 20, from 7.30 to 10.45 P. M., at Leavitt's auction rooms, in the presence of the most representative philatelic gathering that has assembled here since the convention last year. Over fifty persons were present, including Messrs. C. H. Mekeel, of St. Louis (whom, greatly to his disgust, the auctioneer persisted in calling *MacKeel*); Holton, of Boston; Henry Collin, H. L. Calman, G. B. Calman, Bogert, Terrett, Sterling, Thorne and Wuesthoff. The 589 lots comprised postage stamps and stamped envelopes, departments, locals, telegraphs, Confederate express and a few revenues. The most remarkable sale of the evening was Lot 9, half of an old blue letter-sheet postmarked "Brattleboro, Vt., Jan. 16," and the figure 5 in red, which sold to "O. K." for \$50. Why this high price was paid I cannot say; perhaps it was the patriotic poetry written on the letter-sheet which gave it value. The sheet of Providence was knocked down to an individual who imagined he had paid \$3.15 for it. On its being resold Mr. G. Calman secured it at \$36.60. The latter gentleman also purchased the 5c. die C., St. Louis, for \$36, and the 10c. die C., of the same, for \$29. Photograph of a sheet of Brattleboro was started at 10 cents and knocked down for \$5. A New Haven red reprint, signed in black, brought \$13; U. S. mail, prepaid, 1c., black on yellow, \$5. A strip of four unused 10c., 1847 issue, sold for \$7.80. Mr. Sterling paid \$22 for the first unsevered pair of the 34c., 1851; \$21 for the second, and \$30 for the unsevered pair of the 30c., same issue. An 1861, 5c., orange-brown, sold for \$5.05; the 3c., 1867, grilled all over, unused, for \$8.00, and a set of 1869, grilled, unused, for \$10. Mr. Thorne, after some lively bid-

* See *Amer. Journal of Philately*, January, 1873.

ding, secured the unique 30c., 1869, inverted shield, for \$35. The \$5 unused State brought \$7.50; the \$10, \$9.00; and the \$20, \$12. A Merchants' Telegraph Line, black on red stamp, sold for \$5.10. In cut envelopes an unused 4c., die 1, on buff, '60, was knocked down for \$8.00; and the same, die 2, for \$8.50. In entire envelopes, a used 3c., 1857, die 2-C note (H. 1½), brought \$15.25; pair of 3c. on white and buff, extra letter used (H. 67, 68), \$6.20; 3c., die C., on white, size 5, printed address, \$10.50; 1884, Kellog die, in red on blue, size 2, \$6.25; same wrapper, \$5.50. The advertising medium envelopes sold for from 50 to 55 cents each, except S. Allan Taylor's unique, 2c. Reay wrapper, which was knocked down for \$1.60. The proceeds for Part I were \$1104.

This will undoubtedly be a red-letter winter for auctions, judging from the large number of announced sales. Scott's 82d sale will be held at Bany's, on January 16, consisting of two parcels belonging to Mr. Phillips, of England, and Mr. Bendinger, of Ohio. A large number of very rare stamps will be sold, including U. S. newspaper and periodical, from 2 cents to \$60, unused; the finest Brattleboro ever offered; one of the very rare buff, 3c., New York uncanceled; dies A. B. and C., of St. Louis, 10c. high-value State; Br. Guiana 4c., magenta, 1856; Newfoundland, 1sh., orange-vermilion; lot of Sydney views; Nolderien, 1858, 54 paras, on original letter; Bolivar, '63, 10c., green, etc.

Bogert's fourth sale will occur at Leavitt's, on January 12 and 13, and consists of 1114 lots of U. S. and foreign stamps and envelopes, containing some very good stamps, such as the canceled France, '49, 1 franc, vermilion, etc.

His fifth sale will take place early in February, and will contain a very good collection of postage stamps.

Part II of Sterling's collection will be sold at Leavitt's, on January 26 and 27, at 7 P. M. each evening. 1107 lots will be offered, containing a few U. S. postage stamps, large number of oddities in U. S. envelopes entire, an almost complete set of rare State revenues, documents complete from 1c. to \$500, proprietary and a remarkably fine collection of medicine stamps. Besides the regular documents there are numerous blocks of unperforated and part perforated specimens, double perforations and inverted medallions. Part III, containing match, playing cards and other stamps, will be sold about February 15, 1888.

Casey's fourteenth sale, comprising the Suffolk collection, will be held at Bucken's, 817 Broadway, on the 19th and 20th of January inst. Although none of the great rarities are catalogued, there are some very good things. The collection consists of a fine lot of U. S., including the high-value State, a large number of document revenues, including the colonial tax stamp, which helped bring about the Revolution, entire envelopes, and a number of essays for postage stamps. There are also numerous foreign stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards.

CORTLANDT F. BISHOP.

THE CHALMERS SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

The first regular meeting of this Society was held at its rooms, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Wednesday evening, November 30. Messrs. Brewster, Dayton, Drury, Heuer, Mather, Mitchell, Pierce, Scarlett, Tower, Voute and Wilson present. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. The Committee on Constitution presented a Constitution and By-Laws, which were unanimously adopted by the Society. The election of officers resulted in the following being elected for the term of six months: President, Geo. S. Wilson; Vice-President, T. J. Mitchell; Secretary, J. R. Eaton; Treasurer, L. H. Drury; Librarian, E. W. Voute; Executive Committee: J. A. Pierce, W. S. Tower, F. L. Dayton.

Mr. Patrick Chalmers, of London, England, was unanimously elected an honorary member of this Society. A committee of one was appointed to prepare suitable stationery for the Society. After some informal discussion, meeting adjourned at 10.30 P. M.

E. W. VOUTE, *Sec'y pro tem.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

(Dues of this Society are three dollars for active, and one dollar for corresponding members. We meet alternately Wednesday evenings.)

OBITUARY.

Mr. L. C. Smith, a prominent stamp dealer and collector, died in Salem, Oregon, December 11, at 3 A. M. He was a bright boy and worked bravely toward supporting his father and mother. He became interested in the stamp business in 1885. He was loved by all who knew him. At the time of his death he was 18 years of age.

POSTAL DOCUMENTS.

JAMAICA.

According to Regulation No. 18, of 1887, the use of adhesive postage stamps is authorized for all uses where fiscal stamps are used and also adhesive fiscal stamps can be used for the payment of postage. But in case where there is writing or marks of any kind upon the fiscal stamps they will be considered of no value and will not be accepted in payment of postage.

FRED. SULLIVAN,

Postmaster-General of Jamaica.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Oct. 12, 1887.

URUGUAY—GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

By order of the authorities there will be put in circulation the 17th of the current month a new issue of postage stamps printed in violet ink.

Ninety days time is given from the date mentioned for retiring from circulation the stamps now in use; and for exchanging them for the new issue a delay of thirty days is allowed, which can be done at the various post-offices of the State.

Notice is given that after ninety days the called-in stamps will be considered null and of no postal value.

THE CHIEF CLERK.

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 15, 1887.

PROBABILITIES.

The following article appeared in the *Si-cle*, XIX, for Nov. 10. If it is carried out we may look for a big addition to our albums:

"Concerning the discussion of the postal-telegraph budget M. Turquet has solved the question of the presidential bugbear, or too much of the franking privilege. He has proposed to the committee to recommend that the government look into the system put in practice in the United States. In the United States the President and each Minister receives from the post-office the number of stamps necessary to conduct their respective offices. These stamps are of a special color for each Minister. They bear the portrait of some great man of the republic, and correspond in value to those of the regular issues. * * * * *

"The Budget Committee has adopted the recommendation of M. Turquet."

AFTER the list of Prussian envelopes is completed, Mr. Tiffany will take up the other German States, beginning probably with Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

TO BROOKLYN COLLECTORS.

Gentlemen :—Is it not time we should have a philatelic society in this city? We have over ten A. P. A. members and there must be many more unattached collectors, so that material is not wanting, and if we would only come together we could start a flourishing society. We can start as soon as we have a sufficient number, and we have facilities that would make our society one of the best in the land.

Therefore, please give the matter careful consideration, and hand in your names at once. Fraternaly yours,

THEO. F. CUNO, A. P. A., 1.,

JOHN M. SHERIDAN, A. P. A., 219.

Address all communications to John M. Sheridan, 22 St. Felix street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW ADDRESSES.

C. F. Bishop, 13 Madison Avenue, New York City.

L. A. Judkins, Supt.'s office, Conn. River R. R., Springfield, Mass.

M. A. McDonald, 207 W. 5th Street, St. Paul, Minn.

W. J. Parrish, 406 Holmes Street, Kansas City, Mo.

F. McC. Smith, 319 C Street, Washington, D. C.

H. A. Stevenin, Baldwin, Kas.

W. W. Thomas, 191 York Ave., Brooklyn.

Dr. H. L. Walls, Dego, W. Va.

H. S. Williams, Box 168, Springfield, Mass.

Geo. H. Worthington, Wilshire Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

F. B. Wright, Wassaic, N. Y.

EXCHANGES.

The Toronto Philatelic Journal, Vol. II, No. 6; *The Badger State Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 1; *The Western Philatelist*, Vol. II, No. 1; *Common Sense*, Vol. I, No. 8; *The Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. XIII, Nos. 9 and 10; *The Collectors' World*, Vol. I, No. 1; *The Eastern Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 1; *The Philatelic World*, Vol. V, No. 12; *The Young World*, Vol. II, No. 4; *The Niagara Falls Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 5; *The Buckeye State Collector*, Vol. I, No. 5; *The Witch City Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 5; *The Curiosity World*, No. 19; *The Youths' Ledger*, No. 25; *The Philatelic Gazette*, Vol. IV, No. 5; *The Halifax Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 12; *The Mohawk Standard*, Vol. II, Nos. 10 and 11; *The Quaker City Philatelist*, Vol. II, No. 12; *The Stamp Collectors' Journal*, No. 110; *Erdball Mercur*, No. 57; *Der Philatelist*, Vol. VIII, No. 12; *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, Vol. XIV, No. 24; *Nederlandsch Tijdschriftvoor Postzegelkunde*, Vol. IV, No. 5; *Le Timbre Fiscal*, No. 160; *Le Timbre Poste*, No. 300; *L'Union des Timbrophiles*, No. 38; *The Philatelic Review*, Vol. I, No. 5.

THE ELECTION.

On December 31st, Mr. Sterling wrote us that he had received the following votes for Treasurer: Seagrave, 141; Partello, 17; scattering, 7. Total, 165.

He also states that he has received a letter from Lieut. Partello, wherein he writes that he did not wish his name used in connection with the office of Treasurer.

We go to press before the final result of the election can be known.

THE ESSAY.

The Literary Board are required to select and assign each month a subject of Philatelic interest for discussion, and may publish in the next number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST the best essays (not exceeding six) received upon the subject. It is particularly requested that all essays be sent to the Publishers on the first of each month if possible.

It has therefore been decided to assign as the subject for this month "The Postage Stamps of the French Colonies," and for the following month (to be published in March) the "Postage Stamps of Ceylon."

A NEW PATENT SAFETY ENVELOPE.—(From the Newcastle, England, *Weekly Chronicle* of November 12, 1887.)—An official in the General Post-office has recently patented what is known as the Norecombe Safety Envelopes, specially adapted for the safety of private correspondence, bank-notes, and

other valuable securities. In these envelopes, the address, the whole of the fastenings, and the stamp (itself an additional fastening) are on the address side, which is under the observation of the post-office officials from the time of posting till delivery. Instead of the usual diagonal folds, with four open corners, there are two folds only, already fastened down, which are on the same side of the envelope as the sealing flap and the address. The reports of the Postmaster-General show that over 25,000 letters are posted annually without addresses, while an enormous number are posted unfastened; but such omission cannot occur where these envelopes are used. The design has met with the approval of the officials of the Post-office.

ORTH H. STEIN, *alias* John Armytage, arrested at Pittsburg, Pa., in December, 1887, for attempting to pass a forged check for \$500, to which was attached the signature of John W. Mackey, the California millionaire, had a hearing recently. As the parties most interested did not seem inclined to prosecute, it was expected that Stein would be released, but he was finally held for trial at court on a charge of forging United States cancellation marks. The stamps were placed on a number of letters which Stein claimed to have received from California, but which had never been passed through the mails.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. II.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 10, 1888.

No. 5.

LIST OF FOREIGN ENVELOPES—GERMANY.

BY JOHN K. TIFFANY.

(Continued from page 65.)

PRUSSIA, SECOND SERIES.

THE date of this series is given in the earlier catalogues, and in the articles in *Le Timbre Poste* and *The Philatelist* before mentioned, either as 1856 or 1857. From an Official Notice (No. 188) dated November 2, 1853, and first brought to the knowledge of collectors in *Le Timbre Poste*, Sept., 1878, we learn that during that month, Nov., 1853, would commence the sale of envelopes bearing, instead of the silk threads, two parallel lines of inscriptions in diamond capitals and composed of the words *Post Couvert Ein (zwei, drei, vier, funf, sechs, sieben) Silbergraschen* several times repeated, but otherwise, in form, size, stamp, etc., like the envelopes with the silk threads, which would continue to be sold and remain current until the supply on hand should be exhausted.

Unfortunately the exact date when this second series in its turn gave way to the third cannot yet be fixed except by inference, as we shall see when we come to study that series. From the official document just quoted we should expect to find all the octagonal values, 4, 5, 6 and 7 sgr., all represented both in this second and in the third series. The 4 sgr. has long been known to have existed, two cut specimens, one received in the ordinary course of business mail by the collector who cut it, however, were all that were known. Its very existence was denied, it is stated, by the Berlin office. M. Moens is now authority for its existence in both sizes. For the 5, 6 and 7 sgr. of either series search has been made through all the larger collections, but in

vain. M. Fouré asserts that he has seen the 7 sgr. in ordinary size 2, and a cut specimen of the 5 sgr. which must have once adorned an envelope of the large size, 1. M. Alte, a member of the Berlin Society, declared at a meeting of that body that he had seen all the values. Dr. Kloss communicated to the Congress of Paris that in 1862 a friend of his in New York possessed the 5 sgr. used and entire, but that since he has lost trace of the collection in which it existed. The most recent information given collectors concerning these issues is an article in *Senf's Ill. B. M. Journal*, Feb., 1887, which gives the number of each value of the octagon envelopes of this design, 4, 5, 6, and 7 sgr. issued in each year from their first to last issue. This includes, however, three series, and concludes with the observation that it is as yet impossible to tell whether the envelopes sold were made in the different forms from time to time, or were remainders of those first manufactured. The table is, however, worth preservation.

YEAR.	4 SGR.	5 SGR.	6 SGR.	7 SGR.
1852	2,236	1,336	1,780	915
1853	8,166	5,111	4,763	5,662
1854	10,600	6,811	5,189	8,014
1855	12,823	8,636	6,077	9,879
1856	13,791	9,235	6,211	10,340
1857	15,253	10,919	8,040	12,174
1858	15,403	11,383	8,617	12,324
1859	15,905	20,175	9,035	8,643
1860	17,597	33,857	11,034	7,776
1861	19,894	31,914	13,759	10,781
1862				
Total	131,668	139,377	74,506	86,509

The second series is therefore only known in the four higher values, 1, 2, 3 and 4 sgr. The envelopes differ in no respect of form, size, gum, seal or stamp from those of the first series, except that the paper is an ordinary wove paper without silk threads, but with the two lines of inscription running diagonally across the upper left-hand corner and continued on the back, in a grayish-black ink. The paper may be said to have a bluish cast.

Second Series, November, 1853.



Form 1, sizes 1 and 2, wove paper, inscription and stamp on the left upper corner, seal 1, gummed only under the seal.

LARGE SIZE 1,

1 sgr. 1st type, rose, carmine, lilac rose, 1, 2, 3, none.	
2d type, rose,	none.
2 sgr. indigo blue,	2, none.
3 sgr. yellow,	2, none.
4 sgr. red-brown,	1, 2, none.

Variety.

3 sgr. without color, 2.

ORDINARY SIZE 2.

1 sgr. (1st type) rose, carmine, lilac rose, none.	
2 sgr. indigo blue, pale blue,	2, 3, none.
3 sgr. yellow, yellow rose,	2, 3, none.
4 sgr. red-brown, yellow-brown, 1, 2.	

Varieties.

1 sgr. lilac rose, none, stamp near centre of envelope.	
3 sgr. yellow, " " " " " " " " " " " "	
3 sgr. " " " " " " " " " " " "	crossed by inscription.

It will be seen that several dies of each value were still employed, and both types of the 1 sgr.

As none of the re-impressions bear this seal or are on this form, they cannot be confounded with entire originals.

ESSAYS AND PROOFS.

During the currency of this series, presumably in 1854, a change of the rates for city delivery seems to have been contemplated, for an envelope was made of the value of $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., the stamp inscribed *Stadt Post Brief*. Cut copies printed in orange with a blue pen mark across the figure are known, which has led to the belief that the

envelope may have been in use. This can not have been the case, as there was no $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr. rate for any city or portion of the country supplied by the Prussian Post-office until after these envelopes had ceased to be current. In the collection of the Post Museum at Berlin, this stamp is found upon envelopes of several forms, which indicate its manufacture during the currency of the second series and also its re-impression later.

The stamp is of the design of the oval 1 sgr. with the same head, "Schilling," but no number on the neck. On the oval frame appear above the words *Stadt Post Brief* in colored capitals, and at the bottom in a white label $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr. in colored capitals. It is printed in color on the upper left hand corner of the envelope in the following forms :

a. Envelope, form 1, size 1, seal 1, gummed only under the seal, inscription across the corner, *Ein halber Silbergroschen* in diamond capitals.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sgr. orange-red, no numerals.

b. Envelope, form 1, size 1, seal 5, long gum, no inscription.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sgr. rose.

c. Envelope, form 2, size 1, seal 5, long gum, inscription.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sgr. orange.

b and c indicating re-impressions.

Artist proofs also exist on india paper of size of a stamp printed in black.

Essays or proofs also exist of the regular envelopes, which seem to be trials of the seal.

a. On an envelope, form 1, size 2, seal 1, without inscription, of yellowish-white satin-finished paper.

1 sgr. orange-red, no number.

b. On envelopes of form 1, size 2, without inscription, with an oval seal 18 mm. bearing a post-rider blowing a post-horn facing to the left, all in relief.

1 sgr. lilac rose, no number.

3 sgr. pale yellow, no number.

CONCERNING SOME QUEER AND RARE STAMPS.

BY THOMAS COKE WATKINS.

FIRST PAPER.

SEVERAL writers have come forward, from time to time, in defence of stamp collecting, and various reasons have been advanced to support the views of the different writers on the subject. Some advocate their being collected as works of art and others as illustrating the history, geography, heraldry, or biography of the several countries issuing postage stamps.

I have no doubt whatever that in many instances such expositions have led to diligent inquiries on the above subjects. There is, however, one exquisite pleasure connected with the collection of postage stamps, which, as far as I am aware, has been almost untouched by any writer up to the present time. I allude to my topic, "Concerning some Queer and Rare Stamps."

With the stamp collector, as with those in other pursuits of life, it is natural to desire that which is difficult to obtain; and if one is a *true* philatelist, every effort will be made to secure these much envied treasures, thereby necessitating patience, study and diligent research.

The common stamps—those we handle and see frequently—become so familiar to us, that, like old friends, we grow to know all about them—their history and many circumstances connected with their existence. But, with the rarer specimens, those we have to hunt and search for, and even then perhaps never possess, we must content ourselves with what information we can gather. And so, to my mind, what could be more profitable than a descriptive list of these queer and rare little missives?

By way of preface, I might state that it is my intention to give in these papers, as concisely and briefly as possible, some interesting facts concerning the most prominent rarities, trusting that what information I shall give may aid my readers in the *study* of their pursuit. Should, however, some paragraphs seem familiar, I pray, kind reader, do not accuse me of plagiarism, but rather bear in mind that, "I have gathered a posie of other men's flowers, and nothing but the thread that binds them is mine own."

You ask, "What! have I borrowed?" Yes; from everything and everywhere to the best of my ability; even from those open reservoirs of stolen learning called philatelic journals. Believing (in this par-

ticular instance) that, "He is richest in this world who borrows most," I have become a philatelic highwayman (pardon the simile), waylaying ideas everywhere; appropriating facts in all directions, and plundering every circumstance of its significant meaning. So, should the readers of *THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST* profit by the result of these somewhat strenuous efforts towards enlightenment, I shall indeed feel fully compensated for my task.

The Queen's provinces, at the north of us, can perhaps boast of the rarest and most interesting stamps known to philatelists. Newfoundland has the rarest shilling; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have rare shillings of unique designs; New Brunswick being the home of the famous Connell stamp (which I shall describe later). But I wish to speak at present of

The Twelve Pence Canada.

A striking peculiarity of this stamp is the manner in which the value is expressed. Twelve pence, instead of one shilling. I have never learned the cause for the innovation, and can only surmise that its designer was not acquainted with English money. They were made by Rairdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, of New York, and 51,000 of them printed on thin laid paper, and unperforated, were sent to the Canadian P. O. Department, in 1851. Only 820 of them, however, were issued to postmasters. The Canadians were slow to appreciate the convenience of postage stamps, even the Postmaster-General having doubts of their utility. But few of either value were used the first year. The twelve pence was intended to pay postage to England, but the rate being soon changed to 10 pence it was withdrawn. But very few of the 820 were used. The public not knowing that such a stamp existed, what became of the 51,000 received by the government, I am not sure, but presume they were destroyed, as none of them have ever escaped.

The peculiar history of the Connell stamp has furnished a theme for many writers, and has often been called the rarest postage stamp. But as far as degree of rarity can be determined, the twelve pence Canada, as a regular issued postage stamp, is as rare as the Connell or any other stamp ever issued. To be sure, there is more conclusive evidence of

their actual issue to the public than in the case of the Connell, but genuine canceled specimens are as rare of one as the other.

And I am sure all will agree with me, that the twelve pence Canada, as a postage stamp, is unchallenged, and as a rarity unsurpassed. (Value about \$50.) The next to call our attention is the 1850-53 issue of

The British Guiana Stamps.

These stamps, though ugly enough, are among the rarest known. I doubt if there is a complete set in any one collection. These stamps were introduced in 1850, the design being of the simplest type, consisting merely of a rough circle formed of a single line, within which the words "British Guiana," in Roman capitals, were printed in a circular shape. In the centre appeared the value in figures, followed by the word "cents" in italics. They were printed in black on colored paper, and every stamp before use was certified by the initials "G. R. D.," written with black ink across its face by G. R. Dalton, the postmaster of Georgetown. Some specimens exist which do not have the initials, but properly post-marked, probably an oversight of the officials. The style of paper used varies somewhat, but if my readers are fortunate enough to secure a specimen of each value, which they will find extremely difficult to do, no attention need be paid to color varieties.

Issue 1850.

2	cents	rose.
4	"	yellow, lemon.
8	"	green, pale green.
12	"	deep and pale blue.

At a meeting of the Combined Court of Policy of Demerara, held in 1850, it was resolved to adopt one uniform rate of postage, 4 cents, and to impose a charge of 1 cent on papers forwarded by post to any point in the colony. Stamps of these denominations were ordered from Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, of London, and to this firm is due the famous error "Patimus" for "Petimus." The design was engraved on steel, and some small and inconsiderable variations exist between stamps from these plates. They were printed on bright-colored paper, and were in circulation from the end of 1850 until 1853. The stamps of this issue are very scarce. A reprint on *couche* paper, perforated 13, was struck off in 1863, to gratify the wishes of collectors, and for exchange with foreign governments.

Issue 1850.

Large upright rectangle; black on colored

paper; ship in escutcheon; "British" on left, "Guiana" on right, "Damus Patimus Que Vicissim" below; unperforated.

1 cent magenta. 4 cents ultramarine.

In 1853, a third series was ordered from Waterlow & Sons. They were finely lithographed, and bear the date 1853, one figure in each corner. There are two varieties of the 4 cents; in the one the figures 18 in the small square above, on the right and left, are drawn on a diaper or diamond pattern groundwork, without border, while in the other these same figures are contained in a small square frame, on a block-ground, a plain white line bordering them. Unused specimens of the original issue are extremely scarce and used copies are by no means common. (Value about \$55.) One of the rarest known postage stamps, and consequently one of the most prized by collectors, is

The Brattleboro Stamp.

"Not to know it argues yourself unknown." Its history has been so thoroughly and frequently treated by abler writers, that I hesitate to continue for fear my remarks may prove but feeble repetitions of their ideas. Wherefore do I write, then? I know it not. Wherefore doth the bird sing? Wherefore doth the tree bear fruit? However, it may be of interest to *some* to learn that the second postage stamp issued to the United States was engraved by Thomas Chubbuck at Brattleboro, over thirty years ago. Mr. Chubbuck was in Brattleboro from 1845 to 1848, and had an office directly over the post-office, by which he became intimate with F. N. Palmer, the Postmaster. At that time it cost five cents to send a letter and prepayment was optional. Postmasters' salaries, moreover, were graded, as they are now to some extent, by the amount taken in at the office, and the Postmaster at New York, thinking that people would be more apt to prepay their postage if they could do so by means of stamps, had some struck off at his own expense. One of these reached the Brattleboro Post-office, and commended itself to Mr. Palmer's judgment, who determined to increase the revenues of his office, if possible, by the same means. Accordingly he employed Mr. Chubbuck to prepare a copper plate for him, containing ten stamps, and had 500 sheets printed, or 5000 in all. It is thought, however, that not more than one-tenth of these were used. They were printed in black ink upon buff paper, and were about

the same dimensions of those now in use. The design was very simple, of an octagonal, differing from the border in the direction of the tinted lines. The centre contained the initials of the postmaster, "F. N. P.," in *fac simile* of his handwriting; above it was "Brattleboro," below "Five Cents," and on the sides "P. O." Before the issue of five hundred stamps was used up, the Government began to furnish postage stamps, and the destruction was ordered both of the stamps on hand and the dies. Hence has happened the extreme rarity of the stamps which has led some to doubt their existence. Mr. Chubbuck had a single sheet of the stamps in his book of samples of his work for a number of years, but finally sold them, about ten years ago, to a gentleman, who gave him a dollar apiece for them, leaving the engraver chuckling over his bargain. Meeting the gentleman a short while afterwards, Mr. Chubbuck learned that he had disposed of the stamps for \$15 apiece, "but the man I sold them to," said he, "got \$30 apiece for them." This gentleman wrote an account of the stamps, which was published, without Mr. Chubbuck's knowledge. In consequence of this publication Mr. Chubbuck has received many letters inquiring about the stamps, and offering as high prices as \$150 a piece, one man being willing to give \$500 for the original plate, if obtainable. The plate, however, has been destroyed, and the stamps are never met with except in the album of some philatelist who has been fortunate enough to secure a copy of this rare curiosity.

New Brunswick has the distinction of having produced one of, if not, *the* rarest stamp in the world,

"*The Connell*,"

as it is universally called.

In the year 1861, the Hon. Charles Connell, a gentleman renowned for his integrity, was the Postmaster-General of the Province of New Brunswick. Soon after entering on his official duties Mr. Connell discovered that the postage stamps of the Province were susceptible of improvement, and to that end, employed the famous American Bank Note Co. to execute a set of stamps in lieu of the labels hitherto used. Mr. Connell furnished the designs, the idea of which was certainly original, and which speaks for the excellent taste of that gentleman to the present day; for the stamps of New Brunswick are unsurpassed in point of excellence and neatness by any stamp in Christendom. Mr. Connell's idea was the sensible one of putting a different design on each stamp, and to that end, a steam engine on the 1c., a head of Her Majesty of England on the 10c., a steamboat (indicating European postage) on the 12½c., a portrait of the possible future monarch of England on the 17c., and his own portrait on the 5c. The stamps arrived and were issued to the public; but, alas! Mr. Connell had committed a frightful crime in daring to engrave his honest countenance on a piece of paper similar to that on which the Queen's was depicted. Her Majesty's lieges at once called a mass meeting at which Mr. Connell was asked to resign, which he did, and retired forever from the political arena. The stamp was only used one day, and a number having passed through the post-office, it cannot be considered an essay. But the short period of its circulation readily accounts for its great scarcity.

Next month I shall describe in particular stamps of some queer designs. More anon.

THE LOCAL STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY WILBUR W. THOMAS.

WITH the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Coster's excellent work published some twelve or thirteen years ago, there has never been an attempt made to bring the local stamps of the United States out from the obscurity and mystery which,

for the greater number, surrounds their origin, which has in any degree proved accurate or successful. Numerous writers of more or less merit have devoted more or less attention to individual posts, but few of their statements can be relied upon, although

some of them have unearthed facts of considerable importance. The absence of any guide or hand-book on these peculiarly interesting stamps (Mr. Coster's book being out of print) has induced me to attempt this series of articles.

In considering the local stamps of the United States, we have presented to our notice three distinct classes, viz. :

I. Transcontinental mail routes, such as those of Wells, Fargo & Co., and Berford & Co.

II. Companies carrying mail between widely separated cities; as Hale & Co., Pomeroy's Express, and the American Letter Mail Co.

III. Companies delivering letters only in the vicinity of the city where they were mailed—in other words, posts of a strictly local character. This is a very extensive class, embracing both large and small establishments. Blood & Co., in Philadelphia, Hussey & Boyd, in New York, and Allen in Chicago, were all of this class.

To properly understand local stamps, a knowledge of the various forgeries and their sources, reprints, etc., and the marks which distinguish them from genuine originals, is indispensable. It would be an impossibility to enumerate all of these, but I shall endeavor to name as many as have come to my notice.

The most deceptive counterfeits of locals, by far and perhaps the largest assortment, owe their existence to George Hussey, once proprietor of Hussey's Post, in New York. From 1864 to 1870, when locals were all the rage in this country and in Europe, especially in England, Hussey dealt largely in locals, at one time having a trade amounting to several thousand dollars yearly. His facilities for obtaining genuine stamps of this character were numerous, and he had many of these on hand. But it sometimes happened that his stock of some particularly desirable variety would become exhausted, and, perhaps, through the demise of the company that issued them, could not be renewed.

Here Mr. Hussey's ingenuity was brought into play. The stamps he *must* have, but if he could not purchase them anywhere, he must, of course, make his own. It would never do to let his customers go away disappointed. So he sent around to a trusty friend of his, Thomas Wood, of No. 41 Fulton street, who would, at short notice, prepare a new die or lithographic stone, as the case might be, from which untold thousands

of *genuine* stamps might be printed at will. This Mr. Wood is now enjoying the fruits of a good and useful life at an old gentleman's house not a thousand miles from New York. In the course of my further remarks, I will have occasion to refer many times to these two worthies.

A good story is told by one of our old dealers, now in New York, about Hussey and his counterfeits. In order that customers should be unable to complain about his stamps, he sent up to this Mr. B——'s and secured a dollar's worth of locals, all miserable specimens. These he carefully exhibited alongside of his own, telling intending purchasers that "*that* was the kind of stamps they sold up at B——'s, so inferior to my clean, handsome specimens, and at a higher price, too." But his clean specimens were usually of home manufacture, while the others were, perhaps, a little worse for wear, but infinitely more interesting to stamp collectors.

Counterfeits emanating from Hussey's establishment I shall, for the sake of brevity, designate by a simple "H."

Second in rank, a producer of counterfeit locals, belongs S. Allan Taylor, a very witty son of the Emerald isle, at different times of Albany, New York, and Boston, and, I am informed, now of Chicago. Mr. Taylor is too well known to need an introduction. He is notorious principally for producing entirely bogus locals; Bancroft's Express having been the most successful one. Taylor's counterfeits I designate as "T."

Another counterfeiter, formerly well known, but now seldom heard of, was a man calling himself A. C. Kline, the author of "*Kline's Manual*," who flourished in Philadelphia some fifteen or more years ago. Stamps which owe their origin to him I will indicate, as in the case of the others, by the initial of his name, "K."

Another class of forgeries and a very extensive one, too, is that of stamps prepared by reputable stamp dealers for sale in packets as "*reprints and fac similes*." That this system of selling such abominable trash is manifestly wrong no one will now deny; but it was extensively practiced until recently by many dealers who would have indignantly denied any insinuation that they sold counterfeits. They can generally be detected by their resemblance to the cuts used in standard catalogues. So I will not attempt describing them separately.

(To be continued.)

NEW ISSUES.

BY W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

UNITED STATES.—On the twenty-ninth of November, the Post-office officials at Washington announced that they had no intention of changing the colors of any of the other values of the adhesive stamps, but now Mr. C. W. Sparr, of Eureka, Kansas, sends a thirty-cent stamp in a new color. The design is unchanged.

30 cents, puce brown (C. C. 92).

The January number of the *Stamp* contains an account of Jay's Dispatch of LaHoyt, Iowa, and illustrates a stamp used. Mr. Jay's store is some distance from the post-office, and he has been accustomed to carry the mail for his neighbors to and from the post-office and has charged a cent for each letter, etc., for so doing. The stamp illustrated is about 22 mm. sq. and consists of four lines of inscription in a fancy block border: Jay's Dispatch—Paid to the—P. O.—One Cent. It is printed in violet on white, blue, and yellow paper from rubber type.

We have received on a paper from Mr. Jay, a stamp which is evidently for the same use. Within a very fancy border is a carrier pigeon, with "RICHWOODS DISPATCH" above, "TO & FROM P. O." below, PAID—STAMP at sides. Printed in red-violet on white paper.

AUSTRIA.—The W. B. Z. announces a change in the color of the current 20k. and also a surcharge for use in the Levant.

20 kreutzer, brown.
15 para, on 5 soldi red.

AZORES.—The 5 reis gray has the surcharge ACORES in small type in red.

5 reis, gray.

G. W. Pepper sends us a fiscal of the 1880 issue which came on a letter to the firm he is employed by. It shows plainly part of the Azores postmark, including the date (15 ABR¹ 87) and also part of the N. Y. postmark. The stamp is a long rectangle containing the Portuguese arms in a circle in the centre with the value above in figures, and below in words in oblong yellow labels.

50 reis, blue and yellow.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—There are two more values of the second type of the last issue.

£ 1, green, wmk. V. P. perf. 14 (C. C. 26).
£ 5, " " " " " " " "

BRITISH HONDURAS.—The *Philatelic Journal of America* has received the 6 pence surcharged 2 CENTS in type, 3 mm. high. The surcharge is in two lines.

2 cents, on 6p. carmine.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—The *Philatelic Record* is assured by a correspondent here that the 8c. on 2c. brown, and 8c. blue are inventions.

CEYLON.—There is a 15c. stamp of the same design as the 25c. and 28c.

15 cents, olive green (C. C. 37).

COLUMBIA.—There is evidently a full set of the map issue. Last month we chronicled the 1c. and 10c. and now Mr. C. F. Richards announces a third value.

5 centavos, black on blue (C. C. 42).

CONGO FREE STATE.—We were in error when we said the violet stamp was 1 franc and not 5 francs, as will be seen by the official notice given elsewhere. Both of these 5 franc stamps have been surcharged in blue in two lines, COLAIS POSTAUX—Fr. 3.50. The first was issued in August and the second December 1st.

3 fr. 50c., on 5 fr. violet, 1886.
3 fr. 50c., on 5 fr. " 1887.

COSTA RICA.—The 5 centavos with head of President Soto has been surcharged for official use.

5 centavos, lilac, official (C. C. 64).

CUBA.—Mr. Bishop has received four stamps of the 1882 type with *Cuba-Impresos* above. The 1 and 6 mils were also issued at the same time as the rest, but the supply was soon exhausted.

1 mil de peso, black.
2 " " "
3 " " "
4 " " "
6 " " "
8 " " "

EGYPT.—There is a new set of six values which appeared January 1st. The design is the same as before, except that the upper and lower inscriptions exchange places. The currency is also changed; the piastre which has been composed of 40 paras is now divided into 10 dixiemes and the pound into

100 piastres or 1000 milliemes. The watermark and perforation remain unchanged.

1	millieme,	brown.
2	"	green.
5	"	red.
1	piastre,	blue.
2	"	yellow.
5	"	gray.

The postage due stamps of 2m. and 5m. announced last month have *Postes Egyptiennes* at the left, *milliemes* above, with the corresponding Arabic inscriptions below and at the right. The numeral of value occupies the centre. The perforation is the same as the old set and they are on plain paper.

ECUADOR.—We have seen three values of the 1887-1888 fiscals with engraved dates that have been used for postage.

1	centavo,	dark-green.
2	"	maroon.
10	"	orange.

GAMBIER ISLANDS.—*Le Timbre Poste* reports a provisional for this French dependency. It consists of the surcharge GAMBIEERS—10c. between two horizontal bars.

10c.	on 1c.,	black on white.
10c.	on 1c.,	" gray.

This group consists of five large and several smaller islands with a population of 1500. They have been under a French protectorate since 1844.

HAWAII.—We are indebted to Mr. Clotz for two other values of the set with head of President Salomon.

2	cents,	lilac (C. C. 68).	Perf. 14.
3	"	blue (" 41).	

MAÇAO.—The surcharged fiscals mentioned last month are but a part of the original stamp it seems. The portions of the upper and lower parts of the stamp which contain the original values are cut off by the perforation.

MEXICO.—We are informed by J. A. Shindell, on the authority of the Supt. of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Mexican express, that "red is now being substituted for violet in the colors of the stamps, as it was found that this last was injurious to the plates." Thus far he has received three of the adhesives.

3	centavos,	red (C. C. 75).
4	"	"
10	"	"

Mr. Gurdji says that the 5c. blue of the 1886 issue comes on thick paper with blue lines.

5 centavos, blue; ruled paper.

NEW REPUBLIC.—The Postmaster-General of this country informs M. Moens that the only values used for postage are the 1, 2, 3, and 4 penny stamps, all the others being fiscals.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The colors of some of the other stamps have been changed as well as that of the 1c. There has been no change in the designs.

2	cents,	orange (C. C. 5).
3	"	brown (" 8).

PERAK.—The 2 cent has received the following surcharge in black in three lines: 1 CENT PERAK.

1 cent, on 2c., rose.

PERSIA.—The stamps surcharged *officiel* have been out of use since Oct. 19th, says *Der Philatelist*.

SAINT HELENA.—From *L'Union des Timbrophiles* we hear that the color of the sixpence has been changed.

6 pence, gray.

SENEGAL.—*L'Union des Timbrophiles* announces that the 20c. has been surcharged 5c., and from another source we hear of the 30c. having received the same surcharge.

5c.	on 20c.,	red on green.
5c.	on 30c.,	brown.

SWITZERLAND.—*Philatelia* announces the 1 franc without the watermark.

1 franc, red violet (C. C. 90); no wmk.

TOLIMA.—The *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal* illustrates a new type for this department. In the centre are the national arms with *Departamento del Tolima* arched around; *Republica de Colombia* above in a curve; *Correos*—(10 or 50)—*centavos* in three lines below.

10	centavos,	green.
50	"	blue.

TURKEY.—A new issue is to appear in March. *Le Timbre Poste* gives the following list of surcharged half stamps. Collectors may take them for what they are worth.

10	paras	on 20 p.,	rose.
20	"	"	1 pi., blue.
1	piastre	on 2 pi.,	yellow and blue.
2	"	"	5 p., green.
2	"	"	5p., green (red sur.)

ENVELOPES.

UNITED STATES.—We have received from R. G. Dodge two letter-sheets, one with gum on flap, measuring about 35mm., while the other is almost 90mm.

Mr. Holton has exhumed four envelopes

of the Kellogg die, size $4\frac{1}{2}$, on white, watermark 82. They were found over a year ago.

2 cents, lake (C. C. 135).

EGYPT.—There is an envelope with a circular stamp containing the arms in relief encircled by *Postes Egyptiennes, Une piastre*, and the same in Arabic.

1 piastre, blue.

HYDERABAD.—The 5 anna envelope is now printed in a new color, according to one of our exchanges.

5 annas, bright-green.

HUNGARY.—The envelope with oval stamp announced some little time ago is now in use.

5 kreutzer, carmine on gray.

SAINT LUCIA.—There is a registration envelope of the usual type.

2 pence, blue.

POST CARDS.

AZORES.—The Portuguese cards described in October have been surcharged AÇORES in small type.

20 reis, carmine on buff.
20 x 20 " " "

DENMARK.—The 5 ore card, with inscriptions in French and Danish, was issued Nov. 25th.

5 ore, green on buff.

EGYPT.—Cards with the values expressed in the new currency made their *debut* New Year's day.

5 millimetres, brown.
5 x 5 " red.

FRENCH COLONIES.—A companion letter card to the one noted last month is announced in *L'Union des Timbrophiles*.

15 centimes, blue on buff.

ITALY.—*Le Timbre Poste* publishes an official notice from which we make a short extract :

ART. I.—For the prepayment of charges for sending postal packets in the interior of the kingdom and abroad, there are created special cards upon which the sender shall write the necessary directions to the receiver of the packet.

The cards will be sold in all the post-offices of the first and second class at the following rates, namely : 50 centimes (color, white) for packets not delivered ; 75 centimes (color, rose) for packets to be delivered at the house ; 1 fr. 25c. (color, green) and 1 fr. 75c. (color, orange) for packets going abroad.

The remaining sections relate to the manner of using the cards and fixing the commission given to postmasters for their sale. The decree was to go into effect February 1st, 1888.

NETHERLANDS.—The *Western Philatelist* says that there is to be an issue of letter cards.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Mr. Brock has received a new card which measures 150 x 84 mm. In the centre of the upper portion are the royal arms between POST—CARD ; NEW SOUTH WALES above ; *The address only to be written on this side* below ; at the right is the stamp of the type of the present card, while at the left, reaching from the bottom of the card to the top, is a spray of what we are informed is the *Hemichidia Baxteri*, one of the shrubs common to the colony.

1 penny, red on white.

VENEZUELA.—The *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal* has seen a double card bearing a stamp of the current type.

10 x 10 centavos, green on buff.

REVENUES.

COLUMBIA.—The cigarette stamp mentioned last month has a companion of a design quite similar. The corner ornaments are omitted, there is a period after *Colombia*, and the numeral is encircled by a white line.

1 centavo, black.

A stamp which has evidently just been issued is thus described by *Le Timbre Fiscal* : In the centre of an oval having *Republica Colombia*, and a numeral on each side, are the arms of the country ; rectangular frame having at the sides the value in words, *Timbre Nacional* above, *Primera Clase* below.

25 centavos, orange.

CUNDINAMARCA.—There is evidently lots to be learned about revenue stamps. *Le Timbre Fiscal* has exhumed four hitherto unknown values of the 1860-1861 set.

25 centavos, black.
50 " "
1 peso 20c. "
2 pesos 40c. "

The same paper has also found a stamp which was probably issued in 1859. In the centre are the national arms ; around this is *Estado Soberano de Cundinamarca*, which, in turn, is encircled by *Estados Unidos de Nueva Granada* and nine stars ; outside of these ovals at the top is *I^a—Clase*, and below *Veinticinco centavos*.

25 centavos, black.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Free trade, but a tax on coffee ! Who would have thought it ? The law went into effect August 1st, 1882, but the stamps seem to have just come to light.

The royal arms are placed in the centre of the bands between *excise*—labels; *Mixture for Coffee* above, *Duty* and value below. At the left a cartouche with ornamented frame having above *Act 45 & 46 Victoria*; in the cartouche *Labels to the amount of one-half penny for every quarter of a pound must be fixed on every package*; at the right the inscriptions, *This label must be so affixed as to be torn or destroyed on opening the package. Penalty for violating this Act, £20.*

½ penny, rose, perf. 14.
 " " " " " "

INDIA.—The following surcharges are reported on the oblong set of "foreign bill" stamps.

ten annas on 2a. lilac.
 annas ten on 8a. blue.
 twelve annas on 12a. rose.

MEXICO.—The 1887-1888 *Customs* stamps are beginning to appear. The design consists of the numeral of value in a circle with 1887-1888 above, and *Mexico* below in small semi-circles. Encircling the whole is *Especial de Aduanas—Cinco Pesos*. Perforated.

5 pesos, yellow-green.

ORANGE FREE STATES.—The 10 shillings is surcharged ZES PENCE.

6p. on 10s., yellow.

PARAGUAY.—There are two more values of the current set that have not been mentioned.

10 centimos, brown.
 20 " blue.

SIAM.—The following sets of fiscals are described in a book issued by the Siamese government. The first set has the head of the king in an oval and consists of five values.

1 seo, blue.
 1 seek, red.
 1 fuang, carmine.
 1 salung, yellow.
 1 tical, orange.

The second set was originally taken for postals some eight or ten years ago by the papers of that day. The stamps are oblong and are divided in the centre by a perpendicular line; the part at the left has native inscriptions; at the right within a wreath is a pagoda, above some native characters with one line of inscription below.

1 fuang, green.
 1 salung, "
 2 " yellow.
 1 tical, green.
 2 " "
 4 " "

TURKEY.—The 30 pi., *Judicial Acts*, is now printed in gray.

30 piastres, gray.

STATE TELEGRAPH STAMPS OF CALIFORNIA.

I HAVE so far not been able to find, in any of the philatelic publications which are known to me, a complete list of stamps issued by the California State Telegraph Company.

The excellent catalogue of Mr. E. B. Sterling (Sixth Edition, 1887) states the following:

- A. 1871, Blue on white, date in red oval.
 B. " Black " " " "
 C. " " " " white oval.
 D. " " " " " surcharged in blue.
 E. 1875, Dark brown, date in green oval.

Moens lists in his catalogue a green, as well as a blue stamp on white paper, but does not state any date of issue; however, these two stamps seem to have been issued before 1871; they are not chronicled by Mr. Sterling, and in regard to the above described stamps Moens differs from Sterling, inasmuch as his catalogue states them as follows:

- 1871, Black on white, surcharged in carmine.
 1874, Blue " " reddish gray.
 1875, Brown " " green.
 1875, Dark brown " green.

I possess the 1874 blue with reddish gray surcharge in white oval, and this variety is not mentioned in Sterling's list. Of the 1875 issue Moens gives two varieties, one brown and another dark brown, with green surcharge.

All these stamps measure 23 x 27 mm., and have different perforations; they are lithographed, but are not of the same dies, each annual issue shows some recutting.

Besides, I have described in the *Timbre Poste* (October, 1887) a stamp measuring 26 x 30 mm., type-set, with the same inscriptions as above, and with the addition of the following words, in the upper part, in a straight line: "Free Business Stamp." This stamp is printed on white paper, with pale blue looped net work. It has control numbers in red, and shows 13½ perfora-

tions. I hope some readers of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST will be able to give us information on this subject.

I take it to be the first issue of the California State Telegraph Company stamps, but would like to be informed if I am correct, and if others of this type-set issue are in existence, it would be interesting for all to know particulars about these stamps; and

there are, no doubt, American philatelists who will be able to throw some light on them, when and where they were issued, etc. There may exist some official documents of the Company, which could tell us more about these stamps.

EMILIO DIENA.

MODENA, January 2, 1888.

Translated by Joseph Rechart.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence relating to the Chalmers-Hill controversy must be sent to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass. All other correspondence should be sent to Box 287, Philadelphia, Pa.]

SURCHARGED WAR DEPARTMENT ENVELOPES.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

Sirs:—I have a specimen of the War Department Newspaper Wrapper, Plimpton Die, &c., on which the penalty notice is surcharged in black. I have not seen this stamp mentioned in any catalogue, and would be pleased to hear through the columns of this paper, or by mail, from any philatelist who can give any information regarding it. I have heard of the 3, 12, 15, 24, and 30 cent stamps, surcharged in red, but have never heard of the 1c. wrapper surcharged in any color, nor of any U. S. stamp surcharged in black. I feel certain that this stamp is genuine, as I purchased it for the modest sum of one cent from a young collector who had it on an approval sheet.

Can any of our friends throw some light on the subject?

GEO. P. COFFIN.

FREEMPORT, MAINE.

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Controller's Office,
Washington, D.C., Jan. 17th, '88.

R. C. H. BROCK, ESQ.:

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 12th inst., in reference to the inquiry as to the one-cent surcharged penalty War Department Wrapper, Plimpton type, will respectfully state, that after the passage of Act of Congress in 1882, abolishing the use of the department official postage stamps and envelopes (no longer recognized good for postage by the P. O. Department), the Departments were requested to turn into the P. O. Department any surplus of such stamps and envelopes for destruction. The Signal Service Office having on hand a very large quantity of the one-cent wrappers and three-

cent blue envelopes, and wishing to utilize the same, had prepared printed slips with the penalty clause thereon to paste over the face of stamp, but finding this inconvenient and in order to save time and labor, had surcharged or printed over face of stamp instead, both in black and red ink.

The wrappers and envelopes referred to were quite common at the time stated. The high values 12, 15, 24, and 30 cent envelopes of both Reay and Plimpton type remaining on hand at the time of abolishing of official stamps and envelopes which remained at the various Signal Service stations in the remote Western States and Territories, invariably had the printed penalty slip pasted over face of stamp instead of surcharge. Some, however, slipped through the mails without either penalty slip pasted over face of stamp or surcharge.

The printed penalty slips were prepared here and forwarded to the various Western Signal Service stations for the use indicated.

All of the surcharged wrappers and envelopes were so printed here at Chief Signal Service office previous to being transmitted for return of weekly and semi-monthly weather reports.

There can be no doubt as to the genuineness of the one-cent wrapper referred to in letter of your correspondent, notwithstanding the same is not noted in any postage stamp catalogue.

Hoping the foregoing explanation will be satisfactory, Respectfully,

J. A. SCHINDELL.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

Sirs:—Now that the Stamp Exchanging Department is fully under way, why

can not the American Philatelic Association have a "philatelic paper exchange department?"

A person who is studying law must have a library to assist him in the pursuit of his study. One who studies medicine does the same in his line. The business man is guided daily by the reports of Bradstreet and Dun, as he is also by other business publications.

Why, therefore, should not the philatelist learn of his hobby through the books and papers that are published on that subject? How may he do this? There are very few, if any, circulating libraries within the realm of philately, and so, if he is to be educated on this subject as every true stamp collector should be, it must be by his own perseverance in securing for himself a library that he may call his own.

Now, an Exchange Department in the leading philatelic society in America, and possibly in the world, is certainly the most plausible and easy means of promoting the growth of this branch of collecting, and therefore, why cannot the leading, and not only the leading members, but every member of this society (for the world is not run by leaders but by the "plebs."), encourage and give their hearty support to the establishment of such a branch?

I would suggest that a committee be appointed to issue a catalogue of and fix a price for every known philatelic publication, which shall be given free (or at a nominal price) to every member of the department, and that this price shall govern the exchange of all works, and the remainder of the plan is the same as that of the "Stamp Exchanging Department." If any person has any modifications or improvements to suggest to the above, let us hear from him, for this is a subject that should be brought to a head at once.

JNO. M. DOUGLAS, JR.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Dec. 27th, 1887.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

Sirs:—(1) I have met with many queries lately as to the use of the higher values of U. S. stamps and stamped envelopes and hope that I may be able to throw a little light upon the subject. The ten-cent stamped envelopes, No. 9, I have found to be used by a large Boston wall-paper firm for sending out large lots of samples, which are quite heavy,

and accompanied by letters. The same value on smaller sizes is also used by parties having foreign correspondence which, by reason of size or enclosures, is frequently brought above single weight.

All stamp-issuing countries are not included in the Universal Postal Union, and those which are not make their rates separately by treaty, and they are often very high. Among these may be mentioned, the Australian and neighboring colonies, St. Helena, Madagascar, Cape of Good Hope and neighboring colonies. The rates to these countries vary from 5 to 23 cents per half-ounce letter. Many of the rates are 12 cents, for which the 12 and 24 cent stamps come in good use. A letter which could be sent to San Francisco from Boston for 2 cents, to Madagascar or Transvaal would cost as much, perhaps, as 92 cents. A package to go that distance must be enclosed in a strong cover which adds to its weight. Two thick sealed packages which I lately saw posted from Boston to Australia took 90, 30, 4, and 2, and 30, 30, 10, 10, 4, 2 and 2-cent stamps respectively.

(2) One frequently sees in philatelic journals appeals to young collectors to save their journals till they have a whole volume or more and then have them bound and preserved. Now would it not be better for these journals to aid a little in this by issuing the successive numbers of their respective magazines of uniform size and shape for one year at least. For example, I wish to bind the first two volumes of the *Quaker City Philatelist*, believing that in so doing I would preserve valuable philatelic literature. But, behold, when I come to look the different numbers over, I find innumerable different shapes.

Volume I, No. 1, is quite small, No. 2 is larger, and No. 3 is longer than No. 2; then, when No. 12 comes it is even shorter than No. 2. In the next volume Nos. 1 and 2 are of the same size, No. 3 is longer, No. 4 is shorter again, and No. 5 is shorter than No. 4, No. 7 is tall again, No. 8 is short, and last, but not least, No. 12 is half an inch larger all around than its predecessors. Looking either way there are at no time over two successive numbers of the same width. Now, I do not take this as an especially bad case, but as a sample of record of its contemporaries; and how can we have a nice, even, smooth-edged, gilt-topped volume out of these without having some of the margins left almost too infinitesimal to be mentioned?

CHAS. E. HUTCHISON.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

Sirs:—Having noticed in the last number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST that Mr. Stebbins asks for information about high-value U. S. stamped envelopes, I take the opportunity of writing to you on this subject. In the first place, I think Mr. Stebbins is misinformed about the date of issue of several of the denominations in question. The 12 and 24c. envelopes first appeared in Issue III, in 1861. Their issue ceased July 1, 1875, as they are not mentioned in the official schedule which took effect on that date. The 15c. first appeared in 1870 and were withdrawn October 1, 1883, at the same time as the 3 and 6c. denominations. The 10, 30, and 90c. are still in use and can be procured with '82 watermark at several post-offices or can be had in any size, color or quality on the schedule if ordered in quantities of 1000. Wells, Fargo & Co. were large consumers of them and they now use 10c. with U. S. watermark. The dealer whom Mr. Stebbins refers to as pricing them, prices every variety of postage stamp, etc., of which he has ever heard. I doubt if he has seen many of those he mentions, as he prices such things as the 4c. carmine, 5c. blue, 30c. brown, 90c. purple U. S. adhesives, 1887, which the Post-office Department say have not been issued and are not contemplated. Yours very truly,

CORTLANDT F. BISHOP.

NEW YORK, 1, 27, 1888.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

Sirs:—Although the motive which prompts Mr. C—— to write his article in the *Stamp Collectors' Figaro* is not exactly a moral one, the facts all the same remain true, and it seems to be a pity that in the first place dealers who are in prominent offices of the American Philatelic Association, should be guilty of the offence charged, to wit, cornering the market in a certain kind of U. S. envelope, and second, that we collectors are again called upon to witness their petty jealousies being aired in the philatelic press.

I hope the members of the American Philatelic Association will protest in a body and exclude such dealers from the management of the affairs of the Association at the next election.

These proceedings certainly don't encourage ardent collectors to remain in the fold and others to join our ranks.

If we cannot have an association by and for collectors, we had better start a new one for our *protection* and against the stamp sharpers.

We are on the eve of another disgusting controversy, which cannot do any good as long as it is carried on by those dealers *in or out* of the syndicate.

The collectors should debate and decide these matters, and not the interested and jealous sharpers, and we should openly discourage any of our officers being concerned in a scheme to fleece the members.

That syndicate certainly first created an issue of envelopes, although authorized by Government circular, but not to be kept in stock, and then putting up the price beyond the reach of the average collector, and I should not be a bit surprised if the envelopes in question always will be looked at with a certain suspicion by all true collectors.

Respectfully,

E. L. SCHUMANN, No. 139.

December 17, 1887.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

Sirs:—I read in your December number a communication from Mr. W. S. Aldrich in which he throws discredit on the blue variety of the \$3.00 Charter Party of the first series of document stamps.

Whilst I agree with him that through chemical process a fair blue can be produced from the green variety of the stamp in question, still I would call his attention to the fact that the stamp so changed has a faded appearance and there is a roughness produced in the paper not found in the unchanged stamp.

Three years ago I came into possession of a \$3.00 blue Charter Party which I regard as a genuine unchanged variety of color. I claim that I was the discoverer of this variety, as I had never heard of any before this one, which I bought from amongst a lot of the green variety. The stamp is of a good blue color, and is free from any chemical test as far as I know; the stamp is now in the possession of Mr. E. B. Sterling, to whom I sold it. Yours, respectfully,

ALF. FITLER HENKELS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Dec. 29th, 1887.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

Sirs:—From the slow progress made in forming a collection of the portraits of mem-

bers of the American Philatelic Association, it is naturally to be supposed that many are not in favor of it. Of course many may have excellent reasons for not approving the forming of this collection and the distributing of their portraits among comparative strangers, though I for my part see no sufficiently good objections. But whether the members generally approve of this or not, *I think all members would like to possess the autographs of one another.* How can this be effected? Will some one kindly volunteer a plan?

Yours, respectfully,

MAURICE J. SAMUELS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., January 23, 1888.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THERE are few countries that offer more difficulties to the collector in the line of a thorough study of their stamps than do the various colonies of Australia. Thanks to the London Philatelic Society, these have been brushed away and the record of its labors for the past six years is now before us in the shape of a volume of one hundred and forty-eight pages, imperial octavo, entitled* "The Postage Stamps, Envelopes and Post Cards of Australia and the British Colonies of Oceanica." Seventy pages of this is devoted to the study of the stamps of New South Wales, the Sydney views and laureated head issue of 1850, of course, being given the fullest attention. Three full page plates of autotype illustrations are devoted to full sheets of the 2 pence, and one plate each to the 1p. and 3p. of the first-mentioned series. Of the laureated set there are three plates of the 2p., two of the 6p., and one each of the other values, including the registration stamp. Several of the plates contain two sheets each.

Van Diemen's Land has three sheets of the first issue, one of the penny and two of the four pence. The 2-pence Victoria, queen on throne, has two full sheets illustrated. There are in addition to these plates of full sheets nine other plates containing one hundred and fifty-one illustrations of the various types issued by the different colonies. We are a little surprised, however, at finding Samoa included in the book. We had the idea that if any country claimed them it was Germany rather than England.

The book is one which we hope will meet with a large sale among collectors, for it affords information which can be had nowhere else. The illustrations being photo-

* Stanley, Gibbons & Co., London, 1888.

graphic reproductions are of especial value for the detection of forgeries. The general arrangement and typography of the book are excellent.

WE learn that Mr. T. C. Watkins is preparing for publication a collection of the principal poems on philatelic subjects which have appeared both here and in England during the last twenty years. Such a collection ought to be especially interesting to stamp collectors of all ages. Its title will be "Selections of Philatelic Poetry," and each poem will be suitably illustrated, and such notes will be added as are necessary to give a clear understanding of the poet's idea.

Further particulars will be announced in due season.

WE have received from S. B. Bradt a copy of the "Bluffton Stamp Society," the first philatelic juvenile book issued. It relates the adventures of a youthful band of collectors and manages without spoiling the narrative to impart a great deal of information about our hobby. It will do much towards interesting collectors and showing them the advantages of being a society member. We urge our readers to do all they can to secure it a large circulation. Buy a copy and give it to your public library. The copy in our library has not been on the shelves thirty minutes at a time since it was catalogued.

TRULY, our literature bids fair to boom this year. Meckel announces books on U.S. envelopes by Tiffany, Locals by Mitchell, and Confederates by Brock; while Bradt is preparing to issue a reference list of philatelic papers by Tiffany. Bogert & Reebert's book on U. S. envelopes will also appear.

THE *Springfield (Mass.) Republican* has a review each month of the various papers, auction sales, etc. The local editor, Mr. J. B. Smith, is an American Philatelic Association man and an ardent collector of U.S. stamps.

THE ESSAY.

The Literary Board are required to select and assign each month a subject of Philatelic interest for discussion, and may publish in the next number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST the best essays (not exceeding six) received upon the subject. It is particularly requested that all essays be sent to the Publishers on the first of each month if possible.

It has therefore been decided to assign as the subject for this month "The Postage Stamps of Ceylon," and for the following month (to be published in April) "Watermarks."

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Fifth and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, R. R. BOGERT, Tribune Building, New York City.*Secretary*, S. B. BRADT, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Treasurer*, H. B. SEAGRAVE, Ionia, Mich.*International Secretary*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Exchange Superintendent*, HENRY CLOTZ, Box 3489, New York City.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer street, Boston, Mass.*Exchange Detector*, R. WUESTHOFF, New York City.*Purchasing Agent*, THEO. F. CUNO, 1139 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.*First Assistant Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Second Assistant Purchasing Agent*, CHAS. MUECKE, Hoboken, N. J.*Librarian*, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, E. B. STERLING, Box 294, Trenton, N. J.; WM. v. D. WETTERN, Jr., 176 Saratoga street, Baltimore, Md.; J. C. FELDWISCH, Box 2922, Denver, Colo.*Literary Board*, R. C. H. BROCK, Chairman, Box 287, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MacCALLA, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

JANUARY, 1888.

This month closes with a membership of 403, and a large number of applications on file. Again it is necessary to report a death in our ranks—Mr. Fred. Knocke (No. 128), who passed away at his home in St. Louis, Mo., on the sixth of this month. He left a wife and family to mourn his loss.

Members 155 and 248 have resigned. The following numbers, in accordance with the notice given in last report, have been dropped from the roll of membership for non-payment of dues: Nos. 22, 42, 48, 57, 64, 76, 82, 93, 97, 110, 111, 147, 149, 150, 153, 165, 216, 222, 257, 272, 276.

The Board of Trustees have reported an additional list of frauds, etc., which can be had by members upon application to the Trustees.

The following certificate of the recent election has been received:

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24th, 1888.

MR. S. B. BRADT, *Secretary of the American Philatelic Association*:

I hereby certify that at the election called for in Number 3 of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, thirty days having elapsed from the mailing of the notice, and the Trustees having counted the ballots, and the Chairman of the Board having certified that 187 votes were cast, and the Secretary of the Association having certified that 265 members only were entitled to vote, on the day of mailing such notice, the provisions of Article IX, Section 4, have been complied with in every respect, and that the following results having been certified to me by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees:

1st. Mr. H. B. Seagrave received 161 votes for Treasurer, which being a plurality of at least one-third of the entire number of votes cast, and more than two-thirds of the voting membership having voted.

2d. The Amendments proposed to the Constitution having received the assent of 179 members or more than two-thirds of the members voting on said Amendments and a majority of the voting membership of the Association.

3d. The Resolutions on the death of our late esteemed Treasurer, L. W. Durbin, having received the unanimous vote of 187 members casting their ballots and more than two-thirds of the voting membership of the Association.

That Mr. H. B. Seagrave has been duly elected

Treasurer of the Association in accordance with Article IV, Section 4, of the Constitution.

That the proposed Amendments have been adopted in accordance with Article IX, Section 1, of the Constitution.

That the Resolutions have been carried in accordance with Article V, Section 1, of the Constitution.

JOHN K. TIFFANY,

President.

Next month I will endeavor to present the portions of the Constitution affected by the Amendments as they now read. Mr. Seagrave has been notified of his election, and will, no doubt, be established in office by the time the official journal is in circulation.

IONIA, MICH., January 31st, 1888.

TO S. B. BRADT, *Secretary,*
American Philatelic Association,
GRAND CROSSING, ILL.

Dear Sir:—I received your notice of my election as Treasurer of the American Philatelic Association, and I accept the office with thanks for the honor conferred upon me. I will qualify according to the By-Laws and enter upon duty at once, determined to merit your continued esteem.

Very respectfully yours,

H. B. SEAGRAVE.

Mr. E. W. Voute has offered a year's subscription to his publication, the *Stamp Collectors' Figaro*, to all of our members; which offer has been officially accepted. The matter of a society button evidently does not awaken very great enthusiasm, as only about sixty members have signified their desire to invest the necessary fifty cents. Please bear in mind that these buttons will not be ordered until I am in receipt of one hundred applications for them.

The Chalmers Society, of Chicago, have voted to become a branch of this Association, and have filed a notice of such vote, with copy of their Constitution.

Following is the list of

NEW MEMBERS:

- No. 386. ACKERMANN, W. A., Marengo, Iowa.
No. 377. ANDRADE, A. D', Almond Walk, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
No. 400. ARNOLD, W. P., Shannock, Wash. Co., R. I.
No. 379. ASCHER, PAUL, Casilla 162, Lima, Peru.

- No. 374. BECHER, CARL, M.D., Carlsbad, Böhmen.
 No. 380. BRANT, A., Vaiparaiso, Chili.
 No. 385. CAMPBELL, GEO. N., M.D., Hopkinsville, Ky.
 No. 399. CARTER, N. E., Delavan, Wis.
 No. 395. COHEN, I. S., 234 King street, Charleston, S.C.
 No. 383. CORFIELD, WM. H., 3609 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 No. 375. DANFORTH, WM. H., M.D., Worcester, Mass.
 No. 393. DYETT, WALTER F., 1511 Broadway, New York City.
 No. 373. EUSTIS, E. L., 92 Pine street, Portland, Me.
 No. 394. EATON, Rev. S. J. M., D.D., Franklin, Pa.
 No. 390. ELDRIDGE, FRANK B., Attleborough, Mass.
 No. 389. GOODRICH, W. H., 31 Highland avenue, Fitchburg, Mass.
 No. 388. GRETH, C. F., 34 Public Square, Nashville, Tenn.
 No. 403. HALL, FRED. F., Dundee, Ill.
 No. 378. HANSON, C. H., Box 305, Chicago, Ill.
 No. 397. JAGER, DANIEL, Box 197, New York City.
 No. 387. JOSSELYN, GEO. F., Ninth and Peach streets, Erie, Pa.
 No. 384. KING, HENRY F., Box 33, Boston, Mass.
 No. 377. KRAUSSE, H. E., Englewood, Ill.
 No. 396. LUHN, G. J., Jr., 65 Vanderhorst street, Charleston, S. C.
 No. 376. McDONALD, W. H., 164 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.
 No. 381. MÖLLER, Capt. C. W., care of Funch, Edye & Co., South William street, New York City.
 No. 369. MORIMER, J. H., Arlington Hotel, Erie, Pa.
 No. 382. NEUMANN, G. F., Box 2793, New York City.
 No. 401. PEARL, CHAS. W., 219 Essex street, Lawrence, Mass.
 No. 402. PROSKEY, DAVID, 448 River street, Paterson, N. J.
 No. 370. RICH, JOS. S., 50 West 38th street, New York City.
 No. 391. SCARLETT, WM. E., 1012 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 No. 398. SEMMES, THOS., Alexandria, Va.
 No. 392. SHARP, LEEDOM, 1530 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 No. 372. TAYLOR, CHAS. J., 203 Camden street, Baltimore, Md.
 No. 371. WILLIAMS, A. E., Killarney, Manitoba.
- APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP—LIST NO. 16.
- ACHARD, GEO. W., 721 South Seventh street, Minneapolis, Minn.
 References: E. R. Aldrich, Alfred Owre.
 ACKERMAN, E. R., Plainfield, N. J.
 References: C. B. Corwin, R. R. Bogert.
 BACH, G. R., Box 183, Stapleton, N. Y.
 References: Henry Clotz, Aug. Dejonge.
 BALDWIN, FRED. J., Coral, Mich.
 References: Wm. A. Warner, S. B. Bradt.
 BATCHELDER, M. D., 935 North Main street, St. Louis, Mo.
 References: Eugene Dill, C. J. Fuelscher.
 BINGAMAN, W. F., Fifth and Union streets, Allentown, Pa.
 References: O. J. Yellott, C. C. Bingaman.
 BOYER, CLAUDE, Vermillion, Ill.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, C. O. Henbest.
 BROWN, WM., 115 Castle street, Salisbury, Eng.
 References: Henry Clotz, C. H. Mekeel.
 BUEHLER, EDW. H., 108 and 110 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.
 References: F. B. Perry, S. B. Bradt.
 BUHL, THEODOR, 11 Queen Victoria street, London, E. C., Eng.
 References: R. R. Bogert, G. B. Calman.
 CHAMBERLIN, A. V., 67 South 11th street, Minneapolis, Minn.
 References: E. R. Aldrich, Alfred Owre.
 DIENA, Dr. EMILIO, Via Torre 3, Modena, Italy.
 References: Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, Dutch Philatelic Society, Amsterdam.
 DREW, CHAS. D. W., 214 West 24th street, New York City.
 References: R. R. Bogert, A. M. Wright.
 ELY, W. R., Chenango Forks, N. Y.
 References: W. V. Nicholson, H. L. Greene.
 GADSDEN, ERNEST, 308 West Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.
 References: C. R. Gadsden, S. B. Bradt.
 GAEDCHENS & Co., 7 Rectory Road, London, N., Eng.
 References: Henry Clotz, Henry Collin.
 GIBBONS, E. S., 8 Gower street, London, Eng.
 References: R. C. H. Brock, W. A. MacCalla.
 HANSON, H. G., Cardiff, Eng.
 References: J. Rechert, Int. Phil. Verein, Dresden.
 HOLMAN, ALFRED L., Phenix Bldg., Chicago.
 References: C. R. Gadsden, S. B. Bradt.
 KING, WILLIE D., Nashua, N. H.
 References: L. A. Judkins, E. A. Holton.
 LAWRENCE, A. L., Le Mars, Ia.
 References: M. N. Finney, F. B. Cooper.
 LAWRENCE, M. W., 1665 Grand avenue, Denver, Col.
 References: H. A. Babb, C. G. Woodworth.
 LYONS, J. H., 148 Lincoln street, Portland, Me.
 References: W. W. Jewett, C. H. Mekeel.
 MCFADDEN, WM. A., Station K, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 References: A. S. Vaughn, C. A. Stegmann.
 MERBOTH, ALBERT, 435 East 81st street, New York City.
 References: John L. Carr, Thos. E. Donahue.
 MILLER, DAYTON H., 1309 Pine street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 References: F. E. P. Lynde, W. A. MacCalla.
 MOODEY, R. C., Painesville, Ohio.
 References: I. A. Brown, O. S. Hart.
 NELSON, THOS. F., Box 332, Chicago, Ill.
 References: S. B. Bradt, C. R. Gadsden.
 NORRIS, GEO. W., 1530 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 References: Wm. F. Norris, R. C. H. Brock.
 PARSONS, LEWIS H., 1534 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 References: R. C. H. Brock, Jas. Parsons.
 PESSLES, WALTER C., 17 East 21st street, New York City.
 References: S. G. Leathem, Chas. Jones, Jr.
 REMINGTON, E. H., 168 N. Bartlett street, Brockton, Mass.
 References: Henry Gremmel, S. B. Bradt.
 ROBERTS, A. CHURCHILL, Plainwell, Mich.
 References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolstieffer.
 SEVERN, C. E., 448 Racine avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 References: S. C. Stevens, Wm. Banker.
 STEGMANN, CHARLES, 1025 Hickory street, St. Louis, Mo.
 References: Oscar Hooper, Fred. Berkel.
 TALBOT, WM., 100 Court street, Brockton, Mass.
 References: E. H. Remington, Henry Gremmel.
 THWAITES, FRED. C., 553 Milwaukee street, Milwaukee, Wis.
 References: V. T. Atkinson, H. S. Dodge.

THIEBE, R., West Bend, Wis.

References: C. W. Tastenin, Wm. Peters.

VAN DERLIP, W. C., Box 3416, Boston, Mass.

References: E. A. Holton, John K. Tiffany.

WATSON, GEORGE H., 36 Broad street, New York City.

References: W. Rasmus, Chas. Gregory.

WILLIGEN, P. VAN DER, 444 Produce Exchange, New York City.

References: Henry Clotz, Aug. Dejonge.

The persons named in the above list will be entitled to membership on March 10th next, if no objection is received.

S. B. BRADT, *Sec'y.*

January 30, 1888.

REPORT OF EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

The month of January was a very busy one in this Department and I expect the next one still more so.

In regard to sending out books I was a little disappointed this month. They did not come back in time as expected, and, no doubt, the fault is the severe weather we have had. Delays could not be helped, and I beg to apologize for not keeping my promise made to some members to send them books.

On some of the sheets I noticed remarks made as: "Come off," "shoot it," etc., which I think should not be made. The other day I had to return some of these sheets with these remarks to the owner, and the gentleman felt offended. Therefore please do not make them any more. We like to go on smoothly and want no disputes among ourselves. We have now an Assistant Counterfeit Detector, who will put on all necessary remarks.

I wish also, that all individual members (not Branches) on circuits would write their names on back of each sheet, even if they take no stamps. As it is now the member writes down his name only in case he takes something off. I ask you to do this so the owner of sheets can see that each sheet has had its six or more circuits. Some say that their sheets have had only two circuits, where in fact it may have had six or more. So if you will be kind enough to write your name on each sheet in book it will be satisfactory to every one who has sheets in circuit.

The Staten Island Branch and several other members request me to urge again to make the prices of all exchanges lower. I cannot see why it is not done, and it is so plain. Buy a Scott's or Bogert's catalogue and mark your prices according to rarities, say from 25 to 50 per cent below their prices. There is no need of an adjuster, as some suggest, if the above is done by all of us. I would suggest that each one marks on the top of his sheets, for instance, like this: "Scott prices, less 25 per cent." It can be seen at a glance what it is and will induce many to buy.

I am glad to see that we have some earnest workers among us, which I can prove by saying that I received notice of the formation of three Branches: The Philadelphia Branch, the 6th; the Chalmers Branch, the 7th; the Minne-

sota Branch, the 8th. This is right, gentlemen; keep the ball rolling now and let us see how strong we will be at the next convention.

In regard to the hinges I am glad to say that they give the best satisfaction, as every one who has tried them has been pleased. I refer to the sales below, which speak for themselves:

BUSINESS DONE FROM JANUARY 1 TO JANUARY 31, 1888.

Blank sheets sold	494
Covers sold	32
Hinges sold	23,500
Mailing envelopes sold	12
Filled sheets received	386, value, \$2175 35
" covers received	39, " 404 66

HENRY CLOTZ, *Supt.*

NEW YORK, January 31, 1888.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING AGENT.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

Gentlemen:—During the month of January the following deposits have been made for the purchase of new and obsolete stamps by: Messrs. Reed Caughey, \$3.34; Charles Gregory, \$10.00; A. H. Crittenden, 53 cents; C. Witt, \$1.03; J. M. Sheridan, 10 cents; J. J. Minster, \$1.87; S. P. Ballard, \$5.00; H. E. Deats, \$5.00; C. J. Fuelscher, 46 cents; Leedom Sharp, \$2.00; Wm. Kleine, \$10.00.

New issues have been ordered from Perak, St. Lucia, Macao, Newfoundland, Hayti, Ceylon, Paraguay, Pountch, and Honduras.

New arrivals now in my possession are from St. Thome and Principe, and San Salvador, which will be sent out in a few days. The former had been ordered more than one year ago. The San Salvador envelopes are multiplying to such an extent that it will be impossible to collect them all, as every merchant desiring a larger number of envelopes sends his own envelopes to the post-office, there to be stamped. Thus, the different sizes, papers, and colors have to this day, probably, increased the existing varieties to the number of several hundreds.

The 1887 set of U. S. envelopes has not, I am sorry to say, been completed yet, but it will not be long until all members expecting the same will receive it. Will any body let me know where we can get the following sizes, etc.

No. 7, 4-cents	manilla.
" " "	amber manilla.
" 9 2-cents	oriental buff.
" " "	blue.
" " "	manilla.
" " "	amber manilla.

These varieties are needed to fill the second series of orders received by an additional number of members.

It has been proposed to procure the 10c., 30c., and 90c. envelopes of 1886 and 1887. This can only be done by ordering 1000 of them at Washington, which would necessitate the clubbing together of a good many hundreds of collectors willing to take one or several sets of

these envelopes, which, as you all know, have been monopolized by a combination of post officials and dealers. Will all who desire complete sets of these kindly advise me as soon as possible in order that I may know whether to order them or not? Should more than one set be desired please state the number of sets you will take.

T. F. CUNO,
1131 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
February 2, 1888.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

I am pleased to see that the members are taking an interest in the Association Library, as evinced by the receipts, which exceed those of the previous month. Donations were received as follows: Mr. F. A. Armfield, 19 pieces; H. A. Babb, 9; S. B. Bradt, 13; E. B. Hanes, 780; H. A. Malin, 65; K. C. Miner, 18; J. J. Minster, 74; G. T. Rockwell, 19; E. W. Russell, 3; M. V. Samuels, 6; C. D. Smith, 19; F. McC. Smith, 6; E. J. Stebbins, 31; W. C. Stone, 161; and C. G. Woodworth, 1; total, 1224.

I have received photos of Messrs. C. B. Berry,

Jr., J. S. Bixby, Geo. P. Coffin, L. E. Curtis, A. G. Hubert, H. G. Manchester, G. T. Rockwell, M. V. Samuels, and E. J. Stebbins.

I have received a number of subscriptions to the stamp photo scheme, and expect within a few days to be able to order the first lot. Those who wish to participate will please remit at the earliest possible moment.

Received current numbers of *Charleston Philatelist*, *Mohawk Standard*, *Philatelic Gazette*, *Philatelic Journal of America*, *Philatelic World*, *Quaker City Philatelist*, *Stamp*, *Stamp Collectors' Figaro* and *Youths' Ledger*. From the authors, "Bluffton Stamp Society," by "Philo," and "Ketchison's Catalogue of Canada Stamps," and from Mr. Wolsieffer copies of *Philatelic Waltzes*, *Special Berichte Waltzer* and *Stamp Galop*, and from Messrs. Hart, Findlay & Co., Vol. I of *Halifax Philatelist*. I am especially indebted to Mr. H. N. Terrett for priced copies of sale catalogues, and to Mr. C. F. Bishop for priced catalogues of the recent sales. I hope that the members will continue to take an interest in the Library and make the receipts for the coming month exceed those of the past.

C. R. GADSDEN, *Librarian*,
GRAND CROSSING, February 1, 1888.

REPORTS OF PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

[The Literary Board will publish the proceedings of such Philatelic Societies as are received by them. Secretaries will please send the MSS. before the first of each month.]

CHARLESTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

December 2, 1887.

Called at 8.15 o'clock by President Mensing. The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. Letters were read from Messrs. Alvah Davison, C. H. Mekel, and H. L. Calman. A communication from the National Philatelic Society, strongly protesting against the reprinting of the U. S. stamps, was read. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It is reported that certain stamp dealers and others have petitioned the United States Post-office Department to reprint some of its obsolete postal issues, and

Whereas, Such reprinting and reproducing (being ostensibly for the aid of collectors) are entirely uncalled for by any philatelic student worthy of the name, but can only result mischievously and to the detriment of those engaged in preserving original specimens of rare and obsolete stamps and envelopes, and

Whereas, Such reprinting would lower the United States to the level of such governments as Antioquia, Baden, Bergedorf, Roman States, etc., whose officials have adopt-

ed this means of increasing their revenues, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Charleston Philatelic Society strongly protests against all reprinting by the United States Post-office Department, as tending to throw discredit on collections already formed, and as destroying the interest and pleasure which all true collectors feel in gathering the postage stamps of the different governments; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, *News and Courier*, *Philatelic Journal of America*, *Western Philatelist*, and *Stamp Collectors' Figaro*, and that a marked copy of the official organ of this Society be sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

The resolutions of the St. Louis Society pertaining to the 5, 10, 30, and 90-cent envelopes were adopted.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. H. L. Calman for sending a copy of the catalogue of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

The Secretary announced that he had had 300 circulars printed at a cost of 60 cents,

and asked for 25 cents for postage and envelopes, which was given.

An article, entitled "Philatelic Societies and their Use," was read. About one hour was spent exchanging, and meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock P. M.

Meeting of Dec. 16th.

Called at 8.30 by Vice-President Klinck. Messrs. Daniel Ravenel and I. S. Cohen were elected members.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Ravenel for presenting a packet of stamps to the Society. Moved by Mr. Klinck that the stamps be sold to members at 25 per cent below catalogue prices. Seconded and carried.

Mr. Klinck read an article entitled "Progressive Philately."

Messrs. Cohen and Robb were appointed to read articles at next meeting.

Mr. Luhn was appointed to procure a Charleston local, and a packet of stamps to be given as prizes at the next meeting.

Rules relative to above drawing were adopted. A letter was read from Mr. Gruver.

Adjourned at 10 o'clock P. M.

Meeting of Dec. 30th.

Called at 4.45 P. M. by Vice-President Klinck.

The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. Mr. A. B. Holmes, Jr., was elected a member. A communication from the National Philatelic Society was read. The drawing for the Charleston local was postponed to Jan. 13th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

After spending some time exchanging, the meeting adjourned at 5.30 P. M.

GUSTAVE J. LUHN, JR., *Sec'y.*

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

54TH REGULAR MEETING.

December 21st, 1887.

Present: Mr. Augustus Dejonge, Chairman; Messrs. Clotz, Kaufmann, Neumann, Dr. Odendall, Schumann, Walz, and Mr. C. H. Mekeel, from St. Louis, as guest.

The minutes of the 53d meeting were adopted as read.

The following proposals for membership were made: Mr. T. Van der Willigen [No. 54], proposed by Mr. August Dejonge; Mr. G. R. Bach [No. 55], proposed by Mr. Dejonge.

It was moved, seconded and carried to withdraw the resolution passed in the 53d

meeting, viz.: To draw up a petition asking the Postmaster-General to have prepared and to place on sale at the New York Post-office, or elsewhere, full sets of the United States stamped envelopes of the various values, sizes and papers authorized or permitted.

On motion of Mr. Clotz, it was resolved that the Staten Island Philatelic Society considers the U. S. 5c., 10c., 30c., and 90c. envelopes of the issues of October, 1886, and September, 1887, collectible, but discourages the practice of obtaining envelopes or stamps from the U. S. government for speculative purposes.

Mr. Clotz moved, that it be resolved to express our thanks to the National Philatelic Society, of New York, for the pleasant entertainment given at their 13th anniversary. Carried.

The Exchange Manager reported favorably on the exchange business. The statements were sent out January 15th, 1888, and the members were requested to be prompt with their settlement.

Mr. Kaufmann took the chair. Mr. Dejonge proposed that the members of the Staten Island Philatelic Society should follow the example of the St. Louis Society and give good essays upon subjects assigned by the Literary Board of the American Philatelic Association, each month.

A letter of Mr. Tiffany, in which he accepts the honorary membership of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, was read, and followed by three cheers for Mr. Tiffany.

Mr. Mekeel presented the Society with a copy of Mr. Tiffany's "History of the U. S. Stamps" with his compliments, and offered to send the first two volumes of the *Philatelic Journal of America* to complete our file, for which a vote of thanks was moved, seconded and carried.

After the adjournment of the meeting a lively trading in stamps and entire specimens was carried on to a late hour.

Address all matter relating to Exchange Department to E. L. Schumann, Manager, 115 Broadway, New York City; all other matter to Dr. G. Odendall, P. O. box 520, Stapleton, N. Y.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

The first regular monthly meeting of 1888 of the National Philatelic Society was held at its rooms on Wednesday, January 18th. Meeting called at 7.59 P. M. President Rechart occupied the chair. Following members present: H. L. Calman, Wuesthoff, Aue, Terrett, and Warner.

Reading and approval of minutes of last meeting (Dec. 21st, 1887).

The following members were proposed: Messrs. C. B. Corwin, 118 Chambers St., N. Y. city; R. S. Finney, 252 W. 132d St., N. Y. city; L. G. Morton, 462 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., as active members, by Mr. R. R. Bogert, and Mr. N. Ostrand, Helsingborg, Sweden, as corresponding member, by Mr. Warner.

Two of the Executive Board being absent, and as three of the candidates were proposed by one of the Board, it was moved by Mr. Calman "that the rules be suspended and that we act on the names as the whole;" seconded and carried. Each name being voted on separately, they were unanimously elected.

Received from Mr. Fred. Mongeri (corresponding member), of Constantinople, a copy of his work, "Croissant Toughera" (Arms of the Ottoman Empire), which he presented to the Society through Mr. Warner.

Moved, seconded, and carried, "That a vote of thanks be officially tendered to Mr. Mongeri for his valuable book."

Moved, seconded, and carried, "That we expend not more than \$17.50 for a numbering machine to number the color charts."

Moved by Mr. Calman, "That on and after July 1st, 1888, the dues of active members be reduced to \$2.00 per year, payable semi-annually, and that the dues of corresponding members be \$1.00 per year, payable in advance annually, and that the subscription of life members remain the same as at present, *i. e.*, \$20.00. Thirty days' notice to be given."

Received letters of resignation from Mr. V. Gurdji, Mr. W. P. Crosby and Mr. C. S. S. Miller.

Moved, seconded, and carried, that the resignations of Messrs. W. P. Crosby and V. Gurdji be accepted with regrets, and that the Secretary write to Mr. Miller, requesting him to rescind his resignation.

Mr. Warner exhibited a new French envelope, 15c., with stamp in upper left corner. Also, a 1c. U. S. late issue, surcharged POSTAGE (1) DUE, in purple; letters 3mm. high.

Meeting adjourned at 9 P.M.

W. A. WARNER, *Sec'y.*

THE MINNESOTA BRANCH.

The organization of the first State branch of the American Philatelic Association was perfected January 20, 1888.

The organization consists of the following

members, all resident in Minnesota: 25, 53, 122, 232, 275, 325, 327, 346.

Any member resident in Minnesota may become a member of this Branch upon payment of dues, which are only twenty-five cents for six months, and an initiation fee of ten cents.

The officers are: E. R. Aldrich, Benson, President; H. H. McNamara, Collegeville, Vice-President; J. I. Wyer, Jr., Red Lake Falls, Treasurer and Exchange Superintendent; J. D. Lyons, Jr., Benson, Secretary; Ulysses Clark, Pipestone, Librarian.

The Board of Trustees, which corresponds with the Official Board of the American Philatelic Association, consists of Messrs. Sanford, Hanna and Hawley.

THE BLACK HAWK PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Meeting of Dec. 28th, 1887.

Meeting called to order at 8.30 P.M. Mr. E. H. Harms, our former President, who has just returned from college for the winter holidays, was called to the chair.

Reading of the minutes of previous meeting, and placed on file as read.

Treasurer's report should put \$1.75 in the treasury.

Regular quarterly election of officers took place, which resulted in the election of Mr. F. H. Copp as President, C. O. Grotjan as Vice-President, C. D. Reimers as Secretary, the re-election of H. Copp as Treasurer, and K. Cleaveland, Librarian.

The remaining part of the evening was taken up in a discussion of the official organ, whether it should be a separate concern or be given to a certain paper which had offered its space at our disposal. After an animated discussion it was decided to establish a separate journal, and to be known as "The Black Hawk Philatelist," and to be published quarterly, C. D. Reimers, editor, with F. H. Copp, of the *Review*, and E. H. Harms, of the *Courier*, as assistants. The first number to be issued in January.

All contemporaries will consider it a special favor by sending copies of their papers to the editor and accepting the thanks of the Black Hawk Philatelic Society.

Our library is growing, slow but sure. If you have any duplicates you may wish to dispose of, write to the Librarian, stating name, number, volume and price.

Meeting adjourned at 10.15 P.M.

Debate on the "Inventory of the Stamps," for next meeting.

C. D. REIMERS, *Sec'y.*

THE BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

2D REGULAR MEETING.

Brooklyn, Jan. 24th, 1888.

Called at 8 o'clock by Mr. Chas. Gregory, Chairman *pro tem.*

The Committee on Constitution reported; report accepted. The Constitution was adopted as read.

The following gentlemen were then elected officers for one year: Theo. F. Cuno, President; Chas. Gregory, Vice-President; Wm. Rasmus, Treasurer; John M. Sheridan, Secretary; Henry C. Needham, Superintendent of Exchange.

It was decided that at every meeting discussions and lectures on the stamps of the different countries will be held, which will be illustrated by collections of the members. The subject for next meeting (February 7) is the "Adhesive Stamps of the United States."

This Club is rapidly gaining in membership and has every prospect of success. It is proposed to have a club-house, in the near future, that will be the headquarters of all the advanced collectors of Brooklyn and vicinity. One of the principal features is that *dealers* are strictly excluded.

JOHN M. SHERIDAN, *Secretary.*

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary, John M. Sheridan, 22 St. Felix street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA.

The monthly meeting of the Philatelic Society was held at their rooms on Monday evening, December 5. There was a large attendance of members, and in the absence of the President, Mr. Van Dyck occupied the chair. The routine of business having been transacted, the correspondence was read, which included a letter from the Colonial Secretary's office, appointing a day to receive the deputation from the Society with the object of appointing some of the members on the committee for the reception of the centennial stamp designs. Five new members were elected, and a lady member was proposed. At the conclusion of the business, Dr. A. Houson, M.B., read a paper on the history of the early issues of New South Wales stamps, which commenced with the origin of the first issue of the stamped cover in 1838, until the laureated series terminating in 1855. Some interesting facts were disclosed, which will be of great im-

portance to the stamp world, as it clears up and corrects many doubts in connection with the various issues. The paper was profusely illustrated by specimens of all the proofs, essays, stamps, and sheets of stamps requisite, being kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. Van Dyck from his magnificent collection. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to Dr. Houson.

THE WOLVERINE PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Lansing, Mich.

The Wolverine Philatelic Society was organized January 19 from the remains of the old Lansing Philatelic Society, and officers elected as follows: E. F. Johnson, President; George Van Buren, Vice-President; R. G. Dodge, Secretary; Wm. McGrath, Treasurer; C. W. Foster, Librarian.

The Secretary was ordered to send minutes of each meeting to such papers as wished them, and also to subscribe to the *Philatelic Journal of America.*

After considerable routine business, and exchanging, the meeting adjourned.

We wish to subscribe to all good philatelic papers, and publishers should send sample copies to the Secretary.

R. G. DODGE, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK NOTES.

On the evenings of January 12th and 13th, R. R. Bogert & Co. held their fourth sale at Leavitt's rooms, 787 Broadway. About fifty persons were present the first evening and about forty the second. Among these were Messrs. Thorne, Corwin, Calman, Bogert, Terrett and Wuesthoff. The first night's sale consisted of the collection of Mr. Patch, 585 lots, and was concluded at 10.25 P.M. On the second evening, from 7.30 to about 10 P.M., Lots 586 to 1114 were sold. Some of the stamps catalogued must have been rare, as they came from such countries as Sevia, Bermuda, British Guinea, and St. Vincent. Good prices were obtained throughout. Following are some of the higher ones realized:

United States, Providence, 5c.	\$ 2 05
" " horseman carrier, 1c. red, used	6 00
" " 1856, 5c., unperforated, used	2 25
" " 1857, unsevered trio of the 5c.	
used with projections	4 05
United States, 1857, 5c. red-brown, used	2 75
" " 1857, 90c., used	2 00
" " 1869, 90c., reprint, unused	2 10
" " 1869, 90c., used, original	2 60
" " periodical, 1865, 5c., blue border,	
unused	2 80

United States, another	\$2 75
" " State, \$2, unused	2 55
" " official seal " Post Oblitum"	3 50
" " cut square envelope, 1853, 3c., K die, used, on buff	3 00
United States, cut square envelope, 1853, 10c., narrow label, on white, unused	5 75
United States, cut square envelope, 1875, 24c. on cream, unused	2 75
United States, cut square envelope, 1886, 30c. on cream, unused	2 30
United States, cut square envelope, 1886, 30c. on manilla, unused	2 25
United States, cut square envelope, 1886, 30c. on blue, unused	2 25
United States, cut square envelope, 1886, 90c. on man. and amber-man., unused, each	4 50
United States, entire envelope, 1870, 24c. on white, size 7, unused	2 30
British Guiana, 1853, 1c. red, used	3 10
Ceylon official, 2s., unused	6 00
France, 1849, 1 franc, vermilion, used	9 00
Great Britain, 1880, 2s. red-brown, very fine, used	2 50
Heligoland, 5 marks, unused	2 00
Newfoundland, 1857, 4d. vermilion, used	3 30
" " 6½d. vermilion, used	5 25
New South Wales, 1850, 2d. blue, fine, used	3 80
Saint Helena, 5s. orange, unused	2 10
U. S. of Colombia, 1862, 10c. blue, unused	2 30
" " 1863, 50c., unused	3 05
" " Antioquia, 1874, 2 pesos, un- used	3 10
Collection of about 1000 stamps	5 25
Total for the 1214 lots	99 00

The 82d sale of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. took place at Bangs' rooms, 739 Broadway, on January 18th, 1888. The sale commenced at 7.30 and was concluded at 10.45 P.M. A large number of great rarities were catalogued, making it remarkable as the finest one-night sale ever held in this city. About forty persons were present, including Messrs. H. L. Calman, G. B. Calman, Collin, Sterling, Terrett, Thorne, Corwin, White, Wuesthoff and Bogert. The last gentleman was the heaviest buyer, about \$500 worth being knocked down to him. The greatest contest of the evening was over the Brattleboro. This was the finest specimen of that rare stamp ever sold at auction, and by order of the Scott Co. the sale of it was postponed till after Lot 295. It was started at \$190 and run up to \$225, when Mr. Bogert put in a bid of \$226 and secured it. The lots sold belonged partly to Mr. C. J. Phillips, of England, and partly to Mr. Bender, of Clifton, Ohio. Following are all prices of \$5 and over obtained, with the names of purchasers of the rarer stamps:

UNITED STATES.

1866, 3c. scarlet, unused and fine	\$6 13
Periodical, 1875, \$9, unused	7 20
" " \$12, unused	7 25
" " \$24, unused	10 25
" " \$46, unused	15 50
" " \$48, unused	21 00
" " \$60, unused	26 00

(The foregoing six lots of periodicals were purchased by Mr. G. Calman.)

Brattleboro, 5c. black, 1845, used and very fine, Mr. Bogert	\$226 00
New Haven, 5c. red, reprint, signed, by Mr. Mitchell	15 00
New York, 1842, 3c. buff, fine and unused, Mr. Bogert	86 00
New York, 1843, 3c. blue, wove paper, unused	10 25
Providence, 10c., unused	8 00
St. Louis, 1845, 10c. black, Die A, used, Scott Co	35 00
St. Louis, 1845, same, Die B, used but dam- aged, Sterling	16 50
St. Louis, 1845, same, Die C, used, Scott Co	35 00
Carrier stamp, 1849, 1c. rose, unused	7 50
" " 1852, 1c. red, horseman, used, short rays	10 00
State department, \$5, used, damaged	5 05
" " \$10, used	7 50
" " \$20, unused	12 10
Local, Graffin's Dispatch, 1c. black, used	5 50
Confederate, Mobile, 2c. black, fine, used, Scott Co.	30 50

FOREIGN STAMPS.

Bolivia, 1867, 5c. violet, used	5 25
" 1867, 10c. brown, unused	6 50
" same as last, used	7 00
" 1868, 50c. blue, unused	5 25
" same as last, different type, used	8 05
" 1869, 500c., 9 stars, unused	8 05
" 1871, 500c., 11 stars, unused, Scott Co	24 00
British Columbia, 1868, 10c. rose, unused	5 00
British Guiana, 1850, 12c. used, cut to shape, Mr. Thorne	14 50
British Guiana, 1856, 4c. magenta, used, Mr. Thorne	41 00
Buenos Ayres, 1858, tres pesos, used	8 25
" " 1858, cuatro pesos, brown, un- used	6 25
Mauritius, 1853, Britannia seated, green, used, cut close	6 25
Mauritius, 1858, 4d. green, trimmed, used	7 00
Natal, 1857, 1d. pink, unused	6 10
" 1857, 1d. buff, used	7 30
" 1857, 9d. blue, unused and fine	26 00
" 1857, 1s. buff, small hole, unused	8 10
Newfoundland, 1857, 6d. orange, vermilion, used	6 00
" " 1857, 6½d. carmine-vermilion, fine, used	8 75
Newfoundland, 1857, 1s. orange-vermilion, used, Mr. Bogert	25 00
Peru, medio peso, yellow, 1859, used, very fine	8 50
Philippine Islands, 5c. orange, 1854, unused but damaged	6 25
Philippine Islands, 1854, 5c. vermilion, rare variety, unused	8 25
Roumania, Moldavia, 1858, 54 paras, used on original letter, fine, Mr. G. Calman	29 00
St. Vincent, 1832, 4d. on 1s. vermilion, used	6 30
Switzerland, Geneva, 1843, 10c., used but dam- aged	11 00
Trinidad, 1851, brown on bluish paper, used	6 60
" " 1858, gray, bad lithograph, used, fine	7 10
Tuscany, 1855, 6 crazie, violet on white, used	10 50
Two Sicilies, 1809, 10. Torinese, used	7 20
U. S. of Colombia, 1861, 2½c. black, unused	6 30
" " Antioquia, 1873, 5 pesos, black, on pink, unused	5 80
U. S. of Colombia, Bolivar, 1803, 10c. green, used, fine	14 25

ENTIRE ENVELOPE.

Great Britain, 2d. blue, letter-sheet, unused	5 00
Total for 613 lots about	1987 00

Mr. J. J. Casey held his 14th sale on the evenings of January 19th and 20th. As Bucken's galleries were occupied by the D'Escosura Collection of Antiques, the sale took place at Ortgies' old rooms, 847 Broadway. The catalogue consisted of the "Suffolk Collection" of foreign postage stamps, entire envelopes, and post cards, U. S. postage stamps, entire envelopes, revenues, essays and proofs. The greater part of this was the property of the Rev. Mr. Alman, of Brooklyn. Lots 1 to 654 were sold the first evening, and Lots 655 to 1243, the second. The sale commenced at 7.30 each evening and was concluded at about 9.50 P.M. About twenty persons were on hand each night. Among these were Messrs. Rechert, Proskoy, Parker, of Bethlehem, Pa.; Holman, Casey and Wuesthoff. There was little spirit in the bidding, many lots being knocked down at the first bid. The essays for U. S. postage stamps sold for from 3 to 25 cents apiece, and the post cards for from 1 to 15 cents each. Lot 1177 was withdrawn, as it contained a counterfeit U. S. periodical, 1865, 5c., blue border. Below are some of the prices obtained:

Buenos Ayres, 1858, 3 pesos green, used . . .	\$6 00
Canada, 1851, 7½ c., used . . .	4 75
" 1851, 7½ c., used and damaged . . .	3 10
" 1851, 7½ c., top., used, each . . .	3 00
Cape of Good Hope, 1861, 1p. red, wood-block, used . . .	3 50
Cape of Good Hope, another, trimmed, used . . .	2 50
" " 1861, 4p., wood-block, used . . .	3 50
Ceylon, envelope, cut square, 9p., 1s., unused each . . .	2 50
Ceylon, envelope, cut square, 1s. 9p., and 2s., unused, each . . .	3 00
Fernando Po, 1868, 20c., used . . .	4 00
Great Britain, 1881, 5s., used, but damaged . . .	4 00
" " 5s., "revenue," postmarked (?) . . .	2 50
Mexico, 1868 (imp.), 12c. brown, unused . . .	3 10
Newfoundland, 1857, 6p. orange, used . . .	3 00
" 1857, 1s. vermilion, trimmed, used . . .	12 50
N. S. Wales, Sydney view, 1p., bright red clouds, used . . .	6 45
N. S. Wales, Sydney view, 1p., deep red clouds, used . . .	2 50
N. S. Wales, Sydney view, 1p. pale red, no clouds, used . . .	2 70
Philippine Islands, 1854, 10c. carmine, cut close, used . . .	3 00
Spain, 1852, 2r. pale red, used . . .	10 00
" 1853, 2r. bright red, used . . .	9 50
" 1853, 1c. bronze, unused . . .	4 00
" 1869, 19c. brown, used . . .	5 25
St. Vincent, "one penny" on 6p. green, used . . .	3 55
Trinidad, 1859, 6p. imp., used . . .	3 40

UNITED STATES.

Franklin, carrier, supposed original, used . . .	5 00
1869, 90c., used . . .	2 70
Newspaper, 1865, 5c. blue border . . .	2 50
Seal stamp, "Post Obitum" . . .	2 65
State, \$2, unused . . .	2 55
" \$5, unused . . .	5 50

State, \$10, unused . . .	\$7 00
Providence, 5c., unused . . .	2 50
1st document, 6c. proprietary, damaged . . .	6 90
3d document, \$20, two shades, each . . .	2 70
Stamp issued under Stamp Act of 1765, ¼ penny . . .	20 00
Entire envelope, War Dep't, 10c. Reay, "specimen" . . .	8 25
Collection of 445 unstamped dep't envelopes . . .	17 80

PROOFS.

New York Match Co., 5c. blue, die proof . . .	3 00
Pierce Match Co., 1c. blue, die proof . . .	3 50
Moorehead's Neurodyne, 4c. blue, die proof . . .	3 00
Collection of 1300 stamps . . .	4 50

Part II of the Sterling collection was sold at Leavitt's rooms on January 26th and 27th from 7 till 9.20 each evening. Lots 1 to 581 comprised the first night's sale and Lots 582 to 1107 the second. As the sale consisted almost entirely of revenue stamps the attendance was not very large. About twenty persons were on hand each evening, including Messrs. Bogert, Calman, Rechert, Sterling, Burger, Wells, Levick, Wuesthoff, Holman, C. Gregory, Adenaw and Terrett. Some stamps sold low, while on the other hand stamps brought over their catalogue price. Something seemed to have struck the entire U. S. 2c. envelopes of the October, November and Kellogg dies, as lots of them containing about twenty pieces sold for from 12 to 15 cents apiece, while a set of 68 entire envelopes, September, 1887, sold for 12 cents each or \$8.16 the set. Mr. Sterling had a standing bid of 40 cents on all the oddities in entire envelopes and they were sold for from 40 to 90 cents each, till the albinos were reached; as nobody seemed to want them they were bunched and knocked down for 40 cents each. An 1857 1c. wrapper with gum on wrong end went for \$3.75, and a 5c., blue, 1875, envelope, without watermark, fetched \$3.10. There was little bidding on the State revenues; most of them were secured by the Scott Co. or by Mr. Gregory. The first issue documents with double perforations did not sell well, bringing from 1½ to 6 cents each up to the 5c. values, when the remainder were bunched and knocked down for 3 cents each. Those of the second and third issues, however, sold better, bringing from 10 to 40 cents each, those which had been perforated with a sewing machine going for 75 cents apiece. Below are some of the prices obtained, with the buyers of the rarest stamps:

California State revenue, \$45, purple . . .	\$6 10
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DOCUMENT STAMPS—FIRST ISSUE.

\$200, imperforate, fine . . .	9 30
\$200, partly perforate . . .	8 00
6c., proprietary, perforate, original gum, unused . . .	10 25
\$20, probate of will, orange, Mr. Holman . . .	20 25
\$20, probate of will, color chemically changed to brown . . .	13 50

\$200, perforate, original gum, unused, Mr. Adenaw	\$20 00
\$200, perforate, used	11 25

SECOND ISSUE—VIOLET PAPER.

\$200, fine	10 00
\$500, very fine, Rev. Mr. Holman	57 50
\$20, same, pink paper	6 00

PROPRIETARY—SECOND SERIES.

\$1 green	7 00
\$5 green, unused, very fine, original gum	13 50

INVERTED MEDALLIONS.

1c., second series document	5 50
2c. " " "	3 75
10c. " " " unused	7 00
25c. " " "	4 25
50c. " " " unused	5 00
\$1 " " "	6 00
\$5 " " " fine, Mr Adenaw	10 25
2c., third series document	2 50
5c. " " "	5 00
1c., second series, proprietary	4 50
Collection of 267 license stamps	18 69

MATCH STAMPS—OLD PAPER.

D. S. Barnes, 4c. vermilion, perforations only at top	5 50
X. Bazin, 2c. blue, Scott Co.	10 50
Bennet, Pieters & Co., 6c.	7 75
P. H. Drake & Co., 2c. black, original gum	10 50
Fleming Bros., 1c. black, liver pill, damaged	9 75
J. T. Husband, 2c. violet, very fine, Mr. Wells	18 00
D. Jayne & Son, 1c. blue, perforated	5 00
D. Jayne & Son, 4c. green, perforated	5 50
J. B. Kelly & Co., 4c. black, uncut, Scott Co.	12 00
J. Lippman & Bro., 4c. blue, original gum	8 25
T. W. Marsden, 2c. blue, damaged, Mr. Burger	12 25
Mercado & Seully, 2c. black	9 00
J. Swaim, 8c., uncut	7 00
U. S. Prop. Med. Co., 6c. black, Scott Co.	10 50

SILK PAPER.

J. Lippman & Bro., 4c. blue	5 20
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PINK PAPER.

Brown's Jamaica Ginger	5 25
Dr. C. C. Moore, 2c. black, original gum	5 80

WATERMARK PAPER.

Seabury & Johnson, 1c. lake, original gum, Mr. Terrett	15 00
Total for 1107 lots about	1374 00

Part III of the Sterling collection will be sold at Leavitt's on February 16, at 7 P.M. The catalogue comprises 595 lots of match, playing card, medicine and document, and State revenue stamps, with a few postage stamps and entire envelopes. The match and playing card stamps are the remainder of his collection and include among match stamps, Brown & Durling, 1c., black; W. E. Doolittle, 1c., blue; T. Gorman & Bro., 1c., black; Jock & Wilder, 1c., red; J. J. Macklin & Co., 1c., black. The playing cards are complete and include the Chas. Goodall, 5c., black. There are also some good postage stamps, including a St. Louis 10c., die A, unused, and a \$20 State department. Among the documents are a 6c. proprietary first issue, three specimens of the \$20 Probate of Will, \$200 second issue, etc.

Part IV, containing duplicates of the former parts, will be sold early in March.

R. R. Bogert & Co. have two sales under way, and I hear of several other sales which will soon take place.

CORTLANDT F. BISHOP.

TO CALIFORNIA COLLECTORS.

Gentlemen:—Although there are, perhaps, more stamp collectors in this State than in many ranking far higher in the philatelic community, we are without a single organization devoted to this science.

Surely it is time to consolidate and let California be fully represented.

We have excellent facilities for starting a society and in a short time making it one of which we may be justly proud. We therefore request you to carefully consider the matter and send in your names at once. Fraternally yours,

MAURICE V. SAMUELS,

713 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.

EDW. MENDELSON,

516 Ellis Street, San Francisco, Cal.

NEW ADDRESSES.

Robert C. H. Brock, Room 90, Bullitt Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. M. Watson, P. O. Box 756, Philadelphia, Pa.

P. M. Wolsieffer, 162 State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

EXCHANGES.

The Semi-Annual Stamp Collector, Vol. II (Schenectady, N. Y.); *The International Philatelic Advertiser*, Vol. I, No. 12; Vol. II, No. 1; *The Philatelic Herald*, Vol. IV, Nos. 9, 10; *The Stamp Collectors' Figaro*, Vol. I, Nos. 10, 11; *The Philatelic Review*, Vol. I, No. 5; *The Philatelic World*, Vol. VI, No. 1; *The Witch City Philatelist*, Vol. I, Nos. 6, 7; *The Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. XIV, No. 1; *The Collectors' World*, Vol. I, No. 1; *The Quaker City Philatelist*, Vol. III, No. 26; *The Charleston Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 2; *The Dynamite*, Vol. I, No. 10; *The Youths' Ledger*, No. 26; *The International Collector*, Vol. II, No. 1; *The Stamp*, Vol. II, No. 10; *Common Sense*, Vol. I, No. 9; *The Science Observer*, Vol. I, No. 2; *The Toronto Philatelic Journal*, Vol. II, No. 7; *The Badger State Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 2; *The Agassiz Companion*, Vol. II, No. 12; *The Buckeye State Collector*, Vol. I, No. 6; *The Curiosity World*, Nos. 20, 21, 22; *The Collectors' Review*, Vol. II, No. 2; *The Niagara Falls Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 6; *The Western Philatelist*, Vol. II, No. 2; *The Halifax Philatelist*, Vol. II, No. 1; *The Philatelic Journal of America*, Vol. IV, No. 37; *The Mohawk Standard*, Vol. II, No. 12; *The Eastern Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 2.

FOREIGN.—*Herdman's Miscellany*, Vol. I, No. 8; *Philat. lischer Börsen-Courier*, Vol. III, No. 1; *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, Vol. XV, Nos. 1, 2; *Philatelia*, Vol. I, No. 1; *Das Postwetzzeichen*, Vol. I, No. 1; *Tidning för Frimarkensläve*, Vol. II, No. 1; *The Philatelic Record*, No. 108; *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, No. 2; *L'Union des Timbrophiles*, No. 39.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

Vol. II.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 10, 1888.

No. 6.

LIST OF FOREIGN ENVELOPES—GERMANY.

BY JOHN K. TIFFANY.

(Continued from page 88.)

PRUSSIA—THIRD SERIES.

IN the papers before mentioned the envelopes we are about to describe are classed as part of the second series. As they are found with seals of three different patterns, Moens classes them as three separate issues. The classification, in the absence of official data, is purely arbitrary. While the stamps continue to be of the same design and colors as those of the first and second series, and the inscription the same as that of the second, the envelopes are of an entirely different form, which we have described as Form 2, in both sizes, and the seals are of different patterns from that of the first and second series. It would therefore seem a more proper classification to treat them as a distinct series, divided into four parts according as they bear seal 2, 3, 4, or 5. Seals 2 and 3 differ chiefly in size, and appear to have been in use simultaneously and intended to have been employed respectively for sizes 1 and 2, a distinction which was not strictly adhered to. The date of the adoption of this form was formerly given as 1854, but this is no longer admissible in the absence of authentic data, since the envelopes of the first series of Mecklenburg Schwerin, now known to have been manufactured in Berlin and issued July, 1856, are of the first form and bear the seal 1 with the inscription, thus corresponding to the second series of Prussia. All authorities are therefore agreed that this third series of Prussia could not have been made earlier than July, 1856. The earliest dated postmark found is June, 1857; they are therefore assumed to have been issued about that date.

The paper varies in tint from white with a bluish tone through pure white and rosy white to a creamy white.

Third Series, First Part, 1857.



Stamps and inscriptions of the second series on envelopes of form 2, large size 1 and ordinary size 2, with seal 2, gummed only under the seal.

LARGE SIZE 1. a. BLUISH PAPER.

- 1st type, 1 sgr. rose, 1.
- 2 " " dull blue.
- 3 " " yellow, ocre, 2

LARGE SIZE 1. b. WHITE PAPER.

- 1 type, 1 sgr. rose, no number.
- 2 " " " " "
- 2 sgr. blue, light and dark.
- 3 sgr. bright yellow.
- 4 sgr. yellow brown, red brown, 1, 2.

MEDIUM SIZE 2. a. BLUISH PAPER.

- 1 type, 1 sgr. rose, no number.

MEDIUM SIZE 2. b. WHITE PAPER.

- 2 type, 1 sgr. rose, dark, lilac rose, no number.
- 2 sgr. blue, pale and dark, " "
- 3 sgr. bright yellow, " "
- 4 sgr. yellow-brown, brown and dark brown, 1, 2.

VARIETY.

- 1 sgr. dark rose, inscription crossing stamp.
- 2 sgr. blue, with two seals on flap.

Third Series, Second Part.



Same stamps and inscription, on envelopes of form 2, large size 1 and medium size 2, with seal 3, gummed only under the seal.

LARGE SIZE 1. a. BLUISH PAPER.

No values are known.

LARGE SIZE 1. *b*. WHITE PAPER.

- 1 type, 1 sgr. rose, no number.
3 sgr. yellow, " "

M. Fouré is authority for the existence of these two envelopes, otherwise unknown.

ORDINARY SIZE 2. *a*. BLUISH PAPER.

- 1 type, 1 sgr. pale and dark rose, no number.
2 " 1 sgr. bright rose, " "
2 sgr. pale and dark blue, " "
3 sgr. yellow and bright yellow, no number.

ORDINARY SIZE 2. *b*. WHITE PAPER.

- 1 type, 1 sgr. rose, bright, pale, dark, and carmine, no number.
2 type, 1 sgr. pale and bright carmine.
2 sgr. " " blue.
3 sgr. " " yellow, orange yellow, 2.
4 sgr. dark and yellow-brown, 2.

Variety. M. Castle claims to possess a 1 sgr. rose of this size and paper, without the word "Schilling" on the neck. M. Moens is of the opinion that it may be indistinguishable but must exist on the die.

Third Series, Part Three, 1858.

Same stamps and inscription, on envelopes of form 2, large size 1 and ordinary size 2, with seal 4, gummed only under the seal.

LARGE SIZE 1. WHITE PAPER.

- 2 type, 1 sgr. carmine, dark rose, no number.
2 sgr. blue, " "
3 sgr. yellow, " "

ORDINARY SIZE 2. WHITE PAPER.

- 2 type, 1 sgr. dark red, no number.
2 sgr. " blue, " "
3 sgr. yellow, " "

Re-impression? or essay. Copies of the 1 silbergroschen in both large and ordinary sizes with this seal exist with the stamp of a purple-red color, the envelopes have the side flaps gummed on to the bottom flap in two places instead of one, and the *s* and *c* of the inscription are somewhat different from ordinary, and the paper is bluish-white instead of white. It would appear that these differences mark an essay, as the mode of gumming is not that of the reprints.

Third Series, Part Four, 1858.

Same stamps and inscription, on envelopes of form 2, large size 1 and ordinary size 2 with seal 5, and gummed only under the seal.

LARGE SIZE 1. *a*. WHITE PAPER.

- 2 type, 1 sgr. pale and dark rose, no number.
2 sgr. " " blue, " "
3 sgr. " " bright yel. " "

ORDINARY SIZE 2. *a*. WHITE PAPER.

- 2 type, 1 sgr. pale and dark rose, carmine, no number.
2 sgr. " " blue, " "
3 sgr. " " bright yel., or'ge-yel. " "

Varieties.

- 1 sgr. carmine, inscription without color.
2 sgr. stamps without color.
3 sgr. yellow, inscription beneath the stamp.
3 sgr. " two stamps.

ORDINARY SIZE 2. *b*. ROSY WHITE PAPER.

- 2 type, 1 sgr. carmine rose, no number.
2 sgr. dark blue, " "
3 sgr. yellow and bright yellow, no number.

Re-impressions of January, 1864. The original envelopes of this third series, as we have pointed out, are all gummed only under the seal, as described in our first paper, while all the re-impressions are gummed along nearly the whole edge or in the second manner there described. There is therefore no difficulty in distinguishing the two when the envelopes are uncut. The 1 silbergroschen is hard to distinguish if cut, but the reprinted 2 sgr. is of the shade known as *ultramarine*, while the reprinted 3 sgr. is *orange*.

They all have seal 5 on the flap. The word "Schilling" on the neck is very faint.

ORDINARY SIZE 2.

- 2 type, 1 sgr. pale and bright rose.
2 sgr. ultramarine.
3 sgr. bright orange, yellow.

A second reprint of these envelopes was made in 1873 at the time the octagon values were reprinted; these are easily distinguished from the former reprint by the colors and the color of the paper, which is of a bluish white cast. They also are gummed along the edge and bear the seal 5.

LARGE SIZE 1.

- 2 type, 1 sgr. rosy lilac.
2 sgr. dark blue.
3 sgr. yellow.

ORDINARY SIZE 2.

- 2 type, 1 sgr. rosy lilac.
2 sgr. dark blue.
3 sgr. yellow.

These colors are however different from those of the originals, though the difference can hardly be described.

Essay or proof. Similar in all respects to the original envelopes issued in both sizes.

3 sgr. brown, 1.

This envelope is said to have been prepared for issue in accordance with the Postal Convention of 1861, when the German States agreed on the colors red, blue and brown for the values nearest to 1 sgr., 2 sgr. and 3

sgr. respectively. It was sent to the various post-offices as specimens, but seems never to have been issued. It may be of interest to note here that on March 8, 1859, Official Notice No. 27, retiring the 1, 2 and 3 sgr. adhesives, printed in black on color, pro-

vides further that the envelopes should in future be canceled by the dating stamp on the stamp and a second time if the date and town were not legible. It reaffirms that "up to this time the envelopes had been canceled by a pen-stroke of blue ink."

CONCERNING SOME QUEER AND RARE STAMPS.

BY THOMAS COKE WATKINS.

SECOND PAPER.

ON looking over a collection one is often struck with the peculiarities of the designs of the various stamps.

What a variety of odd, quaint, singular designs and shapes.

Can we wonder that a collector's curiosity is oftentimes aroused with an irrepressible desire to learn something more of the strange hieroglyphics that adorn so many of these queer bits of paper? We constantly have many oddly designed stamps brought to our notice with the information that they are from such-and-such a place; but, alas, this is generally the extent of the information given concerning the stamps, most of which bear only native inscriptions, and so are undiscernible to the majority of collectors.

Knowing the difficulties collectors frequently have to decipher many of these "puzzles," I have been prompted to give a descriptive account of the most prominent specimens, with translations of the inscriptions, to serve as a reference key.

The mention of "Queer Stamps" suggests at once to most of us those well-known and ugly stamps from the native States of India. These are really "a thorn in the flesh" to many of us. But, nevertheless, we prize them for their quaintness. They are indeed among the queerest stamps we have, and I am sure I could not choose a more profitable topic for this month's paper. A single glance at any of them is quite sufficient to convince us that they were the emission of a half-civilized country.

Perhaps the most attractive, or rather unattractive, is

Cashmere,

A kingdom of North-west Hindustan, comprising the districts of Cashmere, Jummo and Bulti. The area is 79,748 square miles, and the population, which is composed mostly of Moslems, numbers about 1,500,-

000. The province came into the hands of the English in 1846, and was granted by them to Gholab Singh for £750,000. Per-tab Singh, the present Maharaja, came to the throne in 1885. A standing army of about 27,000 men is maintained. Serinug-gur is the capital. The stamps bear a bilingual inscription, the characters above being Kohistani and those below Persian. The upper inscription in the circular series reads: "Hakim Jumoon" (Government of Jummo); the lower, "Qalamraw-i-sircir-i-Jumoon wa Kashmere 1923" (Sovereignty of the Government of Jummo and Cashmere, 1923). The date 1923 is equivalent to 1866, A. D.

The rectangular stamps have "Jumoon Cashmere" above, in Kohistani and in Persian below, the same as on the circular series, omitting the date which is here placed in the centre with the value, which is likewise expressed in both languages.

Who would have ever thought that Cashmere, noted for the beautiful designs of its shawls, would have issued such a set of stamps as it has? These stamps are printed from ivory blocks, which, at least, accounts for their daubed appearance.

The 1866 issue of

Deccan

Always reminds me of a maze puzzle. The characters on this curious stamp interpreted are "Government of the Nizam, Year 1283 of the Hegira."

Those of my readers who have an illustrated catalogue, by referring to it, can, I have no doubt, see cuts of many of these stamps.

Bhopal

Is one of the central Indian States. It was formed into a principality by Dost Mammed, and has been an ally of the English since 1778.

The State has been under female rule for three centuries, the present Begum, Shah

Jahan, succeeding her mother in 1868. The English inscription on the stamps is simply the name and titles of the ruler, "H. H.," probably standing for "Her Highness." The native inscription at the bottom of the stamp is the denomination of value. What the central inscriptions mean I do not know. The four letters, B. L. C. I., in the corners of one of the issues, are said to stand for "Bhopal, Central India."

Poonch,

A small district and town in Cashmere, about sixty miles west of Serinuggur.

The first type with the circle inside a square is inscribed in the external labels in Devanagari "Daktikat" (post ticket), at the left; "Riyasat" (Principality), above; "Punc'h" at the right, and "Peunc'h" (19) 33 (Poonch 1875-6) below.

The circle contains the same inscription in Urdu. The other type bears four lines of native inscriptions, the upper two being in Devanagari, and reading "Ri'asat Poonch-ana," with the same in Persian in the two lower lines. The values $\frac{1}{2}$ (Pao), $\frac{1}{2}$ (neem) 1 (yak), 2 (do) and 4 (chehar or char), are just before ana in both inscriptions. The date on the $\frac{1}{2}$ and ra. is on the last line, half on each side of the value, thus: 19.....37 (1880). In the 2 and 4a. it is over the first word of the lower inscription.

Faridkot

Is one of the Sikh States in the Punjab. It comprises Faridkot proper and Ket-Kapura. Bikram Singh, the Rajah, was born in 1842, and succeeded in 1874.

The square stamps are inscribed "uim ana" ($\frac{1}{2}$ anna) in the centre, and in the frame at the left "Riasat" (Principality) below, "Faridkot" at the right, "Sambat" (Era Sambat B. C. 57) at top; "1934" equivalent to 1876-7.

The small oblong stamp bears Arabic characters of the Persian type, and is inscribed "Riyasat-i-Faridkot" in the upper half, and "Tikat-i-ek-folus" (Stamp of 1 folus) in the lower. Folus is a corruption of obolus, and is used for any small coin, the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna or paisa in particular.

The rectangular stamp has the inscription "Riyasat-i-Faridkot" in Arabic in the circle, with the same in Punjabi around it. The bottom label reads "Tikat-i-khatt: ek paisa" (Stamp for letters, one paisa).

British Indian stamps are now used with the surcharge Faridkot State.

Jhind,

A State east of the Sutlej. During the mutiny the Rajah was one of the first to march against the rebels at Delhi. For his services he received a considerable addition to his domains.

The letter R on the earlier issues is the initial of the present Rajah's name, Raghbir Singh. The native inscription below is simply the value. The latter issues are merely the British Indian stamps surcharged.

Nowanuggur,

A State located on the Gulf of Cutch. The sovereign, Shri Vibhaji, is called the Jam.

The stamp bearing the sword is inscribed in Guzerati, with the native equivalents of the English inscriptions above and the value, "1 docra stamp," below. The small rectangular stamps, black on color, which bear only native characters, read:

Sansthan (Commune).

Navanagar.

Post Stamp.

D o. (Docra) 1, 2, 3 or 4.

Soruth,

A State in the Peninsula of Kattywar, of which Joonaghur is the capital. Mahabat Khani is the present Nawap.

The so-called Joonaghur stamps are the first issue of Soruth, and are inscribed "Saura-stra post ko (kori no) ana" (Surastrian postage [] anna of a korce). The second issue is inscribed in three languages, English on the outside, Urdu in the centre and Mahratta between the two. The Mahratta inscription reads: "Saurastra postaj." "Kori-no- (1 or 4) ana," and the Urdu, "Senkar I Surath" (Kingdom of Soruth). The anna of a korce is one-fourth more than the ordinary anna.

It will be noticed that I have omitted several of "the States" in the above list. This was intentional, as the designs on the stamps are of little interest.

The postage stamps of

Moldavia,

A State in Roumania, are almost as queer as they are rare. The set, which was issued on July 15, 1858, consists of four circular stamps, which were printed on thin paper. They are described as follows: Arms of Moldavia (bull's head), with star above and post-horn below, enclosing value, HIOPTO-CKPNCOPU in half circle in single-lined frame.

ISSUE OF 1858.

- 27 paras, black on rose.
 54 paras, blue on green.
 81 paras, blue on blue.
 108 paras, blue on rose.

These are among the unobtainables, and are said to have been counterfeited by the postmaster of Jassy and sold to collectors as genuine stamps. I am glad to add, however, that soon after the fraud was discovered. The genuine stamps were printed from separate engravings, there being only one die of each, while those issued by the swindling post-office officials were printed from plates of three each.

Cape of Good Hope Stamps.

This set consists of two values, namely: a one penny—color, red blue, and a four pence—color, blue red. The engraving of these stamps was executed in the colony, being coarsely cut on wood from the design of the 1853 issue, and was used a short time while the post-office authorities were awaiting a fresh supply of the regular stamps from England. The one penny, blue, and four pence, red, are of great rarity, and should be held on to by all collectors who are so fortunate as to possess them.

In my next paper I shall mention, among other rarities, a few United States Postage Stamps that are rapidly increasing in value.

(To be continued.)

POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE FRENCH COLONIES.

BY W. C. STONE.

First Paper.—Individual Issues.

COCHIN CHINA.

A KINGDOM of Indo-China, now a French colony. Area, 22,868 square miles; population, 1,689,984; capital, Hué. It is fertile and very rich, and is one of France's most valuable possessions.

Issue of May 16, 1886.

Type of French colonies, issue of 1881, surcharged in black over value, with a numeral $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high. Number issued, 10,000.

1.—5 centimes on 25c. yellow.

Issue of June 9, 1886.

Same as above, but with C. CH. below the numeral. Number issued, 20,000.

2.—5 centimes on 25c. yellow.

Issue of ———, 1887.

Same as No. 2.

3.—5 centimes on 2c. red-brown.

Same as No. 1, numeral $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high.

4.—5 centimes on 25c. black on rose.

Varieties.

No. 2 has been seen with two 5's, one large upon a smaller one; No. 4 with C. CH. above the numeral instead of below it; also No. 4 with two small and one large 5, and a double C. CH.

Postage Due Stamps.

The following stamps with pen and ink cancellation have been recently announced, but no particulars are given as to the style of the surcharge. They are inserted here with reserve.

10 centimes on 20c. black.
30 " " 20c. "
30 " " 1f. "

FRENCH GUIANA.

Cayenne or French Guiana is a colony in South America. It is one of the penal colonies, and has an area of 46,697 square miles, and a population of 20,284. Cayenne is the capital.

Issue of December —, 1886.

Type of French colonies, issue of 1881, surcharged in three lines "Dec. 1886—GUY. FRANC.—o f. 05."

1.—0.05 on 2c. red-brown.

Type of 1877 and 1879 issues, with same surcharge.

2.—0.05 on 2c. green.

3.—0.05 on 2c. red-brown.

Issue of April —, 1887.

Type of 1877 and 1879 issues, similar surcharge, *Avril, 1887*, in place of *Dec., 1886*.

4.—0.05 on 2c. green.

5.—0.20 on 35c. black on orange.

Type with head of Liberty, same surcharge.

6.—0,25 on 30c. brown.

Issue of December —, 1887.

Type as last, *Dec., 1887*, in place of *Avril, 1887*.

7.—5c. on 30c. brown.

GABOON.

A district in Africa north of the Congo river. Its area is about 175,000 square miles, and the population 500,000. France has owned the Gaboon estuary and district since 1843, and has received large additions to her territory of late years through the explorations of the explorer, Savorgnan de Brazza, in the Congo region.

Issue of August 1, 1886.

DECREE.

French Government of the Gulf of Guinea,
Interior Department.

Issue of surcharged postage stamps, No. 671.

We, the Governor of the French possessions of the Gulf of Guinea, seeing the delay of the supply of postage stamps necessary for the colony for the year 1886,

Considering that there only remains in stock stamps of 15 and 20 centimes, and that to render easy the sale for cash it is absolutely necessary to issue a series of surcharged stamps,

On the advice of the Chief of the Interior Department, we decide:

Article I.—There shall be issued by the clerks of the Interior Department a change of

300 stamps of 15c.	into 75 centimes.
300 "	" 15c. " 50 "
10,500 "	" 20c. " 25 "
900 "	" 20c. " 10 "
900 "	" 20c. " 05 "

These stamps will be put in circulation August 1, 1886.

Article II.—The Chief of the Interior Department is charged with the execution of this decision, which will be announced and registered wherever necessary.

By the Governor,

(Signed) SABOUREAU.

The Chief of the Interior Department,

(Signed) G. PRADIER.

LIBREVILLE, July 31, 1886.

The surcharge alluded to above consists of the letters G. A. B. surrounded by dots, and the numeral denoting the new value. On the 5c. the numeral is across the old value, and G. A. B. above; in the 10c. the figures are at the top, while the letters are across the

old value; in the 25c. and 75c. the numerals are in the upper right corner on a slant with the letters erasing the former value; in the 50c. the numerals are in the upper left corner.

- 1.—5 on 20c. red on green.
- 2.—10 on 20c. " "
- 3.—25 on 20c. " "
- 4.—50 on 15c. blue.
- 5.—75 on 15c. " "

The following "errors" are announced of these stamps:

25 centimes.—25 on horizontal line; double 25; 52 surcharged 25; unsevered pair, one without numeral; G. A. B. reversed; G. A. B. twice; G. B. B.

50 centimes.—50 on horizontal line; G. A. B. oblique; also G. A. B. vertical.

75 centimes.—57 erased with pen and ink and resurcharged 75.

GADELOUPE.

Two islands, Basse Terre and Grande Terre, in the Leeward islands. Area, 530 square miles; population, 182,866; capital, Basse Terre. First colonized by the French in 1635, and finally confirmed to France in 1814.

Issue of March 1, 1884.

GADELOUPE AND DEPENDENCIES.

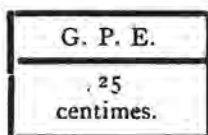
Order changing the postage stamps of 4, 30 and 35 centimes into stamps of 5, 20 and 25 centimes.

The Governor of Guadeloupe and Dependencies learning that the stock of postage stamps of 5, 20 and 25 centimes is entirely exhausted, and seeing that there is a large supply of postage stamps of 30 and 35 centimes, for which there is little call; and seeing the necessity of attending to the needs of the public, and not causing any delay in the dispatch of mail matter; upon the advice of the Director of the Interior

Orders.

Article I.—Until the receipt of postage stamps of 5, 20 and 25 centimes, there will be delivered to the public for the price of 5 centimes, stamps of 4 centimes; for the price of 20 centimes, stamps of 30 centimes; and for the price of 25 centimes, stamps of 35 centimes. These stamps will bear printed in black ink at the government printing office, the annexed vignettes:

G. P. E.	G. P. E.
5 centimes.	20 centimes.



Article II.—The postage stamps to be altered will be delivered by the Treasurer to a commission composed of the Chief of the Tax Department or his delegate, the Chiefs of the second and fifth bureaus of the Interior Department or their representatives, and the Accountant of the Postal Department.

This commission will be charged to follow the operation of the transformation of the postage stamps. They will prepare an account of their duties for the release of the Treasurer, and take a receipt from the Accountant of the Postal Department for the transformed postage stamps.

Article III.—The Director of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present order, which will be inserted in the *Journal* and in the official *Bulletins* of the colony.

(Signed) L. LAUGIER,
By the Governor.

(Signed) A. ISAAC,
Director of the Interior.

BASSE TERRE, February 24, 1884.

For some reason not known the 5 centime stamps were never issued, but the entire supply was destroyed. The word *centimes*, although given in the above vignettes, does not appear on the stamps.

- 1.—20 on 30 centimes bistre.
- 2.—25 on 35 " yellow.

The stamps surcharged are those of the colonial issue of 1877-9.

Postage Due Stamps.

In accordance with a decree dated November 20, 1876, a set of two stamps was issued for the collection of unpaid postage. The decree I have not been able to obtain in season for insertion here. The stamps are printed in black on colored paper, and measure 14 x 16 mm. They consist of the numeral of value and *à percevoir* in three lines in a frame composed of small diamonds.

Issue of January, 1877.

- 3.—25 centimes black on white.
- 4.—40 " " " "

Issue of January, 1879.

- 5.—15 centimes black on blue.
- 6.—30 " " " white.

Issue of October 1, 1884.

THE GOVERNOR OF GUADELOUPE AND DEPENDENCIES,

Seeing Article I of the order of November 20, 1876, which restricts the use of due stamps to unpaid mail matter, originating and circulating in the postal limits of the same office; and considering that the use of these stamps has been extended in the metropolis to all classes of mail matter not paid or insufficiently paid, whatever may have been its origin, and that the result of this generalization shows a notable saving in the accounts of the postal service,

Upon the recommendation of the Director of the Interior, the Privy Council concurring,

Orders.

Article I.—The charge applied to all mail matter not prepaid, or not sufficiently paid, whatever its origin, will be hereafter denoted by means of adhesive postage due stamps indicating the amount of the charge to be collected.

Article II.—After a date, which will be announced later to the public, all persons of whom it may be demanded, any kind of correspondence tax (on letters or other objects) not shown by postage due stamps should refuse to pay the charge and report the fact to the administration.

Article III.—The Director of the Interior is charged with the execution of this order, which will be inserted in the *Journal* and in the official *Bulletins* of the colony.

(Signed) L. LAUGIER,
By the Governor.

(Signed) ORSINI,
Director of the Interior.

BASSE TERRE, June 17, 1884.

POSTAL SERVICE.

Notice.

By the terms of the order of June 17th, the administration makes known to the public that from the publication by drum beat of this notice, which will also be posted at the entrance of each mayoralty, and of each post-office, the tax upon all mail matter not prepaid or only partially paid, whatever its origin, cannot be collected by the post-office unless the matter bears due stamps representing the amount of the tax to be paid.

Official Journal, Aug. 29, 1884.

The stamps mentioned are typographed and present numerous varieties. The de-

sign consists of the value in the centre of a square composed of plain lines, *Guadeloupe* above, *A percevoir* below, *Chiffre—Taxe* at sides, the whole enclosed in a festooned border.

7.—5 centimes, black,
8.—10 " " " on blue.
9.—15 " " " violet.
10.—20 " " " rose.
11.—30 " " " yellow.
12.—35 " " " gray.
13.—50 " " " green.

MARTINIQUE.

One of West Indian islands of the Windward group. Area, 380 square miles; population, 167,119; capital, Port Royal. St. Pierre, population, 18,000, is the principal town. Originally settled in 1635 by the French, whose title was finally confirmed in 1814.

Issue of ———, 1886.

Type of French Colonies, issue of 1881, new value surcharged over old, MARTINIQUE

above. The surcharge of new value on No. 1 is in much smaller type than the others.

1.— 5c. on 20c., red on green.
2.— 5c. " " " "
3.—05c. " " " "

Issue of May 2, 1887.

Same type as above.

4.— 15 on 20c., red on green.
5.—015 " " " "

Same as last, but MQE in place of MARTINIQUE, surcharge of value in small type.

6.—15c. on 20c., red on green.

Postage Due Stamps.

These stamps have been only recently announced, and their authenticity is not fully established. They are the regular due stamps of the French colonies, surcharged in red obliquely with MARTINIQUE. These values are announced: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 15, 20, 30, 40 and 60c., black; 1, 2 and 4f., red-brown.

(To be continued.)

VARIETIES IN THE CURRENT U. S. LETTER-SHEETS AND ENVELOPES.

BY NIEMAND.

AS there has been so little said by the philatelic press regarding the current letter-sheets of the United States, I shall endeavor to give a brief outline of the varieties in my possession, but as I am not certain whether or not I have been fortunate enough to obtain the entire series as issued, I would be pleased to hear from any of my brother philatelists who can throw any further light on the subject. Through the kindness of Mr. H. R. Harris, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, I am enabled to present herewith complete verbatim copies of the official announcements, giving a complete description of the sheets, together with several other facts of interest.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C., August 13, 1886.*

In order to provide the public with additional facilities for correspondence by mail, the Department, under the authority of the act of Congress of March 3, 1879, has made arrangements to issue to postmasters at some of the leading cities a new article of postal stationery, combining a letter-sheet and a stamped envelope, and designated as a "LETTER-SHEET ENVELOPE."

It is made of a single sheet of unruled white paper with a writing surface of about $5\frac{1}{4}$ by 9 inches, and is of such pattern as to readily suggest the manner in which it is to be used. On the face of the sheet is an engraved stamp and device of the following description:

On the upper right-hand corner is the stamp, consisting of an oblong tablet bearing a full-faced portrait of General U. S. Grant, in military dress, and inclosed in a circle of pearls. At the bottom of the oval surrounding the portrait are the words "United States Postage" in white capitals, and underneath, the words "Two Cents" in white letters, separated by the numeral "2" inclosed in a small shield. To the left of the stamp is the legend "United States Letter-Sheet Envelope," the words "Letter-Sheet" being upon a shaded and ornamental background, to the left of which is the shield of the arms of the United States, surmounted by a wreath of laurels. On the left of this shield is a blank request in small capitals in these words: "If not called for in ten days Postmaster will please return to," The device is printed in dark green.

The sheets will be issued in only one size and one denomination—two cents. They will be sold at \$23 per 1000, and at proportionate rates for smaller quantities.

Stamped letter-sheet envelopes will be recognized in the payment of postage the same as stamped envelopes, and in all other respects they will be treated in the mails as first-class matter. If any matter is inclosed in letter-sheet envelopes, postage will be charged at the rate of two cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Mail matter bearing stamps cut from stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, postal cards, or letter-sheet envelopes, will be treated as held-for-postage.

The amount of postage on letter-sheet envelopes spoiled in directing will be refunded in stamps upon the same conditions as for stamped envelopes, under Section 170 of the Postal Regulations.

As the utility and convenience of the letter-sheet envelopes are yet to be proved, they will, until further notice, be issued to a few of the principal post-offices only, and it will be useless for other offices to apply for

them. They may, however, be mailed at any post-office.

WM. F. VILAS,
Postmaster-General.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., June 20, 1887.

To afford the public at every place of any considerable population the opportunity to readily purchase stamped letter-sheet envelopes (the supply of which has heretofore been limited to first and second-class post-offices), and thus to enable the Department to make an exhaustive test of their utility and convenience, it has been decided to furnish them hereafter to all Presidential offices, the postmasters at which may at any time make requisition for them.

Blanks and circulars giving a description of these letter-sheet envelopes, with full information concerning their supply, sale, and use, and the manner of accounting for them, will be furnished by the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

WM. F. VILAS,
Postmaster-General.

All issues were of the same general design as above given, the main differences being in the perforation, etc.

The first variety in my collection is perforated 6 across the top, and perforated 12 on the sides, with two odd perforations on the right side (facing); total number of perforations on top 41, on left side 90, and on right side 92. The second variety was perforated $4\frac{1}{2}$ across the top, with the exception of two perforations near the middle, which are but one millimetre apart, and is perforated $9\frac{1}{2}$ on the sides, with two odd perforations on the *left* side; total number of perforations on top 33, on left side 74, on right side 72. This, as well as all subsequent issues, appear to be on paper of a whiter color, and of better texture.

The third variety is perforated $5\frac{1}{2}$ across the top, by 11 on the sides, with two odd perforations on the left side; total number of perforations on top 41, on left side 92, and on right side 90.

The fourth variety is perforated same as the last with the exception that the odd perforation is on the *right* side again, but was printed on paper watermarked with the letters U. S. in monogram of rustic letters, differing considerably from that of the stamped envelopes. Above the notice to postmaster at the left are the words "Series 1." Some collectors have been greatly puzzled by this inscription, which has no significance, other than to designate the particular plate from which the current issue of letter-sheets is printed. "Series 2" has also been mentioned by some, but no such variety exists.

It seems strange that these sheets are seldom, if ever, offered for sale by dealers. Can it be that they consider it to their interest to encourage collectors in their

negligence, until it is too late to procure these interesting pieces of postal stationery through the regular channel? Be that as it may, the first-mentioned varieties are already becoming difficult to obtain, and I would advise those interested to complete their set as soon as possible. Used specimens of the later issues, however, are not likely to become so rare, as they are rapidly gaining in public favor, and are coming into more universal use. There were 5,110,000 of the sheets issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

While on this subject, a few words in regard to the stamped envelopes of the United States might not come amiss, and right here let me say, I am astonished to see the stand lately taken by the Denver Stamp Collectors' League, in "Resolving" to "Discourage the collection of entire envelopes." How any able and intelligent body of American philatelists, such as the Denver Stamp Collectors' League, can come to any such a decision in the face of the many obvious reasons for collecting the numerous varieties of paper, watermark color, etc., is entirely beyond my comprehension; besides this we have every reason for collecting unused specimens entire, for their *intrinsic* value, if not for their *philatelic worth*, as all such envelopes of the United States, however obsolete, are worth their face value, and to that extent are available for postal duty at any time, while cut specimens have no real value whatever. For my part, I think entirely too little attention is given to this extremely interesting branch of philately, and I think that it is due to philatelists in general, that when any person, or number of persons, publish any such resolution as that referred to, that they should also publish their reasons for so doing. I am glad to see, however, that at least one member of that society does not concur in the ideas expressed, as will be seen by an article in No. 3 of this journal by "Wanderer," who is, I believe, a member of the society above referred to.

In this connection let me call your attention to a matter of importance, which, to the best of my knowledge, has never yet been treated upon, namely, the many distinct shades of paper used in the manufacture of the stamped envelopes of the United States. To a beginner, like myself, it appears to be rather inconsistent on the part of those advanced philatelists who become elated over the discovery of some variation in the perforation, watermark,

texture or color, in the adhesive stamps, so slight as to be scarcely perceptible to an experienced collector, whilst they utterly ignore the many shades of envelopes, so distinct as to be readily perceived even by non-collectors. Being but an amateur myself, I cannot boast of any great rarities, but in my collection of the 1886 issue will be found four *very* distinct shades of the two-cent No. 7 fawn, 1882, watermark, the darkest being almost a dark-brown, while the lightest shade could readily be mistaken for a dark shade of amber; I also have four distinct shades of the same value and size on oriental buff, as well as several minor shades of amber, etc. I have no doubt that any envelope collector of a few years' experience could throw considerable light on this matter if he would but try, and I think that all will agree with me, that the varieties referred to are just as much worthy of consideration as similar varieties in the adhesives, if not more so. I trust that this subject may be taken up in the near future, to be given the attention it deserves by the pen of some more talented author.

U. S. LETTER-SHEETS IN COLLECTION OF P. H. HILL.

No. 1.—85 perforations across top between the two side rows of perforations. Perforated 16 to the inch; side perforations extend to end of flap; 3 perforations each side at middle folding point.

No. 2.—Same as No. 1, except that the side perforations extend only to within 4 mm. of end of flap.

No. 3.—Same as No. 1, except that the

side perforations extend only to within 7 mm. of end of flap.

No. 4.—Same as No. 1, except that the side perforations extend only to within 9 mm. of end of flap.

No. 5.—41 perforations across top; perforated $8\frac{1}{2}$ to inch; side perforations 16 to the inch, and disconnected at folding points; 5 perforations each side of flap; 2 perforations at middle folding point, left side only.

No. 6.—Same as No. 5, except that the two perforations at middle folding point are at right side, instead of left.

No. 7.—33 perforations across top, of which two are close together in the centre; perforated 7 to the inch; side perforations 13 to inch, and disconnected at folding points; 4 perforations each side of flap; 2 perforations at middle folding point, left side only.

No. 8.—Same as No. 7, except that the two perforations at middle folding point are at the right side, instead of left.

No. 9.—Same as No. 7, except the perforations on left side of address fold, which are not continuous, a blank space being where second hole from top should be.

All of the above are on plain, unwatermarked paper.

There are two other varieties marked Series 1 and Series 2 on the upper left corner, just above the return request. These are watermarked U. S. in monogram.

[The American Bank Note Company have also printed an unstamped letter-sheet in brown. It is perforated 23 to three inches on top, 16 to the inch at sides. Total perforations—top, 41; sides, 90. It is somewhat like the government issue, though the design is much less pleasing.—Ed.]

THE HISTORY OF THE ISSUE OF THE U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

BY CHAS. E. HUTCHISON.

First Paper.

THE NECESSITY FOR THE REVENUE.

AT the beginning of the Civil War our country owed, in comparison with its ability to pay, a very small amount. The sum, indeed, was smaller than it had been in the infancy of the country after the funding of the Revolutionary debt, though larger than for any previous year since 1852.* But by

mismanagement during the Secretaryship of Howell Cobb, of Georgia, one of the Southern conspirators in the cabinet of President Buchanan, the credit of the Government had been seriously injured, either on account of inability or by intention.

“There was embarrassment where there should have been security; there was scarcity where the most ordinary prudence would have insured plenty. So much depended at

* Debt 1791, \$75,463,476.52; 1852, \$66,199,341.71; 1860, \$64,842,287.88.

that moment on the ability of the Government to raise money by pledging its faith, that Mr. Cobb, perhaps, thought he was dealing the deadliest blow at the nation by depriving it of the good name which it had so long held in the money markets of the world.*" On the 1st of January, 1861, the nominal balance in the treasury was only \$2,233,220, and in another month a deficit appeared on the other side of the ledger to the extent of twenty-one million dollars.†

At the opening of the special session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, called by President Lincoln, July 4, 1861, the Secretary of the Treasury‡ asked for \$318,519,581 for the next fiscal year, so enormously had our expenditures been increased by the opening of the War of the Rebellion. Of this the Secretary proposed that \$240,000,000 should be raised by loans, and \$80,000,000 by taxation. Of the amount to be raised by taxation, while relying on the tariff for a great portion, Mr. Chase also proposed a direct tax on stills and distilled liquors, on ale and beer, tobacco, silver-ware, jewelry, spring-carriages and legacies. Instead of Mr. Chase's scheme of internal taxation, however, Congress at first substituted an income tax, assessing in three per cent all incomes exceeding \$800, but before any collections were made from it the broader internal revenue system went into effect.

THE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

On Monday, the 5th of March, 1862, there was reported in the House of Representatives,§ by Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, "A bill to provide internal revenue to support the Government and pay the interest on the public debt," which was read a first and second time, was referred to the Committee of the Whole and printed on a motion of Mr. Stevens, and made a special order for March 12th. On that day, by motion of Mr. Stevens, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and considered the tax-bill. The first speech on the bill was by Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, explanatory of the most important details of the bill, to which he appended an estimate, amounting to \$101,925,000, of the revenue which would be raised by the bill.

He was followed by William H. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, John A. Bingham, of Ohio, and others in debate, until the House adjourned at 5 P.M. The debate having begun at 1 P.M., thus occupied four hours. In the early part of his speech, Mr. Morrill stated that "Many years since, one of the European governments offered a reward to any person who should discover a new object of taxation, and it was bestowed, I believe, upon the discovery of the *stamp tax upon paper*." Mr. Morrill laid especial stress on the importance of the taxes on liquor, tobacco, and other vices and habits of man. The number and diversity of articles upon which the tax was laid will appear from the following list from Mr. Morrill's estimate: Malt liquors, spirits, licenses, oils, candles and soap, leaf and manufactured tobacco, boots and shoes, paper, leather, paints, inks, etc., auction sales, telegraph companies, railroad bonds, banks, incomes, express companies, patent medicines, legacies, salaries and manufactures.

The bill was debated in the Committee of the Whole with almost daily frequency, and was finally brought to a vote on April 8th, and was decided in the affirmative, yeas 124, nays 14; prominent among those voting in the negative being Messrs. S. S. Cox, Geo. H. Pendleton and Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, and Daniel W. Vorhees, of Indiana. The bill being of such importance was necessarily very voluminous, having some 117 sections, many of them voluminous. It could not be printed in any existing philatelic magazine, but later on I hope to be able to give a few of its sections which relate to the stamps, with the proposed and accepted amendments thereto, and some of the debate thereon, which may aid to throw some light on the reason for the issue and the use of some of the numerous values and denominations. The debates on this bill will be found in the *Congressional Globe* for the Thirty-seventh Congress, and will prove entertaining and instructive both to the student of history and the collector of stamps.

THE BILL IN THE SENATE.

On the 10th of April the Senate received the House Bill No. 312, to provide for internal revenue, etc. It was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance, and reported back from the Committee by Mr. Fessenden "with divers and sundry amendments," and ordered printed. It came up for debate on May 21st, and was debated in Committee of the Whole daily

* Blaine: Twenty Years of Congress, i, 396.

† Deficit, February 1, 1861, \$21,677,524. John A. Dix, Secretary of Treasury, to Ways and Means Committee of House of Representatives.

‡ Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.

§ *Congressional Globe*, Thirty-seventh Congress, p. 1040.

until June 6th, when it was passed with amendments by a vote of 37 yeas, 1 nay, and was received by the House June 9th for concurrence in the changes and additions. On June 12th, Mr. Stevens reported the Senate amendments to the House; they were non-concurred in, and a committee of three appointed to confer with a Senate committee on the amendments. The con-

ference committee reached an agreement and reported to the House on the 23d of June. The House promptly agreed to the report by a vote of 106 to 11. The enrolled bill was signed by the presiding officers of both Houses on June 30th, and received the signature of President Lincoln on the 2d of July.

NEW ISSUES.

BY W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

UNITED STATES.—Will members please investigate and report what values they can find with double perforations? We have the 1 (old style), 2, 4, 5 and 10c., and we have heard of the new 1c., but our office, Springfield, Mass., is out of them just now. Cannot some of our New York members find out what it is for?

Mr. G. W. Pepper sends us a used specimen of the 1861 three-cent stamp, unperforated, and showing parts of other stamps on three sides.

Mr. Jay sends us one of the Richwood's Dispatch stamps on fawn paper and with the words "To &" crossed out, so that it reads "from P. O."

Some time ago it was announced that the Pennsylvania Railroad would hereafter charge for parcels formerly carried free from Philadelphia to various stations near the city. Three values of labels (5, 10 and 15 cents) have been issued, of which we have just seen one, as follows: Size, $1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Above is

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.,

PACKAGE 5 STAMP.
Under 10 lbs., 5 cents.
10 to 25 lbs., 10 cents.
Over 25 to 50 lbs., 15 cents.

J. R. WOOD,
Genl. Pass'r Agent.

Liability limited to twenty-five dollars.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The following is a list of the new stamps, the 5, 10, and 15 centavos being the only ones as yet seen:

2 mills de peso,	General Lopez.
$\frac{1}{2}$ cent "	General Urquiza.
2 "	M. Derqui.
3 "	General Mitre.
5 "	Rivadavia.
6 "	General Sarmiento.
10 "	M. Arellaneda.
15 "	General San Martin.

20 cent de peso	General Roca.
25 "	" "
30 "	Colonel Dorrego.
40 "	Moreno.
50 "	General Paz.
5 piastres,	Dr. V. Sarsfield.

The general design of those we have seen is the same as the 1867 issue, except that the inscription is changed from "Republica Argentina" to "Correos Argentinos." The head on the 10c. is a new one, as will be seen from the above list. They are perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

5 centavos,	carmine (C. C. 126).
10 "	brown (C. C. 89).
15 "	orange yellow (C. C. 6).

ANTIGUA.—The *Stamp Duty*, 1 penny, surcharged *Postage and Revenue*, which some of our contemporaries are announcing as a new discovery, will be found catalogued in Moen's supplement, October (?), 1885.

BAVARIA.—The current issue had the perforation changed to $14\frac{1}{2}$ January 1. Watermark, close, horizontal undulating lines.

3 pfennig,	green.
5 "	lilac.
10 "	carmine.
20 "	ultramarine.
25 "	pale brown.
50 "	dark brown.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—There has evidently been a change in the monetary system of this colony, for the stamps are being surcharged with new values in cents. Last month we gave the 2 cent on 6 pence, and now we have two more to add to the list, one being reported by Mr. Barton, the other by Mr. Clotz.

3 cents on 3d.	brown.
10 "	4d. violet.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—Another value inscribed *Postage and Revenue* has been issued.

5 cents, gray.

COLOMBIA.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the following official Cubiertas of the 1874 type. The first is dated Cali, 5th December, 1884, and the second Cali, 31st July, 1885:

No value, black on pale green.
 " " " pink.

Also, four hitherto unchronicled varieties. The frame of the first is 135x90 mm., and is composed of vine-like ornaments. The inscription is as follows:

Estados Unidos de Colombia
 Servicio de correos nacionales.
 Certificado oficial.

Salé de en de
 Remite el administrador.

The frame of the second is 138x85 mm., and is about 6 mm. wide, being made up of fine lines at right angles to the edge of the label. The inscription is the same as the above, except that there is a colon after Colombia. The third border is composed of small butterfly-shaped ornaments and measures 145x118 mm. The first line reads *Republica de Colombia*.

The fourth border is made up of small floral ornaments, and measures 145x96 mm. The inscriptions are the same as the last.

Sept. 22, 1885, black on white wove.
 Feb. 12, 1886, " greenish white.
 June 15, 1886, " white, blue ruling.
 Feb. 11, 1887, " rosy white laid.

The new five cent has been seen unperforated.

5 centavos, black on blue.

CONGO FREE STATE.—In the surcharge mentioned last month there was an error. COLIS should have had but one L.

CUBA.—Of the *Impresos* series there is a ½ mil., for a specimen of which we are indebted to J. C. Jay. The regular adhesives have been changed in color.

½ mil de peso, black.
 2½ cent de peso, yellow brown (C. C. 81).
 10 " " blue (" 43).
 20 " " gray (" 64).

ECUADOR.—C. B. Corwin has another of the 1887-88 fiscals which has done postal duty.

4 centavos, light brown.

FRENCH GUIANA.—Mr. Bishop has received another provisional, and says that there are a number of varieties of the surcharge. It is the 30-cent, 1872, French colonies, imperforate, surcharged in black in three lines, Dec. 1887—Guy. Franc.—5c.

5 cent., on 30 cent, brown.

GAMBIER ISLANDS.—*L'Ami des Timbres* says that the surcharges lately announced for this colony are a speculation of a certain Julien Copilon.

GREECE.—Stamps of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 40 lepta of the new design were to have been issued in February. The colors remain the same.

INDIA.—Mr. Charles Dienna has a specimen of the 1865 1 anna surcharged *District Roads, Rungpore*, in three lines in black. Can any of our readers throw any light upon it? Rungpore is a district in Bengal, with an area of 3476 square miles and a population of over 2,000,000. It is bounded on the east by the Brahmaputra.

Mr. G. W. Pepper has a specimen of the 2 annas, green, of the first issue, which is surcharged INDIA UNPAID in a rectangle 20x14 mm. It was received from India direct and has been in a friend's collection for over fifteen years. What is it? Can any of our readers tell us?

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The *Philatelic Record* has received a copy of an official circular calling for designs for a jubilee set of stamps to commemorate the centennial of the colony. They are to be inscribed *New South Wales Postage*, the value in words and *One Hundred Years*.

Since writing the above we have received the following clipping from the *Sydney Morning Herald* of December 7:

"The designs for eight new postage stamps, intended to be commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the colony, were opened by the tender board in connection with the Post-office Department yesterday. The tenders, we are informed, number upwards of 100, and they have as yet been only partially dealt with by the board. The competition for the premiums—two in number—the first £10 10s., and the second £3 3s., for each of the eight stamps, has been keen, and the result of the contest will be looked forward to with interest. The conditions were that the designs had to be drawn in black and white to a scale four times the size of the present penny postage stamp, and that a distinct design had to be sent for each of the following denominations: One penny, two pence, four pence, six pence, eight pence, one shilling, five shillings and twenty shillings. The designs for which the premiums are given become the property of the government, and those that do not obtain prizes will be returned to the owners."

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—The new stamps are new only in color, the design being unchanged.

1 cent de peso, green.
 5 " " blue.
 6 " " yellow brown.
 8 " " " "

SANTANDER.—The 5c. has the revised inscriptions.

5 centavos, vermilion (C. C. 120).

TOLIMA.—*Der Philatelist* gives another value of the new set.

5 centavos, vermilion (C. C. 119).

TURKEY.—The following are announced as having been issued March 1st:

5 paras, green on yellow.
2 piastres, violet on blue.
5 " brown on gray.
25 " red on yellow.
20 paras, black. *Postage due.*
1 piastre, " "
2 " " "

URUGUAY.—We have received from Mr. Pepper another new 10-cent stamp, which we presume is the work of one of the New York bank-note companies. In the centre let in at the top of a triangle is an oval containing the national arms; arched above this is *Republica Oriental*, and across the base of the triangle *del Uruguay*. At the sides of the triangle are numerals of value. At the bottom, in a curve, *centesimos*, below numeral of value.

10 centesimos, lilac (C. C. 61).

It is reported that the colors of the current set were changed, as follows, January 1:

2 centesimos, carmine.
5 " sky blue.
7 " orange.
20 " bistre.
25 " vermilion.

VENEZUELA.—On the 15th of December, says *Le Timbre Poste*, a new 5c. *Escullas* stamp was issued. Like the last, it is lithographed, but the design is by another artist. The head is smaller, the groundwork is formed of crossed lines in lozenges and the stamp is rouletted.

5 centimos, pale green.

ENVELOPES.

UNITED STATES.—We have a plain white envelope, 160x89 mm., with one of the Richwood's Dispatch stamps struck in the left upper corner; also, the same on light blue.

We have received from Jas. B. Smith the 10 cent on white and amber, size 9, which we do not think have been chronicled before.

10 cents, brown on white.
10 " " amber.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The new issues are to have the following portraits:

Envelopes—5c. Rivadaria.
10c. Avelluneda.
15c. San Martin.
Wrapper—4c. Gen. Lopez.

ECUADOR.—By request we give here a list of the varieties of the envelopes just issued.

For interior postage:

5 centavos, blue on white (139x82 mm.).
5 " " " amber "
5 " " " blue "
5 " " " orange "
10 " " orange on white "
10 " " " amber "
10 " " " blue "
10 " " " orange "

For the Postal Union:

5 centavos, blue on white (149x91 mm.).
5 " " " amber "
5 " " " blue "
5 " " " orange "
5 " " " blue (139x82 mm.).

EGYPT.—The size of the envelope just issued is 146x111 mm.

PERSIA.—The envelopes and wrapper have been issued since January 1 with black surcharges of native inscriptions. The wrapper has *Jeek Schahi* (1 schahi), the 6s. *Schiseh sehahi* (6 schahi), and the 12s. *Daulo Farsi* (Ottoman Empire).

Wrapper—1 schahi, carmine on manilla (318x56 mm.).
Envelopes—6 " " rose on white (145x112 mm.).
6 " " " on " (150x119 mm.).
12 " violet on " (145x112 mm.).
12 " " on " (150x119 mm.).

POST CARDS.

BAVARIA.—The 10 pfennig has been seen dated " 88."

HUNGARY.—There is a letter card for Croatia of the same design as the regular issue, with additional inscriptions.

5 kreutzers, carmine on gray.

ITALY.—The postal packet cards spoken of last month are out. Not having seen them, we can only give the values and colors.

50 centesimi, brown on white.
75 " " " rose.
125 " " " green.
175 " " " yellow.

MONTENEGRO.—Single and double cards have been issued for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Black Mountain. The stamp in the right upper corner is like the adhesives. In the opposite corner are the arms on a crowned mantle, like those of Roumania. Between these,

Union postale universelle.

Carte postale

Administration des postage de Monténégro.

And the same in Russian characters. In the left lower angle, *le cote est exclusivement destine a l'adresse*. This is also repeated in Russian. The double cards have also *La carte cio-jointe est destinee a la reponse*. The reply cards are of Form 1.

2 notch, red on buff.
2x2 " " "
3 " black on blue.
3x3 " " "

URUGUAY.—*Der Philatelist* illustrates a new card inscribed *Tarjeta—Union Postal Universal—Union Postale Universelle—Año 1887*, etc. The stamp consists of an oval containing the arms, with sun above and numeral below; curved above this in two lines, *Republica Oriental—Del Uruguay*; below, *centesimos*; numerals of value at sides in shields. Size of card, 128x80 mm.

2 centesimos, blue.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Two stamps have been issued which are not sold to the public, but are intended to be used on prepaid answers to dispatches. In the centre are the national arms in a small oval, encircled with laurels; at the top, in two lines, the upper one curved, *Telegrafo Nacional*; below, between circles containing numerals of value, *centavos*. Lithographed by Juan H. Kidd & Co., and perforated 11½.

10 centavos, red.
40 " blue.

Special stamps for the province of Buenos Ayres are announced, but no particulars are given.

CUBA.—The colors of the stamps have been changed to those in use in 1882. The last two are slightly darker.

20 cent de peso, yellow green.
40 " " pale ultramarine.
80 " " bistre.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—New stamps of the old design have been issued for 1888. Perforated 14.

1 cent de peso, bistre.
2 " " carmine.
2 4-8 " " yellow bistre.
5 " " blue.
10 " " mauve.
20 " " violet.
10 " " yellow green

(For the Postal Union).

REVENUES.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.—The 1 franc *Dimension* French Empire has been seen surcharged with the German eagle in an oval inscribed *K. P.R. Fortification der Festung Strassburg*. It is said to have been used in 1870.

1 franc, green, blue surcharged.

CANADA.—*L'Ami des Timbres* has two of the *Weights and Measures* series with blue numerals.

20 cents, blue and black.
30 " " "

A tobacco stamp similar in design to the cigarette label is announced. *Canada*

above, *Tobacco* below, *Series of—1887* at sides.

¼ pound, black.

Also, a band 197x45 mm., having in the centre the head of Victoria in an oval, containing *Canadian inspections*, and on the band, in large ornamented letters, *Petroleum—Imported. This label must be destroyed when the can is empty, under penalty provided by law. 44 Vic. Cap. 23, Sec. 8.* On these letters, *Gravity—flash—gallons—gross—tare, 188—net*; below, *Inspected at.....Inspector.* Perforated 13.

This band was used at Halifax in September, 1887, so says *Le Timbre Fiscal*.

No value, blue.
" red.

We have received from H. L. Hart a very pretty stamp for the use of the Halifax Law Library, which was issued in 1879, but has only just been discovered. It is the size of an ordinary postage stamp, and contains within a circle a half-length figure of Justice. Above this, in a curved label, is *Law Library*, with *Halifax* on a tablet, which projects into the circle. In a curved label at the bottom is the value, *Twenty-five cents*. The corners, etc., are filled up with fancy ornaments. Perforated 12½. Full particulars as to its history and use are promised in the *Halifax Philatelist*.

25 cents, green (C. C. 30).

The 50 cent C. F. law stamp of Manitoba is reported to have been surcharged B. F. and J. F., in carmine over the original letters. Also, the L. S. stamp of the same value surcharged C. F.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—*L'Ami des Timbres* announces a new stamp of the small size. Wmk., crown, C. A.

2 pence, green.

CEYLON.—The same paper says that the 10c. *Stamp Duty* has been surcharged in black.

Five cents on 10c. lilac.

ITALY.—Torricella Sicura. A set of five values has been issued. Crowned arms (Savoy cross) on mantle in centre.

10c., blue; 20c., rose; 50c., green; 1 l., yellow; 2 l., bistre.

MONACO.—A set of thirteen values was issued January 1. They are long rectangles with a background of crossed lines 2 mm. apart, forming diamonds which contain crosses. At the top are the arms surmounted by *Principante de Monaco*. The value and

rate of tax are in blue at the bottom. Perforated 11.

5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 centimes, 1, 1f., 50c., 2 francs, brown.

SAINT VINCENT.—The 1885 1 penny postage was surcharged *Revenue* in italics, and used early in 1886.

1 penny, rose.

SPAIN.—The 1888 *Movil* stamps are out. Arms in oval inscribed *Timbre Movil 1888* and value. Four small shields in corners. Perforated 14.

10 centimes, blue.
25 " red brown.
50 " violet.

The stamps for insurance policies, etc., are of the same dimensions and values as in the past. Seated figure of Spain with olive branch, instructing a youth in the uses of various tools which are scattered around him. At the right side are the Spanish arms.

75c., black; 1p., ultramarine; 2p., violet; 3p., blue; 4p., bottle green; 5p., deep rose, 10p., green; 15p., rose; 25p., bistre; 50p., brown; 75p., orange; 100p., deep brown.

TRINIDAD.—The 5 shilling postage stamp has been printed in lilac and surcharged FEE 10, in red, the old value being struck out.

10 shillings, lilac.

TURKEY.—We impose a tax on whisky, but the Sublime Porte imposes one on water. Two stamps are illustrated by *Le Timbre Fiscal* which are used by the villages of *Kara Koulak* and *Guez-Tépé*. The first is diamond-shaped, and has in the centre a barrel upright and inscribed in Turkish *sou rousoumou* (tax for water). At the sides and above the barrel are Turkish inscriptions giving the value, etc. The frame is inscribed with the name of the village in Turkish, Armenian, Greek and French.

20 paras, black on rose.

The second is about 50x35 mm., and is inscribed with the name in four languages, as before, with stars and crescents in the corners. In the centre is a barrel on its side, inscribed as before. At each side of the barrel is the value in Greek and Turkish characters.

20 paras, black on buff.

IN THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST for January, through inexcusable carelessness, it was stated that the 10c., 30c. and 90c., size 7, '82 watermark, are on sale at the Philadelphia post-office.

The envelopes really on sale are 10c., size 7; 30c. and 90c., size 8, all on white paper only, and with the '82 watermark. The Purchasing Agent of the Association will doubtless be glad to procure these for members.

VARIOUS AND SUNDRY.

BY C. B. CORWIN.

Part I.

Under this heading, I propose, from time to time, to lay before the readers of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST such matters as, in my judgment, may appear to be of interest, and the free discussion of which, in the columns of this journal, may be productive of good to the members of our august body.

I would like it to be noted at the outset that I do not make any more philatelic pretensions than my twenty-five years' experience justifies, nor do I claim to be infallible; moreover, I shall oftentimes touch upon points which, while they may be thought aged, still are of ever-recurring interest to the true student of our science.

I trust, therefore, that my efforts may meet with approval, and be the means to an end, viz: the advancement of our study as well as of the interest of our association.

Without further preamble, therefore, I shall at once plunge *in medias res*, and open up my fire upon those old-time offenders,

COUNTERFEITS.

My attention was brought to bear closely upon this subject by a circumstance of recent occurrence. I discovered, upon an exchange sheet of the American Philatelic Association, two counterfeits that had passed inadvertently through the hands of the counterfeit detectors without notice. In accordance with my universal custom I at once wrote the word "counterfeit" across their faces, signing my name as well.

For this action (for which, of course, I assumed all responsibility) I was greatly chided by our Exchange Superintendent, upon the plea that the owner might object, and hold me liable. This was an amazing statement to me. "The owner might object" and why? There is only one answer to this, and that is that my action deprived said owner of the possible pecuniary advantage he might reap from the sale of the same specimens to others less wary than, in this instance, I happened to be. Of course, as far as liability went, I took all that upon my shoulders when I branded the stamps, and was prepared to stand behind my action in the premises.

But why the owner should object passes my comprehension. I should be only too glad of such an action on the part of any one, who should discover any of this trash emanating from me.

Moreover, I claim that to destroy or

make innocuous any article which, being fraudulent, is an offense in the eyes of the right-minded, is to perform a service to the community at large; however, in the present case (or similar) it would, perhaps, be desirable to have proper power so to act vested in the authorities in charge of these matters.

In this connection view the action of our Government in the case of counterfeit money. Do you think you would receive back a counterfeit bill or coin which you had handed into the sub-treasury in New York, in order that its character might be decided, in its pristine condition? Not much! It would have the word "counterfeit" branded upon its face in bold, indelible characters, and if you claimed redress or ownership you would languish in prison for a time.

If so with money why not with stamps! I state boldly that any one who claims damages from such an action on the part of any authorized person, or one who had so acted from a righteous motive, is a knave or worse. The only way to deal with this hydra-headed nuisance is to stamp the vitality out of every head that puts in an appearance, and even then it is only possible to abate, not do away, with the evil.

Since the occurrence noted I have conversed at length with a number of our members, and have finally formulated a plan, which I now submit to the Association, only hoping that it may bring out a discussion, which may prove a stepping stone to the desired end.

The plan is as follows:

1. Let the Exchange Detectors be authorized to indelibly brand the word "counterfeit" upon every stamp so judged with certainty by them.

2. In case of doubt let the stamp be removed by the Counterfeit Detectors, and a general opinion be passed upon it by three or more persons, competent to act as authorities.

3. In the first case let the branded stamp remain upon the sheet until it returns to its owner, so that all, through whose hands the sheet passes, may have an opportunity to judge of the salient points of difference between genuine and imitation, thereby guarding themselves against similar frauds in the future.

In the second case let the stamp, when judgment is passed upon it, be returned to the owner with the request, that, in case it has been branded counterfeit, it be placed (without affixing, of course, any value) upon

a sheet again, in order that it may go the rounds, and serve its mission of posting the unwary.

4. Let the Association hold itself responsible for the action of its officers in the proposed course of action, and, if they make a mistake, pay the market value out of the general fund. Now let us have the opinions of the members upon the above plan, and, as wisdom proceeds out of a multitude of minds, no doubt some definite conclusion may be arrived at, whereby the desired end may be achieved.

TRUSTEES.

Should not these three gentlemen all be residents of *one* of our large cities? Our board, as at present constituted, are situated at distances from each other, whereby their meetings are an impracticability.

Business of such important nature as is liable to be brought before our Trustees, it seems to me, should be transacted *viva voce*, thereby expediting matters greatly.

There is a certain application for membership now before the board which is getting to be a "chestnut," and which, we New Yorkers, who are anxious to know whether we are to be associated with any nondescript breed of cats that may present itself for membership, are anxious to have settled one way or the other.

For my part, I am not anxious to have counterfeiters (either past or present) associated with me in the American Philatelic Association, and in this I voice the majority of our New York members.

This application should have been settled long ago, and, doubtless, would have been, had all the Trustees been residents of the same city.

MEXICAN STAMPS.

Issues of 1884 and 1885.

CAPT. C. A. COOLEGE, U. S. A.

One of the most interesting series of stamps to an inhabitant of this continent must be those issued by our immediate neighbor on the south, viz., Mexico. It is not my purpose at present to carry your readers through the interesting history relative to those older issues of the First Republic, the Empire, the Guadalajara, the re-establishment of the Republic, with its second Juarez and Diaz sets of stamps or the numeral issue of three values. But I desire to call attention to the varieties of the 1884-5 issue, regarding which I have never seen anything

in the journals or catalogues. The 1884 issue consists of fifteen stamps, struck off, evidently, from one die, so far as I can discern, the numerals of value in each of the four corners being changed in each case for their different values, and the words for values of the centavos being likewise changed in the circle under the head in eleven stamps, which are all green, the remaining four peso stamps being printed in blue, the words in the un-peso stamps being repeated, but not in the 2, 5 and 10. The 1884 issue consists of the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 20, 25, 50 centavos, and 1, 2, 5, 10 pesos. The centavos stamps have been printed in several shades of green. The first I received were of a sickly, yellowish green. Afterwards they seem to have gone through a variety of shades, viz: 2d, an olive green; 3d, a clear green, with a bluish cast; 4th, a very deep green; and finally, 5th, the light-grayish green which belongs to the coloring of the 1c. of the 1885 coloring; for the 1885 issue are printed from the same dies, but different colors for the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12 and 25 centavos. The higher values do not seem to have been altered, if still used.

In the 1 centavos, green, I have five shades, clearly distinguishable; in the 2 centavos I have four shades (1, 3, 4, 5); in the 3 centavos, two shades (3, 5); in the 4 centavos, three shades (1, 2, 3); in the 5 centavos, two shades (1, 3); in the 6 centavos, three shades (1, 4, 5); in the 10 centavos, four shades (1, 3, 4, 5); in the 12 centavos, two shades (3, 4); in the 20 centavos, four shades (2, 3, 4, 5); in the 25 centavos, two shades (3, 4).

The 1885 issue consists in my collections of 1 centavos, one shade of light green; 2 centavos, of a bright red and a light rose; the 3 centavos, a red brown and a deeper shade with more brown and less red. The 4 centavos has two shades of salmon. The 5 centavos I have only found in one shade of blue. The 6 centavos has three shades, a purple brown, another a dead brown, almost like the 12 centavos, and an intermediate shade. The 10 centavos comes in two shades, one a light yellow, and the other an orange. The 12 centavos comes in two shades, one very dark, the other a light brown. I have recognized no difference in the few specimens of the 25 centavos that I have seen.

The perforations on both of these sets seem to be very defective, and the inhabitants evidently use the scissors to separate their stamps more than the divisions, for

nearly all my specimens have at least one or more sides cut smooth, and in case of double stamps the division perforations have left no solution of continuity.

ST. LOUIS STAMP AUCTION.

The auction sale of stamps catalogued by Mr. C. H. Mekeel was held on the evening of Feb. 17th. There were only 148 lots catalogued, the amount realized for the entire sale amounting to \$421.99. Among those who attended were Mr. Francis Lepère and his son, Wm. H. Lepère, Col. T. B. Rodgers and Messrs. Dill, Custer, Muennighaus, Mucke, Fuelscher, and Mekeel, the latter alone represented bids for 267 persons not present.

The following were some of the best prices:

United States.—The set of early post-masters hand stamps were sold to Mr. Holly, of Traverse City, Mich., for \$12.50.

The New York 5c., 1845, brought \$2.75 each.

The New Haven reprint, unsigned, brought \$3.45; the Providence 5c., 1846, brought \$2.00 each; the Carrier Horseman, red, brought \$5.00; the pair of 12c., 1851, brought \$2.00; the 5c., 1857, with projections, \$2.55; 90c., 1860, unused, \$2.55; 2 5c., 1861, yellow, brought \$2.30 and \$2.25; 30c., 1870, grided, used, \$1.45; Newspaper stamps, 5c., 1865, with imprint, \$1.25; 10c., 1865, \$1.10; 1c. to \$1.92; 1874 canceled, \$7.65; \$1.92 canceled, \$1.75; \$6.00 canceled, \$4.50; the Agriculture, unused sets, brought from \$3.15 to \$3.06; the Executive, \$7.75 to \$7.06; the Interior, \$1.52; the Post-office, \$1.50 and \$1.40; the State, \$3.74; the War, 77c. to 60c.

Foreign Stamps.—The Bolivia (Correos de la Chimbra) cut square was knocked down to Mr. Colket, of Philadelphia, for \$7.45; Canada 10p., 1855, brought \$2.50; Cape of Good Hope, 4p., wood block, brought \$2.50; Mexico, 1867, 1r., blue, \$5.00; Mexico cut stamps on envelopes, \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

The majority of the other stamps in the sale brought 50c. to \$1.00 each.

New Haven Envelopes.—The event of the evening was the sale of the New Haven envelope. It was at best a very poor specimen, but a perfect one would be priceless, and as this is the only entire one known it was much sought for.

It was started at \$176.00 by Mr. Mekeel, raised to \$180.00 by Mr. W. H. Lepère,

raised again to \$185.00 by Mr. Dill, but was finally knocked down at \$193.00 to Mr. Mekeel for a customer.

We are advised that another sale will take place in St. Louis on March 28th, under the supervision of Mr. C. H. Mekeel.

NEW YORK NOTES.

Part III of the Sterling collection was sold at Leavitt's rooms on February 16th at 7 P.M. 595 lots were sold, and the sale was over by 9.45 P.M. About thirty persons were present, including Messrs. Frossard, Bogert, Rechert, Lightstone (on his way to Buenos Ayres from Evansville, Ind.), H. L. Calman, who purchased nearly all the rarities, Levick, Adenaw, Burger, Wells, Alman, who, it seems, sold only a few of his duplicates at Casey's last sale, C. Gregory and Wuesthoff.

Mr. Sterling for some reason was absent, his bids being executed by the auctioneer. The bidding was lively most of the time, and very good prices were realized throughout. Below are all prices of \$5.00 and over obtained, with the buyers of the great rarities:

MATCH STAMPS—OLD PAPER.

Brown & Durling, 1c. black, very fine, Scott Co.	\$20 25
Byman, Carlton & Co., 1c. black on white, two heads to left	8 25
Chicago Match Co., 1c. black	5 00
W. E. Doolittle, 1c. blue	5 00
T. Gorman & Bro., 1c. black, mended	5 50
Jock & Wilder, 1c. red, fine, Mr. Burger	26 00
J. J. Macklin & Co., 1c. black, Scott Co.	20 00
Pierce Match Co., 1c. green, Scott Co.	18 00
Wise & Co., 1c. black	6 00
Ziseman, Griesheim & Co., 1c. green	8 00

SAME—SILK PAPER.

D. Burhams & Co., 1c. black, Scott Co.	10 25
Greenleaf & Co., 5c. orange	5 25
New York Match Co., 5c. blue, torn in two	6 00

SAME—WATERMARK PAPER.

B. Bendel & Co., 1c. brown, Scott Co.	10 00
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MEDICINE STAMP—OLD PAPER.

Kelly's Old Cabin Bitters, 4c. black, uncut, Scott Co.	10 50
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DOCUMENT STAMPS—FIRST ISSUE.

\$200, unperforated	8 25
6c., proprietary, unused, original gum, Rev. Mr. Alman	10 75
\$20, orange-brown, probate of will, Rev. Mr. Alman	13 75
\$20, orange, probate of will	12 50
Another	11 00
\$200, small punch hole	6 50

SAME, SECOND ISSUE—VIOLET PAPER.

\$20, fine	5 10
\$200, fine, Rev. Mr. Alman	15 50

POSTAGE STAMPS.

St. Louis, 10c. die A, unused, but slightly torn, Mr. Wuesthoff	21 00
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1860, 24c. lilac, unperforated, unused	6 25
1867, 3c. rose, grilled all over, unused	8 20
State department, \$20, unused	13 00
Total for 595 lots	384 71

Part IV of the Sterling collection, including such stamps as a 10c. St. Louis, 4 copies of the \$20 probate of will, etc., together with a collection of foreign stamps, the property of Nathaniel Payne, Esq., of Worcester, Mass., will be sold at Leavitt's, under the auspices of Mr. Ed. Frossard, about the last of March.

The 83d and 84th sales of the Scott Co., on February 27th and 28th, respectively, will consist of two fine collections of coins, including an 1804 silver dollar. Their 85th sale will take place at Bangs' on March 14th, and consists of a fine collection of unused postage stamps, belonging to Mr. E. H. Sinasbaugh, of this city.

Among the rarities to be offered are United States periodicals, used, nearly complete; Bolivia 500c. 9 and 11 stars; Br. Guiana 4c. "patimus;" Natal first issue, 9p. blue; Nova Scotia, 1sh., two Sicilies, ½t. blue, arms and cross; Colombia, '62, 20c.; Bolivar, 10c. green, used, and 5 and 10 pesos, unused, etc.; in all 569 lots.

R. R. Bogert & Co.'s 5th sale will be held at Leavitt's on March 5th, at 7.30 P.M., and consists of a fine collection of stamps, mostly unused, the property of Col. E. S. Coyne, 600 lots. Mr. W. P. Brown proposes to have an auction sale weekly, on Thursdays, at his office, beginning in about a month. Mr. Casey will also have a sale next month.

Mr. R. Wuesthoff having resigned as Manager of the New York Branch of the American Philatelic Association Exchange Department, a meeting was held at the rooms of the National Philatelic Society on the 15th inst. to elect his successor. Mr. C. B. Corwin was unanimously chosen for the position, and after a little hesitation he decided to accept it.

A number of current Hawaiian stamps of the values of 18, 25, 50c. and \$1, neatly canceled to order, have been put on the market in this city. Collectors, however, should not regard these in the same light as counterfeits, or anything of that kind. The only point in which they differ from used specimens is that they have never been placed on a letter to pay postage, and they make a good substitute when the latter is almost unobtainable, as in this case.

CORTLANDT F. BISHOP.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Fifth and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Vice-President, R. R. BOGERT, Tribune Building, New York City.

Secretary, S. B. BRADT, Grand Crossing, Ill.

Treasurer, H. B. SEAGRAVE, Ionia, Mich.

International Secretary, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.

Exchange Superintendent, HENRY CLOTZ, Box 3489, New York City.

Counterfeit Detector, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer street, Boston, Mass.

Exchange Detector, R. WUESTHOFF, New York City.

Purchasing Agent, THEO. F. CUNO, 1139 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

First Assistant Purchasing Agent, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.

Second Assistant Purchasing Agent, CHAS. MUECKE, Hoboken, N. J.

Librarian, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.

Board of Trustees, E. B. STERLING, Box 294, Trenton, N. J.; WM. v. d. WETTERN, Jr., 176 Saratoga street, Baltimore, Md.; J. C. FELDWISCH, Box 2922, Denver, Colo.

Literary Board, R. C. H. BROCK, Chairman, Box 287, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MACCALLA, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

You may perhaps recall to mind the suggestion made by your President at the Convention at Chicago, that an exhibition of stamps, collections, literature and other objects pertaining to our pursuit would tend to stimulate an interest in and spread a knowledge of our aims and that the matter was taken up and resolutions passed by the National Society of New York, and that in accordance with those resolutions Mr. E. A. Holton, of Boston, was appointed by your President as chairman of a committee to be appointed later. I desire now to complete the Executive Committee, who will have the matter more particularly in charge by appointing two more members, resident in Massachusetts, requesting them to confer together, and after receiving the suggestions of the local members of the committee to adopt and announce the general plan and outline the regulations for the exhibition, so that members may begin to prepare their exhibits. I also desire to appoint in each locality where we have members, a local member of the committee, to whom those in that locality may apply for advice and information, and who may use their best endeavors to see that their section is well represented. I have been unable to confer with each gentleman named as to whether he would serve, but have selected what I believe to be a representative committee, and earnestly request each and all to accept the appointment, at the same time urging upon members to lend their aid that the exhibition may be worthy of our Association, and that each locality may be well represented. The committee I desire to appoint is as follows:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

E. A. Holton, of Boston; W. C. VanDerlip, of Boston; W. C. Stone, of Springfield.

LOCAL MEMBERS.

Maine, W. W. Jewett, of Portland.

New Hampshire, J. M. Hubbard, of Lake Village.

Connecticut, Isaiah Baker, of Hartford.

Rhode Island, A. Dawson, of Providence.

New York, R. R. Bogert, H. W. Terrett and R. Wuesthoff, of the National Philatelic Society; August Dejonge, of the Staten Island Society, and Theo. F. Cuno, of the Brooklyn Society.

New Jersey, H. E. Deats, of Flemington; Alvah Davison, of Helmetta.

Pennsylvania, R. C. H. Brock and W. A. MacCalla, of Philadelphia; W. V. Nicholson, of Erie; H. O. Harris, of Doylestown.

Maryland, W. v. d. Wettern, of Baltimore.

South Carolina, I. B. Cohen, of Charleston.

Georgia, W. G. Whilden, of Atlanta.

Texas, E. M. Roberts, of Paris.

Tennessee, S. B. Boyd, of Knoxville.

Ohio, Geo. H. Worthington and J. V. Painter, of Cleveland.

Indiana, Edw. Schurmann, of Indianapolis.

Illinois, C. R. Gadsden, of the Chicago Branch; H. F. Heuer, of the Chalmers' Branch.

Michigan, H. B. Seagrave, of Ionia.

Minnesota, E. R. Aldrich, of Benson.

Missouri, Eugene Dill, of St. Louis.

Kansas, C. W. Sparr, of Eureka.

Colorado, J. C. Feldwich, of Denver.

California, H. B. Phillips, of Casper.

JOHN K. TIFFANY, *President*.

ST. LOUIS, March 10th, 1888.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

FEBRUARY, 1888.

In the early part of the month I transferred to our new Treasurer, Mr. H. B. Seagrave, the books and accounts of the Association. As there has been no itemized statement made of our finances since the convention last summer, I will now give one—covering the period from the beginning of the Association.

Total receipts	\$1190 25
Due from members for balance of year	\$ 96 50
Expended for Library	6 75
Postage	124 50
Expended for Purchasing Dept	14 50
" " Exc. Dept	76 04
" " Am. Phil., Vol. I	145 24
" " " " Vol. II (3 months)	61 25
General expenses	347 17
Cash on hand	318 30

\$1190 25 1190 25

All dues of members are now payable to the Treasurer instead of the Secretary. New members are being notified to this effect, and old members will please bear it in mind. The dues for the last half of the year are payable this month and should be promptly remitted to the Treasurer.

There seems to be an impression with some members that an applicant becomes a member as soon as the thirty days have elapsed after the publication of his name. This impression is wrong. The person is then a member-elect and only becomes an actual member upon fully qualifying as such—that is, by paying his dues and receiving his card of membership.

I regret to announce that the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Mr. E. B. Sterling, has resigned his office. The reason for this action was the pressure of his own private business. The Official Board has accepted the resignation and appointed Mr. W. V. Nicholson, of Erie, Pa., to the vacancy. Mr. Wettern becomes Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

The application of Mr. Joseph J. Casey, presented some time ago, objected to, and referred to the Board of Trustees, has been withdrawn, at his request, by the members signing as references.

I give below the amended portions of the Constitution as they now read:

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 3. The General Secretary shall keep a true record of the proceedings of the Association and shall preserve all documents. He shall keep a general financial account of the balances, etc., reported to him by the Treasurer and other officers, as required by this Constitution and By-Laws, and of the warrants drawn upon the Treasurer, etc. He shall receive all applications for membership and shall publish in the official journal, every month, the names of all applicants for membership and the names of new members, and all other news he may have gathered in his official capacity that may be of interest to the members at large. He shall issue cards of membership when notified by the Treasurer that the dues have been paid, and such cards have been signed by the President, and furnish a copy of this Constitution, and of all other publications of the Association, to each member in good standing. He shall furnish duplicate copies of the Constitution, official circulars, and other publications of the Association in his charge, upon payment of the charges fixed therefor by the Official Board. He shall give bond to the Trustees in the sum of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property, and securities of the Association, collect all dues from members and all other moneys due the Association, and shall report to the Secretary monthly the balance in his hands, with the names of all members who have paid their dues. He shall pay all warrants regularly drawn on him by the President and General Secretary, and submit to each convention during his term of office a complete financial statement. He shall not hold in his possession more than seventy-five dollars, but shall deposit all above that amount in some bank to be designated by the Trustees. The Treasurer shall give bond to the Trustees in the sum of two hundred dollars.

Number 377 has resigned.

Following is the list of

NEW MEMBERS.

No. 405. ASCHER, PAUL, Lima, Peru.

No. 407. BROCKWAY, W. B., 47 Hazard street, Jamestown, N. Y.

No. 419. BRUZELIUS R. J. Humlegardsgaten, Stockholm, Sweden.

No. 421. FICKEN, HENRY H., 72 Rutledge St., Charleston, S. C.

No. 408. GILBERT, F. F., P. O. Box 800, Chicago, Ill.

No. 409. HARRIDAN, C. H., 379 Ogden avenue, Chicago, Ill.

No. 420. HEITMANN, ERNST, Leipsic, Germany.

No. 416. HENDERSON, GEO., 1221 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 417. KETCHESON, H. F., Box 499, Belleville, Ont.

No. 406. LEVY, ABRAM, 256 Madison St., New York.

No. 410. LUBITZ, G. C., 2915 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

No. 411. OLNEY, FRANK F., Box 667, Providence, R. I.

No. 412. PARRISH, PERCIVAL, 53 Washington street, Newport, R. I.

No. 418. REPPEN, WM., Box 82, Galveston, Texas.

No. 413. RUSSELL, C. B., 205 Main street, Marlboro, Mass.

No. 414. START, J. W., Oak Park, Ill.

No. 415. WALTON, MILLARD F., Box 38, Phila., Pa.

No. 404. WATKINS, T. C., Box 3003 New York City.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP—LIST NO. 17.

ALDERSON, J. C., Wausau, Wis.
References: H. E. Graffam, F. Lee Goff.

ANDRASSY, AUGUST ST., care of R. Heller, 239 Broadway, New York City.
References: J. A. Steiner, H. C. Harding,

BARDWELL, R. N. R., Talbott, Ga.
References: C. H. Mekeel, Eugene Dill.

BEAN, FRED. A., 414 West Church St., Elmira, N. Y.
References: S. P. Atwater, G. C. Wilder.

BISHOP, A. G., Box 67, Brooklyn, N. Y.
References: R. R. Bogert, Jos. Rechert.

BITTING, M. G., 2622 Jessup street, Philadelphia, Pa.
References: W. A. MacCalla, Lincoln Rappleye.

BROWN, J. B., JR., 1018 17th street, Denver, Col.
References: H. A. Babb, J. C. Feldwisch.

BURGER, G. A., 59 Nassau street, New York City.
References: R. Wuesthoff, Henry Clotz.

COAN, GEO. G., 44 Delaware street, Syracuse, N. Y.
References: H. McAllister, W. A. MacCalla.

COLEMAN, E., Portsmouth, N. H.
References: C. A. Hazlett, E. B. Sterling.

FLYNN, F. N., Box 739, Denver, Col.
References: Al. S. Lamb, C. G. Woodworth.

GARRETT, PHILIP, JR., Box 39, Hockessin, Del.
References: A. H. Way, R. J. Walker.

HAYE, GEO. G., 11 East 48th street, New York City.
References: W. T. Dyett, J. N. T. Levick.

HIGGINSON, D. T., 237 Franklin street, Chicago, Ill.
References: G. S. Wilson, J. A. Pierce.

HOLMAN, REV. WM. H., Southport, Conn.
References: E. B. Sterling, H. N. Terrett.

JAMIESON, A. F., Lawrenceville, N. J.
References: E. B. Sterling, S. B. Bradt.

KLOSS, DR. JUR. P., Uferstrasse II, I., Leipsic, Germany.
References: Jos. Rechert, R. R. Bogert.

LUNT, JOHN, Freeport, Me.
References: L. E. Curtis, Geo. P. Coffin.

MACK, HUGO S., 7 Beekman street, New York City.
References: R. R. Bogert, H. N. Terrett.

MAY, HARRY, 146 Middle street, Portland, Me.
References: E. L. Eustis, F. W. Pickard.

NOYES, F., Collins, Texas.
References: C. H. Mekeel, Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr.

- PARRY, GEO. G., 26 W. Walnut lane, Germantown, Phila., Pa.
 ROBERTS, A. CHURCHHILL, Plainwell, Mich.
 References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.
 SCOTT, J. W., 240 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 References: Chas. Gregory, W. Rasmus.
 SHELLENBERGER, L. R., Germantown, Phila., Pa.
 References: W. M. Watson, G. W. von Utassy.
 SMITH, C. D., Delta, N. Y.
 References: S. B. Bradt, H. O. S. Brodock.
 SPRENGER, DR. W., 50 George street, New Haven, Conn.
 References: L. C. Pfaff & Son, Fred'k D. Grave.
 STAUFFER, IGNES, Mansfield Valley, Pa.
 References: E. Goebelin, München Society.
 STENDEL, ALBERT, Moscau, Russia.
 References: London Phil. Soc., Int. Phil. Verein.
 STRAUSS, Louis, 88 West Broadway, New York City.
 References: Jos. Reichert, R. R. Bogert.
 TUTTLE, A. E., 2 Wakeman avenue, Newark, N. J.
 References: R. R. Bogert, C. F. Bishop.
 VAN DEUSEN, CLARENCE, Westfield, Mass.
 References: W. C. Stone, H. F. King.
 VIDAL, J. P., 438 W. Harrison street, Chicago, Ill.
 References: G. S. Wilson, L. H. Drury.
 WALKER, GEO., Peterborough, Ont.
 References: J. M. Sheridan, P. Henry.
 WIGHTMAN, A. H., 14 Governor street, Hartford, Conn.
 References: C. L. Wheelock, J. E. Redfield, Jr.
 WILCOX, CHAS. S., 236 S. Water street, Chicago, Ill.
 References: J. A. Pierce, T. J. Mitchell.
 WILLETS, I. D., 150 Broadway, New York City.
 References: E. B. Sterling, R. H. Bogert.
 WOODRUFF, WM. W., Frank street, Germantown, Phila., Pa.
 References: W. M. Watson, G. W. von Utassy.

The persons named in the above list will be entitled to membership upon the payment of dues, on April 10th next, if no objection is received. Notice will be mailed to each on the above-mentioned date.

S. B. BRADT, *Sec'y.*

February 29, 1888.

REPORT OF EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION:

As I am very busy in this Department at present, therefore, my report must be brief.

I receive, I must say, very few inquiries of why it takes so long to get the sheets through their required six circuits. To those I wish to make the following explanation: Usually I give *all* books at least two circuits in Branch Societies, and after that four or even ten individual circuits. Now, let us count how long this will take, and you have your answer. For instance, we will take first circuit, the New York Branch. This Branch has 20 members, EACH member is allowed 3 days to examine books, and the Manager has 8 days to make up his account, 68 days; second circuit, the Philadelphia Branch, 15 members, each 3 days, Manager, 8 days, 53 days; 4 individual member circuits, each 3 days, 12 days; time in transit and checking up books by me for the (say) 6 circuits, 14 days, you have

for all 6 circuits, 147 days, or about 5 months. Meanwhile your sheets have passed through the hands of at least 39 collectors. Now, this I call a *good circuit*, but it will take from five to six months before I can return the sheets to the owner. Most of the members are fortunately not in a hurry to get their sheets through quickly, but wish me to give them a good circuit. In such cases, if I see that the sales were not good on return from such a circuit, I sometimes give them another circuit.

I have had books which went through three Branch Societies and ten individual members.

You will see now how it is done and can figure it out yourselves. All the Branch Societies have from 12 to 24 members, and are constantly growing, hence it may hereafter take more to counterbalance this. I will make only one Branch circuit where there are more than twenty members, and the other five circuits individual. Now if any should desire their sheets to have a *quick circuit*, let them so state and I will give them a circuit of six individual members only and none in Branch Societies. This will probably never take longer than two months. If not so stated I shall always give them a *good* circuit.

Very often I have *foreign revenues* on hand, but I do not know who collects them. I wish therefore that all who desire to have sheets of *foreign revenues* sent them would advise me without delay.

I must again remind you that I will receive no sheets on which the stamps overlap. Where this rule is disregarded, the sheets will be immediately returned to their owners.

No writing should be placed on the inside margins of the sheets, as they are used in binding.

BUSINESS DONE FROM FEB. 1ST to 29TH, 1888.

Blank sheets sold	583
" covers sold	24
Hinges sold	48,000
Mailing envelopes sold	5
Filled sheets received	513, value, \$2136 65
" covers "	24, " 215 74

NEW YORK, February 29, 1888.

HENRY CLOTZ, *Supt.*

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING AGENT.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

Gentlemen:—The receipts of this Department for the month of February were as follows: Deposited by C. J. Fuelscher, 29c.; W. H. Atwood, \$10.00; Daniel Jaeger, \$5.00; H. L. Hart, 52c.; R. C. H. Brock, \$10.00; H. E. Deats, \$1.00; E. L. Raish, \$1.50; Geo. W. Pepper, \$2.00.

New issues now being ordered will be from Panama, Tolima, Egypt, Faridkot, British North Borneo, Persia and Argentine Republic.

As I am confident that the United States set of 1887 envelopes will be ready to be sent out in a few days I retain, until then, what has arrived from Newfoundland, Hayti and San Salvador; the St. Thome and Principe sets having been distributed since the date of my last report. Up to date sixty-seven members have informed me

that they expect to purchase the 10c., 20c. and 30c. envelopes. I have written a communication to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, asking him to rescind the rule according to which these envelopes are only to be sold if one thousand are ordered of each kind, payment having been made in advance. As yet I have not received a decision. But, should the same be favorable, the question presenting itself would be whether or not we can obtain the entire set, as it is proposed by the official schedule, *to wit*: Forty-one 10c., forty-one 30c. and forty-one 30c. envelopes, which would cost about \$50.00 all told. My experience tells me that there will be very few collectors willing to invest such a sum; and for this reason I propose to order, as an experiment, ten 10c., seven 30c. and two 30c. envelopes, which would cost about \$5.00, or a little over. If this experiment be successful and the members signify their desire to complete their set, we may continue ordering.

Several members have suggested that this Department undertake to furnish all of the newly-issued stamps, envelopes and newsbands, as well as all revenue stamps. So far I have only purchased from such countries as I thought it would be difficult for individual collectors to correspond with. But if there is a sufficient number of members who will deposit an amount sufficient to purchase every new stamp issued in Germany, Austria, Spain and similar countries having an immense correspondence, in which almost every civilized individual participates, I am willing to make the necessary effort to obtain what our members want, although it will multiply the labor of this Department about twenty-fold.

THEO. F. CUNO,

1131 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
March 2, 1888.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Since my last report this department has been kept very active. The January number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST has been sent out to 250 foreign collectors and dealers, accompanied by circulars in English, German and French, inviting subscriptions, advertisements or to join the American Philatelic Association. Since then many letters of information have come in from nearly all parts of Europe, some asking for application blanks, others sending advertisements in foreign languages to be translated, etc., etc. Of the February number I mailed about fifty copies to South America, Asia and Australia, and I expect to hear from those countries in due time.

After the report published by me in the December number of *Der Philatelist*, the official organ of the Internationaler Philatelisten Verein at Dresden, which report set forth the aims of our Association and its growth, that Society concluded to elect the American Philatelic Association "A Corresponding Society," which fact was communicated to us by the following letter:

DRESDEN, January 15th, 1888.

MR. JOSEPH RECHERT, INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY, AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION, HOBOKEN, N. J.

Dear Sir:—At the meeting held December 17th, 1887, by the International Society of Philatelists of Dresden, the following motion was offered and unanimously carried:

Resolved, That the American Philatelic Association be elected "A Corresponding Society" on account, and in appreciation, of the most worthy efforts of the Association in behalf of philately.

The undersigned was commissioned to communicate this resolution to you.

In tendering the membership card I hope our heretofore pleasant relations will in future become more frequent and bring our Societies nearer together.

Yours respectfully,

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF PHILATELISTS,
ALBERT SCHONIG, *First Secretary*.

I forwarded this letter and the membership card to our President, and sent the following letter of acceptance:

HOBOKEN, February 20th, 1888.

A. SCHONIG, ESQ., FIRST SECRETARY, INTERNATIONALER PHILATELISTEN VEREIN, DRESDEN.

Dear Sir:—Your esteemed favor, dated January 15th, informing us of the action of the Internationaler Philatelisten Verein, of Dresden, in electing the American Philatelic Association "A Corresponding Society," has been communicated by me to the Official Board.

We beg to acknowledge in the name of the American Philatelic Association the receipt of this recognition, which is the more flattering, as it comes from the Society occupying the most prominent place in the philatelic world, and the fact that you have conferred this title upon our Association will tend to double our efforts that we may prove ourselves worthy of your action.

The Internationaler Philatelisten Verein was the model after which the American Philatelic Association was organized, and the success which has attended us in the comparatively short time of our existence is the best proof of the efficacy of our worthy pattern.

Trusting that our relations will become more frequent in the near future, to which end nothing will be left undone on our part, we are, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

THE OFFICIAL BOARD OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

JOSEPH RECHERT, *International Secretary*.

In regard to an International Exchange Department, this matter is still in a state of preparation. I am in correspondence with Mr. B. Blauhuth, of Leipzig, the Manager of the Exchange Department of the Internationaler Philatelisten Verein. The greatest obstacle is the cost of marine transportation and insurance. As the sheets are being sold to the members of the Internationaler Philatelisten Verein at a very low rate, their sale would not cover cost of forwarding, etc., to the United States, and there are no other available funds to provide for this new venture. However, I have proposed a plan to Mr. Blauhuth, and as my friend, Dr. Kloss, formerly the First Secretary of the Internationaler Philatelisten Verein, and now the honorary member of the same, assures me I shall have the hearty co-operation of the officers of the Internationaler Philatelisten Verein. Therefore I think I will soon be able to report success in this direction. My proposed arrangement once accepted, our Man-

ager, Mr. Henry Clotz, will furnish international exchange sheets to such members as will take part in this new departure. A six months' trial ought to be given, and I have no doubt it will turn out to mutual satisfaction, and will form another binding link between collectors in the United States and those abroad.

My colleagues, the Vice-President, Bogert, and the Manager of the Exchange Department, Henry Clotz, and the undersigned, are giving these matters their full attention, and expect to see the International Exchange Department in working order within a short time.

According to all appearances we will have at the close of this term many foreign members, who will increase more and more if THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST is kept up to the present standard, and the Exchange Department is enabled to offer inducements to join us and remain with us. Another and very potent feature will be advertisements. If we can get enough to make THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST self-sustaining, the future of the journal is assured.

I am glad to state that some of my European correspondents, to whom I have addressed personal letters, have responded, and I hope to be able to report a large increase in this direction in my future reports.

JOSEPH RECHERT,
International Secretary.

HOBOKEN, March 1st, 1888.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

In the February AMERICAN PHILATELIST I noticed a letter from Mr. Jno. M. Douglas, Jr., suggesting the formation of a literary exchange in the Association. Such an exchange would be of value to those who collect philatelic literature, a very small proportion, I believe, of our members, and a majority of them want about the same numbers. The library of the Association necessarily contains a large number of duplicate periodicals, etc., and I shall be pleased to exchange with members who will send me a list of wants and duplicates. There is in the Library a copy of the National Philatelic Album, a good start for a society collection of United States stamps. Donations of stamps or cut envelopes will be in order. It has been started with a one-cent periodical. I have endeavored, at the request of some members, to start a stamp photo exchange. Quite a number signified their intention of participating, but have probably forgotten all about it, as I have not received remittances or heard from them since. If members wish to participate in this exchange, they will please remit one dollar and send photo if not in the Society Album, or if they have stamp photos and will send them, it will save me the trouble of ordering them.

Photos were received during the month from J. L. Brunner, V. Gurdji, R. S. Hatcher and Lieut. J. M. T. Partello.

Current Publications: *American Philatelic Press Directory*, 1887, *Allgemeiner Briefmarken Anzeiger*, *Collectors' Review*, *Eastern Philatelist*, Nos. 1, 2, 3, *Mohawk Standard*, *Paris*

Poste, Philatelist, Vol. IX, Nos. 1 and 2, *Philatelic Gazette*, *Philatelic Herald*, *Philatelic Journal of America*, *Stamp Collectors' Figaro*, *Vertrauliche Mittheilung*, *Internationaler Philatelisten Verein*, 1888, *Western Philatelist* and *Youth's Ledger*.

Donations as follows: J. H. Appell, 76; F. A. Armfield, 25; R. R. Bogert, 177; C. E. Bird, 32; S. B. Bradt, 47; C. R. Gadsden, 100; L. A. Haskell, 8; J. O. Hobby, 14 (priced catalogues); H. Kuenstler, 5; A. Lehmann, Jr., 21; A. G. Mucke, 74; F. H. Pinkham, 32; C. I. Thayer, 7. Total, 622. A falling off. Make up the deficiency next month. I have room for plenty more.

C. R. GADSDEN, *Librarian.*

GRAND CROSSING, February 29, 1888.

POSTAL DECREES.

CONGO FREE STATE.

Issue of Postage Stamps.

The Administrator General of Foreign Affairs, by an order October 20, 1887, puts in execution Article XVI of the postal decree, to issue the following new values intended for the prepayment of correspondence:

Postage stamps of 50 centimes, color, brown.

Postage stamps of 5 francs, color, violet.

Dating from December 1, 1887, the stamps of the same value of the first issue (*Official Bulletin*, 1886, p. 85) will cease to be accepted at the post-offices.

The 5 and 10 paras postage stamps will cease to be sold after January 1st, but they will continue to be receivable either alone or with the new values for prepaying postage until June 30, 1888. After that date they will not be good, and until December 31, 1888, will be exchanged for other stamps at the general post-office. After this last date they will not be accepted at all.

ALEXANDRIA, December, 1887.

Egyptian Postal Rates.

(From *Der Philatelist*).

We, Khédive of Egypt, upon the proposition of our Minister of Finance, and in conformity with the notice of our Council of Ministers, do decree:

ARTICLE I.

The charges for sending mail matter originating in and destined for Egypt are fixed as follows:

1. For letters circulating from one office to another 10 milliemes, if prepaid, and double that if not, for each letter, and for each weight of 15 grams, or fraction of 15 grams.

2. For letters originating and deliverable in the postal limits of the same office, 5 milliemmes, if prepaid, and double that if not, for each letter, and for each weight of 15 grams or fraction of 15 grams.

3. For ordinary postal cards, 5 milliemmes each, and for reply paid-cards, 5 milliemmes for each part of the two parts of the card.

4. For papers and periodicals, for each number or copy, and for the weight of 150 grams, or fraction of 150 grams, 1 millieme, if prepaid, or double that if not.

5. For other printed matter, commercial papers, and samples circulating from office to office, 2 milliemmes, if prepaid, for each object or packet bearing a separate address, and for each weight of 50 grams, or fraction of 50 grams, and double that if not prepaid.

6. For other printed matter, commercial papers and samples sent from and deliverable within the postal limits of the same office, 1 millieme for each weight of 50 grams, or fraction of 50 grams, if prepaid, or double that if not.

7. For registration fee, 10 milliemmes.

8. For each notice of the receipt of registered matter, 10 milliemmes.

ARTICLE II.

This decree will go into effect January 1, 1888.

ARTICLE III.

Our Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of this decree.

Done at the palace of Abdin, December 21, 1887 (6 Rabiakher 1305).

(Signed) MEHEMET THEWFIK,
By the Khedive.

N. NUBAR,
President of the Council of Ministers.

MOHAMED ZEKI,
Minister of Finance.

On the first of January next there will be issued:

1st. Postage stamps of 2 milliemmes and 1 millieme, which will replace, respectively, the current stamps of 10 paras and 5 paras.

2d. Stamped envelopes of 1 piastre, which will be sold at $\frac{1}{2}$ millieme per envelope above the value of the stamp. Twenty envelopes will cost 21 piastres.

MR. PERCY POLLARD sends us the following from notes on new postage stamps issued during 1880-81, by William Lincoln.

ST. VINCENT, 1880: The provisional stamps of St. Vincent will be very rare, for they only did

duty for one mail. The 6d. stamp was perforated in the middle and each half surcharged 1d. We have no doubt but that many that fell into the hands of non-collectors were destroyed, & they look very insignificant. In this case the stock of the ordinary 1d. was quite exhausted, so the Post-master gave orders for these provisionals to be made. Only a few hundred were sold when a new stock of the ordinary penny stamps arrived from England.

1881: Of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on half of 6d. green, only 25 shillings' worth were made, and of the 4d. on 1s. only £15.

Concerning the Jamaica fiscals, used postally, to which Major Evans in his catalogue gives date 1868, W. Lincoln writes in May, 1882, "The two fiscal stamps, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 3d. are now used as postals, and obliterated specimens are often seen."

PARAGUAY: W. Lincoln mentions a surcharge omitted by Major Evans, I think.

1881.

1 centavo on 10c. green.
2 centavos " " "
4 " " " "

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

Dear Sirs:—In an article in your last number, "Concerning Some Queer and Rare Stamps," there are some statements that seem to need correction. The 12d. of Canada is certainly a rare stamp, and probably worth double the amount set upon it by Mr. Watkins, but it cannot be called "as rare as the Connell or any other stamp ever issued." Besides, some of the stamps of Moldavia, Hawaii, Reunion, and, perhaps, others, there are the Mauritius 1847, which are worth fully five times as much.

The stamps of Br. Guiana, 1853, which are quoted at \$55, are not worth the tenth part of that sum, and cannot be considered rare at all.

As to the so-called Connell* stamp, it is certainly not the rarest in the world, but, according to the best authorities, no stamp at all, that is, it was never issued or used.

Yours very truly,

R. R. BOGERT,
A. P. A. No. 2.

NEW YORK, February, 28, 1888.

*The real history of this stamp is veiled in so much mystery, that positive statements should be avoided, unless proof can be shown in their support.

Has any one ever seen a used one?

By the way, Mr. G. E. Lockyer, in his valuable work, entitled "Colonial Stamps," makes the funny mistake of dubbing this ambitious and misguided blue-nose postmaster "Mr. O'Connell."

Perhaps, Mr. Lockyer, like so many Englishmen at the present time, has Irishmen upon the brain.—C. B. CORWIN.

REPORTS OF PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

[The Literary Board will publish the proceedings of such Philatelic Societies as are received by them. Secretaries will please send the MSS. before the first of each month.]

THE STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

55TH REGULAR MEETING.

January 18, 1888.

Present: Mr. Augustus Dejonge, Chairman; Messrs. Clotz, Gutzzeit, Schumann, Kaufmann, Dr. Odendall, Neumann.

The minutes of the 54th meeting were adopted as read.

The Executive Committee reported favorably on Messrs. Vander, Willigen and Bach, whereupon both gentlemen were duly elected (No. 54 and 55).

A letter from Messrs. Senf Brothers, Leipzig, concerning the subscription to the *Illustrirte Briefmarken Journal* was read.

A resolution was passed that the Secretary will invite the members to said subscription and send their orders to him. Members who have ordered already shall state so.

The same resolution was passed regarding the *Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung*, published by E. Heitmann.

Subscription for our Society 2 mark per annum and postage.

A letter from the Club Philatelico Porto Alegre, in Porto Alegre, Brazil, was read and turned over to the Exchange Manager.

Resolved, That the Secretary should write to the Literary Board of the American Philatelic Association, asking to furnish this Society with a copy of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST regularly for the library.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Librarian for his report and the arrangements of the library.

Through the kind influence of Hon. Perry Belmont, the Society has received the report of the Postmaster-General and Postal Rules and Regulations for 1887. A vote of thanks was tendered to Hon. Perry Belmont, and the Secretary ordered to inform Mr. Belmont of this resolution.

The Exchange Manager complained of two circuits being behind, one of November 22 and the other of December 10. The members are requested to be more prompt.

Mr. Gutzzeit moved that the Staten Island Society should complain against the high prices of the stamps on the sheets of the American Philatelic Association, and the Superintendent of the American Philatelic Association Exchange Department be requested to draw the attention of all the American Philatelic Association members to this point in his next report, and they should mark their prices lower than any standard catalogue, as otherwise we would be better off to buy our stamps from dealers. Carried.

Dr. Odendall made the motion to settle the accounts with philatelic societies in Augsburg and Frankford, Germany. Carried.

Mr. Clotz moved to send in exchange sheets for the Amsterdam Society. Members who wish to send some must deliver their sheets at the next meeting to the Manager of the Exchange. Carried.

Meeting adjourned.

SOCIAL MEETING.

Stapleton, Feb. 12, 1888.

The first social meeting of the Society in 1888 was held on the afternoon of February 12, at their Club-rooms, in Stapleton. At 3.30 P.M. President Dejonge called the meeting to order. Those present were: Messrs. Augustus Dejonge, Captain Moeller, E. Kaufmann, Henry Clotz, J. Schmidt, Dr. von Doring, C. Witt, P. Lazarus, E. L. Schumann and Dr. Odendall. As guests: Miss Carrie Clotz, Mr. Walter Graef and Mr. Paul Schumann.

President Dejonge, with the hammer in his hand, looked as dignified as old King George I on the Tonga stamps, last issue, and every man could see that he was well aware of this fact. Solemn silence spread all over the room when he arose and introduced our newly-elected member, Captain Moeller, of the Danish steamer *Geysler*, to the Society. Captain Moeller, in a few words, returned thanks, and after that many of the members exhibited their collections, or parts of them, which they had brought along. A good deal of trading was also done. Some routine business was transacted, which will be recorded in the minutes of the 56th regular meeting.

At 5 o'clock Mr. Loscher, the steward of the Society, served an excellent luncheon, which was speedily removed to the capacious stomachs of the philatelics present. Mr. Henry Clotz then addressed the guests in a well-water-marked speech, to which Mr. Walter Graef, in behalf of the guests, a few words on "taille douce engraving," replied. Captain Moeller invited his fellow-members to have the next social meeting on board the steamer *Geysler*, which was accepted with imperforated thanks. At 8 o'clock all left for home, feeling that they had a real nice "specimen" of a Staten Island social.

56TH REGULAR MEETING.

Stapleton, Feb. 15, 1888.

Present: Mr. Augustus Dejonge, Chairman; Messrs. Henry Clotz, E. Schumann, Gutzzeit, Kaufmann, Dr. Odendall.

The minutes of the 55th meeting were adopted as read.

A letter was received by Mr. Clotz from Mr. C. W. Sparr, Eureka, Kans., offering his services in supplying our members with the new thirty-cent United States stamp at face value. Mr. W. Kleine, New York city, presented our Society, through Mr. Clotz, with some counter-

feits for the Society album. A vote of thanks was tendered to both gentlemen.

Mr. Clotz reported that Mr. Neumann had left Staten Island for Europe, and will still retain his heartfelt feeling for the old Society.

The Exchange Manager reported that he had sent a draft of 102.85 guilders to the Amsterdam Society for stamps taken off from their sheets.

Mr. Clotz reported that the publishers of the *American Journal of Philately* offered to take up our minutes on the small consideration of subscribing for the paper. The President appointed Mr. Clotz a committee of one to make arrangements with the publishers.

Mr. Kaufmann moved that the Secretary be instructed to inquire of Mr. Heitmann, Leipzig, publisher of the "Telz Handbuch," why the first two numbers of this catalogue are not yet followed by new numbers? Carried.

On motion of Mr. Clotz, it was resolved that the Society greatly disapproves the manufacturing, publishing and selling of *fac similes* of rare and obsolete stamps, as it is practiced by Senf Bros., Leipzig, because it leads to deception. Carried.

Dr. Odendall made the motion that the President should appoint a committee, consisting of three members, to find out a scheme for a good permanent album in book form. The committee shall report at the next meeting. Carried.

The President appointed Dr. Odendall, Mr. Clotz and Mr. Schumann for said committee.

Resolved (on motion of Mr. Schumann), That our Society heartily endorses the suggestion made in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST to create a new office for the exchange of duplicate philatelic publications, and that the Secretary be instructed to ask President Tiffany to take action in this matter.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Scott Stamp and Coin Company for Part II of their stamp catalogue, presented to each member of the Society.

Mr. Schumann moved that a social meeting be held at Mr. Feldstein's, No. 266 Grand street, New York, on March 10, at 7 P.M. All members of the New York and Brooklyn American Philatelic Association branches are welcome.

For lottery were offered: No. 1, a set of U. S. stamps on schedule, prepared and presented by Mr. Schumann; No. 2, a set of parcel stamps of Belgium, presented by Mr. Schumann; No. 3, The U. S. thirty-cent brown, last issue, presented by Mr. Clotz. The lucky winners were: No. 1, Captain Moeller; No. 2, Mr. C. Witt, and No. 3, Mr. P. van der Willigen.

Meeting adjourned.

All communications relating to exchange, address to E. L. Schumann, 115 Broadway, N. Y., and matters pertaining to the Society to

Dr. G. ODENDALL, *Secretary*.

P. O. Box 520, Stapleton, Richmond Co., N. Y.

THE BLACK HAWK PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

January 20, 1888.

Meeting called to order at 8.05 P.M. President Copp in the chair. The entire evening was taken up in a discussion on the Philatelic Society of America, and the advantages to be derived by joining. After due deliberation four members signified their willingness to join the P. S. of A., whereupon the Secretary was instructed to send in the names and admission fee of each.

The following ticket was indorsed by all members: President, E. W. Voute; Vice-President, W. C. Kurzweg; Secretary, H. A. Babb; Treasurer, J. M. Douglas, Jr.; Official Editor, E. W. Voute; and *Stamp Collectors' Figaro* as official organ. The B. H. P. S. can claim the first branch of the new association. All the members have promised to lend all the aid necessary for the welfare and success of the *Philatelic Society of America*.

The *Philatelic Review* was elected official organ of the Society. The Secretary read an essay on the "Stamps of Guatemala," and also gave a sketch on our library, which produced such results necessary for the sending of Tiffany's work on the U. S. stamps, which the Secretary was instructed to send for. The hour being late the preparations and appointing of the necessary committees for our first annual Banquet and Anniversary was laid over till next meeting.

Adjourned at 10.35.

C. D. REIMERS, *Secretary*.

CHARLESTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meeting of January 13, called at 8.15 P.M. There were eight members present. Minutes were read. C. Courtenay, R. L. Clancy and H. H. Ficken were elected members. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, G. J. Luhn, Jr.; Vice-President, I. S. Cohen; Secretary and Treasurer, J. H. Klinck; Executive Committee, D. Robb, C. W. Gibbon.

A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Klinck, Wickenberg & Co., for lending the Society a room for the last year.

The thanks of the Society were tendered to the Messrs. Cohen for contributing to the library.

The Secretary and Exchange Manager read their reports. The Secretary announced that he had received a bill for eleven subscriptions to the P. J. of A.

In the prize drawing the Charleston Local

was won by Mr. Graver, and the packet by Mr. I. S. Cohen.

After exchanging, the meeting adjourned at 9.30 P.M.

G. J. LUHN, JR., *Secretary pro tem.*

FITCHBURG PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(REORGANIZED.)

A number of stamp collectors of this city met January 9, and reorganized the Fitchburg Philatelic Society.

The meeting was called to order at 8 P.M., by W. H. Goodrich as Chairman. Following is the result of the election of officers: President, W. H. Goodrich; Vice-President, E. J. Macy; Treasurer, W. H. Fay; Secretary, H. A. Trask; Librarian, H. E. Weston.

Voted that the term of office be six months. Mr. Trask was appointed to ascertain the evenings best suited for holding meetings. Librarian instructed to solicit contributions for the Library. The *Eastern Philatelist* was made Official Organ. The President appointed a committee to draw up a Constitution to be presented at the next meeting.

Further business was laid over until next meeting. Adjourned at 8.50.

H. A. TRASK, *Sec'y.*

Contributions for the Library should be sent to H. E. Weston, 38 Boutelle Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

Second meeting was held January 23d. Meeting called to order at 8.00 o'clock, President Goodrich in the chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved. Constitution adopted *in toto*. Voted that meetings should be held on the 2d and 4th Mondays of each month.

After disposing of the evening's business, an impromptu stamp auction was held; H. E. Weston, auctioneer. Some very good stamps were sold, nearly all bringing fair prices. Next meeting February 13th. Adjourned at 9.10.

H. A. TRASK, *Sec'y.*

GERMANTOWN collectors have held an informal meeting and organized a stamp society under the name of the Germantown Philatelic Society. The officers elected are as follows: President, Will. Watson; Vice-President, Geo. G. Parry; Secretary, George W. von Utassy; Treasurer, L. R. Shellenberger; Auctioneer, W. W. Woodruff. The first regular meeting will be held at the house of Mr. von Utassy. The only requisite for membership is membership in the American Philatelic Association or

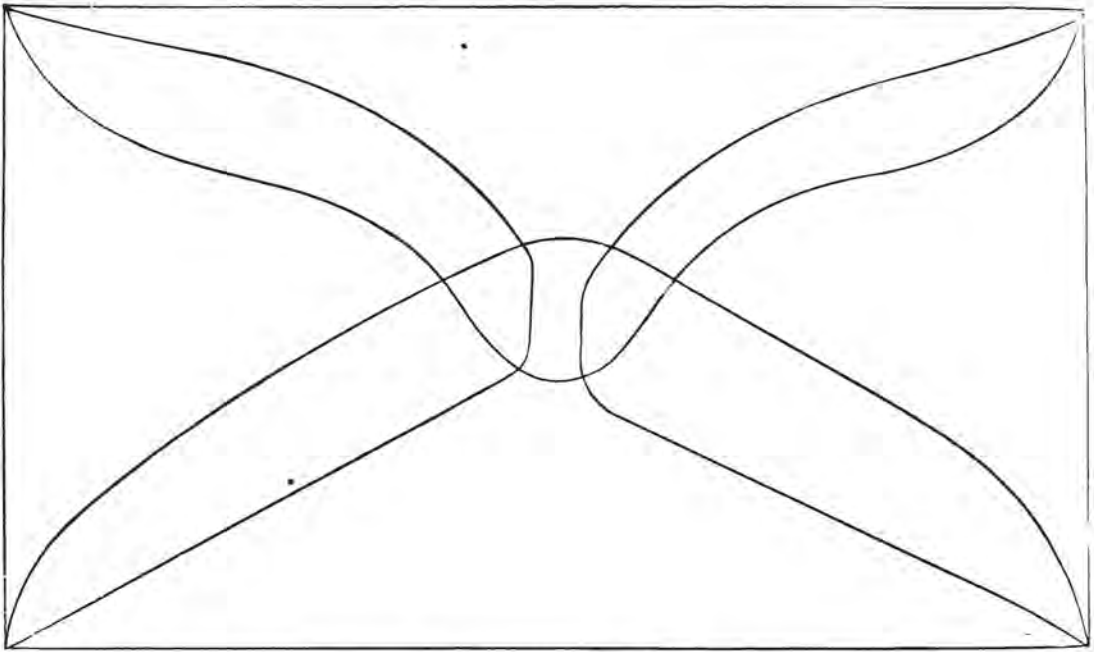
an application blank for that association filled and sent in at the same time that application is made for admission to the G. P. S. We think that this rule should be made to cover all philatelic societies.

WE are advised that hereafter the *Philatelic Journal of America* is to be published by the Philatelic Publishing Company. This company is duly incorporated under the laws of Illinois, with a capital stock of \$3000. Mr. C. H. Mekeel, the President, is the owner of more than a majority of the stock. Messrs. Eugene Dill and N. W. Chandler are also stockholders and officers. This, we believe, is the second company chartered for the purpose of publishing philatelic literature, the first having been the Quaker City Publishing Company, Limited. We hope that under its new management the *Philatelic Journal of America* will increase its usefulness, as the *Quaker City Philatelist* did under similar circumstances. We heartily wish the new management all success.

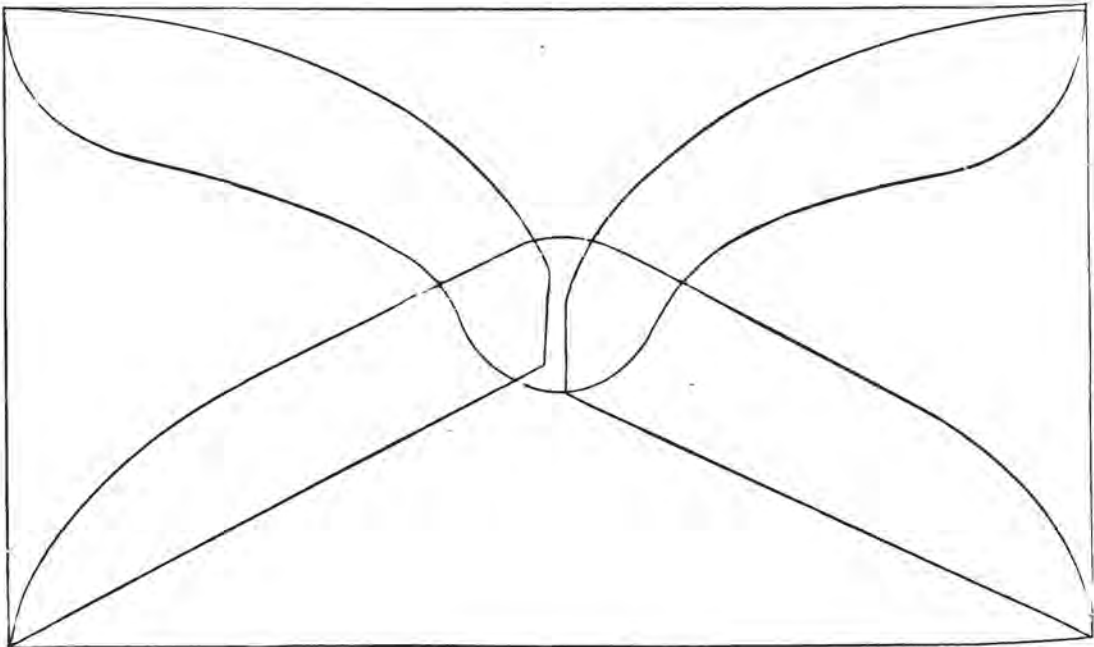
EXCHANGES.

DOMESTIC.—*The Collectors' Journal*, Vol. I, No. 2; *The Canadian Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 1; *The Mohawk Standard*, Vol. III, No. 1; *The Halifax Philatelist*, Vol. II, No. 2; *The International Philatelic Advertiser*, Vol. II, No. 2; *The Philatelic Journal of America*, Vol. IV, No. 38; *The Quaker City Philatelist*, Vol. III, No. 27; *The Western Philatelist*, Vol. II, No. 3; *The International Collector*, Vol. II, No. 2; *The Philadelphia Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 3; *The Hawkseye State Collector*, Vol. I, No. 4; *The Philatelic Herald*, Vol. IV, No. 11; *The Philatelic Gazette*, Vol. IV, No. 6; *The Agassiz Companion*, Vol. III, No. 1; *The Monitor*, Vol. I, Nos. 6, 7; *The Eastern Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 3; *The Little Clipper*, Vol. III, No. 9; *Old Curiosity Shop*, Vol. VII, No. 35; *The Youths' Ledger*, Vol. III, No. 27; *The Agassiz Record*, Vol. I, No. 2; *The Science Observer*, Vol. I, No. 3; *The Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. XIV, No. 2; *The Curiosity World*, Vol. II, No. 12; *Common Sense*, Vol. I, No. 10; *The Young World*, Vol. III, No. 2; *The Philatelic World*, Vol. VI, No. 2; *The Toronto Philatelic Journal*, Vol. II, No. 8; *Plain Talk*, Vol. VI, No. 5; *The Calmar Exchange*, Vol. I, No. 2; *The Badger State Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 3; *The Collectors' World*, Vol. II, 344; *The Stamp Dealers of the United States*.

FOREIGN.—*Das Postwertzeichen*, Vol. I, No. 2; *Nederlandsch Tydschrift voor Postzegelkunde*, Vol. IV, No. 7; *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, Vol. XV, No. 3; *L'Union des Timbrophiles*, No. 40; *Herdman's Miscellany*, Vol. I, No. 9; *The Philatelic Advertiser*, Vol. I, No. 2; *The Philatelic Critic*, Vol. I, No. 6; *The Stamp Collectors' Journal*, Vol. X, No. 112.



FRANKFORD SHAPE.



BERLIN SHAPE.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. II.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 10, 1888.

No. 7.

LIST OF FOREIGN ENVELOPES—GERMANY.

BY JOHN K. TIFFANY.

(Continued from page 113.)

PRUSSIA—FOURTH SERIES.

FREDERICK WILLIAM IV, of Prussia, died on January 2, 1861, and it was decided to replace his portrait on the stamps and envelopes by the heraldic eagle of Prussia. The official notice of the change is dated at Berlin, Sept. 19, 1861. At the same time the color of the 3 sgr. was changed to light brown, or stone. This notice announced that the stamps would in future be upon the upper right-hand corner of the envelope, instead of the left as before, but the form, size, etc., would remain the same; that the new envelopes would be sold after the 1st of October, 1861, but only as the stock on hand was exhausted; that no envelopes of 4, 5, 6 or 7 sgr. would be sold after that date, though any used by the public would be recognized as valid prepayment, and the postmasters were ordered to return any of these values in their hands to the general office. Those returned must have been destroyed or there would have been no occasion for the reprinting of 1864.

The new stamps, like their predecessors, were oval, though smaller, measuring 20 x 22 mm., instead of 26 x 29 mm. The octagon values not being represented, the series includes only 1 sgr. in shades of rose, 2 sgr. in shades of blue, and 3 sgr. in shades of brown or stone. They bear the heraldic eagle, crowned, white, on a colored oval surrounded by an oval frame of color, ornamented by white engine-turned work between white lines, with a small white oval on each side bearing numeral of value in color. All white parts embossed. On the

lathe work in sunken colored letters above, *Preussen*; below, the value, *ein, zwei* or *drei silb. gr.*

These stamps and inscription are struck on the upper right-hand corner, the other details, the same as the third series. At first the inscription was gray as before. Some time later it was printed in jet black, forming the second part of the series. In April, 1863, to prevent the cutting of stamps that had escaped cancellation from the envelopes and their re-use as adhesives, the inscription was printed across the stamps instead of above them, forming a third part of the series, and in June, 1863, a change from the first mode of gumming the envelopes only under the seal to the second mode of gumming them along nearly the whole edge of the loose flap, by drawing the brush horizontally, produced the fourth part of the series, the whole of which was printed at the royal establishment at Berlin.

Fourth Series, First Part.

October 1, 1861. Form 2, large and ordinary sizes, design 2 on upper right corner, gray inscription above design, white paper, seal 5, gum 1.

LARGE SIZE 1.

- 1 sgr. pale rose, carmine.
- 2 sgr. blue, ultramarine.
- 3 sgr. stone, dark and reddish stone.

ORDINARY SIZE 2.

- 1 sgr. pale rose, carmine.
- 2 sgr. blue, greenish blue, ultramarine.
- 3 sgr. stone, dark stone, reddish stone.



Variety, 2 sgr. dark blue, size 2, on the rosy white paper of the previous issue, probably a case of utilizing the remainder of paper.

Variety, 3 gr., no color, size 2.

Fourth Series, Second Part.

Date? Form 2, ordinary size 2 only, design 2, on upper right corner, jet black inscription above design, white paper, seal 5, gum 1.

- 1 sgr. rose.
- 2 sgr. ultramarine.
- 3 sgr. stone.

Reimpression of the first part in 1873. The paper of the reimpression is bluish instead of white, the gum is of the second variety along the edge and the colors are slightly different. The 1 sgr. has a tinge of blue in the rose, the 2 sgr. is a milky blue, the 3 gr. is a more decided stone and less brown than most of the originals. Inscription gray and above the stamp, seal 5.

LARGE SIZE.

- 1 sgr. carmine lilac.
- 2 sgr. milky blue.
- 3 sgr. stone.

ORDINARY SIZE.

- 1 sgr. carmine lilac.
- 2 sgr. milky blue.
- 3 sgr. stone.

Fourth Series, Third Part.

April, 1863. Form 2, large and ordinary sizes, design 2, in upper right corner, jet black inscription across the stamp, white paper, seal 5, gum 1.

LARGE SIZE 1.

- 1 sgr. carmine rose.
- 2 sgr. ?
- 3 sgr. stone.

ORDINARY SIZE.

- 1 sgr. bright rose.
- 2 sgr. " ultramarine.
- 3 sgr. stone.

Fourth Series, Fourth Part.

June? 1863. Form 2, large and ordinary sizes, design 2, on upper right corner, jet black inscription crossing the stamp, white paper, seal 5, gum 2.

LARGE SIZE 1.

- 1 sgr. bright rose, carmine.
- 2 sgr. ultramarine.
- 3 sgr. dark and reddish stone.

ORDINARY SIZE 2.

- 1 sgr. bright rose, pale rose.
- 2 sgr. blue, ultramarine.
- 3 sgr. olive, light, dark and reddish stone.

ODDITIES, SIZE 2.

- 1 sgr. no color.
- 2 " " "
- 3 " " "
- 1 and 1, 2 stamps in rose.
- 3 and 3, 2 " " stone and no color.
- 2 sgr. blue, inscription reversed.
- 1 sgr. rose, " above stamp.
- 2 sgr. blue, " " "
- 3 sgr. stone, " " "
- 1 sgr. rose, " below stamp.
- 2 sgr. ultramarine, inscription below stamp.
- 3 sgr. stone, inscription " "

Fifth Series, July, 1867.

When, on June 30, 1867, the Prussian Post-office assumed the business, offices and other belongings of the Tour and Taxis, lately ceded to it, there remained in the manufactory at Frankfort a certain quantity of blanks, paper, etc., ready for stamping. Besides, the countries using the kreutzer currency had to be supplied with stamps and envelopes, and certain local rates had to be temporarily provided for. Now, besides the new values thus introduced into the Prussian series, it happened that while the Berlin office continued to make the fourth series, this new work fell to the Frankfort office, which applied the old Prussian dies and the new ones furnished it from Berlin, upon the paper in hand, and continued to cut it up with the Frankfort knives. This fact has only recently been called to our attention by M. Moens. As it happens, the Frankfort knife, while very similar to the Berlin knife, is not identical. The loose flap is a little longer, perhaps 1 mm., and curves less abruptly from the corners of the envelope. The lower flap is a little shorter. The side flaps are not so much curved above, but the vertical line of the end (see diagram of shape 2, size 2) instead of forming a sharp angle, as in the Berlin knife, in this knife curves round into the diagonal lower edge of the flap. Besides, while the Berlin envelopes were gummed at this time in the second form described, the Frankfort envelopes were gummed in the third form described, *i. e.*, by placing the flaps one above the other and drawing the wide brush vertically down the pile, leaving the gum on the edge square at the ends and showing the shape of the superimposed flap on the inner edge. The square-gummed U. S. envelopes appear to have been made by the same process. These may be minute differences, but they serve to readily distinguish the place of manufacture. As no envelopes of the large size 1 were made at Frankfort, these envelopes only exist in the ordinary size. Besides these characteristics we find two new values

added to the silbergroschen series, and five others added for those countries that used kreutzers. The official notice of this is dated at Berlin, March 26, 1867, numbered 1 A, 2028, to the effect that, "In consequence of the assumption of the postal business of the Tour and Taxis, new stamps and envelopes, with the armorial eagle of Prussia, of the values hereinafter designated and the following colors, similar in design to those of the stamps of Prussia, will be put into circulation in the postal district formerly supplied by the Tour and Taxis.

1. POSTAGE STAMPS.

* * * * *

2. ENVELOPES.

$\frac{1}{4}$ silb. gr.	1 kr.	stamp, violet.
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 kr.	" green.
1 "	3 kr.	" orange.
2 "	6 kr.	" rose.
3 "	9 kr.	" blue.
		" pale brown.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE OF PHILIPSON.

These $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr. envelopes, 3 and 6 pfennige, we are told, were for use only in Hesse-Cassel. It will be observed that notwithstanding the above notice the 1, 2 and

3 sgr. continued to be issued in the old colors (carmine, blue and stone, respectively), while the new values only, the 3 and 6 pfennige and kreutzer values, appeared in the colors announced.

The stamps of the new values need but a brief description, for the sake of uniformity, as they are well known. The 3 and 6 pfennige are of the same design as the silbergroschen values, but the outer edge is octagonal instead of oval, and the figure of value is in large colored figures outside the frame in the four corners instead of in small ovals at the sides. The value in letters is *drei* or *sechs pfennige*, while the value expressed in the black inscription on the envelope is *ein viertel* or *ein halber silbergroschen post couverte*. The design of the kreutzer values is octagon, similar to these last. The frame is cut away and the ground extended out at each side of the oval and the value expressed in this colored ground in large white figures, *kreutzer* replacing *silbergroschen* on the frame. The inscription on these envelopes also has the value in kreutzer. The dies were engraved, however, at Berlin, though the envelopes were made at Frankfort.

THE LOCAL STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY WILBUR W. THOMAS.

IN the early part of 1861, Wells, Fargo & Co. were authorized by the United States Government to carry letters across the continent to California, for the convenience of merchants and others, who wished for a more speedy means of communication with that portion of the country than was afforded by the Government mails, which were forwarded *via* Panama. The contract stipulated that the mails should reach California twelve days after their departure from New York. This contract expired on the first of July, 1864.

It has been erroneously stated that the Pony Express stamps were used to convey letters all the way from New York to California. This popular idea is an altogether mistaken one; the Pony Express routes extended only from St. Louis, St. Joseph and Denver to the Pacific coast, mail being conveyed between these cities and the East by the regular Government mail. I have examined quite a number of these stamps on original

envelopes, and have always found that the Pony Express carried the letters only to St. Joseph, where they were deposited in the general post-office, the postage to the East being prepaid by regular United States stamps.

The Pony Express stamps have been reprinted extensively, the original plates being in the control of a dealer. Like many other locals, these reprints are sold as originals—at least, are offered as such in catalogues.



10c., brown.
25c., blue.
25c., red.
1 dollar, red.
2 dollars, green.
2 dollars, red.
4 dollars, green.
4 dollars, black.

Counterfeits of these stamps are not plentiful, but a badly lithographed copy exists

which can be readily distinguished by its general poor appearance. It is generally found in a canceled state.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS.

After the expiration of the Pony Express contract, Wells, Fargo & Co. continued to carry mails to and from the Pacific coast, using in later years U. S. stamped envelopes, with their frank impressed thereon, so as to comply fully with the law. But we have little to do with these frank envelopes, as they can hardly be classed as locals.

The blue garter stamp I am inclined to believe was the first stamp issued by this company, as in the contract originally made between them and the Government it was stipulated that the rate on letters should be \$1.00 per half ounce. This is the value given on the stamps, while the stamps known as Pony Express generally bear a lower rate—pretty good evidence that they were issued at a later period.



1 dollar, blue.

Counterfeits of this stamp are common, while the genuine stamps are rare. The genuine has always a red line through the stamp, while in the counterfeit it is lacking.

H.—A dangerous *fac simile*, beautifully lithographed. This counterfeit is always printed on a very brittle paper, and generally comes much the worse for wear, as they were made many years ago.

T.—A miserable wood-cut copy.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.



Four varieties, three of them lithographed, one type-set, in blue impression; one variety, lithographed in black.

BERFORD'S CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.

These stamps were discovered by Mr. J. J. Casey, in the scrap-book of Mr. Berford himself, in 1872 or thereabouts. From articles written by Mr. Casey in 1874 we glean that the stamps were in use from 1849 to 1852, prepaying postage to San Francisco, Hawaii and the mining towns of California. Letters were sent *via* Panama, and reached their destinations two days earlier than the U. S. mail; and yet Berford & Co. charged less than half the Government price for the same delivery.



As a set, these stamps are almost unique, but several specimens of the 10-cent value are known.

3c., black.
6c., green.
10c., lilac.
25c., red.

The writer is acquainted with only one species of forgery of these stamps. Mr. Casey himself is their author. After obtaining the only set known to exist, he had 300 sets of counterfeits made by a New York lithographic company, afterward selling them as reprints.

NOTES FOR U. S. PHILATELISTS.

BY ROBERT S. HATCHER.

THE Treasury building at Washington figures in three different views on as many different kinds of stamps, viz., document, oleomargarine and imported cigars.

AMERICAN wine stamps are excessively scarce, being used but a very short time in 1872, having been found, like the Kennett fruit stamp, unnecessary.

THE Customs stamps for imported cigarettes, formerly engraved on crisp bond paper, are now issued on a poor quality of paper, so as to render their removal from the package more difficult.

ALL U. S. tax-paid spirit stamps are bound in sheets, with stubs, in book form; one of these particular books contains one hundred and fifty sheets of the 139 gallons whisky stamp, the total value of which amounts to \$18,765 net.

THE gumming machines, by which postage stamps are rendered adhesive while in sheets, used by the American Bank Note Company in their manufactory at New York, were invented by J. W. Ostrander, of Chicago, who sold the above firm ten machines of his own patent.

THE Lenoir, N. C., Confederate local (5 cts. blue and orange) was made from a block of holly wood, by G. W. F. Harper, while Assistant Postmaster at that place, on the 19th of September, 1861. About five hundred impressions were taken from the die, which was afterwards lost or destroyed.

THE scarcest of the U. S. snuff stamps has always been the three-ounce variety, as will be seen by the subjoined figures: During the decade from Oct. 1st, 1877, to Oct. 31st, 1887, there were issued of the $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. 29,647,940; of the 1 oz. 118,020,616; of the 2 oz. 42,818,788; of the 3 oz. *only* 412,400.

THE bill just presented to Congress for the repeal of the tax on oleomargarine by Congressman Lawler, of Chicago, is not intended to repeal the law or interfere with the provisions of the law requiring the stamping of oleomargarine, so we may expect to be inflicted for an indefinite period with these eccentric-looking, but hard to obtain, revenues.

THE Solons of Congress are discussing the advisability of enacting a law for the taxation of lardine, similar to the Internal Revenue act now in force relative to oleomargarine. In case the bill becomes a law, the administration will put forth from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing another series of elaborately engraved fiscals.

THE $33\frac{1}{3}$ cents beer stamps have always been used less than any other denomination of these stamps. It was discovered, several years back, in the mining towns of California and Nevada, that a pack-mule could more conveniently carry a burden of two kegs of beer, each measuring a third barrel or weighing ten gallons, on either side, and as kegs of this size are used only in these districts, hence the scarcity of that denomination.

GEN. MARCUS J. WRIGHT, Chief of the Office of the Records of the War of the Rebellion, a division of the War Department, has had charge, since 1878, of the publication of numberless documents and letters of the Confederacy, and is now almost daily besieged with fruitless requests, from all parts of the globe, for Confederate postage-stamps. The latest communication, worthy of note, was from his grace, the Duke of Norfolk, but he was likewise disappointed.

THE first stamp ever used for imported cigars was designed when the tax on tobacco went into effect. A sheet of these rarities

recently came to light in the Treasury Department. The stamp is printed in brown on white, 126 mm. long by 65 wide. An animated shipping scene at a wharf is depicted upon it. Across the picture, in a curve, are the words "Imported Cigars," below, "United States Internal Revenue," in white letters, with spaces for the date, weight, and inspector's name. The whole is surrounded by a neat frame.

THE large frames of specimen stamped envelopes, placed by the Department in conspicuous positions in many of the post-offices of the country, contain several of the very scarcest obsolete envelopes. I have succeeded in obtaining some of these frames at a nominal cost, though their sale or disposition is strictly forbidden by the postal authorities. The Department contemplates supplying samples of the present issue to postmasters at the larger offices, as soon as convenient.

THE issuing of postal-notes, introduced under the administration of Postmaster-General Gresham, has failed, contrary to official expectations, to take the place of the abolished fractional currency notes. The former are not popular with the general public, while there is an increasing demand for the re-issuing of small government paper money, so convenient in mailing small amounts, and as the Banking and Currency Committee of the House seems to favor it, it seems probable that a bill will be reported and passed, providing for an issue of twenty million dollars in bills of low denominations, in lieu of our present postal-notes.

A DAILY paper of recent date contains the following:

"A gentleman has written to J. J. Minster, of Athens, Ga., wanting to get the plate of the Confederate postage stamp printed at Athens. *The Banner Watchman* printed those stamps at the old office on Broad street. The gentleman offers a good sum for the plate. The plate probably has long since been melted into type."

Mr. Minster informs me that the plate of the Athens stamp was sold to the Athens foundry, and melted shortly after the war. The stamp was in use only six weeks. Five unused sheets of them, which remained over, were subsequently destroyed by fire.

THE Treasury Department, through the Commissioner of Customs, issued several years ago, two stamps for imported opium. One is printed in black, with the inscription "U. S. Customs." "Opium." "Five

Taels." Why a U. S. stamp should be printed in the denomination of a foreign measure (Chinese) is a mystery. The other variety, used on captured smuggled goods, is quite elaborate and printed in poppy color. At each end is a vignette of poppy blossoms and buds. In the centre, a manufactory, and a train of cars emerging from a long covered railway bridge. This variety has no denomination upon it. Both varieties are of about the size of an ordinary cigar-stamp, and were struck off at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. They were used wholly on the Pacific coast. Opium is imported in 5 taels (about $6\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) tins, the import tax being ten dollars per pound.

THE East has a monopoly in the production of Uncle Sam's paper treasures. The contract for the manufacture of postage stamps is held by the American Bank Note Company, of New York. The postal-note contract has just expired with the Homer-Lee Bank Note Company, of the same city, and their powerful rivals, above mentioned, are now turning out the fourth variety of postal-notes. The postal-cards make their debut at a factory in Castleton-on-the-Hudson. Active competitors for the manufacture of our stamped envelopes have been Springfield, Mass., and Hartford, Conn. The specially watermarked (U. S. I. R.) paper, upon which are printed the Internal Revenue stamps, is made by Fairchild & Co., of East Pepperel, Mass. The safety fibre paper for currency, bonds and other government securities, takes shape at the mills of Crane & Co., Dalton, Mass. The Revenue stamps are designed and manufactured at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, at Washington, D. C.

THE large green and elaborately engraved stamp for imported cigars, bearing a vignette of the Treasury Department, and issued soon after the war, hitherto known only on plain old wove paper, has lately

come to light, printed on Confederate watermarked (C. S. A.) paper. This paper was manufactured in England, expressly for the Rebel government at Richmond, and on it were to have been printed the Confederate securities. Much of this watermarked paper was captured by the Federal Navy from British blockade runners, and some of it was subsequently used for U. S. fractional currency-notes, but this is the first instance known of its being utilized for revenue stamps. Our government appreciates the uses of watermarking. Not content with altering the watermark in the stamped envelopes, it now prints all its Treasury checks (formerly on fibre bank-note paper) on paper watermarked U. S. T. D. The postal notes contain the most intricately designed watermark. While on this subject, it may be of interest to some of my readers to know the early history of watermarking. It is supposed to have been first put into use the latter part of the fifteenth century. The watermark now used by many governments as a means of security against counterfeiting was first used only as a sort of trade-mark, or sign for distinguishing the brand of paper. A gentleman thoroughly conversant with the subject says, in olden times, the rags having been thoroughly cleansed, were put into vats, where they were worked up under a beating press until they were reduced to pulp. This pulp was thrown into hot water and stirred until the mixture was uniformly made. Then a mold of fine wire cloth, fixed upon a wooden frame, and having a "deckle" to determine the size of the sheet, was taken; in the middle of this frame was disposed, also in brass wire, a factory-mark, intended to appear in white in the sheet of paper, and called the "watermark." According to their fineness, size and weight, papers have received different names, proceeding from the watermark. The earliest watermarks did not consist of letters, but were devices such as bulls' heads, balances, crowns and cardinals' hats.

POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE FRENCH COLONIES.

BY W. C. STONE.

Second Paper—Individual Issues.

NEW CALEDONIA.

AN island about 800 miles east of Australia, and 900 miles north of New Zealand. It is used principally as a penal colony. Including the Loyalty islands the area is 7624 square miles, and the population, 60,703. Capital, Noumea. It was annexed by France in 1854.

Issue of ———, 1858.

Etched profile of Napoleon III to left, *NLE. Caledonie* above, *10.c. Postes. 10.c.* below.

1.—10 centimes gray.

This stamp is of native workmanship, having been engraved on stone, by Serg. Triquéra, one of the garrison. The sheet consisted of 50 stamps, each of which was separately drawn. The stone is said to now be in the possession of the engraver's relatives, he being dead. The stamps are said to have been used mostly to pay postage to New South Wales.

In 1861 the head of the French post-office, learning through a conversation with a prominent collector of their issue, at once ordered their use discontinued.

Issue of June 1, 1881.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

No. 442.—Decision relative to the use of postage stamps of 5fr. 35c. for charges of 5fr. 25c. (June 1, 1881).

We, Vice-Admiral, Governor of New Caledonia and Dependencies, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Division, understanding that on account of a delay in the reception of the annual supply of postage stamps, the stock of 25c. stamps is not sufficient to meet the wants of the public, and that the use of a lower value cannot make a tax of 25c. without the use of a very large number of stamps;

Seeing the comparatively large stock of stamps of 35c., for which there is little use now on account of the fixing the single rate of 25c. for France, Algeria and the French Colonies;

Seeing the necessity of not delaying the forwarding of mail matter;

Upon the advice of the Ordainer and the Director of the Interior,

We have decided, and do decide as follows:

Article I.—Until the reception of postage stamps of 25c. there will be delivered to the public, at the price of 25c., postage stamps of 35c. bearing the annexed vignette printed by the government printer.

NCE

25

Article II.—A commission, composed of the Treasurer, the Commissary of the Funds, and the Chief of the Third Bureau of the Interior Department, or their delegates with observing the operation of changing the 35c. postage stamps into postage stamps of 25c.

This commission will draw up a report of its proceedings for the legalization in the Treasurer's records of the change before mentioned.

Article III.—The changing of these stamps will be in proportion to the needs of the public.

Article IV.—The Ordainer and the Director of the Interior are charged, each in that which concerns him with the execution of this decision, which will be inserted in the official *Bulletin* and *Moniteur* of the colony.

(Signed) A. COURBET,
By the Governor.

(Signed) DUFRENIL,
Director of the Interior.

(Signed) MICHAUX,
Ordainer.

NOUMEA, June 1, 1881.

Type of French Colonies, issue of 1877 to 1879.

2.—25 on 35c. yellow.

Issue of October 21, 1882.

No. 760.—Decision relative to changing postage stamps (October 21, 1882).

We, Governor, etc.,

Considering that by reason of successive modifications of the tariff of the Universal Postal Union, the supply of postage stamps of 25c. and 5c. is not sufficient to meet the demands of the public, and that stamps of a lower value cannot be used, etc. (*see above*);

Seeing the comparatively large stock of certain values of stamps, for which there is little use now on account of a fixed charge to all countries of the Postal Union;

Seeing the necessity of not delaying mail matter;

Upon the advice of the Director of the Interior,

We have decided, and do decide as follows:

Article I.—Until the reception of stamps of 5c. and 25c. there will be delivered to the public, at the price of 25c. stamps of 75c.; and at the price of 5c. stamps of 40c.; these stamps will bear the annexed vignettes printed in black ink at the government printing office.

NCE
25

NCE
5

Articles II, III and IV are the same as in the previous document.

(Signed) PALLU,
By the Governor.

(Signed) DUFRENIL,
Director of the Interior.

(Signed) ROYER,
Ordainer.

NOUMEA, October 21, 1882.

Type of French Colonies, issue of 1877-9.

- 3.—5 on 40c. vermilion.
- 4.—25 on 75c. carmine.
- 5.—05 on 40c. vermilion (1883).

Issue of December 31, 1883.

Same type as last.

- 6.—5 on 75c. carmine.

This surcharge was rendered necessary by the great demand for 5c. stamps, to send New Year's cards with.

Issue of June 29, 1886.

No. 655.—*Decision relative to the transformation of postage stamps (June 29, 1886).*

THE GOVERNOR OF NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES, CHEVALIER OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,

Seeing that there is a considerable stock of postage stamps of various values for which there is little use now on account of there being a single rate for all countries in the Universal Postal Union;

Seeing the need of a supply of 5c. stamps; Seeing the necessity of avoiding delays in the mails;

On the advice of the Director of the Interior, decides:

Article I.—Until the receipt of 5c. pos-

tage stamps there will be delivered to the public, for the price of 5c., stamps of 1 franc. These stamps will bear, etc.

N.C.E.

5c.

Articles II, III and IV.—Same as previous documents.

(Signed) NOUET,
By the Governor.

(Signed) L. GAUHAROU,
Director of the Interior.

NOUMEA, June 29, 1886.

Type of French Colonies, issue of 1881. The first variety has the letters in shaded type, the second in plain block type.

- 7.—5c. on 1 franc bronze.
- 8.—5c. " " " "

All, or nearly all, of the surcharged stamps are found with inverted surcharge.

REUNION.

A volcanic island in the Indian Ocean between Madagascar and Mauritius. Area, 966 square miles; population, 170,518; capital, St. Denis. It was settled in 1649, and has been in the possession of the English several times. It was formerly called the Isle of Bourbon.

Issue of January 1, 1852.

Rectangular stamp containing in the centre a square of fancy scroll-work; *Ile de la Réunion* above, *Timb-Poste* and value below. Unperforated.

- 1. 15 centimes, black on blue.
- 2. 30 " " " "

These two stamps are of the highest degree of rarity, very few specimens being known to exist.

Issue of December, 1886.

(From the *Journal Officiel de la Réunion*, Dec. 19, 1885.)

We, Governor of the island of Reunion, Seeing Article IX of the order of the Senate of May 3, 1854;

Seeing the report of the chief * * * of the Postal Department;

Upon the advice of the Director of the Interior,

We have commanded and do command:

Article I.—The Post-office Department is authorized to put in circulation 300,000 sur-

charged postage stamps of the following kinds, of which the supply is insufficient :

167,500 stamps of 0.05c.
82,500 " " 0.10c.
50,000 " " 0.25c.
<hr/>
300,000

Article II.—The surcharge will be upon the stamps of 30 and 40 centimes, of which the supply exceeds the needs of the colony.

Article III.—The figure representing the new value of the postage stamps will be placed in the upper part of the interior disk of the postage stamps here mentioned.

1. Stamps of 30 centimes, brown, with the head of the Emperor Napoleon III and bearing above these words, *Empire Française*; and below, 30c.—Postes—30c.

2. Stamps of 40 centimes, red, bearing in the interior disk a crowned eagle with these words above, *Colonies de l'empire Française*; and below, 40c.—Postes—40c.

3. Stamps of 40 centimes, orange-yellow, with the effigy of the Republic, bearing above these words, *Republique Française*; and below 40c.—Postes—40c.

This value will be placed on the upper parts in the 40 centimes stamps, new design, representing the union of commerce and agriculture; and bearing above this word, *Poste*, and below these words, *Republique Française*.

In all the surcharges the letter R. (Reunion) placed below the new value of the stamp will indicate the place of issue.

Article IV.—The Director of the Interior is charged with the execution of this order, which will be published and be inserted in the official *Bulletin*.

(Signed) CUINIER.

By the Governor.

(Signed) ED. MANES,

Director of the Interior.

3. 5c. on 30c., bistre, head Napoleon.
4. 5c. " 40c., vermilion, head Liberty.
5. 5c. " " " commerce, etc.
6. 5c. " " " eagle.
7. 10c. " " " commerce, etc.
8. 25c. " " " eagle, etc.

Issue of May 20, 1886.

Order.

Authorizing the Post-office Department to put in circulation 80,000 surcharged stamps.

We, Governor of the island of Reunion, Seeing Article IX, etc.

* * * * *

Article I.—The Post-office Department is authorized to put in circulation 80,000 surcharged stamps.

* * * * *

54,000 stamps of 0. fr. 05c.
26,000 " " 0. fr. 20c.

Article II.—The surcharge will be upon the stamps of 30 centimes, etc.

Article III.—The number representing the new value of the postage stamp will be placed in black upon the lower part of the brown stamps of the new design representing the union of commerce, etc.

The letter R. (Reunion) placed above the new value in all the surcharges will indicate the place of issue.

Article IV.—The Director of the Interior is charged, etc.

(Signed) CUINIER.

By the Governor.

B. JACOB DE CORDEMOY,
Acting Director of the Interior.

SAINT DENIS, May 20, 1886.

9. 5c. on 30 centimes brown.
10. 25c. " " " "

(To be continued next month.)

NEW ISSUES.

BY W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

UNITED STATES.—And still the changes in color come, notwithstanding the department said they were not to be. From several sources we have received the 5-cent Garfield printed in a handsome dark blue. For our first sight of it we are indebted to E. B. Aldrich, President of the

Minnesota Branch of the American Philatelic Association. W. C. Kurzweg sends us one double perforated. Mr. Hanes has shown us the new 90c. stamp printed in a deep purple.

5 cents, dark blue (C. C. 44).
90 " deep purple.

ANTIOQUIA.—The *Philatelic World* says

that the color of the current 5 centavos has been changed.

5 centavos, red on pale green.

ARGENTINE.—Slowly the new set comes into sight. From H. G. Manchester we have the $\frac{1}{2}$ c., from C. B. Corwin the 6c., and from *Le Timbre Poste* the 3c. The $\frac{1}{2}$ c. has a portrait of General Urquiza in the frame of the old 60c. The 3c. has a head of President Celman (instead of General Mitre) in an oval, *Correos Argentinos* above, *Tres 3 Tres* below, *Centavos* at bottom, arms in upper corners. The 6c. has the picture of General Sarmiento in an octagon, *Correos Argentinos* above, *Seis 6 Centos* below, arms at sides. Lithographed and perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

$\frac{1}{2}$ centavo, blue (C. C. 43).
3 " " green.
6 " " red (C. C. 129).

AUSTRIA.—*Le Timbre Poste* is informed that the 15 para surcharge is a fraud.

BARBADOS.—The same paper has seen the current 1 penny perforated from the lower left to the upper right corner, and surcharged *Revenue* in italics on the perforation; each fraction is also surcharged HALF PENNY vertically. The stamp was on a letter post-marked Jan. 3, 1888.

BRAZIL.—Captain Coolidge has a 200 reis lilac revenue stamp; *Thesouro* above and *sello* below, with the surcharge CORREO in oblong frame with rounded end at left; at the right the surcharge does not extend beyond the first half of the last O in the word.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—From Jackson Kemper Garrett we hear of three more surcharged stamps.

2 cents, on 1p. rose.
20 " " 6p. yellow.
50 " " 1s. gray.

BULGARIA.—*Le Timbre Poste* illustrates a new type for this principality. Head of Prince Ferdinand in oval inscribed in Russian letters, *Bulgarska Postadetchet Stotni* (ten stotni). Numerals in corners, arms at sides of oval. The prince wears the kalpak or national head-dress, which looks like a drum-major's hat with an enormous plume. The stamp is perf. 7. It is not yet in use, and the color is not known. M. Moens has seen it in claret, violet, orange, carmine, green, yellow-brown and rose.

CANADA.—Henry Rose writes us that he has a specimen of the current 3 cent with double perforations at top.

CEYLON.—We are informed by E. B. Beans that he has received on a letter from Colombo a specimen of the 4-cents with the surcharge *Two cents* in black.

2 cents, black and rose.

MEXICO.—*Le Timbre Poste* is informed that the official stamp is now dark green.

No value, dark green. Perf. 7.

We have had some oddities sent us by E. H. Remington. A 1c. green perforated down through the middle; the 10c., red, perforated, measuring 28 x 35, and 30 x 25 mm. Mr. Gurdji says the 10c. is to be found on pink paper.

MONACO.—F. B. Eldridge has sent us a portion of an envelope bearing half of a 5c. stamp cut diagonally, and regularly postmarked. We do not put much faith in it, for, as they have no 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. stamp, why should they need to cut a 5c.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—We take from the *Philatelic Record* the following description of the prize designs for the new stamps. No less than 956 designs were sent in by 250 competitors.

One penny. A view of Sydney from Mossman's bay.

Two pence. A portrait of Lord Carrington, the present Governor, under an arch.

Four pence. A portrait of Captain Cook, in a medallion, the colonial arms, an emu and a kangaroo.

Six pence. A medallion portrait of the Queen and a view of Sydney.

One shilling. Captain Cook's statue in Hyde Park, Sydney.

Five shillings. A map of Australia.

Twenty shillings. Portraits of Governor Philip and Lord Carrington, the earliest and latest governors.

The above were the first prize designs. It is said to be the intention of the authorities to photograph these designs.

In December last 5000 sheets of the two pence were printed on "Duty stamp" paper similar to the 1p., of which 3000 sheets were issued December 13-17, 1886.

2 pence, blue; wmk. N. S. W.

PERSIA.—*Der Philatelist* has received three stamps surcharged similar to those of 1886.

3 on 5 shahi, green.
6 on 10 shahi, orange.
8 on 50 centimes, black.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Another surcharge to add to the already long list. This time

it is the current 2 4-8 cent, bearing in an oval *Union Gral Postal Habilitado—8 Cent*, in carmine surcharge. The value is in the centre.

8 cent. on 2 4-8c. dep., ultramarine.

ROUMANIA.—The 3 bani, which has been on bluish paper is now on white.

3 bani, violet on white.

Another of the postage due stamps has been seen in the new color.

5 bani, green. *Postage due*.

RUSSIA.—It is stated by *Le Timbre Poste* that the government talks of reorganizing the rural posts and of incorporating them in the imperial postal system.

SANTANDER.—The remaining value of the set has been seen with the new inscriptions.

10 centavos, violet (C. C. 68).

SHANGHAI.—*Le Timbre Poste* announces two more surcharges of the usual type. The first was issued Jan. 10th and the second Jan 17th.

20 on 40 cash, brown. *Blue surcharge*.
20 on 80 cash, flesh. " "

SIERRA LEONE.—It is reported that the following postage stamps, which were surcharged for use as revenues, have been used for postage.

1 penny, lilac, carmine and black.
3 " " brown "
6 " " blue "
1 shilling " " "

STELLALAND.—A correspondent of the *Philatelic Record*, when in Vryburg, received from the postmaster a blue four-penny stamp with the surcharge *Two* in red, with a hand stamp over *vier*. Only eighty-four were issued or printed, he was told.

2 on 4 pence, blue. *Red surcharge*.

SWEDEN.—H. A. Malin desires information concerning the 12 ore blue with surcharge 10 in red.

TURKEY.—The 5 paras of the new set has been sent us by Mr. Rechert. The design is unchanged and the colors as given last month.

URUGUAY.—E. H. Remington has an unsevered pair of the 5c. blue, 1883 issue, perforated only at the top and bottom.

The following is the official notice concerning the new issue. We have added the color-chart numbers for convenience.

GENERAL POSTAL SERVICE.

By order of the management there will be put in circulation on January 1st next a series of the following postal values:

Stamps of 1 cent printed in green ink (26).			
" 2 " " " " " "			carmine ink (133).
" 5 " " " " " "			blue " (42).
" 7 " " " " " "			orange " (1).
" 10 " " " " " "			lilac " (57).
" 20 " " " " " "			bistre " (88).
" 25 " " " " " "			vermillion " (125).
Cards of 2 " " " " " "			blue " "

Ninety days time is allowed from the above date for retiring from circulation the stamps and cards now in use, except the 1 cent, which is of the same type and color as the present.

The exchange of the stamps and cards above mentioned can be made during the period of ninety days from the date of this notice. All post-offices in the Republic are authorized to make this exchange.

MONTEVIDEO, December 30, 1887.

VENEZUELA.—We have heard of numerous new varieties, but shall wait a little before giving them to our readers, as they are a good deal mixed up.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

BELGIUM.—The colors of two of the stamps have been changed.

10 centimes, dark lilac.
25 " pale yellow-green.

CEYLON.—*L'Ami de Timbres* gives the following list of surcharges, some of which may be new. We have been unable to look them all up, so give the list entire.

12 on 25 cents, green.
12 on 50 cents, blue.
40 on 50 cents, blue.
60 on 2 rupees, 50c., gray.
60 on 1 " " brick-red.
80 on 2 " " 50c., gray.
80 on 10 " " violet.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

UNITED STATES.—A rarity in the current 2c. has been discovered. Washington's head is considerably thrown back, so that he is looking upwards. The rosettes are rounder than in the common die, and the space between *cents* and *postage* much greater. The G in *postage* has no cross bar and all the letters are taller and narrower. L. S. Morton has this on No. 5, white, and F. C. Thwaits on amber, the same size. Mr. Morton found only nine in looking over several thousand envelopes, one being printed in gray. It is believed to be an imperfect die which was rejected by the government previous to the acceptance of the one now in use.

ARGENTINE.—Some of our contemporaries mention two envelopes of the same design as the adhesives mentioned last month.

Size 152 x 95 mm. Printed on white laid paper.

5 centavos, carmine.
10 " brown.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—The registration envelope mentioned in the January number has the value *two* crossed out by two bars and the word *Four* printed upon the head. The sizes are 150 x 98, 253 x 177, and 290 x 150 mm.

4 on 2 pence, blue (*Registration*).

EGYPT.—There are two official envelopes inscribed like the post card mentioned elsewhere in this number.

No value, black on brown (190 x 134 mm.).
" " " (222 x 145 mm.).

MEXICO.—The *Philatelic Record* has an envelope 140 x 106 mm., with *Servicio Postal* in script on the front, arms in circle in upper left corner, *Republica Mexicana* above all.

No value, red-brown on white (*Official*).

PERSIA.—The inscription on the 12 shahi was incorrectly given last month. It is *Daule Farsi* (Persian Empire).

RUSSIA.—M. Moens has a 7 kopec envelope, medium size, with a second stamp in the lower left corner.

7 x 7 kopec, blue on cream.

POST CARDS.

ARGENTINE.—From C. H. Mekeel we have received the new letter card. The stamp has a full-face portrait of President Celman in an oval inscribed *centavos* (arms) *centavos* around the lower half, numerals in corners, *Correos Argentinos* above, *dos* at each side. The card measures 142 x 86 mm., and is covered with a groundwork of oblique blue lines. The only inscription is *Tarjeta-carta*.

2 centavos, blue.

BELGIUM.—The letter card with stamp of the current design was issued about the last of January.

25 centimes, ultramarine on rose.

BRAZIL.—The following number of varieties of the post cards are given by *Le Timbre Poste*:

20 reis, brown, ribbon frame,	12.
50 reis, blue, " "	9.
80 reis, orange, line " "	4.
20 reis, brown, " "	9.

BULGARIA.—*Der Philatelist* mentions a card with stamp of the new design.

10 stot, red on buff.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—The *American Journal of Philately* has the 1½ penny card surcharged to suit the new currency.

5 cents on 1½ pence, brown on buff.

FRENCH COLONIES.—The 15c. letter card exists on gray and on light blue.

EGYPT.—*Der Philatelist* describes an official card on gray-brown, 200 x 135, with the following inscriptions: *Carte Postale Simple—No. 125 D.—Postes Egyptiennes Direction General—Service des Rebut. Affranchie*.

No value, black on gray-brown (*Official*).

FRANCE.—M. Moens has an unstamped card which resembles the 10c. cards. It has four lines for the address, but *Carte Postale* is in different type and smaller. It is probably only printed to order.

No value, black on lilac, white reverse.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Our information concerning the plant on the new post card was not correct. It is the *Warratah*.

VENEZUELA.—From the *American Journal of Philately* we learn of an issue of stamped cards, the double one of which we made mention two months ago. Stamp, type of adhesive, in upper right corner; coat of arms to left. Between is

(UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.)

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA.

TARJETA POSTAL.

(Faz destinada al sobrescrito)

(Cote reserve a l'adresse)

10 centimos, blue on blue.

REVENUES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Of the series of 1877 bills of exchange stamps the following are announced as not having before been chronicled:

10c. blue, 25c. green, 50c. red-brown, 75c. orange, 1 peso clear blue, 2p. yellow-green, 3p. brown, 4p. brown, 5p. gray-blue, 6p. bistre, 10p. gray-violet, 15p. bistre, 20p. brown.

Of the same design as the Jan. 1, 1887, issue we hear of a new value.

5 cent brown, violet.

BUENOS AYRES.—The series with Mercury and ships has been changed in the matter of the colors of the various values.

5 pesos,	blue-green.
10 "	sienna.
20 "	pale-green.
40 "	olive-green.
50 "	brown.
50 "	orange.
100 "	orange.

A new series for the use of the province was issued Jan. 1st. In the centre, on a horizontal label, is the value; above the national arms, with *Ley de* at left and *sellos* at right; below *centavos nacles*; at left side *Provincia de*; at right side *Buenos Aires*; at the bottom a large cartouche for the registration number, with groundwork formed by *Direccion general de rentas, 1888*, many times repeated. Lithographed in color on white and perforated 11½.

5 centavos,	violet.
10 "	green.
15 "	rose.
20 "	blue.
25 "	bistre.

BOSNIA.—The following are known of the present emission:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 novicica, brown; 40n., blue.

ECUADOR.—There are two additional values of the current type.

5 sueres,	blue.
10 "	vermillion.

HESSE.—The following are announced of the oblong type.

20 marks,	blue.
30 "	yellow.
40 "	brown.
50 "	claret.

HUNGARY.—The entire set of thirty values is found watermarked 'K. P.', in linked circles, like the postal issues.

LIECHTENSTEIN.—There is a 5 kreutzer of the current type.

5 kreutzer, green.

MEXICO.—*Le Timbre Fiscal* gives the following as not having been chronicled before:

Renta Interior, 1885-'86.

5 pesos,	brick-red.
10 "	brown-violet.

Contribucion Federal, 1885-'86.

5 pesos, violet.

Timbre, 1885-'86.

25 pesos,	black and yellow.
50 "	" " carmine.

The 1, 3 and 25c., 1, 10 and 25p., of the last type have been seen unperforated.

PORTO RICO.—The *Montepio Notarial* stamp is now rouletted.

25 cents, pale blue.

PHILIPPINES.—The 2 4-8 c. de p. postage stamp has been surcharged *Habilitado—para Giro—S 0 20 (0 40)*.

20c.,	carmine on ultramarine.
40c.,	blue " "

RUSSIA.—Taxes having been raised twenty-five per cent, the stamped paper and bands for cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, etc., have received a surcharge raising their value that amount.

STELLALAND.—There is a 5-pound stamp, probably of the same design as the rest of the set.

5 pounds, carmine.

TRANSVAAL.—A stamp of an entirely new design is illustrated by one of our contemporaries. Numeral in double circle inscribed *Zuid Afrikaanische Republiek*; rectangular frame *Zegelregt* above and value in words below. Perforated 14.

1 shilling, olive-yellow.

TURKEY.—In December last there was issued a stamp which is intended to stamp the prize packages sold on the railways. At least that is the best meaning we can make of Moens' description of it. Within a crescent is the inscription *Nézareti Iridjaret ve sirahat* (Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture); below this *Proméssleré Mahsouz* (special for the promises). In a cartouche at the bottom 20, in Turkish numerals, and *Ighirmi paré* (twenty paras). Perforated 11½.

20 paras, brown on green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—If enough of our readers desire it we will shortly begin the publication in these columns of lists of the revenues which have been issued by various countries. Let us hear from you.

NEW YORK NOTES.

R. R. Bogert & Co.'s fifth sale took place at Leavitt's on March 5th, from 7.30 till 11 P. M. Notwithstanding the severe weather, nearly 40 persons were present; among those were Messrs. Thorne, Corwin, Collin, Rechert, Bogert, Rasmus, Vreeland and Seeligsberg. Nearly all the stamps sold were in an unused and fine condition, and excellent prices were realized throughout. The following are all prices of \$2.25 and over obtained:

UNITED STATES.	
Carrier stamp, U. S. Mail, 1c. rose, used . . .	\$4 00
New York 5c. black, without signature, unused (proof) . . .	2 30
1857 strip of three used 5c. with projections . . .	4 05

FOREIGN.	
Bolivia, 500c. 9 stars, unused	7 50
Br. Columbia, 10c., unused	4 25
Brazil, 180r., 1844, used	3 30
Brazil, 300r., 1844, used	4 60
Canada, 1859, 7½ d., used, cut close	2 50
Ceylon, unsp., 1s. 9d., unused	3 10
Costa Rica, 1883, 20 on 4 reals, unused	3 00
New Caledonia, 25 on 75, used	2 60
New South Wales, 1850, 3d. used, fine	3 50
Another of last	3 25
Spain, 1850, 10 reals, used	2 40
Tasmania, 1870, 4d., blue, unused	4 10
Trinidad, 1851, 6d., blue on blue, used	2 25
" 1851, 1s., brown on white, used	2 60
" 1851, 1s., brown on blue, used	2 60
" 1858, 6d., blue, bad lithograph, used	3 60
" 1858, 6d., gray, used	3 30
" 1859, 4d., unsp., used	3 05
U. S. of Columbia, 1862, 10c., blue, fine, used	3 00
" 1862, 50c., green, used, fine	3 75
" 1864, 1 peso, used	2 30
" Antioquia, 1868, 1 peso, fine used	4 50

Total for the 600 lots \$719 06

The postponed sale of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. took place at Bangs', 739 Broadway, on Monday, March 19th, at 7.30 P. M. 569 lots, the collection of Mr. E. H. Sinsabaugh, were sold before 10.40 P. M. Nearly all the stamps sold were in the finest possible unused condition, and very good prices were obtained throughout. About 30 philatelists were on hand, including Messrs. Ackermann, Bogert, Burger, H. Calman, G. Calman, Collin, Corwin, Hencken, Proskoy, Seeligsberg, Sterling, Thorne, etc.

Following are all prices of \$4.50 and over obtained, with names of buyers of the rarities: (Stamps unused unless stated otherwise.)

UNITED STATES.	
1866, 3c., scarlet	\$5 75
Periodical, 1875, \$12, canceled	6 00
" " \$36, canceled with punch, Mr. G. Calman	11 25
" " \$48, canceled with punch, Mr. G. Calman	13 25
" " \$60, canceled with punch, Mr. G. Calman	18 00
New York, 1843, 3c., blue glazed paper	4 50
Providence, 5 and 10c., unsevered pair, Mr. Bogert	17 20
Carrier, 1c., red, Horseman, used	6 10
Cut square env., 1860, 4c., on white	5 60
" 1860, 4c., on buff	5 80

Cut square env., 1875, 24c., on cream	\$5 00
" War. Dept., Reay, 10c., Scott Co.	12 00
" War. Dept., Plimpton, 10c., on amber	7 75

FOREIGN.	
Bolivia, 1867, 5c., violet	5 00
" 1867, 10c., brown	7 50
" 1868, 50c., blue	6 00
" 1869, 500c. (9 stars)	7 50
" 1871, 500c. (11 stars), Mr. Corwin	19 00
Br. Guiana, 1850, 4c., blue, "patimus," used	6 75
Buenos Ayres, 1858, cuatro reales, brown	4 75
Dominican Republic, 1862, ¼ r., rose, Italic letters	4 75
Dominican Republic, 1862, 1r., green, Italic letters	14 00
Great Britain, 1847, 1s.	6 50
" 1840, 2d., wrapper, used (rarer than unused)	5 10
Japan, 1 sen., brown, without syllabic characters (1875)	6 25
Mauritius, 1848, 2p., blue, used	5 00
Natal, 1857, 1d., blue	5 50
Natal, 1857, 1d., pink, slightly rubbed	5 00
Natal, 1857, 9d., blue, Mr. Bogert	21 50
Nova Scotia, 1857, 1s., violet, Mr. Hencken	18 50
Philippine Islands, 1854, 10c., carmine	7 25
" 1859, 1r., violet	4 50
Roumania, 1858, 5pa., black, used	6 10
Two Sicilies, 1860, ¼ Tornese blue, arms, used, fine, Mr. Burger	30 00
Same, Savoy Cross, used	7 00
U. S. of Columbia, 1862, 10c., ultramarine, used	4 50
" 1862, 20c., red, very fine, used, Mr. Thorne	21 00
" 1862, 50c., green, used	5 25
" Bolivar, 1863, 10c., green, used, Scott Co.	19 00

ENTIRE ENVELOPE.	
N. S. Wales, 1858, Sydney, embossed on white	6 00
Total for 569 lots, about	\$1,441 00

Part IV of the Sterling collection was sold at Leavitt's, on March 29, from 7 to 10.15 P. M. About 30 persons were present, including Messrs. Adenaw, Alman, Bogert, Burger, Collin, Corwin, Frossard, Muecke, Rechert, Sterling and Wuesthoff. The lots sold consisted of U. S. entire and cut envelopes, postage, document, match, medicine, and playing card stamps, in 502 lots, the property of Mr. Sterling, together with the Paine collection of postage stamps in 120 lots. Except in the document stamps, very good prices were obtained throughout. There was nothing rare offered in match, medicine and foreign stamps. Below are some of the prices obtained:

U. S. POSTAGE STAMPS.	
N. Y., 1843, 3c., blue on blue glazed paper, cracked and used	\$3 50
St. Louis, die B, 10c., slightly damaged, used, Mr. C. A. Burger	17 00
1869, 90c., unused and grilled	5 00
Navy, 90c., used, printed double at left	5 75
State, \$2, unused	2 65

U. S. ENTIRE ENVELOPES.	
2c., die D, wrapper, unused	7 00
5c. Garfield, blue, No. 3, "Star," unused	2 50
5c. Garfield, fawn, No. 7, unused	2 50

U. S. CUT ENVELOPES.	
1860, 4c., on buff, unused	4 75

most of the specimens found have had the corners clipped off; they are counterfeited in that state, although the genuine had square corners. The stamps were never canceled when placed on letters.— [W. W. T.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REVIEW of "The Postage Stamps, Envelopes and Post Cards of Australia and the British Colonies of Oceanica." London, 1887.

From *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. I, No. 7, February, 1888.

This long-expected work has come to hand at last, and, while giving the due meed of praise to the worthy President and Vice-President for their manifold labors, we must, on the whole, confess to a feeling of disappointment. The interest that has been taken in the earlier issues of the Australian colonies in general, and New South Wales in particular, is well known. Six years ago the Philatelic Society of London set its members to work on the Australian stamps. The chief burdens were laid on the shoulders of the President and Vice-President. The President was to obtain all the official information possible, and to write the general history of the issues; the Vice-President's share being confined to the study of the stamps and to questions connected with the different plates. In the present series of articles it is proposed to deal simply with the New South Wales issues, taking the papers, in the first instance, as a whole, and next dealing with them in detail. The first great error into which our editors have fallen has been the supposed destruction of the Sydney Post-office in 1864. The only manner we can account for this is as follows: In October, 1863, the old post-office building in George street was abandoned, and the department moved into a

temporary building in Wynyard square. This temporary building was of wood, and was roofed with galvanized iron. On one occasion, in 1865, this temporary building was in danger of being destroyed, in consequence of a fire breaking out in a store, a short distance from the post-office (Forster's)—and, again, on the occasion of the great fire at Fraser's there was considerable danger, but never was the post-office itself on fire. On both these occasions the documents in the Records Branch were thrown out into the passage, preparatory to removal, *but not one document was removed from the office.* The fact is that the majority of the important papers are in the Colonial Secretary's Office, others in the Government Printing Office, others in the Treasury, and only a very few in the post-office.

Another statement is to the effect that the "die used for striking the stamp (1838, embossed) has been chiseled out, so that reprints were impossible." This is not so, as the die is uninjured, is in the Government Printing Office, and is still used for striking off reprints. Many of these, we believe, were sold in England sixteen or eighteen years ago as originals at high prices.

As to the Sydney views ever having been engraved on wood, either stringybark or boxwood, from information in our possession we can show that the original essays were on copper, and not on wood. Mr. Calvert, whoever he may be, and he is not known to any of the officials of 1849, who are still alive, seems to have drawn largely upon his imagination. From the paper read by Dr. Houison, before the Philatelic Society, it will be seen who were the actual engravers of the ten plates for the views. The interpretation of the design on the views is also wrongly given. A correct explanation was given in the last number of the *Monthly*,* so that it is unnecessary to repeat it here.

* TABLE OF THE EARLY N. S. W. POSTAGE STAMPS.

COMPILED BY DR. ANDREW HOUSON, M.B., OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA.

Stamp.	Date of Introduction.	Material of Plate.	No. on Plate.	Engraver.	When Discarded.
Embossed Wrapper or Envelope . . .	November 1st, 1838,	Steel,	...		1851.
Sydney Views, 1d.	January 1st, 1850,	Copper,	25	Clayton,	Dec. 18th, 1851.
" " 2d.	" "	"	24	Carmichael,	July 21st, 1851.
" " 3d.	" "	"	25	Jervis,	Dec. 1st, 1852.
2d. Laureated	July 21st, 1851,	Steel,	50	Carmichael,	January 1st, 1856.
1d. "	December 18th, 1851,	"	50	"	" "
6d. "	May 8th, 1852,	Copper,	25	"	February 1st, 1854.
3d. "	December 1st, 1852,	Steel,	50	"	January 1st, 1856.
8d. "	May 16th, 1853,	Copper,	50	Jervis,	Dec. 1st, 1855.
2d. " (star)	April, 1854,	"	50	"	" "
6d. Large square	February 1st, 1854,	Steel,	100	English,	1871.
2s. "	" "	"	100	"	1876.
5d. "	December 1st, 1855.	"	100	"	In use now.
8d. "	" "	"	100	"	In use now.
1d. Wrapper	March 14th, 1864,	"	...	"	1865.
Registration Stamp	January 1st, 1856,	"	50	Carmichael,	1863.

The explanations of both Mr. Philbrick and Mr. Tapling may, therefore, be relegated to the category of "absurd theories."

Mr. Tapling states, "That some of the theories advanced will, I fear, appear to you to rest on somewhat slender foundations." Very slender indeed. "The unfortunate fire which destroyed all records at the Sydney Post-office has put it out of my power to either substantiate or disprove from official documents conclusions which have only been arrived at by study of the stamps themselves, and which every effort has been made to verify." Does it not seem a pity that the editors should not have asked for some information from the authorities here, or even have placed themselves in communication with some of our philatelists who might be supposed to know something about the earlier issues? That mythical fire appears to have been sufficient excuse for any want of knowledge.

(To be continued.)

THE second supplement to Major Evans' Philatelic Hand-book* is now out. It seems hardly necessary to say anything about this work, as the author's name is a guarantee of its completeness, while the imprint of Stanley Gibbons & Co. is enough to convince one of its being typographically all that the most critical could desire. It is practically a "Hand-book" of the postal issues of 1886-87, and is profusely illustrated. No collector who does not possess the "Philatelic Hand-book" and these supplements has within his reach the means of acquiring more than a very limited amount of knowledge about stamps. It is really the stamp collectors' "vade-mecum," and we cannot use arguments too strong to induce philatelists to procure and use it.

WE are only too glad to welcome back to our ranks *The American Journal of Philately*, which at the time of its suspension was the leading journal of the United States. We have received the first two numbers of the new series, and from their looks the paper may safely be counted among our leading magazines. A new edition of the "Revised List of Postage Stamps" is commenced which contains illustrations of all the varieties of the St. Louis and Providence stamps, and the new issues are arranged as a supplement to the forty-ninth edition of the catalogue of the Scott Co.

* Stanley Gibbons & Co., 8 Gower street, London, W. C., England. Price 2 sh. 8d.

Essays by H. L. Calman, on Peru and Guatemala, are among the leading features.

A VERY interesting little * pamphlet on stamp collecting was received just too late for notice in our March number. It is "A Power that Moves the World," by "Reginald." It gives not only a review of postal history and the history of stamp collecting, but contains a great many interesting facts relative to stamps and collectors. We strongly commend it to all philatelists, confident that one will be well repaid in its perusal.

THE second part of Dr. Moschkau's Hand-book continues the list of Confederate locals and carries on the catalogue through the *Govt. Parcels* issue of Great Britain. Like the first part it is copiously illustrated, a full page being devoted to the numerous English watermarks. We again urge our members to secure the work.

* Published by F. R. Gillett, Freeport, Kansas. Price 10 cts.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To the local members of the committee appointed by the President of the American Philatelic Association, in the matter of the proposed exhibition to be held in Boston, Mass., during the coming summer:

The Executive Committee would be glad to receive any suggestions from the local members of the committee, or any member of the American Philatelic Association, as to the best method of arranging and displaying the exhibits, so that they may be carefully examined and yet be perfectly protected from loss or injury.

This exhibition is a new departure in the philatelic history of the United States, and the details should receive the most careful consideration.

The committee would be glad to know at as early a day as possible what contributions will be made by the members to the exhibition.

Communications should be sent to E. A. Holton, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

E. A. HOLTON,
W. C. VAN DERLIP,
W. C. STONE,

Executive Committee.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

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Vice-President, R. R. BOGERT, Tribune Building, New York City.

Secretary, S. B. BRADT, Grand Crossing, Ill.

Treasurer, H. B. SEAGRAVE, Ionia, Mich.

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OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION:

Gentlemen.—The numerous inquiries and great interest taken in the question of when the election of a new Official Board will take place, induce me to state what I conceive to be the proper plan of procedure under our Constitution and to announce my ruling therein. A careful examination of the provisions of our rules reveals the fact that no time is specified in the Constitution further than that Article IV, Sec. 4, provides that "the officers of this Association shall be elected for *two years* and serve until their successors have qualified. The elective officers shall be chosen by ballot, under the direction of the Board of Trustees," and by Article IX, Sec. 4, it is further provided that "in all cases where an election or a general vote of the Association becomes necessary under this Constitution or the By-Laws, not less than thirty days shall intervene between the date of mailing the notice of such election or vote and the date of closing the polls." The present Board was installed on the 14th September, 1886, and consequently hold office until the 14th September, 1888. By Article III, Sec. 1, it is provided that the Convention shall be held each year at such date and at such place as may have been designated by the last preceding Convention, and the Chicago Convention fixed the day of meeting for 1888, on the second Monday or the 13th of August, 1888. It is very desirable that the new Board should be known and introduced to members at the Convention and have an opportunity for personal conference upon various matters that demand immediate action, so that the new officers, both elective and to be chosen by the Board, may be ready to enter upon their duties at once upon the 14th of September. It would seem advisable that the deliberations of the Convention should not be disturbed by any election proceedings, and therefore the notice will be published in the July number of the Official Journal, and the polls will be closed on the 12th of August, and the result will be officially announced before the adjournment of the

Convention. Further particulars will be given in the call, but it must be borne in mind that *no vote received before the call is made can be counted*. Blank votes will be mailed at the time of giving the notice to each member and also blank proxies for the use of those who cannot attend the Convention and desire to appoint a representative.

In order to concentrate the vote as much as possible and avoid the chance of no election, all nominations made for any office will, if sent to the Literary Board, be published in the Official Journal, in order that all may know who the candidates are. The result being announced at the Convention, will thus be widely known beforehand. The new officers can consult on their plans before separating and be ready to announce their plans and qualify promptly on the 14th of September, and in case of a failure to elect, a new election can be immediately called and the thirty days' notice be given, so that the office may be filled very shortly after the 14th of September. It is to be hoped, however, that this contingency will not arise.

Very truly,

JOHN K. TIFFANY,
President.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

MARCH, 1888.

A glance at the list of new members and applications this month will show what progress we are making. Both of these lists are the largest in our history thus far, and in order to keep up to that mark, we must all work to bring in new members. In the early part of April there will be mailed to each member copies of a circular that your officers have been at some pains to prepare. This circular is intended to aid us in getting new members, and it is to be hoped that all members will do what they can to circulate it where it will be productive of results.

The matter of the Association button or badge has dragged very slowly. I am still considerably short of the requisite number (100) of subscribers. As I believe there are sufficient members wanting this button, I will make one

more effort. Please send me a postal so stating if you want the button, that is if you have not done so before. I have written to the various branch societies on the matter, but so far have heard from but two of them.

The Brooklyn Philatelic Club has become a ranch Society.

An application was published of Messrs. Gaedeckens & Co., but no membership card was issued to them, as no provision exists for the admission of firms, as such, in the Association. The card will be issued in due time to a member of the firm. In last month's list of applications, Mr. F. N. Flynn's address was given as Box 739, Denver, Col.; it should have been Box 739, Aspen, Col.

Following is the list of

NEW MEMBERS.

- No. 448. ACKERMAN, E. R., Plainfield, N. J.
 No. 431. BACH, G. R., 114 Pearl street, New York City.
 No. 449. BALDWIN, FRED. J., Coral, Mich.
 No. 432. BINGAMAN, W. F., Fifth and Union streets, Allentown, Pa.
 No. 433. BOYER, CLAUDE, Vermillion, Ill.
 No. 434. BUHLER, EDW. H., 110 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.
 No. 435. CHAMBERLIN, A. V., 67 South Eleventh street, Minneapolis, Minn.
 No. 425. DIENA, DR. EMILIO, Via Torre 3, Modena, Italy.
 No. 445. DODGE, R. G., 109 Sycamore street, Lansing, Mich.
 No. 436. ELY, W. R., Chenango Forks, N. Y.
 No. 437. GADSDEN, ERNEST, 308 West Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.
 No. 457. GIBBONS, E. S., 8 Gower street, London, England.
 No. 438. HALMAN, A. C., Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.
 No. 450. KING, WILLIS D., Nashua, N. H.
 No. 447. KLINCK, J. H., 134 Broad street, Charleston, S. C.
 No. 439. LAWRENCE, A. L., LeMars, Ia.
 No. 451. MILLER, D. H., 1309 Pine street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 No. 440. MOODY, R. C., Painesville, Ohio.
 No. 441. NELSON, THOS. F., care D., T. & G. R'y, Denver, Col.
 No. 452. NORRIS, GEO. W., 1530 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 No. 442. PESSLES, W. C., 17 East 21st street, New York City.
 No. 422. POOLE, GEO. K., Lynn, Mass.
 No. 429. PREBLE, W. P., JR., 237 Broadway, New York City.
 No. 423. REED, GEO. L., 327 Martin street, San Antonio, Tex.
 No. 428. ROBERTS, A. CHURCHILL, Plainville, Mich.
 No. 446. RUSSELL, GEO. C., 144 West Seventh street, Erie, Pa.
 No. 424. SIDBALL, THEODORE, 213 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 No. 453. SEVERN, C. E., 448 Racine avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 No. 454. TALBOT, WM., 100 Court street, Brockton, Mass.
 No. 455. THIELE, R., West Bend, Wis.
 No. 443. THIVATS, FRED. C., 553 Milwaukee street, Milwaukee, Wis.
 No. 456. VAN DERLIP, W. C., Box 3416, Boston, Mass.
 No. 444. WATSON, GEO. H., 36 Broad street, New York City.
 No. 427. WILLIGEN, P. VAN DER, 444 Produce Exchange, New York City.
- No. 430. WOOD, HARRY C., 1705 Lawrence street, Denver, Col.
- APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP—LIST NO. 18.
- AUE, WM. H., Bloomfield, N. J.
 References: G. Aue, A. Davison.
 BAILEY, GEO. J., 783 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
 References: O. S. Hart, J. A. Brown.
 BIRTWHISTLE, GEO., Liverpool.
 References: H. G. Hanson, Jos. Anson Clark.
 BLAUHUTH, B., Leipzig.
 References: Joseph Rechert, G. B. Calman.
 BRACKETT, C. C., 343 Sabatis street, Lewiston, Me.
 References: H. B. Skinner, J. O. Whitney.
 BRUMBY, MISS SALLIE, Delhi, Richland Parish, La.
 References: E. W. Thompson, S. M. Watts, P. M.
 CLOUGH, GEO. A., 23 Fort avenue, Roxbury, Mass.
 References: W. E. Lewis, W. O. Coleman.
 COLKET, C. HOWARD, 2039 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 References: E. B. Hanes, L. Rappleye.
 ELLIOT, RUDOLPH, West Johnston street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 References: G. W. von Utassy, W. M. Watson.
 FERNANDEZ, JULES (no address given).
 References: Chas. Muecke, Jos. Rechert.
 FLACHSKAMM, H., 1000 Hickory street, St. Louis, Mo.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, A. G. Mucke.
 FLACHSKAMM, L., 1300 Chouteau street, St. Louis, Mo.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, A. G. Mucke.
 FREEMAN, W. H., Mt. Juliet, Tenn.
 References: S. H. Smith, P. M., J. W. Grigg.
 GIWELB, MORRIS, 34 Leicester Square, London, W. C., Eng.
 References: J. Rechert, G. B. Calman.
 HALE, WM. B., Williamsville, Mass.
 References: N. E. Carter, Henry Gremmel.
 HENES, EDWIN, 92d street and Second avenue, New York City.
 References: C. Witt, Paul Lazarus.
 HERTEL, HUGO, 240 East 92d street, New York City.
 References: C. Witt, Paul Lazarus.
 HODENBERG, B. VON, 45 Beaver street, New York City.
 References: Henry Clotz, C. Witt.
 HUMPHREY, H. D., Box 63, Dedham, Mass.
 References: Chas. A. Cobb, Fred. E. Smith.
 JAY, JAS. C., La Hoyt, Ia.
 References: J. Durr & Bro., Geo. G. Wells.
 JOHNSON, P. S., 26 Winter street, Salem, Mass.
 References: E. A. Holton, A. A. Johnson, M. D.
 JONES, E. B., Box 173, Williamstown, Mo.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, C. O. Henbest.
 KEEP, JNO. H., JR., 174 Broadway, Norwich, Conn.
 References: G. R. Lumsden, C. K. Flanders.
 KIENE, WM. C., 1 Great Jones street, New York City.
 References: T. Wenig, L. G. Campe.
 KLOKMAN, P. J., Rotterdam, Holland.
 References: Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr., H. I. Calman.
 KNOLL, BEAUREGARD, City Hall, Galveston, Tex.
 References: V. Gurdji, J. T. Cummings.
 LAUMANN, R. H., 127 Third street, Fort Wayne, Ind.
 References: W. H. Pecke, Jr., C. H. Mekeel.
 LEVY, C. H., 221 East 105th street, New York City.
 References: J. N. T. Levick, C. Witt.
 LINDENSCMIT, CHAS., 2832 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, A. G. Mucke.
 MACFARLANE, G. S., 185 Market street, Lynn, Mass.
 References: A. N. McKinney, Geo. K. Poole.
 MCRAE, ROBERT F., 573 St. Urbain street, Montreal, Quebec.
 References: Can. Phil. Ass'n, S. B. Bradt.
 MEUSCH, THEO., 3514 North Eleventh street, St. Louis, Mo.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, John K. Tiffany.

- MILLER, H. H., Burlington, Kan.
References: Claude Boyer, C. H. Mekeel.
- MOORE, GUERNSEY, 5017 Wayne avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
References: G. W. von Utassy, W. M. Watson.
- RALL, EMIL J., Savannah, Ga.
References: J. H. Houston, E. J. Smith.
- REYNOLDS, MILO C., Eagle Bridge, N. Y.
References: A. M. Jones, K. C. Miner.
- RICHEY, S. W., Oxford, Ohio.
References: W. H. Lightstone, S. C. Richey.
- ROBERTSON, A. J., Fort Davis, Tex.
References: J. H. Appell, J. M. Trute.
- RONDI, C. O., 1813 South Third street, St. Louis, Mo.
References: C. H. Mekeel, A. G. Mucke.
- RUSHMORE, TOWNSEND, 113 Water street, New York City.
References: C. B. Corwin, H. L. Calman.
- SEARS, F. P., 85 Mt. Vernon street, Boston, Mass.
References: Henry F. King, H. L. Calman.
- STENGER, EMIL, Erfurt, Prussia.
References: Jos. Rechert, Wm. Seeligsberg.
- STICKELS, JAS. F., 103 Norman avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
References: H. Clotz, Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr.
- STONE, FRANK L., Box 83, Benson, Minn.
References: J. D. Lyons, Jr., V. W. Eaton.
- SWERTPAGER, GEO. A., 90 Howard avenue, Utica, N. Y.
References: C. W. Disbrow, C. H. Mekeel.
- VANDEVOORT, H. R., 386 Irving avenue, Chicago, Ill.
References: J. A. Pierce, W. S. Tower.
- WEIL, EMANUEL, care B. Mahler & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
References: J. & F. Straus, F. Irving Bond.
- WHITNEY, WM. B., L. Box 314, Marlborough, N. Y.
References: A. Davison, G. Aue.
- WOODWARD, GEO. B., Box 641, Worcester, Mass.
References: H. J. Culver, Francis Marsh.

The persons named in the above list will be entitled to membership upon payment of dues, on May 10, next, if no objection is received. Notice will be mailed to each on the above-mentioned date.

S. B. BRADT, *Sec'y.*

March 31, 1888.

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION:

This month I have to report the formation of Branch, No. 10, "The Brooklyn Branch." Where is now the Boston Branch, Providence Branch and others? Are our Eastern collectors asleep? I would like to hear from them.

The Denver Branch has the honor of inaugurating the system of allowing only *one day* to each member to examine the books. This is a good step, and I hope all the other Branches will adopt this plan. I could then put four Branch Societies in the circulation of each book, as against two at present, and the advantages of this to members is obvious. Please look into this matter.

I must again ask the members to put their names down in the squares where they remove stamps. This must be done. It has been omitted on several books, and it gives me a vast amount of unnecessary labor and unpleasant correspondence. Please be more particular in this important item and *report* such cases without fail to your predecessor on list.

Further I wish to call your particular attention to the writing or stamping down your name to *see that the ink is dry* before turning the leaves. If it is not dry, the ink will spoil the opposite stamps which rest upon it, and in many instances I have noticed that stamps have been spoiled in this way.

I see on sheets a great many poor and *lorn* specimens. These should not be put on, even if marked lower.

I want sheets of good U. S. stamps and good (high values) cut U. S. envelopes.

BUSINESS DONE FROM MARCH 1 TO 31, 1888.

Blank sheets sold	438
" covers "	63
Hinges sold	43,000
Mailing envelopes sold	26
Rubber stamps sold	1
Filled sheets received	359, value \$2834.46
Filled covers received	12, value 46.27

HENRY CLOTZ, *Supt.*

NEW YORK, March 31, 1888.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING AGENT.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION:

Gentlemen:—During the month of March the following deposits have been made with the Purchasing Agent: By Geo. H. Worthington, \$10.00; C. Witt, \$5.00; Henry Clotz, \$10.00; Mrs. R. L. Phillips, \$5.00; Capt. C. A. Coolidge, \$2.00; Daniel Jaeger, \$5.00; Guy Semple, \$7.69; Anthony W. Robinson, \$10.52; C. A. Hazlett, \$5.00; Alfred Dawson, \$3.00; Wm. H. Lepere, \$5.00; Chauncey Shearer, \$5.00.

The new issues mentioned in my last report have been ordered from the general post-offices of the respective countries, and during the present month orders will be sent to Uruguay, Cuba, Greece, Philippines and Turkey.

The first 25 sets of U. S. envelopes, 1887 issue, ordered before November 16, 1887, have now been distributed, together with stamps from Hayti, Newfoundland, British Bechuana-land, and envelopes from San Salvador and Victoria. Our next distribution will contain the stamps left over from the countries last mentioned, together with novelties from Perak, St. Lucia, Egypt, and several other countries due within the next few weeks.

Our effort to induce the authorities at Washington to change the rule of the preceding administration in regard to the purchase of the high-value envelopes, so as to enable everybody to purchase these interesting specimens, has met with partial success in so far that the Third Assistant Postmaster-General has written to me as follows:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 8, 1888.

MR. T. F. CUNO, P. O. Box 3560, New York, N. Y.

Sir:—Yours of the 1st inst. has been received. The suggestion you make as to the sale of the 10, 30, and

90 cent stamps and envelopes, will be taken into consideration.

Yours, very respectfully,
H. R. HARRIS,
Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

In the meantime the number of members desirous of buying these envelopes has increased to 190. I intend to call the attention of the members of the Dresden Society to this opportunity, that they may join us in the purchase. Other societies will also be invited.

THEO. F. CUNO,

1131 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
April 3, 1888.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

In my last report I called attention to the fact that the library is in possession of an album for United States stamps, and asked for donations of stamps and cut envelopes. I simply desired the cut envelopes to fill spaces, as I think that a collection, which may in later years be looked to for information and statistics, should consist of entire specimens. I would therefore ask that members having entire envelopes to contribute, send them entire. The cut ones may be kept until entire specimens are obtained. In short, cut or uncut, send them in. I can exchange the duplicates. Donations for the collection have been received from Messrs. E. R. Aldrich and Jos. Rechert.

The stamp photo scheme still languishes. I have received about ten subscriptions. I shall not attempt to do anything until I have at least twenty-five, so send in your photos or cash and get the thing started.

Contributions to the library received from H. A. Babb, 18 pieces; S. B. Bradt, 123; R. C. H. Brock, 411; J. L. Brunner, 39; W. P. Brown, 6; Dr. G. N. Campbell, 10; W. J. Clark, 23; L. A. Haskell, 18; J. T. Humphrey, 18; H. A. Malin, 49; W. A. MacCalla, 264; C. H. Mekeel, 11; O. H. Phinney, 34; E. W. Russell, 30. Total 1048. A few of these were exchanges.

Our President has at last sent his photo. Now, ye tardy members, wake up and send yours. Also received photo from A. M. Jones, and from G. de La Chasse a photograph of the "Eight Pence" Mauritius surcharge received by that gentleman from a friend on the island about ten years ago. It was taken from a stamp bought for £8 (\$40.00) at an auction sale at Port Louis.

Current journals received: *Collectors' Review*, *Curiosity World*, *Der Philatelist*, *Halifax Philatelist*, *Le Timbre Poste*, *Mohawk Standard*, *Philatelic Gazette*, *Philatelic Monthly*, *Philatelic Review*, *Philatelic World*, *Western Philatelist*, *Youth's Ledger*. I want to complete the library file of priced Scott sale catalogues, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, 7th, 8th, 18th, 30th and 35th. Any member having priced copies of these will confer a great favor by allowing me to make copies for the library collection. I would also like unpriced copies of the 1st, 2d, 6th, 7th, 8th, 18th, 30th and 35th. Have made several exchanges during the month, and am

prepared to exchange with members who will send me list of wants and duplicates.

C. R. GADDEN, Librarian.
GRAND CROSSING, March 30, 1888.

OUR EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

Upon reading the report of our Exchange Superintendent in the last number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, I was impressed with the idea that something was wrong, and I have been trying to find out what it is.

The Superintendent states in his report that it takes from five to six months to circulate a lot of sheets in two branch societies and to four individual members, and in this time only under very favorable circumstances.

The original intention of the Exchange Department was to send all sheets to at least six branch societies composed of at least six members each. This is not being done, and under our present system cannot be accomplished in less than a year's time.

If the Exchange Department is to be a success we must give the sheets *circulation in six branch societies and no sheets should be out longer than three months.*

This may seem at a glance impossible, but it can be accomplished, and to do so our By-Laws must be changed. In order to accomplish this each branch should only be allowed ten days, or two weeks at the most. As every participant is equally interested in the success of the exchange they can arrange to expedite matters. One evening for each member in a branch is sufficient, or societies can arrange to have meetings so that several members could see the sheets in one evening. Under this arrangement they would have a new set of sheets every two weeks, which would be much better than having one lot and keeping it so long. In arranging the circuits the Superintendent should make a list of the branch societies; for instance, as follows:

- No. 1. New York Branch.
- No. 2. Brooklyn Branch.
- No. 3. Staten Island Branch.
- No. 4. Philadelphia Branch.
- No. 5. Charleston Branch.
- No. 6. St. Louis Branch.
- No. 7. Chicago Branch.
- No. 8. Denver Branch.
- Etc., etc., etc.

Then when starting a lot out on a circuit send it to Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, the next lot to Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, the next to Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, and the next

commence with No. 4, and so on, giving each branch a first chance at the sheets.

And then in forwarding these lots they should go from one branch to another and not be returned to the Superintendent until after they have been to the six branches. This would save much time, and also expense to the Association, as each branch would have to pay the cost of sending to the next one; while under the present system the sheets are returned from each branch to the Superintendent and then forwarded again at the expense of the Association.

This plan would please the members, as they would receive a lot every two weeks after it got started, and would be sure there would be no discrimination in the selection of sheets. As it is now, a Superintendent has the power to send the sheets where he pleases, and as only two branches see any one lot of sheets, there is too much chance for discrimination.

If it is to take any longer than three months to hear from sheets, the Exchange Department cannot be a success.

I know of members who have not patronized this department because of the time taken to get reports from their stamps; and I know of others who have become disgusted with it after waiting six months for returns from sheets.

As there are members who participate as individuals in the exchange where there are no branch societies, the Superintendent should take certain sheets for this class of circulation, and be governed more by the amount of sales than the number of members it is sent to.

Our Superintendent, Mr. Clotz, has done better than any one else could have done, and this is not intended to be a criticism of the performance of his official duties. It is the By-Laws and the members themselves that are at fault.

‡ We are learning by experience, and it is only by doing the best we can and correcting the mistakes as we find them that we can have a perfect organization.

C. H. MEKEEL.

VARIOUS AND SUNDRY.—II.

BY C. B. CORWIN.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

As one of the recent admissions to membership in the American Philatelic Association, it has only been within a few days that I have been favored with an inspection of the exchange sheets now being circulated

among its members, and, in consequence, I feel it to be my duty to offer a few suggestions to those members who avail themselves of the privileges of the Exchange Department, so ably conducted by Mr. Henry Clotz.

Furthermore, as one of the oldest philatelists in this country (my interest in matters philatelic having commenced in 1862 and continued almost uninterruptedly until this present), I consider myself fully competent to pass a proper opinion upon these matters. Therefore, permit me, through your valuable medium, to lay before the membership of the American Philatelic Association some of the results of my observations while handling said sheets.

I. Prices.

In these I observe a wide variation, even in the prices of the same members. Some of them, I should judge, keep no memorandum of the prices they originally ask for a certain stamp, which consequently appears upon their sheets with two and sometimes three different prices attached, which is inconsistent, to say the least. Then, too, many stamps are priced *above* catalogue figures and of course they firmly adhere to the sheets, no one, apparently, having sufficient strength (of mind) to remove them.

Others are priced at full catalogue values, and, as a rule, these adhere moderately well.

Lastly, some sheets are priced *below* catalogue figures, and *these are removed*, the sheets bearing them being fairly riddled. From close inspection, therefore, I am able to deduce the result that if one wishes to promote an active disposal of his "duplicates" he must have some mercy upon his fellow-collectors, and place his valuables within reaching distance.

For me, I propose to apply this deduction, and profiting by the sad experience of my forerunners, I have priced my sheets at 33½ per cent *discount* from the prices set forth in the catalogue of the "Scott Coin and Stamp Company, Limited."

I have taken this as my "standard" because—

1. It is the oldest and perhaps best known *continuous* catalogue in this country, and,
2. My old friends, Messrs. Calman and Collin, seem to think that it is a standard, or they would not call it so; and I, accordingly, add my mite towards *not* dispelling their fond illusion.

Now I am perfectly willing to part with

my property upon these terms, but it hardly seems the thing, to be compelled either to pay fifty per cent more for what I take than to receive for what I sell, or to be, as well, compelled to take the cash instead of stamps.

Of course cash is a handy thing to have around the house, but, in this particular instance, I *don't* want cash and I *do* want to "swop." So there I am ground between the upper and nether mill-stone. (This, however, is not a cry of pain and anguish, but a plain setting forth of facts.)

To me it seems as though the exchange system is a thing that serves, and will continue to serve, to preserve our Association against all assaults, for it appeals directly to the fundamental principle or fact (so to speak) upon which is based, more or less, the elements which go to make up our mental composition, and that is SELF.

If self is not to be a gainer by such an association, whence our Association? This being an admitted fact, let us then, from purely "selfish" motives, do whatever, in our judgment, seems eminently proper towards preserving immaculate our honorable body.

In concluding this topic, permit me to say that every man's salvation rests in his own hands, and no one is compelled to sell cheaply or buy dearly or *vice versa*. Common sense occupies the position of dictator in this matter and must "boss the job."

However, I imagine that a full and free discussion of the subject in these columns would be productive of much benefit.

II. Condition.

Many of the sheets that I have seen, contained stamps in a horrible state.

Starting perhaps in a proper condition, they have ended worse than useless, for in my judgment a dirty, torn, or in any way defaced stamp, should never "adorn" an album page.

One great reason for the defacement of the specimens arises from the fact that a number of the members, for some occult reason (perhaps they get up too late and haven't time), instead of writing their names upon the spaces whence they have removed stamps, simply stamp thereon their name with a rubber stamp, and then, closing the sheet while the ink is not dry, it of course crocks off upon whatever stamp may chance to be opposite; and, there you are!

Oh, ye gods, what a sight for the fortunate owner!

The most flagrant instance that has been

noticed by me, appears to be in the canceling "smudge" used by some branch society, it being always stamped over the name of the party who has previously removed the stamps. The stamps opposite this what-is-it certainly are rendered worthless by the gross carelessness of the officiating party.

In case any of my own specimens are thus rendered worthless, I should consider myself perfectly justified in holding the Association responsible.

Any member should at least take the trouble to *write* his name when he removes a stamp, and when the branch society manager casts up his accounts at the closing of the circuit, then, I should think, a simple cross would suffice.

I know there are some collectors who accept anything in the way of a stamp which presents say two-thirds of its original proportions.

To such, I have one word of advice, DON'T. Dealers are a good deal responsible for this, by offering the trash for sale, and thus tempting young collectors. Said a dealer to me the other day, upon my calling his attention to a horribly mutilated specimen of a stamp that was worth twenty-five cents in good condition and which he had marked at five cents, and upon my remarking that he should be ashamed to have such stuff on exhibition, "Many a collector will pay five cents for that torn stamp, who would hesitate a long while at twenty-five cents for a perfect one." "Then," said I, "let us not call them collectors." "What then?" he inquired. "Nondescripts" was my reply, as I really know of no name for such.

In making up my first few sheets I was thoughtless enough to place thereon a very few specimens of defaced stamps, but, hereafter, I am firmly resolved that all my specimens will go to my fellow-members in a *perfect condition* only.

Will my resolution be echoed by others? I trust that my remarks will be received in good part, for they are all *true* and are penned solely for the "good of the cause."

Dealers.

We are a body of stamp *collectors*, and therefore it seems to me eminently proper that we should be lead by those of the same kidney.

I hardly think a dealer should be again placed by our Association in any official capacity, and I hope the meeting in Boston next August will agree with me.

The dealers, as a rule, of our country

are nice fellows, and of a verity, we can't get along without them as dealers, but we can get along without them as officers of our body.

It appears to have been an unfortunate move on the part of our Association, and has been greatly criticised, but it is never too late to mend.

The Brooklyn Society has taken the initiative in the East, by rigidly excluding dealers from its membership.

Being, as we are, virtually associated together as "Swappers," it follows, as a matter of course, that our views are diametrically opposed to those of the dealers, and consequently they should have no official voice in our affairs. "Swapping" is getting a fair equivalent for your exchanges, as a rule. While buying sometimes hurts (the pocket) like fun. Not many years ago I formed a collection that realized \$1800 when sold, and I did not pay out in cash over \$500 upon it. Did I not have far more pleasure in gathering together my stamps from all quarters of the globe, as I did, by correspondence, than I would have had, had I depended solely upon the dealers? I think so.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch A. P. A.

SECOND SOCIAL MEETING AT FELDSTEIN'S.

New York, March 10, 1888.

Present: Messrs. Augustus Dejonge, Henry Clotz, E. L. Schumann, Oscar Dejonge; as guests, Messrs. Wuesthoff, B. Von Hodenberg, Paul Schumann, J. G. Pfau. On account of Barnum's procession a great many members who had promised to come, could not reach the rooms. All members enjoyed themselves greatly. Mr. Wuesthoff showed his beautiful collection, which was admired by every one. Mr. Clotz exhibited some new issues of Venezuela, Grigualand West, 1 and 2sh, revenue used as postage, 2 centavos Guatemala with inverted bird, an Italian Segnetarri 10 centimos inverted, likewise some new issues of the Argentine Republic, ½ groschen blue (error) Saxony, on letter.

57TH REGULAR MEETING.

Stapleton, March 21, 1888.

Present: Messrs. Augustus Dejonge, Henry Clotz, E. L. Schumann, Kaufmann, Dr. Odendall.

On account of a sore throat of his Presidential Highness, Mr. Schumann was elected President *pro tem*.

The minutes of the 56th meeting were adopted as read.

Mr. Witt sent in a proposal for membership.

Mr. B. von Hodenberg, care of Eggers & Heinbein, 45 Beaver street, New York.

A letter from Mr. M. B. Whitney, publisher of the "American Philatelic Business Directory," was read, asking information about the officers, meetings, dues and organization of the society. Answered by the Secretary.

Mr. Clotz reported that he had called on the publishers of the *American Journal of Philately* in regard to publishing our minutes and furnishing a copy to each of our members. The publishers agreed with their usual generosity to do so free of charge to the society.

On motion of Mr. Kaufmann, a vote of thanks was tendered to said company.

The Chairman of the Committee on a Permanent Album reported the adoption of a style, viz: composed of sheets of light-tinted cardboard with a nicely engraved border, interchangeable in a patent binder. The committee ordered 1000 sheets for a trial. Samples will be sent on application.

Dr. Odendall made the motion to communicate with the other American Philatelic Association branches concerning the coming election of officers for the American Philatelic Association, as it is very desirable to know the opinion of all branches, so that we can proceed in close ranks and elect the right man for the right place. Motion was seconded and carried.

The chair instructed the Secretary to execute the resolution.

Our corresponding member, Mr. E. R. Aldrich, Benson, Minn., sent the new issue 5c U. S. with compliments for the society album, for which a vote of thanks was tendered to the donor. As a beginning has been made now, the members are kindly invited to contribute liberally to the society album.

Meeting adjourned.

All communications relating to exchange, address to E. L. Schumann, 115 Broadway, New York, and matters pertaining to the society, to

Dr. G. ODENDALL,

P. O. Box 520, Stapleton, Richmond Co., N. Y.

A SOCIETY HISTORY.—The Associate Editor shortly intends to prepare a brief history of the various societies that have existed in the United States and Canada. Will the various Secretaries of such kindly send their names and addresses to the undersigned? Secretaries of extinct societies are included in the above.

WILLIAM C. STONE,

Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. II.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 10, 1888.


No. 8.

LIST OF FOREIGN ENVELOPES—GERMANY.

BY JOHN K. TIFFANY.

(Continued from page 141.)

FIFTH SERIES.

 July, 1867. Old and new stamps on envelopes of form 3, size 2, seal 5, gum 3, black inscriptions crossing the stamp in the upper right-hand corner.

ORDINARY SIZE 2, ONLY, BLUISH PAPER.

- 1 sgr. carmine, dark rose, rose.
- 2 sgr. pale blue, ultramarine.
- 3 sgr. brown stone and red stone.
- 3 pfen. 3 shades of violet.
- 6 pfen. pale and bright vermilion.
- 1 kr. yellow green.
- 2 kr. orange, vermilion.
- 3 kr. dark rose.
- 6 kr. milky blue, ultramarine.
- 9 kr. stone, brown.

The kreutzer values, the 3 and 6 pfennige, and, I think, the 1, 2 and 3 sgr., are also to be found on a whiter paper.

VARIETIES OR ODDITIES.

- 1 sgr. carmine, inscription above stamp.
- 1 sgr., no color.
- 1 sgr. carmine, seal 5 on the front.
- 1 and 1 sgr. rose and no color, 2 stamps.
- 2 sgr. ultramarine, inscription above stamp.
- 2 sgr., no color.
- 2 sgr. ultramarine, seal 5 on the front.
- 3 sgr. brown, stone, inscription above stamp.
- 3 sgr., no color.
- 3 pfen., no color.
- 6 pfen., no color.
- 3 pfen. violet, gray inscription.
- 1 kr. yellow green, gray inscription.
- 3 kr. rose, " "

- 9 kr. stone, gray inscription.
- 1 kr. yellow green, inscription above stamp.
- 2 kr. vermilion, " "
- 3 kr. rose, " "
- 6 kr. ultramarine, " "
- 9 kr. stone, " "
- 2 kr. vermilion, " below stamp.
- 3 kr. rose, " "
- 6 kr. dark blue, " "

Essays. The 1 sgr. stamp, struck in various colors on envelopes of ordinary size 2, form 3, black inscription and seal 5, and marked in red pencil to indicate the values for which the colors were approved:

- 1 sgr. rose.
- 1 sgr. blue.
- 1 sgr. yellow brown.
- 1 sgr. lilac.

Also on similar envelope:

- 6 pfen. pale violet.

Also on similar envelope, but without inscription:

- 6 kreutzer, black.

An official circular, No. 208, dated at Berlin, the 21st December, 1867, announces that all these envelopes, as well as the stamps then in use, will be valueless for postage after December 31, 1867, and replaced by the stamps and envelopes of North Germany; that the sale of these new envelopes would commence on December 31st, that 1

pfennig above the value of the stamp would be charged on each envelope to cover the cost of manufacture; that for three months after January 1st persons having the old envelopes could exchange them for the new.

One is tempted, in studying the envelopes of Prussia, to ask the question, What is a stamped envelope? for the envelopes that frank letters do not end here.

1st. There is a class of envelopes bearing certain instructions which franked the letters of His Majesty the King, or Her Majesty the Queen.

2d. A class of envelopes bearing other inscriptions which franked the letters of members of the Reichstag.

3d. A class of envelopes which franked the letters retained by the Commission für Retourbriefe.

4th. Envelopes bearing certain formulas which, when properly filled in, franked the letters from friends to soldiers in the field in the war of 1866. These were again supplemented by various envelopes with the same formulas, bearing designs of various kinds and prepared by private enterprise.

5th. Envelopes stamped with various hand-stamps, indicative of the origin of the letters, army corps, etc., from soldiers in the field.

6th. The envelopes of the "Victoria National Invaliden Stiftung," which enjoyed the privilege of sending letters of any size or weight for 4 pfennige. These are true stamped envelopes, for they bear a stamp of "Vier pfennige," green, of the same design as the 3 x 6 pfen. There are four sizes:

270 x 105 mm.	8¼ x 4¼.
190 x 120 mm.	7½ x 4¾.
146 x 83 mm.	6¾ x 3¾.
147 x 115 mm.	6¾ x 4½.

The last three have on the flap seal 5.

Having now examined all the series of the Prussian envelopes it will assist us in our future examinations of the envelopes of Germany to place the elements of difference for more ready comparison in the following tabular form:

DATE.	SERIES.	PAPER.	FORM.	SIZE.	SEALS.	G/M.	INSCRIPTION.	CORNER.	DESIGNS.
September	1-1	D.	1	1 and 2	1	1	None.	Left.	1, 2, 3 a.
November	1-2	D.	1	1 and 2	1	1	"	"	4, 5, 6, 7 a.
November	1-3	D.	1	1 and 2	1	1	"	"	1, 2, type a.
November	2	D.	1	1 and 2	1	1	Gray.	"	1, 2, 3, 4 a.
January	3-2	Wove.	2	1 and 2	2	1	"	"	1, 2, 3, 4 a.
January	3-3	"	2	1 and 2	3	1	"	"	1, 2, 3 a.
January	3-3	"	2	1 and 2	4	1	"	"	1, 2, 3 a.
January	3-4	"	2	1 and 2	5	1	"	Right.	1, 2, 3 a.
January	3-5	"	2	1 and 2	5	1	"	"	1, 2, 3 b.
January	4-1	"	2	1 and 2	5	1	Black.	"	1, 2, 3 b.
January	4-2	"	2	2	5	1	Cuts st.	"	1, 2, 3 b.
April	4-3	"	2	2	5	1	"	"	1, 2, 3 b.
June	4-4	"	2	1 and 2	5	2	None.	Left.	1, 2, 3 b.
January	1 Reprint.	"	2	1 and 2	5	2	None.	Left.	4, 5, 6, 7 a.
January	3 "	"	2	2	5	2	Gray.	Right.	1, 2, 3 a.
July	5	"	3	2	5	3	Cuts st.	Right.	1, 2, 3, 6, 9 kr.
July	1 Reprint.	"	2	1 and 2	5	2	None.	Left.	4, 5, 6, 7 a.
July	3 "	"	2	1 and 2	5	2	Gray.	Right.	1, 2, 3 a.
July	4-1 "	"	2	1 and 2	5	2	"	Right.	1, 2, 3 b.

POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE FRENCH COLONIES.

BY W. C. STONE.

Third Paper—Individual Issues.

SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

ISLANDS in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, south of Newfoundland. Area, 90 square miles; population, 5564. These islands were restored to France for use as fishing stations at the time England acquired Canada. The cod fisheries are quite valuable; the annual export to France amounting to about \$5,000,000.

Issue of January 6, 1885.

SAINT PIERRE, January 6, 1885.

DECISION RELATIVE TO CHANGING POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Commandant of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon seeing the insufficient supply of postage stamps of 0 fr. 05 centimes;

Seeing the necessity of not delaying the forwarding of mail matter;

Upon the advice of the Chief of the Interior Office;

DECIDES.

Article I.—Until the reception of postage stamps of 0 fr. 05 centimes, there will be delivered to the public, at the price of 0 fr. 05 centimes, postage stamps of 0 fr. 05 centimes. These stamps will bear in black ink the following vignette struck at the government printing office:

5

S. P. M.

Article II.—A commission, composed of the Treasurer and the Chief of the first bureau of the Interior Office, or their delegates, will be charged with the duty of inspecting the process of changing the stamps.

This commission will draw up a report of its proceedings for the setting right in the accounts of the Treasurer of the change above prescribed.

Article III.—The change will be temporary and according to the needs of the public.

Article IV.—The Chief of the Interior Office is charged with the execution of the present decision, which will be inserted in the *Feuille* and in the official *Bulletin* of the colony.

(Signed) C^{te} DE ST. PHALLE.

By the Commandant,

(Signed) A. LEFOL.

Chief of the Interior Office.

Type of French Colonies 1881, surcharged as above. Perforated 13½. Number issued, 300.

1.—5c. on 2 centimes, brown.

This may be found with the surcharge reversed.

Issue of March 7, 1885.

The official notice authorizing this issue is similar to that above.

Type of French Colonies 1877, surcharged as above. Imperforated. Number issued, 3600.

2.—25c. on 1 franc, green.

Two varieties may be found of the figure 5, one with straight and the other with curved top. Both varieties of surcharge exist reversed.

Issue of March 26, 1885.

Notice similar to above. Type of 1881. Perforated, 13½. Number issued, 900.

3.—5c. on 4 centimes, violet on blue.

This is also found with reversed surcharge.

Issue of July 27, 1885.

Notice similar to above. Type of 1877. Imperforated. Type of surcharge.

10

S P M

4.—5c. on 40 centimes vermilion (6500 issued).

5.—10c. " " " " (20,000 ").

6.—15c. " " " " (20,000 ").

The 10c. is found with the letter M reversed and also with 2mm. space between S and P, in place of 1mm. The 5c. did not come into use until December, 17th.

Issue of December 21, 1885.

Type of 1877. Imperforated. Type of surcharge.

05

S P M

7.—05c. on 75 centimes, carmine (1800 issued).

8.—05c. " 1 franc, green (13,500 ").

Issue of December 31, 1885.

Type of 1881 issue, Perforated, 13½. Surcharges last.

9.—05c. on 20 centimes, red on green (13,500 issued).
10.—05c. " 35 " brown (1500 ").

SAINT PIERRE, January 5, 1886.

The Commandant of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, Seeing, etc.

Upon the advice etc.

Decides :

Until further orders letters will be prepaid at the post-office window and postage stamps will not be delivered to take away.

SAINT PIERRE, January 22, 1886.

The Commandant, etc.

Seeing the decision of January 5, 1886, relative to the sale of postage stamps in the colony.

Upon the advice, etc.

Decides :

Until the reception of postage stamps from France, letters for the interior of the colony will be prepaid at the post-office window by means of the mark P. D.

The Chief of the Interior Office is charged, etc.

(*Signea*) COUNT OF SAINT PHALLE.

By the Commandant,

A. LEFOL,

Chief of the Interior Office.

Labels bearing the date stamp of the colony and **P^D** (10 or 15) in black were applied to all letters presented in accordance with the above decision. The letters stand for *Payée à Destination* or according to Moens *Port Déboursé*. These labels of course are not to be considered as stamps but rather to be classed with the *Paid 5*, etc., marks of our own ante-stamp days.

SENEGAL.

A colony of Western Africa including the basin of the Senegal and part of the Gambia rivers. Area, 96,154 sq. m.; population, 3,360,412. Commonly called Senegambia.

Issue of ———, 1887.

Type of French colonies 1881, surcharged with numeral of new value. Seven varieties. Perforated, 13½.

1.—15 on 20 centimes, red on green.

From the *Philatelic Record* we condense the following description of the various types.

No. 1. Roman numerals, the 1 having a long slant up stroke.

No. 2. Block numerals of 7 mm. tall and narrow, curved head to 5.

No. 3. Block numerals of 5½ mm., wide, ("grotesque,") straight top to 5.

No. 4. Block numerals of 5¼ mm., narrow, straight top to 5.

No. 5. Condensed antique numerals of 7 mm., the 1 having a foot line and a head line to the left.

No. 6. Similar to No. 1; the upstroke of the 1 is nearly horizontal.

No. 7. Similar to No. 1; figure 1 resembles a capital I.

The sheet contains 15 rows of 10 stamps each. Of variety one there are 50, two 20, three 16, four 19, five 25, six 19, seven 1.

Issue of ———, 1887.

Type and surcharge as last.

5	on 20 centimes,	red on green	(4 varieties).
10	" "	" " "	(8 ").
10	" 4	" violet on blue	(? ").
5	" 30	" brown	(? ").

These latter surcharges have only just been announced and I am unable to give any further particulars in regard to them.

TAHITI.

An island of Polynesia, with an area of 453 square miles and a population of 10,639. It is volcanic and hilly, but is very fertile and produces large quantities of sugar, cocoanuts, arrowroot, perfume and dye woods. The natives are quite civilized.

Issue of ———, 1882.

Type of French Colonies of 1879, surcharged in black,

25c.

in large block type. Imperforate.

1.—25c. on 35 centimes black on orange.

There has been considerable doubt thrown on the authenticity of this stamp, and I am unable to give any documents regarding it. The postmaster, replying to a dealer who wrote for a supply, said that he had none left and franked his letter with a 35c. French Colonies (1881), which he then surcharged with the old handstamp.

Issues of ———, 1884.

Decision Relative to the Altering of 1500 20-cent Postage Stamps.

The Commissary of Marine, Governor of the French establishments in Oceania:

Seeing Article 66 of the Ordinance of August 27, 1828; (?) Considering that the supply of postage stamps of 5 centimes is exhausted and that there has not yet been received a response to the request for stamps from the department; seeing the necessity of aiding the service; upon the advice of the Director of the Interior,

Decides :

Article I.—There will be supplied in lack of postage stamps of five centimes fifteen hundred postage stamps of twenty centimes, which will be changed to this effect and marked with a surcharge indicating their new value.

(Signed) MOREAU.
By the Governor,
(Signed) GERVILLE-REACHE,
Director of the Interior.

PAPEETE, June 12, 1884.

The Governor General of the settlements of Oceania, seeing the need of postage stamps of 25, 10 and 5 centimes, authorizes the surcharge of

400 stamps 20 centimes, surcharge 5.
100 " 20 " " 10.
100 " 1 franc, " 25.

(Signed) GERVILLE-REACHE,
(Countersigned) COHEN.

PAPEETE, July 30, 1884.

* * * * *

Article I.—The following postage stamps will be changed and converted as follows:

850 stamps of 1 franc to stamps of 25 centimes.
400 " of 20 centimes to " of 10 "
400 " of 20 " " of 5 "

The stamps changed will be marked with a design indicating the new value.

* * * * *

2.—5c. on 20 centimes red on green; perf. 13¼.
3.—10c. " " " " " " "
4.—25c. " 1 franc, green; imperf.

Each one of these can be found with the surcharge reversed and also sideways, reading either from top to bottom or vice versa.

Newsbands of manilla paper bearing the above surcharge, and in addition the date-stamp, *Papeete-Taiti*, and date in double circle, were issued during August, 1884, as specimens have been seen dated the 5th, 8th and 12th of that month.

5.—5 centimes, black.
6.—10 " "
7.—5 and 10 " "
8.—25 " "

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

BY LIEUT. J. M. T. PARTELLO, U. S. A.

WITH our great Association on firm basis and getting stronger too the older it grows, it is pleasant to contemplate the grand future in store for the American Philatelic Association at no very distant day. I think its power, usefulness and membership have already gotten beyond the original conception of the originator of the scheme. I for one am ready and willing to contribute my share for a handsome testimonial offering of a medal, resolutions, or some other suitable memento, to be held by him in fee as commemorative of his happy thought that gave to us our noble brotherhood.

Of the different departments, all at present in fine working order and full of A No. 1 genuine American enterprise and progress, it is difficult to determine which one of the several is entitled to the pudding.

At any rate all should have a slice, and in my opinion it should be divided *pro rata* among the lot. The Secretary is a busy man, so is the Exchange Superintendent, the Purchasing Agent is no idler, and probably herbage does not grow to any very great extent under the feet of our new Treasurer. In fact, the whole batch are, severally and collectively, hard, industrious workers. About the exchange system I want particularly to say a word. This department is fast becoming a necessity to many of us. I begin to look forward now, with pleasure and delight, to the next invoice of books assigned to me for selection. I imagined that in the early days of circulating sheets, I could see a wariness and caution in trusting to the Exchange Department stamps that were really worth something to the owners. Cheap goods were sent out as a sort of

feeler or trial of the Association pulse, so to speak, which seemed to bear on the face of them a kind of unspoken distrust that the owners had little hope of getting their money's worth out of the venture. We have all heard the story of the itinerant preacher, who, at one of his country revivals, passed his plug hat around among the devout worshippers gathered to hear him, in order to take up a little contribution for the purpose of defraying his traveling expenses. The beaver went from one to another, and finally came back to the preacher without a cent in it. Claspings his hands and raising his eyes to heaven, he ejaculated with much feeling: "I thank God that I have gotten my hat back from this congregation." No doubt many of us, when the exchange idea was new, felt somewhat like that preacher upon getting our sheets safely back, even though upon them common stamps were common, rare stamps rare, and prices very high. It makes me almost shudder now to think how heavily cheap trash was piled in the spaces and of the limited number of takers there was on each circuit.

Now see how happily all this has regulated itself. My collection contains about 11,000 specimens, more or less, and yet with every invoice that comes to me, I find wants of some kind or other. When one feels certain of receiving good stamps for good stamps, one feels very little hesitation in placing the best he has upon the circuits.

Now that we know will come to us with every book, rare and fine stamps on the basis of optional exchange or cash returns, there is always a pleasure to look forward to, with perhaps a mental desire that the Superintendent will often bear us in mind. Another good point is admitting dealer-members to the privilege of this department. Probably they do not take many stamps, preferring cash to exchange. Even though it is business to them, it is on the other hand pleasant to us, for by this means do we have the privilege of examining before purchasing; and, after all, a stamp looks a thousand times better before one's eyes than does its name in cold type on the pages of a catalogue. Again, it is not all cash outlay for us, because we really sell for cash, as it were, the stamps that are extracted from our own sheets.

This arrangement must be mutually agreeable; for it gives the dealer multifold chances for a sale, and us the opportunity of personally inspecting before appropriating.

Unquestionably our exchange books are becoming better and better each issue.

From the last sent me, a single book, No. 162, I find sufficient wants to induce an outlay of between eight and nine dollars. Members now have sufficient confidence in the certainty of equal returns to submit the best they have to the exchange. It means either an equitable trade, or else a cash remittance. What more could any one ask? To the members, I say, send in more sheets. Keep the ball rolling: for frequent books hold the interest alive, and also in, a way, boom the stamp trade of the country.

From the Purchasing Department I have already received, to date, fully three times the value of money so invested, and yet nearly one-half of my remittances remain to my credit. New issues are still forthcoming, and I say, gentlemen, let them "forthcome." The more the merrier. It's a good scheme, this Purchasing Branch, and I strongly advise those who have not already done so, to place a sum in the hands of Mr. Cuno without delay and I will guarantee that he will receive, before many weeks, returns satisfactory for the wise outlay. I started in to talk upon something else, but as this long-winded effusion has gotten to a length not intended, I will cut it short here and talk about the other thing some other time.

Let's shake all around anyhow, and congratulate ourselves upon belonging to the great and glorious American Philatelic Association.

(For The American Philatelist.)

PHILATELY.

"Oh Philately! little art thou worth," said I, one day
"Thou bringst naught but toil, and care, and blighted
hope,

With counterfeit, and reprinted type-set stamps to cope,
And other difficulties for which success can ne'er re-
pay."

E'en as I spoke, among the assortment I spied a local
fine;

The "find" immediately dispelled each melancholy
thought.

Difficulties which before seemed gigantic now became
as naught,

And Philately was again a friend of mine.

NIEMAND.

THE CONVENTION.

As there are many of our members who have never had the pleasure of attending an auction sale of stamps, would it not prove an interesting feature at the coming exhibition and Convention to have our officers arrange for such a one at that time?

Should like to hear from others on the sub-
ject. C. W. SPARR, No. 80.

EUREKA, KANS.

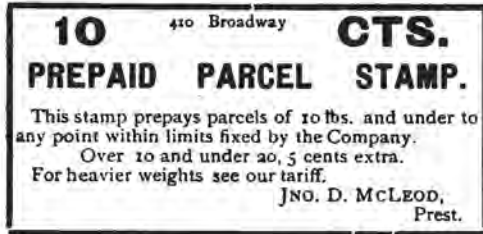
NEW ISSUES.

BY W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

UNITED STATES.—*Der Philatelist* recently illustrated a parcel stamp used in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It measured 64x37 mm., and is inscribed as follows:



There is a groundwork of vertical lines forming a diamond, with oval in centre, inscribed *The Rapid Delivery Co. Telephone*. The tariff referred to is as follows, and we suppose that there are stamps of corresponding values. Color not given.

10 pounds and under,	10 cts.
10 to 20 pounds,	15 "
20 to 30 "	20 "
30 to 50 "	25 "

Mr. Jay sends us two more varieties of the Richwood's Dispatch stamps. One of them is similar to the last one described, the lower line being altered to FROM THE P. O. Violet on rose. The other variety is triangular, measuring about 60 mm. at the bottom. Around the three sides in double-lined frame is RICHWOOD'S—DISPATCH—PAID TO THE POST OFFICE. In the centre is a portrait of Mr. Jay, with 1 CARRIER—STAMP 1 at sides. Red brown on white.

Chas. E. Hutchison sends us a parcel stamp issued by the Boston & Albany R. R. Company some two or three years ago. It is about the size of an ordinary ticket, and is inscribed as follows:

BOSTON & ALBANY R. R. CO.
SUBURBAN PARCEL DELIVERY.

Good for Transportation of One Package, Weight not exceeding 20 lbs., Value not exceeding \$25, between Boston and Newton Lower Falls, Newton Highlands, and intermediate stations.

J. M. GRIGGS,
Gen'l Ticket Agent.

At the left end is a serial number. Black impression on yellow engine-turned background. Perforated 12.

UNION POST Mr. Mekeel has sent us a newly found U. S. local stamp on blue paper, which, though rubbed, looks as if it had once been glazed. It is inscribed UNION—POST—H. R. S., in three lines, the last being in script. The size of the stamp is 13-16 x 10-16 of an inch. The cover is postmarked U. S. EXPRESS MAIL, N. Y., in circle, within which is N. York—May 19. The letter is dated New York, May 19, 1846, and is addressed to Newbury, Vermont.

ARGENTINE.—The usual supply of the new set is at hand. The 2c. is the same as the letter card described last month, with the exception of the head, which is that of Vincente Fidel Lopez. The 5c. has been slightly altered, there being a poorly executed head of Rivadavia on a lozenge groundwork, and there are several minor differences from the one chronicled in our March number. The 30-cent is of a design similar to the old 25 cents, and bears the head of Colonel Dorrego, Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres after the war of independence. The 40-cent copies the design of the old 4 cents and bears a portrait of Mariano Moreno.

2 centavos	yellow green (C. C. 27).
5 "	red.
30 "	chocolate brown.
40 "	slate (C. C. 102).

ANNAM AND TONQUIN.—Mr. Wuesthoff sends us word that he has some of the current French colonials surcharged *A & T* and numeral denoting new value.

1 on 2 centimes,	brown on bistre.
1 on 4 "	violet on blue.
5 on 10 "	black on lilac.

The 2 centimes is also reported to have been surcharged 5, but *Le Timbre Poste* says it is probably an essay.

BRAZIL.—*The Philatelic World* announces the 20 reis in olive green.

BULGARIA.—*Le Timbre Poste* has received letters from two sources concerning the new stamps which do not agree as to the designs. From Sophia we learn that three designs were submitted, as follows: A stamp representing North and South Bulgaria, similar to the current French stamps; a head of

Prince Ferdinand; similar to the present issue, but with larger lion. The last type is said to be the one adopted. From Constantinople comes the following: "The essay which you have sent (head of Ferdinand) is not a fraud, but an *official* essay of which many specimens have been sent to the publishers (Redaction) of *Stamboul* by Dr. Voulcovich, Bulgarian agent to the Sublime Porte, with requests to announce the putting in circulation of these stamps for January 1 (13), 1888." This last seems to be conclusive, but we should think the stamps would have been seen before this if they were issued as above.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—Mr. Mekeel sends us a stamp which may be described as a provisional provisional. It consists of the 50c. mentioned last month with TWO in red over the 50.

2 on 50c. on 1 s. gray.

CANADA.—O. H. Phinney has the 1 and 2-cent double perforated. The 10-cent is said to have been changed to carmine-red.

10 cents, carmine-red.

CASHMERE.—The $\frac{1}{4}$ anna is to be found on pale-white wove paper.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, vermilion red.

CEYLON.—The provisional mentioned last month exists, watermarked both C. A. and C. C. Besides the surcharge 2 cts. black on 4c. rose, chronicled last month, Mr. Jno. R. Hooper informs us he has received the surcharges TWO CENTS in small capital letters on the 4c. mauve, also on the 4c. mauve and 4c. rose *inverted*. The stamps were received unused from Colombo.

2 cents, black and mauve.
2 " " " rose, inverted.
2 " " " mauve, "

COCHIN CHINA.—*Le Timbre Poste* says the 60c. postage due stamp has been surcharged 1—FRANC in black.

Postage Due, 1 franc on 60 cent. black.

COLOMBIA.—*Panama*. Mr. Corwin sends us a new registration label for this department. It is oblong, measuring 38x19 mm., and has a large R at the left end, with *Panama—No.* — *Colombia* in three lines at the right. *Diez Centavos* in the border at the bottom. Black on color, perforated 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Registration, 10 centavos, black on gray.

Mr. Corwin says that the "map" series are only used in this department at present.

EGYPT.—According to *The Philatelic Record* the "official" stamps are now issued in blue.

FRENCH GUIANA.—The 30-cent. Peace and Commerce has been surcharged DEC. 1887—GUY. FRANC.—5c.

5c. on 30c., bistre.

Le Timbre Poste has received two other surcharges, which it describes as "of February, 1888."

5c. on 30-cent. bistre (Liberty).
10 on 75 " rose (Peace and Commerce).

GREECE.—*The Philatelic Record* has received three values of the new issue. They are of the same design as the 25 lepta and are unperforated.

1 lepton, brown.
5 lepta, green.
20 lepta, carmine.

MEXICO.—*The Philatelic Monthly* has the 5c. in gray-green, and the 2c. on ruled paper with small perforations.

2 centavos, carmine (ruled paper).
5 " gray-green (C. C. 39).

PERSIA.—The 1 franc has been seen in the colors of the 5 franc and surcharged "5." So says *The Philatelic World*.

5 on 1 franc, black and red.

POONCH.—The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna is said to be issued on white laid batonné paper.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, pink (*batonne paper*).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The variety of the 3-cent stamp with period between Prince & Edward, occurs on the seventh stamp of the first, third, fifth, seventh and ninth rows, there being 100 stamps to the sheet.

ROUMANIA.—The 5 and 30 bani of the postage due set have been changed in color.

5 bani, green (C. C. 22).
30 " " (C. C. 22).

RUSSIA.—*The Messenger Official* for March 6th, published the following notice from the postal officials:

"It has been noticed that the coloring of certain of the present postage stamps is defective in the sense that by artificial light it is very difficult to distinguish between the 7 kopecs blue and the 2 kopecs green, and the 3 kopecs red and the 1 kopec orange. By order of his Excellency the Minister of the Interior, the shades of these stamps are accordingly modified, so that they will not be confounded by artificial light. The stamps so altered will be put in use at once, but the

central direction of posts and telegraphs, informs the public that the old postage stamps continue to be good.

SAMOA.—A six-penny stamp has been added to the current set. Watermark, N Z and star. Perforated 13.

6 pence violet, brown.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Mr. Shindell informs us that the Postmaster-General of this colony writes him as follows concerning the date of issue of the high values: "The first two values (2s., 6p. and 5s.) were issued December 3, 1886, and the other eleven, December 20, 1886."

STELLALAND.—The surcharge mentioned last month, is *Twice*, not *Two* as we gave it. It is also said that 384 were surcharged and not 84 only.

TURKEY.—We clip the following official notice from one of our exchanges:

OTTOMAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

"A communication from the administration of posts and telegraphs, stating that the colors of the Ottoman postage stamps, having to be changed every two years by virtue of an imperial decree, the new stamps will be put in use after the 1st (13th) of March next.

"The 25 piaster stamp is on yellow ground with inscription in red; the 5 piaster stamp is on white ground with light brown inscription; the 2 piaster stamp is on blue ground with purple inscriptions and the 5 paras stamp on yellow ground with green inscriptions.

"As regards the stamps of 40 (1 piaster), 20 and 10 paras, called stamps of the postal union type, they will remain as before.

"New stamps of 2 piasters, 40 and 20 paras, destined for letters of which the postage is to be paid at the destination, have also been prepared. They are on white ground with black inscriptions."

From Mr. Rechert we have received the 2 piasters of the general issue, and the 20 paras and 1 piaster of the postage due set. While the above document speaks of 40 paras stamps the value expressed on the stamps themselves is 1 piaster.

VICTORIA.—From the *Philatelic Record* we hear of the issue of a new frank stamp; *Department of Public Works* on circular garter (interior diameter 16 mm.) enclosing six-rayed star with *Melbourne* above and *Victoria* below in curves. Above the garter is a crown. Hand-stamped in violet.

ENVELOPES.

UNITED STATES.—We are indebted to Henry Rose for a used specimen of the "rejected" die on No. 3, amber, and Henry F. King, has shown us one on white of the same size.

ARGENTINE.—The new 5 cent has undergone the same changes as the adhesive mentioned in this number. Size, etc., remain as before.

5 centavos, carmine (retouched).

CANADA.—Special attention is called to the letter received from the Post-office Department, which appears in another column.

GIBRALTAR.—Size F of the registration is now printed in a new color, the inscriptions on the face as well as the stamp on the flap.

Registration, 2 pence, red.

HYDERABAD.—*Der Philatelist* announces a new envelope, 138 x 79 mm., on white laid paper.

½ anna, deep yellow on white laid.

MEXICO.—There is an envelope watermarked with arms in circle, bearing a stamp of the current type, printed in brown violet.

10 centavos, brown violet.

RUSSIA.—A new variety of the 7 K. appeared about the middle of March. It is on cream paper with undulations like the other values.

7 kopecs, blue on cream (145 x 120 mm.).

POST CARDS.

BELGIUM.—There is a new official card, inscribed *Commission medicale provinciale de la Flandre Occidentale* — *Carte Postale de service*, with the other inscriptions, etc., common to the class.

No value, black on white.

Exit the letter-card, enter the envelope card! On the 24th of March, this new style of postal stationery was ushered into being. The form is that of an opened envelope of which the lower flap is square. The stamp, current type, is at the right, with *Enveloppe-lettre—Omslagbrief* at left.

10 centimes, carmine on azure.

CANADA.—Mr. Hooper reports the find of an unsevered pair of the 3d issue Canada bill stamps of the denomination of \$1, unused and not gummed on back. It appears that one sheet in this condition had been sent to the Government authorities, but unfortu-

nately this pair appear to be the only ones that have escaped being consigned to the flames when the act was repealed.

\$1, blue and black, unperforated.

A doubt has been expressed about the surcharge of the \$3 Canada bill stamp, 3d issue, "N. S." Mr. Hooper received one from a Government official, who had laid two or three of them aside when the order to destroy them was given.

\$3, black and green, surcharged "N. S." in black on top.

From Maj. Grenny we have received an official card* used in connection with the parcel post system just opened with the U. S. It is a manilla card 130 x 88 and blank on one side; on the other is

CUSTOMS POSTAL PACKAGE OFFICE.

1888

There has arrived at this office by mail from the United States, addressed to you as over, the following dutiable package which will be delivered or forwarded to you, on receipt of the duty payable, and the return of this card.

NO. OF MANIFEST.	NO. OF PACKAGE.	DESCRIPTION.	DUTY PAYABLE	
			\$	cts.

E. 14. Collector.

Postmasters have received instructions to forward these cards free through the mails, although there is no stamp or notice on the address side.

CASHMERE.—*The Philatelic Record* gives a new variety of the card.

¼ anna, red on very pale buff wove paper.

DUTCH INDIES.—Mr. Rechert sends us a specimen of a new 7½-cent card. The stamp is of the numeral type. In the left-hand corner are the Dutch arms, while between in four lines is

BRIEFKAART nit Nederlandsch—Indie.
(Carte postale des Indes néerlandaises)
ALGEMEENE POSTVEREENIGING (UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE).

Adreszijde. (Coté réservé à l'adresse.)

There are three long and two short lines for the address. Size of card, 94 x 140 mm.

7½ cents, brown on white.

FRENCH COLONIES.—*The Philatelic Monthly* gives two more varieties of one of the letter cards.

15 centimes, blue on blue.
15 " " " gray.

MEXICO.—The 2c. has been seen with *Ce côté* divided *Ce côté*.

REVENUES.

ARGENTINE.—Two new values, probably dating from January 1st, are described in *Le Timbre Fiscal*; in the upper part in a circle inscribed *Republica Argentina Ley de Sellos* is a head of Mercury to left; at the sides below are two figures seated on a large label, which contains the value. Perforated 13½.

3 pesos, bistre.
4 " " "

BUENOS AYRES.—To the new set announced last month the following must be added:

30 centavos, purple.
35 " orange.
40 " dark-blue.
45 " blue-green.
50 " carmine.

CANADA.—Of the 1880 issue of cigarette bands there is one not hitherto noticed:

½ pound black.

CUBA.—A new stamp has appeared, containing the royal arms in an ornamented oval, with *Timbre Movil-Cuba 1888* at top and value at bottom.

25c. de peso, yellow green.

L'Ami des Timbres announces three values of an 1888-89 series, with the meagre description, *Pagos al estado*. They are said to be in two parts.

5 cents, blue.
10 " black.
1 peso, brown.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Le Timbre Fiscal* reports a change of color in the following Foreign Bill (?) stamps:

1 pound, carmine.
1 p. 10 sh. "

GERMANY.—The stamps of the October, 1885, type are now printed in lilac, with the following surcharge in red: 20 *zwanzig pfennig*—*zwanzig pfennig* 20 above and *den*—*den* a numeral, and in the lower angles 20.

20 pfennig, lilac and red.

Of the same type there exists in the old colors the following new values:

50 marks, bistre and red.
100 " " " "
500 " " " "

INDIA.—The 8 annas *Service* stamp has been surcharged *Court-Fee* and the original surcharge struck out.

8 annas, rose.

* See p. 173.

There is another value of the *Small Cause* series of 1884.

1 rupee, yellow-brown and violet.

MEXICO.—We omitted the following stamps of the 1887-88 series in our last number:

Aduanas.—1, 5, 10, 25 centavos, orange.
1, 5, 10, 25, 100, 500, 1000 pesos, green.
Contribucion Federal.—1, 5, 25 centavos, 1, 5 pesos, blue.

ROUMANIA.—There is a new set spoken of in *L'Ami des Timbres*, but no description is given.

5 bani, black on	carmine.
10 " " "	buff.
20 " " "	green.
50 " " "	gray.
2 lei, " " "	yellow.
5 " " "	magenta.
10 " " "	violet.

RUSSIA.—There is a new value similar to those now in use.

80 kopecs, red on yellow.

TRANSVAAL.—There is another value of the type mentioned last month.

6 pence, rose.

TRINIDAD.—The current postage stamp has been surcharged FEE—SIXPENCE.

6 pence, green and red.

VICTORIA.—The three shillings *Duty* stamp is now issued in a new color.

3 shillings, yellowish-gray.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—Of the series described in our January number the following have just appeared:

25 centimes, green.
5 pesetas, blue.
10 " red.

PORTO RICO.—Three stamps issued by as many municipalities are described by *Le Timbre Poste. Telegraphos* at top, over *Arbitrio Municipal* in a curve, name of town in centre above *Vale () c. ofics.* At the bottom *El Alcalde* with rubrica. Perforated 12½.

JUNCOS.—3 centimes ofics., red on yellow.
NAGUABO.—3 " " " " green.
HATO-GRANDE.—21 " " " " salmon.

THE CONVENTION.

Will all members of the Association who expect to attend the next Convention, and who are musical, kindly send their names and addresses, with the names of their instruments, to

H. E. DEATS,
Flemington, N. J.

CANADIAN OFFICIAL CARDS, ETC.

There have been announcements lately in a number of papers of the Canadian cards and envelopes having been surcharged *Service* for official use. Collectors who have taken any stock in these reports are invited to read the following letter:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OTTAWA, April 13, 1888.

Sir:—I have to acknowledge your communication of the 10th inst., inquiring whether any stamped envelopes and post-cards of Canada have ever been marked in any way (with the word "Service" for example) for the purpose of restricting them to official use, and also asking to be supplied with a copy of the Postmaster-General's Report.

In reply I am to say that no cards or envelopes issued by this Department have ever been marked in the manner you describe.

I am to express the Postmaster-General's regret at his inability to provide you with a copy of his Annual Report, this Department not being supplied with any copies of that document for general distribution.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) WM. WHITE, Secretary.

A FEW WORDS ON THE EXHIBITION.

The desire to make the exhibition at the Convention a success prompts me to say a few words against the suggestion made as to "Uniformity in Style," and the issuing by the committee of sheets for the collections to be mounted on. I would be very sorry if this course should be adopted by the committee, and I for one would not be among the exhibitors.

On the other hand, if the committee allows each exhibitor's imagination free play, it will be a very instructive affair, I don't doubt.

Let us ride our hobby free and untrammelled—let each of us show his taste in arranging, mounting, etc., his collection. Let us put them in *plain* or *fancy* glass cases, gold-mounted albums, cartoons on silver or nickel-plated holders, blush frames, or whatever we choose, and let the committee show their good taste in the arrangement of the different exhibits in a good, light and spacious room for the purposes of this exhibition, which should be free to the public at large for at least one evening.

E. L. SCHUMANN.

STATEN ISLAND BRANCH.

MR. A. M. WRIGHT advises us that he is now sole proprietor and editor of *The International Philatelic Advertiser*, having bought out the entire interest of Krebs Bros. in that publication. We wish him all possible success.

THE HISTORY OF THE ISSUE OF THE U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

BY CHAS. E. HUTCHISON.

Second Paper.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

IT was on Wednesday, March 14, 1862, that the House of Representatives resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, in general, and, in particular, on the bill known as "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and pay the interest on the public debt," to be considered for the first time. This bill was characterized by Mr. Stevens as the most important which Congress had been called to legislate upon and which was to receive the almost daily attention of first the House and then the Senate for full three months.

Representative Morrill, of Vermont,* opened the debate in a speech touching on certain provisions of the bill to which he appended an estimate of the amount of internal revenue that the bill would raise per annum. His estimate amounted to \$101,925,000.00, which was more than fulfilled by the bill after its first year of existence.† This speech was followed by a debate, which took a wide range, and no part of the bill was acted upon that day. Upon the next assembling of the Committee the bill was taken up and discussed section by section.

The opening section of the bill provides—

That, for the purpose of superintending the collection of internal duties, stamp duties, licenses, or taxes imposed by this act, or which may be hereafter imposed, and of assessing the same, an office is hereby created in the Treasury Department to be called the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

As the bill came from the House Committee of Ways and Means, it fixed the salary of the Commissioner at \$5000. In the House, Mr. Loomis, of Connecticut, moved this be reduced to \$3000, and Mr. White, of Indiana, moved to amend the amendment so that the salary would only be reduced to \$4000. Both amendments, however, were rejected and the original provision went to the Senate, where the Committee on Finance proposed to amend it to \$3500,

which amendment the Senate agreed to and thus was the law enacted. So the officer under whose control was collected hundreds of millions of dollars without the loss of a cent gave his services to his country for a much less salary than the ability which he must have had to fill the place would secure for him in a private institution. Such was the Commissioner who served through the entire administration of President Johnson, Mr. Edward Ashton Rollins, of New Hampshire, of whom it has been said: "The Bureau for a time collected more than half the revenue of the United States, and required in its Commissioner integrity, administrative talent, and singular skill in providing against every form of fraud. No department of the Government had to contend with so many corrupt combinations to rob the Government, and the slightest relaxation of vigilance on the part of the Commissioner might involve at any time a loss of millions to the National Treasury. In the complex and difficult duties of this station, Mr. Rollins proved himself equal to every requirement."* This was, with two exceptions, the longest and, by far, the most difficult of any Commissioner's term, coming as it did in the Reconstruction Period. A complete list of Commissioners will be given later.

By the provisions of Sec. 2, the President was to divide the States into convenient collection districts and appoint an assessor and collector for each one. Sec. 3, provided for the sub-division of these districts, and Sec. 5, for the appointment of deputy collectors. The manner of assessing the taxes was prescribed in Sections 6 to 16. Among the miscellaneous sections following, Sec. 37 provided when the collection of taxes should be able to be resumed in the States then in rebellion that taxes should be assessed for all the time from the enacting of the Tax law until the time when they were paid with interest at six per cent. Between the end of Sec. 38 and the opening of Sec. 39 appears the heading:

"Spirits, Ale, Beer, and Porter."

Under this heading come all the sections from No. 39 to No. 53, with an additional section inserted by the Senate, and these

* Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, the noted Congressional financier and author of the Morrill Tariff, not Anson P. Morrill, of Maine, who spoke upon the bill later on.

† Receipts of U. S. Government from Internal Revenue:—1863, \$37,640,787.95; 1864, \$109,741,134.10; 1865, \$200,464,215.25; 1866, \$309,226,813.42.—*Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1866.*

* Blaine: Twenty Years of Congress, Vol. II, p. 333.

sections were so much amended, re-amended and rewritten both in the Senate and in the House and have been so often repealed in part and amended since that they will need a separate paper to themselves. Under the head of "Licenses" came Sec. 54 *et seq.* Sec. 60 provided for the licensing of auctioneers, with a special extra license before they could sell at private sale anything for the retail selling of which license was demanded and for issuing of licenses as follows:

Clause 1	Bankers	\$100
" 2	Auctioneers	20
" 3	Wholesale Liquor	100
" 4	Retail	20
" 5	Retail dealers in "any good wares or merchandise."	10
" 6	Wholesale ditto	50
" 7	Pawnbrokers	50
" 8	Rectifiers	\$25 and upwards.
" 9	Brewers	\$50 and \$25
" 10	Hotels, Inns and Taverns	\$200 to \$5
" 11	Eating Houses	10
" 12	Brokers (Stocks)	50
" 13	Commercial Brokers	50
" 14	Land-warrant Brokers	25
" 15	Tobaccoists	10

Of these first fifteen clauses the majority were passed very much as they were reported to the House and nearly all with but slight changes.

To Clause 1 Mr. S. S. Blair, of Pennsylvania, proposed a graduated scale of taxes from \$25 to \$1000 on the bankers' yearly profits, which the House disagreed to. Then Mr. Haight, of New York, moved to strike out the whole clause, which was also disagreed to. This was the only time Mr. Haight ever spoke upon the Tax bill. The Senate did not amend this clause. In Clause 2 the House altered the definition of who should be considered an auctioneer under the act. The Senate did not amend this clause. Clause 3, also, was not amended in the Senate, but in the House a somewhat ridiculous scene was enacted. The clause was reported licensing wholesale liquor dealers \$50. Mr. Edwards, of New Hampshire, moved to increase this to \$100. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Edwards by making the amount \$500. Then Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, moved to make the amount \$5000, so unreasonably high with the object, of course, of defeating it entirely. Mr. Bingham, however, was out of order, and vote was taken on Mr. Morrill's motion, and it was lost, which left the original amendment of \$100 before the House. Then Mr. Bingham arose and moved to make the amount \$500,000, which was agreed to. Mr. Sheffield, of Rhode Island, and Mr. Edwards, of New Hamp-

shire, both made futile attempts to reduce this to \$51 and \$101 respectively. The first amendment was withdrawn and the second rejected, leaving the \$500,000 untouched. Then the vote was taken on the \$500,000 amendment and it was, of course, rejected, which left the original tax \$50 unmodified. Then Mr. McKnight, of Pennsylvania, moved this be raised to \$200, and on that motion being not agreed to, the same gentleman moved to make it \$100, which was agreed to. It was also moved to raise the amount of money in Clause 4 to \$50, \$40 and \$30, successively, all of which motions were voted down.

For Clause 5, Mr. Blake, of Ohio, moved a scale of rates proportionate to amount of sales, which was voted down. Mr. Morehead, of Pennsylvania, also moved a proportionate scale of rates for license to this section, which was promptly voted down, after the rejection of an amendment to it by Mr. Blake. Clause 6 was passed over without change. Then there came in the bill as reported to the House, a section providing for a tax of \$10 on stationers, which was stricken out by the House on motion of Mr. Rice, of Maine. Here, I think, I may pause, to state that, since during the passage of the bill through House and Senate, various entire sections were added, new and others stricken out, the numbering of the various sections and clauses was quite different in the diverse forms of the bill, as reported to the House, as sent to the Senate, assent back to the House again, and, finally, as enacted. In writing of the bill here I have designated the sections and clauses as in the bill when read to the Senate. This for my own convenience solely and will please be borne in mind by others who may look up this act.

To return to our bill, at Clause 7, the amount was moved to be raised to \$100, but without success. In considering the last few clauses, there has been no mention of the Senate because they passed as they came from the House without change, but Clause 8 produced debate in Senate as well as House. As this clause was read to the House it ran, "Rectifiers shall pay \$100 for each license." In the House, Messrs. Holman, of Indiana, and Fessenden,* of Maine, endeavored unsuccessfully to have it changed to \$50 and \$150 respectively. In the Senate the Committee on Finance proposed to put in place of the \$100 a scale of rates from \$25 up.

*Please distinguish between Representative Sam'l C. Fessenden in the House, and the noted William Pitt Fessenden in the Senate.

The Senate, after adjourning that they might have time to consider it, on the next day voted to substitute it and thus it remained and was enacted. Clause 9 originally provided for a fee of \$50 only. In the House it was unsuccessfully moved to strike it out entirely, to make it \$30, and to make it \$20, and successfully moved that six months' licenses be granted for \$25. The Senate did not change it.

In Clause 10 and 11, there was but one amendment to change the license fee in the House, which was lost, and none in the Senate. In Clause 12, the fee was raised by the House from \$20 to \$50 and so left by the Senate. Clause 14 was not in the bill originally, but was inserted by the House. Clause 16 provided for the licensing of theatres in the sum of \$100. The amount was not amended, but in the House, Mr. S. S. Cox ("Sunset") moved the following proviso to the definition of what should be considered a theatre under the act—

Provided, That the "performances" of this House be not included under this section, nor under the subsequent section with reference to "acrobatic sports."

which amendment was promptly ruled out of order, and then came up Clause 17, "Circuses shall pay \$50 for each license," which called forth considerable talk in the House. First, Mr. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, wanted to add to the definition of circus "the gampillarostateur, prestidigitateur, ring-master, and clown or Artemus Ward's wax figgers." This brought a speech from Mr. Cox which ended, "We tax not only the buskin, but the sock also. *London Assurance* has to pay for its presumption." Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, here broke in with, "We tax *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*;" and Mr. Cox continued, "Yes, sir, we tax Box and Cox, and that of course I am opposed to." After more talk of the kind, well pointed in the *Globe* with "(laughter)," Mr. Wadsworth withdrew his amendment. Then Mr. McKnight, Mr. White, Mr. Worcester, Mr. Rice and a large number of others made successive amendments of various character to the section, all of which the House promptly rejected, and so the clause finally went to the Senate in exactly its original form, and the Senate did not alter it.

The next clause, 18, was not in the original bill, but was inserted by the House, and not altered by the Senate. It licensed jugglers and performers of sleight-of-hand feats in the sum of \$20. Clause 19 licensed bowling alleys at \$5 per alley, and Clause 20 confectioners in the sum of \$10. The first

of these clauses was not in the bill originally. Clause 21 licensed horse-dealers at \$10, and the House added two clauses licensing livery stable keepers and cattle brokers in the same amount. The Senate Committee proposed to strike out these last two clauses, but the Senate rejected the proposition. There were also inserted two sections, 24 and 25, licensing tallow chandlers and soap makers at \$10 and coal oil distillers at \$20. The Senate raised the latter to \$50. The next and longest clause of this section rated peddlers into different classes, and licensed them at \$5 and upwards. The defining and classifying of this numerous fraternity occasioned debate in the House, but the clause passed through the Senate with only one amendment. Clause 27 licensed apothecaries \$10. Clause 28 licensed all manufacturers making over \$1000 worth of goods a year at \$10. Numerous propositions to change the tax and the \$1000 limit, also to strike the whole clause out, were rejected by the House as fast as proposed, and the Senate also rejected its Committee's proposition to strike out the clause.

Photographers were provided for in clause 29 with a license of \$10 originally, but in the House, on motion of Mr. Patton, of Pennsylvania, the license fee was changed to \$10, \$15, and \$25, according to business done. At this point this section of bill reported to the House ended, but when that body reached the point in the consideration of the bill, Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, moved to amend by adding three new clauses at the end of the section and all three caused much debate. The first, which became in the bill No. 30, licensed lawyers at \$10. It was unsuccessfully moved to raise this to \$25 and then to \$20, and many other amendments to it were proposed. Some were adopted, others not. Among the latter was one taxing members of Congress and candidates for Representative in Congress, \$10, by Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, and another providing that a member making a set speech in Congress must take out a special license at \$50. Both were ruled out of order and lengthened by numerous changes. The clause was finally incorporated in the bill and the Senate left it after striking out one sentence. Mr. Pendleton's next clause, which became No. 31 in the bill, licensed physicians at \$10. To this the House added surgeons and dentists and adopted it. The next clause of Mr. Pendleton's amendment providing for the licensing of preachers and lecturers after much amending and debate was rejected by the House,

which left the section ending after Clause 31. Then Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, had two clauses he wanted added, one taxing bankers and the other brick-makers, but the House rejected both, and with one more clause the section closes. This last licenses claim-agents and agents for procuring patents at \$10. Thus large was the system of licenses which was calculated to bring to the Treasury a tax from every trade and tradesman that could stand one. The only relics still remaining are the licenses on liquor and cigar dealers, and should one class of Revenue Reformers in Congress have their way these would soon go too.

CONCERNING SOME QUEER AND RARE STAMPS.

BY THOMAS COKE WATKINS.

THIRD PAPER.

The Hawaiian Islands

Are somewhat singular in design and quite rare, too.

The genuine character of the two cent has been called in question by many collectors, but this statement in the official organ of the government sets at rest all doubts as to their authenticity. Three stamps were issued by a Mr. Whitney. They were struck off in the government printing office on yellowish-white letter paper, and as there was but little demand for them a limited number only were printed. There was nothing in the rates calling for the thirteen cent value. It was issued through a courteous arrangement with the San Francisco post-office, and covered the entire Hawaiian and United States postages.

I. Issue of 1851, numeral of value in fancy type-set framework.

2 cents, pale blue; 5 cents, pale blue; 13 cents, pale blue.

The three values first issued have the words "Hawaiian Postage" above the fancy inner framework, but some objections being made that the thirteen cent value only expressed the Hawaiian postage, the design of that value was changed late in 1851 or early in 1852 to more clearly denote the purpose for which it was originally intended, and H. I. and U. S. Postage replaced the former inscription. This stamp was also printed in pale blue on similar paper to that employed for the first issue.

II. Issue of 1852, H. I. and U. S. Postage, 13 cents, pale blue.

The resuscitation of these extremely scarce stamps is a history in itself.

The thirteen cent of the first type was the first discovered. It was mentioned in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* for October, 1864, and is there incorrectly figured. In *Le Timbrophile* of December, 1864, is a communication exposing the mistakes in the previous drawings, and giving an exact representation of the genuine as well as of the five cents, which we now hear of for the first time. In the same letter mention is made of the thirteen cent of type two. *Le Collectionneur* of the same date mentions the two cent, and it is figured in the January number, with strongly-expressed doubts of its genuine character. The information which was furnished to us in 1873, and which appeared in *THE PHILATELIST* for April and May, 1875, makes no mention of the five cent. Recent investigations in official quarters proves much of the matter furnished by E. Fenard to be untrustworthy. In 1852 the Hawaiian agent in Boston was instructed to have engraved new five and thirteen-cent stamps, leaving the bust of King Kamehamea III.

The plates for these values were executed by N. S. Dearborn, of Boston, and the stamps arrived at Honolulu in April, 1853. The plates were retained in Boston until 1867, when they were forwarded to Honolulu and destroyed. It has been stated that the five cent was formed from the plate of the higher value. This is an error, as special plates were engraved for each value. Mr. Dearborn says of these stamps:

"They were printed in sheets of twenty. I printed off one lot only, some hundreds of sheets of each value, and then delivered the plates and stamps to the gentlemen who ordered them."

In 1865 all the remaining sheets of these two values remaining in the Honolulu post-office were surcharged "specimens," and were then sold to collectors at their full face value. The surcharging was done in Honolulu, to prevent their further use for postal purpose. Some of the five-cent stamps were surcharged "canceled." Gray's catalogue mentions the thirteen cent surcharged with a large figure 5 in pen and ink as having been used for five cents, but there is no evidence of its official character.

Mr. S. C. SCOTT writes us that *The Iowa Philatelist* will succeed the *Calmar Exchange*. The first number of the former is to be published about May 1st. We shall be glad to welcome another new-comer in the ranks of philatelic literature.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence relating to the Chalmers-Hill controversy must be sent to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass. All other correspondence should be sent to Box 287, Philadelphia, Pa.]

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Sirs.—I have a proposition to make to the members of the American Philatelic Association, which, I think, would result in benefit to themselves and their friends, though rather detrimental to "The Envelope Trust," whose boycott is noticed in *The National Philatelist*, of Washington, D. C., as copied from the *New York Times*. It is as follows, "That all members of the American Philatelic Association use U. S. stamped envelopes in all their correspondence." There are several good reasons for our doing so, and I see none against it. I think it our duty to patronize their sale and use as philatelists. It distributes kinds and varieties, and shows to our brother philatelists where kinds, values and varieties are, so that if a missing one is needed in our collection we may know where to obtain it, if we come across it in our correspondence. This method would enable us to more rapidly and cheaply complete our sets. It also gives us duplicates of many valuable varieties in a used condition, if we choose to preserve them, which we might not care to purchase unused and yet like to have. The envelopes are purchased from the Government cheaper than most of us can buy them from stationers. And even if they are spoiled in directing, the P. O. will return the value of the stamps, so the loss in misdirected envelopes would be a small fraction of a cent, and really amount to very little in a year. I have used stamped envelopes for over three years now almost exclusively, and in a pretty large correspondence, I don't think my loss over ten cents, and if compared with the cost of unstamped envelopes, I have saved nearly double that amount. It doubtless is economy, and would result most beneficially to the members of the Association. I think it of sufficient importance to us, that it would be a good thing if the Association were to issue a recommendation to its members to use, as far as practicable, in their business and private correspondence the Government stamped envelopes. As our Association is still small, the adhesives will not suffer, and can be left to the general public without danger of being run out. Yours,

ANTI-ENVELOPE TRUST.

April 22, 1888.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Sirs.—In an article in the March number, relating to counterfeits, are some remarks, that I, as a philatelist, do not believe in. Understand, I do not uphold counterfeits, or dealers in such, and I consider it an evil the American Philatelic Association should endeavor to suppress. I do object to any member branding a stamp, as the writer of said article did. For the question will arise: Is he infallible? He says: "The owner would object on account of the pecuniary advantage, etc." And also cites the Government's action in regard to counterfeit bills, and neither of the reasons are of any weight, only as an excuse to mitigate a wrong action. Many collectors save counterfeits, and a collection of them is of great advantage to a thorough philatelist. I have a counterfeit stamp, that I value at more than the price of ten originals. Suppose I send it to the Detector for his opinion on it, and he brands it. Would that be right?

A brand across the face of a counterfeit stamp is likely to destroy the most distinguishing features between the original and the imitation. If you find a counterfeit offered for sale, give a description of the most prominent points of difference between that and an original, and help to educate the philatelist to discern counterfeits from originals. If a dealer knowingly sells you a counterfeit, proclaim the same, for the benefit of the rest of the philatelic world. Mr. Corwin's plan meets with my approval, with the exception of the first clause. The finer a counterfeit is, the more dangerous. And I would not have anything done to it, that would in the least hinder identification.

J. H. LYONS.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

Sirs.—Regarding the plan of Mr. Corwin in your March number, for "branding" all counterfeits found on exchange-sheets, allow me to make a few remarks. It is a step in the right direction, and I hope soon to see it made one of our by-laws, but if made so, let us have *competent* men to pass judgment. We can't afford to have mis-

takes made in this matter, or must *individual* collectors imagine *they* have the right to mark specimens that may chance to come under their notice. I had two used stamps, a 30c. vermilion Hong Kong, and a 5c. blue "Interisland" Hawaiian, returned to me on some sheets with "counterfeit" marked under them. Now, strangely enough, *both* these stamps had been removed by myself from family letters, and had they been ruined by having their faces branded "counterfeit," I should have made considerable of a fuss, as the Hawaiian is catalogued at \$5. As regards circulating sheets with counterfeits on, simply to warn collectors, I should consider that unnecessary, as exceptionally dangerous ones could be described in our official journal, and the rougher ones no wide-awake collector is going to be taken in by. Furthermore, unless the counterfeits are always on hand for comparison, the majority of collectors will not be able to remember the material difference between them and the originals.

K. BREWSTER COX.

LONG BEACH, CAL., March 15, '88.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Sirs:—My remarks in the March number, in "Various and Sundry," seem to have struck a tender spot, for in the Springfield (Mass.) *Daily Republican* of March 31, 1888 (stamp and coin article), I find the following wail:

"The sight of a counterfeit enrages C. B. Corwin of, New York, as a red sunshade excites the demon in a bull. But a man of Mr. Corwin's standing should, even under such trying circumstances, have better control of himself than to mutilate stamps on the American Philatelic Association Exchange sheets by writing 'counterfeit' across their faces. It was ungentlemanly and uncalled for, especially as this man's name does not appear as a member of the American Philatelic Association in the published list. Nobody has ever suspected Mr. Corwin of infallibility as a counterfeit detector, and the stamps which he has branded had passed the inspection of the Association's Assistant Detector, according to the seventh by-law of the 'A. P. A.' But the inflated Mr. Corwin actually exalts himself to a comparison with the sub-Treasury officials who brand bogus currency as 'counterfeit' in bold, indelible characters! Such self-blown bubbles ought to be pricked."

Some one seems to have been hurt badly, "*hinc illæ lacrimæ.*" I presume my remarks hit the bull's-eye, and this discourteous effusion is the result. If my surmise is correct, then one of the objects I had in view, when writing what I did, has been attained. No one but a counterfeiter, or one who attached a certain value to counterfeits, would have been foolish enough to attempt an attack upon my so-called "inflation," in consequence of my self-betrayed action.

My philatelic friends know that I never recede from a proper position and, furthermore, that in this case, as in all similar ones, I have assumed all responsibility for my "ungentlemanly and uncalled-for" action. I have yet to hear from the owner of the counterfeits that I branded, and, in case of dissatisfaction upon his part, am prepared to do the right thing. In the meantime I can hardly see that it was the other fellow's business, and why he should take up the cudgels in the owner's behalf passes my comprehension.

However, I still survive and am as rabid and rampant upon the subject as I was before I saw this hypercriticism, and, furthermore, I don't propose to abandon my warfare in consequence thereof. I do not care to elaborate a reply to the remarks quoted; suffice it to say that I could not have had exchange sheets in my possession had I not been a member of the American Philatelic Association, that I am still upon my usual friendly terms with the Assistant Counterfeit Detector, and finally, *the counterfeit must go.* C. B. CORWIN.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

In your issue of February, under the Correspondence Department, I see a letter from Geo. P. Coffin, relative to the surcharged one-cent War Department wrapper. I wish to state that during the period in which the department stamps were used, I was in the post-office at this place, and we received from the Cincinnati Signal Service Station, a daily weather bulletin always sent in the one-cent wrapper. After their use was discontinued, I found that some of these stamps were being gathered up by collectors. I made diligent search and found several kindred wrappers all entire, and not one in fifty that had ever been defaced by the post-office canceler when they were mailed. I gathered them up and sold them to a dealer in coins for thirty cents per hundred, payable in coins, of which I was making a

collection. I packed them up and sent by mail, but was surprised to see about seventy-five of them returned to me at my expense by mail, which were pronounced *worthless* by the dealer, after which they went into the stove and burned with other "*worthless*" matter; but a few years later the hobby of collecting stamps affected me as it does many others, and I began to search for anything I could find, and among others I got and have yet about fifty one-cent War Department wrappers, and among them I have half a dozen of those surcharged with the penalty in black, and from the above facts I was perfectly satisfied that they were as genuine as any stamp ever issued, even before reading the letter of Mr. Schindell, of the Treasury Department. I also saved several three-cent envelopes, and have them in four colors unused; also some of the surcharged three-cent envelopes surcharged in black.

JOHN H. AU.

ONTARIO, OHIO.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

Sirs:—Although at first sight the obstacles in the way of the successful establishment of a Department for the Exchange of Philatelic Literature seem greater than those which impeded the formation of the present Exchange Department, still, after due consideration, they seem much more easily overcome.

The chief objection to the plan proposed by Mr. Douglas would be that for a collector to receive a sufficient assortment would entail too great an outlay for postage. With the establishment of branch societies this hindrance would, to a certain extent, be overcome. One objection to placing the papers in the hands of the members on the circuit would be that there are many who only care to read the papers once, and, having read them, would not want them afterward, so that it would only serve the purpose of a free circulating library. Then, too, there is the wear and tear and danger of loss in sending them from one member to another. I have a plan to offer which is perhaps more feasible. I would propose—

1. That lists of the different papers be prepared and sent on circuit in the same way that sheets are sent now. Each collector would mark the papers which he wanted and they would be forwarded to him by the Superintendent. The postage would thus be reduced to a minimum.

2. Or each collector could send a list of his wants to the Superintendent, and he would send them a list of those on hand at stated intervals.

3. Or a list of those on hand could be published in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST* every month of the papers on hand. Collectors could then send for what they wanted.

The expense of any of the above plans would be almost nothing as compared with the one now in use with regard to stamps, when applied to papers.

J. T. HUMPHREY, No. 127.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., Feb. 13, 1888.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

Sirs:—The writer while on board the steamship *San Blas* of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., going from Panama to San Francisco, made the acquaintance of a wealthy coffee planter, of Guatemala, who was just returning from a tour around the world.

During the course of our conversation, he made mention of the pretty postage stamps which were in use by the Guatemalan government. Naturally my interest and curiosity were at once aroused, and in answer to my questions, he kindly gave me a brief history of the stamp, which I give below, thinking that it may interest some of our members. When I speak of the stamps, I refer to the issue of 1879, on which stamps a bird is the central figure.

It is the Quezal, a bird which is peculiar not to Guatemala generally, but only to the Province (or department, as it is called) of Verapas, which is situated in the northern part of Guatemala.

It cannot live in captivity; no matter how gently it may have been caught, it cannot survive more than a few hours when deprived of that which is so dear to us all, liberty.

When the Guatemalans threw off the Spanish yoke and declared their independence, on September 15, 1821, they became a Republic, but it was not until 1879, that they adopted the present design of postage stamp on which the Quesal, in his erect and defiant attitude, conveys a very pretty conception of "liberty," and is typical of a people who cannot and will not live in bondage.

ADELBERT G. HUBERT,
A. P. A. No. 84.

* The Editors object to this plan, as it would occupy too much space, and deprive members who do not collect papers of a great amount of reading matter.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Sirs:—I notice in the March issue of the *Youths' Ledger*, under the head of "The Rise in the Prices of United States Stamps," by Alvah Davison, the following:

"In the 1851 issue it will be noticed that the high values of stamps are priced unused at less than face value. How these could be sold in this way is a conundrum to me." Thus: 12c. @ 10c., 24c. @ 20c., 30c. @ 25c., and 90c. @ 75c. This is very easily explained, and I supposed the reason was known to nearly all philatelists. When the civil war broke out there was a large quantity of these stamps in the disloyal States, so the United States issued a circular making them obsolete and no longer receivable for postage. See "The History of the Postage Stamps of the United States," by Jno. K. Tiffany, pages 122, 123, 124, for copies of the official circulars, etc., relative to the issue referred to. Of course, sooner or later, these stamps were put upon the market and sold for much less than face value.

Time and again I have been offered these stamps at much below their face value, and was at one time a large holder of unused stamps of this issue. Thus it will be seen that the conundrum turns out to be no conundrum at all, but as there may be some that do not know the facts of the matter, I trust you may give this space.

H. B. SEAGRAVE.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Sirs:—In Mr. Tiffany's work on the U. S. stamps, in describing the 3-cent May (1867) grilled all over, he says, speaking of the face of the stamp, "There appear to be rows of slightly raised squares, separated by depressed straight lines," and the August (1867) issue grilled 13x16, he says, "presents on the face just the opposite appearance" of the first-mentioned stamp, *i. e.*, the straight lines are raised and the crosses depressed.

My specimens of these two stamps are just the opposite of these descriptions, as my "grilled all over" has the squares depressed and the lines raised, while my 13x16 grill has the squares raised and the lines depressed on the face. Can any of the members give a reason for this difference?

ALVAH DAVISON.

HELMETTA, N. J., March 11, 1888.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Sirs:—I have received from a correspondent of mine in St. Petersburg, Russia, a stamp the exact counterpart of the 7 kop. gray and rose, of 1879, but is black and rose. This is not a dull gray, but a deep black. My correspondent, whom I have always found to be reliable, says it is a "stamp of mourning issued 1881, the year that Alexander II died." Here are his exact words concerning the stamp, "*Timbre de deuil (noir) dans l'année on Alexandre II, Empereur de la Russie était mort (rare).*" Now, is it a find or is it a hoax or what is it? I do not find it catalogued in any list of 1887 or '88 out of five. As to the color, I am positive it is not gray.

JNO. R. HOOPER.

OTTAWA, CAN.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Sirs:—I had not intended to take part in any controversy in your journal on this envelope question, for reasons satisfactory to myself. What I have written elsewhere is pretty generally known, and the effect of it is very generally understood. The resultant victory over the biggest stamp-combination ever heard of, was satisfaction enough for me, and I had determined to ignore the matter until my plans had been perfected in another direction. But in hunting through your February number for certain matters, I noticed Mr. Schuman's letter, beginning thus: "Although the motive which prompts Mr. C—— to write his article in the *Stamp Collectors' Figaro* is not exactly a moral one, the facts, all the same, remain true," etc. "Not exactly moral" is, I confess, too much for me, the more so as Mr. Schuman is decidedly more bitter in his letter than I have been in the *Figaro*, and bristles all over with "sharper," and "fleece," and such delectable terms.

Mr. Schuman is, of course, aware that I did not make the "facts," and he says the facts are "true." He—as well as every intelligent, respectable, reputable collector in the land—is well pleased that these "facts" have come out. He knows now, although he did not know until the man-not-afraid-of-the-Scott-Co.-limited told him, that a syndicate of four dealers, three of whom hold responsible positions in a society intended exclusively for the interests of stamp collectors, took advantage of an innocent clause in an official circular intended solely for

postmasters, and ordered, by the thousand, envelopes which never had any previous existence, which the Post-office Department never knowingly intended should exist, and which the department expressly declared should not be kept in stock for public use, and which, therefore, should not be ordered for public or general use. Mr. Schumann may not know the shifts that were made use of, the windings that were gone through, the subterfuges that were resorted to, before these envelopes became an accomplished fact; but I fear that when Mr. Schumann does know, his pen will become worse than the thumb-screw of the Inquisition! (And he will not have to wait long for the knowledge.) Mr. Schumann does know of the attempts made to give these envelopes a legitimate philatelic value. He has read the "arguments" on their legitimacy made by disinterested collectors, which "disinterested" collectors turned out to be individuals who ordered the envelopes and paid for them with the money of the syndicate. Mr. Schumann knows the clap-trap that has been written, the "resolutions" that have been heralded, the dust that has been raised, the misstatements that have been made—all to weaken the force of my exposure of the facts—facts that "remain true." And yet he speaks of an immoral motive. (Did you hear him, Mr. Mekeel?)

Let me put it this way. I had a friend, or thought I had. We quarrel. He falls into bad company, becomes perverted, steals my pocket-book. I find it out, have him arrested, send him to trial and secure his conviction. The community, to that extent, is benefited, and I am applauded. But, some one says, my motive is not a "moral" one. Bah!

Mr. Schumann will pardon me a few moments. Suppose that my relations with all the dealers in that syndicate were of the pleasantest, most intimate character. Suppose that these envelope "facts" had all occurred and that I became aware of them. Suppose that I kept my mouth shut, and that Mr. Schumann heard of it, what would he say then? Motive injures attacks of any character when these attacks are not founded on truthful facts. This is well to remember.

Motive will subject a person to participation when truthful facts injurious to persons or causes are suppressed. This is also well to remember. And this is all there is of it.

JOSEPH J. CASEY,
42 E. 112th St., New York.

March 30, 1888.

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED ENVELOPE DIE.

BY STREBOR.

IN reference to the newly discovered variety of the current two-cent envelope stamp, the query naturally arises how much longer time would have probably elapsed before the discovery of this most interesting variety, had it not been that a few specimens happened to be struck off in gray. It is a striking comment on the astonishing lack of observation of our philatelists, that so notable a peculiarity among our commonest denomination of envelope stamps should have thus long remained unknown and unsuspected!

A little familiarity with the variety renders the distinction between the two dies so plain as to be distinguished at a glance. The state of the case seems to be, that a few of these envelopes, now attracting so much attention, were struck off and sent out among the very first after the change of die in September last; and so long a time elapsed—nearly six months—before the variety was discovered that very nearly all of them were used and canceled; and probably, henceforth, an unused specimen of this variety will rank among our very scarcest envelopes—along with the die D of the two cent of 1879, and the "bull-necked" Washington of the three-cent denomination. So much for our not studying the current issues of our own country!

As nearly as I can find out by far the greater number struck off from the rejected die were on white paper; very few indeed were on amber. I do not hear of it appearing on any other paper. Almost all were in size No. 5; but one dealer says he has specimens both in white and amber of a smaller size, which he will not reveal, waiting, as he says, to see how long it will be before some one else will find them. Most of these were in green, of the same tint with the accepted variety, and so like that in general appearance that as we know the distinction was long unnoticed by our unsuspecting collectors. It is probable, that hereafter—or at least, such is the prospect now—the collector who may become the possessor of an *unused* specimen of the scarce variety on amber, or one with the stamp in gray, or the smaller size on either paper, may count himself a fortunate individual, and have reason to cherish his prize.

The most readily observable distinction between the two dies is, that the toe-like

forward projection of the neck in the scarce die points to the third tooth from the bottom of the inner serrated oval line; in the common type it points to the second of these teeth, which are all likewise larger and courser in the latter. The cross stroke of die G in "postage" lacking in the rejected die, is also an easily noticeable distinction. The head or bust seems to be the same in both, but in the latter being thrown back in an unusual degree, gave it rather an awkward look, and was probably the reason for the rejection of this die.

THE U. S. PENALTY ENVELOPES.

DOUBTLESS if any one should dare to oppose the various department stamps as unworthy of collection, he would be immediately and forever overwhelmed by the avalanche of philatelic wrath which would be hurled upon him. Nevertheless the official envelopes which succeeded, and are used for precisely the same purpose as the above-mentioned stamps, are by almost common consent ignored as unworthy of a philatelist's attention.

It may be urged by some that they are merely franks, but as they are issued for the general use of Uncle Sam's servants, for the transmission of mail matter without any change whatever, they certainly cannot be held in that light. In my opinion they bear the same relation to the adhesive departments as the regular stamped envelopes do to the general issue of adhesive stamps, and as such should be found in the collection of every one who is interested in the collection of entire stamped envelopes (and among our most active philatelists there are few indeed who will devote themselves to cut envelopes, while entire specimens can be had).

To those who hold that they do not bear any stamp to denote intrinsic value, I would say, that the inscription printed thereon is just as much a stamp as the impressed portrait and expressed value of the stamped envelopes, a fact which would no doubt be indelibly "impressed" on the mind of any one who would dare to counterfeit them. Lack of scarcity, or variety, cannot be urged in their disfavor, as some of them are exceedingly difficult to obtain, and owing to the fact that they have been neglected so long, the number of varieties is comparatively unknown; hence, if we expect to ever catch up with them we must be-

gin *now*. Certainly, we, being Americans, will not forfeit our well-merited claim to originality, by allowing ourselves to be forestalled by foreigners even in such a matter, and such is likely to be the case if we longer continue in our present lethargic state, as our Canadian brethren are already awakening to the importance of their "On Her Majesty's Service" envelopes, which are used in the same capacity there, as our penalty envelopes are here.

That these envelopes are appreciated by some of our most prominent collectors is shown by the fact that several fair-sized collections have recently been disposed of at auction, and good prices obtained.

NIEMAND.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REVIEW of "The Postage Stamps, Envelopes and Post Cards of Australia and the British Colonies of Oceania." London, 1887.

(Continued.)

From *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. 1, No. 8, March, 1888.

Proceeding now to the various papers. The first is that on the "Local Stamped Letter-sheet for the Town of Sydney." This is apparently from the hand of Mr. Tapling, and it will be well for us to read it in connection with the paper by Mr. Philbrick on the same subject. The information is chiefly derived from the paper read by Sir Daniel Cooper before the Philatelic Society of London on 29th May, 1869. The conclusion at which the author arrives is summed up in the following words:—"It would certainly be a curious fact if a town like Sydney, primitive as it was in those days, had adopted stamped letter-sheets about two years before the introduction of postage stamps in England, and the balance of probability, therefore, appears in favor of 1848 being the correct date of issue." From this it will be seen how very weak the whole paper is. In this, the paper of Mr. Philbrick contrasts forcibly. He has made use of the original Gazette notices, and consequently, as far as his information went, has written a very able paper.

Sir Daniel Cooper, in his paper, claims to be an authority on these wrappers; but, from recent developments, it appears as if he knew absolutely nothing about them. The only mention of the envelopes is by Mr. Philbrick, who repeats the statement recently made by Major Evans in the *Record*. With reference to the varieties of paper of which these wrappers and envelopes were made, we find every variety; and this will easily be understood when it is known that the paper and envelopes were supplied by the public to the postal authorities, for the purpose of having the stamp embossed on it.

Sydney Views.—We have already noticed the "Stringy-bark" Essays, and, from reliable information on the spot, do not feel at all inclined to "assume the accuracy of Mr. Calvert's recollections;" more especially when he states that "the metal plates were merely what are called 'casts' from the wood blocks." It seems strange that the Editors should have accepted the testimony of such an evidently unreliable witness. Instead of being casts, the three plates were of copper. The One Penny, with 25 subjects, was engraved by Clayton; the Two Penny, with 24 subjects, by Carmichael, and the Three Penny, with 25 subjects, by Jervis. In the case of each of the values there was but one plate, but this was retouched; in the case of the Penny once, and in that of the Two Penny frequently. There were no transfers or new plates—the one did service through all.

We must give the highest credit to these energetic workers for having solved the mystery of the Two Pence. Had they but waited for a short time their labors would have been much lightened by the letter which we published recently, showing the number of stamps on each plate. To enter into a description of the varieties on each plate would be out of place here.

The "Report of the Select Committee on Postage Stamps," mentioned by Sir Daniel Cooper as giving "all the particulars about the first set of views of Sydney," actually contains nothing of the sort; but it contains other information of an important character, which will be published in due course. The list of papers preserved in the Colonial Secretary's office is far from complete. It was evidently compiled by or for Sir Daniel Cooper, who, at that time, was busy searching the various Government and private offices for stamps. Into whatever Government office one goes to search the records with reference to the early postal issues, one is met by the information that the various sheets of stamps (such as the Three Penny laureated), proofs, and essays (such as the essays for the 6d. and 1s. envelopes), were removed by Sir Daniel Cooper, *with the permission of the Colonial Secretary*. In these days such vandalism would not be tolerated; and what is more to be regretted—these valuable stamps have been SOLD in such a manner as to be beyond the hope of recovery, and they can never now be placed, where undoubtedly they ought to be, in the official collection.

It is a pity that Sir Daniel did not take the trouble to search the papers in his own private office. Within the last few months this was turned out, and many thousands of views were burned (this time by fire).

We are utterly unable to form any conception as to where the Editors managed to come across so much erroneous information with reference to the plates of views. Mason (Clayton's son-in-law) had nothing whatever to do with the engraving of them; and Clayton engraved the One Penny so badly that the Colonial Secretary made a minute to the effect that "he was not to be employed again;" and he never was. It may be interesting to note here

that the press in which the stamps were struck off is an honored relic in the Government Printing Office.

In the list of correspondence preserved in the Colonial Secretary's office, under the date 2d April, 1851, occurs an error in the use of the word "plates," instead of "plate." The whole sentence in the original document runs thus: "His Excellency approves of the Two Penny 'PLATE' being repaired as quickly as possible, and the necessity for expediting the completion of the new 'PLATES' has been urged upon the contractor." As before stated, there was but one plate of the Two Penny view, but numerous retouches. The new plates referred to were the laureated series, upon which Carmichael was then engaged, and the Two Penny of which came into use on the 21st July following.

On page 55 occurs a rather lengthy discussion, all turning upon the word "plates." It finishes up in these words: "If singular, all the above is unsupported." As we have shown, the word is "plate," and, consequently singular: hence, the whole of this matter may be struck out. If the Editors had been possessed of anything like reliable information, the space devoted to New South Wales might have been reduced to quite one-fourth, the greater portion being occupied by discussions over points which might easily have been settled by reference to some of the leading philatelists in the colony.

(To be continued.)

THE LARGE HAND-BOOK OF PHILATELY. Published by E. Heitmann, Leipsic.

This catalogue of all postage stamps, envelopes, cards, wrappers, telegraph and revenue stamps issued, as well as essays, is now under way and the parts are to be published in quick succession. The publisher, Mr. Ernst Heitmann, of Leipsic (an American Philatelic Association member), has made new arrangements for the publication of this extensive work. Judge Lindenberg, a well-known philatelist, and President of the Berlin Society, has taken hold of this enterprise, and by the co-operation of leading philatelists will be enabled to do justice to this undertaking. It will rival Moen's large catalogue, and, judging by the first three parts which have appeared, will surpass it in clearness of classification and in the entire arrangement. Profuse illustrations of dies and watermarks are interspersed with the text, and mention is made of reprints and counterfeits. The book, or books—as it will consist of several parts—will undoubtedly be a valuable addition to philatelic literature. A valuation of both unused and used specimens is given wheresoever practicable. These, however, are not the prices of a single dealer, but the comparative compilation from price-lists of fifteen different leading houses, in order to give collectors a guide for the value of rare stamps. It may be of interest to American philatelists to know that the color of every stamp is referred to by a number of the improved color-chart published by the National Philatelic Society of New York.

The catalogue, though written in the German language, is printed in Roman type, and by its minute description the wording is easily understood even by those who do not read that language. The value and importance of the work cannot be overestimated, nor its usefulness to all true philatelists. The price is 12½ cents per part, of which three have appeared, and the fourth is soon to be out. The National Philatelic Society of New York, having subscribed to a large number, is being furnished at the rate of ten cents per part, post-paid. Those desiring to subscribe at this same reduced rate will please address the undersigned at once.

Enterprises of such magnitude, which tend to raise collecting to a still higher level, ought to be encouraged by all collectors.

JOSEPH RECHERT.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

IMPORTANCE NOTICE.

Every member should read the Secretary's report this month. It is the most important in several respects of any yet published.

The new arrangements with foreign societies for exchange of duplicates are fully explained, but what is perhaps more important, is the new ruling upon one of the By-Laws.

There are a large number of members who have not paid the last half-year's dues; such will be dropped from the roll on the 20th of May unless they remit.

Can it be that there are any of us who would prefer to be ignominiously ejected from the Association rather than resign?

THE President requests us to announce the appointment of Mr. J. M. Sheridan, of Brooklyn, as a member of the Exhibition Committee, in place of Mr. Cuno, who declines to serve. Also, to represent our Canadian members, he has appointed Mr. H. S. Ketcheson, of Belleville, Ont. We sincerely hope that all the gentlemen heretofore appointed will act upon this committee, but if any are unable they should notify the President at once, that their places may be filled.

APPLICANTS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The report of the Secretary, published on another page, contains the new ruling with regard to payment of dues. All applicants should read it carefully.

EXHIBITION.

To the local members of the committee appointed by the President of the American Philatelic Association, in the matter of the proposed exhibition to be held in Boston, Mass., during the coming summer:

The Executive Committee would be glad to receive any suggestions from the local members of the committee, or any member of the American Philatelic Association, as to the best method of arranging and displaying the exhibits, so that they may be carefully examined and yet be perfectly protected from loss or injury.

This exhibition is a new departure in the philatelic history of the United States and the details should receive the most careful consideration.

The committee would be glad to know at as early a day as possible what contributions will be made by the members to the exhibition.

Communications should be sent to E. A. Holton, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

E. A. HOLTON,

W. C. VAN DERLIP,

W. C. STONE,

Executive Committee.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1888.

Confederate States Locals.—There are now in the market reprints of the Salem (N. C.) stamped envelopes. I advise collectors and dealers not to purchase any until they read my communication, which will appear in June issue of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

C. F. ROTHFUCHS.

NEW ADDRESS.

Arnold, W. P., Lafayette, Ind.

Gustav Aue, Box 288, Bloomfield, N. J.

Last month some new addresses were received, but the copy was lost by the printer. Kindly advise us again of the changes.

Members who want the high value U. S. envelopes should send in their names at once to the Purchasing Agent.

F. F. Cuno,

1131 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Fifth and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Vice-President, R. R. BOGERT, Tribune Building, New York City.

Secretary, S. B. BRADT, Grand Crossing, Ill.

Treasurer, H. B. SEAGRAVE, Ionia, Mich.

International Secretary, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.

Exchange Superintendent, HENRY CLOTZ, Box 3489, New York City.

Counterfeit Detector, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer street, Boston, Mass.

Exchange Detector, R. WUESTHOFF, New York City.

Purchasing Agent, THEO. F. CUNO, 1139 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

First Assistant Purchasing Agent, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.

Second Assistant Purchasing Agent, CHAS. MUECKE, Hoboken, N. J.

Librarian, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.

Board of Trustees, E. B. STERLING, Box 294, Trenton, N. J.; WM. v. d. WETTERN, Jr., 176 Saratoga street, Baltimore, Md.; J. C. FELDWISCH, Box 2922, Deaver, Colo.

Literary Board, R. C. H. BROCK, Chairman, Box 287, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.;

W. A. MACCALLA, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

APRIL, 1888.

This month I wish once more to call attention to the last paragraph of By-Law 10, relating to the payment of dues. I append hereto a list of those members who have been reported to me by the Treasurer as not having paid their dues for the last half of the year. These members have already forfeited their membership, if the By-Law were rigidly enforced, but such as may remit to the Treasurer prior to May 20th will still remain on the rolls; for such as do not remit by that time the ruling of the President, as given further on, will prove interesting reading. Following is the list:

DELINQUENT LIST.

Nos. 30, 46, 65, 90, 137, 158, 163, 188, 195, 200, 204, 206, 211, 214, 226, 227, 232, 240, 262, 280, 287, 312, 330, 343, 369, 391.

A number of cases have occurred where persons have made application, been elected, and then failed to qualify as members, some stating that they would join later on and some even applying a second time. Upon referring the matter to President Tiffany, he has ruled, "That any candidate who has not paid his dues within thirty days of the time he was entitled to receive his membership card, upon being notified as required in By-Law 10, and not paying them within the additional thirty days therein provided, shall be dropped from the rolls; and the Secretary is instructed that such parties, as well as members who have once qualified but become delinquent and are dropped for like cause, cannot be again proposed for membership, but their cases must be referred to the Official Board for action." And to this ruling the President adds: "I shall, as a general rule, recommend that, unless good cause is shown, they shall only be reinstated upon payment of all delinquent dues."

It is my painful duty this month to announce the death of one whose name last month appeared in our list of applications. Mr. C. Witt informs me that Mr. C. H. Levy, of New York, passed away on April 18th. Mr. Levy was forty-seven years of age, and had been a stamp

collector since 1862. The cause of his death was meningitis.

The name of member No. 438 was grievously misspelled in the April AMERICAN PHILATELIST. It should have been Alfred L. Holman. We hope he will pardon the error.

The Official Board, in recognition of our rapidly increasing foreign membership, have unanimously appointed as our foreign representative Mr. B. Blauhuth, of Leipsic, Germany. The following has also met with the unanimous approval of the Official Board:

"In order to give to such members of the American Philatelic Association as desire it the best facilities for exchanging their duplicates, the Board of Officers has made arrangements with the Internationaler Philatelisten Verein, of Dresden, to receive from, and sent to, about sixty clubs or complexes, in all parts of the world, exchange sheets and books. Those members wishing to send and receive sheets must send their names to the Exchange Superintendent, Mr. Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 3489, New York City, who is hereby appointed to attend to this department.

The resignation of Mr. Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr., Trustee, has been laid before the Official Board, and will undoubtedly be accepted in a few days, as Mr. Wettern feels that he cannot give the time necessary to the office. A number of matters are in the Trustees' charge, but the recent changes have tended to delay them somewhat.

The Portland members have formed themselves into a branch society and selected the following officers: President, W. S. Aldrich; Secretary and Treasurer, W. W. Jewett; Manager of Exchange, H. S. Hanaford.

Member No. 387 has resigned.

Following is the list of

NEW MEMBERS.

No. 476. BARDWELL, R. N. R., Talbotton, Ga.

No. 462. BATCHELDER, M. D., 935 South Water street, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 477. BEAN, FRED. A., 414 West Church street, Elmira, N. Y.

No. 478. BISHOP, A. G., Box 67, Brooklyn, N. Y.

No. 468. BITTING, M. G., 2622 Jessup street, Philadelphia, Pa.

- No. 466. BROWN, WM., 115 Castle street, Salisbury, Eng.
- No. 469. BURGER, G. A., 59 Nassau street, New York City.
- No. 459. DREW, CHAS. C. W., 214 W. Twenty-fourth street, New York City.
- No. 479. FLYNN, F. N., Box 739, Aspen, Colo.
- No. 426. GAEDCHENS, ADOLPHUS, 7 Rectory Road, London, N., Eng.
- No. 458. GALLAGHER, C. C., 51 Penn street, Camden, N. J.
- No. 480. GARRETT, PHILIP, JR., Box 39, Hackissin, Del.
- No. 465. HANSON, H. G., Cardiff, Eng.
- No. 481. JAMIESON, A. F., Lawrenceville, N. J.
- No. 470. KLOSS, DR. JUR. P., Uferstrasse, II, I, Leipsic, Germany.
- No. 482. LUNT, JOHN, Freeport, Me.
- No. 460. LYONS, J. H., 148 Lincoln street, Portland, Me.
- No. 471. MACK, HUGO S., 7 Beekman street, New York City.
- No. 483. MAY, HARRY, 146 Middle street, Portland, Me.
- No. 463. MERBOTH, ALBERT, 435 E. Eighty-first street, New York City.
- No. 484. NOYES, FRED' C. Collins, Tex.
- No. 461. REMINGTON, E. H., 168 N. Bartlett street, Brockton, Mass.
- No. 485. SCOTT, J. W., 240 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- No. 486. SPRENGER, DR. W., 50 George street, New Haven, Conn.
- No. 472. STAUFFER, IGNAZ, Mansfield Valley, Pa.
- No. 464. STEGMANN, 1000 Hickory street, St. Louis, Mo.
- No. 473. STENDEL, ALBERT, Moscow, Russia.
- No. 487. STRAUSS, LOUIS, 88 W. Broadway, New York City.
- No. 488. TUTTLE, A. E., 2 Wakeman avenue, Newark, N. J.
- No. 474. VAN DEUSEN, CLARENCE, Westfield, Mass.
- No. 467. WALKER, GEORGE, Peterborough, Ont.
- No. 490. WIGHTMAN, A. H., 14 Governor street, Hartford, Conn.
- No. 491. WILCOX, C. S., Room 312, 70 State street, Chicago, Ill.
- No. 475. WILLETS, J. D., 150 Broadway, New York.
- No. 489. WOODRUFF, WM. W., Frank street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
- APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP—LIST NO. 19.
- ALVORD, H. C., Gloversville, N. Y.
References: G. B. Calman, Henry Collin.
- BAITZELL, WM. E., 412 N. Howard street, Baltimore, Md.
References: A. Dawson, Geo. H. Wood.
- BARR, LAWRENCE, New Ipswich, N. H.
References: F. B. Perry, S. B. Bradt.
- BATES, GEO. A., Box 546, Clyde, N. Y.
References: Rev. W. H. Bates, L. H. Carris.
- BEESON, E. W., 1924 Coleman street, St. Louis, Mo.
References: Chas. Anderson, A. G. Mucke.
- BELLIS, WM. H., Flemington, N. J.
References: H. E. Deats, W. H. Bodine.
- BOPP, JOHN, 235 East Ninety-second street, New York City.
References: C. Witt, Paul Lazarus.
- BUTLER, BURRIDGE B., care of *The Daily Democrat*, Grand Rapids, Mich.
References: S. B. Bradt, C. A. French.
- CAIRS, REV. W. G., Bart, Lancaster County, Pa.
References: R. J. Aithen, M. S. Palmer.
- CHAIDOPOLOUS, JEAN N., Padras, Greece.
References: J. B. Moens, Jos. Rechert.
- DANIELS, E. C., 14 Polk street, Watertown, Wis.
References: F. P. Comins, W. A. Sloman.
- DAVIS, ELLERY C., 42 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.
References: A. Dawson, Geo. H. Wood.
- EBERLE, CHARLES WM., 14 Jefferson street, Yonkers, N. Y.
References: Paul Lazarus, C. Witt.
- EMMETT, FRANK K., McPherson, Kan.
References: C. H. Mekeel, H. A. Babb.
- EMORY, W. L., 85 High street, Fitchburg, Mass.
References: W. K. Jewett, W. H. Goodrich.
- FAGAN, R. C., Middletown, Conn.
References: C. H. Mekeel, Henry Gremmel.
- GEWELKE, PABLO, Gasetta 962, Buenos Ayres, S. A.
References: Jos. Rechert, G. B. Calman.
- HAMILTON, W. M., 45 W. Washington avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
References: G. W. von Utassy, W. M. Watson.
- HERZOG, ALBERT, 375 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, New York City.
References: A. M. Wright, J. Krebs.
- JACKSON, W. B., 605 Bennington street, East Boston, Mass.
References: S. B. Bradt, N. E. Carter.
- JAMISON, FRANK H., 22 Ward street, Orange, N. J.
References: W. B. Tichener, P. M., J. V. B. Vreeland.
- LACAPERE, LEON, 45 Rue de Manbeuge, Paris, France.
References: H. A. Malin, S. B. Bradt.
- LENTZ, EUGEN, 7 Linie, No. 62, St. Petersburg, Russia.
References: H. O. Harris, R. C. H. Brock.
- MARTHUR, DR. D. S., 205 Main street, La Crosse, Wis.
References: F. A. Remick, Fred. Heil.
- NELSON, GEORGE, 453 Dayton street, Chicago, Ill.
References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.
- PENDER, J. L., Box 952, Portsmouth, N. H.
References: H. C. Moody, F. D. Butler.
- PEROT, R. L., 111 West Walnut Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
References: G. W. von Utassy, W. M. Watson.
- PETFORD, CHAS. E., 570 Warren avenue, Chicago, Ill.
References: G. S. Wilson, L. H. Drury.
- QUIGLEY, ALBERT B., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.
References: Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr., W. A. MacCalla.
- REYNOLDS, W. G., Watertown, N. Y.
References: S. W. Reynolds, E. Leonard.
- RICE, FRANK A., 5 Stewart Court, Providence, R. I.
References: E. C. Gates, M. D., John B. Calder.
- RICE, J. CLARENCE, Washington, Kas.
References: S. B. Bradt, J. T. Neole.
- RICHMOND, GEO. H., 5 Beekman street, New York City.
References: A. Davison, Gustav Aue.
- SARUTA, EUGENIO, Trieste, Austria.
References: J. Coffon, Post Director; H. W. Gilbert, U. S. Consul.
- SCHULTZ, W., Milwaukee, Wis.
References: Joseph Rechert, R. R. Bogert.

- SCHUMACHER, DR. H., Durant, Iowa.
References: S. B. Bradt, Theo. Lindt.
- SEYMOUR, N. G., 10 Sterling street, Watertown, N. Y.
References: G. C. Sherman, Geo. V. S. Camp.
- SHAW, DANIEL P., Galveston, Texas.
References: V. Gurdji, J. F. Cummings.
- SNIFFEN, LON, Valatie, N. Y.
References: Wm. H. Atwood, S. B. Bradt.
- STAMBAUGH, JOHN H., Covington, Ind.
References: S. B. Bradt, J. V. Coombs.
- STICKELS, JAMES F., 103 Norman avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
References: Henry Clotz, Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr.
- TOWNSEND, CHAS. A., 512 N. Market street, Akron, Ohio.
References: C. R. Gadsden, P. M. Wolsieffer.
- VINCENT, F. P., Chatham, N. Y.
References: Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr., R. R. Bogert.
- WAKELEE, FRED. C., Lock Box 1483, Ansonia, Conn.
References: D. J. Stillson, F. A. Lines.
- WATSON, DAVID A.
References: S. B. Bradt, Canadian Philatelic Association.
- WEYGANDT, C., 124 Tulpehocken street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
References: G. W. von Utassy, W. M. Watson.
- WILBER, HARRY B., 14 and 16 Main street, Cambridgeboro, Pa.
References: J. G. and A. Kelly, Geo. D. Humes, P. M.

The persons named in the above list will be entitled to membership, upon payment of dues, on June 10th, if no objection is received. Notice will be mailed to each on the above mentioned date.

S. B. BRADT, *Sec'y.*
April 30, 1888.

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

This department, I am sorry to say, has to make public its first irregularity and I hope sincerely that it will be the only one.

About six months ago I received complaints from several members, on returning their sheets, that they discovered that stamps had been removed and replaced by inferior ones. The book containing these sheets had fortunately an *individual* circuit of six members; the matter of tracing the culprit is therefore an easy one.

However, this belongs not in my department, and I at once laid the matter with proofs and points before our Board of Trustees for investigation.

The Chairman of said Board answered the following:

TRENTON, November 23, 1887.

"I thank you most heartily for the valuable information submitted in regard to a swindler in our ranks. Leave matters to me, I will trace it up at once. Forward the correspondence with comments to Wettern and thence to Feldwisch. They can also trace it up from their quarter. I will report as early as possible upon the matter, as it shall be stamped out at once and the member expelled if found to be such."

Two months elapsed, but I did not hear anything, nor see any report from our Trustees. I was forced to write again to Mr. Sterling, as

my parties wanted to know what had been done.

I received the following answer from Mr. Sterling under date January 9, 1888:

"I have reported to the Secretary the matter of the removal of stamps from sheets, and will bring it before the public in next number of the paper."

In the meantime, Mr. Sterling resigned, and Mr. von der Wettern was nominated Chairman of the Board. As I wish this matter settled now, I again addressed the Chairman, Mr. von der Wettern, to know what had been done, and to make at last the report. Here is the reply of Mr. von der Wettern, of March 28, 1888:

"I have done all that Mr. Sterling requested me to do in the matter in regard to removing stamps. I thought he did report it long ago. Am willing to do anything further as soon as I hear from Mr. Sterling again."

And some time since I received the final reply of Mr. Sterling, of April 4th:

"Your favor 28th March, also one addressed to Mr. Wettern, at hand. In reply would state that I did report the matter to the Board, and each member tried to do what he could to find out the guilty party, but without success, and I also called attention to the matter in February, to the Secretary, and supposed he would print the same in his report, as coming from the Board. I think you had better bring the matter before the Association in your monthly report."

Well, I am sorry to say, that I think our Board of Trustees did not act rightly in this serious matter and I must recommend better rules on this subject.

It is a plain case of robbery, and I know of a similar one in Europe, where the guilty party got several months imprisonment.

I will not make public any names this time, but if it should happen again, I must give the names, so that the members may know where to be careful.

Since then it has been done again, but the books passed through two Branches and could not well be traced. The loss was a small one, but I made it good.

I must repeat my request of last month to send me good U. S. stamps and U. S. cut envelopes. I have not received any yet. Where are they?

BUSINESS DONE FROM APRIL 1ST TO 30TH.

Blank sheets sold	385
" covers "	40
Hinges sold	34,000
Mailing envelopes sold	8
Filled sheets sent in	281, value, \$1,999 60
" covers " "	22, " 106 94

HENRY CLOTZ, *Supt.*

NEW YORK, April 30, 1888.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

This department has shown great activity during the last two months. Many philatelists residing in foreign countries have joined in consequence of the circular sent out by the undersigned, who in most cases added personal letters setting forth the advantages derived from becoming members of the American

Philatelic Association. Many more inquiries have reached me, and I expect that applications for membership will increase and swell the number of members to one thousand in the near future. Under these circumstances it has become necessary for the Association to be represented in Europe, and by authority of our President I commenced negotiations to that effect. After giving this important matter thorough deliberation, and after corresponding with leading philatelists in Europe, I recommended Mr. B. Blauhuth, of Leipsic, Germany, for this office. Mr. Blauhuth has been known to me for some years. He is Second Secretary of the Internationaler Philatelisten Verein at Dresden, and Superintendent of the Exchange Department of that Society; but, above all, my intimate friend, Dr. Jur. P. Kloss, one of the most noted philatelists in the world, and a member of this Association, emphatically endorsed the appointment of this gentleman. Consequently the following resolutions were offered to the Board of Officers:

RESOLUTION IN REGARD TO OUR REPRESENTATION
IN EUROPE.

1. As our foreign membership is rapidly increasing, and in furtherance of the interests of the American Philatelic Association, be it *Resolved*: To appoint a Representative in Europe.

2. We herewith nominate Mr. B. Blauhuth, of Leipsic, Germany, as such Representative of the American Philatelic Association.

Which same was unanimously adopted, and by instruction of our President, I informed Mr. Blauhuth of his appointment. This move I believe to be another good one, and though the American Philatelic Association already has a firm standing in foreign countries, yet many more collectors will be induced to join when they see that the American Philatelic Association is well represented. I hope the time is near when we will print our Constitution in the German, French and Spanish languages, being compelled to do so by our foreign membership. Mr. Blauhuth will also represent the interests of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

Another of our efforts will, I hope, soon be crowned with success. I mean the International Exchange Department. It has taken a longer time than I expected to accomplish this, but the circumstances necessitated the delay. When I approached the Internationaler Philatelisten Verein of Dresden, with a view of arranging matters between the two associations, I found that the Exchange Department of the Internationaler Philatelisten Verein was far more extended than I had imagined. It was not an Exchange Department for the members of the Internationaler Philatelisten Verein alone, but a kind of an exchange bureau, extending all over Europe and parts of Africa and Asia, and embracing societies which in other respects had no relation whatsoever to the Internationaler Philatelisten Verein. I received detailed descriptions of the workings of that department, which showed that nearly sixty branches or complexes, as they are called, are in working order now, of which only thirty-three are

branches of the Internationaler Philatelisten Verein, the remaining ones being independent societies scattered over the world. The manager of this complicated machinery is Mr. B. Blauhuth, the same gentleman referred to above, and for years he has superintended his department to the greatest satisfaction. It would encroach too much on the valuable room of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, were I to publish all the correspondence which has passed between the officers of the Internationaler Philatelisten Verein and myself in regard to this arrangement. After the matter was in proper shape, the following resolution was laid before the Official Board of the American Philatelic Association:

"In order to give to such members of the American Philatelic Association as desire it, the best facilities for exchanging their duplicates, the Board of Officers has made arrangements with the Internationaler Philatelisten Verein, of Dresden, to receive from, and send to, about sixty clubs or complexes, in all parts of the world, exchange sheets and books. Those members wishing to send and receive sheets must send their names to the Exchange Superintendent, Mr. Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 3489, New York, who is hereby appointed to attend to this department."

This was duly approved. I have sent out our acceptance, and in a short time Mr. Henry Clotz, our Exchange Superintendent, will be able to furnish international exchange sheets to such members as are willing to enter on this new venture. I feel sure that this will be one of the most valuable opportunities offered to our members. But it must be borne in mind that it will take from six to seven months until exchanges can be returned and accounts rendered. For the first time, which is at any rate an experiment, nothing but postage stamps (*and the better class of these*) should be sent, as the high express charges and insurance rates should exclude common stamps and envelopes; both entire and cut revenue stamps also should be left for a later time. Mr. Clotz has kindly offered his services till the next convention, to add this branch to his department, at which time proper steps can be taken for the future working of the International Exchange Department.

I furthermore beg to state that I tried to induce the Sociedad Filatelica Sud Americana, Lima, Peru, to become a branch of the American Philatelic Association, but am just in receipt of the following communication:

"Thank you sincerely in the name of the South American Philatelic Society for your kind offer, but the resolution recently adopted to suspend the work of this Society makes it useless to us. Should we decide to renew operations later on, I shall most certainly notify you.

(Signed) WM. C. DAWSON, Sec.

LIMA, March 30, 1888.

Finally I beg to state that I had several applications from different parties in Europe to act as our representatives, but our choice of Mr. B. Blauhuth will no doubt prove a good one. The esteem in which he is held by European philatelists is best shown by his being just now appointed one of a Committee of three to sub-

mit a new constitution for the Internationaler Philatelisten Verein.

JOSEPH RECHERT,
International Secretary.

HOBOKEN, N. J., May 1, 1888.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

I had hoped before this to be able to order the first lot of stamp photos, but as only ten members have signified their intention of subscribing, and there is little prospect of ever reaching twenty-five, to say nothing of one hundred, I feel compelled to drop it and return the remittances already received. I am very much gratified with the few donations to the Society collection which I have received. Mr. Brock very kindly sent me a set of Executive, unused; Mr. Aldrich quite a number of stamps, and Ulysses Clark eighteen varieties of unused envelopes, principally October, 1886, issue. Any duplicates I receive I shall dispose of through the Exchange Department, so members need not be backward in sending what they can spare, but I hope they will only send fine specimens, as such only should grace the Society collection.

This month shows a falling off in receipts of literature. Parcels promised by Messrs T. C. Watkins and W. C. Kurzweg, if they had arrived, would have made the receipts about as

usual. Mr. E. R. Aldrich sends 187 pieces; Mr. F. A. Armfield, 21; C. E. Bird, 38; H. O. Harris, 144; J. T. Humphrey, 16; D. W. Os-good, Jr., 74; E. W. Russell, 93; C. Van Deusen, 17, and F. B. Wright, 167; total, 757.

Thanks are due to the Stamp Publishing Company for a bound file of that journal. Current numbers of *Collectors' Ledger*, *Der Philatelist*, *Mohawk Standard*, *National Philatelist*, *Philatelic Gazette*, *Philatelic Monthly*, *Philatelic World*, *Stamp*, *Stamp Collectors' Bigaro*, *Vindins' Philatelic Monthly* (ten each of Nos. 7 and 8), *Le Timbre Poste* and *Western Philatelist* have been received. Also priced catalogues of Bogert's sixth and Scott's eighty-sixth sales.

Photos have been sent in by Messrs. Henry Clotz, Aug. Dejonge, H. E. Deats, A. L. Lawrence and E. L. Schumann.

I am having a number of volumes bound and hope to have a sufficient number to bind to exhaust the appropriation made at the Chicago Convention. I hope the interest taken in forming a large and valuable library is on the increase, and that members will continue to send me their duplicate journals for exchange. I have an immense stock of duplicates and am anxious to dispose of them for others I need. Send in your lists and I will give them prompt attention.

C. R. GADSDEN, *Librarian.*

GRAND CROSSING, ILL., April 30, 1888.

REPORTS OF PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

[The Literary Board will publish the proceedings of such Philatelic Societies as are received by them. Secretaries will please send the MSS. before the first of each month.]

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

MARCH 7, 1888.

The fourth regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society was held at its room on Wednesday, March 7, 1888. Meeting called at 8.20 P. M. President Rechert occupied the chair. Following members present: Collin, Nast, Rosenheim, Aue, Corwin, Seeligsberg, Adenaw and Warner.

Reading and approval of minutes of last meeting.

Mr. E. C. Spofford, 22 State street, was proposed by Mr. H. L. Calman as an active member, and Mr. J. Walter Scott by Mr. Collin as an active member.

The entire Executive Committee being absent, it was moved, seconded and carried that we act on these candidates as the Committee of the Whole.

Moved that the rules be suspended, and that we elect these candidates by acclamation. Seconded and carried. The candidates were unanimously elected.

Received resignation of the W. P. as the official organ of the Society, and offering to continue sending the balance of the year at a given rate, which was declined with regrets.

Mr. Rechert informed the Society that Mr. Handson, of Cardiff, Wales, wished twenty-five copies of the Color Chart, on commission. It was moved, after discussing the case, that we allow him three months' time in which to pay for them. Seconded and carried.

Mr. Rechert presented the Society with a photo of the Convention at Chicago.

Moved, seconded and carried that we tender our thanks to Mr. Rechert for the same.

Moved, seconded and carried that we expend \$3.00 for mat and frame for the same.

Mr. Collin exhibited the new Argentine Rep. $\frac{1}{2}$ c. blue, 5c. red, 10c. brown, 15c. orange; Venezuela, 5c. blue, lithographed and roul.; 10c. red-brown engraved and perf.; 25c. (escuelas) litho. and roul.; 1 Ven. 25c. vermil. litho. and roul. Mr. Warner, 5c. blue-green, litho. and roul. Mr. Corwin, 2c. brown Confed. States 1863, passed through the N. Y. C. P. O. in 1888. Also 2c. Ecuador, second class, used as postage on original letter, 1887-88.

Auction sale netted \$4.01.

Meeting adjourned at 9.40 P. M.

APRIL 4, 1888.

The sixth regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society was held at its rooms on Wednesday, April 4. Meeting was called at 8 P. M., President Rechert occupying the chair. Following members were present: Seeligsberg, Scott, Calman, Reppen, Collin, Bogert, Wuesthoff, Adenaw, Mitchell, Mack, Levick, Mucke, Rich, Warner; also Messrs. G. A. Burger, A. H. Burger and Brill, as visitors.

Reading and approval of minutes of previous meeting.

Mr. G. A. Burger, of New York City, was proposed by Mr. Rich, as an active member.

Mr. Arthur H. Burger, of New York City, was proposed by Mr. Rechert, as an active member.

Mr. J. O. Hobby, of New York City, was proposed by Mr. Bogert, as an active member.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the rules be suspended, and that we elect the candidates by acclamation. The candidates were unanimously elected.

Exchange Committee reported progress. Received a communication from S. B. Bradt, relating to American Philatelic Association badge. Moved, seconded and carried that the communication be laid on the table.

Received a communication from Staten Island Philatelic Society, which was also laid on the table.

Received a letter from Wm. B. Whitney, requesting information relating to the Society, for the American Philatelic Directory, which has been answered.

An essay was read by J. Walter Scott, on inverted stamps, printed in two colors.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Scott for his able Essay.

Moved, seconded and carried that 100 copies of Mr. Scott's Essay be printed and sent out.

Moved by Dr. Mitchell that a committee be appointed to have a medal or diploma designed, to be awarded each year, by a committee, for original research or discovery. Seconded by Mr. Calman. Carried.

The Chair appointed Dr. Mitchell, Mr. Adenaw and Mr. Calman.

Mr. Rich offered to donate a book-case for the Library. Moved, seconded and carried that Mr. Rich's donation be thankfully accepted.

Moved, seconded and carried that Mr. Bradt be thanked for the copy of the Bluffton Stamp Society, sent to the Library. Mr. Calman donated a National Album for the Society Revenue Collection. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Calman.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a committee be appointed to draw up a petition to the Government to have the 12c. stamp reissued, it being the postage to Australia.

Messrs. Scott and Mitchell were appointed.

Mr. Weusthoff exhibited next two cents on 20c., 1872, Ceylon. Dr. Mitchell exhibited 3c., 1861, U. S. from Confederate States to New York City, 1863. From Percival, S. C., to New York City. From Baltimore, Md., to New York City. From Jacksonville, Fla., to New York City. From Charleston, S. C., to New York City. From Savannah, Ga., to New York City, via Bahamas. Paid at Bahamas (5c.).

Envelope from England to New York City, from Liverpool, Feb. 28, 1847, with 5 cents charged by U. S.

Letter-sheet invented and patented by Murphy, 448 Canal street, N. Y., June 3, 1862.

Meeting adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

APRIL 18, 1888.

The seventh regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society was held at its rooms on Wednesday, April 18th.

Meeting was called at 8.10 P. M. President Rechert occupied the chair. The following members were present: Collin, H. L. Calman, Mack, Burger, Terrett, Reppen, Aue, Bogert, Wuesthoff, Seeligberg, Corwin, Adenaw, Mitchell, Morton, Meyenberg, Rich, Strauss and Warner; also two visitors.

Progress was reported by the following committees: The Exchange Bureau Committee, the Medal and Diploma Committee, the Petition Committee.

Messrs. Wm. Thorne, No. 76 Gold street; Henry Clotz, 81 Maiden Lane, and N. F. Seebeck, 1 Broadway, New York City, were proposed by Mr. Corwin for active membership; also Mr. G. A. Burger, 59 Nassau street, by Mr. Calman, and Mr. D. S. Wylie, Ninety-first street, New York City, by Mr. Bogert.

These candidates were referred to the Executive Committee, who reported favorably thereon. The names were put to vote and the candidates were unanimously elected.

Several communications were received, and one from Mr. Bradt, notifying the Society of the Chicago Philatelic Society's ticket for officers of the American Philatelic Association.

Mr. Sterling offered to donate his fifth edition of the U. S. Revenue Catalogue, and also some rare stamps to the Society's revenue collection.

On motion, Mr. Sterling was thanked for his donation.

Messrs. W. M. Watson and F. E. P. Lynde, both of Philadelphia, being in arrears for a long time, and not having responded to several appeals for payment, were, on motion, expelled for non-payment of dues.

Mr. Corwin moved that this Society express its opinion that no dealer whose sole occupation is the sale of stamps shall be chosen to any office in the American Philatelic Association. The result of the vote was four in the affirmative, seven in the negative and nine not voting.

On motion it was resolved to have our nominations for American Philatelic Association officers laid over till the next meeting.

Mr. Mack then offered the following resolution: "That it is the sense of this Society that no elective office in the American Philatelic Association should be filled by any person whose sole livelihood shall be or is derived from the purchase or sale of stamps or stamped envelopes." This was seconded, and, after some debate, put to a vote, resulting in three in the affirmative and nine in the negative.

Mr. Corwin offered the following amendment to Article V, Sec. 1, of the Constitution: "Resolved, That the word Thursday be substituted for Wednesday in this section. The legal notice of thirty days to be given."

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

WM. A. WARNER, Sec'y.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

American Philatelic Association Branch.

FILE Y-EIGHTH REGULAR MEETING.

STAPLETON, April 18, 1888.

Present: Mr. Aug. Dejonge, Chairman; Messrs. H. Clotz, E. Schumann, E. Kaufmann, Dr. Odendall.

The minutes of the fifty-seventh meeting were adopted as read.

Proposed for membership: Mr. C. B. Corwin, New York, by Mr. H. Clotz; Mr. Hermann Hagedorn, Stapleton, by Mr. H. Clotz; Mr. H. M. Johnson, Coeymans, N. Y., by Mr. Schumann.

The Executive Committee reported favorably on Mr. B. von Hodenberg, who was unanimously elected.

The Secretary read communications from the Brooklyn and Denver Societies; from Mr. S. B. Bradt, Grand Crossing, Ill.; Mr. W. T. Jillson, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Mr. Geo. H. Wood, of Providence. Answered by the Secretary.

The President asked the members to make suggestions in regard to the candidates for the American Philatelic Association election. After due deliberation the Society adopted the following ticket:

For President, Mr. John K. Tiffany, St. Louis, Mo.; Vice-President, Mr. Willard C. Van Derlipp, Boston; Secretary, Mr. Henry O. Harris, Doylestown, Pa.; Treasurer, Mr. H. B. Seagrave, Ionia, Mich.; International Secretary, Joseph Rechert, of Hoboken, N. J., as their choice.

Mr. Clotz presented the Society with a photograph album.

On motion of Mr. Kaufmann, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Clotz for his magnificent gift. All members are requested now to send their photos (Imperials) to the Secretary as soon as possible.

Induced by the Treasurer's generosity, our President could not bear to stand back, and magnanimously of-

ferred the Society a fine stamp album, which will be presented at our next meeting.

Mr. Schumann moved that the President appoint a committee of two to revise the By-Laws. Carried.

The President appointed Dr. Odendall and Mr. Schumann to said committee.

Mr. Schumann moved that a provision be inserted in the By-Laws that, under the auspices of the Society, collections of deceased members be disposed of, if the relatives so desire, to prevent sacrificing. Members will please express views on this subject, or attend next meeting. Carried.

As the election of officers of the Society for the ensuing year will take place at the next meeting, the following ticket is suggested:

For President, Mr. Aug. Dejonge; Vice-President, Mr. E. Kaufmann; Secretary and Librarian, Dr. G. Odendall; Treasurer, Mr. Henry Clotz; Manager of Exchange, Mr. E. L. Schumann; Executive Committee, Messrs. Von Hodenberg, Vander Willigen, C. Witt.

The Committee on the Permanent Album reported progress. Samples will be at hand next meeting.

For lottery were presented by Mr. Schumann three specimens of the "Gratis-Militaires Francais enternes en Suisse." The lucky winners were Messrs. Herzog, Vander Willigen and Captain Muller.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the kind-hearted donor.

All members are requested to notify the Secretary of any change in their P. O. address.

Meeting adjourned.

All communications relating to exchange address to E. L. Schumann, 115 Broadway, New York, and matters pertaining to the Society to

DR. G. ODENDALL,

P. O. Box 520, Stapleton, Richmond Co., N. Y.

THE DENVER STAMP COLLECTORS' LEAGUE.

SIXTY-SEVENTH MEETING.

DENVER, COLO., March 31, 1888.

Meeting called to order at 8 P. M. by President Os-good. Routine business. The Secretary read a communication from the Chalmers Society of Chicago and one from Mr. S. B. Bradt, of Grand Crossing, in regard to the American Philatelic Association buttons. A canvass among the American Philatelic Association members of the League showed that all the members desired them.

After receiving the reports of officers and committees Mr. Woodworth made a few remarks on the current philatelic topics, and suggested that the League take some action upon the American Philatelic Association Convention, such as nominating a ticket, etc.

On proceeding to the informal discussion the following ticket was nominated:

President, John K. Tiffany, St. Louis, Mo.; Vice-President, John C. Feldwisch, Denver, Colo.; Secretary, Henry O. Harris, Doylestown, Pa.; Treasurer, H. B. Seagrave, Ionia, Mich.; Int. Sec., Henry Clotz, New York City.

A committee was appointed to draw up an American Philatelic Association platform which the League would support, recommending changes to be made in the Association at the coming convention. The committee then withdrew to draft the platform, which, when it was presented, was laid on the table until the next meeting. Adjourned at 10 P. M.

SIXTY-EIGHTH MEETING, APRIL 19, 1888.

The meeting opened with the usual routine business, which was followed by a report of the Exchange Superintendent, in which he stated that Denver had been accorded first place by the Exchange Superintendent of the American Philatelic Association for making prompt returns in circulating the sheets.

A communication was read by the President from Mr. Geo. S. Wilson, President of the Chalmers Society.

The platform for the American Philatelic Association, as presented at the last meeting, was then taken up and discussed. After undergoing a number of changes the following platform was adopted and ordered printed in the official organ, AMERICAN PHILATELIST, and *Collectors' Review*.

We recommend:

Firstly—That the following officers who are now appointive be hereafter elected by a popular vote: Librarian and the entire Board of Trustees.

Secondly—That the Exchange Superintendent appoint his own Counterfeit Detector, subject to the approval of the President and Official Board.

Thirdly—That the restrictions governing members under seventeen years of age be removed, and that they rank the same as members who are of that age and over.

Fourthly—That the Constitution be so amended that the nominee receiving the majority of all votes cast be declared elected.

After the transaction of some minor business the meeting adjourned at 10.15 P. M.

H. A. BABB, Secretary.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Minutes of meeting held Thursday evening, March 22, 1888.

Meeting called to order at 8.10 P. M. President Gadsden in the chair. Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskell, Helwig, McDonald, Pierce and Wolsieffer present.

In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Abraham was appointed Secretary *pro tem*. Reading of minutes dispensed with. It was moved and carried that the appointment of our President by the President of the American Philatelic Association as member of Committee on Exhibition be ratified. It was resolved to cooperate with the Chalmers Society in the matter of exhibit.

Committee reported suggesting an exhibit of the philatelic products of the State, which was approved, and individual members pledged their support to the committee. It was moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed to select candidates to be supported by this Society in the ensuing election of officers for the American Philatelic Association. Moved to amend by Mr. Bradt that the Society act as a Committee of the Whole to discuss the matter and select candidates. Motion as amended carried. Mr. McDonald made chairman of committee. On motion of Mr. Gadsden, Mr. J. K. Tiffany was named a candidate for President, Mr. R. C. H. Brock for Vice-President, S. B. Bradford for Secretary, H. B. Seagrave, Treasurer, and Jos. Rechert, International Secretary.

The Society then returned to regular session and the report of the committee accepted and nominations endorsed by the Society. The Secretary was instructed to forward report of this meeting to THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST for publication in the April number. Committee on Printing Letter-heads reported; report accepted and committee instructed to have the work done with the least possible delay. After recess, auction was held, and meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

B. ABRAHAM, Secretary *pro tem*.

CHARLESTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Meeting of February 10, 1888. Called at 8.15 P. M., by President Luhn. Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. An addition was made to the Constitution. Moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be instructed to sell, for the benefit of the Society, any duplicate books that may be in the library. A demand of the Secretary for postage was granted.

Minor matters occupied the attention of the Society until adjournment. Meeting adjourned at 9.30 P.M.

Meeting of March 16th. Called at 8.30 P.M. by President Luhn. Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. Mr. Luhn offered to print the Constitution in *The Charleston Philatelist*. Moved, seconded and carried that his offer be accepted. The Constitution was then read and several changes were made. Mr. F. R. L. Gruver (No. 7) was expelled from the Society. A packet of stamps, presented by Mr. Ravenel, was sold at auction to Mr. C. W. Gibbon for \$1.40. The following members were present: Messrs. Luhn, I. S. Cohen, Klinck, Robb, Gibbon and Mensing. Meeting adjourned at 9.45 P.M.

Meeting of March 29, 1888. Called by President Luhn. Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. The Secretary announced that he had received a pamphlet, from Mr. P. Chalmers, entitled, "The Adhesive Postage Stamp in America, France and Germany." He was instructed to return thanks for same. Articles were read by the President and the Secretary. Business of minor importance occupied the Society until adjournment. Adjourned at 9.45 P.M.

MEETING OF APRIL 13, 1888.

Called at 8 P.M. by President Luhn. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted. A letter from Mr. W. B. Whitney, requesting a copy of the roll of the Society, was read. The Secretary was instructed to comply with his request. The Exchange Manager requested to be allowed until next meeting to submit his report. His request was granted. The President appointed Messrs. Klinck and Gibbon to read articles at the next meeting.

J. H. KLINCK, Sec'y,
134 Broad street.

THE PORTLAND BRANCH.

MEETING OF APRIL 12, 1888.

The Portland members of the American Philatelic Association met on the above date, and organized the Portland Branch of the American Philatelic Association. The meeting was called to order by Mr. W. S. Aldrich as chairman at 8 P. M. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. W. S. Aldrich; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. W. W. Jewett; Manager of Exchange, Mr. H. S. Hanaford.

Mr. Aldrich presented a draft of a Constitution, which was slightly altered and accepted. Roll call. Collection of dues. Mr. Eustis presented the name of Mr. H. May, who was unanimously elected a member. *The Philatelic Herald* was made official organ. Mr. Lyons volunteered to prepare an essay for the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Pickard, meeting adjourned to meet Thursday, April 26th.

MEETING OF APRIL 26, 1888.

Called to order at 8 P.M. by President Aldrich in the chair. Roll call. Reading of the minutes and accepting of same. Communications from S. B. Bradt and H. Clotz read and placed on file. On motion of Mr. Hanaford the President gave the following for a subject for a debate for the next meeting: "Resolved, That we discourage the collection of surcharged stamps." Mr. Hanaford was appointed on the affirmative and Mr. Pickard on the negative side. Mr. Lyons read an essay on "The Adhesive Stamps of Malta," which was excellent, and the Branch extended a vote of thanks to Mr. Lyons for the same. On motion of Mr. Hanaford the price of the blank Association sheets was made six cents each.

On motion of Mr. Hanaford, adjourned at 9.22 o'clock.

W. W. JEWETT, Sec'y and Treas.

THE BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 6, 1888.

Meeting called to order at 8.20 P.M. by President Cuno. Minutes of previous meeting adopted. Donation for Club library received and accepted with thanks.

Mr. Jesse K. Furlong was elected an active member. An essay on the "Sydney Letter Sheet" was then read by Mr. J. W. Scott, and was greatly appreciated by the members present. Discussion on the revenues of the United States then followed, illustrated by the collections of Messrs. Gregory, Scott, Cuno and Furlong. Many rare specimens were exhibited. Messrs. Gregory and Scott have complete collections, which include many fine and rare specimens, to describe which would fill quite a volume. After a pleasant evening the meeting adjourned.

JOHN M. SHERIDAN, Secretary.

Address all communications to the Secretary, John M. Sheridan, 22 St. Felix St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE BLACK HAWK PHILATELIC SOCIETY,
ROCK ISLAND, Ill., March 3, 1888.

Special meeting of the Society called to order at 8 P.M., with President Copp in the chair. Several communications were read and ordered placed on file. An essay on the "Stamps of the British Colonies" was read by the Secretary. Several rare stamps were exhibited. There is a rumor abroad of there being an "old timer" in the city who has a collection of over 1000 varieties. The Secretary was appointed to "look him up." After a spirited auction sale the meeting adjourned. Next meeting, March 10.

C. D. REIMERS, Secretary.

NEW YORK NOTES.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Company held their 86th sale at Bangs' on the evenings of April 23d and 24th, from 7.30 till 10.30 each evening. Lots 1 to 595 were sold the first night and lots 595 to 1160 the second. The lots catalogued included the collection of Mr. S. P. Kellogg and a lot of scarce stamps belonging to Mr. Phillips, of England, and others. A rather remarkable feature of the sale was that nearly every stamp brought at least its catalogue value, while some sold for 25 and even 50 per cent above. The attendance on the first evening was about forty, but, while it fell off to about twenty the second night, high prices continued. Among those on hand during the sale were Messrs. Alman, Bogert, Burger, G. Calman, H. Calman, Collin, Corwin, Kellogg, Seeligsborg, Thorne, Vreeland and others. Below will be found some of the prices realized. The post-cards brought from 3 to 9 cents apiece.

UNITED STATES.

1849 Carrier stamp, 1c. rose, used	\$6 75
1851 " " head of Franklin, used,	
probably an original	5 00
Newspaper and periodical, 1874, \$9, punched,	
Mr. Burger	7 00
Same, \$12, same condition and buyer.	8 25
" \$24. "	10 50
" \$36, "	13 00
" \$48, "	17 50
" \$60, punched, Scott Co.	19 50
Cut envelopes, 1860, 4c. on white, unused	5 25
" same as last	6 25
" same on buff	5 25
Document stamps, First, 6c. proprietary, un-	
used, original gum	11 25
Document stamps, First, \$200, unperforated.	10 10
" " Second, \$200, Scott Co	18 00
" " " \$5000 proof.	43 00

FOREIGN POSTAGE (USED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED).

Buenos Ayres, 1858, cuatro reales, brown	\$6 25
Cape of Good Hope, 1879, 3 on 4 p., blue,	
error THE. EE	5 50

Finland, cut env. 1850, 10 kop. blue paper, Scott Co.	21 00
Fr. Colonies, St. Pierre and M., 5 on 2c. brown, inverted.	5 00
New Brunswick, 1sh. violet, Mr. Burger	20 75
New South Wales, 1850, Sydney view, 1 p. red, no clouds, unsevered pair	11 50
Another, single orange-red specimen	6 30
Same, red on blue, with clouds, unsevered pair	11 20
Same, red on blue, no clouds, one specimen. Nova Scotia, 1sh. mauve, Mr. Burger	5 60
Peru, Medio Peso, 1858, red, minute clip on corner, Scott Co.	21 50
Philippine Islands, 1854, 1r. blue	52 00
Poland, env. 1858, 1½ k. red, ms. below, unused	5 00
Portugal, 1853, 100r. lilac (Donna Maria)	5 00
Russia, cut envelopes, 1848, wide tail, 20k. blue	5 00
" 1880, 7 on 20k., unused	8 00
Spain, 1852, 2 reales, red, heavily canceled	7 50
" 1853, 2 reales, fine	13 00
Tuscany, 1852, 60 crazie, red, fine	16 00
" 1853, 9 crazie, violet, fine	11 00
U. S. of Colombia, 1861, 2 ¼c. black	6 00
Same as last	5 50
" 1862, 10c. light blue	6 00
" 1862, 10c. blue	5 00
" 1862, 20c. red, fine, Mr. Burger	23 50
" 1862, 1 peso, lilac on bluish	13 00
Entire envelope, Mecklenberg Schwerin, large ins., 1856, 5s. blue	5 50

Total for 1160 lots about \$2507 00

R. R. Bogert & Co. held their sixth sale at Leavitt's on March 16th, beginning at 7.30 P. M. 551 lots of U. S. postage, document, match and medicine, and foreign postage stamps were sold before 10.35 P. M. Over forty persons were in attendance, including Messrs. Bogert, Burger, Collin, Corwin, Rechert, Seebeck, Thorne and Vreeland. Although many of the stamps were not in fine condition, very good prices were realized. Following are all of \$2.25 and over obtained:

U. S. POSTAGE.

Horseman Carrier, 1c. black, used	\$2 30
" " 1c. red, used.	6 80
New York, 5c. black, used	2 55
1857, 5c. red-brown, with projections, unused. 1868, 90c. grided, used	5 15
Cut envelope, 90c., 1870, on amber, unused	2 30
Periodicals, 1865, 5c. blue border, unused	3 50
Another of last	3 10
Periodicals, 1875, \$3, used	2 30
" " \$6, used, mended	3 60
" " \$9, punched	5 75
" " \$12, punched	6 75
State Department, \$20, unused	13 00
Officially sealed, Post Obitum, unused	4 30
Medicine stamp, D. M. Perl & Co., 6c. black, mended	3 60
Document, 2d issue, \$25, blue	3 10
" 3d issue \$20	3 55

FOREIGN.

Argentina, 1876, 5c. rouletted, used, small nick. Canada, 1857, 7½ d., fine, used	3 25
" 1857, 7½ d., used	4 00
" 1855, 7½ d., used	3 65
" 1855, 10d., used, fine	3 00
Lubeck, env. cut square, ½ sch., with inscription on left	2 75
Newfoundland, 1857, 2d., vermilion, unused	2 40
Tuscany, 1853, 9c. violet, fine, used	6 00

Total for 551 lots about \$580 00

R. R. Bogert & Co.'s seventh sale will take place on May 21 or thereabouts, and will include 551 lots of stamps, mostly U. S. Among the rarities are a Brown & Durling 1c. black match stamp, \$200 second issue document, \$5 proprietary, etc. CORTLANDT F. BISHOP.

EXCHANGES.

DOMESTIC.—*The American Journal of Philately*, Vol. I, Nos. 1-3; *The Philatelic Journal of America*, Vol. IV, No. 40; *The Western Philatelist*, Vol. II, No. 4; *The Philatelic Gazette*, Vol. IV, Nos. 7, 8; *The Quaker City Philatelist*, Vol. III, Nos. 28, 29; *The Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. XIV, No. 3; *The Philatelic World*, Vol. VI, Nos. 3, 4; *The Collectors' Review*, Vol. II, No. 3; *The Eastern Philatelist*, Vol. I, Nos. 4, 5; *The International Collector*, Vol. II, Nos. 3, 4; *The International Philatelic Advertiser*, Vol. II, Nos. 3, 4; *The Philatelic Review*, Vol. I, No. 6; *The Badger State Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 4; *The Buckeye State Collector*, Vol. I, No. 7; *The Witch City Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 8; *The American Philatelic Magazine*, Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2; *The Charleston Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 3; *The Philadelphia Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 4; *The Philatelic Midget*, Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2; *One Dime*, Vol. I, No. 4; *The Philatelic Tribune*, Vol. IV, Nos. 24, 25; *The Youths' Ledger*, Vol. III, No. 28; *The Monitor*, Vol. I, Nos. 8, 9, 10; *The Thunderbolt*, Vol. IV, No. 8; *The Little Clipper*, Vol. III, No. 34; *The Mystic World*, Vol. II, No. 6; *The Curiosity World*, Vol. III, No. 25; *The Hawkeye State Collector*, Vol. I, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9; *The Calmar Exchange*, Vol. I, No. 3; *Plain Talk*, Vol. VI, No. 6; Vol. VII, No. 1; *Common Sense*, Vol. I, Nos. 11, 12; *The Philatelic Journal of Ohio*, Vol. I, Nos. 10, 11; *The National Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 2; *The Old Curiosity Shop*, Vol. VII, Nos. 36, 37; *The Collectors' World*, Vol. II, Nos. 5, 6; *The Agassiz Companion*, Vol. III, No. 4; *The Young World*, Vol. III, No. 4; *The Collectors' Ledger*, Vol. IV, No. 1; *The Keystone State Collector*, Vol. I, No. 1; *The Agassiz Record*, Vol. I, No. 3; *The Queen City Philatelist and Collectors' Advocate*, Vol. I, Nos. 2, 3; *The Mohawk Standard*, Vol. III, No. 2; *The Science Observer*, Vol. I, No. 4; *The Stamp Collectors' Figaro*, Vol. II, No. 1.

FOREIGN.—*The Toronto Philatelic Journal*, Vol. II, Nos. 9, 10; *The Canadian Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 2; *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. I, Nos. 1-8; *The Philatelic Advertiser*, Vol. I, Nos. 3, 4; *The Stamp Collectors' Journal*, Vol. X, Nos. 113, 114; *Fidning for Frimarksamlave*, Vol. II, Nos. 2, 3; *Nederlandsch Tydschrift voor Postzegelkunde*, Vol. IV, Nos. 8, 9; *Philatelic Borsen-Courier*, Vol. III, Nos. 3, 4; *Das Postwertzeichen*, Vol. I, No. 3, 4; *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, Vol. XV, No. 5, 6, 7; *L'Union des Timbrophiles*, No. 41, 42; *Le Timbre Fiscal*, Nos. 161, 162, 163; *Le Timbre Poste*, Nos. 301, 302, 303; *Le Timbrophile*, Nos. 2, 3; *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, No. 87; *Le Philatelist Suisse*, No. 2; *Briefmarken Zeitung*, No. 3; *The Midland Philatelic and General Advertiser*, Vol. I, No. 9; *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, No. 6; *Le Courier du Timbrophile*, No. 13; *The Philatelic Critic*, Vol. I, No. 6, 7; *The Halifax Philatelist*, Vol. II, No. 4; *The Prince Edward Island Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 1; *La Revista Filatelica*, Vol. I, No. 6.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. II.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 10, 1888.

No. 9.

LIST OF FOREIGN ENVELOPES—GERMANY.

BY JOHN K. TIFFANY.

(Continued from page 164.)

MECKLENBURG—SCHWERIN.

An official notice of the Post-office Department of the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg, dated at Schwerin, June 19, 1856, and signed F. von Pritzbuier, announces that postage may, after the 1st of July, be prepaid either in money or by stamps and envelopes. Section 3 proceeds, "Prepaid envelopes are of the values of 1, 1½, 3 and 5 schillinge and of large and ordinary sizes. They bear in the upper left angle a colored impression of a stamp enclosing the Buffalo Head, crowned, of Mecklenburg on a shield crowned, about the shield the inscription "*Grossh. Mecklenb. Schwerin* in Roman letters surrounded by a frame on which the value is expressed in letters and numerals. The stamp is oval and the colors are 1 sch. red, 1½ sch. green, 3 sch. yellow, 5 sch. blue.

The envelopes bear also on the address side in the upper left angle and on the side of the flap on the right, two parallel lines presenting in diamond capitals the words: Post Couvert ein (respectively ein u. einen halben, drei, fuenf) schilling. The point of the loose flap bears also the imprint of a seal which is covered on the reverse with adhesive matter so that the envelope may be closed by moistening the gummed part."

Further provisions that envelopes will be sold in any quantity at all post-offices for the value of the impressed stamp, that stamps or stamped envelopes may be used separately or in combination, etc., follow.

It is unnecessary further to describe the stamps or the envelopes of this issue except to add that the stamp is about 25 x 28 mm.

in its two diameters, the designs, letters and numerals embossed in white on color, except the words expressive of value on the upper part of the frame, which are in color on the lathe work ornamental, being thus very much like the stamps of the first issue of Prussia, while the inscriptions on the envelope are in red, *larger* than those of Prussia, and the seal is seal 1, the form of both sizes of envelope is form 2, the paper grayish white.

FIRST SERIES.



July 1, 1856. Form 2, large and ordinary sizes, stamp and large red inscription, on upper left corner, gray-white paper, seal 1, gum 1.

LARGE SIZE 1.

1	schilling	red (pale or bright).
1½	"	green, bright green.
3	"	yellow, orange yellow.
5	"	pale blue.

ORDINARY SIZE 2.

1	schilling	red, pale or bright.
1½	"	green, bright green.
3	"	pale yellow, yellow, orange yellow.
5	"	pale blue.

It may be noticed that the plural of the word Schilling has the final *e* on the stamp but not in the inscription.

SECOND SERIES.

1860. The second series is supposed to have been issued in 1860, but the changes are those only which are not ordinarily found enumerated in official documents. They consist simply in the change of the letters in the oblique lines of the inscription to small antique diamond capitals, and as we have seen

that seal 5 was in use at the Berlin manufactory at this time we find as we should expect this issue bearing that seal. In all other respects the details are the same. It is to be noticed, however, that in the plural we now have the final e in both the stamp and the inscription. No envelopes of the large size 2 are found.

SECOND SERIES.



—, 1860. Form 2, ordinary size, stamp and small red inscription on the upper left corner, yellowish-white paper, seal 5, gum 1.

ORDINARY SIZE 2.

1	schilling	pale and bright vermilion.
1½	"	green and dark green.
3	"	pale and bright yellow.
5	"	dark blue.

Variety. 1½ schilling, the inscription having once in each line the word *schillinge* with final e.

THIRD SERIES.

The German States having entered into a postal treaty by which it was agreed that the colors of the various values in the different States should be made to correspond as nearly as might be, a notice of the Postal Department of the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg, dated on the 8th of February at Schwerin, and signed as the former, announced that after the provision of envelopes of 5 schillinge blue on hand was exhausted, envelopes of 5 schillinge brown would be sold, but the 5 schillinge blue would be received for postage until January 1, 1865. At this time we have seen the system of gumming the envelopes employed by the Berlin manufactory was the second, or by drawing the brush along the greater part of the edge of the flap, the other values that appeared about this time, as well as the 5 sch. brown, are so gummed. Only the ordinary size 2 was issued.

THIRD SERIES.



February, 1864. Form 2, ordinary size, stamp and small inscription in red on the upper left corner, white paper, seal 5, gum 2.

ORDINARY SIZE 2.

1	schilling	brick red, vermilion red.
3	"	orange yellow in shades.
5	"	brown in shades.

COMPLETION OF THE THIRD SERIES.

A third circular dated at Schwerin, Sept. 4, 1866, and signed as before, announced that from and after the 1st October, 1866, envelopes of the value of 2 schillinge printed in lilac, would be issued so soon as the supply of the 1½ green was exhausted. The latter would be made available as 2 schillinge by the addition of a stamp of ½ schilling, and would be available for postage until January 1, 1868. As a matter of fact the post-offices sold envelopes of

1½	sch. of the second series (1860) green	with 2 stamps of ¼ sch. adhesive of 1864 added.
1	sch. of the third series (1864) red	with 4 stamps of ¼ sch. adhesive of 1864 added.

So that the envelope of 2 schillinge lilac was not in fact issued until January, 1867. The type is the same as the rest of the series and the inscription *Zwei schilling post couvert* without final e, while the stamp has the final e.



January, 1867. Form 2, ordinary size, stamp and small red inscription on the upper left corner, white paper, seal 5, gum 2, no final e in schilling in the inscription.

ORDINARY SIZE 2.

2 schilling, violet.

In 1867 the color of the paper became a decided bluish-white, and the whole series of values may be found on this paper; also copies of the 2 schillinge with the word with final e in the inscription.

PART II.

Same as Part 1 but on bluish paper.

1	schilling,	brick-red, vermilion.
2	"	lilac (inscription without e).
2	"	" " " with e).
3	"	orange.
5	"	brown.

A fourth notice of the Postal Department dated December 27, 1867, and signed as the former, announces the suppression at the end of the year of all the stamps and envelopes of the State, and their replacement by those of the North German Confederation.

(To be continued.)

ERRORS.

BY C. B. CORWIN.

I AM not aware that any attempt has ever been made to lay before philatelists a list of these interesting varieties which lend so much zest to our pursuit, nor do I know that I can flatter myself that I am better prepared than others for the task; still, believing that anything that tends to advancement of our science is the means to a proper end, I have felt encouraged to look into this subject somewhat *in extenso*, and to group together all the errors that are catalogued or mentioned, from time to time, in philatelic journals, together with some, perhaps, that have not before been mentioned. It is not within the limits of this sketch, nor does the time at present at my disposal permit me, to enter into full details concerning the various stamps I am about to touch upon; neither do I wish to present cut-and-dried extracts from the writings of others. I have simply aimed to lay before the readers of this Journal, in as attractive a method as possible, my cullings from the chosen field, merely prefacing what I have to say with the remark that at this late day it is an extremely difficult task to choose a philatelic path that has not already been well trodden, and the choicest flowers gathered that have grown along the same. As, however, to arrive at the desired result, ample reference has been necessary to the files of philatelic publications, and as these files are not within the reach of all philatelists, I am emboldened to "rush into print" with the result of such references, which, I sincerely trust, will be acceptable to my readers.

The errors that I shall mention are those of *design*, caused by carelessness of the engraver; of *color*, caused by carelessness of the pressman or feeder; of *surcharge*, caused by the carelessness of the type-setter; and of *perforation* and *watermark*, caused by general carelessness all around. Having been, from the beginning of my philatelic career, always greatly interested in anything at all out of the common, it is needless for me to say that upon such matters I am an enthusiast, and I hope this present undertaking will imbue some of my readers with like enthusiasm.

It is necessary for me to be brief in what I have to note: let it be hoped I will not, as well, prove dry and uninteresting.

This much by way of preface; let us now get into the merits of the case, which will

be comprised in the following alphabetically arranged compilation.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.—I take it I am justified in classing as errors those stamps with inverted background, or with the points of the net-work down; although once much sought after and considered of considerable rarity, of late the shoal of reprints (comprising both varieties, points up and down), that have been foisted upon the market, have somewhat reduced the interest in them. The canceled originals, however, are still much prized.

These errors may be found in all values of the sole issue of this dependency, viz.: 1, 2, 4, 10, 20 and 25 centimes.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The 1877 set of provisionals 1 on 5 cents, 2 on 5 cents and 8 on 10 cents, are found with surcharge inverted, and the same error may be found in the $\frac{1}{2}$ on 5 of 1882; on this latter may be found, also, many varieties of surcharge, such as PROVISORIO printed on twice, PROVISORIO instead of PROVISORIO, that word omitted altogether, and with the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$ surcharged twice. The $\frac{1}{2}$ in black and $\frac{1}{2}$ in red of 1884, upon the 15 cent blue, may also be found with inverted surcharge.

AUSTRIA.—In the 1850 issue is a rare error, viz.: the 3 kreuzer in brown, the proper color of the 6kr. In the 1850 so-called Austrian-Italy issue, there has always been noted, in the 15 centesimi, a variety lettered K. F., instead of K. K. To me this F appears to be a damaged K, and I hardly can call it an error. They are plentiful enough and may almost be had for the asking.

AZORES.—Of the 1868 issue, perforated, the 10 and 25 reis are found with the word Açores reversed, the latter being found in specimens surcharged in both the normal type and a smaller type than regularly employed.

BAVARIA.—The 9 kreuzer of 1850 exists in yellow, the proper color of the 18kr. The 3kr. rose of 1870, perf., is said to exist upon paper without watermark.

BELGIUM.—The 1 centime, green, of 1870, and the same value in olive and gray of 1884, exist with the inscription BELGIGUE. The last G, however, is upon close inspection always found to be very badly formed, and not at all comparable to

the first G; therefore I am forced to conclude that this so-called error is but the result of a damaged die, as in the case of the Austria before alluded to.

BOSNIA.—There is a stamp of this country improperly called an error, which, although duly prepared, was never issued for postal use. I allude to the 1 novcic, *lilac*, which are now quite plentiful. I understand the Bosnian officials sold the supply of this nonentity to dealers, who in turn have sold them to those dealers who delight to sell anything that is perforated, or in any way bears the semblance of a postage stamp. This stamp is certainly non-collectible.

BRITISH GUIANA.—Although not properly coming under my intention of noting only errors that have existed upon a single stamp of an issue, or upon surcharged stamps, etc., I cannot pass by the noted "Patimus" error in the 1851 issue of this country. This error in the motto of the colony, "DAMUS PETIMUSQUE VICISSIM," was perpetrated by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, the London makers of the stamp, and they were in use for two years, until superseded by the issue of 1853. In the 1881-2 provisional issue of this country, the 2 cents on 12, 24 and 96 cents are found with both straight and curly tailed 2s. I can hardly call either of these errors, as both varieties of type appear upon the same sheet. The "Ship and Bark" issue of 1882 are found without the word "Specimen" perforated diagonally across, a few sheets having escaped this perforation. This word "Specimen" was perforated across these stamps to prevent forgery, they being type-set and consequently easy of imitation.

BRUNSWICK.—In the 1866 issue are found, in an imperforate condition, the 1 and 2 groschen.

BULGARIA.—I have specimens of the 1 stotinka with the words expressing value ending in one case with a small b and in the other with a capital A. As I am not conversant with Slavonic characters, I do not know whether this is an error or not, but am inclined to think it is not, as in the case of the terminals A the word meaning *one* has one less letter than it has on the stamp with the terminals b.

CANADA.—Of the 1868 issue the 1 cent brown-red and the 3 cent red exist upon *laid* paper. The 1 cent is of excessive rarity, while the 3 cent is in quite plentiful supply. The 1 cent orange is also chronicled upon *laid* paper, originally by M.

Moens, but of this I have never seen a specimen. The 1 cent brown-red upon *laid* paper, however, does exist, though never to my knowledge mentioned abroad, for I happened to be the fortunate discoverer of this stamp, and duly chronicled the fact in the *National Philatelist*, of January, 1883. It is not at all certain that other values of this issue do not exist on this paper. There is also chronicled the 2 cent Registration stamp in brown. I have a copy of this, but I must say that I don't take much stock in it, as I fancy this color could speedily be evolved from the normal orange by means of chemicals, or even exposure to damp.

The query is, if brown, why brown?

It cannot have been struck off by mistake in the color of any other Canadian stamp as there is none other that approaches it in color. Upon the whole, I am forced to regard it as a changeling. The 5 cent red of 1859 and the 3 cent red of 1870 are found imperforate.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Here we have the good old errors in the 1861 provisional issue, or as popularly dubbed "wood blocks," viz.: the 1d. blue and 4d. red. These are among the unattainables. The errors came about from the fact that in the plate of the 4d. was inserted a 1d. and *vice versa*.

In the 1879 provisional issue, THREE PENCE on 4d. blue, we find two errors in the lettering, viz.: THREE PENCEB and THE.EE PENCE. These are very rare. I have also a specimen surcharged THREFE PENCE which, I believe, has never been chronicled and which I discovered among an assorted lot of Cape stamps of common sorts. I am inclined to believe in the authenticity of my specimen. In the 1880 provisional issue, the 3 (short thick figure) on 3d. rose is found inverted.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.—In the plate of the 40 reis blue of the 1877 issue, there was inserted in error a Mozambique stamp of the same value. I believe this only occurred in the first printing, as the error was soon discovered and corrected. I have seen the belief expressed that the same error occurred in the sheet of the 40 reis, yellow, of 1881, but have never heard of an actual specimen being seen.

CEYLON.—I presume it is proper to classify as errors, those stamps of 1863, perforated 13, no watermark, which exist in the following values 1d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 10d., and 1sh., as the general belief is that they were accidentally printed upon unwater-

marked paper. In any event they are rare stamps and much sought for.

Of the 1864-70 issue, wmk. crown and CC., the following values are chronicled as existing in an imperforate state, viz.: 1d. (first type), 2d. (yellow), 3d., 4d., 5d. (olive green) and 6d. Of these, only the 4d. has been seen used.

I have the 4 cents of 1883, wmk., crown and CA (normal color lilac-rose), in quite vivid rose, about the color of the 48 cents. In the absence of further or more definite information, I am led to believe that this stamp was struck off in the color of the 48 cents by mistake.

In the 1872 issue, the 4c. slate and 8c. orange exist perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14$, instead of the regular perforation, which is 14.

The provisional issue of 1882 has never been chronicled as existing with inverted surcharge in either the 16c. on 24c. or the 20c. on 64c.; I possess, however, an undoubted used copy of the former in this condition.

In the 1885 surcharged provisionals are found the following, with surcharge inverted, 5c. on 4, 16, 30 and 32c., also 30c. on 36c. These are the stamps at first issued, which had the value in words, the work being locally executed.

There are no errors chronicled in the second issue of 1885 surcharges, which have the value in figures and were made by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London. The 2c. on 4c. of 1888 is found with inverted surcharge upon both colors in which this 4c. is found, viz.: rose and lilac-rose or mauve.

While I am speaking of Ceylon, let me not omit to mention the "error" that so many collectors fall into of assigning a place in their albums to the stamps of this colony surcharged "Service." These were prepared for use in 1871 (some say 1869), but it is generally allowed that they never were put into use. I have never heard of a canceled specimen, and, furthermore, they arrived out just about the time the currency was changed, when all the pence issues were withdrawn from use, and the 1872 cents issue substituted. The great bulk of these "services," and the remainders of the "pence" issue were burned by the officials soon thereafter, only a few sheets of the former being preserved through influence brought to bear toward that end. I cannot believe they were ever brought into active use, and if that is the case they are certainly

non-collectible; at all events, many philatelists eschew them.

COSTA RICA.—The $\frac{1}{2}$ real and the 2 real, of the 1863 issue, exist perforate horizontally and imperforate vertically.

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.—In the 1855 issue, on smooth, white wove paper, is known the $\frac{1}{2}$ real blue with the defective impression CORRFOES, and in the issues of the $Y\frac{1}{4}$ stamps are chronicled the following, on blue paper, with the surcharge reversed, also with the figure 1 in the $\frac{1}{4}$ reversed; on rough white, laid paper with the letter I in place of the figure 1; and on smooth white wove paper the same error, and, as well, the figure 1 reversed.

Of the 1867 issue the 10c. and 20c. are known imperforate, and the same may be said of the 25 cent. de peseta of the 1871 issue, and the 50c. de p. and 1 peseta of the 1876 issue, these having apparently escaped perforation by accident. The issues of 1877 to 1879 of Cuba and Porto Rico, and of 1876 to 1879 of the Philippine Islands, may be met with in an imperforate condition in nearly all the values; I believe they were intentionally issued in this condition by the Home office for the "benefit" of philatelists and cannot therefore be classed as errors. At all events, all that I have ever seen have been in an uncanceled state.

The 1882 $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. of Cuba is to be found in an olive-brown or stone color that by some is considered an error; in any event it is very seldom met with. The color is exactly the same as the 10c. of 1882. The surcharged 20c. red-brown of 1883 also exists with the value "10" instead of "20". The surcharged 10c. of 1883 is found with one type of surcharge (Scott No. 569) inverted.

CYPRUS.—The provisional half-penny of 1881 may be found with the words HALFPENNY doubly surcharged; the 30 paras on 1 penny red is also mentioned with a double surcharge, the one at the top being upside down.

DENMARK.—Of the stamps of this kingdom, the following are mentioned as to be met with imperforate, viz.: issue of 1864-68, 2 and 4s.; issue of 1870-71, 2, 3, 4 and 8s. The 4s. of 1870 may be found perf. vertically and imperf. horizontally. I have seen the 5 ore of 1879 with the figure 5 in the centre incomplete, there being no inward curve to the tail of the 5. The official 4 and 16s. of 1871 are also found imperforate.

DOMINICA.—The postmaster of this island,

in 1882-83, gave us some delightful varieties in the way of surcharges on half-stamps, and thereby added *fourteen* specimens to our albums, viz.: the 1d. stamp divided vertically, and each half surcharged, (1) $\frac{1}{2}$, in small numerals, in black; (2) $\frac{1}{2}$, in large numerals, in red; (3) HALF-PENNY, in black; (4) all these surcharges reversed, and (5) surcharge omitted altogether. He was, in fact, a shining light in philately. To him also may be laid the number of "Half-stamps" that, in those years, proceeded from St. Christopher, Nevis, Antigua and Montserrat as well. At that time I handled plenty of these fellows on "original envelopes," and nine-tenths of the envelopes were addressed to this postmaster; *ergo*, I have no doubt but that his fertile brain originated the torrent of these "provisionals," with which, about that time, collectors were inundated. I have never heard of the 1886 provisionals being found, save in their normal condition. Perhaps, the 1882 postmaster has been superseded by one having greater regard for his fellow-man.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—The unreal blue of 1867 was issued with the value all in one word, thus, UNREAL, and again with the value omitted altogether. I have seen, upon the original letter, the $\frac{1}{2}$ real blue on blue, and the 1 real carmine on white, of the 1879 issue imperforate. The 1 cent green of 1880 may be found upon laid paper, and also with the upright part of the letter T in centavo omitted. In the provisional series of 1883 there were two styles of figures employed, thick and short, and thin and tall. The latter seem to be the rarer of the two.

There is no end to the errors in these surcharges, and I can hardly attempt to furnish a complete list; therefore, I will only name those that have been chronicled, or that I have specimens of, first stating that nearly all values in this series are to be found with an acute accent instead of a dot over the i in centimos.

The errors are as follows: The word Franco on the 1 fr. stamps has sometimes a capital F. In its normal condition, "franco," it is to be found with the period properly following franco omitted.

The 5 centimos on 1 centavo, the 10c. on 2c., the 50c. on 10c., and the 1 franco on 20c. are also in this category. The 5 centavos has been surcharged 50 centimos, and the 1 centavo, 10 centimos. The 1 centavo has been surcharged 5 centim, the letters o and s being omitted. The 5c. on

1c. exists with the word centimos only surcharged, the figure 5 being omitted. Some of these errors have not been mentioned before, but I possess good canceled specimens of all heretofore unchronicled. No doubt many other varieties may be ascertained to exist upon careful investigation being made; the surcharging having been performed locally, these many errors may be thus accounted for.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.—The imperforate stamps of the 1869-76 issues of this colony, that are occasionally met with, are believed not to have been issued in this state. There is a 2c. error of impression found on the sheet of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. orange yellow, which error occurred in 1879.

ECUADOR.—The 1 real yellow of 1865 is to be found on laid paper.

EGYPT.—Besides in its normal condition (perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$), the entire series of 1866 was issued by error in three varieties of perforation, viz.: (1) perf. horizontally and imperf. vertically; (2) perf. vertically and imperf. horizontally; (3) imperf. The 5 piastres was also issued both imperf. and perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, with the surcharge of the 10 piastres printed upon it, while the 10 pi. was issued perf. 5, with the surcharge of the 5 pi. thereon.

The provisional half-stamp of 1867, viz.: the 2 pi. of 1866 cut in half diagonally, to serve in lieu of 1 pi., which operation was performed officially, may be found made from the original stamp both perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ and imperf.

Of the 1867 issue the 5 paras and 1 pi. are to be had imperf., while the 1 pi. exists perf. horizontally and imperf. vertically. All the values of the 1872 issue exist imperf., viz.: 5, 10 and 20 pa., and 1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 pi.

In 1872 a fresh plate of the 5 paras brown was undertaken, in the making of which occurred that common error, with the ends reversed as regards the centre; this error is also found perf. vertically and imperf. horizontally.

The 1879 surcharges, 5 and 10 paras on $2\frac{1}{2}$ piastres, are both found with surcharge reversed; this happened whenever in the sheet of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ pi. occurred a *tête-bêche*.

The provisional 20 paras, on 5 piastres of 1884, exists with surcharge reversed.

FIJI ISLANDS.—In the 1874-75 issue of this colony are found the following errors: (1) the 12c., with V.R. inverted in both plain and Gothic letters, and also in the variety with a full stop, like a Maltese

Cross, after the V. R. ; (2) the 2d., in both red and black on the 6 cent green, with a period between "2" and "d," this only occurring on the plain V. R.'s; (3) the same as last, Gothic V. R., no punctuation in the "2d.;" (4) 2d. on 12 cents, with 2d. and Gothic V. R. doubly surcharged; (5) the

same as last with an inverted Gothic A. instead of V, and a period between A and R.

The 1877 1d. is found without the surcharge V. R. in script.

(To be continued.)

THE REVENUE-STAMP TAX LAWS OF OUR VARIOUS STATES.

BY ROBERT S. HATCHER.

I. NEVADA.

MUCH interest is centred at home and abroad in the revenue issues of our separate States; at the same time we have but a very limited and meagre supply of literature bearing on this subject. Foreigners naturally turn to us for such information, and we are compelled to reluctantly admit that we too have shared in the general lack of knowledge in this particular branch of home philately. For this reason, I have made search, of late, among the archives of the stamp-issuing commonwealths of the United States, and am now enabled to present to my readers a series of laws and enactments passed by the divers Legislatures, relative to the emission of inter-State fiscals.

The act authorizing the existence of the Nevada stamps, reads as follows, this being a correct copy from the State statutes, having been carefully compared and corrected therewith.

An Act to provide Revenue for the Support of the Government of the State of Nevada.
(Approved March 9, 1865).

STAMP TAX.

SECTION 126.—On and after the first Monday of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in gold or silver coin of the United States, or in foreign coin at the valuation fixed by the laws of the United States, for and in respect of the several instruments, matters, and things, mentioned and described in the schedule hereunto annexed, or for and in respect of the vellum, parchment, or paper upon which such instrument, matters or things, or any of them, shall be written or printed by any person or persons, or party who shall make, sign, or issue the same, or for whose use or benefit the same shall be made, signed, or issued, the several duties

or sums of money set down in figures against the same respectively, or otherwise specified, or set forth in said schedule.

SEC. 127.—If any person or persons shall make, sign or issue, or cause to be made, signed or issued any instrument, document, or paper of any kind or description whatsoever, without the same being duly stamped for denoting the duty imposed thereon or without having thereupon an adhesive stamp to denote the said duty, said person or persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, or more than two hundred dollars or be confined in the county jail for not less than ten nor more than forty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and such instrument, document or paper, shall be deemed invalid and of no effect.

SEC. 128.—It shall not be lawful to file for record, or to record any instrument, document or paper required by law to be stamped, unless the stamp or stamps of the proper amount shall have been affixed; and the recording or filing of any such instrument, upon which the proper stamps as aforesaid shall not have been affixed, shall be utterly void, and shall not be used in evidence.

SEC. 129.—All official instruments, documents and papers, issued and used by the officers of the State Government, shall be and hereby are exempt from duty.

SEC. 130.—If any person shall forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, any stamp or die or any part of any stamp or die, which shall have been provided, made or used in pursuance of this Act, or shall counterfeit, or resemble, or cause or procure to be forged, counterfeited or resembled, the impression or any part of the impression, of any such stamp or die, as aforesaid, upon any vellum, parchment or paper, or shall stamp or mark or

cause or procure to be stamped or marked, any vellum, parchment or paper, with any such forged, or counterfeited stamp or die, or part of any stamp or die, as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the State of Nevada, of any of the duties hereby imposed, or any part thereof; or if any person shall utter, sell, or expose to sale, any vellum, parchment or paper, article or thing, having thereupon the impression of any such counterfeited stamp or die, or any part of any stamp or die, or any such forged, counterfeited or resembled impression, or part of impression, as aforesaid, knowing the same respectively to be forged, counterfeited or resembled; or if any person shall knowingly use any stamp or die which shall have been so provided, made or used, as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the State of Nevada; or if any person shall fraudulently cut, tear or remove, or cause to be cut, torn or removed, the impression of any stamp, or die which shall have been provided, made or used, in pursuance of this Act, from any vellum, paper, parchment or things, or any instrument or writing, charged or chargeable with any of the duties hereby imposed; or if any person shall willfully remove, or cause to be removed, the canceling or defacing marks of any adhesive stamp provided for in this Act, with intent to use the same, or caused to be used the same, the second time; or shall knowingly or willfully sell or buy such washed or restored stamps, or offer the same for sale, or prepare the same with intent for the second use thereof; then, and in every such case, every person so offending and every person knowingly and willfully aiding, abetting or assisting in committing any such offense as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit the said counterfeit stamp and the articles upon which they are placed, and be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the State Prison for not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 131.—In any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used for denoting any duty imposed by this Act, the person using or affixing the same shall write thereupon the initials of his name, and the date upon which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same shall not be again used. And if any person shall fraudulently make use of any adhesive stamp to denote any duty imposed by this Act, without so

effectually canceling and obliterating each stamp, he, she or they, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty nor less than ten dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail, for not more than twenty-five nor less than five days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 132.—Any person who shall make, sign or issue, or who shall cause to be made, signed or issued, any instrument, document, or paper of any kind or description whatsoever, required by this Act to be stamped, or who shall accept or pay, or caused to be accepted or paid, any bill of exchange, draft, order, or promissory note, for the payment of money, without the same being duly stamped, or having thereupon an adhesive stamp for denoting the duty chargeable thereon, with intent to evade the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten nor more than one hundred days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. And such instrument, document or paper, bill, draft, order or note, shall be deemed invalid and of no effect; *provided*, that the title of the land purchased by deed duly stamped shall not be defeated or affected by the want of a proper stamp on anything conveying said lands from any person, from, through, or under whom his grantor holds or claims title.

SEC. 133.—The acceptor or acceptors of any bill of exchange or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn, or purporting to be drawn in any foreign country or in any other State, but payable in the State of Nevada, shall, before paying or accepting the same; place thereupon a stamp, indicating the duty upon the same, as the law requires, for promissory notes; and no bill of exchange shall be paid or negotiated without such stamps; and if any person or persons shall pay or negotiate or offer in payment, or receive and take in payment, any such draft or order without the same being duly stamped, he, she or they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished as provided in the preceding section.

SEC. 134.—No stamp shall be required on State, county or city warrants, or bonds, or any other evidence of State, county, or city indebtedness, or on powers of attorney, or

on any other paper relating to applications for bounties, arrearages of pay to the volunteers of this State mustered into the service of the United States, or to the receipt thereof from time to time, nor on certificates of the measurement or weight of animals, wood, coal or other articles (except ores), nor on deposit notes to mutual insurance companies for insurance, upon which policies subject to stamp duties have been or are to be issued, nor on any certificate of the record of a deed or other instrument in writing, or of the acknowledgment or proof thereof by an attesting witness, nor to any indorsement of a negotiable instrument, or on any power of attorney, accompanying a bond or note when such bond or note shall have affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required. And whenever any bond or note shall be secured by a mortgage, but one stamp shall be required to be placed on such papers; provided, that the stamp duties placed thereon shall be the highest rate required for such instruments, or either of them.

SEC. 135.—No deed, instrument, document or paper, required by this Act to be stamped, shall, after the going into effect of this Act, be recorded, filed, for record, or admitted in evidence in any court, until a legal stamp or stamps denoting the amount of duty shall have been affixed thereto, and the date when the same is so used and affixed, with his initials, shall have been placed thereon by the person affixing or using the same. And the person desiring to record and use any such deed, instrument, document, writing or paper, as evidence, his agent or attorney is authorized, in the presence of the court or recorder, respectively, to affix thereon the stamp required; provided, that any power of attorney, conveyance, or document of any kind, made or purporting to be made in a foreign country, or in any other State to be used in this State, shall pay the same duty as is required by law on similar instruments or documents when made or issued in this State. And the party to whom the same is issued, or by whom it is to be used, shall, before using the same, affix thereon the stamp or stamps indicating the duty required.

SEC. 136.—It shall be lawful for any person to present the Controller of State any instrument, and require his opinion whether or not the same is chargeable with any duty; and if the said Controller shall be of the opinion that such instrument is not chargeable with any stamp duty, it shall be lawful for him, and he is hereby required, to im-

press thereon a particular stamp, to be provided for that purpose, with such word or words or device thereon as he shall judge proper, which shall signify and denote that such instrument is not chargeable with any stamp duty. And every such instrument, upon which the said stamp shall be impressed, shall be deemed to be not so chargeable, and shall be received in evidence in all courts of law and equity, notwithstanding any objection made to the same as being chargeable with stamp duty, and not stamped to denote the same.

(To be continued.)

THE SALEM (N. C.) CONFEDERATE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL STAMPS.

C. F. ROTHFUCHS.

IN order to assist in preventing the reprints of the Salem (N. C.) "Paid 5" stamped envelopes to be placed on the market as originals, I will give your readers that information which I possess.

The 1st of May I received a letter from Mr. Geo. L. Keehln, dated April 30, 1888, in which is offered the Salem Local. Mr. Keehln writes, "I enclose sample on entire envelope unused. The reason I have them, my father was Postmaster during the war. If you wish some please state what you are willing to pay." The same day I answered Mr. Keehln's letter in order to find out how many he had, if original or reprints, and if he possessed the original die. I received a reply May 4th, in which Mr. Keehln writes, "The Salem Locals were reprinted from the original die since the war. I have the original die myself. My father was Postmaster during the war and he saved it. The envelopes were made in the time of the war. They were issued in 1861, I mean the Salem Locals. I have about 1400 and will take \$125 (one hundred and twenty-five dollars) for them," which is less than 9 cents apiece.

The same day I returned Mr. Keehln's reprint and informed him that I did not buy reprints of Confederate States Locals, as they have no value in my opinion.

Since my notice, which appeared in the May number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, I have communicated with different dealers, of whom some have bought of the reprints, believing them to be originals.

I have had some offered some three months ago as original at \$6 apiece, and no doubt many have been disposed of at high prices and accepted by collectors as well as dealers

as originals. I have seen somewhere the "Paid 5" appears in different writing; some are cut to shape and appear to have been used. I have seen one which was printed on an envelope turned inside out,

where the inside of envelope had a used 10 cent Confederate States stamp of 1863 issue, and the Local, if genuine, would have been used two years before it was printed on the turned envelope.

A LITTLE ANENT "WELLS-FARGO."

BY WM. H. MITCHELL, D.D.S.

THERE is no private mail or express company in existence to-day which has a history that is so easily ascertainable or one about which so much has been written, not by philatelists, but by those who are to be numbered among the foremost literary men of the day, as that of Wells, Fargo & Co.

I do not intend in this brief paper to give an elaborate account of its origin, successful career, and its still extending lines over not one country, but over oceans and many nations, until it has become "The International Post."

I made the statement above that there is no post of which the history is so easily obtained, and this is a truth that can not be gainsaid; it is *all* recorded, thank fortune, not in stamp papers, but in the general history of this nation, and will be found by all who are sufficiently interested in its history to be always on the alert to pick out the little items that make the perfect whole.

"Wouldst comprehend the whole, then learn
The parts, each part is parcel of the plan."

Most philatelists and writers do not reflect upon the origin of the express business as conducted to-day. They forget that the great and lucrative enterprise of forwarding freight and valuables originated in and with the "Local Post."

The Government, it is true, has succeeded in stopping the opposition of private mails, but we have only to look over the pages of history and even our daily papers to find how the Government turns to the private expresses in cases of special need and safety.

The granting of special rights for stated periods, the forwarding of bullion by express and not by Government mail, go to show that, perfect as the post-office service has always been considered, it is not nor can it ever be as perfect as a private system with sufficient capital to run it successfully.

The history of the Wells, Fargo & Co. Express shows what enterprise and business talent can do, and as the Postmaster-General is to hold office for only one or at the

longest two terms, the Post-office must be inferior to private systems, were they allowed to continue their legitimate business.

The building up of a great express or postal system is the work of a lifetime, and the Postmaster-General should, if efficient, hold office for life; but this is digressing.

The Wells, Fargo & Co., now a corporation, had its origin from a firm of the same name and, after the absorption of several smaller expresses, formed the first line across the continent. It is well to refer briefly to some of the predecessors of this great institution.

1. Pomeroy & Co.
2. The Letter Express.
3. Brainerd & Co.; succeeded by Pomeroy & Co.
4. Hoyt's Letter Express.
1. Pomeroy & Co.; became Livingston, Wells & Pomeroy.
5. Livingston, Wells & Pomeroy; became Livingston, Wells & Co.
5. Livingston, Wells & Co.
6. Butterfield, Wason & Co.; formed the American Express Company.
7. Berford & Co.; absorbed by Butterfield & Co.
5. Livingston, Wells & Co.; became Livingston & Fargo.
5. Livingston & Fargo; became Wells & Co.
5. Wells & Co.
8. Wells, Butterfield & Co.; became Wells, Fargo & Co.
9. Livingston, Fargo & Co.
10. Wells, Fargo & Co.

If the reader will notice the origin of the American Express Company and that of Wells, Fargo & Co., he will observe that the same men were interested in both organizations.

The close relations existing between these expresses render them practically one organization.

Since the abandonment of the California route *via* Aspinwall and Panama, the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express has left the East in the hands of the American Express Company, the transfer being made principally at St. Louis, but also at other cities.

We have shown how Wells, Fargo & Co. originated east of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. A word of their progress in the far West will be of interest.

With that same energy which made Pomeroy & Co. succeed in the East, Wells, Fargo & Co. began their career in the great territory west of the "Rockies."

Owning as they did a route from New York to San Francisco *via* the Isthmus, they reached St. Louis in the same manner *via* New Orleans.

By the purchase of expresses running out of San Francisco, and extending their lines, Wells, Fargo & Co. soon took a leading position in the express business in the West.

Adams & Co., Langton & Co., Barnard & Co., and Waldron & Co. were succeeded by the more enterprising company.

Wells, Fargo & Co. continued to extend their lines and to purchase such as were offered for sale or were on the verge of bankruptcy, their large capital and immense profits allowing them to run successfully where others could not exist.

Seeing the urgency of a more direct route than that *via* Darian, Wells, Fargo & Co. pushed east from San Francisco as fast as money and energy could work its way, and early in 1861 the company had a stage mail-route running to Salt Lake City, and here connected with the pony-express of Ben. Holladay and Russell's stage line to St. Joseph, Mo., St. Louis being reached by boat.

Holladay soon secured the stage line and in 1861, when the Government needed a rapid dispatch to the Pacific coast, the contract was secured by Wells, Fargo & Co. and the Overland Stage Company. This latter soon became the Holladay Overland Mail and Express Company, Wells, Fargo & Co. taking charge of the mails and the stage company the freight and passengers.

In 1861, soon after Wells, Fargo & Co. secured the Government contract, they took the pony-express off Holladay's hands and ran it in their own name until the expiration of the contract in 1864.

The completion of the telegraph line put the pony-express to a loss, as it required high rates to make it pay its expenses. In 1866 Wells, Fargo & Co. purchased the stage route and ran it, carrying the United States mails and their private mails in franked Governmental envelopes until the completion of the railroad, when they utilized the railroad for their express.

In conclusion let me state a few facts—that Wells, Fargo & Co.'s pony-express, running in connection with the American Express, did convey correspondence from Boston and New York to and from the great

West, dropping letters and papers in the United States Post-office at New York and Boston. Mark, the St. Louis Post-office only received matter for that city and western cities where Wells, Fargo & Co. had no offices. Stamps and franks have always been kept on sale at the regular branches.

I have seen a letter from a little mining camp, delivered in New York by Boyd, bearing the \$2 red pony-express stamp and a two-cent Boyd. The letter never was in a United States bag.

Again, the business of Wells, Fargo & Co. was not done in a retired town or country village, but in the marts of commerce, and the periodicals of the day teem with information, for this express commanded the attention of the mercantile world.

I trust to make the routes of this and contemporaneous posts clear with my "Map of the United States, showing the Private and Independent Mail and Express Routes." Should there be a desire for the information it imparts it will no doubt be published.

I hope that this "little" has thrown some light on the operations of Wells, Fargo & Co., especially after certain repeatedly published errors.

I would again call the attention of philatelists to these facts:

1st. Letters were carried overland prior to the advent of Wells, Fargo & Co. at a rate of \$20 per ounce.

2d. Wells, Fargo & Co. charged \$2 for an ounce overland letter, and proportionate rates for matter dropped on the way or on short western routes; and

3d. That the franks of these western companies are as much of a stamp to the collector of locals as any governmental envelope issued.

The recent acquisition of the "Eric Express" gives this company a direct route entirely round the globe.

WILL all members of the association in Iowa please send me their photographs, when they will be grouped together and framed. This will be forwarded to our next convention in Boston for exhibition.

W. A. ACKERMANN.

MARENGO, IOWA.

It has been suggested that each member of American Philatelic Association who can attend bring his membership card to Boston during the next convention. Thus the card may be used to introduce members to one another.

NEW ISSUES.

BY W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

UNITED STATES.—The last number of the *American Journal of Philately* illustrates a local stamp issued, in 1845, by the City Mail Co. The design consists of the words CITY MAIL—FREE STAMP in two lines within a double-lined frame, with flourishes, etc., for filling. No particulars are known to us about the stamp or where it was used.

No value, black on bluish.

AUSTRIA.—The soldi series is to be withdrawn and the kreuzer set surcharged with values in paras and piastres for use in the Levant. We will give the decree next month.

BAHAMAS.—The *American Journal of Philately* announces a new value from these islands. Type of current issue.

2¼ pence, blue.

BARBADOES.—Concerning the surcharged "revenue" mentioned by *Le Timbre Poste* in March, the *Philatelic Record* says, that it is a humbug, about a year old, fabricated by a dealer. The fact that there are no revenues used in Barbadoes shows that a knowledge of revenues is sometimes useful.

BRAZIL.—One by one the stamps of local make are gradually taking the place of the Bank Note Co.'s series. The latest is of the same size as those already issued and has in the centre two oblong frames, the upper containing what seems to be a mountain view and the lower the figures 1000. At the top *Brazil*, and at the bottom *Reis*. Perforated 13.

1000 reis, slate blue (C.C., 50).

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—The colors of two of the high values have not been given correctly. The design also is different from the rest. Head Victoria to left, with *One—Pound* (or five pounds) above and below in oval, *British—Bechuanaland* at top, *Postage and Revenue* at bottom. Perforated 14.

1 pound, lilac and black.

5 " " " "

BRITISH HONDURAS.—Mr. Mekeel has sent us a new provisional, being the stamp described last month 2 on 50c. on 1s. gray, cut diagonally in half.

He also is informed that several others of the recent provisional issue are used in

this way, though this is the only one he has seen.

2 on 50c. on 1s. gray, cut in half diagonally.

COLOMBIA.—The *Philatelic Record* gives two more changes in the cubiertas. The first is in that for public use, the inscription being changed to *Republica de Colombia*. In the one for official use *sale de* is completed by *Bucaramanga* and *Remite* is omitted. The specimen was dated 5th March, 1887.

50 centavos, pink.

Official, vermilion and black.

COCHIN CHINA.—Henry Gremmel sends us a specimen of the current thirty-cent French Colonies surcharged with a line diagonally from the right upper corner with fifteen in each half.

15 on 30 centimes, brown.

GRENADA.—We have received a new provisional from R. Wuesthoff. It is the two shillings fiscal surcharged *qd.* and *POSTAGE*. There are sixty stamps to a sheet and the sixth one in the lower row has a Roman "d."

4d., on 2 shillings, orange and green.

JAPAN.—The *Philatelic Record* learns from a correspondent that there are to be some new values issued, and also changes of colors as below. The 3, 6, 12, and 45 sen are to be discontinued.

4 sen brown.
8 " violet.
10 " dark orange.
15 " purple.
25 " pale green.
30 " red.
50 " brick-red.
1 yen scarlet.

LAGOS.—Two more varieties have been seen. The value is in the same color as the rest of the stamp; the watermark is crown C A and they are perforated 14½.

6 pence, purple.
5 shillings, blue.

MEXICO.—We should like to receive from members lists of what stamps they have on ruled paper. State whether ruled on front or back, horizontal or vertical, regular or pin perforations. We shall give a full list in a month or so if members respond promptly.

Maurice Samuels sends us word that he

has the 2c. carmine, 1886, surcharged ^{-IIII-} Vale 1 Cro. in blue.

1c., on 2 centavos, carmine.
1c., " " " (ruled paper).

MONTSEERAT.—We have seen an envelope bearing half of a 1p. stamp with the surcharge $\frac{1}{2}$ in black. It was addressed to a person in Dominica and was postmarked Jy 26, 1884. We are not aware of its having been noticed before.

$\frac{1}{2}$ on 1 penny red (half stamp).

NATAL.—*Le Timbre Poste* says that the 1 shilling die has been printed in orange and surcharged *postage* in red in a curve.

1 shilling, orange (C.C. 6).

NEW REPUBLIC.—With date and arms in relief, *Der Philatelist* gives the summary of those seen to date:

July 7, 1886,	1 penny lilac on straw.
Oct. 6,	" " " " " "
Nov. 3,	" " " " " "
Dec. 2,	" " " " " "
May 26,	" " " " " blue.
June 30,	" " " " " "
July 7,	" " " " " "
Nov. 3,	" " " " " "
Dec. 2,	" " " " " straw.

NOWANUGGER.—The 2 docra is on blue-green wove paper, says the *Philatelic Record*.

2 docra, black on blue green.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.—Mr. Hanes has advices from a correspondent in Saint Christopher, that on May 22, the supply of one penny stamps became exhausted, and 1500 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue were surcharged ^{ONE} PENNY in large caps, the original value having a pen line run through it. In preparing this provisional the printer first set the surcharge in much smaller type and did not erase the original value. This was not satisfactory to the postmaster and only twenty were made; these were used, however, and Mr. Hanes shows us one on the original envelope. A supply of the regular issue was expected by mail steamer the next day.

one penny, on $2\frac{1}{2}$ d blue, two varieties.

SWEDEN.—Concerning the surcharge spoken of in our April number, a Stockholm correspondent, who is in a position to know, writes the editor that proofs exist of 12 and 24-ore stamps with ^{TIO ÖRE} in black, but they have not yet been approved of by the Postmaster-General. All surcharges on Swedish stamps are to-day made for defrauding collectors.

TURKEY.—Victor Gurdji writes us that he has the current set unperforated.

WEST AUSTRALIA.—The perforation of two of the current issue has been changed it seems.

1 penny, yellow-brown, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{4}$.
2 penny, yellow, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{4}$.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

UNITED STATES.—A. L. Lawrence sends us one of the current 2-cent envelopes, which is evidently printed in a different kind of ink from the bulk of those issued, for he enclosed a letter-press copy of the same which he had made.

CANADA.—We are enabled this month to give some definite information concerning those "service" envelopes, wrappers and cards. Henry Hechler writes us as follows: "When the Indian outbreak in the Northwest occurred in 1885, and some of the militia of the various provinces were hurriedly ordered out for active service, stringent measures for notifying the men calling for prompt attention had to be adopted. To distinguish them from ordinary mail matter by showing their official character they were stamped across the 'adhesive' with the word *Service* and at the lower left corner *O. M. S. only*. Some were thus printed in black, others in blue, and yet others in red. They served for that purpose only, until an Act of Parliament was passed to carry all military mail matter on active service free."

Mr. Hechler was captain of one of the companies of the Halifax Battalion, and, therefore, in a position to obtain definite information. The specimens he sends us have, in addition to the surcharge he mentions, the royal arms at the top.

CONFEDERATE STATES.—The *American Journal of Philately* chronicles a provisional for Raleigh, North Carolina: RALEIGH, N. C., 5 in circle, PAID in centre. There is no outside line as in most of this class.

5 cents, black on white.
5 " " " buff.

FARIDKOT.—There is an envelope with name and arms both surcharged in black. Size, 118x66 mm.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, green.

FRANCE.—The 5c. green on green has been seen with a second stamp reversed in the lower left corner.

MEXICO.—*Le Timbre Poste* gives quite a list of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s envelopes, but as we have no list handy we cannot say whether they have been announced here or not.

POST CARDS.

CONGO.—A new card has been put in use. Arms in upper left and stamp in upper right corner, *Union postale universelle etat independant du Congo, Carte postale* in three lines between. *Cote reserve a l' adresse* in lower left corner. Three dotted lines for address, the first preceded by M. The stamp is rectangular and has in the centre a palm tree and star; CONGO at sides, top and bottom, 15 in corners. Watermark, *Congo*.

15 centimes, black on salmon.

HAYTI.—The current card is now rose on cream. Size, 119x89.

No value, rose on cream.

MAURITIUS.—The *Philatelic Record* has seen the current 2c. and surcharged 2 cents!

MEXICO.—Errors multiply. The 2c. and 3c. have been found with *Postal—carte* and the 3c. with *Postal . . . carte*.

MONACO.—The 25c. letter card has been printed on a new color since April 1.

25 centimes, black on rose.

MONTENEGRO.—The 3 novcics has been changed in color.

3 novcics, black on sea-green.
3x3 " " " "

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

UNITED STATES.—A new value of the Postal Telegraph Co.'s stamps has been exhumed. Numeral in centre below a star, name arched above in two lines, value in words in two lines below.

15 cents, red.

CANADA.—Several of our contemporaries mention a stamp issued March 1, by the Bell Telephone Co., of Montreal, but give no particulars, except that it is printed in black with a messenger boy in circle.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the catalogue of the Berlin Postal Museum occurs the following list of stamps "overprinted in color *Military Telegraphs*":

1 penny,	lilac,	sur. in black.
3	"	" brown.
6	"	" green.
1 shilling,	green,	" black.
2	"	" blue.
5	"	" lilac.
10	"	" carmine.
1 pound,	lilac,	" black.

The *Philatelic Record* has been looking these up and reports that they were first issued in September, 1884.

REVENUES.

ARGENTINE—CORDOVA.—The current 2c. green is now rouletted.

2 centavos, green.

SANTA FE.—Two stamps for patents have just been discovered that were issued in 1882. There is a large circle in the upper part, inscribed *Impuesto de patentes*, within which is the date and an oval containing the coat of arms. At the bottom, *pesos fuertes*, with numeral above. Perforated 13.

5 pesos fuertes, rose violet.
20 " " brown.

BERAR.—Large stamp 35 mm. square. Head Victoria to left in circle inscribed *Government of India—Berar One Anna* above, native inscriptions below and at sides.

1 anna, ultramarine.

BOSNIA.—There are two more values of the last issue.

10 nov., brown.
20 " " "

COLOMBIA.—It seems that a provisional 2c. stamp for cigarettes was in use previous to the issue of the stamps lately chronicled. Within a chain border is the following:

REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA,

2

CENTAVOS,
CIGARRILLOS.

2 centavos, black on yellow.

HESSE.—Two more varieties, the first with arms in oblong frame, the other with them in a circle.

60 marks, yellow.
100 " " vermilion.

MEXICO.—The 1 peso *Contribucion Federal* is carmine, not blue, as we said last month.

Stamps for the State of Jalisco are soon to be issued, the values running from $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 100p.

NETHERLANDS.—One of the current set has been indulging in a new dress.

50 cent, mauve and black.

PERU.—M. Goutier sends a stamp to *Le Timbre Fiscal*, which is for use on tobacco. Arms in oval in centre, *1c. 1—Impuesto—de—tobacco* above, 1887-1888 and *Lima Callao* below.

1 centavo, red.

We are advised that the Philatelic Society of London, have elected another American member in the person of J. J. Casey.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Sirs.—I am advised that the collection of the late Professor Baird of the Smithsonian Institution is being mounted for exhibition at that Institution. This will make another collection which can be seen by the public in Washington city. I make the following list for the benefit of collectors visiting this city:

COLLECTIONS TO BE SEEN IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 1. Post-office Department, Seventh and F streets, N. W. The Red Book in office of Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Hon. Henry R. Harris.

No. 2. In the Internal Revenue Office, Treasury Department building, Fifteenth and Penn avenue, N. W. Third floor facing the avenue. All revenues by the Government.

No. 3. Fourth floor Treasury building, in the office of the Secret Service Department. Counterfeits of stamps, coins and bank-notes.

No. 4. National Museum, Seventh and B streets, S. W.

Besides the above there are ten private collections held by Senators and Generals of the U. S. A., which will compare favorably with any in the world. J. H. HOUSTON,

A. P. A.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Sirs.—I have seen my name mentioned by several societies as their candidate for "International Secretary."

Now, gentleman, I am very much obliged to you for the honor you do bestow upon me, but allow me to state that it is at present impossible for me to accept any nomination. Accept my best thanks again, and believe me,

Yours very truly,
HENRY CLOTZ, *Supt.*

NEW YORK, May 31, 1888.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Sirs.—I herewith forward my nominations for officers of the American Philatelic Association for the next two years.

For *President*, John K. Tiffany; for *Vice-President*, E. B. Sterling; for *Secretary*, H. O. Harris; for *Treasury*, H. B. Seagrave; for *International Secretary*, A. Lohmeyer.

ALVAH DAVISON.

HELMETTA, N. J.

NEW ADDRESSES.

Arnold, W. P., Lafayette, R. I.

Daniels, E. C., Watertown, N. Y.

Hanes, E. B., 128 S. Seventh street, Philadelphia.

Harte, Henry S., Salisbury, N. B., Canada.

Krauss, C. (Troop F. 3d Cav.), Camp Pena Colorado, Texas.

Levick, J. N. T., 54 William street, New York city.

Levy, A., 131 E. Broadway, New York city.

Lyons, J. H., Box 1377, Portland, Me.

Merboth, Alb., 401 E. Eighty-second street, New York city.

Parrish, W. J., 406 Holmes street, Kansas City, Mo.

Paruta, Eugenio, Trieste, Austria.

Rappleye, Lincoln, 128 S. Seventh street, Philadelphia.

Roberts, A. C., Plainwell, Mich.

Woodward, Geo. H., Box 111, Boston, Mass.

GENERAL MANSON, Revenue Collector for this district, in the parlance of dice-throwers, has a "horse on him," according to a story that is creating considerable amusement all about. The other day our young fellow-townsmen, Robert S. Hatcher, who is an ardent seeker after oddities in the way of coins, stamps, etc., to add to his already splendid collection, wrote to Nevada for a 33½ cent beer stamp in all the purity of non-cancellation. The request came to the ears of Washington authorities, and the wires flashed to the district to look for the supposed would-be counterfeiter, and General Manson himself assumed the mantle of an Allen Pinkerton and came post haste to Lafayette to haul within the shadow of justice the suspicious character. All this without inquiry. When he had played the detective role to its fullness and found out who R. S. Hatcher was and why he made the request for the stamp, he, it is alleged, telegraphed to the Capitol that "there wasn't a d—d thing in it."—*Lafayette (Ind.) Evening Courier*, April 30, 1888.

The Secretary advises us that he has had communication from E. L. Raish and several other members of the Association, suggesting that instead of a button, a suitable badge be adopted and provided for members, and stating that they would prefer to pay for such suitable badge several times the cost of the button.

These members would no doubt find many like-minded, and should therefore bring the matter up at the next Convention.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Fifth and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Vice-President, R. R. BOGERT, Tribune Building, New York City.

Secretary, S. B. BRADT, Grand Crossing, Ill.

Treasurer, H. B. SEAGRAVE, Ionia, Mich.

International Secretary, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.

Exchange Superintendent, HENRY CLOTZ, Box 3489, New York City.

Counterfeit Detector, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer street, Boston, Mass.

Exchange Detector, R. WUESTHOFF, New York City.

Purchasing Agent, THEO. F. CUNO, 1139 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

First Assistant Purchasing Agent, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.

Second Assistant Purchasing Agent, CHAS. MUECKE, Hoboken, N. J.

Librarian, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.

Board of Trustees, J. C. FELDWISCH, Box 2922, Denver, Colo.

Literary Board, R. C. H. BROCK, Chairman, Box 287, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MACCALLA, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

MAY, 1888.

Several matters have been before the Official Board during the month just closed. The following met with unanimous approval:

WHEREAS, Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr., one of the Board of Trustees of the American Philatelic Association, has tendered his resignation as such Trustee, "as other business will prevent him from giving the American Philatelic Association matters their prompt attention;" now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Official Board accept with regret the said resignation and hereby tender the said Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr., the thanks of the American Philatelic Association for the services rendered by him to the Association as such Trustee in the past.

Mr. Wettern's successor has not yet been appointed. The Western Philatelic Publishing Co., having offered fifty sets of the numbers of *The Western Philatelist*, that served as official journal, at thirty cents the set of three numbers, the Official Board accepted their offer and instructed that the journals be purchased and held by the Association.

The matter of an official button has at last been decided, and those who desire them will no doubt soon be able to supply themselves. Mr. C. E. Bird (No. 7), of New York, has undertaken their manufacture and sale, and will supply them to members only at forty cents each. A further notice in regard to this matter will be found in another column.

A member having written Pres. Tiffany asking if members of a branch society not members of this Association could participate in the Exchange and be allowed the same time therein accorded members, the President has ruled as follows:

Ruled, on this May 25, That it is not expected that any person not a member of the American Philatelic Association will be allowed to participate in the Exchange, and that consequently no allowance of time will be given for any but members actually participating.

In List No. 18 of applications appeared the name of George G. Coan. Mr. Coan informs us, and sends legal notice, that his name has been changed, by due process of law, to Amos S. Coan—which latter will be found in the list of new members published this month.

In the December list of applications (No. 14) the name of Arthur B. Hubbard, Middletown, Conn., was published. Objection was made and the case referred to the Trustees. The objection has now been withdrawn and the applicant duly notified that he was entitled to membership upon payment of dues.

Following is a list of all persons who have made application for membership since last September and have failed to qualify within the time allotted by the Constitution and By-Laws:

- List No. 12. R. H. HARVEY,
E. C. PATTON.
- List No. 13. W. A. DINGLE.
- List No. 14. E. T. NEVILLE,
W. F. READER,
W. B. SYMMERS.
- List No. 15. E. R. DURBOROW,
J. R. HOOPER,
L. J. PRIETH,
M. TRIEST.
- List No. 16. G. W. ACHARD,
L. H. PARSONS.

Should any of the above desire to join the Association they can only do so by addressing the Secretary and forwarding therewith a sum amounting to the dues from the date they were elected; such application would then be referred to the Official Board, who would accept or reject the applicant.

Rev. W. H. Holman, whose name appeared as an applicant in List No. 17, and Mr. M. W. Lawrence, List No. 16, have resigned. Mr. Alfred Owre, No. 330, has resigned.

In the delinquent list published last month No. 312 was published through an error of mine; No. 226 should have been No. 326. Some of the delinquents have settled their accounts with the Treasurer, but there are seventeen who have failed to do so, or to resign. Following is the list of numbers and names of

MEMBERS DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES:

- No. 195. CHEATHAM, B. F., JR.
- No. 232. CLARK, N. S.
- No. 200. EDWARDS, H. G.
- No. 46. FRISLEY, D. W.
- No. 287. KELLOGG, S. P.

- No. 90. LIGHTSTONE, W. H.
 No. 30. LUMSDEN, G. R.
 No. 158. LYNDE, F. E. P.
 No. 214. MITCHELL, T. J.
 No. 369. MORTIMER, J. H.
 No. 204. NEUMORGEN, B.
 No. 326. POLLARD, J. P.
 No. 65. REID, F. A.
 No. 391. SCARLETT, W. E.
 No. 188. SMITH, E. J.
 No. 262. WALLS, DR. H. L.
 No. 206. WRIGHT, A. M.

Following is the

LIST OF NEW MEMBERS:

- No. 492. ALDERSON, J. C., Wausau, Wis.
 No. 503. BAILEY, GEO. J., 783 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
 No. 520. BRACKETT, C. C., 343 Sabatis street, Lewiston, Me.
 No. 519. BLAUHUTH, B., Königsplatz 16, Leipsic, Germany.
 No. 496. BUHL, THEO., 11 Queen Victoria street, London, E. C., England.
 No. 504. CLOUGH, GEO. A., 23 Fort avenue, Roxbury, Mass.
 No. 495. COAN, AMOS S., 44 Delaware street, Syracuse, N. Y.
 No. 501. COLEMAN, E., Portsmouth, N. H.
 No. 505. COLKET, C. HOWARD, 2039 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 No. 506. ELLIOT, RUDOLPH, West Johnson street, Germantown, Phila., Pa.
 No. 521. FEKNANDEZ, JULES, Cassier des Chemin de fer Orientaux, Salonique, Turkey.
 No. 522. GIWELB, MORRIS, 34 Leicester Square, London, N. C., Eng.
 No. 507. HALE, WM. B., Williamsville, Mass.
 No. 523. HERTEL, HUGO E., 240 East 92d street, New York City.
 No. 502. HIGGINSON, D. T., 237 Franklin street, Chicago.
 No. 508. HODENBERG, B. VON, care of Eggers & Heinlein, 45 Beaver street, New York City.
 No. 509. HUMPHREY, H. D., Box 63, Dedham, Mass.
 No. 510. JAY, JAS. C., La Hoyt, Iowa.
 No. 511. JOHNSON, P. S., 26 Winter street, Salem, Mass.
 No. 499. JONES, E. B., Box 173, Williamstown, Mo.
 No. 512. KIENE, WM. C., 1 Great Jones street, New York City.
 No. 524. KLOCKMAN, P. J., Rotterdam, Holland.
 No. 513. LAUMANN, R. H., 127 Third street, Fort Wayne, Ind.
 No. 497. MCFADDEN, WM. A., Station K., Cleveland, Ohio.
 No. 514. MACFARLANE, G. S., 185 Market street, Lynn, Mass.
 No. 525. MCRAE, ROBERT F., 573 St. Urbain street, Montreal, Canada.
 No. 500. PARRY, GEO. G., 26 W. Walnut Lane, Germantown, Phila., Pa.
 No. 526. RALL, EMIL J., Savannah, Ga.
 No. 515. REYNOLDS, MILO C., Eagle Bridge, N. Y.
 No. 518. RICHEY, S. W., Oxford, Ohio.
 No. 498. SHELLENBERGER, LOUIS R., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

- No. 494. SMITH, C. D., Delta, N. Y.
 No. 527. STENGER, EMIL, Erfurt, Prussia.
 No. 516. STICKELS, JAMES F., 103 Norman avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 No. 528. SWERTFAGER, GEO. A., 90 Howard avenue, Utica, N. Y.
 No. 493. VIDAL, J. P., 438 W. Harrison street, Chicago, Ill.
 No. 529. WHITNEY, WM. B.,* Lock Box 314, Marlborough, N. Y.
 No. 517. WOODWARD, GEO. B., Box 111, Boston, Mass.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP—LIST NO. 20.

- BACHMAN, A. G., 422 W. Huron street, Chicago, Ill.
 References: W. S. Tower, J. A. Pierce.
 BACON, THEODORE C., Middletown, Conn.
 References: H. T. Becker, J. M. Douglas, Jr.
 BARTLETT, A. A., Charlottetown, P. E. I., Canada.
 References: Williston Brown, Wm. A. Weeks.
 BIDDLE, W. M., care of *The Chronicle Telegraph*, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 References: A. W. Naylor, Wm. Siviter.
 CALDER, JOHN B., 258 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.
 References: A. Dawson, Geo. H. Woods.
 CHAPMAN, JAMES R., 2705 Indiana ave., Chicago, Ill.
 References: F. B. Perry, S. B. Bradt.
 COLE, JNO. J., JR., 4023 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.
 References: Jno. W. Noble, Levi C. Lathrop.
 DOEBLIN, E., Allegheny City, Pa.
 References: Ig. Stauffer, C. H. Mekeel.
 DOUGHTY, FRED., East Saginaw, Mich.
 References: J. J. Spencer, Chas. Hellings.
 DOUNET, FERNAND, 9 Flichmann street, Antwerp, Belgium.
 References: W. A. Warner, S. B. Bradt.
 HAGEDORM, HERMANN, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.
 References: Henry Clotz, E. L. Schumann.
 JOHNSON, H. N., Coeymans, N. Y.
 References: G. B. Calman, E. L. Schumann.
 KNOWLTON, JOS. L., 507 Eastern avenue, Joliet, Ill.
 References: S. B. Bradford, S. B. Bradt.
 LEVI, MICHAEL, 117 East 111th street, New York City.
 References: W. H. Kasten, Wm. Schaumberg.
 LINDENBERG, C., Hagelsheigerstr. 9, III, Berlin, S. W., Germany.
 References: J. Rechert, E. Heitmann.
 LASSAU, JULIUS, 19 Amsinckstr., Hamburg, Germany.
 References: A. V. Swendsen, O. Schack Sommer.
 MCKINNELL, WM., 20 Bluff street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, G. C. Lubitz.
 MICHAELS, W. C., L. Box 565, Horton, Kans.
 References: S. B. Bradt, M. A. MacDonald.
 MOODY, HOWARD C., 182 Newberry street, Portland, Me.
 References: W. W. Jewett, Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr.
 POTTS, LIEUT. R. D., U. S. A., Washington Barracks, D. C.
 References: H. G. Gibson, C. F. Rothfuchs.
 PRYOR, GEO. B., 431 Lackawanna ave., Scranton, Pa.
 References: C. E. Pryor, E. G. Lloyd.
 ROLLINS, WALTER H., Newtonville, Mass.
 References: C. E. Hutchison, Fred H. Keyes.
 ROSENHAIN, O. W., care of Maurice Salom & Co., Adelaide, South Australia.
 References: I. P. V., Dresden, Maurice Salom.
 SCHNEIDER, W. H., 35 Church street, Cleveland, Ohio.
 References: Geo. H. Worthington, J. V. Painter.

- SELLSCHOPP, W., 328 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.
References: Theo. F. Cuno, Dr. Jur. P. Kloss.
- SEYMOUR, GEO. E., 297 S. 2d street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
References: J. H. B. Cannett, H. P. Winters.
- SHANNON, J. A., Carbon, Wyo.
References: E. W. Voule, W. Scarlett.
- SMITH, F. L., 52 Wall street, New York City.
References: R. R. Bogert, A. E. Tuttle.
- SUMMERS, CHARLES H. D., Gallopolis, Ohio.
References: R. D. Neal, D. S. Trobridge.
- TRASK, H. A., 49 Highland avenue, Fitchburg, Mass.
References: H. F. King, F. D. Rappleye.
- WAGNER, ADOLPH H., Howard, Kans.
References: N. E. Carter, F. R. Gillett.
- WATSON, JOHN P., Brenham, Texas.
References: S. B. Bradt, J. M. Byrnes.

The persons named in the above list will be entitled to membership, upon payment of dues, on July 10, if no objection is received prior to that date. Notice will be mailed to each on the above-mentioned date.

S. B. BRADT, *Sec'y.*
May 31, 1888.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

In my last report I omitted to state the fact that the idea of entering into an international exchange with the Internationaler Philatelisten Verein at Dresden originated with our President, Mr. J. K. Tiffany.

Our Exchange Superintendent notifies the members in his report, that he is ready now to supply the necessary sheets, and I have received a letter of thanks from Mr. B. Blauhuth, for the efforts of our Board in bringing this arrangement about.

Mr. Blauhuth states at the same time that the complexes of the Internationaler Philatelisten Verein Exchange Department now comprise over 1600 members, all earnest collectors, participating in this exchange.

The Stockholm Society of Stamp Collectors has in the meeting held May 4, 1888, appointed the American Philatelic Association a corresponding society, and the Secretary so advised me in his letter, dated May 6, 1888.

Mr. B. Blauhuth accepts his appointment as our representative in Europe in his letter, dated May 12th, as follows:

Dear Sir.—Your favor of April 25th brought me the welcome news of having been appointed Representative of the American Philatelic Association. I herewith request you to express my sincerest thanks to the Official Board for the honor conferred upon me, and to state in my behalf that I shall use my best efforts for the interests of the American Philatelic Association. I hope to be able to do good service for your members, as I am situated in the centre of European collectors, and have been connected since many years with all societies of good standing and in constant correspondence with all foremost philatelists. I shall not fail to bring such propositions before your Board, which I think will benefit the American Phila-

telic Association in Europe, and tend to strengthen the connection of the American Philatelic Association with European collectors.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) B. BLAUHUTH.

I repeat that I am always ready to give our members information in regard to publications, etc., and I am glad to state that some have availed themselves of this offer. I am in a better position now to get even larger discounts on European publications through our representative there. My article on the large hand-book, published by E. Heitmann, Leipzig, has brought in quite a number of subscriptions, one even coming from an American Philatelic Association member in Great Britain.

JOSEPH RECHERT,
International Secretary.

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 4, 1888.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING AGENT.

Gentlemen.—The following deposits for purchasing new issues have been made with me in April: By W. S. Tower, \$10.00; J. M. T. Partello, \$5.00; Geo. W. Norris, \$5.00; H. E. Deats, \$1.00; Fred. B. Perry, \$5.00; Leedom Sharp, \$10.00; Reed Caughey, \$5.00; Chas. A. Coolidge, \$3.00; P. H. Hill, \$5.00.

Orders for new issues have been sent to Uruguay, Cuba, Greece, Philippines, Argentine Republic and Turkey; and novelties were distributed from Thalavar and Panama.

New issues are due from North Borneo, Afghanistan, Jhind State, French Guiana, Paraguay, Macau, Egypt, Tolima, Persia, Faridkot, Ecuador, British Honduras; some of which have been ordered as long ago as February 21, 1887, and not yet heard from.

Two more applicants for the high value U. S. envelopes of 1887 have sent in their names, consequently the entire number is now 192. This is slow work; but patience will reward us in the end—indeed, patience is the mother and nurse of the Purchasing Department.

THEO. F. CUNO.

May 8, 1888.

Gentlemen.—During the month of May deposits were made by Geo. Y. Rockwell, 30 cents; John H. Ross, \$3.00; R. R. Bogert, \$5.00.

New issues have arrived from Paraguay, Argentine Republic, British Honduras, Ceylon, Macau and Samoa, some of which have already been distributed. The black newspaper stamps of Cuba were out of issue when my order arrived in Havana; it seems that those stamps were made solely for purposes of speculation. The number of applicants for the U. S. high value envelopes is now 206.

A disinterested philatelist, and not a member of our organization, has sent me the address of a postmaster, at whose window the No. 3 envelope, white paper, with the newly discovered die, is for sale. I have availed myself of the opportunity, and procured one envelope of this kind for each of the members participating in this department.

This month I shall send orders for new issues to Ceylon, Brazil, Colombia, Samoa, Gibraltar, Congo State, Shanghai and Virgin Islands.

That the cares and sorrows of this miserable life are, from time to time, alleviated, and new hopes of a brighter future are inspired, and the coming of a time when all philatelists will have found out that one of the greatest benefits of a philatelic organization is bestowed by the workings of the Purchasing Department, is proven by a letter received by me the other day, from which I take the liberty of copying the subjoined lines :

"I take the same opportunity of expressing my high appreciation of your valuable efforts in my behalf of the great benefit conferred by your department on its subscribers. I beg to offer you my sincere thanks for same, and remain,

Yours truly, * * * * *

That letter is on file at this office, with a few others of a similar kind.

THEO. F. CUNO,
1131 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

June 1, 1888.

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

I have to apologize this time for neglecting the individual members on the circuits, but it was impossible for me to do otherwise, as I had so many other duties to attend to. I am now all settled up again, and everything will run smoothly as before. All individual members will receive good selections this time, and I will give them first show on books, but I must ask them to forward books promptly to next on circuit and make up their accounts carefully.

On May 22d I received two sheets and one cover from a party who forgot to put his name down on sheets and cover. Total amount is \$8.26. Please let me know who is the owner of them.

I would like to ask the members a great favor, and I hope they will comply with my request. I would like to have no sheets or covers sent to me during July and August. These two months are too warm to work evenings by gaslight, and as I have an enormous number of sheets on hand to circulate, I think we can have a little rest during the hot spell. Send in all you want during June, but not in July and August, if you please.

All members who wish to participate in the international exchange can get blank sheets now at 5 cents each. I hope to send out the first lot by July 1st.

BUSINESS DONE FROM MAY 1ST TO 31ST.

Blank sheets sold	597
" covers "	6
Mailing envelopes sold	1
Hinges sold	15,000
Filled sheets sent in	428, value, \$298 87
" covers " "	16, " 112 67

HENRY CLOTZ, Supt.

NEW YORK, May 31, 1888.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

There has been a decided falling off in receipts during the month, in contributions, current journals and photos. I do not know to what cause I must attribute the decline, unless it be that members have an idea that the library is complete, or that the album contains the photo of every member but one. That one, however, represents 400 individuals, and to these 400 individuals I would say, "Each of you send me your photo as soon as you can."

The stamp photo scheme appears to be a failure, as no new names have been added to the list of subscribers. The following gentlemen have responded to the call or signified their intention of so doing upon being notified:

Messrs. B. Abraham, E. R. Aldrich, S. B. Bradt, K. B. Cox, Alvah Davison, H. E. Deats, V. Gurdji, J. Oakley Hobby, H. B. Seagrave, F. B. & E. J. Stebbins and H. N. Terrett. Others have mentioned the subject, but have evidently forgotten all about it, as I have heard nothing further from them. If I do not receive sufficient names to send in the first order during the coming month I shall return cash and photos and drop the scheme.

Contributions were received from Messrs. T. C. Watkins, 616 pieces; C. E. Bird, 10, and S. B. Bradt, 20. Among the papers sent by Mr. Watkins were many old and valuable numbers, notably, Scott's revised List and eight volumes of the *American Journal of Philately*, which were very acceptable indeed. I received last month a photo from Mr. H. O. Harris, which was omitted from my list. This month photos were received from Messrs. Jos. Rechert, Hugo Kuenstler and Claude Boyer.

Current journals received were *Collectors' Ledger*, *Canada Stamp and Coin Journal*, *Collectors' Review*, *Der Philatelist*, *Philatelic Gazette*, *Philatelic Journal of America*, *Progressive Age*, Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, *The Stamp*, *Le Timbre Poste* and *Western Philatelist*. Mr. Bradt also handed me the second supplement to Evans' "Hand-book."

I have ordered from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. Earée's "Album Weeds" and Horner's "U. S. Envelopes." They will probably be received about the 15th of June, and members can then procure these valuable books of reference from the library.

I hope to see an increase in receipts this month.

Please don't forget that the library is forming a collection of U. S. stamps.

C. R. GADSDEN, Librarian.

GRAND CROSSING, May 29, 1888.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Charles E. Bird, American Philatelic Association, No. 7, 37 West Broadway, New York city, having made a very satisfactory proposition to the Official Board for furnishing the bronze badge adopted at the Chicago Convention, has been duly appointed Official Badge-maker to the American

Philatelic Association, and is now prepared to fill orders from members for the button at forty cents each prepaid, or fifty cents each registered.

As Mr. Bird has obligated himself to furnish badges only to members, the order must be signed by the member and have his official number added, and must be accompanied with

the amount in postal note or money order. Orders heretofore sent to the Secretary with the money will be filled; branch societies may order through their Secretary. Please see that your exact address accompanies your order.

JOHN K. TIFFANY, *President.*

May 31, 1888.

REPORTS OF PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

[The Literary Board will publish the proceedings of such Philatelic Societies as are received by them. Secretaries will please send the MSS. before the first of each month.]

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held on alternate Thursdays, at the Tremont House. C. R. Gadsden, President; P. M. Wolsieffer, Acting Secretary. For information address the Secretary, Drawer 676, Chicago, Ill.

Meeting May 3, called to order by the President at 8.15 P.M. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Wolsieffer acted as Secretary. The following were present: Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskell, Helwig, Kurzweg, Peeke, Pierce, Start, and Wolsieffer. Mr. G. T. Rockwell (American Philatelic Association, No. 41), of Elgin, Ill., was present as a visitor. The Secretary having failed to forward his books, the reading of the minutes of last meeting was omitted. The Investigation Committee of Exchange Manager's Department and Printing Committee both reported progress, and were continued. Mr. J. A. Pierce, committee to confer with the *Chalmers Society* in reference to exhibit in Boston next August, reported that the overtures of the Chicago Philatelic Society to cooperate with them, and make a creditable display for this city, were declined, and that the *Chalmers Society* preferred to work alone in this matter. The report was accepted and committee relieved from further service. On motion, all By-Laws relating to the Exchange Department were repealed. Motion was carried that for the present all exchanges be left in sealed package for members at Mr. Stevens', who would deliver them to those entitled, by card, to receive them. It was then moved and seconded that the Society stand all expenses incurred through the Exchange Department. Carried. Mr. Kurzweg made application to change his membership from passive to active, which was granted. Application of Mr. Geo. Nelson received and referred to Executive Committee, which reported favorably. Under a suspension of the rules, and on motion, Mr. Haskell was requested to cast the vote of the Society. Carried. Mr. Nelson was then declared duly elected. A few pleasant remarks were indulged in by the members at the expense of Messrs. Kurzweg and Nelson. At this point President Gadsden declared a recess, the members taking advantage of it by going through some of the American Philatelic Association Exchange books. Mr. Helwig left early and bid all farewell, as he goes South for six months (probably to get a corner on old Confederates), and he carried the good wishes of all with him. Auction sales followed, which at times were quite lively. Adjournment 10.30.

Meeting May 17, called to order at 8.10 P.M. by the President.

Our Secretary being still absent, Mr. Wolsieffer again acted in that capacity. Owing to the very inclement weather the attendance was not as good as usual. The following were present: Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskell, Kurzweg, MacDonald, Nelson and Wolsieffer.

The minutes of last meeting were approved as read. Committee on Printing reported progress and was continued.

Investigation Committee of Exchange Manager's Department made their final report, which was accepted, and Committee relieved from further duties.

On motion the resignation of the *Western Philatelist* as official journal was accepted with regrets.

Librarian reported on behalf of his office and urged the members to interest themselves more in building up a substantial library for the Society.

Application received from H. B. Seagrave, Ionia, Mich., for passive membership, and J. R. Chapman, Chicago, Ill., for active membership.

It was moved by Mr. Wolsieffer and seconded by Mr. MacDonald that we endorse the nomination of our late official journal for Vice-President of the American Philatelic Association, Mr. W. C. Van Derlip, of Boston, Mass. Carried.

Mr. Cotton's resignation was returned from the Executive Committee with their endorsement, and on motion accepted.

The Executive Committee also reported favorably on the applications of Messrs. Seagrave and Chapman.

On motion the rules were suspended, and Mr. Haskell requested to cast the ballot of the Society for these two gentlemen.

President Gadsden then declared them members of the Chicago Philatelic Society, and entitled to share in all its benefits.

A short recess was announced for the reception and congratulation of new members.

After recess the President appointed Mr. Gilbert Exchange Manager, to succeed Mr. Cotton, resigned.

Auction sales followed, which turned out to be much better than the average. Adjournment, 10.15. Next meeting, May 31st.

Meeting of May 31st called to order promptly at 8 o'clock, the President in the chair. Mr. Wolsieffer acted again as Secretary, that official being again absent. The members present were: Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Chapman, Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskell, Holman, Kurzweg, MacDonald, Peeke, Tower, and Wolsieffer. Minutes of last meeting approved as corrected. Communications received were the resignation of Librarian and two members of the Executive Committee. On motion, the President was requested to appoint a Campaign Committee of three, who announced Messrs. Wolsieffer, MacDonald and Tower, as such committee. Office of Secretary was declared vacant by the President. Motion prevailed that notice be sent members of a proposed constitutional amendment to be presented at the first meeting in July, consolidating the offices of Librarian and Secretary. Nomination of Mr. Wolsieffer for Secretary, and Messrs. Kurzweg and Nelson for Executive Committee resulted in those gentleman being elected. On motion the library was left in charge of the Secretary for the present. It was moved and

seconded that a committee of three be appointed to draft the Constitution. Carried. Committee, Messrs. Bradt, Wolsieffer and Haskell. Mr. Holman spoke at length of his Western trip and the very pleasant time he had at Denver, and the cordial reception he received at the hands of the Denver League. On motion of Mr. Bradt, the Secretary was instructed to write to the Denver League, thanking them for the courtesy shown to one of our members, and the many good wishes expressed in behalf of the Chicago Philatelic Society. The Secretary was also instructed to send such information to Mr. Warner as he required for insertion in the *American Philatelic Directory*. President then announced recess. After recess auction sales. Meeting adjourned 10.20. Next meeting June 14th.

P. M. WOLSEFFER,
Secretary.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings are held every first Wednesday of each month during the summer at 156 Second avenue, New York city, at 7.30 P.M. Joseph Rechert, President, Hoboken, N. J.; Wm. A. Warner, Secretary. For information, address the Secretary, 75 Second avenue, N. Y.

The eighth meeting, May 2, was called to order at 8.10 P. M., by President Joseph Rechert. Messrs. Terrett, Bogert, Corwin, Strauss, Henry Collin, Morton, Adenaw, Reppen, Myenberg, Seeligberg, Aue, and as visitor, Henry Gremmel, present.

Mr. W. Seeligberg officiated as Secretary *pro tem.*, owing to the absence, through illness, of Mr. Warner.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and on motion adopted.

The matter of nominating candidates for the elective offices of the American Philatelic Association was then taken up, and the following ticket was unanimously expressed as being the desire of the members of the National Philatelic Society in that direction:

For President, John K. Tiffany; for Vice-President, W. C. Vanderlip; for Secretary, Henry O. Harris; for Treasurer, H. B. Seagrave; for International Secretary, Jos. Rechert.

A very interesting article from the *Philatelic Record*, and written by Emilio Diana, was then read by Mr. Bogert. The article referred to an index of all philatelic literature throughout the world, and on motion a committee was appointed to devise the best method of aiding to that end. The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee: Messrs. Bogert, Aue and Morton. Mr. Bogert was thanked for the able manner in which he brought the matter before the Society.

The book-case donated by Mr. Rich was greatly admired by all. Mr. Aue, the Librarian, took charge of it.

On motion of Mr. Corwin, it was resolved to have a list of names of the members of the National Philatelic Society printed in our official journal, *The American Journal of Philately*.

President Rechert presented, in the name of the author, Dr. Jur. P. Kloss, Leipzig, a copy of his work on United States envelopes, written several years ago. The donation was accepted with thanks.

The following novelties and rarities were exhibited by Mr. Rechert:

The new British Bechuanaland 1d. surcharged P. C.; the New Dutch Indies 7½ c. P. C.; also a curiosity in the shape of a post-card on parchment paper from Nepal; furthermore, a half-penny green Gambia stamp; Guyane Francaise on 75c. carmine, surcharged 10ct., fevrier, 1888; the New Turkish stamps, 5p., 20p., and 2pia.

Mr. Henry Collin showed a great rarity consisting of a strip of five different varieties, first issue, 5ct. Vale

Tolima; also the new officially sealed Mexican stamp, with the word "Mexico" erased; also the Congo 15ct. Post Card.

The meeting then adjourned at 10 P. M.

WM. SEELIGSBURG,
Secretary *pro tem.*

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held on every third Wednesday of each month at 7.30 P.M. President, Mr. Aug. Dejonge; Secretary, Dr. G. Odendall. For information address the Secretary, P. O. Box 520, Stapleton, Richmond county, N. Y.

Fifty-ninth regular meeting, May 16. Present: Mr. Aug. Dejonge, Chairman; Messrs. E. L. Schumann, J. Herzog, Von Hodenberg, Dr. Odendall, Oskar Dejonge, Dr. Von Doring, G. Kaufmann, Gutzzeit and H. Clotz. As guests, Messrs. Furmanns, Hammersdorff and Poel.

The minutes of the fifty-eighth meeting were adopted as read.

The Executive Committee reported favorably on Messrs. C. B. Corwin, Hermann Hagedorn and H. N. Johnson, and all were unanimously elected.

The stamp album donated by Mr. Aug. Dejonge was handed over to the Secretary to take charge of it.

Stamps for the album were contributed by the following members: Messrs. Aug. Dejonge, Schumann, Clotz, Herzog, Kaufmann, Dr. Von Doring, Von Hodenberg, Dr. Odendall and Gutzzeit.

On motion of Mr. Gutzzeit, a vote of thanks was tendered to the President.

The Secretary read a communication from the Minnesota Branch American Philatelic Association, notifying the Society of their ticket for officers for the American Philatelic Association.

Mr. Schumann reported for the Committee on Revision, and proposed the following alteration of the Constitution and By-Laws:

Page 4, Art. III, Sec. 5, shall read: "The second class (corresponding members) shall consist of those who reside outside of the United States."

To be inserted on page 12 of the By-Laws:

Article X.

Deceased Members.

The Society will take proper steps to dispose of collections of deceased members to the best advantage of the heirs, if they so desire, to prevent sacrificing the property. Seconded and carried.

Mr. Schumann's report for the Committee on the Permanent Album was adopted on motion of Dr. Odendall.

Election of officers for 1888-89.

Mr. Herzog moved that the following ticket be selected and voted for as a whole: Mr. Aug. Dejonge, for President; Mr. E. Kaufmann, for Vice-President; Dr. G. Odendall, for Secretary and Librarian; Mr. Henry Clotz, for Treasurer; Mr. E. L. Schumann, for Manager of Exchange; Messrs. Von Hodenberg, Van der Willigen, C. Witt, for Executive Committee.

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried. All the elected officers accepted with thanks, and the President gave in his elaborate speech a summary of the Society's doings during the years 1887-88, which was listened to by all with the greatest interest.

For lottery were presented by Mr. Schumann two lots of stamps, the 1 lepton and 2 lepta of the new issue of Greece. The lucky winners were Messrs. Herzog and Von Hodenberg.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Schumann.

Meeting adjourned.

All communications relating to exchange address to E. L. Schumann, 115 Broadway, New York; and matters pertaining to the Society to

DR. G. ODENDALL, Secretary.

PORTLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held on every other Thursday, at 7 P.M., W. S. Aldrich, President; W. W. Jewett, Secretary-Treasurer. For information, address the Secretary, 504 Congress St., Portland, Me.

Meeting of May 10, 1888. Meeting called to order at 8 P.M., by President Aldrich. Roll call showed that the following members were present: Aldrich, Eustis, Hanaford, Pickard, and Jewett. Records read and approved. Communication read by the Secretary from Robt. C. H. Brock. On motion of Mr. Hanaford, it was voted to change By-Law No. 5 to read: "Cushing's Manual shall be authority on parliamentary rules." After some discussion the Branch decided to support the following list of officers at the next Convention: President, John K. Tiffany; Vice-President, W. C. Van Derlip; Secretary, S. B. Bradford; Treasurer, H. B. Seagrave; Int. Secretary, Henry Clutz. Voted that the thanks of this Branch be given to Mr. Robert C. H. Brock for the very efficient manner in which he has conducted the American Philatelist, and that we recommend to the members of the next Official Board of the American Philatelic Association that he be retained in his present position. The debate, "Resolved, That we discourage the collection of surcharged stamps," decided in the affirmative. Adjourned at 9.30, on motion of Mr. Hanaford.

Meeting of May 24, 1888. Called to order at 8.15, by President Aldrich. Roll call, members present: Aldrich, Pickard, Eustis, Lyons, and Jewett. Records read and approved. There being no business, the evening was very pleasantly and profitably spent in an informal discussion of philatelic matters in general and inspecting Mr. Aldrich's fine collection of United States postage and revenue stamps. The postage stamps are artistically arranged on cardboard, and are made to show off to good advantage. The revenues are also undergoing a like treatment. Adjourned at 10.15.

W. W. JEWETT, Sec'y and Treas.

THE CHARLESTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Meetings are held on the second and fourth Friday of each month. C. J. Luhn, President; J. H. Klinck, Secretary. For information address the Secretary, 134 Broad street, Charleston, S. C.

Meeting April 27, called at 8.30 P.M. by President Luhn. Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. The Librarian was ordered to purchase twenty copies of the Charleston *Philatelist*. The Secretary was ordered to have letter-heads and envelopes printed. An article on the "Stamp Duty" was read. The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, There is a duty of 25 per cent imposed by the United States government on foreign stamps (used and unused), which represent only the printed value, and as there is no duty on foreign coins, which represent the actual value of the metal; and,

Whereas, This duty is not universally imposed, since a great many postmasters do not know of it, and by this discrimination a great many stamp dealers have to pay more for their stamps than others; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Society consider this action of the United States government as unjust, and that the attention of the proper parties be called to it; also, that this resolution be published in the official journal of this Society.

The Secretary was instructed to communicate with the postmaster, with a view to having five-cent and ten-cent envelopes kept at the post-office. Also, to purchase a Color Chart. Mr. Ravenel exhibited a fine collection of United States envelopes.

J. H. KLINCK, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meeting of May 29th, called to order by Vice-President Chas. Gregory. Minutes of previous meeting adopted.

The resignation of Mr. Cuno from the office of President was then read, and after some discussion, accepted. No election being held, Mr. Gregory is our presiding officer for the remainder of the year. Several donations of stamps were received for the club albums.

As the majority of the members will soon leave the city on their summer vacations it was unanimously carried that we hold our next meeting on the last Tuesday in September. After some routine business the meeting adjourned.

We have had a most successful and pleasant time since our organization, with nothing to mar the even tenor of our way, and we all look forward to the Fall when we shall again resume our meetings that have been the source of so much pleasure and instruction to us.

JOHN M. SHERIDAN, Secretary.

BELLE CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Meetings held * * * * * at * * *

H. G. Hambright, President; J. Meachem, Secretary. For information address the Secretary, 745 College avenue, Racine, Wis.

First meeting of organization held Thursday, May 10, at the residence of Mr. H. G. Hambright. Mr. Hambright was elected President, Mr. Meachem was elected Secretary. The election of the Librarian and Treasurer was left over till the next meeting. After a lengthy debate, the selection of an official organ remained undecided. On a motion of Mr. Hambright, the selection was left till next meeting. After some exchanging of stamps the meeting adjourned.

J. MEACHEM, Secretary.

CASEY'S FIFTEENTH SALE.

New York, May 3-4, 1888.

Lot	Description	Price
63.	Barbadoes, 1d. on 5sh. pair	\$13 50
68.	Belgium, '49, 10c. unused	2 00
69.	" " 20c. "	2 00
72.	Bermuda, 3p. on 1p. rose, unused	6 50
73.	" " 3p. on 2p. blue	7 00
74.	" " 3p. double on 1sh.	3 50
88.	Bolivia, 500c. 11 stars, unused	20 00
90.	Bremen, "marken" error, pair unused	2 50
92.	Brazil, '43 set	3 00
105.	Br. Columbia, 1 dollar	3 50
106.	Br. Guiana, 12c. blue, circular	15 00
126.	Canada, '57, ¼ p. (imp.), 3p. (perf.)	2 50
129.	" " '57, 6p. (perf.)	6 25
134.	" " '51, 7½ c.	4 25
137.	" " 12p. "specimen"	3 00
138.	" " ¼ p. (perf.)	2 75
159.	Ceylon, 1s. 9p. fine margins	4 10
179.	Memphis, 5c. unsevered pair	10 50
183.	Costa Rica, 20c. U. P. U. unused	2 75
196.	Cuba, '66, 40c. (imp.)	3 15
244.	Finland, 10p. brown on violet, unused	10 00
247.	France, '49, 20c. bk. <i>teite becke</i> , pair	8 00
248.	" " '49, 1 fr. Venetian red	9 50
257.	Germany, '72, 1 gr. eagle reversed	3 00
259.	G. B. Mulready wrapper, 1p. unused	2 20
260.	Another, used	2 00
262.	2d wrapper, unused	3 25
263.	2d envelope, unused	3 90
268.	2sh. brown	2 75
290.	Guadalajara, '67, Medio, bk. on white	13 25
294.	'67, 2r. green, laid	4 25
300.	'67, 2r. green, circular (perf.)	6 25
301.	'68, 1r. " "	6 75
335.	India, 2a. green (p.) unused	30 00
362.	Japan, first issue, post card, 1s. blue	7 00

375. Mauritius, '48, 1p.	9 10
376. " another	7 00
377. "	4 00
378. "	4 25
379. "	3 75
380. " 2p.	7 50
381. " another	7 00
382. "	6 00
383. " Penoe	10 75
384. "	7 75
385. " 1p. Greek fret	5 00
386. " 2p.	3 10
387. " another	3 20
388. " '59, 2p.	2 70
390. " '59 (4p.), green	7 25
392. " '59, 6p. blue	2 00
393. " '59, 1sh. red	3 50
394. " '61, 1sh. green	4 55
401. " '72, 9p. green	2 25
436. U. S. Rev. \$3.50 (imp.)	5 00
447. " \$15 (imp.)	3 00
451. " \$200 (imp.)	12 00
476. ad issue, \$20	6 00
478. " \$50	5 00
492. Postage, '57, 5c. red-brown (p.)	2 80
497. " '57, 9oc. unused	2 25
499. " '57, 9oc. canceled	2 75
503. " '63, 5c. yel.-brown, unused	4 50
524. Agriculture, set unused	3 60
525. Executive, "	8 00
527. Justice, "	5 50
528. Navy, "	4 95
531. State, "	5 50
532. State, \$2, used	2 50
537. N. Y. P. O., 5c. two on one letter	6 50
654. Mexico, '688, 100 brown on brown	4 50
671. " Campeche	10 25
676. Naples, 1/2 T, cross	6 25
686. New Brunswick, 1sh. '51, not perfect	9 00
695. Newfoundland, 4p.	4 25
696. " " 6p.	5 25
697. " " 6 1/2 p.	8 00
698. " " half of 8p.	2 25
714. N. S. Wales, Sydney, 1d.	4 60
715. " another	4 50
716. " 2d. dull blue, unused	8 00
722. " " 51, 6p. brown	3 00
723. " " 51, 8p. yellow	6 00
743. Nova Scotia, '57, 1sh. rosy lilac, unused	20 50
743. " " 57, 1sh. violet, used	17 25
826. Roumania, '58, 54p.	15 00
854. Sch.-Holstein, '50, 1sh. used	2 25
882. Tahiti, 25 on 35	6 00
883. " another	5 00
1198. Horner's U. S. envelopes, 1st ed.	6 75

NEW YORK NOTES.

At 7.30, on the evening of May 10th, Rev. Mr. Samuel Alman held a sale of postage stamps at Leavitt's. 539 lots of United States and foreign stamps were sold, forming the duplicates of Mr. G. W. Leslie. Although there was nothing rare among these, fair prices were realized. Between fifteen and twenty persons were in attendance, among them Messrs. Burger, Corwin, Hobby, Terrett and Vreeland. Below are all prices of \$1.50 or over obtained:

Great Britain 10s.k., 1884, unused.	\$1 00
UNITED STATES.	
Postage, Providence 5 cents, unused	1 85
" 1861, 5 cts., yellow brown, used	1 85
Document, second issue, \$50.	3 50
" third issue, \$20.	2 50
" another of last	2 00
Total for 539 lots about.	\$295 00

On May 21st, from 7.30 to 11 P.M., R. R. Bogert & Co. held their seventh sale at Leavitt's rooms. A collection of United States stamps, nearly all unused and the finest possible condition, was sold, together with some good foreign stamps and entire "Specimen" United States stamped envelopes. Good prices were obtained throughout, several stamps selling for considerably over their catalogued values. Over thirty-five persons were present, including Messrs. Adenau, Bogert, Burger, Corwin, Levick, Muecke, Sterling, Terrett, Wells and Messrs. Chapman and Siddall of Philadelphia. Below are all prices of \$3 or over realized.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS.

1861, 3c. scarlet, unused.	\$5 00
Newspaper, 5c. blue border, unused	3 00
Cut envelopes, 1860, 4c. on buff, unused	5 55
" " 1870, 24c. on white, unused	3 25
" " 1870, 24c. on cream, unused,	3 40
" " 1870, 9oc. on cream, unused,	5 00

DOCUMENT STAMPS.

1871, \$20	3 80
1871, \$50	3 50
1871, \$200	13 75
1875, \$5 Proprietary, unused.	18 65

MATCH STAMPS—OLD PAPER.

Akron Match Co., 1c. blue	3 00
L. W. Buck & Co., 1c. black	3 90
D. Burham, 1c. black.	3 05
Brown & Durling, 1c. black, very fine, unused, Mr. Terrett	24 50
Chicago Match Co., 3c. black	7 25
G. Farr & Co., 1c. black.	3 10
D. M. Richardson, 1c. red, unused.	4 10
" " 3c. red, unused.	8 00
Ziseman, Griesheim & Co., 1c. green, unused	9 50

SAME—WATERMARK PAPER.

Jas. P. Clark, 1c. green, rouletted	4 80
W. Roeber, 1c. blue, rouletted.	3 20

MEDICINE STAMPS—OLD PAPER.

D. S. Barnes, 1c. vermilion.	4 60
Bennett, Peters & Co., 4c.	3 75
Fetredge & Co., 2c. vermilion.	3 00
John F. Henry, 2c. mauve.	3 00
" " 4c. bistre.	5 00
Hostetter & Smith, 6c. black.	3 25
J. B. Kelly & Co., 4c. black (catalogued at \$6).	11 25

SAME—PINK PAPER

J. C. Ayer & Co., 1c. black, corner missing	6 20
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SAME—SILK PAPER.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., 2c. red.	3 10
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ENTIRE UNUSED "SPECIMEN ENVELOPE."

9oc. "82" watermark on blue.	3 05
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FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

Antioqua, 5 pesos, used.	3 25
" 1886, unsevered pair, 10 and 50c. carmine, unused	5 40
Great Britain, 1848, 10d. brown, unused	3 00

Total for 547 lots about. \$740 00

On June 11th, at 7.30 P.M., R. R. Bogert & Co. will hold their eighth sale at Leavitt's rooms. 569 lots of United States and foreign postage and revenue stamps will be offered. The lots

are the property of Messrs. Tyler, Merriam and Hamilton, and include some good stamps, although no great rarities.

On June 13th the Scott Co. will sell, as their eighty-seventh sale, a splendid lot of stamps belonging to Messrs. Phillips, Shorthouse and others. The sale will take place at Bangs', 739 Broadway. 517 lots of postage stamps and entire envelopes are catalogued. Among the rare stamps are: New Haven signed reprint; St. Louis, 10c. dies A & B; Periodical \$24; Raleigh envelope; Br. Guiana, 1856, ship in oblong 4c. magenta; Canada 7½p. unused; Cabul, 8 shahi mauve; Newfoundland 1sh., vermilion, unused; Mauritius, 4d. provisional; Geneva, 1843, 10c. green on original letter, etc. These two sales will probably be the last of the season.

CORTLANDT FIELD BISHOP.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

AN Exhibition of Postage and Revenue Stamps will be held at Boston in the third week in August (place and date will be given hereafter) under the auspices of the American Philatelic Association. Entries open to all collectors and dealers, subject to such rules as may be made by the Executive Committee, who earnestly request all philatelists to contribute something of interest that the exhibition may be a success.

The best of care will be taken of all exhibits entrusted to the committee in conformity with their suggestions.

The committee would recommend that the stamps be arranged on sheets of cardboard not to exceed 10x12 inches in dimensions, which will be displayed on suitable tables and covered with glass to protect them from loss or injury. No stamps will be allowed to be handled while in charge of the committee, who will at night cause all the stamps so arranged to be placed in a secure place. The name and address of the exhibitor may be placed on the face of the card if desired and a list of the stamps contained on it must be placed on the back together with the owner's name and address.

Those that desire so to do, may send their exhibit framed, in which case it must be packed in a wooden box, the cover fastened with screws and with the owner's name and address on the under side for return.

Not over twelve square feet will be allowed to any one person without special arrangement with the committee. All exhibits must be sent prepaid, and when they are to be returned by mail, return postage must be sent.

Exhibits should be in the hands of the committee by August 8th in order that they

may have desirable locations. Stamps catalogued at a less price than fifty cents will not be displayed except in cases where the owner desires to show a complete set, as the committee are of the opinion that quality and not quantity will be conducive of the best results. The committee will not undertake to display stamps in albums, but any collector who desires may do so by notifying the committee of his intention by August 8th, and being assigned a location.

Members of the General Committee are requested to canvass their district and see that the collectors are properly informed on matters pertaining to the exhibition and that none neglect to send their contribution on account of numbers, as one good stamp will be of more interest than a hundred ordinary ones.

All communications and exhibits should be addressed to E. A. Holton, 8 Summer street, Boston.

E. A. HOLTON,
W. C. VAN DERLIP,
W. C. STONE.
Executive Committee.

EXCHANGES.

DOMESTIC.—*The Western Philatelist*, Vol. II, No. 5; *The American Journal of Philately*, Vol. I, No. 4; *The Stamp*, Vol. III, Nos. 3-4; *The Ohio Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 2; *The National Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 3; *The Agassiz Companion*, Vol. III, No. 5; *The Collectors' Ledger*, Vol. IV, No. 2; *The Agassiz Record*, Vol. I, No. 4; *The Badger State Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 6; *The Philatelic Gazette*, Vol. IV, No. 9; *The Collectors' Review*, Vol. II, No. 4; *The Hawkeye State Collector*, Vol. I, Nos. 10, 11, 12; *The Little Clipper*, Vol. III, Nos. 35-36; *The United States Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 1; *The Old Curiosity Shop*, Vol. VII, No. 38; *The Scientist*, Vol. I, No. 2; *The Common Sense*, Vol. II, No. 1; *Plain Talk*, Vol. VII, No. 2; *The Philatelic Journal of Ohio*, Vol. I, No. 12; *The International Collector*, Vol. II, No. 5; *One Dime*, Vol. I, No. 6; *The Philatelic News*, Vol. I, No. 4; *The Eastern Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 6; *The Curiosity World*, Vol. III, No. 27; *The Progressive Age*, Vol. I, No. 3; *The Monitor*, Vol. I, No. 2; *The Quaker City Philatelist*, Vol. III, No. 30.

FOREIGN.—*Le Courier du Timbrophile*, No. 14; *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, Vol. XV, No. 8, 9, 10; *Herdman's Miscellany*, Vol. I, No. 11; *Philatöischer Borsen-Courier*, No. 5; *The Stamp Collectors' Journal*, Vol. X, Nos. 115; *Le Timbre Poste*, No. 305; *Le Timbre Fiscal*, No. 165; *Philatelia*, No. 4; *Das Postwertzeichen*, No. 5; *The Midland Philatelic and General Advertiser*, Vol. I, No. 10; *Nederlandsch Tydschrift voor Postzegelkunde*, No. 10; *The Canada Stamp and Coin Journal*, Vol. I, No. 1; *The Philatelic Critic*, Vol. I, Nos. 8, 9; *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, No. 7; *The Halifax Philatelist*, Vol. II, No. 5; *L'Union des Timbrophiles*, No. 43; *Le Collectionneur des Timbres-Poste*, No. 91.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. II.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 10, 1888.

No. 10.

LIST OF FOREIGN ENVELOPES—GERMANY.

BY JOHN K. TIFFANY.

(Continued from page 196.)

BRUNSWICK.

In 1852, before the adoption of stamped envelopes proper, a hand-stamp cut in brass, giving the impression of a circle 22 mm. in diameter surrounding the letters *St. P.* in one line with the letters *Fr.* below, meaning *Stadt-Post Frei*, was in use in the city of Brunswick. It indicated a postage of 3 pfennige. It is found in all sorts of positions, on all sorts and colors of paper, and it is said, on envelopes of all colors and sizes, and letter-sheets as well. It has been stated that envelopes of ordinary size and form 2 (official) were issued and sold as prepaid envelopes by the post-office, but that the public were allowed to present and have stamped to order any paper or envelopes they chose. The writers do not mention any canceled specimens. The hand-stamp was sold with the remainders of the Brunswick envelopes, and was for a long time in the possession of a dealer in Europe, and collections were flooded with reprints (?) struck on every imaginable color of paper. The die at last came into the possession of an American dealer, who assures me no reprints have since been made.

A notice of the Brunswick Post-office fixes the date of the issue of stamped envelopes proper as August 1, 1855. The stamp is a large oval 26 x 29 mm., similar to that for Prussia, a colored line, inner white line, colored band ornamented by a laced pattern, an interior white line, arms, a white horse galloping to the left with white crown above in the central colored oval. The value appears in a white numeral in a small oval on the lower part of the frame, and also in full

colored capitals on the lace work above. The envelopes are of the second form, the stamp is struck on the left upper corner, with the inscription in blue diamond capitals across the corner, loose and left flap, *Ein (Zwei, Drei) Silbergraschen Post-couvert*, several times repeated. They were, at first, gummed only under the seal; later, along nearly the whole border forming two series. The seal employed is special to Brunswick.

FIRST SERIES.



August 1, 1855. Form 2, large and ordinary sizes, stamp and blue inscription on upper left corner, white or slightly tinted, rose or bluish paper, seal 10, gum 1.

LARGE SIZE 1.

Ein Silbergraschen	yellow (?)
Zwei	blue, pale and dark.
Drei	pale rose.

ORDINARY SIZE 2.

Ein Silbergraschen	yellow, pale and orange.
Zwei	blue, Prussian blue, ultramarine.
Drei	pale rose, dark rose.

It may be noted that the large size envelopes are of a bluish white paper, sometimes with a pink tinge, while the ordinary sizes are on a white or yellowish white paper. It has, therefore, been claimed that the two sizes were not simultaneously issued. It was formerly the fashion among the larger collectors and in the more minute catalogues to distinguish these papers, but the writer

doubts whether it is safe to make more than two distinctions, yellowish white and bluish white, as there is an apparent tendency in them all to change color with age. The one silbergroschen is, to say the least, excessively rare in the large size, and the three silbergroschen is by no means common.

Varieties 1 and 2 sgr., ordinary size, may be found with a lilac blue inscription.

SECOND SERIES.



1862? Form 2, large and ordinary sizes, stamp and blue inscription on upper left corner, yellowish white paper, seal 10, gum 2.

LARGE SIZE 1.

Ein silbergroschen yellow, orange yellow.
Drei " rose, dark rose.

ORDINARY SIZE 2.

Ein silbergroschen yellow, pale, dirty yellow.
Zwei " sky blue, ultramarine (shades).
Drei " rose, carmine.

The two silbergroschen in large size with the long gum 2 is not known.

To conform to the general agreement among the German States, in October, 1865, Brunswick changed the color of its envelope stamps, and also the position on the envelope from the left to the right, at the same time changing from the large oval to a smaller one, 19 x 22 mm., very similar in design, but the value was in figures in small ovals at the sides, the word *Braunschweig* above and *Groschen* below in colored capitals on the lace work. These all have the long gum 2, but there are two very distinct series dependant on the seal; the first has seal 10, peculiar to Brunswick; the second the seal 5, common to so many German States.

THIRD SERIES.



October, 1865. Form 2, large and ordinary sizes, stamp small oval and inscription in blue on the upper right corner, yellowish and bluish white paper, seal 10, gum 2.

LARGE SIZE.

Ein silbergroschen dark rose.
Zwei " ?
Drei " ?

ORDINARY SIZE.

Ein silbergroschen rose, dark rose, carmine.
Zwei " dark blue, ultramarine.
Drei " stone, reddish stone.

NOTE.—The existence of the 2 and 3 sgr. in the large size is not known, I believe, with

this seal, and the 2 sgr., ordinary size, on bluish paper, is also doubtful.

FOURTH SERIES.



Form 2. Large and ordinary sizes, small oval stamp and inscription in upper right corner, slightly bluish paper, seal 5, gum 2.

LARGE SIZE 1.

Ein silbergroschen bright rose, pale rose.
Zwei " pale and dark ultramarine.
Drei " brown stone, reddish stone.

ORDINARY SIZE 2.

Ein silbergroschen pale rose.
Zwei " pale ultramarine.
Drei " ?

2. ENVELOPES.

$\frac{1}{4}$ silb. gr.	stamp, violet.
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 kr. " green.
1 "	2 kr. " orange.
2 "	3 kr. " rose.
3 "	6 kr. " blue,
	9 kr. " pale brown.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE OF PHILIPSON.

These $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr. envelopes, 3 and 6 pfennige, we are told, were for use only in Hesse-Cassel. It will be observed that notwithstanding the above notice the 1, 2 and 3 sgr. continued to be issued in the old colors (carmine, blue and stone, respectively), while the new values only, the 3 and 6 pfennige and kreutzer values, appeared in the colors announced.

The stamps of the new values need but a brief description, for the sake of uniformity, as they are well known. The 3 and 6 pfennige are of the same design as the silbergroschen values, but the outer edge is octagonal instead of oval, and the figure of value is in large colored figures outside the frame in the four corners instead of in small ovals at the sides. The value in letters is *drei* or *sechs pfennige*, while the value expressed in the black inscription on the envelope is *ein viertel* or *ein halber silbergroschen post-couverte*. The design of the kreutzer values is octagon, similar to these last. The frame is cut away and the ground extended out at each side of the oval and the value expressed in this colored ground in large white figures, *kreutzer* replacing *silbergroschen* on the frame. The inscription on these envelopes also has the value in kreutzer. The dies were engraved, however, at Berlin, though the envelopes were made at Frankfurt.

(To be continued.)

UNITED STATES LETTER-SHEETS.

BY CAPT. C. A. COOLIDGE, U. S. A.

THE article by "Niemand" in your March number, and the account of Mr. Hill's collection, stimulated my interest in my own collection of United States letter-sheet envelopes which I discovered much more incomplete than I had imagined it was. My first difficulty was to properly classify them, and find out what were the regular issues authorized. I at once wrote to the Postmaster-General, and in answer received the following: "That the department knows of but one change in the perforation of the letter-sheet envelopes. This change was effected by leaving out every other (alternate) perforation on the top line." Thus it appears any other differences in the perforations are unauthorized by the department, though as other sheets have been accepted and issued by the Government they are "official."

I believe I have now obtained all the distinct issues there are up to date, though there may be some varieties, such as Mr. Hill's No. 1, 3, 4, and some that are evidently misperforations, as his No. 9, that are oddities I do not think ought to be classed as standard.

There are, in my opinion, only six distinct issues, though in each issue there is a variety classified as A, in all excepting the first (or 83 perforation) issue; resulting, I believe, from the fact that they are perforated irrespective of the faces on which they are to be printed and gummed. This causes the two odd cross perforations for marking the middle folding line sometimes to come on the right side of the sheet, and sometimes on the left. So likewise in issue No. 4 we find that the top line is perforated 15 on the left of the two close central perforations, and 16 on the right, always with the odd perforations for the middle fold on the right, while when the reverse is the case, viz., 16 on the left and 15 on the right, the odd perforations for middle fold are on the left. Further, if you take two sheets of any issue, one with the odd perforations on the right and the other with them on the left, and run the finger lightly over the face of the perforations, you will generally (if not always) find that the one with the odd perforations on the right is perforated from the front, while the reverse is the case where the odd perforations are on the left.

In gauging the perforations I have taken the inch as the unit of measure generally,

and have when practicable estimated it from several inches to obtain more accurately the correct number. I have in my collection all the issues and varieties described, except variety A to issue 2.

The dies for the face of the envelope sheets do not seem to have been changed or altered since the first issue, except to add the word "Series" and their numbers, 1 or 2, so far as I have noticed. The color of the ink varies from a bluish green to a very light grass green; however, both occur in the later as well as earlier issues.

In the first three issues the gum on the flaps is generally of the shape and dimensions



of illustration, though frequently decreased as small as the following—



perhaps even less—and is about $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in width.

With No. 4 issue the amount of gum was increased, and all the subsequent issues are usually of this shape, and vary from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width.

The width of the gummed portion on the sides, viz., that portion outside of the side perforations, varies slightly in different specimens of each issue, and even one side from another in the same sheet; but the average width is about eight millimetres. I do not, however, consider any variation in this respect of philatelic value.

Since writing the above I have received the following letters, which speak for themselves. It seems there is also a new lot, "Series 3," water-marked paper, which should be numbered No. 7 in the list, with doubtless its reverse cross perforation on left side for Variety A. Mr. Penne's note is peculiar in ignoring the thirty-three top perforation series, though they certainly exist. I have sent him a copy, with the request to explain, but have received no answer to date.

NEW YORK, May 19, 1888.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of 15th inst. was handed me to-day to reply to. Having had charge of the L. S. since the introduction of them, can state for your information that they are made rights and lefts; that is, some have cross perforations on left side and some on right side. They are of same issue. The first set had perforations on both sides, and, as you state, on top. We then made the change on top and sides, but have only made the one change at top from 83 to 41. I don't know of any being printed with 33 perforations across top line. Otherwise you are correct. We have also made Series 3. Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, are on plain paper. Lots Nos. 5 and 6 are on watermarked paper.

Very respectfully,
R. A. PENNE,
With Am. Bank Note Co.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THIRD ASST. P. M. GEN'L. }
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1888. }

Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of the 8th, I have to say that immaterial differences in the perforation of letter-sheet envelopes are not regarded as important by the Department, the contractor not being restricted to any certain number of perforations. In regard to your other inquiry, I have to say that from the date of the first issue until about August 9, 1887, the letter-sheet envelopes were printed upon plain paper without regard to series. Since that time they have been printed on watermark paper, in series of one million each. The issue of Series 1 and 2 has been completed, and that of Series 3 begun.

Yours, very respectfully,
H. P. HARRIS,
Third Asst. P. M. Gen'l.

CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION UNITED STATES LETTER-SHEET ENVELOPES.

Issue No. 1.—83 perforations across top, upper folding line *between* the side lines 15 perforations to the inch (75 in 5 inches).

Side lines perforated 15 to the inch, 6 perforations of which extend on each side of the flap above the top folding line. .
Side lines continuous all the way . .
down. At the middle folding point . . .
are two additional perforations on . .
each side of the sheet, one on each . .
side of the side lines. Total perforations
each side 98.

Varieties as to the distance the side lines are from the end or edge of the flap, are

probably numerous. Mr. Hill notes four. There are probably innumerable others.

No. 2.—41 perforations across top, 7 3-5 to the inch (38 to 5 inches). "Effected by leaving out every 'alternate' perforation."

Side lines perforated 15 to the inch (98 perforations on right side, 96 on left). Side perforations 6 in number on flap above the upper folding line. Side lines continuous all the way down as in No. 1, but the 2 odd perforations for middle folding point are on the *right* side only.

Variety A (the reverse).—Similar to preceding except that 2 odd perforations for middle fold are on the *left* side.

I have not seen this variety, but argue its probable existence from my idea of the method of manufacture, and that I have its congeners in all subsequent issues.

No. 3.—41 perforations across top and similar to No. 2, except side lines discontinuous at upper and middle folding points (distance apart 6 millimetres), 5 perforations of side lines on flap above top . .
line. Two odd perforations opposite . . .
centre of middle folding interspace . . .
on right side only. Right side 92 . .
perforations, left side 90 perforations [Mr. Hill's No. 6].

Variety A (the reverse).—Similar to preceding, except that the 2 odd perforations for middle fold are on the *left* side [Mr. Hill's No. 5].

No. 4.—33 perforations across top folding line, of which two are close together, nearly in centre, 1 millimetre apart. The top folding line contains about 6½ perforations to the inch, being nearly 3 millimetres apart. There are 16 perforations on the left, and 15 perforations on the right of the 2 central perforations (inside the side lines). The side lines perforated, 74 right, 72 left, 12 to the inch, disconnected at both folding points, 7 millimetres apart, 2 odd perforations for designating middle folding line are on right side. There are 4 perforations on each side of the flap above top line, white-wove paper [Mr. Hill's No. 8].

Variety A (the reverse).—Similar to No. 4, except that the 2 odd perforations for the middle folding line are on the *left* side and the top folding line is perforated 15 on the left of the 2 close central perforations, and 16 to the right of them [Mr. Hill's No. 7].

These two caused me considerable difficulty, as I imagined at first they were different issues, which was only solved when I

discerned my hypothesis of the method of manufacture.

No. 5. "Series 1" (printed above return request).—Watermarked U. S. in fancy block letters, irregularly placed on different sheets. Bluish-white paper, much finer than previous issues. 41 perforations in top line, 7 3-5 to inch.



Side lines not continuous across the upper and middle folding points, 6 millimetres apart, 15 perforations to the inch, 5 perforations on flap above top folding line, 2 odd perforations for designating middle fold on right side sheet.

Variety A (the reverse).—Same as No. 5, except the odd perforations for designating the middle folding point are on the left side.

No. 6. "Series 2."—Identical with No. 5 as far as I can discover, except the change "2" for "1," after the word "Series."

Variety A.—Similar to Variety A, of No. 5, except changing the number of series.

ERRORS.*

BY C. B. CORWIN.

(Continued from page 201.)

ANTIGUA.—The 6d. green, 1862, star watermark, exists imperforate.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The 1c. on 15c. of 1884 exists without any line between c and 1884, thus 1884. I have seen a great many official stamps with the surcharge reversed, and presume that all values may be found in that condition.

AZORES.—The 2½ of 1882 is found with surcharge (in small letters) reversed.

BARBADOES.—The 6d. orange and 1sh. purple of 1874 exist with watermark C.C. and crown sideways. I believe this error (?) occurred in the later printings, as I purchased, in May last, the remainders of these values from the Barbadoes post-office, and they all had the watermark sideways.

BERGEDORF.—The 1½ shilling yellow exists lettered SCHILLINGE, and originals of this error are very scarce, although, I believe, all the reprints of this value were made from the die of the error.

BRAZIL.—I have a pair of the 30 reis perforated of 1866, one above the other, which are imperforate between the two stamps.

*I will take it as a favor if the readers of this Journal will be kind enough to notify me (at 108 Water street, New York), of any errors they may be in possession of or know of, that have not been noted by me, in order that this list may be as complete as possible.

During the last month I have noted some errors that were omitted from my list, which will now be mentioned.

BREMEN.—The 5 grote, rose, of 1855, exists with a final N, in word "Marke," thus "Marken." They are very rare thus.

BRITISH GUIANA.—Specimens of the 1860-63 issue are sometimes met with imperforate in all values up to and including 8c., viz., 1, 2, 4 and 8c.

Whether these are errors or proofs I do not know, but I incline to the latter belief.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—The 1 cent exists in carmine, a die of this value having been inserted in error among the dies of the 4c.

EGYPT.—The unpaid letter-stamp, 5pi. red of 1884, exists without watermark.

Thus far additions to last month's list.

FINLAND.—Here we find that rare error, the 10pen. brown on lilac, the error being caused by a die of the 10pen., being placed among the dies of the 5pen., consequently for the short time that ensued before the error was discovered, each sheet of the 5pen. contained one of these errors. This error is found on both wove and laid papers.

FRANCE.—Of the 1850 issue there is a 20 centimes blue, which is one of the rarest errors. There is also a 15 cent brown on rose, caused by a die of that value having become inserted in the plate of the 10 cent, large figures, of 1875. In the first allegori-

cal series of 1876 we find the 20 cent in brown the color of the 30 cent.

FRENCH COLONIES.—In the surcharged issues for *French Guiana* the 20c. on 35c. black on yellow, of April, 1887, exists with the two first letters of "Avril" reversed thus, "ΛVril." In the issues for *Guadaloupe* the unpaid 15c., of 1879, is found with the c in percevoir omitted, thus, "per evoir." The 1884 provisionals present several errors. I have a copy of the 25 on 35c., with a very large 2, thus 25; also with a somewhat large 5, thus 25. Mr. Moens states that in some cases the E of G. P. E. is found with an accent over it, and that differences may be found in the thickness of the letters G. P. In the *Martinique* issue of 1886 there is a variety of the 5c. on 20c. caused by the addition of the letter c, thus, 5c. The same provisional is also known with the figure 5 surcharged doubly.

In the provisional issues for *New Caledonia* the following are found with inverted surcharge, viz.: 25c. on 75c. of 1882; 5c. on 75c. of 1883; 5c. on 40c. of 1884 (N.C.E. measures 17½ mm. in length), and both by pes. (plain and shaded letters) of the 5c. on 1 franc of 1886.

Of the provisional 1885 issue for *St. Pierre and Miquelon* are found with surcharge inverted the 5c. on 2c. and the 25c. on 1 franc.

The *Tahiti* provisional of 1884, 5c. on 20c. of 1881, 10c. on 20c. of 1881 and 25c. on 1fr. of 1877 are found with the surcharge inverted and also sideways; the 25c. on 40c. of 1877 and the 25c. on 35c. and 75c. of 1878, I believe, are only found with surcharge inverted.

GERMANY.—Of the 1859 issue the 3kr. is found in green. Of the 1868 issue the following values are known to exist imperforate, viz.: ¼, ⅓, ½, 1, 2, and 5 groschen, and 1 and 3kr.; it is presumed that they were issued unintentionally in this condition. In the provisional envelope issue of 1868, the following stamps were covered with the 2 groschen blue, in error, viz.: Mecklenburg-Strelitz 3gr. brown and Prussia 1 silbergroschen carmine; the official order relating to these provisionals stated that the 2gr. blue should be placed only over blue impressed stamps. In the 1868 regular issue, the 1gr. rose is found with inscription (in gray only) inverted. Specimens of the provisional envelope issue may sometimes be met with, bearing the adhesive upside down. I am unable to find any accu-

rate list of these errors; they may exist in all varieties of these provisionals. The 2 and 5gr. of the 1871 issue are to be met with imperforate, while of the 1871 issue the 7 and 18kr., and of the 1872 issue the ¼, ⅓, 1, 2, 2½ and 5gr., and 1, 3, 7, 9, and 18kr. exist with eagle in centre reversed. It has been stated that a sheet of 3 pfennig stamps was issued imperforate, in 1883. The 1 piastre on 20pf. blue of the 1884 issue has been surcharged in indigo blue instead of black. The 10pf. envelope stamp of both 1875 and 1876 are found stamped upon the envelope without color.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The following stamps exist imperforate accidentally, viz.: 1856, 1d., wmk. large crown; 1858, 2d., wmk. large crown, thin white lines; 1862, 3d., 4d. and 1s.; 1864, 1d.; 1865, 4d.; 1867, 3d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 2s. and 5s.; 1869, 6d.; 1870, ½d. and 1½d. The 6d. of 1865 (large white letters in corners) is found without watermark. An albino is known of the 1855, 1d. envelope stamp.

GREECE.—There are a number of errors in the Athens printed issues of 1862 to 1875. The 5 lepta is found with two figures 5 on back; the 10l. orange with 0, and also with 00 on back, also with figures reversed on back; the 20l. blue with 2 reversed, and also with 80 on back, and with figures reversed on back; the 80l. rose, with figures on back in orange, and the 10 and 20l. without any figures at all on the back.

Of the unpaid letter stamps, the 5l., 20l., 40l., 60l. and 1 drachma may be found imperforate.

GRENADA.—There is an error to be found in the 1s. issued in 1875, viz., with shilling misspelled SHILLINS. The 2½d. of 1881 presents the error PENCFL, and the ½d. is found with the P omitted from postage, thus, OSTAGE. This same SHILLINS error is found in the 1d. on 1s. yellow fiscal of 1886, while in the same issue the 1d. on 1½d. is found with inverted surcharge.

In 1883 the 1d. yellow fiscal did postal duty presumably in error, and I have a copy of the 2s. yellow fiscal that was used postally the same year. I also have a copy of a yellow fiscal used postally, surcharged 1d., the 1 being 8½mm., and the d 4mm. high, the postmark, however, does not show the year in which it paid postage. In the 1888 4d. on 2s. yellow fiscal provisionals one stamp in every sheet has the Roman d, instead of the normal italic d. The 1881 2½d. is known imperforate on one side.

GRIGUALAND.—In the 1878-9 issue the following errors are chronicled, viz.: Roman G in red, inverted on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 4d., and doubly surcharged on $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; italic G in red, inverted on $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4d., and doubly surcharged on $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Roman G in black, inverted on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d., and doubly surcharged on the same values; italic G in black, inverted on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d., and doubly inverted on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d.; Roman G in both red and black on the same stamps, inverted on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d., and finally italic G on 1d. in the same category.

These are all the errors that I find chronicled, but there are probably plenty more which it would hardly pay to hunt for, the utmost carelessness being evident in the surcharging of these stamps.

These are no manufactured errors; they were found among a parcel of thoroughly authenticated specimens in 1882, and I can vouch for their reliability. The 2, 5 and 20c. of the 1881 issue are known with the green centre reversed.

GUATEMALA.—In the 1881 provisional issue may be found the following errors, viz.: First, the 1 centavo upon $\frac{1}{4}$ real, with the word centavo printed centavo; second, the 5c. upon $\frac{1}{2}$ r., with the word printed centavos; third, the 10c. upon 1r., with the word printed centavos; fourth, the 20c. upon 2r., with a comma instead of a period after the word centavos; fifth, the same, with no punctuation whatever after centavos; sixth, the same, with the letter t in centavo dropped considerably below the other letters.

THE ADVANTAGES OF STAMP JOURNALS TO THE PHILATELIST.

BY GENIO.

A COLLECTOR living in a large city can have no idea how welcome and of what immense value a good philatelic journal is to the average collector, who resides in a small town. The former has at his call and convenience one or more reliable dealers, who spare no pains to keep him well informed concerning all that is new in his business, postal changes and general philatelic gossip. He can be a member of a good society, where each man's knowledge adds to that of his colleagues, and, finally, he often sees other collections, which add materially to his general fund of information. All this is very different with the solitary collector living in a village, small city or the country. Without his journals all

the new issues, changes, etc., in philately, would be as a sealed book to him, except for the meagre descriptions of the catalogues, which sometimes only add to his already bewildered state of mind.

He would be utterly at sea regarding those vexing surcharges, changes in value, etc., and often, I am ashamed to say, fall a victim to counterfeits, which all dealers unite in denouncing, as a disgrace to both an album and its owner; but how is a poor fellow to know, who never saw, perhaps, even a genuine specimen of this or that issue. Again he falls into the hands of sharpers, dishonest dealers, and those who offer exchanges, marvelous bargains, which sadly fail to answer to description, or fail to come at all. All these annoyances are in a great measure obviated, where a collector has at hand good and reliable journals, which he reads carefully and understandingly.

Unfortunately, the number of good journals is not very great, yet one would think, after reading the various advertisements, that it would be no trouble at all to pick out any number. Almost every collector has, at some time in his philatelic history, the editorial fever; the smaller his collection, and the more superficial his knowledge of "things philatelic," the worse the attack. Some of them fortunately recover with a mild case, others go on, and after awhile, with flaming announcements and 2000 circulation, *The Inter-Oceanic Philatelist* appears with a few local exchanges, one or two advertisements, and several articles that the veriest tyro might have written, issues one or two numbers, and fades away, leaving the editor stranded, and with, perhaps, a damaged reputation and his honesty questioned. If this were the end all would be well, but, unfortunately, it is not so.

Several years after, the serious collector, engaged in the pleasant task of trying to secure a complete philatelic library, comes across the above-mentioned *Inter-Oceanic*, about which he can learn nothing, except a mere notice in another journal, or is offered one copy at an outrageous price, and the other, he finds, cannot be obtained at all. For this very reason, I think all such journals should be excluded from all philatelic catalogues of stamp papers, unless they issue a complete volume, or are up to some recognized standard of merit and circulation.

I have seen some mention of a Journal Exchange Department for the American Philatelic Association. I think the officers and members should give it immediate con-

sideration. In my humble opinion, I think it would rank second only to the Stamp Exchange Department. It would be of incalculable benefit to members, giving them a chance to advertise, sell and exchange papers, that would be offered in no other

way, and best of all establish a market value for each journal. I sincerely hope the Association will make some effort in this direction, which I believe will be seconded by all members trying to build up a philatelic library.

THE LOCAL STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES—II.

BY WILBUR W. THOMAS.

(Continued from page 142.)

THE locals, or, more properly speaking, express stamps, described in the April number, are all that can be included in Class I. Class II is more extensive, and includes many posts about which little or nothing is known beyond the mere fact that their stamps were really used.

Of the companies which operated, largely in the East, prior to the regular issuing of postage stamps by the United States Government, the largest, and undoubtedly the pioneer of all, was

HALE & Co.



This establishment was commenced in the latter part of 1842 or early in 1843, by Mr. James W. Hale, now a resident of New York city. The headquar-

ters were at No. 13 Court street, Boston. Branch post-offices were opened in New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Baltimore, and as far West as Detroit, in most of the principal cities and towns along the routes covered by the company. According to the proprietor, he had at one time over 110 offices scattered throughout the East and West. It is more than probable, however, that many of these towns were reached by means of connections with other companies, and not by Hale & Co.'s own routes.

Mr. Hale says that the business was begun by himself in 1841 or very early in the next year, but I am inclined to agree with Mr. Coster, by believing his memory to be at fault in placing the date at least a year too early. It is certain that the bulk of the concern's business was done in 1844 to 1846, and if it was in operation previous to 1843, its patronage must have been exceedingly slight.

Hale & Co. first issued a red stamp, bearing the address of the Boston office on the central envelope. It could not have been

used for a very long time, as specimens are rarely met with. It was followed by a stamp identical except in color, the impression being in blue. This stamp must have been issued just before the removal of the headquarters of the company, because nearly all of the specimens that have turned up have the street and number scratched through with pen and ink. I think that a large stock of the stamps was on hand at the time of removal, and the proprietors preferred this method to wasting all the stamps.

The variety with the address, cut out on the wood-block from which the stamps were printed, is quite common, having been used from 1844 to the winding up of the establishment.

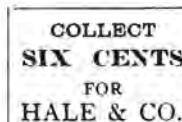


The rate of postage adopted by Hale & Co. was six cents per letter, under ordinary circumstances. As was then the custom among the letter expresses, and, indeed, at the New York post-office when it issued its stamps in 1845, a dollar's worth or more was given at a reduced rate. This was, of course, a shrewd business policy to tempt people to patronize the firm.

Prepayment of postage was not always necessary. I have a number of letters which passed through Hale & Co.'s hands, bearing simply a hand-stamp like the following:



used:



Where the letters were not delivered to their final destination by Hale & Co., a different stamp was

Mr. Coster expressed the opinion that Hale's own offices were only in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and intermediate points, other

places being reached by connecting with other concerns. I disagree with him in part, as I have a letter in my possession from Saratoga, N. Y., sent by this express to New York, another from Portland, Me., and another from Cincinnati, none of them showing postmarks or stamps of other concerns than Hale & Co. It is pretty certain, however, that most of the Western cities were reached only by connecting with other companies.

Counterfeits of Hale's stamps are legion, but are, so far as I know, always printed from the same cut as that used to illustrate standard catalogues.

Next in size and importance to Hale & Co., ranks the American Letter Mail.

By whom this concern was operated I have never been able to discover. Its establishment probably dated from the year 1843, being brought into existence, as were, in fact, all the other companies of this class, by the immense success of Hale & Co., as rivals of the Government mails.

It is evident that the company was backed by an ample capital, as it was successful from the first, and covered large routes, which must have cost a large sum to open. These routes were much the same as those of Hale & Co.



It is generally supposed that the larger stamp, which bears no expressed value, was issued before its smaller companion. Mr. Coster, in his book, gives strong reasons for re-

versing this popular opinion, and investigation on my part has only tended to confirm his ideas. Of many specimens which passed through his hands, the earliest dates of each variety were as follows:

- Small variety, Philadelphia, February 3, 1844.
- Large variety, black, Philadelphia, Sept. 16, 1844.
- Large variety, blue, Philadelphia, January 4, 1845.

I have in my own collection a specimen of the smaller stamp on a letter bearing date of February 14, 1844, but I have never seen the large stamps dated earlier than 1845.



The stamps of the first type are from a steel engraved plate, still in possession, I think, of a prominent Bank Note Co. Proofs are often met with in vermilion, brown, blue

and yellow. I believe that many of the stamps now offered for sale, of this type—in fact, all unused ones in the hands of dealers—are reprints. Original specimens which have passed through my hands, on original letters, have always been printed on *parchment*; unused copies that have come to my notice are always on crisp bank-note paper—a poor substitute for the material on which all originals that I have ever seen were impressed.

Unused sheets of these stamps can be obtained at a very low price. My advice is, to *let unused ones alone*.

Only one counterfeit is known to me, except of the tribe in which all locals are forged—from catalogue cuts.

H. A fairly executed lithograph, printed on a yellowish paper. The genuine were printed in sheets of twenty, I think, the engraver's name, W. L. Ornesley, appearing on each sheet. The lines in the background are clear and distinct, although fine. In the forgery, the lines of the background are coarse and broken, and not a line on the whole stamp is even and sharp, every line having the irregular appearance peculiar to all lithographs.

I have not seen any counterfeit of the large stamp.

(To be continued.)

THE PROPOSED DEPARTURE IN U. S. POSTAL REMITTANCES.

BY MACQUE.

A NEW system of postal remittance will be welcomed by any one who has patiently or otherwise waited his turn at the Money-order Department while the clerk was going through the cumbersome system of filling out, punching and stamping money-orders and postal notes for those who are ahead.

With the planned Postal Saving Banks, which have been exciting considerable attention in some circles, comes the "Check Department" devised by Mr. J. A. Harper, of the Bank of Pittsburgh. Mr. Harper's system is this: the government is to issue, through the proper officials, to any one who has occasion to remit small sums through the mails, check-books for various amounts, say from five dollars upward, the officials collecting an amount over and above the face of the check-book sufficient to pay the expenses of engraving, printing, handling,

etc. The purchaser could then fill out the checks, being limited only, as to the amount, by the value of the book, and his checks would pass current anywhere in the United States.

This system, if put in operation, would no doubt consign the postal note and domestic money-order to an uncared-for grave, while being a much better substitute from every point of view.

THE REVENUE-STAMP TAX LAWS OF OUR VARIOUS STATES.

BY ROBERT S. HATCHER.

I.—NEVADA—(*Continued.*)

SEC. 137.—It is hereby made, and it shall be, the duty of the Controller of State to superintend the making of, and have provided, dies for the printing and preparation of necessary stamps to carry into effect this Act. In the performance of the duties required by this section, the said Controller shall use such precaution as may be necessary in order to prevent the duplicating of said dies and as soon as made shall take possession of and keep them under his personal control. After procuring the said dies, he shall cause therewith to be printed the stamps by this Act required, and of the several denominations prescribed in the annexed schedule; he shall, personally or by deputy, superintend the printing thereof and see that none are printed, uttered nor issued, except such as are taken possession of by him as soon as printed, and as soon as the number ordered printed by him shall have been printed, he shall immediately take possession of the dies and shall deposit them with the Secretary of State, taking his receipt therefor; they shall then remain in the custody of the Secretary of State, until it becomes necessary to have more stamps printed, when the said Controller shall withdraw and receipt for them, use and return them again as above provided. For any illegal and improper use of said dies, or any use of them except in this Act provided, while in the custody of the Controller or Secretary of State, which shall result in any damage or injury to the State of Nevada, or to any individual, the said Controller or Secretary of State as the case may be, shall be liable in action or actions upon his official bond or bonds. The Controller shall have printed, at each time of procuring stamps, as many as he shall estimate will be needed for one year. The sum of three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the General Fund, not otherwise specially appropriated, to carry into effect this Act, in procuring dies,

stamps, etc. The State Controller, upon said accounts for dies, stamps, etc., being allowed by the Board of State Examiners, shall draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer for the amount thereof, and the Treasurer shall pay the same out of said fund.

SEC. 138.—As soon as procured by him, the Controller shall deposit the stamps required by this Act with the State Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor, and shall charge him with the amount thereof. The State Treasurer shall furnish said stamps in amount and denomination to any person or persons desiring to purchase the same, on payment therefor, and shall also furnish to the County Treasurer of the different counties of the State as called upon by them, taking receipts therefor, and charging such County Treasurers therewith. The County Treasurers shall each settle with the State Treasurer, in full, for all stamps had by them from him, whenever and at the same time that they settle with him in relation to other State revenues received by them from sales of stamps, and shall pay over to him all moneys received by them, except percentages upon sales provided in this Act, and shall return all stamps in their hands then unsold, and shall take his receipt therefor in duplicate, and shall deposit one with the Controller of State, who shall credit the State Treasurer with the amount thereof. The State Treasurer shall also credit the County Treasurer with the amount of money so paid in, the percentage allowed, and the unsold stamps returned. The State Treasurer may at any time require any County Treasurer to forward to him, at the expense of the State, and by such mode of conveyance as he shall designate, all moneys in his hands arising from the sale of stamps furnished by the State Treasurer.

SEC. 139.—The several County Treasurers and the State Treasurer shall sell the stamps required by this Act, to all persons who apply therefor. On any sale of stamps made at any one time by said County or State Treasurer of fifty dollars, and not exceeding one

hundred dollars, the purchaser shall be allowed a commission of five per cent; on any sale of one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, a commission of eight per cent; and on any sale at any one time of any amount over five hundred dollars, a commission of ten per centum. When any sale is made by said County or State Treasurer on which the commission to the purchaser is allowed, he shall take a receipt from the purchaser, showing the amount and value of said stamps, and the amount of money paid for the same, which receipt shall be presented, on final settlement, to the State Treasurer, who shall give credit for the full amount of such receipt, specifying the amount of percentage allowed to the County Treasurer presenting said receipts. The County Treasurers shall be allowed to their own use, a commission of three per centum on the amount of all moneys received by them from sale of stamps under the foregoing provisions of this Act. All moneys arising from the sale of stamps under the provisions of this Act, after paying the commission allowed herein, shall be placed in the General Fund of the State.

SCHEDULE—STAMP DUTY.

Affidavits, five cents.

Affidavits in legal proceedings exempt.

Acknowledgment of deeds exempt.

Agreement of appraisement, for each piece of paper on which the same is written, five cents.

Assignment or transfer of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as the original instrument.

Bank checks, drafts or orders at sight or on demand, made and made payable in the State, exempt.

Bills of exchange drawn in, but payable out of, the State of Nevada, or the United States; each bill, or set of three or more, must be stamped; for every bill of each set, when the sum made payable does not exceed one hundred dollars or the equivalent thereof in foreign currency in which such bill may be expressed, according to the standard value fixed by the United States, two cents.

For every additional one hundred dollars or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred dollars, two cents; drawn in but payable out of the United States (if drawn singly or in duplicates), pay the same duty as inland bills of exchange.

The acceptor or acceptors, payee or payees of any bill of exchange or order, for the payment of any sum of money drawn out, or

purporting to be drawn out of this State, but payable in this State, must, before paying or accepting the same, place thereon a stamp indicating the duty.

Bills of exchange (inland), draft or note payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note whether payable on demand or any time designated (except checks made, and intended to be, and which shall be forthwith presented for payment), for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, five cents.

For every additional one hundred dollars or fractional part thereof, five cents.

(The warrant of attorney to confess judgment on a note or bond is exempt from stamp duty if the note or bond is properly stamped.)

Bills of sale of personal property, five cents.

Bonds, personal, for the payment of money, the same as mortgage.

Bonds, official, one dollar.

Bond, for indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, when the money ultimately recoverable thereon is one thousand dollars or less, fifty cents.

Bond, when the money recoverable exceeds one thousand dollars, for every additional thousand or fractional part thereof, fifty cents.

Bonds, railroad and other corporation bonds and script are subject to stamp duty, same as mortgage.

Bonds of any description, other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in the schedule, twenty-five cents.

Certificates of deposit, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, two cents.

Certificates of deposit, sum exceeding one hundred dollars, two cents on each one hundred dollars or fractional part thereof.

Certificates of stock in incorporated companies, twenty-five cents.

Certificates, general, five cents.

Certificates of record on the instrument recorded or entered upon book, exempt.

Certificates of weight—animals, coal, wood or other articles (except ores), exempt.

The certificates of a qualification or official character of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds, or Notary Public, or other officer, five cents.

Certificates of search of records, five cents.

Certificates that certain papers are on file, five cents.

Certificates that certain papers cannot be found, five cents.

(To be continued.)

THE HISTORY OF THE ISSUE OF U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

BY CHAS. E. HUTCHISON.

Third Paper.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL—STAMP DUTIES.

AFTER the long license section there followed three others intended to define the application of the former. These provided that no retail dealer whose gross receipts were under \$1000 per annum should be required to take out a license, that none need be taken out for sale of goods by producer or manufacturer thereof, and that nothing in the act should be construed to authorize the prosecution of any business in a State where that business was specially prohibited by law, the liquor trade in a prohibition State, for instance.

Over the 64th section was the following heading:

"Manufactures, Articles and Products, Specific and Ad Valorem Duty."

After sections prescribing the manner of assessing the duty, penalties, restrictions, etc., came Section 71, which levied the duties as follows: On candles, anthracite coal, lard, mustard seed, linseed and all animal and vegetable oils, illuminating gas, coal oil, ground coffee, spices and sugars, candy, cocoa, saleratus, starch, tobacco, snuff, cigars, gunpowder, white lead, oxide of zinc, and other painters' supplies, brooms, wooden pails, baskets, churns, etc., hats, caps, bonnets, hoop-skirts, clocks, pins, umbrellas, screws, railroad iron, paper, soap, salt, pickles and preserves, blacking, glue and gelatine, leather and skins of all kinds, belting, hose, wine, varnish, furs, cloth and all textile, knitted or felted fabrics, and all manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, worsted, flax, hemp, jute, India rubber, gutta-percha, wood, willow, glass, pottery-ware, leather, paper, iron, steel, lead, tin, copper, zinc, brass, gold, silver, horn, ivory, bone, bristles, wholly or in part, not otherwise provided for. Printed publications, timber unwrought or only partially wrought, flour, meal and building stone were the chief articles excepted from specific duty.

The section has but little special interest to philatelists, as the duties were levied neither by stamps nor by licenses, but the list shows the enormous range of the system of taxation.

Following this came Section 72, which laid a tax of one-tenth of one per cent on all auction sales, and then the heading:

"Carriages, Watches, Piano Fortes, Billiard Tables and Plate."

Here came Schedule A, which will be appended, the first of three schedules of duties lettered A, B and C respectively. This section was calculated to tax luxuries as an offset to the previous duties on necessities, on the principle that those who could afford to keep such things could easily pay a tax on them and should be made to do so.

"Slaughtered Cattle, Hogs and Sheep"

were taxed in the next two sections, seventy-four and five.

"Railroads, Steamboats and Ferry Boats"

was a heading which was followed by an extremely long section without a break which taxed all railroad, steamboat and ferry-boat companies three per cent of their gross receipts.

The next section levied a similar duty upon all holders of railroad bonds, three per cent of every dividend received or coupon cashed.

"Banks, Trust Companies, Saving Institutions, and Insurance Companies"

was the heading under which further sections came levying duty on all such institutions.

"Salaries and Pay of Officers and Persons in the Service of the United States"

headed a section by which said salaries were taxed with a duty of three per cent.

"Advertisements"

headed a section which taxed three per cent the receipts from advertisements of all publishers of papers or magazines wherein space was sold for advertising purposes.

"Income Duty"

was the heading of a very important portion of the bill, as will be seen from the fact that it laid "upon the annual gains, profits, or income of every person residing in the United States * * if such * * exceed the sum of \$600, a duty of three per cent on such annual income as is over and above said sum of \$600." On income of non-residents of the United States the tax was five per cent. The income tax extended through Section 88, and then appeared the

heading to the philatelist's heart most dear—"Stamp Duties." The first section under this heading was number 89 and ordered

"That on and after the first day of May, 1862, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, for the several instruments, matters, and things mentioned and described in the schedule (marked B) hereunto annexed, * * * by any person or persons who shall make, sign, or issue the same, * * * the several duties or sums of money set down in figures against the same respectively, or otherwise specified or set forth in said schedule."

This Schedule B named and defined every document which was to be stamped and the amount of the tax on it, and its provisions governed the first issue of document stamps. It will be considered at a later stage. The next sections read as follows:

"Sec. 90. If any person shall make, sign, or issue, or cause to be made, signed, or issued, any instrument, document, or paper, of any kind or description, without the same being duly stamped for denoting the duty hereby imposed thereon, or without having thereupon an adhesive stamp to denote said duty, such person or persons shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars, and such instrument, document, or paper, as aforesaid, shall be deemed invalid and of no effect."

"Sec. 91. No stamp appropriated to denote the duty charged on any particular instrument, and bearing the name of such instrument on face thereof, shall be used for denoting any other duty of the same amount, or, if so used, the same shall be of no avail."

This section was amended, however, at the next session of Congress about six months later, so that it was completely invalidated except so far as it referred to proprietary stamps.

"Sec. 92. No vellum, parchment, or paper, bearing a stamp appropriated by name to any particular instrument, shall be used for any other purpose, or, if so used, the same shall be of no avail."

"Sec. 93. If any person shall forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, any stamp or die, or any part of any stamp or die, which shall have been provided, made, or used in pursuance of this act, or shall forge, counterfeit, or resemble, or cause or procure to be forged, counterfeited, or resembled, the impression, or any part of the impression, of such stamp or die, as aforesaid, upon any vellum, parchment, or paper, or shall stamp or mark, or cause or procure to be stamped or marked, any vellum, parchment, or paper, with any such forged or counterfeited stamp or die, or part of any stamp or die, as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States of any of the duties hereby imposed, or any part thereof; or if any person shall sell or expose to sale, any vellum, parchment, or paper, article or thing, having thereupon the impression of any such counterfeited stamp or die, or any part of any stamp or die, or any such forged, counterfeited, or resembled impression, or part of impression, as aforesaid, knowing the same respectively to be forged, counterfeited, or resembled, or if any person shall knowingly [amended from "privately and secretly"] "use any stamp or die which shall have been so provided, made, or used, as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States; or if any person shall fraudulently" [inserted by the House] "cut, tear, or get off, or cause or procure to be cut, torn, or got off, the impression of any stamp or die which shall have been provided, made, or used in pursuance of this act, from any vellum, parchment, or paper, or any instrument or writing charged or chargeable with any of the duties hereby imposed; then, and in every such case, every person so offending, and every person knowingly

and willfully aiding, abetting, or assisting in committing any such offense, as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1000, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding five years."

(To be continued.)

BACKGROUND OF RUSSIAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

BY JOHN J. COLE, JR.

I WOULD like to call attention to the background of the adhesive Russian postage stamps. There are several designs for backgrounds, not only in the different issues, but in the same issue, and all these designs merely for the background are so small that they can scarcely be discerned by the naked eye. In the 1857 and 1858 issues the background is of solid color within the oval which incloses the arms, and closely arranged horizontal and short vertical lines outside the oval. In the 1863 issue the background is a network of curved lines within the oval and a network of vertical and diagonal lines outside the oval. In the 1864 issue all have parallel horizontal lines within the oval, while outside the oval each stamp in the issue is different. In the 1k. the background is of "1's," inclosed in double-lined oblong hexagons. The 3k. has a background of "3's," inclosed in irregularly formed and sometimes almost round double-lined octagons, alternating with Roman "III's," inclosed in squares, formed by the outer lines of the octagons. In the 5k. the background is of spades, inclosed in double-lined triangles, the outer lines of the triangle forming smaller triangles between. In the 1870 issue, the background is of "3's," inclosed in octagons, the same as the 3k. of the 1864 issue. The 2k. 1875 issue has a background of "2's," inclosed in single-lined hexagons, the "2's" alternating with Roman "II's," inclosed in smaller ovals (probably intended for hexagons) formed by the lines of the other hexagons. Both the 1870 and the 1875 issues have parallel horizontal lines within the oval. The background of the 1875-9 issues are formed of closely arranged dots, not as large as a period, with the exception of the 7k., which has dots inclosed in half-circles overlapping each other. The issue has solid color within the oval. All of the 1882 issues have parallel horizontal lines within the oval and closely arranged dots outside the oval. The background of the 1884 issue is solid, of two colors, both within and without the oval.

NOTES FOR U. S. PHILATELISTS.

BY ROBERT S. HATCHER.

THE stamp tax of Nevada was approved by the Legislature of that State, March 9, 1865, taking effect on and after the first Monday of May, in that year, a month after the termination of the Civil War. The same body abolished the stamp tax by an act of February 21, 1873, it having gone through several modifications before that time.

On page 656 of "Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography," 1887, we are informed that President Cleveland, on signing the bill taxing oleomargarine two cents per pound, was criticised as having unjustly discriminated against one class of producers for the benefit of another.

He sent a message to Congress, in which he gave as his reason for not vetoing it, that the stamps required by the act would mark the character of the substance, and prevent its being fraudulently sold.

PHILATELY and numismatics are closely allied in many nations. In this country a noteworthy instance of it is where a coin of new denomination was introduced, in order to satisfy the national demand which would necessarily arise after a reduction in the rate of postage.

On the same day that Congress passed the act creating the first three-cent postage stamps—March 3, 1851—it also enacted a law empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to put forth a silver coin of the value of three cents, to correspond in denomination with the new stamp. The press of the land, the following day, published, simultaneously with the postal act, a promulgation stating that the weight of this piece was fixed at $12\frac{3}{8}$ grains, to be composed of three-fourths silver and one-fourth copper, and made a legal tender in payment of debts in sums of thirty cents or under. On March 3, 1865, the silver piece was superseded by a nickel three-cent piece, under an act providing that no fractional notes of that denomination should be issued thereafter, and making the nickel three-cent piece a legal tender for sixty cents. It will probably receive its death sentence at the present session of Congress, after we have been using a coin which owes its existence to the first appearance of a postage stamp.

MR. WALTER LEE BROWN, the well-known young chemist, and formerly an untiring

philatelist,* is the owner of a fine collection of U. S. revenues, among his other stamps. His entire collection—numbering about 15,000 varieties—and philatelic library are for sale. As he asks \$5000 for it, it is not likely to sell in this country. He will not sacrifice it or sell where it appears probable that it will be split up.

FOR the benefit of such collectors who possess hydrometer stamps—concerning which emissions much uncertainty prevails—I have written a few lines describing their use.

A hydrometer is a glass instrument for determining the specific gravity and purity of various liquids. It has a graduated zero-scale, marking the depth into which it sinks in the pure liquid. One end is a large hollow ball or bulb, and into it the stamp is inserted and glued, with its face showing through, during the process of manufacture; the end is then finished and sealed up, making an entire, hollow glass vessel. These stamps are inserted under the supervision of an agent of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at the factory of Mrs. C. Tagliabue, at New York City, as authoritative proof* that each U. S. Government hydrometer for spirituous liquors has been duly tested and can be relied upon as the standard. These instruments are sold from the Treasury Department at Washington, for a little over two dollars each, being nine inches in length.

All hydrometer stamps are printed in black on white. Of ten used varieties which I have seen, all bear the imprint of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, except the E. A. Rollins. Below each signature is the word "Commissioners," except on the E. A. Rollins and C. Delano; in the former "Com. of Internal Revenue," in the latter "Com. Internal Revenue."

All contain portrait of Washington to left, except those of C. Delano and Alfred Pleasanton, whose features appear instead.

Their average size is 77 x 28 millimeters; some are more, others less, but this is caused by shrinkage. This measure refers to the length and breadth of the design only, as they are almost invariably found clipped into the impression. I have compiled a complete list of this series, which is pub-

* Now in the office of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. at Aurora, Del.

lished in the latest edition of "Sterling's U. S. Revenue Catalogue." There were issued several other varieties and designs, but I have seen them only in proof condition at the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington.

MR. HOMER LEE, Vice-President and General Manager of the renowned bank-note company bearing his name, is a native of Ohio, only thirty years of age, who is said to be one of the cleverest and most original designers in the land. His agile pen designed the first series of postal notes adopted in this country. Though those now in use are somewhat modified, his general scheme is still retained. "Engravers and Printers of the United States Postal Notes" is impressed on the letter-heads of this company, whose works are on the first, eighth and ninth floors of the New York Tribune Building.

THE internal politics of a great Republic, though free from strife and at peace with the world, are frequently portrayed by the postal issues of our nation.

Just after Lincoln's assassination a fifteen-cent stamp appeared in black, bearing his well-known features. Closely following the tragic death of Garfield, the Arthur administration placed his likeness upon the stamps and envelopes for foreign postage. The Cleveland administration, in a moment of chivalry, adorned with the bust of a but recently deceased political opponent—Grant—the two-cent letter-sheet envelopes, and afterwards went so far as to contemplate abolishing the Garfield stamp to make room for an emission bearing still another view of Grant's head, and actually proclaimed to the public such intention, through the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, by the circular of that official, dated August 15, 1887, reading: "The five-cent stamp will be dark blue instead of chocolate brown, and will contain the head of GRANT instead of that of Garfield." Great was our surprise, therefore, in April, 1888, to behold the heretofore unprecedented spectacle of the Department breaking its word with the people, despite its published decision and decree above, and issuing, suddenly and unheralded, without any notification whatever, a reproduction of the 1882 *Garfield* stamp, done over in dark blue! As a compromise, however, the Garfield envelopes were repealed and superseded by an embossed profile-portrait of the hero of Appomattox.

It may be news to many to hear that a

large "officially sealed" stamp (105 x 52 mm.) is in use. Every package of postage stamps sent from the manufactory to postmasters all over the country is sealed with two of them. The design consists of elaborate lathe-work, coarsely printed in light brown. In the top of the frame-work is "U. S. Postage Stamp Agency" in large white block letters. In the centre, entwined monogram "U. S." in white, an inch in length. The whole is surcharged in black, with the following legend: "Postmasters receiving this package will please note its condition. If showing signs of having been tampered with, report the same and return this package to Third Assistant Postmaster-General, at Washington, D. C. This package should be opened at the end."
—A. D. HAZEN, *Third Assistant P. M. G.*"

THE Washington, D. C., post-office uses a machine for canceling out-going postal cards. Boston, Mass., has long had one for the obliteration of stamps on letters leaving the office; by the length of the post-mark it is capable of defacing five stamps in a row. The Brooklyn, N. Y., office is experimenting with a similar one. They are operated with the hand, by means of a crank, and do the work with neatness and great despatch.

NO COUNTERFEITS have ever been made of the match, medicine or playing card stamp, but the document series has not been exempt; the varieties forged most extensively was the first issue, one-cent proprietary. An entire sheet of them, which was captured, is now framed and on exhibition in the office of Chief Detective Brooks of the United States Secret Service, at the National Capital.

THE scarcity of many United States fee stamps is doubtless owing to the enforcement of the law pertaining to their use, which is exceedingly rigid. Every brewer, under the Revised Statutes of the United States, is obliged to purchase all stamps from a Collector or Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, who enters, in a book kept for that purpose, the number of stamps bought, their denomination and their value. The brewer is also obliged to keep a similar record in his books, and on or before the 10th day of each and every month he is compelled under oath to give an account of each and every stamp that he has used, and they must agree with the size and denomination of the packages of fermented liquor sold during the previous month. He must also state in said sworn statement the balance

of stamps he has on hand, their denomination and their value; his stamp account at all times must be *correct* or he is liable under the law to get into serious trouble. The revenue laws say that "The stamp must be affixed upon the spigot-hole in the head of the package; and the spigot or air faucet must in all cases be driven through the stamp in such a manner as to effectually destroy the stamp. Generally a certain portion of the stamp is left upon a package after the spigot or air-faucet is driven into the package; the brewer is then compelled under law to *carefully scrape off the balance of the stamp* outside of that portion destroyed at the time the spigot or air-faucet was driven in. The possession of any stamp that has been used before (in the hands of a brewer) is *prima-facie* evidence of intent to defraud the Government, and in all cases leads to serious difficulties.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE Chicago Philatelic Society is the legitimate successor of the old Chicago Stamp Collectors Union, and was organized on October 8, 1886. The first Board of Officers was S. B. Bradt, President; C. M. Wolsieffer, Vice-President; C. R. Gadsden, Secretary; T. J. Mitchell, Treasurer; W. H. Shelton, Librarian.

On November 18, 1886, it joined the American Philatelic Association as a Branch, being the first Society to take this step in support of the then young National Association.

On December 2, 1886, it put itself on record as believing in James Chalmers as the inventor of the adhesive postage stamp, and at its next meeting, December 16th, it passed the resolution unanimously in favor of Patrick Chalmers' claims on behalf of his father, which example was followed soon after by many societies; therefore the credit of having set the ball in motion in favor of James Chalmers belongs to the Chicago Philatelic Society.

On December 20, 1886, appeared the first number of the *Western Philatelist*, which was published solely in the interest of the Society, and as its "Official Journal." The publication of it was undertaken by five members, but two, Messrs. Mitchell and Shelton, withdrew before the first number was issued, which left Messrs. Bradt, Gadsden and Wolsieffer to continue the

venture. How well they succeeded can be ascertained by a glance at the seventeen numbers that were issued. It will be found by comparison that no philatelic journal in its first seventeen numbers contained the same amount of reading matter and articles of literary merit and valuable information for philatelists. The *Western Philatelist* would not have existed had the Chicago Philatelic Society not been organized, and the Society is proud of the work and advance in philatelic journalism that its late official journal accomplished.

In August, 1887, it entertained the second American Philatelic Association Convention, and its banquet to the delegates who attended is a matter of philatelic history.

On June 14, 1888, it elected THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST as its official journal, being the first branch of the American Philatelic Association to officially endorse the Association's journal.

Interest among its members is always alive and its meetings are well attended, far better than the average. Meetings are held on alternate Thursdays, at the Tremont House, and no vacation season is taken advantage of by suspending meetings over the summer. Its membership is large and includes many prominent philatelists from all over the world as passive members. One of the features is its *strong support* of the American Philatelic Association, as no one can become an *active member* without also becoming a member of the American Philatelic Association. It is still in its infancy, being hardly two years old, and it has achieved a reputation equaled by few in such a short period. The present Board of Officers is C. R. Gadsden, President; W. H. MacDonald, Vice-President; P. M. Wolsieffer, Secretary and Librarian; L. A. Haskell, Treasurer.

P. M. WOLSEFFER, *Secretary*.

162 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL., July 1, 1888.

THE JONESBORO (TENN.) STAMP.

We present herewith a cut of the Confederate Postmaster's provisional stamp of Jonesboro, Tenn. Though this has been chronicled before, we are not aware that it has been illustrated. Some of our readers may be interested in knowing more about it than is given by Mr. Rechert, in Sterling's Catalogue.



AN ADDRESS TO MEMBERS.

BEFORE the next number of this paper is issued, the Second Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association will be a thing of the past. Let us hope that it may be an event which all members may recall to memory, in the future, with feelings of the greatest self-congratulation. If these few lines may have been instrumental in securing a larger attendance of members, either in person or by proxy, or in any other manner contribute to the success of that assembly, I will be well rewarded for the effort in the gratification of seeing my purpose accomplished.

Doubtless every member has the welfare of our Association at heart, yet, in consideration of the indifference displayed upon several occasions heretofore, a few slight admonitions at this time might not be inopportune.

What inference must be drawn by outsiders from the fact that of two hundred and eleven members entitled to vote for Treasurer in November last, only one hundred and nineteen availed themselves of that privilege? Simply that we have been disappointed by the non-realization of our anticipations of the benefits to be derived from membership, and therefore do not care how, or by whom, our most important offices are filled. *We* know better than this. We know that the success of our organization has exceeded the expectation of its most enthusiastic supporters. But to keep up our present progress, we must all pull together, and let us create a bright outlook for the future, by so doing at the coming election; let us prevent the recurrence of the unpleasantness of November, by acting more in unison in the future. A large personal attendance at the Convention is greatly to be desired, but those who really cannot attend in person, should not hesitate, but should appoint their representative at *once*. There can be no possible excuse for a single member not being in attendance, either in person or by proxy, and by acting with the proper spirit, we may do away with the necessity for altering Section 4 of the Constitution, as has been suggested by some. Some may plead ignorance of the qualifications of the nominees, as an excuse for not voting. To such I would say: How many of us are personally acquainted with the presidential nominees of the United States, or are even acquainted with their general character, other than by hearsay? Yet we do not hesitate to vote for one or the

other of them without the slightest compunction. If we may be unacquainted with any of the candidates of the Association, we surely have some more enlightened philatelic friend on whose good judgment we can rely, and let us end all further difficulties on this point by so doing on all future occasions. Moreover, to compel the officers to furnish us with printed postals on which to vote, is simply to unnecessarily double or treble the expenses of the election. Remember, that all expenses thus incurred are paid out of the surplus in the treasury, and are thus directly or indirectly a tax upon all members, be it individually or collectively. Would it not be much better for all concerned, if the money thus expended could be devoted to the perfection and extension of the various departments, or to the improvement of the official journal? Under the efficient management of the Literary Board, THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST has already become the representative philatelic publication of America, yet even in the best the sphere of improvement and enlargement is never exhausted.

What must be inferred from our *lack of enthusiasm* and want of interest, displayed in not endeavoring to increase our membership as rapidly as possible, by exerting ourselves to the utmost, in prevailing upon our philatelic friends to become enrolled as members at the earliest possible date? Possibly, that ours is an *exclusive* organization in which none are wanted, but those who can come backed by a large bank account and high social status.

Dear brother or sister member, *you* can contribute much towards the eradication of any such erroneous suppositions on the part of your friends, and at the same time confer an everlasting benefit on the Association, by *incessantly* urging each one, as a friend and brother in philately, to join. Any effort you may make in this direction will surely be crowned by success in due time.

Probably, as is often the case, your personal acquaintance among philatelists may be limited. If so, you no doubt have one or more correspondents whom you might be able to induce to join us. Let each one know that ours is not a "Royal" "Knickerbocker" Society, but one in which all collectors of honest intentions are eligible to membership, no matter what their condition in life may be, and, as a member,

would be entitled to derive equal benefits with the rest of us.

Besides this, if you have any correspondents with whom you have had sufficient dealings to warrant the supposition that they are reliable and trustworthy, you might, as an extra inducement, offer to sign their application for membership, thereby showing your interest to be truly genuine.

These remarks might be considerably extended, but time and space do not permit, and I trust that the good judgment of my co-laborers may render further observations on the subject unnecessary.

NIEMAND.

PROXIES AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

Members desiring to be represented at the annual meeting in Boston, should send their proxies to the undersigned, with *full instructions* as to candidates to be voted, next place of meeting, and all questions they wish voted on.

Very respectfully,

W. A. MACCALLA,

237 Dock street, Philadelphia.

A. P. A. 113.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Sirs:—Having seen my name mentioned in the June issue, in connection with the office of International Secretary of our Association, I desire to say a few words in response to it and hope that you will grant me the space for that purpose.

The various offices of our Association being positions of honor, conferred upon the incumbents by its members, and believing that the acceptance of a membership card by a member not only entitles him to the benefits and advantages offered by the Association, but also carries with it the obligation to take active part in the management of its affairs, if called upon by a majority of his fellow-members, I regret exceedingly not to be in a position *at present* to do justice to this important office.

My evening hours, which would be all I *could* devote to the duties of this office, are now completely occupied.

This being the case, it would be doing injustice to the Association, not to reveal these facts and to allow my name to be used in this connection.

Had I the time, I would gladly accept the honors of the office, if called upon, and would serve the Association to the best of my ability.

In conclusion, I wish to express my highest appreciation and thanks to Mr. Davison for the

honor which, unsolicited on my part, it was his intention to have conferred upon me.

A. LOHMEYER, No. 353.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 21, 1888.

TO THE LITERARY BOARD OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION:

Sirs:—I am instructed to perform the very pleasant duty of notifying you that, at the last meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society, held on June 14th, at the Tremont House, THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST was elected unanimously the *official journal*.

It will be my pleasure to hereafter send you prompt and full reports of our proceedings, and any other official matter that may be deemed necessary for publication.

The Chicago Philatelic Society enjoys the distinction of being the first branch of the American Philatelic Association, and it is therefore very gratifying to me to announce that we are also the first branch to officially elect THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST as our *official journal*.

Very truly yours,

P. M. WOLSIEFFER,
Secretary.

162 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, June 16, 1888.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Sirs:—On reading an article in the May number of the *Stamp Collectors' Figaro*, in relation to the choice for members of the Official Board, I notice that the party who wrote the article seems to be everything but the friend of Mr. Joseph Rechert, and his feelings come out pretty plainly. His remark: "No able-bodied and fair-minded American Philatelic Association member will use his pen in favor of Joseph Rechert." Now, I am able-bodied and considered fair-minded and believe that Mr. Rechert is the best man for International Secretary, and his nomination has been heartily endorsed by all members of the Staten Island Philatelic Society. We have nothing to do with the envelope question in this case (which has, by the way, been discussed enough), but the question at issue is to get a good, competent and capable man for this office, and Mr. Rechert can fill this bill to the letter, as he has proven in the past. I do not think Mr. Clotz did decline the nomination on account of friendship for Mr. Rechert; but on account that Mr. Rechert has a larger and more extensive connection and correspondence with philatelists abroad, and is thoroughly posted in all the branches appertaining to the office.

I am only a collector and have only the interest of the Association at heart in writing this, although I am a personal and firm friend of Mr. Rechert. AUGUST DEJONGE, No. 209.

STAPLETON, S. I., June 14, 1888.

NEW ISSUES.

BY W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. A. Lohmeyer sends us a new official seal, which is a very poor copy of the old one. The imprint at the bottom is missing and the portrait in the centre barely distinguishable.

Official seal, dark brown (C.C. 80).

AFGHANISTAN.—*The Philatelic Record* gives the following list of newly discovered varieties:

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------------|---------|----------|------|---------|--------|
| 1 | abasi, | black | on | magenta | wove | paper. | |
| 1 | " | purple-brown | on | orange | wove | paper. | |
| 1 | " | green laid | batonne | paper. | | | |
| 1 | " | purple-black | " | lavender | laid | " " | |
| 1 | " | " | " | pink | " | " " | |
| 2 | " | " | " | " | " | " " | |
| 1 | rupee, | " | " | " | " | " " | |
| 1 | abasi, | puce | on | white | laid | batonne | paper. |
| 2 | " | " | " | " | " | " " | |
| 1 | rupee, | " | " | " | " | " " | |

ARGENTINE.—The 50 cents, which has just come to hand, is of a new design, and has a full-face portrait of ex-President General Bartholomew Mitre, in double oval, inscribed *Correos Argentinos—Cincuenta centavos*. There are numerals in the four corners, and the frame is composed of fancy ornaments. Size, 23 x 28 mm.

50 centavos, blue. Perf. 11½.

AUSTRIA.—We have received from Mr. Rechert the current 10kr. on pale straw-colored paper.

10 kreutzer, blue (53) on straw.

The new series for the Levant post-offices, spoken of last month, were to have been issued May 1st, and the values, etc., are as follows:

- | | | | | | | |
|----|----------|----|----|-----------|--------|-------------|
| 10 | paras, | on | 3 | kreutzer, | green | (C.C. 18). |
| 20 | " | " | 5 | " | rose | (C.C. 126). |
| 1 | piastre, | on | 10 | " | blue | (C.C. 53). |
| 2 | " | " | 20 | " | gray | (C.C. 109). |
| 5 | " | " | 50 | " | violet | (C.C. 71). |

ANTIOQUIA.—*The Philatelic World* says the following were issued in April:

- | | | | | |
|----|----------|---------|----|-------------|
| 1 | centavo, | red | on | purple. |
| 2½ | " | lilac | on | pale lilac. |
| 5 | " | carmine | on | buff. |
| 10 | " | brown | on | green. |

BRAZIL.—There is a new 100 reis of the current type, but with numeral on white ground. There is also a rumor of a set of postage-due stamps.

100 reis, lilac.

BRITISH BASUTOLAND.—*The Illustrated Briefmarken Journal* reports an issue for this settlement, consisting of the Cape

Colony stamps with name surcharged. No values, etc., are stated.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—The 2c. and 3c. have been replaced by new surcharges with large numerals. Wmk. C. A. and crown.

2 cents on 1 penny, carmine.
3 cents on 3 penny, brown.

It is said that the 2c. on 6p. carmine is an error. We shall await developments, however, before chronicling them.

Mr. Mekeel has just received from Belige several of the recent surcharged provisionals used for postage, cut diagonally in half. Also the 3c. to 10c. surcharged in larger type than before. The 1c. (½ of 2c.) is not sold to the public except on presentation of the letter or parcel on which it is to be used.

The new issue of the denominations of 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c., 10c. and 20c., are now being made in England, and their arrival in British Honduras is expected soon.

CHINA.—Mr. Bogert has seen the 1c. on yellow paper, and also the 5c. in bright yellow.

1 candareen, green on yellow.
5 " bright yellow.

COLOMBIA.—Mr. Corwin sends us a 2c. of the map issue, and the *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal* announces a 5 pesos similar in design to the current 1c. arms in oval. Perf. 11.

2 centavos, black on rose (C.C. 139).
5 pesos, yellow-brown.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The current 1½ and 6 penny stamps have received the surcharge GOVT.—PARCELS.

1½ penny, purple and green.
6 penny, purple-brown on red.

GRENADA.—One of the last provisionals has been seen with the e of postage omitted.

HUNGARY.—Some Magyar philatelist must have been recently appointed Postmaster-General, we should judge, for here come nine new values, all of the old design. There is a groundwork of fine vertical lines, in color, and the numeral is in black.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| 1 | kreutzer, | black, | no | groundwork. |
| 8 | " | orange, | orange | groundwork. |
| 12 | " | brown, | green | " |
| 15 | " | red-violet, | blue | " |
| 24 | " | lilac, | rose | " |
| 30 | " | olive, | gray | " |
| 50 | " | red, | red | " |
| 1 | florin, | blue-gray, | silve | " |
| 3 | " | claret, | gold | " |

INDIA.—The 12 annas has had its inscription changed to *India Postage*, and the watermark is a five-pointed star. Perf. 14.

12 annas, brown on vermilion.

The current 2 annas is surcharged on HMS, in black.

Official, 2 annas, blue.

ITALY.—The entire set of obsolete official stamps has been recently offered collectors with the surcharge *Servicio postale per i reggimenti di campagna in Abessinia—gratis*.

We are informed by *Le Timbre Poste* that the surcharge is a swindle.

MEXICO.—We have received from several of our members lists of stamps on ruled paper, but hope to hear from more, so that our list, which will probably be published in September, can be as complete as possible.

MARTINIQUE.—By a decree, dated May 6, 1888, 60,000 stamps of the denomination of 20 centimes were transformed into stamps of 1 centime, by the application of the surcharge MARTINIQUE—01. We are indebted to Mr. Corwin for a specimen of this stamp.

01 on 20 centimes, red on green.

The decree also authorizes the transformation of 60,000 20c. stamps into 5c. stamps, and 30,000 into stamps of 15c., but we have as yet seen no specimens.

NATAL.—The one shilling has been printed in a new color, and surcharged *Postage* in a curve below the bust, as formerly. Wmk., crown C. A.

1 shilling, orange (C.C. 6).

SALVADOR.—M. V. Samuels has sent us a 2c. of the current issue, which has the small scroll-like ornament at the left upper side of stamp inverted.

SELANGOR.—*The Philatelic Record* says that the latest surcharge measures 17 mm. and is in small Roman capitals.

2 cents, black on rose.

SHANGHAI.—The colors of the 20 and 60 cash have been changed. Perf. 15.

20 cash, gray bistre (C.C. 80).
60 cash, rose (C.C. 139).

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The 2c. stamps with surcharge I. R.—OFFICIAL, are frauds.

VENEZUELA.—The following decree speaks for itself:

CARACAS, 7 April, 1888.

DECREE.

Having considered sufficiently the insurmountable difficulties that prevent the manufacture of stamps in the country, the President of the Republic, upon the vote of the Federal Council, has decided to award the printing of these stamps to the American Bank Note Company of New York; therefore he authorizes the Charge d'Affaires at Washington to renew with said company the contract which had been concluded for the same purpose September 30, 1881, by Citizen Samacho, etc.

OF ESCUELAS STAMPS (SCHOOLS):

6,000,000	of 5 centimes.
500,000	of 10 "
1,000,000	of 25 "
300,000	of 50 "
300,000	of 1 bolivar.
100,000	of 3 "
50,000	of 10 "
50,000	of 20 "

8,300,000

OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

250,000	of 5 centimes.
100,000	of 10 "
250,000	of 25 "
100,000	of 50 "
50,000	of 1 bolivar.

750,000

M. A. SILVA GANDELPHI.

VIRGIN ISLES.—The 6 pence has been changed in color. Watermark crown C.A., perforated 14.

6 pence, slate.

ZULULAND.—*The Philatelic Record* informs us that some of the current English stamps have been surcharged for use in that portion of Zululand not comprised in the New Republic.

1 penny,	purple.
2 "	green and rose.
3 "	purple-brown on yellow.
4 "	green and brown.
6 "	purple-brown on red.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

CEYLON.—Still more varieties of surcharges:

20 cents	on 50 cents, blue.
40 cents	on 50 cents, "
60 cents	on 1 rupee, red.
80 cents	on 25 rupee, rose.

ORANGE FREE STATES.—The surcharge on the stamps is now T. F., instead of *Telegraph*.

3 pence,	blue.
6 pence,	rose.
1 shilling	on 9 shillings, bistre.

ENVELOPES.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. F. Millard has sent

us two new types of the current 2c. stamp, size 5, as follows:

1st. Amber. The lower point of the bust (which is opposite the third point) is much rounder than the common type. The G is crossed. A line drawn parallel with the lower part of the W in TWO, runs between the rosette and the E of POSTAGE.

2d. White. The lower point of bust is opposite the second point, but a line drawn as before touches the letter E of POSTAGE.

Mr. Mekeel has shown us a 2c. envelope on amber No. 5, of the current issue, made from a defective die. The G in POSTAGE being entirely omitted.

We take the following from the *Official Postal Guide* for June:

To meet such other demands for the larger denominations of stamped envelopes as are not provided for on Schedule Form 3000, the Postmaster at the New York, N. Y., post-office has been authorized to keep for sale, to any who may desire to purchase, the irregular issues mentioned below. This concession is strictly limited to those envelopes here described, and they may be procured at that post-office. Those ordering by letter will enclose postage and registry fee in full, in addition to the price of the stamped envelopes. This does not restrict the present privilege of buying these envelopes in quantities of 1000 or more, under the regular methods now in vogue at all post-offices.

H. R. HARRIS,

Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

P. O. DEPT., May 1, 1888.

From the schedule mentioned above (which we omit on account of its length) we compile the following list of the new envelopes, all of which can be purchased as above for one cent each above face value.

4	cents, carmine on white, size 8.
4	" " amber, size 8.
4	" " oriental buff, size 9.
4	" " blue, size 9.
5	" blue on oriental buff, size 5.
5	" " blue, size 5.
10	" brown on white, sizes 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11.
10	" " amber, sizes 2, 3, 7, 8, 9.
10	" " oriental buff, sizes 3, 4½, 5, 7, 9.
10	" " blue, sizes 3, 4½, 5, 7, 9.
10	" " manila, sizes 3, 4½, 5, 7.
10	" " " amber, sizes 3, 4½, 5, 7.
30	" " white, sizes 7, 8.
30	" " amber, " 7, 8.
30	" " oriental buff, sizes 3, 7, 9.
30	" " blue, sizes 3, 7, 9.
30	" " manila, " 4½, 7.
30	" " " amber, sizes 4½, 7.
90	" purple on white, sizes 7, 8.
90	" " amber, " 7, 8.
90	" " oriental buff, size 9.
90	" " blue, size 9.
90	" " manila, size 7.
90	" " " amber, size 7.

The 10c. envelopes have most of them been chronicled before, but we repeat them

so that collectors can know just what can be bought at the New York office.

EGYPT.—A smaller size of envelope is to be issued, and also one of the value of 2 piastres.

POST CARDS.

ARGENTINE.—There is a new letter card considerably smaller than the 2c., measuring when open 127 x 163 mm. It is inscribed *Republica Argentina—Tarjeta Postal*, and has three dotted lines for the address, the first preceded by *Señor*. The stamp has the head of President Celman in an oval with inscriptions, as in the adhesives.

4 centavos, red-brown on white.

There are only ten varieties of the 2c. reported as yet, the stock having been exhausted since February.

1. Perforated all around.
2. Double perforation at bottom.
3. " " on right side.
4. " " on left side.
5. " " on right side; imp. at top.
6. Imperforated on right side.
7. " " at top and bottom.
8. " " at top.
9. " " on left side.
10. " " at bottom.

AUSTRIA.—The surcharge for Levant use has also been applied to the cards.

- 20 paras on 5kr., rose.
- 20 x 20 paras on 5 x 5kr., rose.
- 1 piastre on 10kr., blue, letter card.

The pneumatic card is now inscribed:

Correspondenz-Karte.

No. —

Zur pneumatischen Expressbeförderung.

There are four dotted lines for the address, and two lines of instructions below.

10 k., blue on blue.

URUGUAY.—A new letter card was issued April 1st. It is the work of the American Bank Note Company, and is lithographed. The stamp is in the upper left-hand corner, and consists of a large numeral on circular ground of horizontal lines with *Repa. O. Del U.* above, and *Pres centavos* below, in curves. At the left of the stamp, in two lines, the upper one being curved, is *Parjeta Epistola—4a. Series 1887*; and below three lines for the address, preceded by *Sr. Dn.* On the reverse is *Prevencion*, followed by six lines of instructions.

3 centavos, green on white.

VIRGIN ISLES.—There is a 1 penny card of the same type as the 1½ penny.

1 penny, carmine on buff.

REVENUES.

NEVADA.—Mr. Robert S. Hatcher writes us as follow: "I have recently discovered the \$5 brown and 10c. blue of this State, *rouletted*, both hitherto known only as imperforate. In many of the Nevada fiscals two very pronounced and distinct varieties of rouletting are observable; some stamps having twice the number of rouletted dents as the others."

10 cents, blue, *rouletted*.
5 dollars, brown, "

OREGON.—Mr. Hatcher also says that the 10c. brown of this State has just turned up part perforated in a peculiar manner, being perforated perpendicularly, but only every other row horizontally, as in the Mansfield medicine stamp.

10 cents, brown, *part perf.*

AUSTRIA.—On March 1st the usual new set made its appearance, the design being the same as before.

$\frac{1}{2}$	kreutzer,	black and	blue.
1	"	"	rose.
2	"	"	green.
3	"	"	yellow.
4	"	"	blue.
5	"	"	rose.
7	"	"	green.
10	"	"	yellow.
12	"	"	blue.
15	"	"	rose.
25	"	"	green.
36	"	"	yellow.
50	"	"	blue.
60	"	"	rose.
75	"	"	green.
90	"	"	yellow.
1	florin,	"	blue.
2	"	"	rose.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	green.
3	"	"	yellow.
4	"	"	blue.
5	"	"	rose.
6	"	"	green.
7	"	"	yellow.
10	"	"	blue.
12	"	"	rose.
15	"	"	green.
20	"	"	yellow.

BOSNIA.—A large number of tobacco bands have been issued, but space does not permit us to describe them.

CUBA.—There is another stamp of the same design as that described in our May list.

5 cent de peso, blue.

MEXICO.—*State of Guerrero*.—A tobacco stamp has been issued by this State. In the centre of a long rectangle is the value in an oval, with *Renta del Tabaco* above, and

Estado de Guerrero below, in scrolls; at the right and left *Medio—centavo*, with value in small ovals above and below each; at the extreme left value in oval in words and figures, encircled by *Renta del Tabaco—Estado de Guerrero*. Size 63 x 12 mm.

$\frac{1}{2}$ centavo, rose.

DUTCH INDIES.—Numeral in centre of double circle, inscribed *Nederlandische posterijzen*; rectangular frame, *Postbewijs* above, *Nijf gulden* below.

5 gulden, red, perf.

SPAIN.—The *Depositos* stamps of 1882 are in use in a new color. The design of the 12p. is the same as the old 30p.

3 pesetas, pale green.
12 pesetas, yellow bistre.

TURKEY.—There are two new tobacco bands, with inscriptions in French and Turkish.

15 paras, black on yellow, 260 x 35 mm.
10 piasters, black on green, 750 x 40 mm.

VICTORIA.—The 1 pound *Duty* stamp is now issued on white paper instead of yellow.

1 pound, yellow-brown on white.

THE A. P. A. BUTTONS.

The buttons have been ready for some time, and a large number purchased by members who did not order before through the Secretary. Very few members who asked for buttons have ordered them, and I trust I may hear from them at an early date.

There was a delay at first, but I can supply them as fast as the orders come in. Secretaries of branch societies should order at one time, and save expense of postage and money orders.

CHAS. E. BIRD,
Official Button Maker.

THE *Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung*, published by Ernst Heitmann, Leipsic (Germany), is now being edited by Dr. Alfred Moschkau, the veteran philatelist and compiler of catalogues. This journal appears bimonthly and is profusely illustrated with colored cuts. For those acquainted with the German language it offers a great deal of interesting reading matter. Subscriptions at \$1.00 per annum will be received by Joseph Rechert, Hoboken, N. J.

ALL reports and communications for August issue *must* be in our hands by July 15th.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Fifth and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, R. R. BOGERT, Tribune Building, New York City.*Secretary*, S. B. BRADT, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Treasurer*, H. B. SEAGRAVE, Ionia, Mich.*International Secretary*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Exchange Superintendent*, HENRY CLOTZ, Box 3489, New York City.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer street, Boston, Mass.*Exchange Detector*, R. WUESTHOFF, New York City.*Purchasing Agent*, THEO. F. CUNO, 1139 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.*First Assistant Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Second Assistant Purchasing Agent*, CHAS. MUECKE, Hoboken, N. J.*Librarian*, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, J. C. FELDWISCH, Box 2922, Denver, Colo.; W. V. NICHOLSON, 2002 Sassafras Street, Erie, Pa.*Literary Board*, R. C. H. BROCK, Chairman, Box 287, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MacCALLA, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

NOMINATIONS.

The following gentlemen have been nominated for the various offices of the American Philatelic Association, to be filled at the forthcoming election:

FOR PRESIDENT.

John K. Tiffany, of St. Louis, Mo.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

W. C. VanDerlip, of Boston, Mass.
J. C. Feldwisch, of Denver, Colo.
E. B. Sterling, of Trenton, N. J.

FOR SECRETARY.

S. B. Bradford, of Ottawa, Ill.
R. S. Hatcher, Lafayette, Ind.

FOR INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY.

Jos. Rechert, Hoboken, N. J.
T. F. Cuno, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR TREASURER.

H. B. Seagrave, Iona, Mich.

Messrs. Brock, Clotz, Harris, Lynde and Lohmeyer have also been suggested, but have positively declined to accept any nomination or to be considered candidates for any of the offices to be filled at the coming election.

ELECTION NOTICE.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION:

Pursuant to the provisions of Article IV, Section 4; Article V, Section 1, and Article IX, Section 4, of the Constitution of the American Philatelic Association, as announced in the April number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, our official journal, you are hereby requested to cast your vote for five members of the Official Board—a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, an International Secretary and a Treasurer, to serve for two years from and after the 14th day of September, A. D. 1888.

The election will be held (Art. IV, Sec. 4) under the direction of the Board of Trustees, who will close the polls (Art. IX, Sec. 4) on Monday, August 13, 1888, at noon. All votes

must, by the direction of the said Board of Trustees, be addressed to

"The Board of Trustees, American Philatelic Association,

*Care of E. A. Holton,
8 Summer Street,
Boston,
Mass."*

and should be written or printed on a postal card in the following form:

"Board of Trustees, American Philatelic Association:—I hereby cast my vote for:

_____ for President,
_____ for Vice-President,
_____ for General Secretary,
_____ for Inter. Secretary,
_____ for Treasurer.

(Signed) _____

A. P. A. No. —

Date and address.

No other matter should appear upon the card. The Secretary will send blank forms to all members entitled to vote, which they will kindly use to facilitate the counting.

By the provisions of the Constitution (Art. II, Sec. 2) the votes of those members only who are residents of the United States and Canada and who had attained the age of seventeen years on the date (July 10, 1888) of the mailing of this notice (Art. IX, Sec. 4) can be counted or taken into consideration in determining the result. Only those members of the Association who have attained the age of twenty-one years (Art. IV, Sec. 1) are eligible to any office. No two or more members of the Official Board can be residents of the same State or be active members of the same local society (Art. IV, Sec. 2), and at least three members of the Official Board shall be collectors and not dealers by profession (Art. IV, Sec. 3).

The provisions of Article 4, Section 4, providing that it shall be necessary that at least two-thirds of the voting membership of the Association shall vote for each office, and that the successful candidates must each receive at least one-third of the entire vote cast for that office, the importance of each member casting

his vote for each office in order that an election of a full Board may be secured is manifest.

JOHN K. TIFFANY, *President.*

CONVENTION NOTICE.

The Third Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association will be held, in accordance with the provisions of Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution, and the vote of the Second Annual Convention, in the city of Boston, State of Massachusetts, on the second Monday of August (13th), 1888. Due announcement of the hour and place will be made in the August number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

JOHN K. TIFFANY, *President.*

EXHIBITION NOTICE.

The first exhibition of postage and revenue stamps, under the auspices of the American Philatelic Association, will be held in the city of Boston in connection with the Third Annual Convention. Due announcement will be made of the hour and place in the August number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST. Intending exhibitors can obtain all necessary information by application to the local member of the committee or to E. A. Holton, 8 Summer street, Boston, Chairman.

JOHN K. TIFFANY, *President.*

In connection with the above notices, I desire to urge upon all members the importance of voting both at the election and at the Convention. In the envelopes containing the blank votes will be found blank proxies, which every member who cannot attend the Convention in person is requested to fill up and send to the person he desires to have represent him at the Convention. It is desirable that these forms should be used in all cases, as it will greatly facilitate the work of the Trustees and Committee on Credentials. Members should also be careful to fill up these blanks in their own handwriting, and sign them with their own hand, as no stamped signatures or transferred signatures of any kind can be recognized.

JOHN K. TIFFANY, *President.*

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

It is several months since a report of the Board of Trustees has appeared in these columns, as the Board was in a badly mixed state, owing to the resignation of two of its members. We are now doing our best to bring order out of chaos, and anyone having matters requiring attention now before the Board, can aid us in the work by stating what they are.

There have been several objections to membership. The application of Mr. Casey was objected to by several New York parties, and the application has now been withdrawn by request of his references.

The case against W. S. Kinzer is now being investigated.

One of the applicants in last number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, Burrige B. Butler,

has been objected to, which objection is also being investigated.

Several cases of frauds have been reported, and a list is now being prepared which will be at the disposal of the members as soon as completed.

This report is necessarily short, as the new Chairman and Mr. Nicholson have not yet got the affairs of the Board in hand. We hope, however, to leave a clean page to our successors.

JOHN C. FELDWISCH,
W. V. NICHOLSON,
Board of Trustees.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

JUNE, 1888.

A number of those members, whose names were published last month, having been dropped for non-payment of dues, have requested to be reinstated. All such as have complied with the regulations governing such cases have been referred to the Official Board. The following cases, the first a dropped member and the second a delinquent applicant, have been acted upon and the parties reinstated:

No. 30—G. R. LUMSDEN,
No. 560—E. R. DURBOROW.

I would state once more that delinquent applicants and dropped members, who desire to be reinstated, must make such request to the Official Board, stating their reasons for being delinquent and forwarding the amount of dues they may be in arrears. No request of this nature will be entertained unless the amount due accompanies it.

The following applicants for membership have failed to qualify within the allotted time; should any desire to be reinstated they must apply to the Official Board.

BROWN, J. B., JR., Denver, Colo.
HEYE, GEORGE G., New York City.
O'KEEFE, P. F., Mansfield Valley, Pa.

At or about the time this journal is mailed, I will send each voting member a postal card to use for balloting at our general election. I will also send blank proxy forms so that members who cannot attend the Convention in person, may use them in delegating some one else to act for them. All should be sure to be represented by proxy, if they are unable to be present in person.

I wish to call the attention of members to the fact that Mr. C. E. Bird (No. 7), 37 West Broadway, New York City, is now ready to supply the official buttons at forty cents each, post-paid. Mr. Bird informs me that only about one-half of those members who appeared so anxious to have the button have so far remitted for them.

Following is the

LIST OF NEW MEMBERS:

- No. 558. ALVORD, H. C., Gloversville, N. Y.
No. 534. ANDRASSY, A. St., care of R. Keller, 280 Broadway, New York city.
No. 556. AUE, WILLIAM H., Bloomfield, N. J.
No. 541. BATES, GEORGE A., Box 546, Clyde, N. Y.
No. 549. BEESON, E. W., 1924 Coleman street. St. Louis, Mo.

- No. 543. BRUMBY, MISS SALLIE, Delhi, Richland Parish, La.
- No. 562. BELLIS, WM. H., Flemington, N. J.
- No. 539. DANIELS, E. C., 14 Polk street, Watertown, N. Y.
- No. 567. DAVIS, ELLERY C., 42 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.
- No. 560. DURBOROW, E. R., 203 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- No. 552. EBERLE, CHARLES W., 14 Jefferson street, Yonkers, N. Y.
- No. 555. EMMETT, FRANK K., McPherson, Kans.
- No. 536. EMORY, W. L., 85 High street, Fitchburg, Mass.
- No. 550. Fagan, R. C., Middletown, Conn.
- No. 533. FREEMAN, W. H., Mt. Joliet, Tenn.
- No. 532. HUBBARD, ARTHUR B., Box 523, Middletown, Conn.
- No. 506. HERZOG, ALBERT, 375 W. 125th street, New York City.
- No. 565. JACKSON, WM. B., 605 Bannington street, East Boston, Mass.
- No. 551. JAMISON, FRANK H., 22 Ward street, Orange, N. J.
- No. 553. KNOLL, BEAUREGARD, City Hall, Galveston, Texas.
- No. 564. MCARTHUR, D. S., M.D., 205 Main street, LaCrosse, Wis.
- No. 545. MENSCH, THEO., 3514 North Eleventh street, St. Louis, Mo.
- No. 546. NELSON, GEORGE, 453 Dayton street, Chicago, Ill.
- No. 563. PENDER, J. L., Box 952, Providence, R. I.
- No. 538. REYNOLDS, W. G., Watertown, N. Y.
- No. 554. RICHMOND, GEORGE H., 5 Beekman street, New York City.
- No. 535. ROBERTSON, ALFRED J., Co. I., Sixteenth Infantry, Fort Douglas, Utah.
- No. 540. RONDİ. C. O., 1813 South Third street, St. Louis, Mo.
- No. 530. RUSHMORE, TOWNSEND, 113 Water street, New York City.
- No. 561. SCHUMACHER, H., M.D., Davenport, Iowa.
- No. 544. SEARS, F. P., 85 Mt. Vernon street, Boston.
- No. 537. SEYMOUR, N. G., 10 Sterling street, Watertown, N. Y.
- No. 557. TOWNSEND, CHARLES A., 512 North Market street, Akron, O.
- No. 531. VANDEVOORT, H. R., 386 Irving avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- No. 547. VINCENT, F. P., Chatham, N. Y.
- No. 559. WAKELEE, FRED C., Lock Box 1483, Ansonia, Conn.
- No. 542. WATSON, D. A., Box 294, Dundas, Ont.
- No. 548. WILBER, Harry B., Cambridgeboro, Pa.
- INSON, FRED., Box 563, Weston, Ont.
References: H. F. Ketcheson, Canada Phil. Asso.
- JOSEPH, WM. R., Yorkshire Centre, N. Y.
References: N. E. Carter, W. B. Whitney.
- KENNEDY, R. S., Buite City, Mont.
References: H. C. Kennedy, James Brown.
- LAWRENCE, ALBERT E., 221 South street, New York City.
References: A. E. Tuttle, R. R. Bogert.
- NEDHAM, A. G., Milton, Ont.
References: H. F. Ketcheson, Canada Phil. Asso.
- PUTNAM, WILLIAM H., Lewiston, Me.
References: G. B. Calman, J. F. Putnam.
- RISDON, I. W., 69 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.
References: A. Davison, E. B. Sterling.
- SCOTT, S. C., Calmar, Ia.
References: Frank P. Adams, Henry Elvidge.
- TEDFORD, O. P., Box 2846, Denver, Colo.
References: F. W. Feldwisch, James A. Tedford.
- TOURTELLOT, P. W., Wyoming, Ia.
References: F. L. Hadyman, H. D. Johnson.
- TRIFET, T., 408 Washington street, Boston, Mass.
References: R. R. Bogert, S. B. Bradt.
- WESTERVELT, W. D., 3033 Welton street, Denver, Colo.
References: J. C. Feldwisch, Charles G. Woodworth.
- WILBY, WILSON, 106 Yonkers avenue, Toronto, Ont.
References: B. F. Ketcheson, Canada Phil. Asso.

The persons named in the above list will be entitled to membership, upon payment of dues, on July 10, if no objection is received prior to that date.

S. B. BRADT, *Secretary*.

July 1, 1888.

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

I am having a great deal of trouble with the individual circuit, and receive a great many notices from members *not* to send books, after they are mailed. It would be well for those wanting books *at all times* to notify me to that effect, so that my circuit lists can be perfected.

I would draw the attention of the members to my request, not to send me any sheets during the months of July and August.

Some members use very poor hinges yet, and it will be to the benefit of those members to purchase their hinges of this department, as it will save them the loss of some stamps. In such cases the Society *cannot* be held responsible.

All members and branches in arrears with their accounts will please settle as soon as possible. I will have to balance my accounts—some members are getting uneasy.

International sheets should be sent in as fast as possible, as I propose to send the first consignment out on the 1st of August, instead of July 1st as intended.

BUSINESS DONE DURING JUNE, 1888.

Blank sheets sold	249	
" International sheets sold	132	
" covers sold	10	
Mailing covers sold	14	
Filled sheets sent in	147, value,	\$544 04
" covers " "	14, "	93 72

HENRY CLOTZ, *Supl.*

NEW YORK, June 1, 1888.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP—LIST NO. 21.

- ASSELN, EMIL, Decorah, Ia.
References: E. B. Beans, C. H. Mekeel.
- BALL, STEPHEN, 230 Asylum street, Hartford, Conn.
References: Isaiah Baker, Jr., L. A. Judkins.
- BEHEN, D. A., 144 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
References: G. C. Lubitz, Ignatz Stauffer.
- BERGHOLZ, CHARLES, Bearden, Ark.
References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.
- BERLEPSCH, M. C., 838 Broadway, New York City.
References: Henry L. Calman, Henry Collin.
- BOUTECON, A. F., 90 Walker street, New York City.
References: J. Adenaw, R. R. Bogert.
- BRUCE, WILLARD H., Box 283, Hartford, Conn.
References: William P. Brown, G. B. Calman.
- FOSTER, HAROLD R., 1445 Platte street, Denver, Colo.
- HAWKINS, W. N., Jr., New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.
References: S. B. Bradt, William F. Hunt.
- HARZFELD, LOUIS, Osteowo i Posen.
References: Joseph Rechert, R. R. Bogert.

THE PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

The month of June, 1888, has been one of gratification and hard work for this department.

The following amounts have been deposited for the purchase of new issues: By S. B. Boyd, \$5.95; Geo. W. Stevens, \$3.25; Henry O. Harris, \$25.25; Mrs. R. L. Phillips, \$2.00; B. Neumoegen, \$10.00; Capt. Coolidge, \$2.00; Rob. C. H. Brock, \$50.00; A. F. Jamieson, \$5.00; C. Witt, \$8.19; C. Howard Colket, \$25.00; Edw. H. Buehler, \$10.00.

Those of you who are desirous of purchasing the high value U. S. envelopes of 1887, can do so now by either sending your orders directly to Postmaster Pearson, of New York, or to my address, when they will be filled as soon as they are received.

You remember that, on March 1, 1888, I represented to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. H. R. Harris, that it was unjust, undemocratic, and "un-American," to prevent the people at large from purchasing anything the government of the Republic might have for sale, unless the purchaser ordered one thousand specimens of the commodity in question, and therefore I asked Mr. Harris to rescind Rule 3200, made by his predecessor, in regard to the sale of high value envelopes. Mr. Harris answered, that the matter would be taken into consideration; and three weeks later the obnoxious rule, which has enabled a syndicate of dealers to monopolize the 1886 issue of high value envelopes, was rescinded. The envelopes were manufactured, and they are now for sale, at the New York Post-office. The list comprises the following sizes:

SIZE.	VALUE.	COLOR.	SIZE.	VALUE.	COLOR.
2	10c.	white	9	10c.	buff
11	10c.	white	9	30c.	blue
3	10c.	white	9	30c.	buff
3	10c.	amber	9	90c.	blue
3	10c.	blue	9	90c.	buff
3	10c.	buff	7	10c.	white
3	10c.	manila	7	10c.	amber
3	10c.	amber manila	7	10c.	blue
3	30c.	blue	7	10c.	buff
3	30c.	buff	7	10c.	manila
4½	10c.	blue	7	10c.	amber manila
4½	10c.	buff	7	30c.	white
4½	10c.	manila	7	30c.	amber
4½	10c.	amber manila	7	30c.	blue
4½	30c.	manila	7	30c.	buff
4½	30c.	amber manila	7	30c.	manila
5	5c.	blue	7	30c.	amber manila
5	5c.	buff	7	90c.	white
5	10c.	blue	7	90c.	amber
5	10c.	buff	7	90c.	manila
5	10c.	manila	7	90c.	amber manila
5	10c.	amber manila	8	10c.	white
9	4c.	blue	8	10c.	amber
9	4c.	buff	8	30c.	white
9	10c.	white	8	30c.	amber
9	10c.	amber	8	90c.	white
9	10c.	blue	8	90c.	amber

A "full set" of the above will cost, postage and registration included, about \$14.80. There are a great many collectors who do not care to collect all sizes, and content themselves with qualities only. To them I would recommend to order the following set, which we shall call

"Set B," while the "full set" may be designated as "Set A."

SET B.

SIZE.	VALUE.	COLOR.	SIZE.	VALUE.	COLOR.
7	10c.	white	7	30c.	amber manila
7	10c.	amber	7	90c.	white
7	10c.	blue	7	90c.	amber
7	10c.	buff	9	90c.	blue
7	10c.	manila	9	90c.	buff
7	10c.	amber manila	7	90c.	manila
7	30c.	white	7	90c.	amber manila
7	30c.	amber	5	5c.	blue
7	30c.	blue	5	5c.	buff
7	30c.	buff	9	4c.	blue
7	30c.	manila	9	4c.	buff

This set will cost about \$8.25.

The news of Mr. Harris' action—to whom all collectors owe a debt of gratitude—spread rapidly throughout the land; and thus it was that I received inquiries, and orders, from many quarters, which gave me so much to do that I could not attend to ordering foreign issues. But this will be done next month, when I have my annual summer vacation. I shall then order from the countries mentioned in my last report, and also from Japan, Lagos, Afghanistan and British Basutoland.

New issues have been received from Greece and Faridkot.

THEO. F. CUNO, P. A.,
1131 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

June 27, 1888.

SECOND ASSISTANT PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

This is the first time since the office of Second Assistant Purchasing Agent has been bestowed upon me, that I come before the members of the American Philatelic Association to report. My office has worked satisfactorily from the beginning. I have procured a good many stamps of those which were wanted, and have also disposed of a number of those offered for sale as long as the prices were reasonable. In a great many instances I was obliged to return stamps for the following reasons:

Firstly, the owners asked prices which were actually ridiculous, prices for which the stamps in question could have been bought at half the amount from any dealer.

Secondly, in a good many instances the stamps offered for sale were in poor condition, and I simply returned the same.

Thirdly, there seems to be an erroneous impression among some of our members that it is the duty of my office to advertise for them *all and every stamp* that they may choose to offer. Such members I beg to refer to page 15 of our By-Laws, where the duties of this office are distinctly specified, and where they will be informed that my office was created only for the purpose of procuring or selling rarities, and not common stamps worth from five to ten cents a piece. The advertising of such stamps is comparatively very little or no work to me, but how large a space would I need for my insertion, if I would consent to every such offer. The

space in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST is too valuable to fill it with advertisements of that kind, and the Literary Board has a perfect right to object (as they did).

It is true that I am allowed a commission of 5 per cent for all stamps sold through my office, but so far this commission has hardly covered the postage. The laws relating to my office (pages 15, 16) distinctly state, that every member selling stamps, or asking for stamps, should send along sufficient postage; but this has so far been done only in insolated cases. I generally do not receive any postage at all, neither from members sending stamps, nor from members asking for stamps on approval, and in order to accommodate and to make my office a benefit to the Association, I have laid out the postage and thus sacrificed my commission; but I hope that hereafter the members will be governed accordingly.

Another great drawback of my office is, that members to whom I send stamps on approval, keep them too long; some of them even make me write two or three letters before they return them, or even reply. All members receiving stamps, should reply or remit promptly, so that I can just as promptly adjust accounts with the owners.

So, in a substance, in order to make my office beneficent, send only better class of stamps, only good specimens at reasonable prices. Do not forget the postage, return or remit promptly, and all will be satisfactory.

There is another idea which might prove to be a greater benefit to the members, which I found promulgated in one of the stamp papers (I believe it was the *Figaro*) a short time ago. This is the "buying of stamps at auction sales." I am regularly attending to the auction sales, and in fact have already bought for a few members who had sent me their bids, and if any of the members desire me to buy special stamps for them at auction sales, I am willing to do so.

The August number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST will be issued on the first of the month,

and all communications, to secure proper attention, should reach me *before* the 15th of July. Also please take care that you address your letters correctly to 468-470 Broome street, N. Y. (By an error in the list of members my address is stated as 468-470 Broadway.)

CHARLES MUECKE.

June 30, 1888.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

During the past month the receipts for the library have been very light, but some valuable numbers were sent in. Two sets of the second volume of *Stamp World*, and several numbers of Vol. I, of the same paper, were donated by Mr. E. W. Voute, and a file of the National Philatelic Society's Bulletin by Mr. Rechert. Total receipts as follows: K. B. Cox, 16; C. E. Bird, 14; J. C. Jay, 10; Jos. Rechert, 3; E. W. Voute, 102; total, 145.

The library can at present only be augmented by contributions or exchange, and I hope the members will take sufficient interest in it to help it along. Current publications received were—*Collectors' Ledger*, *Collectors' Review*, *Eastern Philatelist*, *Mohawk Standard*, *Philadelphia Philatelist*, *Der Philatelist*, *Philatelic Journal of America*, *Philatelic World*, *Stamp* and *Timbre Poste*.

Photos came to hand from Messrs. Daniel Jäger, A. Lohmeyer, C. H. Mekeel and R. Wuesthoff. The only donation to the U. S. collection was a lot of revenues from Mr. R. C. H. Brock. Let every member send in one U. S. stamp on the glorious Fourth.

If duplicates are received they will be disposed of through the Exchange Department.

If you have anything to donate, send it in early, as report must be sent in earlier than usual the coming month.

I shall have ready for circulation, by August 10, Earée's "Album Weeds" and Lockyer's "Colonial Stamps."

C. R. GADSDEN, *Librarian*.

GRAND CROSSING, Ill., May 29, 1888.

REPORTS OF PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

[The Literary Board will publish the proceedings of such Philatelic Societies as are received by them. Secretaries will please send the MSS. before the first of each month.]

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch No. 1, American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held on alternate Thursdays at the Tremont House. C. R. Gadsden, President; P. M. Wolsieffer, Secretary. For information address the Secretary, 162 State street, Chicago, Ill.

Meeting of June 14, called to order by the President at 8.10. The call of the roll showed eleven members present, as follows: Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Chapman, Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskell, Holman, Kurzweg, McDonald, Start, and Wolsieffer.

The minutes of last meeting were approved. The resignation of Thomas Nelson was received and accepted with regrets, and the Secretary instructed to notify him of the action taken.

The Committee to redraft the Constitution reported the work well under way with a promise to present it at the next meeting. The Campaign and Printing Committees each reported progress.

Mr. Bradt gave an account of his visit to Ottawa last week and spoke in glowing terms of the progress the Ottawa branch of the American Philatelic Association was making.

Under head of "New Business" the matter of selecting an official journal for the Society came up. There was considerable discussion, owing to the fact that offers from three of the leading philatelic journals were placed before the Society for their consideration. It seemed to be the desire of all to treat each with equal fairness, and in order to bring about an amicable settlement not any of the offers were accepted. It was then

moved by Mr. Bradt and seconded by Mr. Start that we elect THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST as our official journal. Motion concurred in unanimously. The Secretary was instructed to officially notify the Literary Board of the American Philatelic Association of the action taken in this matter.

There being no further new business, the President announced recess.

After recess the members were again called to order and business resumed. A motion prevailed that if found necessary to call a special meeting next week, the President be empowered to order the Secretary to send notice to members for such meeting on twenty-four hours' notice.

Auction sale closed the evening's business. Sales were above the average. Mr. McDonald was fortunate in securing a New York quite cheap, and Mr. Wolsieffer was fortunate in obtaining a ninety-cent unused entire No. 8, on white envelope, 1882 watermark, below catalogue price. The Treasurer reported receipts for the evening \$7.60.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P.M. Next meeting Thursday, June 28.

SPECIAL MEETING, JUNE 19TH.

At the last regular meeting held Thursday, June 14th, the President was authorized to order the Secretary to call a special meeting if found necessary, on twenty-four hours' notice. This was done because it was expected that President Tiffany of the American Philatelic Association would be in the city on the following week during the Republican National Convention, and it was the desire of the Chicago Philatelic Society to have him meet as many Chicago philatelists as possible. On Tuesday morning, the 19th, President Tiffany found that on the evening of that day would be the only available one on which he could meet the members. The Chalmers Society was invited to participate in the informal reception to our American Philatelic Association President and were well represented. If more time could have been given for the purpose of sending out notices, a much larger assemblage would have greeted him, but the short notice and the fact that so much excitement was going on all over the city made it a hard task to notify members in time. The informal reception was held at the handsome residence of Mr. A. L. Holman, No. 2115 Indiana avenue, member of the Chicago Philatelic Society. The following gentlemen were present Messrs. Abbott, Drury, Frost, Merrill, Wilson, Bradt, Gadsden, Gilbert, Holman, Kurzweg, MacDonald, Nelson and Wolsieffer. President Tiffany made a few remarks to the effect that he was glad to meet so many of the Chicago philatelists, and that he did not intend to make a lengthy speech, because he desired to make the acquaintance of each one individually and have the pleasure of better knowing them. Mr. Holman proved to be a most excellent host, and much is due to his praiseworthy endeavors to entertain the guest of the evening. Mr. Bradt offered the first toast of the evening, which was "To our Guest." President Tiffany responded in his usual happy style. The next one was "To our Host," which Mr. Holman acknowledged. "The American Philatelic Association" was then toasted, Secretary Bradt responding. Mr. Wolsieffer toasted the "Chalmers Society," of Chicago, its President, Mr. Wilson, responding. Mr. Wilson toasted the "Chicago Philatelic Society," President Gadsden responding. Toast followed toast and the "Ladies" (bless them) were not forgotten. During the evening one cork made more noise than any of the others in being drawn from the bottle, and it was unanimously agreed to send it to our boodler Alderman, of Erie, Pa., to add to his collection of corks, started at the last Convention, and the Secretary instructed to forward same to him. The evening was agreeably spent by all, and those members who had not had the pleasure of meeting President Tiffany before, agreed with those who

had met him on former occasions that the merry twinkle of his eye made them feel at home at once, and that they felt quite well acquainted with him. We were all very glad of the opportunity of meeting President Tiffany, and hope we may have the pleasure at some future date again. Special meeting adjourned at 11 P.M.

Meeting of June 28th, called to order by the President at 8.15 P.M. Twelve members attended, as follows: Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskell, Holman, Kurzweg, MacDonald, Nelson, Peeke, Pierce and Wolsieffer. Minutes of last meeting were approved as read. Communications received since the last meeting were the resignation of Mr. W. J. Clark and a letter from the Literary Board of the American Philatelic Association. Mr. Clark's resignation was referred to the Executive Committee for approval. It was moved by Mr. Bradt and seconded by Messrs. MacDonald, Nelson and Gilbert, that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Holman for the very graceful manner in which he entertained our visitor, President Tiffany, and the special meeting, at his residence, on the evening of the 19th. Carried. Constitution Committee was ready to report, but owing to amendment which is to be acted on at the next meeting it was laid over. Printing Committee was not ready to report fully, but promised to do so at the next meeting. President Gadsden reported on behalf of the "Boston Exhibit" and stated that he had begun the work of getting together such material as he thought it was proper to place on exhibition, and he asked for the assistance and aid of all the members of the Chicago Philatelic Society, both active and passive. There being no new business to come before the meeting, recess was announced. After recess the usual auction sale was held and quite a good lot of United States stamps was disposed of. The Treasurer reported the receipts, and no further exercises were offered, so it was moved to adjourn at 10.20. Carried. Next meeting, Thursday, July 12th.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER,
Secretary.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held on every third Wednesday of each month at 7.30 P.M. President, Mr. Aug. Dejonge; Secretary, Dr. G. Odendall. For information address the Secretary, P. O. Box 520, Stapleton, Richmond county, N. Y.

Sixtieth regular meeting, Stapleton, June 20, 1888. Present: Mr. Aug. Dejonge, Chairman; Messrs. Clotz, Lazarus, Oskar Dejonge, Schmidt, Von Hodenberg, Witt and Dr. Odendall.

The minutes of the fifty-ninth meeting were adopted as read.

Stamps for the album were contributed by Messrs. Schmidt, Corwin and Dr. Von Doring.

On motion of Mr. Clotz, a vote of thanks was tendered to the donors.

The President read the special notice to exhibitors in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST and asked the members to get their exhibits in readiness soon as possible. It is intended to make a private exhibition at our rooms before shipping same to Boston. Notice to that effect will be mailed. The Society will participate in the exhibition as a Society, but each member individually.

The Committee on Album showed the first sheet, which was admired by all and accepted. Meeting adjourned.

All communications relating to exchange, address to Mr. E. L. Schumann, 115 Broadway, N. Y., and matters pertaining to the Society to

DR. G. ODENDALL,
Secretary.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY OF
NEW YORK CITY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings are held every first Wednesday of each month during the summer at 156 Second avenue, New York city, at 7.30 P.M. Joseph Rechert, President, Hoboken, N. J.; Wm. A. Warner, Secretary. For information, address the Secretary, 75 Second avenue, N. Y.

The ninth regular meeting was held at its rooms, on Wednesday, June 6th. Meeting called to order at 8 P.M. President Rechert occupied the chair.

The following members were present: Messrs. Clotz, Collin, Corwin, Seeligsberg, A. H. Burger, Muecke, Gregory, Bogert, Scott, Morton, G. A. Burger, Mitchell, Calman, Strauss, Wylie, Krebs, Adenaw, Wuesthoff, Hobby, Aue and Warner, and Messrs. Dejonge, Jr. and Sr., Van der Willigen, and Andrassy were present as visitors; also Mr. Herzfeld, of Guatemala.

Reading and approval of minutes of previous meeting.

Mr. H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J., as a corresponding member, and Mr. A. J. Lehman, of Patterson, N. J., as an active member, were proposed by Mr. Rechert. The names were referred to the Executive Committee, who reported favorably thereon, and the candidates were unanimously elected. Several communications were received, which were laid on the table. By his request, the name of J. J. Palmer, Jr., was transferred to the list of corresponding members.

Twenty-five color charts (numbered) were sold by Mr. Rechert to F. E. Heitman. Committee on Medals and Diplomas reported progress, and requested suggestions from American philatelists. The Diena Committee reported progress and suggested that we solicit help from other societies in completing the list. Exchange Bureau Committee reported progress.

Mr. Corwin's resolution "To change the meeting night from Wednesday to Thursday" was put to vote and lost. The resolution of Mr. Corwin, "Resolved, That it is the opinion of the National Philatelic Society, that no person who derives his sole support from the purchase or sale of stamps should hold any *elective* office in the American Philatelic Association," was lost by a vote of 2 to 15.

On motion, Mr. T. F. Cuno was expelled for non-payment of dues for two years.

Mr. Bogert exhibited the "Bell Telephone Co.'s Frank," Montreal, Can., square, perf., black (nominal value 10c), issued May 1, 1888.

Mr. Corwin—Martinique, "01" on 20c. red on green.

Mr. Wylie—Cochin China, "15" on 30c. double surcharge.

President Dejonge, of Staten Island Philatelic Society, delivered a short address.

Meeting adjourned at 10 P.M.

Auction sale netted \$20.15.

WM. A. WARNER, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK NOTES.

R. R. Bogert & Co.'s eighth sale was held at Leavitt's, 787 Broadway, on June 11, from 7.30 till 10.45 P. M., 569 lots, the property of Messrs. Tyler, Merriam and Hamilton. The attendance was unusually large for a June sale, about thirty-five collectors being present. Among these I noticed Messrs. Bogert, Burger, Collin, Corwin, Adenaw, Brown, Rechert and Vreeland. Following will be found some of the prices realized:

UNITED STATES.

Horseman Carrier, 1c. red, used	\$5 50
1861, 5c. yellow brown, used	2 30
1860, 90c., unused	2 00
1869, 90c. reprint, unused	2 10
Cut envelopes, 1853, 3c. K die on buff, unused.	2 00
" " War, 1873, 30c. on white, un-	
used	2 70
Entire env., 3c., 1854, K. die on buff, used . .	3 00
Official seal, post obitum and 1879, the pair . .	3 50
Agriculture, set unused	3 51
Executive, " "	7 00
Navy, " "	4 18
State, \$2, unused	2 60
City dispatch post, 2c., used	3 05
Document stamps, first, 6c. proprietary, used .	8 00
" " " \$1 mortgage (perf)	2 00
Lock seal, small, yellow and red, each	2 10
Match stamps, P. T. Ives, 8c. blue	3 05
" " Aug. Eichele, 1c. black	2 10
Medicine stamps, Scheetz's Bitter Cordial, 4c.	
black	3 80

FOREIGN.

Canada, 1/2 d. (perf.), unused	2 25
Great Britain, Mulready envelope, 1d., used . .	2 10
Mauritius, 1859, 2d. blue, Greek border at sides,	
used, very fine, Scott Co	14 50
New* Brunswick, Connell stamp, 5c. (perf.),	
unused	5 00
New South Wales, 1852, 6d. used, cut close . .	2 20
U. S. of Colombia, 1862, 1 peso, lilac on bluish,	
damaged, used	4 25
U. S. of Colombia, 1863, 20c. red, star after	
"cent," used	3 50

VARIOUS.

Collection of about 600 foreign stamps in album	3 10
Collection of nearly 1000 stamps	5 50

Total for 569 lots, about \$650 00

On June 13, at 7.30 P.M., the Scott Company held their eighty-seventh sale at Bangs', 739 Broadway. A very fine lot of foreign and United States stamps, belonging to Messrs. Phillips, Shorthouse and others, was sold. About twenty persons were present, including Messrs. H. Calman, Collin, Corwin, Bogert, Burger, Thorne, Seeligsberg, Crane, Sterling and others. The auction was concluded at 10 P.M. Below are a few of the prices obtained, stamps being unsold unless stated otherwise.

UNITED STATES.

New Haven, 5c. red, signed reprint, Scott Co .	\$15 25
New York, 1843, 3c. blue, glazed paper, used .	3 50
Providence, 10c. black	9 00
St. Louis, 10c. black, die A, used, Mr. Burger .	30 00
" " 10c. black, die B, used, very fine,	
Mr. Thorne	36 00
Carrier, 1849, 1c. on buff on original letter,	
used	6 00
Carrier, 1851, Horseman, "I Sent" black, used .	7 20
Periodical, 1875, \$6 blue, used	4 10
" " \$24, punched, Scott Co	11 00
Envelope stamps, broad label, 1853, 3c. red,	
used, white	6 25
Document stamps, 3d, 2c. head reversed . . .	4 00
Confederate, Raleigh, entire 5c. env., used . .	6 00

FOREIGN.

Bolivia, 1867, 5c. violet	4 50
" " 10c. brown	5 25
" " 50c. blue	6 50
" " 1869, 500c. black	6 75
" another of last	6 50

British Columbia, 1863, 10c. rose.	\$6 50
" " " 51, green.	4 00
British Guiana, 1856, type set, 4c. magenta, Mr. Crane	36 00
Canada, 1857, 7½ d. green.	8 25
Costa Rica, 1862, ¼ real, unp.	7 75
France, 1f. vermilion, 1849, damaged, used	4 00
Great Britain, Mulready 2d. envelope.	4 00
Hawaii, unpaid, 1859, 2c. black on bluish, used.	7 50
India, Afghanistan, 3 shahi, mauve, Scott Co	48 00
" Soruth, 1877, 2a. black on blue.	7 10
" " 4a. black.	9 00
Mauritius, 1848, 1d. red on blue, unsevered pair, 1858, 6d. and 1s. all on letter.	8 00
" 1858, 4d. surcharge, used, Mr. Sterling	25 00
Mexico, Guadalajara, 4r. rose, wove p., used	4 70
" " 4r. blue, " "	4 80
Newfoundland, 1857, 6p. orange-vermilion, used	5 50
" " 6p. carmine-vermilion, used	5 00
" " 1sh. carmine-vermilion, Scott Co	51 00
N. S. Wales, 1850, Sydney, 1d. red, no clouds, date on bale, used	4 75
N. S. Wales, 1850, Sydney, 1d. red unsevered, creased pair, used	5 60
N. S. Wales, 1850, Sydney, 1d. red on bluish, unsevered pair on original letter	16 10
N. S. Wales, another pair heavily canceled	14 00
" 3d. unsevered used pair	4 00
Persia, 1875, 2s. green, perforated	4 75
Philippine Islands, 1862, 1r. violet	5 00
Switzerland, Geneva, 10c. used on original env., Mr. Thorne	31 00
Switzerland, Zurich, 1843, 4r. black, vertical lines, used, Mr. Corwin	10 75
Switzerland, Geneva, 5c. envelope, entire	5 25
Turks Island, 4d. on 1d. red, large "4," Mr. Sterling	12 00
Same, small "4"	8 25
Tuscany, 1853, 9 crazie, on white, used	6 25
Another	6 50
U. S. of Colombia, 1861, 2¼ black	5 50
" Antioquia, 1863, 1 peso red, Scott Co.	11 00
U. S. of Colombia, Antioquia, 5 pesos pink	8 00
" Bolivar, 1863, 10c. green, used, Mr. Burger	20 00
U. S. of Colombia, Tolima, 1870, type set, 5c. black on blue, error "EEUU DE O," used, Scott Co	15 50
U. S. of Colombia, another variety, "scivs." and "correol," Scott Co	14 00
Total for 517 lots, about	\$1381 00

A portrait of Mr. E. B. Sterling, the well-known dealer, appeared in the New York *Daily Graphic* in its issue of June 22, 1888. A half-column article, descriptive of his collections, accompanies the portrait. This is the second time since March last that Mr. Sterling's face has been in that newspaper.

Mr. Ed. Frossard will inaugurate the auction season of 1888-1889 by the absolute sale next September of the very fine and large collection of postage stamps of all countries, notably of the South American States, made by Señor Ramón Curiel Coutiño, of La Vela de Coro, Venezuela. Part VI of the Sterling collection will be offered at about the same time.

CORTLANDT F. BISHOP.

EXHIBITION.

Parties intending to exhibit will confer a favor on the Committee by at once notifying them of

the fact, in order that proper arrangements may be made. Many of the prominent philatelists have signified their intention of sending an exhibit, and a large number of very choice stamps are already in the hands of the Committee.

In answer to inquiries, the Committee would state that any one who has charge of his own exhibit may display any stamp, proof or essay, regardless of value, the Committee only requesting that they be notified at as early a day as possible.

To those who have not read it, the Committee would call attention to their notice in the June number of this journal.

E. A. HOLTON, *Chm.*,
8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

NEW ADDRESSES.

Finney, R. S., 252 W. 132d street, New York City.

McFadden, Wm. A., Station K., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Moody, H. C., Malden, Mass.

Partello, Jno. T., U. S. A., Fort Davis, Texas.

VanUtassy, G. W., Box 756 Philadelphia.

The August number will be issued on the 1st of August, therefore all matter intended for publication in that issue must be in hand by July 15th at the latest.

EXCHANGES.

DOMESTIC.—*The American Journal of Philately*, Vol. I, Nos. 5, 6; *The Collectors' Weekly*, Vol. I, Nos. 13, 14; *The Philatelic News*, Vol. I, No. 5; *The Little Clipper*, Vol. IV, No. 1; *The International Collector*, Vol. II, No. 6; *The Ohio Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 3; *The Collectors' Ledger*, Vol. IV, No. 3; *The Collectors' Review*, Vol. II, No. 5; *The Philatelic World*, Vol. VI, Nos. 6, 7; *The Curiosity World*, Vol. III, No. 28; *Plain Talk*, Vol. VII, No. 3; *The Charleston Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 4; *The Keystone State Collector*, Vol. I, No. 3; *The Badger State Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 7; *The Stamp Collectors' Figaro*, Vol. II, No. 2; *One Dime*, Vol. I, No. 7; *The Agassiz Record*, Vol. I, No. 5; *The Young World*, Vol. III, No. 5; *The Philatelic Gazette*, Vol. IV, No. 10; *The Common Sense*, Vol. II, No. 2; *The California Philatelist*, Vol. X, No. 27; *The National Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 4; *The Stamp Collector*, Vol. I, No. 1

FOREIGN.—*Philatèlischer Borsen-Courier*, No. 6; *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, No. 11; *Briefmarken Zeitung*, Nos. 5, 6; *Nederlandsch Tydschrift voor Postzegelkunde*, No. 11; *Das Postwertzeichen*, No. 6; *L'Écho de la Timbrologie*, No. 8; *Le Timbre Fiscal*, No. 166; *Le Timbre Poste*, No. 306; *Philatelia*, No. 5; *La Revista Filatelica*, Nos. 8, 9; *L'Union des Timbrophiles*, No. 44; *Tidning for Frimarksamlare*, No. 6; *The Philatelic Advertiser*, Vol. I, No. 5; *The Stamp Collectors' Journal*, Vol. X, Nos. 116; *The Canadian Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 3; *The Halifax Philatelist*, Vol. II, No. 6; *Toronto Philatelic Journal*, Vol. II, No. 12.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. II.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 10, 1888.

NO. 11.

VARIOUS AND SUNDRY.—III.

BY C. B. CORWIN.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

WHAT I wrote under this caption in the April number was sent in for publication in the February issue, but owing to lack of space, did not appear until two months afterwards. In the meantime I have had opportunities of judging the workings of this department more closely, and have somewhat changed my views with regard to pricing my stamps.

Instead of pricing uniformly at $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent from Scott's list, I vary the discount according to the scarceness of the stamp, in some few instances pricing even at list, without any discount whatever.

By the scarceness of a stamp I do not mean its value, but whether it may always be had at a price.

For instance, where you will find five of the 500 centavos black, nine and eleven stars Bolivia, you will be lucky to find one of the 12 kreutzer lilac, Bavaria, perforated; and yet the former list at \$15 and \$35 respectively, while the latter are only priced at \$1.25.

It is only a month or two since that I inquired for a specimen of the Bavaria of every dealer in New York, and couldn't find a single perfect stamp. Therefore I call this a scarce stamp, and well worth \$1.25, while I don't consider the Bolivias worth over \$10 to \$25 each.

This, then, is the plan I am now pursuing, and I believe it is a fair one; *per contra*, I am always willing to remove from an exchange sheet a stamp that really is scarce at a fairly high price.

I was much interested in the remarks of Mr. C. H. Mekeel, in the April number, upon this subject, and must say that I think

his ideas are good, excepting that in the case of a large branch, like that of New York, with twenty members and increasing rapidly in numbers, it would take over three weeks to circulate each circuit, balance the accounts, etc., etc. This, however, might be obviated by separating each large branch into two or more divisions, each to be treated as a distinct organization, and each having its own manager.

This is a good thing to make a note of for discussion at the coming Convention, regarding, as I have previously stated, our Exchange Department as the basis of our organization.

COUNTERFEITS.

It seems that my plan of stamping counterfeits does not meet with the approval that I thought it would, on account of a certain value which the owners appear to attach to their counterfeits, but which value was never taken into consideration in any counterfeits that came into my possession, they being always destroyed as soon as noted.

The main objection to the plan which I proposed when I wrote upon the subject in the columns of this journal seems to be that some collectors are making counterfeit collections also, and do not care to have their stamps defaced.

Would it not be well to pass a resolution at the Convention to authorize the Counterfeit Detector to stamp the word "Counterfeit" in ink upon the *back* of each stamp? This would do away with the objection as to defacement, and at the same time would render the miserable things innocuous. I have spoken to several of our New York philatelists upon this subject, and they agree that to place the word "Counterfeit" upon

the back of each stamp passing through the American Philatelic Association sheets would be the proper thing.

ADVANCED COLLECTORS.

This is a term that, in my opinion, is greatly misused in this country, particularly in advertisements. How often do we see "Advanced Collectors would do well to send for approval sheets" to So-and-so? I have sent a number of times, and was always out return postage, the stamps generally ranging from two to twenty-five cents, and poor enough at that.

My idea of an advanced collector is one whose collection is not only a large one, say 5000 or more, if he does not go into varieties of perforation, watermark, etc., but also one who advances with the times, whose ideas keep step with those of philatelic leaders, and whose light is not hid under a bushel.

The great drawback to philately in this country is the halfway manner in which the pursuit is followed. "Get an album and fill the spaces" seems to be the almost general opinion. Of course from such collectors little is to be expected, and little benefit is gained. Then, too, even though we do know something, we seem to wish to hold it to ourselves, and not allow others to participate in our knowledge.

For this reason philatelic literature in America has been practically *nil* until within a year or two, when a more determined effort for the advancement of our science seems to have been made; still, at the present time, even, there is room for great improvement in our monthlies. As a general thing Americans are in the lead, but in philately they are far in the rear of their trans-Atlantic *confreres*.

Look back along the past years, and whose names do you find as having contributed something of great value to the cause! Tiffany, Scott, Coster, Horner, and Sterling, from this country, and that is about all; while across the water we find Pemberton, Philbrick, Tapling, Evans, Westoby, Lockyer, Viner, Gray, Taylor, Earée, Moens, Le Grand, Moschkau, Berger-Levrault, Mount Brown, Atlee, Mahé, and so on indefinitely. All these philatelists have done good work in the cause, and their names are placed upon the philatelic roll of honor. But how meagre the list of American writers and statisticians! We seem to be content to follow blindly along in the lead of others, and never to give the world some facts from our own *repertoire*. I have great hopes of

the good that THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST is destined to do towards the desired end, inasmuch as I see that already are appearing articles that plainly show the results of careful research and study, and it is to be hoped that these articles may increase in number and in carefulness, for by them, and them only, is philately in America to be elevated to its proper plane. I trust the day is not far distant, when each issue of this journal will comprise at least 36 to 48 pages, full of useful knowledge and entertaining facts.

We are all ready to rush into print and say something; but, when it is said, what of it? I myself am a case in point, if you will pardon the egotism; I know something about stamps, gleaned from long years of study and experience, but I have never yet appeared in print with my name at the head of an article that showed patient and careful study, thereby reflecting credit upon the writer. It is very easy to sit down and write in a general way, such as I am doing now, but that is not doing any lasting good to philately. What is needed is good, solid, hard work on the part of our advanced collectors, who know enough but are, perhaps (as in my case), too indifferent or lazy to go to the trouble and expend the time necessary to properly work up a subject.

I am well aware of the fact that, abroad, a great many philatelists are men of more leisure than the average American, but still many of them are men of affairs as well, one prominent English collector and writer being not only a member of Parliament, but also the head of a large mercantile establishment. Still we can burn a little more midnight oil (as I am doing at the present moment), devoting thereby a few more moments each day to our study, and, before we know it, we will be in a position to benefit our fellow-collector, by laying before him, in attractive shape, information of value as the result of our researches. Mr. W. C. Stone's article on The Stamps of the French Colonies, at present appearing in our columns, is a case in point. Here is an article that is good because, while the facts may be old and have appeared before elsewhere at divers times, they are now brought before us in a connected form, and consequently produce a lasting impression.

Let each of us therefore resolve to do our utmost to make THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST not only entertaining, but also instructive, thereby adding to its permanency as well as its usefulness. Under its present able management, I respect and admire, nay, even love it!

THE FIRST POSTAGE STAMP.

Translated from the French by Philip Heinsberger's International Agency, New York.

TO France belongs the honor of issuing a forerunner of that by all philatelists beloved little thing called postage stamp. Under the reign of Louis XIV, King of France, in the year 1653, the French Postmaster-General, named Colbert, got an idea of a kind of stamp which in later days has improved as our present postage stamp. In the beginning of the year 1653 the Royal French Postal Administration issued a rescript, which read as follows: "We, Louis XIV, by the grace of God King of France, bring to the knowledge of the people that letters and parcels will be safely delivered from one part of the city of Paris to another part, and also the answers will be brought back, if such letters and parcels have pasted on a slip of paper (*Billet*) issued by our Government and bearing the inscription: *Post payé* (postage paid).

"But this official billet must be fastened in such a way that the royal mail carrier can easily overlook it and take it off as soon as a letter or parcel is delivered. No mail matter will be delivered unless it bears the *Billet de post payé* (postage paid), and also the date, the day and the month (which must be done by the people). Further, we inform the people that in our Royal Castle a post-office (as it is called to-day) is established and a general clerk is by us employed for the public sale of such *Billets de post payé* (sale of postage stamps), to those who call for them. The price is for each *Billet* one Sou (4 sou about one cent in our money), and the people can buy as many as they please." So far goes this memorable royal postal rescript. It is impossible to-day to obtain for money, such a *Billet de post payé* though they are still in existence, but kept by private men as memorials.

The Imperial German Government (Museum Royal of Postage Stamps at Berlin) tried hard and offered to the happy possessor of such a *Billet de post payé* (a private stamp collector in France) a large amount of money, but the offer was refused. The gentleman in question is the son of a Paris millionaire, and did not allow the taking of a *fac simile*. Of course, such *Billets de post payé* have a curiosity value but do not figure in the line of postage stamps. The Frenchman will keep it only out of patriotism. Still this forerunner of our present postage stamp may be of some interest to our American stamp collectors,

and the American adherents of Philatelia will keep it in memory.

STAMPS OF THE FRENCH COLONIES.

BY W. C. STONE.

Fourth Paper—Individual Issues.

ANNAM AND TONQUIN.

ANNAM is a protectorate in Indo-China, with an area of some 106,000 square miles, and a population of some 6,000,000. The government is conducted by native officials under a French Resident at Hué.

Tonquin lies south of Annam, and was ceded by the latter to France in 1884. Its area is about 35,000 square miles, with a population of 9,000,000.

Issue of January 21, 1888.

EXTRACT FROM L'AVENIR DU TONQUIN.

The General Secretary, Resident ad interim of the French Republic in Annam and Tonquin, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor;

Upon the report of the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, showing that the stock of postage stamps of 1c. and 5c. is almost entirely exhausted; considering that these stamps are in current use and that it is necessary to take some action considering the urgency,

ORDERS.

The Director of Posts and Telegraphs is authorized to surcharge the indicated quantity of postage stamps of 2, 4 and 10 centimes to change them into stamps of 1 and 5 centimes.

1st. Into stamps of 1 centime.

20,850 stamps of 2 centimes.
30,000 " " 4 "

2d. Into stamps of 5 centimes.

45,000 stamps of 10 centimes.

RAOUL BERGER.

HANOI, January 21, 1888.

The surcharges consist of the numerals denoting the new value, with A T above, and are upon stamps of the current issue of the French Colonies, and there are several varieties. The first surcharge is from a hand-stamp engraved on wood.

1. 1 on 2 centimes, brown on bistre.
2. 1 " 4 " violet " blue.
3. 5 " 10 " black " lilac.

There are two varieties of the first, the numeral measuring $8\frac{3}{4}$ or 8mm., and also two of the second, the figure measuring $8\frac{3}{4}$ or $9\frac{1}{4}$ mm. There is still a third variety of

each of these two, the numeral being very large, measuring 10mm., and the letter A is somewhat larger than in the others.

4. 1 on 2 centimes, brown on bistre.
5. 1 on 4 " violet on blue.

The second handstamp is engraved on brass and differs from the other in the fact that a dash replaces the & while the oblique stroke of the 1 is continued across the up-

right stroke just below the top. The 5 is also much larger than in the wood block.

6. 1 on 2 centimes, brown on bistre.
7. 1 " 4 " violet on blue.
8. 5 " 10 " black on lilac.

There is mention made also in some papers of the 2c. being surcharged 5, but in the absence of any mention being made of it in the official notice, I do not put over much confidence in it.

NEW ISSUES.

BY W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

ANTIGUA.—The fourpence is orange-brown according to the *Philatelic Record*. It has been announced as being the same as the old twopence halfpenny.

CANADA.—The *Philatelic Record* has received the current 2 cent lithographed with yellow gum.

2 cents, green. Lithograph.

CEYLON.—*Der Philatelist* has received the current 25 cents in a new color.

25 cents, yellow-green.

COLOMBIA.—Still another value of the map issue.

20 centavos, black on mauve.

FORMOSA.—Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. have received from the British Consul at Tamsui two stamps which are said to be destined for this isle.

They measure $30 \times 31\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and have a dragon in the upper part and a running horse in the lower, on lined ground in frame, inscribed *Formosa* above, *China* below, and native inscriptions at sides. In each angle "20." They are made by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., and are typographed in five rows of five stamps each. Perf. $14\frac{1}{2}$.

20 cash, red.
20 " green.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The current halfpenny has been surcharged I. R., OFFICIAL.

Official. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, red.

HOLKAR.—Two of the fiscal stamps are said to have been used for postage; full-face portrait of the Rajah in oval, native inscriptions above, below and at sides. Large size stamps. Perf. 14.

1 anna, rose.
2 " green.

ITALY.—The 2 lire, head of Umberto I, has at last been issued with the surcharge *estero*.

2 lire, orange.

JAPAN.—The 20 sen. of the current type is changed in color, and there is a 25 sen. of a new design; arms between branches in circle, native inscription above and *Imperial Japanese Post* below, rectangular frame with native inscription at top and 25 sen 25 at bottom. Perf. 14.

20 sen, orange-red.
25 " pale green.

We have seen the following varieties of perforation which we do not think have been noted:

1 sen, green.	Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.
2 " "	" "
5 " blue.	" "
5 " "	" 9.

MEXICO.—Mr. Mekeel has information that the surcharged stamp mentioned recently was issued at Colima, and that they were in use only a week. We await further developments.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—It seems that when De La Rue & Co. engraved the plates of the current one shilling, they struck off some sheets in green on crown N. S. W. paper and sent them with the plates. In the *Gazette* for February 28, 1876, a notice appeared of the issue of this stamp in green, but providing that the old shilling might be used as long as the supply held out. On May 19, a second notice appeared changing the color to black. Two sheets of the green stamp have recently turned up in the General Post-office, and it is quite possible that some were issued and used.

1 shilling, green.

We take the above from the *Philatelic Record*, and are greatly astonished to find nothing whatever about the stamp in the London Society's recent work. Considering that the official notices were so accessible, it seems queer that they did not speak of the change of color.

We have as yet seen no specimens of the Jubilee stamps, although a Sydney dealer has been advertising them used by the hundred, etc.

TUNIS.—On the 1st of July a full set of stamps, etc., was issued for the Regency. In an arched frame are the arms with *Regence* () *de Tunis* below, the numeral of value being between; at the top of the arch *Postes*.

1 centime,	black	on blue.
2 "	brown	" amber.
5 "	green	" greenish.
15 "	blue	" gray-blue.
25 "	black	" rose.
40 "	vermilion	" yellow.
75 "	carmine	" rose.
5 francs,	violet	" pale lilac.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

CANADA.—From the *Halifax Philatelist* we learn of the following: Map of western hemisphere in centre with C. P. R. telegraph in white across it from Halifax to Vancouver, and inscription C. P. R. *Canadian Pacific Railway's* above in curve, *Telegraph* below; 18 at right, 87 at left in shields; *Frank* at top with registration number in red; *Chas. Hosmer, Manager, Complimentary*, at bottom.

No value, black on cream.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Two stamps of the postal issue have been surcharged *Military Telegraphs*.

6 pence,	purple.	Wimk.	Foul anchor.
1 shilling,	green.	"	Crown C.C.

ENVELOPES.

UNITED STATES.—We are informed by Mr. B. Abraham that he has a 2 cent size 5 on white paper, with the A and G omitted. The dies are evidently wearing out quite fast.

ARGENTINE.—There has been in use since May a stamped envelope, size 141 x 114 mm., on white paper, of the value of 15 centavos. The design of the stamp is almost identical with the 50c. adhesive, differing only in the portrait which is that of General Paz.

15 centavos, blue on white.

DUTCH INDIES.—The 10c. envelope is now dull white instead of a yellowish tint.

TUNIS.—Envelopes with stamp as described under adhesives were issued July 1.

5 centimes,	green on white.
15 "	blue " blue.

POST CARDS.

ARGENTINE.—On May 23, a reply paid-letter card was put in use. There are two cards, one 127 x 80 mm. and the other 119 x 74 mm., fastened together by a small wire. The design is the same as the 4 centavos.

1½ x 1½ centavos, red on white.

AUSTRIA—LEVANT.—The inscription on the new letter card is:

Karten-Brief.
Cartolina-lettera. Carte-lettre.

HUNGARY.—A letter card was issued July 1, measuring 157 x 97 mm. We understand it is to be used for sending telegrams to the office instead of going in person. It is inscribed:

Magyar Kir. posta es tavirada.
Tavirat-lap.

A. m. Kir. posta-es taviradahivatalnak.

The stamp is of the current design without vertical lines.

35 kreutzer, dark blue on buff.

SERVIA.—M. Moens has discovered two new varieties of the current type. In the first the inscription is 79 x 5 mm. instead of 78 x 2¾ mm. The arms have the double-headed eagle on a shield which ends in a sharp point, and the notice at the bottom contains five words.

5 bani, bistre on rose.

The second card is a reply paid, and has the arms of the first issue but much larger. Form I.

5 x 5 bani, blue on rose.

TUNIS.—Cards and letter cards with stamp of the type of the adhesive, noted elsewhere, have been issued. They are similar to the French cards in form, etc.

10 centimes,	black on pale yellow.
10 x 10 "	" " pale blue.
Letter Cards—15 "	blue " gray.
25 "	black " rose.

REVENUES.

ARGENTINE—CITY OF CORONDA.—From *Le Timbre Fiscal* we take the following description of a stamp which has been shown at one of the recent meetings of the French

Society. Circle inscribed *Municipalidad de Coronda*, containing ships and fort with flag; below, *50cs. Nacionales 50cs.*; numerals in upper corners.

50 centavos, dark brown.

ARGENTINE—PROVINCE OF TUCUMAN.—National arms in small oval between branches of oak leaves in circle inscribed *Provincia de Tucuman*; below, *25 centavos*.

25 centavos, bronze green.

BRITISH GUIANA.—*Le Timbre Fiscal* announces that the *Summary Jurisdiction* stamps are watermarked C. A. and crown. The only value seen so far is the 72 cents.

CANADA.—Donald A. King announces that there is a ten dollar *Gas Inspection* stamp.

10 dollars, blue and red.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The *Patent*, etc., die has been surcharged *Contract—note*. The value is surcharged on the head.

6 pence, lilac.

INDIA—FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS.—M. Moens chronicles a stamp inscribed as below, and wants information concerning it:

*Etablissements français
dans l'Inde
Timbre mobile
un fanon
Le chef du service des
contributions.*

MEXICO—JALISCO.—The 1887-1888 *Renta Interior* stamps are printed in new colors and surcharged Jalisco in black.

1, 5, 10, 25 centavos, green.
1 peso, red.

The 1 and 25c. are rouletted, the others perforated 12.

The two low values of this set are of a different design from the rest, and measure 15 x 62 mm. In the centre is a head of Morelos, to right *Renta* above, *Interior* below; above and below this are large numerals of value, with *Mexico* above and *centavo* below each. At the top of the stamp is 1887 and at the bottom 1888. Perf. 12.

$\frac{1}{4}$ centavo, orange.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " ultramarine.

RUSSIA.—A band measuring 140 x 12½ mm. has been issued for use on boxes of matches. There are three lines of inscriptions in Russian characters. At the left are the imperial arms.

($\frac{1}{4}$ kopec) red-brown (for 75 matches).

The surcharged tobacco bands are being replaced by new ones of the old design, with altered values.

SPAIN—CARTHAGENA.—There is a new *anuncios* stamp of the current type.

25 cents peseta, black on rose.

THE REVENUE-STAMP TAX LAWS OF OUR VARIOUS STATES.

BY ROBERT S. HATCHER.

I.—NEVADA—(Concluded.)

CERTIFICATES of redemption of land sold for taxes, five cents.

Certificates of birth, marriage or death, exempt.

Certificates of qualification of school-teachers, five cents.

Certificates of profit in an incorporated company for a sum not less than ten dollars, and not exceeding fifty dollars, ten cents.

Exceeding fifty, and not exceeding one thousand, twenty-five cents.

Exceeding one thousand, and for every additional one thousand, or fractional part thereof, twenty-five cents.

Certificates of transcript of judgments, or satisfaction of judgments and of any paper or papers recorded on file, five cents.

(N. B.—As a general rule, every certificate

which has, or may have, a legal value in any court of law or equity, will require a stamp duty of five cents.)

Check, draft or order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding one hundred dollars, drawn upon any person other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand, two cents.

Contract, same as agreement.

Contract—broker's, ten cents.

Conveyance—Deed, instrument, or writing whereby lands, tenements or other realty sold, shall be conveyed, the actual consideration of which does not exceed five hundred dollars, fifty cents.

Exceeding five hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars, one dollar.

For every additional five hundred, or fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars, fifty cents.

Endorsements of a negotiable instrument, exempt.

Insurance (Fire).—Where the consideration paid for the insurance in cash premium notes does not exceed ten dollars, ten cents.

Exceeding ten dollars, and not exceeding fifty, twenty-five cents.

Exceeding fifty dollars, fifty cents.

Insurance (Life).—When the amount insured does not exceed one thousand dollars, twenty-five cents.

Exceeding one thousand, and not exceeding five thousand dollars, fifty cents.

Exceeding five thousand, one dollar.

Insurance limited to injury to persons while traveling, exempt.

Lease of lands or tenements, when rent does not exceed three hundred dollars per month, fifty cents.

Lease exceeding three hundred dollars, for each additional two hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of three hundred dollars, fifty cents.

Mortgage, trust deed, bill of sale, or personal bond for the payment of money, exceeding one hundred, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, fifty cents.

Exceeding five hundred, for every additional five hundred, or fractional part thereof, in excess of five hundred, fifty cents.

Pawners' checks, five cents.

Powers of attorney, or other written authority to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon, twenty-five cents.

Powers of attorney to vote at election of incorporated company, ten cents.

Powers of attorney to receive or collect rents, twenty-five cents.

Powers of attorney to sell, or convey, or rent, or lease real estate, one dollar.

Powers of attorney for any other purpose, fifty cents.

Probate of wills, or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed two thousand dollars, one dollar.

For every additional one thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of two thousand dollars, fifty cents.

Bonds of executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subject to a stamp duty of one dollar.

Certificate of appointment, five cents.

Protest upon bill, note, check or draft, twenty-five cents.

Deposit note with insurance companies, where policy is subject to duty, exempt.

Renewal of, subject to the same duty as other promissory notes.

Quit-claim deed to be stamped as a conveyance, except when given as a release of a mortgage, by the mortgagee or his assignee or assignors to the mortgagor, or successor in interest, in which case it is exempt.

Receipt for the payment of money, where the amount exceeds twenty dollars, or for the delivery of personal property, exempt.

For the satisfaction of any mortgage, or judgment or decree of any court, exempt.

Sheriff's returns on writs or other process, exempt.

Trust deed, made to secure a debt, to be stamped as a mortgage.

Trust deed, conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as a conveyance.

Warehouse receipts for any goods, wares or merchandise, not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, ten cents.

Exceeding five hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars, twenty cents.

Exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars, ten cents.

For any goods, etc., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse, twenty-five cents.

WRITS AND LEGAL DOCUMENTS.

Summons issued from any Court of Record, or from any Justice of the Peace Court, fifty cents.

When voluntary appearance is made, the complaint or account filed with the Justice, shall be stamped the same as summons.

Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit, except in cases where the tax for a summons or upon the account has been paid, fifty cents.

Notice of appeal from a court of inferior jurisdiction to a higher court of record, fifty cents.

Writs and other processes in any criminal case, exempt.

All papers in tax suits, exempt.

Official documents, instruments and papers issued or used by officers of the State, exempt.

The stamp tax was abolished by Act of the Legislature of February 21, 1873, but it went through some modifications before that time.

DECREES.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE EGYPTIAN POSTS.

ON and after April 1st next there will be put in use:

1. Stamps of 5 milliemmes, which will replace the present stamp of 20 paras.

2. New post-cards of a larger size than the present, which will bear the new stamp of 5 milliemmes. The price of the ordinary post-card will be 5 milliemmes, and that of the card with reply 10 milliemmes.

During the month of April the post-offices will sell simultaneously the new stamps of 5 milliemmes and the present 20 paras stamps; also, the new post-cards and the current ones.

The postage stamps of 20 paras and the present cards will cease to be sold after the 1st of May, but they will continue to be good until October 31, 1888. After this date they will not be received.

ALEXANDRIA, March 21, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION, PUBLIC WORKS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS,
EXECUTIVE MANSION,
SAN SALVADOR, April 21, 1888.

In view of the arrangements consummated by the Postmaster-General tending to vest him with the power of causing to have made in New York one million stamps, namely: 400,000 20-centavos, 300,000 50-centavos, and 300,000 100-centavos, the President provides that the Secretary of the Treasury be empowered to cause the sum of six hundred and fifty (650) dollars, American gold, be voted for the purpose of defraying the expenses consequent upon the manufacture of the stamps aforesaid.

Publicity is to be given this card by order of the President.

ALVARADO,
Secretary of Public Works.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:

Sirs:—I have been collecting entire United States envelopes for some time, but have not yet found a convenient way of keeping them. Could you not advise me through the columns of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST which is the best way to keep them.

MEMBER A. P. A.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

Sirs:—Apropos of the stamp photo scheme, and the present discussion regarding counterfeits, I would suggest a plan which has occurred to me. It is that some of our officers be instructed to have made photographic copies of the various stamps which have been most dangerously counterfeited, these copies to be furnished such members as desire them, at a nominal price.

At present we have no means of distinguishing between the genuine and the forgeries of those stamps with which we are unfamiliar, other than to submit them to the inspection of the Counterfeit Detector. Now I have no doubt Mr. Holton does a great deal of work for a very slight remuneration; nevertheless, owing to the expense incurred by so doing, it does not pay a member to forward any but the rarest specimens to him, and these I consider the least dangerous, as we are apt to be much more cautious in the purchase of high-priced stamps than of common ones. Moreover, by continually having on hand the means of identification of both common and rare stamps, the philatelist would be gradually educated to a fine degree of perceptibility, and thus be enabled to detect at a glance the most dangerous forgery.

In regard to the unpleasantness reported by our Superintendent last month, would it not be a good plan to have all parties involved in such a disreputable transaction, furnish a sworn statement of the facts so far as each is individually concerned? Where a number of members were included, this might be a little expensive; but what would that be to clearing the innocent of the stigma which would otherwise be attached to their name, and at the same time clearing our ranks of a swindler? Besides, I think that if a party was once made example of, the transaction would not be likely to be soon repeated.

I have a large oblong stamp of the following description, regarding which, I would be pleased to receive particulars, and whether it is of any philatelic value.

Size, 29x61 mm. Design, in centre, the inscription "Frank No.—"; above on curved label of solid color "American Express Company" in white block capitals; beneath, on straight white label, "For personal Packages," in small, colored capitals, and underneath this the signature of "Jas. C. Laego (?), President." Background of oblique and horizontal cross lines enclosed on sides and bottom by a colored line with corner ornaments; the whole enclosed by two plain colored lines. Color, vermilion. Perf. 12 top and bottom only. Pen cancellation "Sept. 11, 1886, N. Y." Also canceled with hand-stamp in both black and red.

EDWARD HERBENER.

NEW ADDRESSES.

Williams, H. S., 56 Bancroft street, Springfield, Mass.

Rockwell, Geo. T., Middletown, Conn.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Fifth and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, R. R. BOGERT, Tribune Building, New York City.*Secretary*, S. B. BRADT, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Treasurer*, H. B. SEAGRAVE, Ionia, Mich.*International Secretary*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Exchange Superintendent*, HENRY CLOTZ, Box 3489, New York City.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer street, Boston, Mass.*Exchange Detector*, R. WUESTHOFF, New York City.*Purchasing Agent*, THEO. F. CUNO, 1139 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.*First Assistant Purchasing Agent*, H. O. MARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Second Assistant Purchasing Agent*, CHAS. MUECKE, Hoboken, N. J.*Librarian*, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, J. C. FELDWISCH, Box 2072, Denver, Colo.; W. V. NICHOLSON, 2002 Sassafras Street, Erie, Pa.; H. N. TERRETT, Woodside, N. J.*Literary Board*, R. C. H. BROCK, Chairman, Box 287, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MACCALLA, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

AUGUST, 1888.

But little has transpired since my last report, and but few applications have been received, owing to brief length of time since the last issue of this journal was mailed, and the fact that the year is about at an end.

The Official Board has unanimously appointed Mr. H. N. Terrett (No. 32) to succeed Mr. Wetten on the Board of Trustees. Mr. Ulysses Clark (No. 232), whose name appeared in the list of members dropped for non-payment of dues, has been reinstated. Mr. Henry H. Ficken (No. 421) has tendered his resignation as a member, and the same has been accepted.

The following list of applicants, whose names appeared in List No. 18, have failed to qualify within the prescribed time:

HEUER, EDWIN, New York City.
KEEP, JNO. H., JR., Norwich, Conn.
MILLER, HENRY H., Burlington, Kans.
MOORE, GUERNSEY, Germantown, Pa.
STONE, FRANK L., BENSON, Minn.
WEIL, EMANUEL, Cleveland, Ohio.

Let me once more urge all members to cast their votes at the election now called. Every voter has had mailed to him a postal card with printed form, and none should fail to do their duty—for duty it certainly is. Blank proxy forms have also been circulated, and those members who are not going to attend the Convention should delegate some member to act for them.

Following is the

LIST OF NEW MEMBERS:

No. 586. BACHMAN, A. G., 442 West Huron street, Chicago, Ill.
No. 596. BACON, THEO. C., Middletown, Conn.
No. 572. BARR, LAWRENCE, New Ipswich, N. H.
No. 606. BARTLETT, A. A., Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
No. 595. BIDDLE, W. M., care *Chronicle-Telegraph*, Pittsburgh, Pa.
No. 571. BOPP, JOHN, 235 E. 92d street, New York city.
No. 603. CALDER, JOHN B., 458 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.

No. 574. CHAIDPOULOS, JEAN N., Padras, Greece.
No. 568. CHAPMAN, JAMES R., 2705 Indiana avenue, Chicago, Ill.
No. 587. DOEBLIN, E., Allegheny City, Pa.
No. 579. DOUGHTY, FRED., East Saginaw, Mich.
No. 585. DUNET, FERNAND, 9 Teichman street, Antwerp, Belgium.
No. 578. FLACKSKAMM, H., 1000 Hickory street, St. Louis, Mo.
No. 573. GEWELKE, PABLO, Gasette 962, Buenos Ayres, S. A.
No. 601. HAGEDORN, HERMANN, Stapleton, Richmond county, N. Y.
No. 584. HAMILTON, W. M., 45 West Washington avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
No. 600. JOHNSON, H. N., Cocymans, N. Y.
No. 570. KNOWLTON, JAMES L., 507 Eastern avenue, Joliet, Ill.
No. 594. LACAPERE, LÉON, 45 Rue de Mauberge, Paris, France.
No. 576. LENTZ, EUGEN, 7th Line, No. 62, St. Petersburg, Russia.
No. 593. LINDENBERG, C., Hageloberg str. 9, Berlin S. W., Germany.
No. 583. LINDENSCHMIDT, CHAS., 2802 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.
No. 592. LOSSAU, JULIUS, Amsinck str. 19, Hamburg, Germany.
No. 597. MICHAELS, W. C., Lock Box 565, Horton, Kas.
No. 581. MCKINNEL, WM., 20 Bluff street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
No. 602. MOODY, HOWARD C., 182 Newbury street, Portland, Me.
No. 575. PARUTA, EUGENIO, Trieste, Austria.
No. 605. POTTS, LIEUT. R. D., U. S. A., Oatlands, Va.
No. 588. PRYOR, GEO. B., 431 Lackawana avenue, Scranton, Pa.
No. 604. ROLLINS, WALTER H., Newtonville, Mass.
No. 590. ROSENHEIN, O. W., care Maurice Salom & Co., Adelaide, So. Australia.
No. 580. SCHNEIDER, W. H., 35 Church street, Cleveland, Ohio.
No. 577. SCHULTZ, W., 904 Fifth street, Milwaukee, Wis.
No. 591. SELLSCHOPP, W., Room 7, 328 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

No. 569. SEYMOUR, GEO. E., 291 S. Second street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

No. 598. SHANNON, J. A., Carbon, Wyoming.

No. 589. SMITH, F. L., 52 Wall street, New York City.

No. 599. WAGNER, ADOLPH, H., Howard, Elk county, Kas.

No. 582. WATSON, JOHN P., Brenham, Texas.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP—LIST NO. 22.

BULLARD, GEO., 101 Wabash avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
References: A. F. Bullard, Jas. M. Jones.

BOULTON, MISS MARJORIE, Oakhurst, Highland Park, Ill.
References: J. R. Chapman, S. B. Bradt.

CLEVENGER, W., JR., 24 Maryland avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.
References: Theodore Siddall, E. T. Parker.

DANFORTH, H. M., 2950 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, Ill.
References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.

FERGUSON, EDWIN A., Coral, Mich.
References: Fred. J. Baldwin, S. B. Bradt.

FORD, B. J., 670 W. Ohio street, Chicago, Ill.
References: S. B. Bradt, E. W. Voute.

GARDNER, A. G., 49 Amhurst Park, Stamford Hill, London N., Eng.
References: J. Rechert, R. R. Bogert.

HEYWOOD, P., Barre Plains, Mass.
References: G. W. Holden, Wm. Hantz.

LESTER, LEON M., 3145 Groveland avenue, Chicago, Ill.
References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.

NEUSTEDT, WILLIAM H., N. W. cor. Third and Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.
References: C. H. Mekeel, Eugene Dill.

ROBERTS, EDWARD, 154 Wilford road, Nottingham, England.
References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.

SOESMAN, J., Samarang, Java.
References: J. Rechert, R. R. Bogert.

The persons named in the above list will be entitled to membership, upon payment of dues, on Sept. 1, if no objection is received prior to that date.

S. B. BRADT, *Secretary*.

July 18, 1888.

PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

Since June 27th the following deposits have been made for the purchase of new issues, United States envelopes, etc., by Messrs. Wm. Rasmus 24 cents; Henry O. Harris, \$5.00; Alfred Dawson, \$2.00; E. H. Remington, 70 cents; Charles J. Thayer, \$2.00; J. Oakley Hobby, \$20.00; C. Witt, \$7.50; A. F. Jamieson, \$1.80; F. P. Sears, \$10.00; R. C. H. Brock, \$10.00; John H. Ross, \$25.00.

Orders have been sent to Brazil, Ceylon, Gibraltar, Samoa, Shanghai, Virgin Islands, Japan, Lagos, Basutoland and Afghanistan; while, in a few days, additional orders will be effected for the new issues of Antioquia, Natal, Selangor, Gambia and Zululand.

How the news of our triumph over the "Envelope Trust" was enjoyed may be inferred from the expressions of those interested in United States envelopes, received by me during the last few days. Here are some abstracts:

"* * * I heartily congratulate you upon your splendid success. * * *"

"* * * I was delighted to learn of your success in having the envelopes put on sale in New York. The members of the American Philatelic Association and collectors generally will cover your name with glory, for the earnest efforts you have made in their behalf. * * *"

"* * * I heartily congratulate you on the success you have had with the P. O. Department. * * *"

"* * * I can congratulate you on the success you have made. You have done splendid work in getting the Department to sell the high values. * * *"

A gentleman who had been "taken in" by the "Trust" writes as follows:

"* * * I wish I could congratulate you too. * * *"

My term of office ceasing with the next annual Convention, I beg to acknowledge the friendly spirit and the great indulgence with my faults and shortcomings, as an amateur in an enterprise like this, with which those dealing with the Purchasing Department have treated me; and, hoping that my successor will continue our policy of opposition to all attempts of making philatelic objects more expensive to collectors than a natural condition of demand and supply may warrant, I herewith repose the trust, laid into my hands, with those who will be designated by the membership at large to appoint the next Purchasing Agent.

THEO. F. CUNO,

1131 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

July 14, 1888.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

In the short time that has elapsed since my last report the receipts have been encouraging. My friend, Mr. Rechert, has taken some "Jersey" courage and gone down into his old trunks and fished out a large number of fine old papers which he has sent me. Would that some others of our older collectors would do likewise, and help to fill a great many vacant spaces on the Library shelves. Total donations, 608; from Mr. Rechert, 575, and Mr. George T. Rockwell, 33.

Photos were received from Messrs. H. L. Hart, F. H. Pinkham, W. J. Studley, and Harry B. Wilber.

Current journals received were: *Collectors' Ledger*, *Der Philatelist*, *Halifax Philatelist*, *Kentucky Stamp Magazine*, *National Philatelist*, *Philatelic Gazette*, *Philatelic Journal of America*, *The Stamp* and *Timbre Poste*.

I had hoped to be able to send a large collection of photographs of members to Boston. I hope now that the poor show made in this respect will shame others into sending theirs to my successor.

C. R. GADSDEN, *Librarian*.

GRAND CROSSING, Ill., July 16, 1888.

REPORTS OF PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

[The Literary Board will publish the proceedings of such Philatelic Societies as are received by them. Secretaries will please send the MSS. before the first of each month.]

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch No. 1, American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held on alternate Thursdays, at the Tremont House, at 8 P.M. President, C. R. Gadsden; Secretary, P. M. Wolsieffer. For information address the Secretary, at 162 State street, Chicago, Ill.

Meeting of July 12, called to order promptly by the President at 8 P.M. Thirteen members were present, as follows: Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Chapman, Danforth, Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskell, Holman, Kurzweg, Lester, MacDonald, Nelson, and Wolsieffer. Mr. Lauberheimer and E. W. Voute were present as visitors.

Minutes of last meeting were approved as read.

Communications received were two bills, one from Mr. Gilbert for \$2.45, to defray expenses of Exchange Department, and the other amounting to \$6.20 for "note-heads." Printing Committee reported by showing specimens of the new note-heads, which members can obtain by applying to the Secretary. On motion, Printing Committee was continued, and ordered to obtain envelopes to match the new note-heads.

The Treasurer reported \$73.37 received since Jan. 1, 1888. Total expenditures, \$58.53. Cash on hand, \$14.84. Outstanding dues, \$29.75. Treasurer's report referred to Executive Committee.

Constitution Committee made their report, and were continued till Constitution and By-Laws are printed.

On motion of Mr. Bradt, seconded by Messrs. Holman, Abraham, and Chapman, the Constitutional amendment consolidating the offices of Librarian and Secretary was unanimously carried. Mr. Holman moved the Constitution be adopted as read. Seconded by Mr. Nelson, and unanimously carried.

Mr. Wolsieffer moved the By-Laws be adopted as read. Seconded by Messrs. MacDonald and Abraham, and approved unanimously.

Application for active membership was presented by Mr. H. M. Danforth, Chicago, proposed by Mr. Bradt, and of Mr. L. Lester, Chicago, also proposed by Mr. Bradt. For passive membership, Mr. Henry S. Harte, Salisbury, N. B., proposed by Mr. Wolsieffer. Applications referred to the Executive Committee.

It was moved by Mr. Holman that a committee of three be appointed to consider matters relating to the American Philatelic Association that were of interest to the Chicago Philatelic Society, and to present them in a suitable and proper manner to the Convention at Boston next month. Seconded by Mr. Chapman, and motion sustained. The President appointed Messrs. Holman, Chapman, and Nelson as such Committee.

Motion prevailed that the President be authorized to draw on the Treasurer for necessary funds to defray expenses in preparing the exhibit for Boston.

The Executive Committee reported the Treasurer's books and accounts correct, and also reported favorably on the applications for membership of Messrs. Danforth, Lester, and Harte. It was moved, seconded and carried that the rules be suspended, and these gentlemen unanimously elected. Mr. Haskell was requested to cast the ballot of the Society. The President then declared them members of the Chicago Philatelic Society.

Motion prevailed that the Secretary be instructed to purchase a quantity of the Society's ribbon for use of the members.

After a short recess the usual auction sale was indulged in, which amounted to \$14.26.

The Treasurer reported receipts for dues, etc., \$3.92. It was moved to adjourn at 11.02. Carried. Next meeting, July 26.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER,
Secretary.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held on every third Wednesday of each month at 7.30 P.M., at Loesher's Hotel, Canal street, Stapleton. President, Mr. Aug. Dejonge; Secretary, Dr. G. Odendall. For information address the Secretary, P. O. Box 520, Stapleton, Richmond county, N. Y.

Sixty-first regular meeting, July 18, 1888.

Present: Mr. Aug. Dejonge, Chairman; Messrs. O. Dejonge, C. O. Corwin, P. Vander Willigen, B. Von Hodenberg, H. Clotz, E. Kaufmann.

In absence of our Secretary, Mr. B. Kaufmann was elected Secretary *pro tem*.

The minutes of the sixtieth meeting were adopted as read.

Mr. P. Vander Willigen proposed Mr. Alfred Wiehl for membership.

Committee on Exhibition reports that the necessary space for the exhibit has been engaged for, and that the collection will be on exhibition at our rooms, prior to shipment to Boston, on August 5, at 3 P.M. The Secretary will please notify members to that effect.

Mr. C. L. Walz having sent in his resignation as a member of our Society and the American Philatelic Association, the same was accepted with regret.

It was moved and seconded that Mr. Corwin, Mr. Vander Willigen, and Mr. Aug. Dejonge be appointed delegates to the Convention.

A letter was received from Mr. Chas. E. Bird, the official button-maker. The same was laid on the table for further consideration.

Photos for the Album were received by Dr. G. Odendall, E. L. Schumann, P. Vender Willigen, A. d'Andrade, and O. Dejonge.

Mr. Corwin exhibited his splendid collection, which was admired by every one.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

All communications relating to exchange, address to Mr. E. L. Schumann, 115 Broadway, N. Y., and matters pertaining to the Society to

DR. G. ODENDALL,
Secretary.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings are held every first Wednesday of each month during the summer at 156 Second avenue, New York city, at 7.30 P.M. Joseph Rechert, President, Hoboken, N. J.; Wm. Seeligberg, Secretary. For information, address the Secretary, 31 Thomas street, New York.

Minutes of tenth regular meeting, held July 11, 1888.

President Joseph Rechert in the chair. Mr. William Seeligberg acted as Secretary *pro tem*.

The following members were present: Wuesthoff, Bogert, Corwin, Henry K. Calman, Morton, Osterman, Rosenheim, Mack, Reppen, Hobby, Levick, Henry Collin, Terrett, Nast, Watson, Aue, Meyenberg, Seebeck. As visitors: Messrs. Rasmus, Sheridan, Bird and Holmes.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The following candidates were then proposed by President Rechert, as active member: Maximus A. Lesser, 123 Garden street, Hoboken, N. J. As Corre-

sponding Members: Robert C. H. Brock, Room 90, 131 S. Fourth street, Phila., Pa.; F. D. Rappleye, Trumansburg, N. Y.; A. Larisch, 42 Schwanthaler strasse, Munich, Bavaria; Ernst Heitman, publisher, Leipsic, Germany.

The Executive Committee having reported favorably on all the candidates, on motion they were unanimously elected.

Committee on Exchange reports progress. A letter from Mr. Charles Dicna was read and handed over for reply to the Committee, who will communicate with other societies in the United States on this subject.

Mr. H. E. Deat's name was transferred from corresponding to active membership.

A letter from Secretary William A. Warner was then read, in which he tenders his resignation as Secretary of the National Philatelic Society. The resignation was accepted with regrets.

A letter from the Canadian Philatelic Association was received and read, containing a request for a sketch of our Society. The reply was, on motion, referred to Messrs. Rechert and Bogert.

On motion, that part of the Constitution relating to vacancies was suspended for the time being. It was then moved to proceed with the nomination for Secretary, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. William A. Warner. Carried.

Mr. William Seeligsberg received the unanimous nomination.

Mr. Henry Calman then tendered the resignation of Mr. C. S. S. Miller as member of the National Philatelic Society, which was also accepted with regret.

Hugo S. Mack was then duly nominated to fill vacancy on the Executive Committee, caused by the resignation of Mr. Miller.

The following motions were then made and duly adopted:

That the Society appropriate sufficient funds to defray the expense of having 200 membership cards printed. That the President be authorized to have 1000 letter-heads and 1000 envelopes with the Society's heading printed.

The election of delegates to the coming Convention of the American Philatelic Association was then taken up, and the following members were then unanimously elected for such office: H. N. Terrett, C. B. Corwin, H. L. Calman.

A Committee was then proposed to draft a circular to the members of the American Philatelic Association, requesting the proxies of such of the members of the American Philatelic Association who will not be able to be present at the Convention at Boston on August 13. Committee: Messrs. Corwin and Rechert.

On motion, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Mr. H. L. Calman for 100 pamphlets, containing the essay on bicolored stamps; read before the Society by Mr. J. W. Scott.

The Treasurer reports a balance of \$62.87 in treasury, and good outstanding accounts of over \$25. Liabilities about \$50. A motion to pay Mr. Calman for balance due him by the Society was carried.

Mr. Seebeck exhibited the following rare and exquisite specimens of Confederate stamps on original envelopes:

Greenville, Ala., red on white; Danville, Va., 5c.; Danville, Va., W. D. Coleman, P. M.; Pittsylvania, Va.; Marion, Va., black 5c.; 2c. unperf., Revenue surcharged and used on envelope from Mariana, Fla.

Mr. Nast showed a fine specimen of Die "C" 3 cents on fawn No. 5, used.

Mr. Rechert exhibited a Baton Rouge 2c. green, not yet chronicled.

Mr. Morton showed a splendidly worked impression of Peru envelope, 2c., on embossed leather.

The meeting then adjourned at 10 P. M.

WM. SEELIGSBURG,
Secretary pro tem.

WE have received *The Bulletin* (for July), the official organ of the National Stamp Dealers' Association.

List of Members.—M. F. Walton, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. J. Parrish, Kansas City, Mo.; Standard Stamp Co., St. Louis, Mo.; C. H. Mekeel, St. Louis, Mo.; Wm. Brown, Salisbury, Eng.; G. B. Mason, Lyndhurst, N. J.; M. D. Batchelder, St. Louis, Mo.; Henry Gremmel, New York City; W. v. d. Wettern, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; E. B. Sterling, Trenton, N. J.; M. E. Viles, Boston, Mass.; E. A. Holton, Boston, Mass.; F. Trifet, Boston, Mass.; A. M. Kirtland & Co., New York City; J. & F. Straus, Cleveland, O.; Edwards, Peeke & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Lohmeyer, Baltimore, Md.; G. F. Stein & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Granite State Stamp Co., Newmarket, N. H.; M. V. Samuels, San Francisco, Cal.; F. Noyes, Collins, Texas; W. H. Danforth, Worcester, Mass.; H. C. Alford, Gloversville, N. Y.; A. Lehmann, Jr., Paterson, N. J.

There are also several who are entitled to membership if their admission fee is paid before July 15th, as they have signified their desire to be identified with the organization.

The names are as follows:

E. F. Gams, San Francisco, Cal.; Penn Stamp Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Burger & Co., New York City; Krebs Bros., New York City.

The above twenty-eight will be the *Charter members*, and all applications for membership must in future be filed in accordance with the Constitution and be published in *The Bulletin* one month before the candidate is admitted.

Form of Application.—I hereby make application for membership in the National Stamp Dealers' Association. I am over twenty-one years of age and have over \$500 invested in the stamp business.

Signature

References must accompany all applications, also \$1 admission fee.

The first annual Convention of the National Stamp Dealers' Association will be held in Boston, August 15, 1888. All members who expect to be present will please advise the Secretary as early as possible.

C. H. MEKEEL, Secretary.

TURNER BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

NEW YORK NOTES.

On the evening of June 28, Mr. Ed. Frossard held his 84th sale at Leavitt's rooms. The 623 lots sold included Part V of the Sterling collection and a fine lot of foreign and U. S. postage stamps, the property of Mr. F. P. Richardson, of Salem, Mass. A large number of buyers were present, and good prices were realized on the greater part of the lots. Following will be found some of the higher prices obtained—stamps being used unless otherwise stated:

UNITED STATES POSTAGE.

New York, 1843, 3c. on blue wove paper, on original letter \$8 25

Carrier's stamp, 1c. on buff, circular	\$2 90	Great Britain, Mulready, 1d., envelope, unused	\$2 75
1851, half of 12c. on original letter	2 90	" " 1d., wrapper	2 10
1856, 24c. unperforate, unused	8 25	" " 2d., envelope	3 10
1869, 90c. without grill, unused	3 25	" " ad., wrapper, unused	2 90
Official seal, post obitum	3 10	" " 5, telegraphs	2 80
Newspaper, 1865, 5c. blue border, unused	3 10	Hong-Kong, \$10	2 75
" 1875, \$48	4 00	Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red on white, fine	6 00
" 1875, \$60, perf. trimmed	3 00	" 1848, 2d., blue, early impression	7 25
Set Executive, unused	5 75	" env'lope, 1877, 6d. on rod., entire, unused	4 00
D. O. Blood & Co., man over buildings, Type I, on original letter	3 25	" 1sh., on 1sh. 8d., "	2 80
Swart's black on green, on original letter	2 50	Mexico, 1867, 1r., Gothic, surcharge	6 50
Envelope stamps, cut sq.—		Natal, 1857, 1d., pink	4 75
1853, 10c. on buff, die 1	2 70	" 1857, 3d., pink	3 25
1853, 10c. on white, dies 1 and 2, the pair	7 20	New Caledonia, 1882, 25 on 75c.	3 10
1857, 4c., on white, die 2, unused	5 00	Newfoundland, 6½ d., vermilion, slightly trimmed, unused	9 00
1857, 4c. on buff, die 1, unused	5 25	New South Wales, 1850, 1d., no clouds	4 90
1861, 20c., unused	2 50	" " 1850, 1d. on blue, with clouds	6 25
1861, 24c., "	2 55	" " 1886, rosh., Revenue, sur- charged " postage," unused	4 00
1861, 40c., "	2 90	New Zealand, 1855, 1sh. on blue paper	3 20
Document \$20, Probate of Will, orange	6 25	Peru, 1858, medio peso, yellow, damaged	6 00
Another, corner gone	4 25	Sandwich Islands, 1851, 13c., blue, corner gone	10 50
		St. Vincent, 1 penny on 6d., unused	4 00
		" 4d. on 1sh., "	10 00
		Switzerland, Basle, 2¼ r.	2 80
		" Geneva, left half of 10c. stamp	3 75
		Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue	5 25
		Trinidad, 1856, 6d	4 00
		Western Australia, 1856, 2d., black on red	2 60

CORTLANDT F. BISHOP.

THE THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

Will be held August 13, 1888, in the city of Boston, at Elk's Building, 24 Haynard place.

The Convention will assemble at the above place at 10 o'clock A.M.

Ample accommodations have been provided for the meetings and the Exhibition, and the freedom of the club-rooms has been extended to the members of the Association.

Arrangements have been made for the accommodation of members at Hotel Creighton, No. 245 Tremont street, on the American plan, at a reduced rate of \$2.00 per day. A slight reduction will be made from the above rate

where two persons occupy the same room.

Unless otherwise ordered, the Exhibition will be held on Wednesday, in order not to interfere with the business of the Convention. Exhibitors are referred for further information to the June number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

Members arriving on Sunday morning will have an opportunity to assemble at the Hall to exchange views and for social intercourse.

Per order of the Executive Committee,

E. A. HOLTON,
Chairman.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

. THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST cannot guarantee the integrity of all who advertise in its columns, but no advertisements, however, will be received or published from parties who are known to the Literary Board to be irresponsible or unworthy

. THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST will exchange with such Philatelic papers as send two copies to the Literary Board. P. O. Box 287, Philadelphia, Pa.

Alle nähere Auskunft über die „American Philatelic Association“ und das officielle Journal, „The American Philatelist“, erteilt der Vertreter in Europa,

Herr Bernhard Blauhuth,
Königsplatz 16, Leipzig.

Monsieur Bernhard Blauhuth,

Königsplatz 16, Leipzig, Allemagne,

est préparé de donner les informations nécessaires, comme représentant en Europe de l' "American Philatelic Association" et le journal officiel "The American Philatelist."

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

Members of the American Philatelic Association

ONLY

Can procure the following by remitting amount to the undersigned:

Exchange sheets (each)	5c.
Small covers, "	10c.
Large covers, "	10c.
Large envelopes for mailing } each	2c.
Exchange sheets, }	

Paper hinges, best gummed, and cut to the required size, per 1000, 10c. Will be mailed postage paid.

Self-inking rubber stamps, with name for marking spaces on exchange sheets, the exact size for the squares, very neat, post-paid, 40 cents.

HENRY CLOTZ, Supt.,

P. O. Box 3489, New York City.

OLAF GRILSTAD,

DRONTHEIM, NORWAY,

Member of the International Stamp Dealers Union, Berlin, offers

Stamps of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland, at the lowest prices.

Price-lists, wholesale and retail, free on application.

STAMPS ON APPROVAL TO MEMBERS OF THE A. P. A.

U. S. Revenues wanted in exchange. Large stock. Low prices.

W. F. GREANY,

827 BRANNAN ST., San Francisco.

The American Philatelic Association.

Any Stamp Collector may become a member of the American Philatelic Association by applying to the Secretary, who will send a form of application, to be signed by the applicant and his references. The applicant's name will then be published in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, and if no objection is made to the Secretary within 30 days, he will then become a member of the Association upon payment of the annual dues. The dues of foreign members are \$1 per year.

BY-LAW 10.

The dues of all voting members shall be two dollars (\$2) per annum; and on non-voting members shall be one dollar (\$1) per annum. Every non-voting member resident in the United States or Canada, upon reaching the age of seventeen years, shall inform the Secretary of the fact and shall pay the full dues of two dollars per annum, computed from the beginning of the next succeeding quarter. In case any member fails to settle his account within thirty days from the time when due, the Secretary shall notify such delinquent member, and unless such dues are paid within thirty days thereafter his name shall be dropped from the rolls, unless otherwise ordered by the Official Board.

S. B. BRADT, Secretary,
Grand Crossing, Ill.

Information concerning advertisements, applications for membership, etc., will be furnished to all foreign correspondents by

JOSEPH RECHERT,
International Secretary A. P. A.,
Hoboken, New Jersey, U.S.A.

I HOLD AUCTION SALES OF STAMPS

almost monthly. Collectors wishing to give up all or parts of their collection will do well to communicate with me in reference to my Auction Sales. Dealers also wishing to get rid of their surplus stock will find these sales the best medium for obtaining good prices. I distribute nine hundred catalogues of each sale, and charge only 20 per cent, which covers every expense.

Catalogues sent on application, bids executed, and information given freely, and all without cost. JOSEPH J. CASEY, 42 E. 112th Street, New York City.

United States and Foreign Postage and Revenue Stamps

Bought, sold and exchanged. Stamps on approval.

CHAS G. WOODWORTH,
DENVER, Col.

Box 3003.

GOOD FOR 30 DAYS ONLY.

Any person sending me ten cents for my complete price-list of U. S. adhesives will receive free a millimetre scale, the price of which alone is ten cents. Also any person sending 15 cents will receive free the scale (which every collector should have), catalogue and 100 stamps. J. M. DOUGLAS, JR., Middletown, Ct. Charter member C. P. A., No. 85; P. S. of A., No. 20, and member of A. P. A., No. 356.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. II.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 10, 1888.

No. 12.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

Held in Boston, Mass., on Monday, August 13, 1888.

PRELIMINARY MEETING, AUGUST 13, 1888.

The preliminary meeting was called to order by President J. K. Tiffany, at 10.45 A.M., forty-five members being present in person.

Upon calling the roll 327 members responded in person or by proxy. As 304 constituted a quorum, the President, at 11.30 A.M., declared the Third Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association then open.

The President appointed as Committee on Credentials, Messrs. E. B. Sterling, Henry Clotz and C. H. Mekeel.

A communication was read requesting permission to attend the proceedings.

On motion of Mr. H. L. Calman, seconded by Mr. W. C. Stone, the writer was invited to attend, and a like invitation was extended to all who wished to be present.

Mr. E. A. Holton made a motion that the Literary Board be commissioned to secure the services of a stenographer for the Convention; seconded by Mr. C. H. Mekeel and carried unanimously.

The President appointed Messrs. A. O. Hobby and E. A. Holton, Tellers, to assist the Board of Trustees in counting the ballot for officers.

The President appointed as Committee on Standing Rules, Messrs. J. W. Scott, Aug. Dejonge and W. A. MacCalla.

On motion of Mr. Calman, an adjournment was taken at 11.45 A.M. to 3 P.M.

SECOND SESSION, AUGUST 13, 1888.

Convention called to order at 4 P.M. by President Tiffany.

The Committee on Credentials reported favorably on 289 proxies and rejected 14, the makers of which either were not entitled to vote or had canceled the proxies. A letter of Mr. W. P. Brown to Mr. C. B. Corwin was not considered a proxy by the committee.

Mr. Calman moved that the Report be accepted and the committee discharged. Motion seconded.

Mr. Corwin. I move, as an amendment to that motion of Mr. Calman's, that Mr. Brown's proxy to me be accepted by the Convention as a proper proxy upon which I can vote.

Mr. Calman accepted the amendment, and the President requested the Secretary to read the letter, which was as follows:

As to my proxy vote, your views would in the main coincide with mine, so you are at liberty to use it at the American Philatelic Association Convention the coming week, on all resolutions which are not of a personal nature. That is, I do not care to have my vote cast for any individuals, as I have not studied into their respective merits.

Upon the motion being put and a *viva voce* vote taken, the Chair, being in doubt, ordered the roll-call. The result was in favor of accepting the proxy, the vote standing 174 for, 144 against. The Report as amended was then adopted by a unanimous *viva voce* vote.

Upon motion, the call of the roll was dispensed with, as was also the reading of the minutes.

The Committee on Standing Rules reported that they could see no reason for making any alterations. The Report was adopted and the committee discharged.

The President. The Chair will announce, as provided by the Constitution, the following Standing Committees:

Committee on Finance—Messrs. A. Dejonge, W. D. King and C. W. Sparr.

Committee on Library—Messrs. H. E. Deats, G. Aue and W. H. Bodine.

Committee on Exchange and Purchasing Department—Messrs. C. B. Corwin, F. B. Stebbins and E. L. Schumann.

Committee on Official Journal—Messrs. W. A. MacCalla, W. L. Emory and A. Davison.

Committee on Branch Societies—Messrs. J. N. T. Levick, J. N. Hubbard and G. H. Richmond.

Committee on Constitution and By-Laws—The President *ex officio*, and Messrs. H. L. Calman, C. H. Mekeel, J. H. Ross and W. C. Stone.

The President. The next thing in order is communications. There is a communication on

the Secretary's desk from the Board of Trustees and Tellers, announcing the result of the election. Is it your pleasure to receive that communication now, or shall the matter be postponed?

On motion, the Report was received and read to the Convention, as follows:

Total number of votes cast	286
Necessary for an election	280
For President—J. K. Tiffany	284
Scattering	2
	— 286
For V.-Pres't—W. C. VanDerlip	195
E. B. Sterling	41
J. C. Feldwisch	41
Scattering	9
	— 286
For Secretary—S. B. Bradford	183
H. O. Harris	69
R. S. Hatcher	32
Scattering	2
	— 286
For Treasurer—H. B. Seagrave	281
Scattering	5
	— 286
For Int. Sec'y—Jos. Rechert	197
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Messrs. Tiffany, Van Derlip, Bradford, Seagrave and Rechert were declared elected, the announcement being received with prolonged applause.

The President announced that he would deliver his address at the opening of the next session. The Secretary asked for further time before presenting his Report. There being no Report from the Treasurer, that order was passed for the present. The Report of the Board of Trustees was also passed.

The Annual Reports of the International Secretary, Librarian, Purchasing Agent, Second Assistant Purchasing Agent, Exchange Superintendent, and Literary Board were read and referred to the proper committees.

The Librarian's Report showed that the Library contained 71 bound volumes, 1528 numbers of periodicals, with 323 duplicates, 70 photographs, and 345 pamphlets, catalogues, etc., with 302 duplicates.

The Purchasing Agent reported purchases made for members to the amount of \$1107.91.

The Exchange Superintendent reported the receipts of his department, \$255.36; expenses, \$240.30; filled sheets and covers received, 4103, amounting in value to \$18,739.80; sales, \$3790.37.

The Literary Board had issued eleven numbers, or 18,600 copies, of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, the cost to the Association being \$44.52 monthly.

On motion of Mr. Calman an adjournment was taken at 5 P. M., to 10 A. M., of the following day.

THIRD SESSION, AUGUST 14, 1888.

The Convention was called to order by R. R. Bogert, Vice-President, at 10.40 A. M.

The Vice-President. The Convention is now

open for business. We will call for new proxies that have been received by members, and if there are any non-voting members present, it is requested that they give their names to the Secretary, to be put upon the list.

In the absence of the regular Secretary the roll-call will have to be omitted, as he has the books. He also has the minutes of the previous day's meeting, so that the reading of those will have to be omitted.

The next thing in the order of business will be the President's address. We will listen to him with great pleasure.

President Tiffany then delivered his annual address, as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

One by one the things that men have toiled over and striven for become the frivolities of the past and one by one the frivolities of the past become the serious work of to-day.

Modern critics would have us believe that the myth, the legend, the fairy tale, all the varieties of folk-lore, even the traditions of great races and the sacred writings of old and widespread religions, must no longer be considered as the records of actual events, but dismembered by the analyst, tested by the metaphysician, psychologist and speculative philosopher and cemented together again by the logician; these stories of old that so long have held the youthful imagination spellbound at the homestead fireside, these traditions of the heroic deeds of immortal heroes that so long have been the inspiration of manhood's ambitions, these sacred histories and revered theologies of golden ages that so long have cheered and solaced the despondent heart, become the mere crystallizations of crude theories of primitive men about physical or spiritual phenomena. Nevertheless there are truths hidden away in them that no analysis can destroy, and the majority of even the most practical of this overpractical age have a lingering tenderness for the old-time ways of telling these truths that are most potent still in their old, old disguises.

Whether man issued full-armed from some mysterious cavern of Mother Earth, or sprang into being as some Ducalion tossed the pebbles behind him, or was moulded into form by some powerful Manitou from the clay of some secluded dell, or developed from some molecule or mollusk by some process of fortuitous natural selection on some Darwinian theory, his nature is still the same as the old Musselman legend seems to have portrayed it, when it related, differing rather in detail than in principle from the Talmud, and not far departing from the Bible of our childhood, that when the All Wise was about to form a body for the first man the four great spirits were sent out to collect specimens of the soil and rock of every country, that arranged and combined by the Infinite Knowledge each might impart to the organ formed from it those peculiar characteristics for which the men of the land of its origin were to become preëminently famous in after days, that the body might be a worthy receptacle for the soul, which had been created a thousand years before from the commingled ethers of the seven heavens, steeped in the light of the eternal throne, permeated by emanations of the eternal wisdom and imbued with a part of the nature of the Infinite and Everlasting. The legend does not omit to tell us that this body, so wondrously formed, itself the first

and most unique of geologic collections, like all novel collections, was immediately sneered at, for Elbis, the spirit of malevolence and evil, pronounced it an unheard-of folly, a trivial, worthless thing, but the purer intelligences waited and wondered and admired until the body, the collection of things material, was animated by the soul, the collection of things immaterial and intelligent, and went to dwell in Eden, that first and most complete of botanical and zoölogical gardens, replete with every living thing, plant and animal, beast of the field, fowl of the air, fish of the water, insect and creeping thing, and there the new creature, the wondrous combination, showed at once how entirely he was a collector by nature by naming them all, each according to its qualities, its genera and species—a task all the host of heaven had essayed in vain—then rang the universe with loud acclaim as the eternal intelligences praised a greater than they.

To the legend-maker man was the collecting animal, comprising in himself both the physical and spiritual collections, and when the story would tell us how a help-meet was formed for the marvelous creature it speaks of no new creation of unlike nature, no new collection of soil or rock that might differ from the other, but relates how from the assimilated first collection the Infinite Wisdom selected a part and formed the woman. Time was still too young when these accounts first took definite form, the experience of the years had not sufficed to teach mankind the true value of the second collection, and we pass over alike the conclusion of Rabbin and Muselman and Biblical writer, for every collector here to-day is proud to acknowledge that such a selection would contain only the gems of the collection, and that the verdict of the centuries at last is right which names the help-meet the better-half.

"It is but a legend, I know,
A fable, a phantom, a show,
Of the ancient Rabbinical lore;
Yet the old mediæval tradition,
The beautiful, strange superstition,
But haunts me and holds me the more."

And even if the scientist is right, and there was no such creation, no personal creator, no Adam, no Eve, no Garden of Eden, and the old story is a pure fiction, an attempt to account for an unknown past by a crude romance, a poetic portrayal of the rudimentary conception of the development of the inorganic into the organic, of the earthly through the vegetable and animal into the intellectual, as collectors we recognize the truth of the philosophy of the old legend-maker, whose facts may melt in the hot fires of modern criticism, but only to reveal the pure gold of his clear insight into eternal principles; for, as collectors, we know he was right when his story hinted that a collection like the mythical body of Adam appears to be but a worthless, uninteresting, trivial thing to the uninitiated, until vivified by the intelligence of the collector, the uses and purposes of its component parts explained and understood, and the reasons for their existence made known, it is recognized by the intelligent to be a treasury of knowledge, an historical record, an agent for the advancement of civilization.

As collectors, too, we shall approve the philosophy of the legend-maker, which, by portraying mankind as descended from such an ancestry, body and soul, both collections, male and female similarly constituted—his first act that of a collector's intelligence alone, her first act the investigation of the quali-

ties of the fruits of the garden, their first home itself a collection never rivaled—indicated how all pervading and powerful in our nature the collector's spirit is. Though the fashion of the present day, in the intellectual and literary, even in the practical world, is to ignore the sensibilities as distinguished by the metaphysician and psychologist from the will and intellect, and men are content to assume and assert that the will and intellect alone form "the divinity that shapes our ends," almost omniscient, almost omnipotent, and to worship an idol, perfect in its construction though it be—a machine highly polished and wonderful in its capabilities when once put in action, but dead and inactive till some motive power propels it—even here, so near the classic shades of Harvard and the speculative groves of Concord, we turn to listen to these "legends and traditions,"

"That like voices from afar off
Call to us to pause and listen,
Speak in tones so plain and childlike,
Scarcely can the ear distinguish
Whether they are sung or spoken."

which teach with a truer philosophy, learnt much nearer to nature, that these ignored sensibilities, these despised and concealed desires, affections, emotions, passions are the greater part of man, and though they must work through the idol and are controlled by it, they are the motive powers that put the machine in motion, and after all our reasoning, "the powers that move the world," even of intellect and literature, and practical progress, incite all intelligent action, stimulate all endeavor, make all history, and that chief and most pervading of them all is the collector's spirit, so common, so universal, so blended indeed with all other motives that we seldom recognize it as separate, or notice any but its most unusual manifestations. It is blended with the instinct of self-preservation, of getting one's living, which doubtless first incites man and the lower animals alike to action, for long before man's wants are satisfied it puts his will and intellect to work, and civilization begins. Some other animals led very far by this instinct, amass possessions—man alone collects. So the rude savage when his primitive meal and temporary shelter is provided, begins to plan for a more comfortable future, because he is a collector. If his surroundings have directed his search for food to forest and stream, his collector's bent is manifest in the decoration of his person and his dwelling with the trophies of the chase—the skins of animals, the plumage of birds, the scales of fishes, accumulated beyond the needs of his rude life; he rejoices and vies with his neighbor in decorating, with rude designs suggested by his pursuits, his hunters' weapons, in heaping up an unnecessary supply of "arrowheads of flint and jasper, axes or knives of calcadony," of the rude vessels for his housekeeping with similar adornment, or in the form of beast and bird. His collections, buried in the mounds, or concealed in caves, are continually coming forth to enrich the collections of his modern imitator. But if the struggle for existence had perchance directed the energies of the primitive man to a warfare with his kind, the scalps of his enemies were collected at his belt, or their skulls as ornaments for his dwelling or fortress, or dying, his mummy enriched the collection of his descendants.

Did time permit we might find interest and instruction in following down through the centuries and tracing the changes that this collecting bent

has wrought in the world's history, how it has influenced and been influenced by the progress of civilization. We might analyze the various forms it has assumed in combination with other motives, and the transformations it has made under various influences. A conspicuous companion of the desire of possession, when that occupies itself with the forms of the representative of value, as those forms change it changes its accumulations, assembles the cattle on a thousand hills, or takes feudal possession of the hills themselves; stores jewels and precious stones in its treasuries, or notes and bonds and stocks and mortgages in its safety vaults; or, distorted by avarice and covetousness, scrapes together and secretes the hoards of a miser; or, purified by a love of the beautiful or the desire of knowledge, fills the cabinets of the coin collector or the albums of the note or stamp collector; or, inspiring the imagination, builds the treasuries of an Aladdin or a Monte Cristo. Sneer at the collector as he may, repudiate the collector's spirit as he will, the same impulse, variously directed, inspires the practical man to collect the real estate of an Astor, the railroads of a Gould, the mines of a Flood and Mackay, the cattle on the ranches of a hundred kings, the bonds of a Rothschild, or the stamps of a Ferrari. Led captive in the train of the desire of power, it makes an Alexander or a Napoleon rejoice in his collection of crowns and of nations; modified by the addition of a love of barbaric display, it collects and glories in the trappings and the tread of the armies of a Darius or a Cyrus, of the slaves of a Haroun Alraschid; or, distorted again by other passions, it collects wives in the harems of the Orient or around the Salt Lakes of Utah; or, turning to the symbols of power, it collects diadems and sceptres and signet rings and battle-axe and spear and armor; and, warped by a morbid craving, seeks the relics of noted criminals, the casts of murderers' faces, the hangman's rope or jailor's manacles. In its happier combinations, it forms the libraries of a Sardanapalus and a Ptolemy, of England and of France, of Congress or of Boston; it establishes the museums of the Elder Cosmo at Florence, of Pope Julius at the Vatican, a British or a Kensington Museum, a Louvre, the galleries of Berlin or Dresden. Its bosom friend is art and its tutor history. It delights in painting and statuary, and studies beauty of form and outline in fragile china and ivory or inlaid plates of brass, and color on bric-a-brac or canvas—whatever possesses either it cherishes. It mounts to great things or descends to small. It collects the living and the dead. Imprisons Nature in the botanical or zoological garden, the herbarium or the museum of anatomy. It waters the exotic in the hothouse, it impales bug and butterfly on pins in glass cases. It revels in old laces, masquerades in the cast-off clothing of the great. It preserves and labels buttons and pins, the corks from famous convivialities, the pens that wrote famous documents. There is no limit to its patience and perseverance, no bounds to its painstaking or ambition. As the fancy of a moment or the infatuation of a lifetime directs it, as the sober resolve to form a perfect record of something great or small guides it, it gathers and arranges everything and anything. The world is beginning to acknowledge that there is a record and a lesson preserved even in its most extravagant manifestations, and that when intelligently arranged and rightly understood, even its most trivial accumulations have their chapter for her history. The drama must now study the museums for its costumes, and the painter preserve the unities in his interiors.

Many a pleasant bibliographic touch is gleaned from that collection of corks, each inscribed with the names of those who drained the bottles. The insight into the characters afforded by their signatures in the album of the autograph collector is modified somewhat by an examination of the pens with which great men wrote. If the fortitude of a Mary Queen of Scots or a Marie Antoinette may be acquired by enduring the daily tortures of the bodices and shoes they wore, it may be also true that those powdered wigs emboldened one generation and made cowards of the next. For the historian and the modern button-maker there are doubtless many lessons in that collection with its descriptive labels of a button from every uniform that in many years had graced the courts or struggled on the battle-fields of Europe. If physiognomy is a true science it may yet be able to tell us what peculiar trait denotes the murderer from a study of such casts.

It is not the original intrinsic value of the objects that compose it, nor their ability nor rarity that at the outset inspire the interest or make the value of a collection. The collector's spirit, pure and unalloyed, turns from those objects that are sought merely for their intrinsic value, to seek those which appeal to the love of the beautiful, preserve some record of the past or present, of man or nature. To illustrate something completely is the true collector's passion. Whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, are the true collector's quest. The recognition of its interest as a record by others first gives a novel collection value. When at infinite pains a collection of many thousands of volumes and of every edition of the hymn books of all sects and all ages was at last made up from the litter of the bookstands and the heaps of waste paper, the importance of the study of the world's psalmody was for the first time revealed and the collection was recognized as invaluable. The gems among prints, the oldest masterpieces of painting and sculpture in all their forms were originally paid for as so much mechanical skill, were often the mere tasks of the slave. But a great collection once formed, or the taste once created, or the study once begun and grown into an acknowledged art or science or pursuit, the dog-eared volume becomes a treasure, the pocket-piece that owed its preservation to bearing the date of a birth or marriage, has quite a new numismatic value, the long-forgotten love letter is found to bear an unknown local, a discarded volume or neglected manuscript yields up a rare engraving or print, the restoration of a waistcoat reveals a masterpiece of the Fourteenth Century, the removal of a coat of whitewash uncovers the fresco of the Last Supper, the digging out of an abandoned moat exhumes a Venus of Milo. So near the verge of annihilation have the most precious of the collector's treasures come before that taste had grown up and been recognized which so fortunately rescued them, because his spirit is ever on the alert to gather and preserve whatsoever it treasures.

As each new specialty claims recognition, kindred pursuits unite their followers in societies and what none could learn alone, combined endeavor achieves. Those who had formerly been each a law unto themselves yield to the general opinion; the lines upon which the pursuit should be followed are clearly marked out and generally recognized. Little by little there grows up an accepted code of principles which each follows, the history of that branch of collecting is slowly traced out, the objects which it may

legitimately include are ultimately defined, final judgment is passed on disputed points. The pursuit takes shape as a science. Not all at once, not without much discussion, not always without some acrimony and rancor. For these societies are made up of members widely scattered, without the advantage often of personal acquaintance, accustomed each to follow his own bent without let or hindrance, influenced each by a different surrounding, coming together at first with but one common interest, looking at that interest each from a different standpoint, having each formed pretty strong opinions without having them modified by comparison with the opinions of others, accustomed each to speak his opinion freely, perhaps forcibly, because each had been something of an authority in his own little circle, or has had to maintain his ground unaided against all comers. At first there are clashings and jealousies, not enough of courtesy and too much suspicion of motives, crimination and recrimination, often bitter words, too much discussion of persons and shortcomings, too little of principles and objects, but in the end the putting aside of follies and a unanimity for the cause.

From such elements and by such a process two years ago the American Philatelic Association was organized "to assist its members in acquiring knowledge in regard to Philately; to cultivate a feeling of friendship among philatelists, and to enable them to affiliate with members of similar societies in other countries." History has unfortunately repeated herself in our midst. A strange hostility seems to have sprung up against the commercial class of our community. So grave a danger as a civil war or family dissension must be averted if we would prosper and may well command a moment's calm consideration. In the organic law of our Association, recognizing the principle that the majority should rule, that the majority will always be made up of the non-commercial members, guarding perhaps against any tendency to a too mercenary spirit in the conduct of our affairs, we have thought it wise to provide that a majority of our Official or Executive Board should be selected from the professedly non-commercial element. In imitation of the wisdom of the Constitutions of the Nation and the States we have left the choice of those officers whose duties require special qualifications, whose selection involves very delicate personal questions which could not and would not be investigated by the voters at large, to the discretion of this Official Board, which is our substitute for "the Executive by and with the consent of the Senate." We shall hardly improve on the wisdom of this arrangement by making any of these officers elective, for once appointed they are responsible only to the Association for the execution of their official duties, subject to those general supervisory powers of the President and Official Board inherent in all such bodies. Uniformity in administration could hardly be secured otherwise without very materially remodeling our whole system. In no case is any member of the Official Board in any manner subject to the supervision of the appointative officers, except as every other individual member of the Association is, and the one case in which one of the Trustees appointed by the Official Board might be called to preside over a court of impeachment has its parallel in the case of a trial of the President or a Governor when the Chief Justice he may have appointed presides. On the other hand, to prescribe qualifications of avocation or residence for any of these appointative officers

would be both to create an unnecessary and invidious distinction between members and to deprive the Association of the best talent it could otherwise command. The present Board, in which members with commercial tendencies at least have always been in the majority, have in no case selected a dealer until the whole non-commercial membership had been canvassed and the party selected was decided to possess in their judgment qualifications very paramount to any available non-commercial member. We may add that in no case has application been made to the Board for appointment to any office, and the party selected has in most cases only accepted upon being urged thereto by the Board. In the sole instance in which a conflict has arisen between the commercial and non-commercial elements in our Association, we who understand it fully can assert that the difficulty arose because we were attempting to do a thing as an Association which from its very nature, as the experience of a sister Association has lately shown, could not be done with full justice to both elements and all interests. If these considerations and experiences shall commend themselves to your judgment there would seem to be no occasion for amending the constitution in this respect. More maternal in her government and objects than the State, our Association should know no such distinctions between her members. She must foster all interests alike, for she knows that dealer and collector are mutually dependent, that one can prosper only in the other's prosperity. She looks back over the past and sees how little progress the collector made alone, how much of his knowledge he owes to the dealer. She casts her eyes over the works that form his library, and sees how many of them were published by the dealer, how few were compiled by the collector. She glances through our albums and sees how many of our treasures were obtained for us only by the dealers' enterprise which unearthed them in hundreds, where collectors had found them in tens only. She deplores any animosity among her children. She sees they sin as individuals, not as classes. She knows that there is no saint that has not once sinned, that the chiefest sinner oftentimes wins the brightest crown. She recognizes that the motive which prompts her children to their besetting sins does not depend on whether they are dealers or collectors, though its manifestations may vary. She deplores the fact that they lead each other into trouble, and oft deceive themselves and each other as to the disinterestedness of their motives, and both come too near sacrificing an enviable name, sometimes for a paltry gain. She fears that it is not quite worth while for either to run the risk of destroying the fair fabric of her house or to make it contemptible in others' eyes as the abode of brawlers, wrangling over their doubtful gains. She proclaims that there are honest workers and ardent toilers, aye, examples that any might be proud to follow among both dealers and collectors. She recalls to mind that hardly had our last convention closed, and before the echoes of our commingled voices had died away, the great collector, Death, selected and bore away from among the dealers the purest soul of all our band, who bore the brightest name upon our roll of honor, who no slur of jealousy had ever sought to tarnish, no tongue of envy to malign, an ardent lover of our pursuit, a dealer in no suspected wares, a friend of all who knew him, whether they had met him face to face, or only in the exchange of ink and paper, who freely gave his time to advise the beginner and took infinite

pains to satisfy the most fastidious expert—a good, true man; and when our angry passions rise, and we are prone to use harsh words and mean insinuations, or rashly threaten to exclude the dealers, our saddened mother lays her finger on our lips and whispers in our ears, "Remember Durbin."

Should we then be agreed that the rules of our household must not divide us into such classes? May we not with profit consider further, whether there are not some broad principles recognized by all which should govern our personal relations as collectors and dealers, conformity to which would aid our cause? When we discuss the principles of other avocations, the character of other merchants or customers, the qualities of other merchandise, the proper value, price or merit of other things, we would not make ourselves ridiculous by so wide a departure from the intelligent practice of mankind as to denounce a whole class because a few transgress the rule of commercial integrity, and sell dishonest goods or ask extortionate prices, or others fail to honestly pay for what they purchase. Why do we so demean ourselves when our stamp transactions are involved? In all else we concede that the right of free discussion and expression of opinion is coupled with the requirement that it be couched in proper language and subject to courteous comment. Is the dealer whose stamps are criticised, or the collector who expresses the opinion, exempt from following so universal a rule? To other merchants is conceded the right to fix the price of the commodities they offer, which consideration of their cost to him, the possibilities of sale, of the supply and demand, will regulate ordinarily to the satisfaction of both the intelligent buyer and seller, and no dealer who wishes to prosper will take the risk of being considered extortionate in his demands. The buyer is at liberty to accept or refuse, but never to be rude in his refusals. Among others interested in collectors' wares, price is often the subject for negotiation, for opinions will widely differ sometimes, it is never permitted to be ground for denunciation. Why should not like courtesy prevail among stamp collectors?

And yet the relations of the curiosity dealer and collector are not quite the same as those of the ordinary merchant and his customer. The legal rule of "caveat emptor" is not considered applicable, for the relations of buyer and dealer in collectors' wares are most confidential. Both must be strictly honorable in their transactions, and truthful in their representations. Each has at times to rely on the judgment, knowledge, intelligence and honesty of the other. It is therefore a universal rule that things must be represented to be just what they are, whether in selling, buying, exhibiting or placing them in the stock or collection. No reproduction, resuscitation, copy, reprint, restrike, *fac simile*, must be represented as an original, nor must either buyer or seller permit himself to be deceived by such.

It is a mistaken kindness to the stamp collector to depart from so generally received a rule. While the dealer or collector of objects that are valued because of their artistic merit, chiefly or because they are produced by a genius, or a skill of superior ability, may, within certain limits, have specialties made to order, a picture painted by a great artist, a statue modeled by a renowned sculptor, a bronze cast of intricate adornment, a vase decorated in unwonted richness, an engraving or print made in restricted number, a book printed in a limited edition and luxuriantly bound, and thus in a manner force a market, we shall search long before we find the col-

lector of objects that owe their value to having an historical interest, and which are sought to fill their historical place in the collection, who does not limit his ambition to that which was made for some better reason than to be put into a collection, and the dealer in such wares is treading on very dangerous ground who undertakes to have things made for the sole object of selling them to collectors. Both are detracting from the interest of the pursuit and trespassing on the rights of others when they attempt by any manipulation or by any sophistry to induce collectors to believe such things necessary to a complete collection. When they have been made they may have their places in the annex of a great collection for what they are, but their presence in collections that are lacking in many whole series of legitimate issues and the majority of undisputed rarities, reflects neither credit on their owner nor on the pursuit he follows. If reason is not to be unseated from her throne, there is enough and more to be learned and investigated, to be gathered and arranged, without having to amass these things, investigate such histories, or account for the presence or absence of such productions. There is enough of honest profit for the dealer and honest possession for the collector without "made to order" varieties. These rules prevail elsewhere, why not among the stamp collectors?

Should we now admit that these general principles which govern other collectors and dealers are applicable to our Association and individual relations, and that their adoption would help to foster that friendship we profess to cultivate, and without which we shall fail to affiliate with similar associations or make much progress in acquiring knowledge of philately, it may assist us further if we consider what are the objects we wish to attain in collecting stamps, and try to answer the ever-repeated questions, Why do you collect? What interest can these little pieces of paper possess? And here we are embarrassed by the very plethora of matter. Probably no one object of collector's research has ever numbered at one time so many votaries, for perhaps no other has appealed to so many variations of the collector's spirit. Few other things are within the reach of limited means, of which a fair showing can be made without great expense, that combine so many points of interest, though it requires patience and perseverance, and often, in the end, a long purse to attain near perfection. In sketching the prevalence of the collector's bent we marked how it occupies itself with the representative of value in its various forms, and these little pieces of paper are one of those forms, and have originally an intrinsic as they have finally a collectible value. We noticed how the collector's spirit turned to the symbols of power, and these little pieces of paper are the symbols of a power that has revolutionized the world; not the power of gory Mars, that united nations and crowns by slaughter and slavery, by bow or spear or battle-axe, or flint-lock or rifled gun, or gibbet or guillotine or manacle, but the power of Mercury, that unites crowns and sceptres and signet-rings in the bonds of a common interest and the happy ties of peace; that sends the white-winged messengers of commerce round the world, and speeds the iron horse on his way to bring the merchant nearer to his waiting customer, friend nearer friend, and anxious parents to their child; that intelligence may fly fast and anxiety depart; that includes within its benign reforms the poor and lonely, and scatters lavishly the blessings that had long been grasped by the rich and powerful only.

We indicated how the collector's spirit cherished art, and art of many kinds has spent her tenderest care and busy brain and deftest touch upon these bits of paper, and adorned them with prodigal design and unstinted coloring. We saw how the collector's spirit listens to the lessons of history, and these little bits of paper are the monuments which mark the progress of civilization; each old issue is a record of her triumphs; each new issue a signal of her advance and victory. The stamp collector who is ardent in his quest, unwittingly learns much of general geography and history, and will particularly want to know the history of the origin and introduction of stamps into various countries, who and how far each was instrumental in promoting their use, what political, commercial and economic reasons led to the forms, designs and values adopted or caused changes to be made afterwards, what postal revenue regulations controlled their issue and use, details of the processes of their manufacture and what was produced by each, the success or failure of those processes as compared with others, and the improvements from time to time introduced. Though few can safely attempt or have the means to tread any of the by-paths or venture very far beyond collecting specimens of what was used for postal and revenue purposes, most will recognize the importance, value and propriety of those whose exceptional advantages permit them acquiring and preserving not only specimens of what was actually employed, but those suggestions or essays of designs or processes, actually proposed for use and those proofs of designs adopted which illustrate the method of selecting what was finally employed, and will want to know, as far as possible, why each of these essays and proofs was rejected or accepted. Most will recognize the propriety of treasuring and preserving those errors which, issued by some oversight, show what accidents and defects are incident to the modes of manufacture employed. Even those exceptional varieties which actually subserved temporary needs, and were made by such shifts as surcharging or dividing other values, will have an interest, because all these things serve to show what has been tried in the past, and wherein improvement may be made in the future. They complete the record of the endeavor, of the success and failure to carry out the regulations made to subserve the necessities of the public or to facilitate the work of the Postal and Revenue Departments. Though few may seek all these themselves, most will agree that they are legitimate objects of study and preservation. While many will not consider it desirable in most instances, most will agree that it is permissible in exceptionally large collections that are reasonably complete in all that has been made for any of these uses, to preserve, provided they are carefully distinguished for what they are, the long list of things that owe their existence to the fact that stamps have become objects of collection, and that there are so-called collectors who belong to those classes of mankind who like to be humbugged, each as its taste leads it, and who are willing to pay for the straws that tickle them, while they laugh at the baubles that amuse their neighbors, who regardless of the character of what they amass, like the ancient Athenians, either "spend their time in nothing else but to hear and tell some new thing," or who "ignorantly worship" at the altar of the "unknown God," around which flock and fatten those false priests who grow rich by stimulating and encouraging the folly of these silly votaries. While it is hard to distinguish between the folly of the goose that tempts her own

destruction by laying golden eggs, and the folly of the man that so tempted slays her, it may be well that some should preserve and note the mementoes of their folly, lest they some time later deceive the unwary. So if any choose to add to their collections, those swollen series, surcharged in numbers for collectors by sympathetic officials, those rainbow-hued series of envelopes and post-cards from Great Britain and Germany, or those irregular issues from our own Hartford manufactory, so long as he knows what he is accepting and does not attempt to make others believe that they are quite the same thing, or as important to a collector as those issues made for public use, he should be spared acrimonious criticism and unkind vituperation, for as no one can hope to acquire everything that may have been, and may therefore be accepted for what it is in a great collection, each may abandon those narrow views which really only define his individual practice and concede to every other the right to collect according to his own fancy. But things must be called by their right names and known for what they are, by stamp collectors as they are by print or note or book or coin collectors. It is not more permissible to say that "any stamp printed from a genuine plate is genuine, irrespective of the date at which the impression was made," than it would be to represent that an impression taken to-day from a wood-block long preserved in some family or museum, or from a discarded plate of an engraving, or note or book, or a restrike from a disused die, is the same thing as the old and cherished originals. It is a misuse of words and a sophistry to claim that a reprint made to-day is the same as an impression made when the stamps were current. Ordinarily they can be readily distinguished by an expert. Their value is widely different, as witness the original and reprinted impressions of the stamp of the New Haven postmaster. Genuine canceling dies as well as genuine plates get into the hands of individuals, and if it makes no difference by whom or when or where one is reprinted from, by parity of reasoning it makes no difference if an impression of the other is placed upon a remainder or a modern reprint to make a genuine used stamp. Thus the collector who has long looked with regret on the blank spaces in his printed album, is at last beguiled into filling them with such substitutes. In their origin only copies, made in limited number, to enable governments to exhibit pictures of their obsolete postage or revenue stamps at international exhibitions, the few obtained by favor generally fell to those who, possessing originals, were content to exhibit the reprints for what they were. It was reserved for a Postmaster-General of the United States, who has the power of doing what most Postmasters-General fortunately cannot do, not only to issue imitations of one issue and reprints of others, but to give a franking power to the resuscitations of two issues, thus providing us with two new series, for duplicates of the originals they were not, and the National Society of New York, which denounced the whole enterprise, as well as the late suggestion of a like reproduction, should have all honor for the endeavor to suppress an evil which, like the borer's trail in some fair tree on the hulk of some proud vessel, is sapping the strength of what it lives on. For reprints from many countries are growing so common that, if the hand of the expert should to-day go through the albums and stocks of the land and lay low this weed, the field of philately would resemble

"The mower's grass at the close of day,
When his work is done on the level plain."

The collector who values his treasures because they have a history—the collector who does not wish to have his pursuit ranked with the accumulation of colored scraps—may be pardoned if he use strong words, if he finds it hard to speak of these departures from the rules that govern the collectors of all other things, if he threaten to denounce by name all who foster such a trade, if he inquire whether the law's strong arms may not be invoked to reach the abuse. For the good of our cause, for your own honor, be you dealer or collector, eschew these things.

By such rude outlines we may sketch a chart to guide our course, and note some rocks that seem to threaten shipwreck. If what has been said shall seem to your judgment to need qualification, to be expressed in too forcible language, to reflect upon the character or conduct of any individual, pray consider that it is spoken in all friendliness to each and all—an earnest endeavor to deal with principles, not men, to discuss doctrines rather than personal practices, and subject to all just criticism and due correction; that it is spoken in an ardent love for our pursuit, with a hope for the welfare of our Association and of each and every follower of her banner, that mindful ever of the dignity and prominence of the collector's calling, its influence and importance in the world's progress, of the new era of courtesy, honesty and integrity, least we lay polluted hands upon the fair page of history or degenerate into childish folly. Each and all may strive to advance our cause; that by and by, as each brings his contribution with him, we may gather round the fountain of all wisdom in that seventh heaven where, the old legend-makers tell us, the collector's spirit had its origin.

Mr. Corwin. By request of Mr. Rechert, I wish to propose a vote of thanks to our President for his address.

Motion seconded by Mr. Mekeel.

Vice-President. Motion put and carried unanimously.

The Vice-President. As the Secretary is now here it will be in order to proceed with the roll-call, which was omitted. On motion of President Tiffany, the roll-call was dispensed with.

The President read a letter of Dr. G. F. Odendall, a member of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, expressing good wishes for the success of the Convention, upon the conclusion of which it was moved and seconded that thanks be presented to Dr. G. F. Odendall, which motion was unanimously carried.

The Report of the Board of Trustees was called for and passed over. The Counterfeit Detector was excused from making a Report.

A communication from the Treasurer was read, showing \$304.84 in the treasury. Urgent business affairs having prevented that officer from supplying a detailed Report to the Convention, he promised to send such to the official journal. Report accepted.

The Secretary read his Annual Report, which showed the actual membership to be, on July 31, 544 members, numbered up to 606. During the past year 330 new members had been admitted, and 62 members had dropped out; 35 applications were reported on hand. Of the 544 members, 440 are qualified voters, 67 are below the voting age, and 37 reside in foreign countries.

The location of the membership by States, etc., was given as follows:

Arizona	1	New York	119
California	7	Ohio	14
Colorado	10	Oregon	1
Connecticut	12	Pennsylvania	52
District of Columbia	3	Rhode Island	10
Dakota	1	South Carolina	4
Delaware	1	Tennessee	5
Georgia	3	Texas	13
Illinois	58	Utah	1
Indiana	5	Virginia	3
Iowa	9	West Virginia	1
Kansas	8	Wisconsin	11
Kentucky	2	Wyoming	2
Louisiana	1	Canada	13
Maine	13	Foreign	37
Massachusetts	42		
Maryland	3	Total	544
Michigan	15	East	283
Minnesota	11	Centre	114
Missouri	23	West	78
Montana	1	South	19
Nebraska	1	Canada	13
New Hampshire	7	Foreign	37
New Jersey	21		—544

The Report was accepted and referred to the Committee on Constitution. On motion the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The President here resumed the chair.

The Secretary announced that the Committee on Credentials had reported favorably on fourteen additional proxies. Report accepted.

Mr. Corwin. As chairman of the Committee on Exchange and Purchasing Departments I have to report the following:

Your committee has looked carefully over the Reports of the Purchasing Agent, the Second Assistant Purchasing Agent, and the Exchange Superintendent, and has, in accordance with suggestions contained therein, formulated the following motions, which they beg to lay before the Association.

The first one is: *Resolved*, that the office of Third Assistant Purchasing Agent be created, and that the following paragraph be added to Article VI: "The Third Assistant Purchasing Agent shall be a resident of New York or vicinity, and shall attend all auction sales and shall purchase under such regulations as he shall deem fitting, stamps, etc., for members of this Association."

Resolved, That the thanks of the American Philatelic Association be tendered to the Hon. H. R. Harris, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, who, by the rescinding of Rule 3200 of his department, has placed the high values of U. S. envelopes within the reach of all.

The committee also submits a motion that By-Law V, Sec. 16, be amended as follows, viz.: By striking out the words "the Superintendent shall deduct 5 per cent as the equivalent for office-work," and substitute in lieu thereof the following: "The Superintendent shall deduct 10 per cent as an equivalent for office-work and the labor employed by him to facilitate the affairs of his department."

The committee also submits a motion: "*Resolved*, That the last paragraph of By-Law V, Section 15, be amended to read as follows: 'The Superintendent must refuse the privileges of the Exchange to any members not settling accounts promptly when rendered.'"

We recommend, in order to facilitate matters in the Exchange Department, that all American Philatelic Association members join that branch society nearest to them; also that the Exchange Superintendent be authorized to go to proper expense in order to protect by fire insurance the property of the members in his possession or in transit; also that the next time, the Ex-

change Superintendent sign his report in fact, in order that the affair may be made more binding, and that he sign the one that has just passed through the hands of your committee.

Your committee thinks that a change in the Exchange Department at this time would be unfortunate, in view of the fact that it has been brought to such a state of perfection while in the hands of Mr. H. Clotz. Under the plan proposed by them, of the change from 5 per cent to 10 per cent compensation, he will be allowed far more time for his private affairs, and they certainly feel that every American Philatelic Association member will join in their recommendation that our dear confrere, Mr. Henry Clotz, be urgently requested to accept this office of Exchange Superintendent for another term. [Applause.]

Your committee realizes to the fullest extent the very valuable services of the present Exchange Superintendent, Mr. Clotz. From personal observation they can attest to the thoroughly able and conscientious manner in which he has performed the arduous duties of his office, and feel that the entire body of our Association is deeply indebted to this faithful officer. We know that during his term of office his private affairs have been entirely subsidiary to those of his office. Some fault may have been found by those unacquainted with the delays and annoyances connected with this office, but your committee know that these drawbacks are in no way to be attributed to our Superintendent. It seems to your committee that the adjustments would be less burdensome to a portion of our membership were the settlements made semi-annually instead of quarterly, as at present. This is merely a recommendation to the Exchange Superintendent, the methods of settlement being left entirely to his discretion, according to the power conferred upon him by the By-Laws.

The President. The Report of the Committee on Exchange and Purchasing Departments is now before the Association; what is your pleasure?

Mr. Stone. I move that the Report be accepted and referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. Motion seconded.

Mr. Calman. I think it would be more advisable to have the Report considered in sections, and that the final action of the Convention be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Mr. Stone. I accept that as an amendment. Motion seconded, question put and carried unanimously.

The President. The question before the House is on the first resolution offered by the Committee on Exchange and Purchasing Department. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution referring to the creation of the office of Third Assistant Purchasing Agent, his proposed qualifications and duties.

Mr. Rechert. I think it would be no more than proper to allow this Purchasing Agent five per cent. He will have a great deal of letter-writing, etc., and I think it would be no more than fair to allow him five per cent. I make that motion.

Motion seconded, question put and carried unanimously.

The President. The question now recurs on the original resolution.

Mr. Scott. Do I understand you that he would be allowed to charge that, or compelled to charge it?

The President. That he would be allowed to charge it. Mr. Scott. The question is then, whether the officer to be appointed shall charge five per cent?

Mr. Corwin. Perhaps it would be well to make more clear the intentions of the committee. Our idea is that if the Third Assistant Purchasing Agent chose to give his services to the members, he could do so; if he chose to charge five per cent, he could do so, and if he chose to charge ten per cent, he could do so. It was understood that he could charge something or nothing at all, as he chose. A great many persons order goods at auction, and they are sent to them, and they do not care to take them after they see them; therefore he thought it would be well for him to request a deposit of fifty per cent of the amount of the proposed purchase.

Mr. Calman. I move that this matter be referred back to the committee for a more detailed method of transacting the business of this department. It should be determined who will be responsible for any losses; it should be provided and not left to his discretion as to the amount of deposit. The amount would vary, and I think it should not be a definite percentage, but should be regulated by the amount of the purchase. I think that there are many provisions that should be designated in the Constitution, and regulated by the officer, who will be changed from time to time.

The motion was seconded, question put and carried unanimously.

The President. The question now reverts to the second resolution offered by Committee on Exchange and Purchasing Department. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution proposing a vote of thanks to H. R. Harris, Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Mr. Scott. I propose that the Third Assistant Postmaster-General should be requested to give the same facilities to St. Louis and San Francisco, and all other cities, that New York now enjoys, in the matter of obtaining specimens. Residents of those cities have now to send to New York for them.

The President. The question is on the original resolution.

Mr. Mekeel. I wish to object to the adoption of such a resolution, for the fact that it would be encouraging the creation of new varieties. I think the Third Assistant Postmaster-General has made a bad matter worse; he has made a larger issue; he has made a greater variety, and I think that a vote condemning his action would be more in accord with the spirit of this Convention.

Mr. King. I would like to ask whether any of these varieties were not on the schedule issued by the Government. If they were on the schedule, how can he be charged with making new varieties?

Mr. Mekeel. It was on the schedule that these envelopes could be obtained if ordered in quantities of 500 or 1000, but they were not on hand for general issue. But by this permission granted by Mr. Harris these varieties are for sale in small quantities; therefore this is a creation of new varieties, and I think it should be condemned.

Mr. Corwin. In other words, Mr. Harris headed off another envelope syndicate.

The question was put and upon a *viva voce* vote being taken the Chair was in doubt and ordered the roll-call with the following result: Yes, 154; no, 197.

The President. The question now reverts to the motion made by the Committee on Exchange and Purchasing Department that By-Law V, Section 16, be amended. The Secretary will read the motion.

The Secretary then read the motion relating

to the amendment of By-Law V, Section 16, concerning the amount of percentage to be charged by the Superintendent.

The question being put, it was carried unanimously, the matter to be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

The President. The question now reverts to the motion offered by the committee, "*Resolved*, That the last paragraph of By-Law V, Section 16, be amended to read as follows: 'The Superintendent must refuse the privileges of the Exchange Department to any member or branch not settling accounts promptly when rendered.'" The effect of the resolution is to make the By-Law imperative instead of permissive. The question is on the adoption of the resolution as read.

The question being put, it was carried unanimously, the matter to be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

The President. The question now reverts to the recommendation of the committee, Mr. Chairman, that contains several points. Is it intended to be taken as a whole or separately?

Mr. Corwin. The points may be taken up separately.

The President. The question now before the House is on the recommendation of the Committee on Exchange and Purchasing Department, that in order to facilitate matters members join that branch society nearest to them.

Mr. Corwin. In behalf of the committee I will state that this was merely to get the voice of the Association. It is a request, and it is left at the option of the members, of course, as to whether or not they join such societies.

Mr. Calman. I move that that be amended to read as follows: "Every member of the American Philatelic Association wishing to participate in the exchange privileges of our Association shall become a member of the branch society nearest to his residence."

Mr. Corwin. I would like to ask whether if there was a man who was obnoxious personally to the branch nearest to his residence he should be compelled to remain out of the Association because he could not join that branch?

Mr. Calman. If he is a good man, why should he be objected to?

Mr. Corwin. We have a man in New York that we wouldn't take into our branch, and he is a good man.

The question being put, it was carried unanimously, the matter to be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

The President. The question is now on the adoption of the motion that the Superintendent be authorized to go to proper expense to obtain fire insurance on stamps in his possession or in transit.

Mr. Hubbard. I would like to inquire if fire insurance can be obtained on postage stamps.

Mr. Trifet. I have my stock of postage stamps insured, and have had them insured for twenty years.

Mr. Hubbard. You cannot get stamps insured in New Hampshire.

Mr. Corwin. If you cannot get them insured in any State there is no harm in having the Superintendent authorized to insure them where he can.

Mr. Sterling. I wish to state that stamps can be insured. I have carried insurance on my stock to an

amount of from \$5000 to \$7000 for several years. You can get a certain amount of insurance, but the companies are very slow about granting an extra amount.

Mr. Calman. I will admit it is possible to insure a stock of stamps, but I am sure that no company will be ready to insure a stock of stamps the amount of which nobody has any conception of, and which go traveling all around the country. A proof of loss would be most difficult to obtain.

Mr. Clotz. We know the value of the sheets and we can say exactly what is out.

Mr. Corwin. The Superintendent should be protected in some way, and if he could be protected by insurance, that is the best way.

The President. As the Chair understands the resolution, it simply authorizes the Superintendent to do a certain thing. If he cannot do it, he cannot do it, and the authority amounts to nothing.

The question being put, it was carried unanimously, and referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

The President. The question now reverts to the recommendation from the Committee on Exchange and Purchasing Department that the Exchange Superintendent sign his Reports.

Mr. Calman. I move that the resolution be laid on the table.

Motion seconded, question put and carried unanimously amidst great laughter.

The President. The rest of this Report appears to be simply commendatory of the present incumbent of the Exchange Department, as the Chair understands it, and a request to him to accept the office, if tendered by the incoming Board. What action shall be taken upon this portion of the Report?

Mr. Calman. I do not think we can improve on the elaborate wording of our committee, therefore I move that a vote of thanks in the manner suggested by the committee be tendered our Superintendent.

Motion seconded, question put, and carried unanimously.

The President. The next thing in order is the Report of any other standing committee that is ready to report.

The Report of the Committee on Official Journal was read by Mr. Davison.

On motion, the Report of the Committee on Official Journal was accepted *in toto*, and referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

The President. Is the Committee on Branch Societies ready to report?

Mr. Levick. I beg to be excused, as one of the committee. We beg to be excused.

The President. The Chair will pass it for the time. Is the Committee of Finance ready to report?

Mr. Dejonge. The Committee on Finance beg to be discharged. We heard the Report of the Treasurer when it was read and accepted, but we never got it.

The Report of the Committee on Library was read by Mr. Aue.

The President. The Report is before the Association.

Mr. Scott. I propose that the amount of \$75 asked for binding be stricken out. It would simply make the pamphlets more useless than they are at the present

time, for they would be more bulky to send through the mails and it would increase the expense to members who wanted them, and they could not be handled so easily.

The President. The Chair does not understand how that can be done. There is no motion to which that can apply.

Mr. Calman. I move that the Report of the committee be read in sections and considered by the Association in a committee of the whole.

Motion seconded, question put, and carried unanimously.

The President. As the Chair understands the Report, the first portion to be considered is that the committee recommend the appropriation of \$100 to be made for the expenses of the Library for the ensuing year, that out of that sum \$75 be expended for binding purposes, and the remaining \$25 for the purchase of works pertaining to our science.

Mr. Scott. I propose to strike out the \$75 for binding and make the entire sum \$25, to cover everything. (Motion seconded.)

The President. The motion is to make the entire sum for the use of the Librarian for such purposes as he sees fit \$25.

Mr. Rechert. I move to have that amended to read \$50 to be put into the hands of the Librarian to use as he sees fit. (Motion seconded.)

Mr. Calman. I do not think it advisable to appropriate any large amounts. The state of our finances is not good enough to warrant it until we have a larger income than we have at present, especially as we all have the official journal.

Mr. Corwin. It does not seem to me proper to go to the expense of binding such stuff as some that we see around now and then in so-called philatelic magazines, notably one effusion published in Illinois, called "One Dime." I would not want to spend one dime to have it bound. And another in Illinois issued by one Jay Bird, a man of locals, a man probably well known in his own locality. [Laughter.] I believe in putting money in the hands of our Librarian to be used for purposes which will benefit the Association. If he wishes to buy a file of the old English, or French, or German publications, that is business; that is something of value, but we have newspapers, and every one of these members are probably subscribers to those journals, and I cannot see the propriety of putting the thing in that shape.

The Secretary. If our friend that just spoke could go with me to the quarters we keep our Library in he would at once see the necessity of spending some money for bindings. There are a great many papers there which are worth preserving, and the only way to preserve them is by binding them. They cannot possibly be well preserved until they are put into permanent covers, and I think we can trust our Librarian to expend \$50 in a way to be of benefit to the Association.

Mr. Corwin. It is not a question of trusting the Librarian; it is a question of what articles are really worth binding. I can count upon the fingers of both hands the publications in the English language that I think are worth keeping. There is an immense amount of stuff floating around that I do not think is worth a hill of beans.

The question on the motion of Mr. Rechert was put and carried unanimously.

Question on the original motion as amended was put and carried unanimously.

The President. The question now reverts to the portion of the Report which recommends, at the suggestion of the Librarian, that the Librarian be required to furnish bonds in the sum of \$200.

Mr. Calman. I do not think it advisable to act on that suggestion. The Association has been very liberal in the matter of bonds. The bonds they have required have been of the smallest amount possible, and only required where the officers handled money. I move that no action be taken on that recommendation.

Mr. Corwin. And another thing, things that are donated are not generally of much value.

The President. The Chair hears no motion to adopt this portion of the Report. The committee further report; "We also recommend that the Librarian be authorized to obtain insurance on the contents of the Library." The Chair hears no motion to adopt this recommendation.

Adoption of the resolution moved and seconded.

Mr. Calman. I would like to ask the Library Committee what their opinion is as to the method of determining the value of our Library—should it be the original price of the publications, or what their market value is, or is it to be insured at its value as old paper? I think the proper way is to adopt such a resolution in Convention and not put it in the Constitution.

Mr. H. F. King. I think the President's valuation would be all right. He has the best library in the United States and knows better the value of publications than any other member.

Mr. Calman. I would like to ask the member of the committee if the President has an exact list upon which he can make that valuation?

Mr. H. F. King. There is one in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

Mr. Dejonge. The Association has a Librarian in whom they put confidence, and if the Librarian has anything in the Library which he thinks should be insured I think we should leave it to his discretion. I believe the Librarian would not insure anything that was trash.

Mr. Davison. On this question of obtaining the value, I think it is a very easy matter to do so. The Librarian knows how many volumes he has and has a full list of all the works he has in his Library. I think it is a very easy matter to make up a certain estimate, near enough for the purpose. Any insurance company will take an estimate of 10 or 15 per cent under or over their value. I think twenty minutes' work over his list will put a value on the contents of his Library.

The President. The question is on the motion to authorize the Librarian to insure the contents of the Library.

The question was put to vote and carried unanimously.

The President. The question now recurs to the recommendation of the committee that Section 4 of the By-Laws, referring to the duties of the Librarian, be amended by striking out the words "five cents and," thus making the use of the Library free on the payment of postage.

The question was put to vote and carried unanimously.

The President. The question now recurs to the recommendation of the committee for the appointment of a committee to consider the proposition, with which you are probably all familiar, made by Dr. Diena, that a catalogue shall be compiled which would be an index to all published philatelic literature at present or heretofore issued. Is it your pleasure to take any action on this recommendation?

Motion made to lay it on the table.

Mr. Aue. I move that a committee of three be ap-

pointed by the Chair to determine upon the advisability and feasibility of acting upon this recommendation.

The President. The motion before the house is to lay the recommendation on the table. There is a motion made which, of course, the Chair cannot entertain, as not being in proper time; therefore the question is upon the motion to lay the recommendation and the whole matter upon the table.

The question put to vote and declared lost.

The President. As there is now no motion before the house, the gentleman making the last motion has the right to renew it if he sees fit.

Mr. Aue renews his motion. Motion seconded.

The President. When shall this committee report?

Mr. Aue. After the recess.

Question put to vote and carried unanimously.

The President. Among the Reports we are still waiting for the Report of the Trustees, the Report of the Committee on Branch Societies and the Report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. The Chair being *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws will state that the committee will not be ready to report until the last thing this evening, or to-morrow, in case there is another meeting of the Association. The Chair understands that the Report of the Trustees has arrived. The Report is now in order.

Report of the Trustees read by the Secretary.

Mr. Calman. Acting on the recommendation of the Trustees, I move that the first business of the next session after the recess be a secret session to act upon the matter of Mr. Jay. If anything has been done in contravention of gentlemanly conduct the Convention should act upon it, and a secret session is the proper method of action. Motion seconded.

The President. It is moved and seconded that immediately after the recess the special order of business be a secret session to consider the matter brought to the notice of the Association in this Report of the Trustees.

Question put to vote and carried unanimously.

The Chair appoints for the committee on the question of compiling a catalogue Messrs. Aue, Corwin and MacCalla.

Mr. Corwin. I decline to serve on that committee.

Mr. MacCalla. I shall have to decline to serve, as I have not the time.

Mr. Calman. I move that the Chair appoint Mr. Scott.

The President. The Chair will appoint, at the request of Mr. Corwin, Mr. Scott. The Chair also appoints Mr. Stone in place of Mr. MacCalla.

The President. The next order of business is unfinished business.

The Secretary. I have a little matter which I think belongs under the head of unfinished business. As I am about to retire from this office I would like to bring it to the attention of the Convention.

The Secretary then read a request that a salary be attached to his office.

Mr. Calman. I move that the matter be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Motion seconded, question put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Calman. I move that we now take a recess until three o'clock.

Mr. Bogert. I move that we make the hour of reassembling four o'clock.

Mr. King. I make an amendment that we have a recess until half-past two, and let us meet promptly at half-past two.

Mr. Calman. I accept the amendment.

The President. The question is upon taking a recess until half-past two. The amendment having been accepted by the maker of the original motion, the Chair will state that if this motion prevails the Chair will call the Convention to order promptly at half-past two. The Chair will state that the order of business will be to proceed immediately after the recess with the present order, that is, new business.

Question put to vote and carried unanimously.

RECESS TO 2.30 P.M.

The Convention was called to order by the President at 2.30 P.M.

The President. The order of business is new business.

Mr. Corwin. I have some resolutions to offer under the head of new business.

The President. The Secretary will read the first resolution offered by the gentleman from New Jersey.

The Secretary (reading). *Resolved*, That Article II, Section 3, of the Constitution be amended by striking out the word "may" and substituting in lieu thereof the word "must."

Mr. Calman. I move the word be changed to "shall" instead of "must." I think the word is "shall" in mandatory provisions and not "must."

Mr. Corwin. I accept the amendment.

The President. The question being an amendment to the Constitution the vote will have to be taken under Article IX, Section 1, and the Chair will order a roll-call.

Mr. Calman. I move that the roll-call be dispensed with and that a *viva voce* vote be taken.

The President. The President will suspend the roll-call.

Question put to vote and the amendment adopted unanimously.

The Secretary (reading). *Resolved*, That the last paragraph of Article IV, Section 1, of the Constitution be amended to read as follows: "Only persons of the male sex who are citizens of the United States and who have arrived at the age of twenty-one years shall be eligible to office in this Association."

Mr. Dejonge. I move that it be laid on the table.

Motion seconded, question put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Corwin. I wish to make a personal explanation to the gentleman, and that is, that was not my own motion, but was the motion of a gentleman whom I represent by proxy.

The Secretary (reading). *Resolved*, That Article IV, Section 4, of the Constitution be amended by striking out the words "it shall be necessary" and all following them, and insert-

ing in lieu thereof the words "a plurality of all votes cast shall elect."

Mr. Calman. I move that the Constitution be so amended.

Motion seconded by Mr. Scott.

Mr. Calman. I think it may be well to explain the necessity for that, which became very obvious yesterday when the vote on the election of officers for the ensuing year was being counted. We found it was almost necessary to proceed in a decidedly illegal manner, as we found that the action taken by members was not so general as we would wish.

Question put to vote and carried by the requisite majority.

The Secretary (reading). *Resolved*, That Article V, Section 11, of the Constitution be amended as follows: By inserting after the word "Trustees" "shall be residents of the same city, or shall not reside a greater distance than thirty miles from each other, and."

Motion seconded.

Mr. Scott. I would propose an amendment so that instead of residing thirty miles from each other they reside or do business in the same city. There are places, as around New York city, where members may reside more than thirty miles from each other and still come to the same city to do business.

Mr. Stone. I move to amend that by making it one hundred miles. I think that will cover the case Mr. Scott spoke of.

Amendment seconded.

Mr. Davison. I would like to add an amendment to that, that the Trustees shall all be collectors. I think that in the matter that the Trustees have to handle it is nearly all pertaining to dealers.

Mr. H. F. King. I do not think that the last amendment proposed is germane to the question at all.

Mr. Corwin. I would state for the gentleman's information that I have a second amendment to the Constitution to that effect. That will be read next. The object of this present amendment proposed by me is for the purpose that the Trustees may come together readily for a conference and thereby expedite the business of their office. Heretofore they have lived a great distance from each other and could not do this, and under the proposed amendment, should the parties all be residents of Chicago, they would have an opportunity for personal conference which they do not have now, and inasmuch as we have near our large cities so large a number of collectors it does not necessarily limit the residence of the Trustees to any particular section of the country.

The President. The Chair not having heard any seconding to the amendment proposed by Mr. Scott, the question is on the amendment proposed by Mr. Stone, that the distance shall be limited to one hundred instead of thirty miles.

Mr. Calman. I do not think that amendment ought to be carried, as it will defeat the purpose of the original amendment. The intention is to have them in the same business centre, so I think that the limit of thirty miles is amply sufficient for the purpose.

The President. The question is whether the amendment shall be amended by inserting one hundred instead of thirty.

Upon a *viva voce* vote being taken the Chair announced that the motion had prevailed, but a division was called for and the roll called.

The President. While the Secretary is counting the vote the President will state for the information of the Convention that all matter now offered to the Convention as new business will be required by the Chair to be in writing, and that if gentlemen will reduce their motions to writing and bring them to the Secretary's desk, they will be taken up in the order in which they are brought. That will expedite business.

The Secretary announced the result of the roll-call to be: Yes, 172; no, 167.

The President. The amendment is adopted.

Mr. Calman. I believe the Chair has made a mistake there, as it requires a two-thirds vote to carry an amendment to the Constitution.

The President. But this is an amendment to an amendment. The ruling of the Chair is that, until the final vote is taken upon the resolution, it can be changed, altered, amended, suppressed, or anything else, by a majority vote; then it is put for a final action of the Convention. It then requires a two-thirds majority. The effect of this is to destroy the original motion.

The amendment before the House is that there be added to the Constitution, in Article V, Section 11, the words, "shall either be residents of the same city or not reside at a greater distance than 100 miles from each other."

The question put to vote, and declared not to be carried.

The President. This must be a two-thirds vote. Of course the vote here is an intimation to the incoming Board of Officers as to what is the majority feeling, and I suppose that the Board will endeavor to make their selection in accordance with the evident sense of the Association as here represented.

The Secretary (reading). *Resolved*, That Article V, Section 11, be amended by adding the words, "No dealer by profession shall hold the office of Trustee of this Association."

Motion seconded, question put to vote and lost, not having the requisite two-thirds majority.

Mr. Corwin. I would like a division there, Mr. President.

The President. The Chair has made a law unto himself in this case so as to expedite business. I will put that motion if it is insisted upon, but two gentlemen have so voted that it is impossible even on a call of the roll that there should be a two-thirds majority.

The Secretary (reading). *Resolved*, That the last paragraph of Article VIII, Section 1, shall be amended to read as follows: "Branch Societies shall contain no persons who are not members of this Association."

Motion seconded.

Mr. Calman. I am surprised at the hardihood and impertinence of anyone who would propose an amendment of that character. Under that we would have a right to expel members from branch societies.

Mr. Dejonge. I guess you are a little mistaken on that. We have a branch society and we never take members into it without they have a right to join this. A man belonging to a branch society would not have the benefit of being a member of the American Philatelic Association if he did not join it. We give them the benefits of both in one. It is for the benefit of the man becoming a member, and not for the benefit of the society. I think if the members look upon it in that light they will see where the benefit comes in.

Mr. Corwin. This is not an *ex post facto* law. This only relates to the future.

Mr. Calman. If that explanation of Mr. Corwin holds good, that this simply relates to the future, then my understanding is that we must expel branch societies who admit members who are not members of the American Philatelic Association. If a man finds it for his interest to belong to a branch society and not belong to the American Philatelic Association I do not think we have a right to force a branch society to expel mem-

bers or to force the branch society to remain out of the American Philatelic Association unless the members become members of the American Philatelic Association.

Mr. Holton. I would add as an amendment to this amendment to the Constitution that this rule shall not apply to those members of the branches who are not already members of the American Philatelic Association.

Mr. Calman. I move to lay the whole matter on the table.

Motion seconded, question put to vote and carried unanimously.

The Secretary (reading). *Resolved*, That By-Law No. 7 be amended by adding thereto the following: "The Assistant Counterfeit Detector shall write or stamp the word 'counterfeit' upon the reverse of every counterfeit stamp that he discovers in the pursuit of his duty, and this Association will in all cases assume the responsibility of this action."

Motion seconded.

Question put to vote and motion lost.

Motion made that the matter be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Motion seconded, question put to vote and carried.

The President. The next motion upon the table comes from Mr. Houston, and reads as follows:

WHEREAS, Members of the American Philatelic Association under the age of 17 years are now deprived of the right to vote, and, whereas, this is a distinction which of right should not exist; and, whereas, this fact is keeping out of this Association numerous collectors under that age; be it hereby

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that to the Constitution should be made the following

Amendment, To strike out the following words in Section 2, Article II, "Only those members of the Association resident in the United States and Canada, and who have attained the age of 17 years," and inserting instead the following, "All members resident in the United States and Canada in good standing," so as to read, "All members resident in the United States and Canada in good standing shall be entitled to vote," etc., etc.

Mr. Stone. In obedience to instructions from the Denver Stamp Collectors' League, and as their representative, I second that motion.

Mr. Calman. I move to lay it on the table.

Motion seconded, question put to vote and carried.

The President. The next motion on the President's table is as follows:

"The Finance Committee beg leave to report as follows: That we suggest that the Secretary's office become a paid department, and we recommend that the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws establish a fixed salary for the incoming Secretary, and at the same time settle with the retiring Secretary."

It is signed by A. Dejonge and C. W. Sparr. The Chair will send this motion to the Committee unless objection is made.

The next is a motion of Mr. Rechert, that there be added to By-Law X, with regard to dues, in the second line after the words "per annum," the following: "New members to pay one-half year's dues, for which they will receive

the official journal for the time of their membership."

Mr. Rechert. The effect of this amendment is it requires the payment of a sufficient sum to pay the expense of admitting members to the Association. As the matter now stands a person sometimes pays 25 cents, puts the Association to the expense of 50 cents for postage abroad and back and forth, and then qualifies for one-quarter of a year and does not remain a member any longer.

Mr. Calman. I do not think the resolution is drawn quite in the shape it ought to be. I therefore move that we refer it to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Motion seconded, question put to vote and carried.

The President. The next thing upon the table is—I will ask Mr. Rechert to read that resolution.

Mr. Rechert (reading resolution). "I move that this body nominates the Internationaler Philatelisten Verein, of Dresden, Germany, a corresponding society."

The motion seconded, question put to vote and carried unanimously.

The President. The next matter upon the table is a resolution that this Association discourages the collection of all reprints of stamps, excepting only those issued by postal authority and receivable for postage.

Motion seconded, question put to vote and carried unanimously.

The President. The next motion upon the table is a motion offered by Mr. W. A. MacCalla for proxies:

WHEREAS, At the last Convention a resolution was adopted endorsing the claims of Mr. Patrick Chalmers, on behalf of his father, James Chalmers,

Resolved, That a committee of five, consisting of two of Mr. Chalmers' and two of Mr. Hill's adherents, and these four selecting a fifth member, be appointed to investigate the Chalmers-Hill controversy and report at the next annual convention; and be it further

Resolved, That the report be printed in the July (1889) number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, so that every member may read and vote intelligently upon it at the next Convention.

Mr. Aue. I move that that be laid upon the table.

Motion seconded by Mr. Dejonge.

Question put and carried unanimously.

The President. The Committee on Library have handed in a resolution as follows: "*Resolved*, That By-Law VI be amended by the addition of the following: 'The Superintendent of Literary Exchange shall keep a list of the wants and duplicates of members in the line of philatelic literature, and further the exchange of the same under such regulations as he shall make.'" Resolution recommitted to the Committee on Library.

The President. The next matter upon the table is a resolution offered by Mr. S. B. Bradt: "*Resolved*, That our Constitution and By-Laws be printed in the German and French languages under the direction of the Literary Board."

Motion seconded.

Mr. Corwin. I move as an amendment to that the expense be limited to \$25.

Motion to amend seconded, question put to vote and carried unanimously. Resolution as amended read, the question put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. H. F. King. Is it in order to take up the matter of where the next Convention will be held?

The President. Any motion is in order.

Mr. Stone. I move that we proceed to a roll-call to determine the place of our next Convention.

Motion seconded.

Mr. Calman. I think before we proceed to a roll-call we ought to express an opinion as to what place is preferable.

Mr. Stone. I would amend my motion so that the members may call attention to any places where they may wish to have it held.

Mr. H. F. King. It would save a little time if the original motion should obtain and the roll be called. The sentiment of the majority could be more easily ascertained in that way.

The President. I think we shall get an expression of opinion better if we have gentlemen make nominations before proceeding with the roll-call. The Chair will, however, put the motion if it is seconded.

Motion seconded.

The President. As many of you as are in favor of proceeding to a roll-call for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of members as to where the Convention shall meet a year from this time, will signify it in the ordinary manner.

The question being thus put to vote, the motion was declared lost.

Mr. Corwin. We have held our present Convention in Boston, which is popularly known as the "Hub." Inasmuch as New York is one of the spokes of that hub, I would nominate New York as the place of holding the next Convention.

The Secretary. In behalf of fifty-seven of my constituents I place the city of St. Louis in nomination as the place of our next Convention. I would also state that the West expects the Convention.

Mr. H. F. King. In behalf of proxies I nominate Niagara Falls.

Nomination seconded.

Mr. Bogert. On behalf of a proxy I would propose Washington, D. C.

Mr. Corwin. I withdraw New York in favor of Niagara Falls.

Mr. Mekeel. The name of St. Louis has been placed in nomination by Mr. Bradt, of Chicago. I think that the members could come to St. Louis for about the same as they could go to Niagara Falls. If they were to meet in St. Louis the 8th of September they could go from New York to St. Louis and return for what we would have to pay to take one trip now—about \$21 railroad fare. Another point: We have a society there that would entertain you, whereas, if we go to Niagara Falls, there is no one there to look out for our interests. We can assure you of a hearty welcome from the St. Louis society. The members from the West voted to hold the present Convention in Boston, and they feel that you should return the compliment by voting for the West. If you had not been expected to return the compliment they would not have given their votes for Boston.

Mr. H. F. King. I do not think we ought to know any North, South, East or West in this matter. Let the centre section have a show. There would be an

opportunity to combine business with pleasure if we held the Convention at Niagara Falls. Probably a great many here have never seen the Falls, and they ought to see them once before they die.

Mr. Aue. As Mr. King has said, Niagara Falls is neither East, South, North or West, and in addition to that Niagara Falls furnishes cheaper rates during the month of August than any other city in the United States. Besides, New York State furnishes over one hundred members of this Association. Out of that one hundred members fully one-half can be counted on for Niagara Falls. There are but twenty-three members in Missouri, and if you take one-half of the Missouri members as the probable number to attend a Convention held at St. Louis that would be only about a dozen members, while Chicago, being 200 miles from St. Louis, would probably furnish only about a dozen members at the most. Niagara Falls is pretty near to Chicago—much nearer than Boston is—and as members residing there were so very desirous of giving the Convention to Boston this year, they might just as well be desirous of going to Niagara Falls next year.

Mr. Perry. I do not think that we will receive the treatment at Niagara Falls—I know we will not—that we would receive from our friends at St. Louis. I come from Chicago, and you know how much we love our friends at the other end of the bridge; still we do love them. We have about sixty members in Illinois, and Illinois is very near to St. Louis. St. Louis is the home of our President, and as we have honored him by calling him to the Chair, I think we should honor his home with the next Convention. I think that the St. Louis Association would extend to you a cordial greeting.

Mr. Calman. If we are to judge from the present discussion, the American Philatelic Association is a disjointed conglomeration to which there is no cohesion whatever, and each section has to look out for its own interests. My idea of a place of holding a Convention is such a place as will attract the largest body of members, and by far the largest proportion of the members reside in the East, and I think the object should be to make it as handy for members as possible. I think Niagara Falls is the best place that has been put in nomination. St. Louis, in August, is entirely too hot, and in September business of all kinds starts up. A Convention can be held in the summer at Niagara Falls and we shall not have to lose any time if we hold a Convention in August. As regards our President, I think it is well known that he spends a good share of the summer season in the East.

The President. Will the Association indulge me for a moment in a few personal remarks? I stand here, not only as the President of this Association, but as the President of the St. Louis Branch, instructed in behalf of that branch, and of others whose proxies I hold to the number of forty-three, to extend you a most cordial welcome to the city of St. Louis. If the Convention will come there we shall do all that is in our power to make it interesting and attractive. At the same time I am instructed in behalf of the members of the St. Louis Branch to suggest that it would not be very desirable for the Association to meet there in the month of August, and that if you should see fit to honor us by accepting our invitation it would be much more advisable for many reasons that you should postpone the time of holding the Convention until the month of September. I am further instructed in behalf of the St. Louis Branch that if it shall seem better to a majority of the Association to go elsewhere, to cast their vote for the place chosen by the majority, and I am so instructed by about one-half of the proxies that I hold. While we should be very glad to have you come there and do extend to you the heartiest welcome that words can convey it is not fair that we should ask you to come to St. Louis in the month of August without telling you that we cannot guarantee the temperature in the city of St. Louis in that month, and that most likely it would be most uncomfortable there at that time of the year, so that if you accept our invita-

tion it ought to be for the month of September. Are you ready for the question?

Mr. Davison. I do not think it is right to have the Convention more of a local society meeting, as it must be if it is held so far East as Niagara Falls. When we have a Convention I think we ought to have it for members all over the country. We have had our Convention once in the East and twice in the West.

Mr. Perry. The holding of the meeting in Chicago last year was the cause of their being sixty members in Illinois to-day, and it is for that reason that I feel interested in having the Association go West next year. We want the Association to grow; we want to gain strength, and we want to do the very best thing to get that strength. It appears to me that that is the thing to do to accomplish that object.

Mr. Calman. I do not see that the remarks of the last speaker will hold water. We have not had a Convention in the East for some time and still we have a larger number of members in the East. The first Convention in New York was not a Convention. It was simply a meeting over a glass of beer and getting up a Constitution and By-Laws which had to be tinkered up very much last year. Now if the argument of Mr. Perry would hold water, the fact of holding the Convention in the East would cause a gain in the same proportion, which would be an increase of 120 members instead of sixty.

Mr. Mekeel. I move that the roll be called and a vote taken.

Motion seconded.

The President. The only places put in nomination are St. Louis and Niagara Falls.

Mr. H. F. King. And Washington.

The President. That was not seconded.

The roll-call having been completed, the President announced the result as follows:

St. Louis, 208; Niagara Falls, 132; Washington, 4; Philadelphia, 1.

The Secretary. I move that our next Convention be held on the second Monday of September of next year.

Motion seconded.

Mr. Calman. I move to amend that to the first Monday in October.

Motion seconded.

The President. The Chair will express his opinion that the first Monday in October, if the Chair recollects aright, would be a very good time and an occasion of a good deal of festivity in St. Louis. I think that is Fair Week. As to the matter of weather, I think the chances are it would be very much more favorable in October than in September. I think the Fair commences on the first Saturday in October.

Mr. Corwin. I would move as an amendment to this amendment that the Convention be convened upon the Monday of the week in which the Fair is held.

The President. Supposing that the President is authorized to call the Convention on the first Monday of Fair Week. That will cover it.

Mr. H. F. King. You are to guarantee that it will be a *fair week*.

The President. All I can say is that every year for fifteen years, so far as I recollect, we have had fair weather in Fair Week. Even the punning question of the gentleman has been answered, for we have had a fair week—weather fair, and everything else. The reduction of the rates on the railroad holds through Fair Week. The festivities of the Fair last for a week, and usually end on Monday with races and such matters as that. As the Chair understands the last amendment to have been accepted by the mover of the original motion, he will put the question.

Question put to vote and unanimously carried.

Mr. Corwin. I move that the vote whereby St. Louis was accepted be made unanimous.

Motion seconded, question put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Calman. I believe there is no further business before this session; I move that we proceed to secret session.

Motion seconded.

The President. The special order of business is a secret session to consider in a Committee of the Whole the Trustees' Report, and special matters therein contained. The Chair will ask all non-voting members and invited guests to leave the room.

At the close of the secret session the President called the Convention to order.

The President. The order of business is now the Report of the Committee of the Whole in secret session.

The Vice-President. Mr. President, the Chairman of the secret session begs leave to report that the matters referred to it were duly considered, and that Mr. Jay has been expelled by the committee in secret session for conduct unbecoming a gentleman. The other matter referred to, concerning Mr. Douglas, has been referred to the Trustees for immediate consideration.

Moved and seconded that the Report of the Committee on the Whole be accepted.

Question put to vote and carried unanimously.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until 10 A.M., Wednesday, August 15, A.D. 1888.

FOURTH SESSION, AUGUST 15, 1888.

The Convention was called to order by the President at 11.15.

The President. Now, gentlemen, if you will give us your attention for a few moments, while all necessary business and all necessary motions will be in order, the Chair will request that this shall be a strictly business meeting, in order that we may get through with the work as speedily as possible, as there are gentlemen here who are only here by solicitation and are desirous of attending the Exhibition.

Mr. Calman. I move that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

The President. In order that somebody certify to the minutes to relieve the Secretary, it should be moved and seconded that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with and that somebody be appointed to certify to the minutes.

Moved and seconded that the President certify to the minutes of all the meetings of this Convention.

Question put to vote and carried unanimously.

The President. The business in order is the Report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. Mr. Calman, as the representative of that committee, has the floor.

Mr. Calman. I move before presenting this Report that each section of this is moved and seconded by the committee submitting this Report, and that the Report be considered in sections as read, in order to avoid two readings.

Motion seconded, question put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Calman. The first amendment we have to offer is an amendment to Article II, Section 1. It reads at

present, "Any stamp collector may become a member of this Association by applying to the Secretary; such application shall be signed by at least two references." The committee move that it shall be amended to read as follows: "Such application shall be signed by at least two members of the Association and shall be accompanied by the sum of \$1, which amount shall be credited against annual dues, if applicant be admitted, and returned if admission be refused."

Motion seconded by Mr. Corwin, question put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Calman. The next amendment proposed by the committee is the same that was passed in Convention, and that is, that Article II, Section 3, be amended by striking out the word "may" in the third line of said Section 3, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "shall."

Motion seconded by Mr. Corwin, question put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Calman. The next proposed amendment is to Article IV, Section 1, by striking out in the fourth line of said section the words "a purchasing agent and two assistants," and substituting therefor "four purchasing agents;" and adding after the word "Trustees" the words "and a Superintendent of Literary Exchange," striking out the word "and" before the word "three" in said line.

The change in this is that instead of having a purchasing agent and two assistants, we have added one, and made them all co-ordinate.

Mr. Corwin. What are those purchasing agents to be called?

Mr. Calman. 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th.

Motion seconded by Mr. Corwin, question put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Calman. Article IV, Section 2, is proposed to be amended by adding after the word "Constitution" the words "whose terms shall expire with those of the Board appointing them."

Seconded by Mr. Corwin, question put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Calman. Article IV, Section 4, is proposed to be amended by striking out the whole of said article and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"A general election for elective offices of this Association shall be held every alternate year, and they shall serve until the close of the second annual Convention following their election. The elective officers shall be chosen by ballot, under the direction of the Board of Trustees, and the polls for such elections shall close at noon of the first day of the Annual Convention, taking place in the year of the general elections. At all such elections a plurality of the votes cast shall elect, but no vote by proxy shall be counted."

Motion seconded by Mr. King.

Mr. Calman. The effect of this amendment would be that the officers who have performed the work for the Association prior to the Convention would preside at the next Convention. Otherwise the work would all be put on new officers, who would not be aware of their duties or who would not have the experience that the former officers would have. The fact that a plurality will elect will do away with the difficulty that we experienced this year.

Question put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Calman. The next proposed amendment* is an amendment of Article IV, Section 5, by striking out the word "an" in the object of calling this a special election is to distinguish it for the other, general election.

Amendment seconded by Mr. Corwin, question put to vote and carried unanimously.

*The MSS. of the report appears to be defective at this point.—[Eds.]

Mr. Calman. In the next article regarding the duties of the President, we have added a provision for the appointment of a Committee of Arrangements, and have amended Section 1, of Article V, by inserting after the word "Association" in the fourth and fifth lines of said section, the words "Prior to every Annual Convention he shall appoint a Committee of Arrangements, and all expenses incurred by such committee in the exercise of their duties, shall be defrayed from the general fund of the Association."

Amendment seconded by Mr. Corwin, question put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Calman. Article V, Section 1, is further amended by striking out the words from the beginning of the ninth line of said section to and including the word "vote" in the tenth line thereof, and substituting therefor the words "a majority of the votes cast shall determine the question submitted."

Amendment seconded by Mr. Corwin, question put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Calman. The next proposed amendment is of Article V, Section 3, by adding thereto the following words: "His compensation shall be at the rate of \$150 per annum, to be paid in such installments as the Treasurer may see fit."

That is in regard to the General Secretary. We thought he ought to have some compensation for the time and labor he spends in our behalf.

Amendment seconded by Mr. Corwin, question put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Calman. The next proposed amendment is of Article V, Section 8, as follows: By striking out the words "the Purchasing Agent, with his assistants," and substituting therefor the words, "the Purchasing Agents."

This will make this section conform to the title of the officers as they are to be hereafter known.

Amendment seconded by Mr. Bogert, question put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Calman. We have added a new section to Article V, as follows:

"Sec. 12. The Superintendent of Literary Exchange shall conduct the business of exchange of philatelic literature subject to the provisions therefor laid down in the By-Laws."

Amendment seconded by Mr. Bogert, question put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Calman. The next proposed amendment is of Article IX, Section 1, by striking out from and including the word "and" in the third line thereof, to and including the word "Association" in the fifth line thereof.

Amendment seconded by Mr. Rechert, question put to vote and carried unanimously.

Under the 7th Section of the 5th By-Law we have found that a great deal of delay was entailed in certain neighborhoods and in many of our branch societies who have a large membership for the reason that the sheets were retained a little longer than a great many of the members desired, and your committee propose to amend that section by making the time one day instead of three, and we thought proper to make it read like this:

"Branch societies are allowed to retain exchange sheets and covers one day for each member participating in the exchange and three days to make up the account, but in no instance shall any branch society hold any sheet or cover for more than sixty days. A fine of ten cents per day may be imposed for each day the exchanges are kept over the allotted time."

Amendment seconded by Mr. Bradt.

Mr. Corwin. That seems to be rather unjust. It is making the Association's interests prior to the private interests of the gentlemen participating in the exchanges. A man may be going out of town to-night, and if the exchange sheet did not reach him in time his private affairs would interfere with the business of the exchange, and he would suffer if the fine were imposed.

Mr. Calman. Whereas in the present Constitution the fine is mandatory, we have seen fit to make it optional with the Superintendent whether it shall be imposed or not.

Mr. Corwin. I presume I have as much in circulation as any private member of this Association. I am perfectly willing to let all members have those sheets five days if necessary. In our branch it has worked very satisfactorily as it is, and it seems to me it would be very unjust to make such a proposition that one day shall be the limit.

Mr. Rechert. I wish to offer an amendment to that: to have it read two days instead of one day.

Mr. Calman. If that amendment is adopted I would add a provision that no branch society can keep the sheets over 60 days.

Mr. Mekeel. My idea is that some men will keep the sheets too long if we place it in the Constitution that they can have the sheets one day and leave it to the Superintendent to judge whether they may not keep it a longer time without being fined.

The President. As the Chair understands the matter the question is on the amendment as proposed by Mr. Rechert, making the time to read two days instead of one day, as recommended by the committee.

Mr. Corwin. Two days for each member, and leaving the time for the branch societies participating sixty days.

Mr. Calman. I accept the amendment on behalf of the committee.

Question put to vote and carried.

Mr. Calman. There has been some misunderstanding as to the interpretation of By-Law V, Section 9.

It reads at present, "The amount and value of sheets and covers to be sent to any individual member not connected with a branch society and participating in the Exchange, shall not exceed," etc. It is proposed to amend that section by inserting after the word "Exchange" in the third line thereof the words, "at any one time."

Amendment seconded by Mr. Corwin, question put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Calman. The next proposed amendment is of Section 10 of By-Law V, by striking out the words "all the" in the eighth line thereof, the words "and as many" and "as possible" in the ninth line thereof, and substituting in place of the words "all the," "either six," and in place of the words "and as many" the words "or twelve."

Amendment seconded by Mr. Corwin, question put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Calman. The next proposed amendment is by adding a new section to By-Law V, as follows:

"(11) No sheet or cover shall be put into circulation on any circuit, unless in the opinion of the Superintendent the value of such sheet or cover shall be at least two dollars."

Amendment seconded by Mr. H. F. King.

Mr. Corwin. Isn't the limit a little high?

Mr. Rechert. I wish to offer the following amendment, to make it read one dollar instead of two dollars.

Amendment seconded by Mr. Davison, question put to vote and carried.

The President. The question now recurs on amending the Constitution by inserting the section as amended.

Question put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Calman. All the sections of By-Law V, following new Section 11, will have to be renumbered on account of this insertion of a new section.

The next proposed amendment is of Section 16, of By-Law V, by striking out the word "five" in the fifth line thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten;" also by striking out the word "may" in the sixth line thereof and substituting the word "shall;" also by adding after the word "work" in said sixth line "and the labor employed by him in order to facilitate the affairs of his department;" also by adding after the word "member" in the seventh line thereof the words "or branch."

It is also proposed to amend Section 18, of said By-Law, by striking out the words "one hundred" in the second line thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one thousand."

We have thought it best to change the bond to one thousand dollars, which is a very small proportion of the value of stamps and sheets he has in his hands constantly. And we think that certainly anybody who would be elected Superintendent of Exchanges would have no difficulty in securing bonds to that amount.

Amendment seconded.

Mr. Rechert. I think that is too high. The man that we elect or nominate for Exchange Superintendent must have our confidence. I think a bond of \$500 will be all that is necessary. It may not always be possible for the Superintendent to get such a bond as that. Besides, the Exchange Superintendent does not always have the stamps all in his possession at the same time.

Mr. Calman. The opinion of the committee was that anybody who could not obtain a bond of \$1000, should not have the office. We thought the amount was not by any means too large, but were rather in favor of making it larger instead of smaller.

Mr. Corwin. If I were asked to give my gratuitous services and required to give any bond at all, I would refuse.

I move as an amendment that this Section 18 be abolished altogether.

Motion seconded by Mr. Levick.

The President. The proposition to amend the amendment is not in proper form, but the Chair will put it to save time. It is moved to amend the amendment to the amendment proposed by the committee by striking out Section 18, of By-Law V.

Question put and motion declared lost.

Question on the amendment proposed by Mr. Rechert put to vote and carried.

The President. The Chair will decide that the amendment is carried. The question now recurs upon the adoption as an amendment to the Constitution of the amendment proposed by the committee except that the amount of the bond shall be \$500 instead of \$1000. The section will then read:

"(18) The Superintendent of Exchanges shall give bond to the Trustees in the sum of \$500."

Question put to vote and carried.

Mr. Calman. In By-Law VI, the duties of the Purchasing Agent are defined with provisions which were supposed to cover the case. It has been interpreted in one instance at least that he should not be asked to furnish specimens, but that he could do so of his own volition, which defeated the intent of the provision. It

created a difference between the Purchasing Agents and caused the Association a great deal of trouble.

Your committee propose to amend By-Law VI, by inserting the word "first" after the word "the" in the first line thereof, and by striking out the words "be asked to" in the fifth line thereof, the word "to" in the sixth line thereof, and the word "to" in the eighth line thereof.

Amendment seconded by Mr. Corwin.

Mr. Corwin. I consider it entirely within the province of some of the Purchasing Agents of this Association to aid the members in procuring stamps as well as possible, no matter whether they are current, obsolete, or anything else.

Mr. Calman. I think it is not the object of the American Philatelic Association that they shall go into the business of dealing in stamps. I would like to ask the sense of the Convention on that.

The President. I think I can explain that matter. The intention of the By-Law as it now reads is to provide First and Assistant Purchasing Agents, who shall purchase the new issues, nothing else. The history of the matter was gone into at the last Convention and it is not necessary to repeat it now. The second provision of the By-Law is for the provision of a Purchasing Agent who shall purchase by request stamps in current use, and nothing else. The third provision is for a Purchasing Agent who shall offer to sell such stamps as are offered him by members for sale and offer to buy such stamps as members may request him to buy. That covers, it seems to me, every point except that it does not permit any one of the Purchasing Agents to advertise, as has been done during the past year, any such goods as he choose, irrespective of their value, at any rate he pleased, thereby constituting himself a dealer, not the Association but himself to that extent, and that certainly was not intended to be a provision of the Constitution and By-Laws, and the result of it was that a very serious difficulty arose among these officers. I think that explanation covers the point, Mr. Corwin.

Mr. Corwin. I do not want to take up much time. We want this matter perfectly plain, and that is that the Third Purchasing Agent may purchase any kind of obsolete stamps members may want to buy. Is that it?

The President. That is correct, with one exception. The exception is that it is in the discretion of the officer, who will now be called the Third Purchasing Agent, to purchase only such goods as in his opinion are rarities. That is the word used—rarities.

Mr. Calman. Then he can purchase only such goods as are offered.

Mr. Terrett. Does it require the Purchasing Agent to buy anything? If he should come in contact with anything which he thought proper to buy, he could only buy it in his own name.

Mr. Corwin. No, he couldn't.

Mr. Calman. The scheme of Mr. Corwin would constitute a messenger of the Third Purchasing Agent. He would have to correspond all over the world to find out where he could get goods.

Mr. Terrett. I claim that the Purchasing Agent has a perfect right to buy anything that comes before him. We are here for the benefit of the members of the American Philatelic Association, and if the Purchasing Agent has an opportunity to buy anything that comes before him, I think he should have the right to buy it. I think that is what we are here for.

Mr. Calman. Who is to establish the standard for the Purchasing Agent to purchase by? That is the question; and what standard he should purchase stamps by, and how far he should purchase? We ought to put the matter beyond question.

The President. The discussion on this point has wandered pretty wide of the point at issue. The Chair has permitted it because to act intelligently upon the amendment before the House it has been necessary to discuss this whole By-Law, but the question before the House is upon amending the section with regard to the duties of the First Purchasing Agent, so that it will be

a mandatory restriction on him not to buy certain things.

Question put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Calman. The third paragraph of By-Law VI is proposed to be amended by striking out the words "First Assistant" in the first line thereof and inserting in lieu thereof "Second;" also, by transferring the last clause of said paragraph to another part of the By Law, and changing the words "First Assistant" contained therein to the word "Second."

Amendment seconded by Mr. Corwin, question put to vote and carried unanimously.

The fourth paragraph of said By-Law is proposed to be amended by striking out the word "as" in the fourth line thereof, and inserting the words "belonging to" in lieu thereof; also, by inserting the words "as they" after the word "Association" in said line.

The object of the Association is to create an interchange between members and this has left a loop-hole for outsiders to come in and dispose of their wares to the members, and this has caused a great deal of trouble between the Purchasing Agent and the Second Assistant.

Amendment seconded by Mr. Davison.

Mr. Corwin. I think he should also purchase for members of the Association such stamps as he may find it advisable to buy. This has come up in rather a crude manner, but the idea is that he should purchase stamps not covered by the preceding portion of the By-Law.

The President requested Mr. Corwin to put his motion in writing.

Mr. Corwin. This is an amendment to be added to Paragraph 4, of By-Law VI:

"He shall also at his discretion purchase such stamps as he may be requested to by members of the Association, or such as in his opinion will benefit the members."

Amendment seconded by Mr. Terrett.

Mr. Calman. I think that would be entirely inoperative, as there is no provision for funds with which he is to purchase them. If there were a thousand dollars' worth of stamps offered him, where would he get the money to purchase them with?

The President. Will the gentleman allow the Chair to put this amendment before it is discussed?

Proposed amendment read by the President.

Mr. Corwin. I want to make a remark. This has come back to the old question of dealers and collectors. I do not suppose that the amendment will prevail, so many dealers have proxies. My proxies will all vote for that. If we are not to do ourselves good by ourselves and for ourselves, what are we here for? Now it is a little dog-in-the-manger policy for the dealers to oppose this. We love them, they are nice fellows, and we can't get along without them, but we have got our rights to protect, and it seems to me ungrateful for the dealers to oppose our interests.

Mr. Calman. If I may take the platform in favor of the dealers, as war has been openly declared—

Mr. Corwin. I rise to a point of order. That is a misconstruction of my remarks.

Mr. Calman. The dealers are the ones who put this Association on its feet and enlarged the membership as much as anybody, and they are entitled to protection as much as anybody. There is no reason why this Association should go into the business of dealing in stamps. I am certain that the majority of the members are not in favor of making a business of dealing in stamps by the Association.

Mr. Corwin. That is entirely in the discretion of the Purchasing Agent.

Mr. Calman. It would not alter the argument at all if it was in his discretion.

The President. As the Chair understands the amendment it is merely permissive. It permits this officer to do certain things which the members may request him to do if they see fit. The question is upon the adoption of the amendment to the Report of the committee.

Question put to vote and, upon a *viva voce* vote being taken, the Chair was in doubt and ordered the roll-call.

When the name of John K. Tiffany was called the President said:

I will state in explanation of the vote that I am now going to cast, being placed in the unfortunate position in which I am, that my vote will decide it, that I cannot vote for this amendment in the form in which it now is. I shall therefore cast my forty-five votes in the negative.

The Secretary announced the result of the vote to be: Yes, 181; no, 171.

Mr. Vreeland. I would like to offer an amendment to the same section (hands paper to the Chair).

The President. The amendment offered by Mr. Vreeland is that this paragraph be amended by adding:

"That whenever an opportunity offers for the purchase of obsolete or other than the so-called new or current issues the Third Purchasing Agent shall be authorized to purchase the same for the benefit of such members of the Association as shall request him to do so and make deposit to cover cost."

Amendment seconded by Mr. Corwin.

Mr. Calman. As Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws I report that the committee accept the amendment.

Mr. Corwin. Before voting I wish to ask the Chair if he understands that the Third Purchasing Agent can purchase any stamps if requested by the members to do so, whether they are obsolete or not, not conflicting of course with the duties of other agents?

The President. Not conflicting with the duties of the other agents, I suppose he can. The principal objection to this was, as I understand from the committee, that this enabled an officer of the Association to use the funds of the Association, and make the Association responsible for purchases which after all were mere matters of judgment on his part. It is now arranged so that he can do those things which he is requested to do by members.

Question put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Calman. By-Law VIII, as to the duties of the Literary Board, is amended by striking out from and including the words "no person or firm" in the third paragraph thereof to and including the word, "column," and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "No person or firm shall be allowed to have more than one page for advertisements in any one issue." This amendment was acted on in Convention yesterday.

The President. No action is required.

Mr. Calman. The amendment as to duties of the Counterfeit Detector was lost, and there is a provision in the Constitution which covers the field as it is at present.

The President. That subject is covered by a By-Law which was passed by the Official Board at its first meeting in New York, immediately after the adjournment of the last Convention, and which should have been em-

bodied in the printed Constitution and By-Laws, but did not reach the printer in time. It is on page 23 of the official journal. It has been in operation and has imposed upon the Counterfeit Detector the duty of removing counterfeits from the sheets and stamping the place "counterfeit removed," and of marking the word "Reprint" under such stamps as in the opinion of the Counterfeit Detector were reprints. That is the By-Law as it stands.

Mr. Calman. Your committee also recommend the addition of a paragraph after By-Law X as follows:

"The Superintendent of Literary Exchange shall receive lists of such philatelic books or publications as may be desired by members of the Association. He shall also receive lists of such philatelic books or publications belonging to members as they may send him from time to time for sale at fixed prices and shall notify any member desiring such publication from whom the same can be obtained. Members making use of this department must defray all incidental expenses."

Question put and unanimously carried.

Mr. Calman. By-Law XI, which will now be By-Law XII, has caused a great deal of confusion among the various officers, and it has been thought best to drop that By-Law altogether, to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Board as to how they will distribute, and what kind of paper they will use, to secure uniformity.

Amendment seconded, question put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Davison. Mr. President, that amendment that was offered with regard to advertisements in the official journal was not accepted by the Convention yesterday. It was referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Mr. Calman. It was accepted *in toto*, and referred to the Committee on Constitution.

The President. The Chair understands that the Convention adopted it and referred it to the Committee to be inserted in its proper place.

Mr. Calman. In By-Law VI, after the section relating to the duties of the Purchasing Agent, there is a section which was offered yesterday concerning the duties of the Third Assistant Purchasing Agent, or as he would now be called, the Fourth Purchasing Agent. The committee thought best to leave the regulation of that business in the hands of that officer.

Motion seconded by Mr. Terrett.

Mr. Corwin. In explanation of this amended Report, I would state that yesterday objection was made that our Report did not specify any limit that the Purchasing Agent should bring in a bill for purchasing, and we have limited it to five per cent.

Mr. Calman. That was not the objection yesterday. The objection was in regard to leaving the responsibility unprovided for; it was recommitted to the committee.

The President. The Chair does not know which of these gentlemen is Chairman of the Committee from which the Report comes. The Report comes from the committee on the duties of the Purchasing Agent and Exchange Superintendent, and defines the duties of the newly created offices of four Purchasing Agents. The Report is reported also by the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, to whom it would properly go. In order to save time we will take a vote. The proposition is to insert in By-Law VI, after defining the duties of the other officers there mentioned, "The Fourth Purchasing Agent shall be a resident of New York or vicinity, shall attend all auction sales, and shall purchase at a commission not to exceed five per cent, under such regulations as he may deem fitting, stamps, etc., for the members of this Association."

Mr. Corwin. I would suggest two amendments to

that: He shall attend in person or by deputy and make purchase at such sales. Is that right now?

The President. Yes, that is right now: Shall attend in person or by deputy all auction sales, and shall purchase at such sales, at a commission not to exceed five per cent, under such regulations as he may deem fitting, stamps, etc., for the members of the Association.

Mr. H. F. King. I would like to offer as an amendment to that, that he shall attend all auction sales in New York or vicinity. That is not designated. Auction sales might be in Denver or St. Louis.

The President. Does the gentleman representing the committee accept that?

Mr. Corwin. Certainly.

The President. It reads now, "All auction sales in New York or vicinity."

Question put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Calman. Mr. President, your committee has no further Report to present.

The President. Is there any further business to come before the Association? We have now finished the order of business with the exception of the adjournment. If there is any other matter to be brought up before we adjourn, now is the time when it should be suggested.

Mr. Stone. The committee that was appointed to consider Dr. Diena's proposition have come to an agreement that the project is advisable and feasible, and recommend the appointment of a committee of three members by the Chair, who shall look the matter over and decide how the thing can be done and report through the official journal at some time in the future.

The President. The Report is before the Association. What is your pleasure to do with the Report?

Moved by Mr. Aue, and seconded, that the Report of the committee be accepted. Question put to vote and carried.

Mr. Calman. I move that the Convention now adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. Bradt. I presented a request to this Convention which has received no action. I would like the sentiment of the Convention on that request.

Mr. Calman. I must beg pardon of the Secretary for having overlooked that matter. I now move that Mr. H. B. Bradt receive from the Treasurer, as soon as the condition of the treasury will permit, \$150 in payment for his able services for the past year, and that at the same time a vote of thanks be tendered him for the able and active manner in which he has attended to the duties of his office.

Motion seconded by Mr. Stone, question put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Calman. I move a vote of thanks to all the officers for the disinterested manner in which they have performed their duties to us, and trust to meet them always in as friendly spirit as they have heretofore met us.

Motion seconded, question put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Calman. I move a vote of thanks to Mr. E. A. Holton for the labor and time he has expended for the benefit of this Association, and for securing us these excellent quarters for this Convention.

Motion seconded, question put to vote and carried unanimously.

The Secretary. I have a Report here from the Committee on Branch Societies.

Report of Committee on Branch Societies read by the Secretary.

Mr. Corwin. There was something on the memorandum of the Constitutional Committee with regard to the removal of reprints as well as counterfeits.

Mr. Calman. I must again beg pardon of the Convention. I knew that such a thing had been considered and I was under the impression that it was decided in the negative.

The President. My memorandum was to report the section as presented.

Mr. Calman. The amendment which was passed at the first meeting of the Official Board was that counterfeits should be removed and that reprints be marked "reprints" underneath. Now it is proposed that reprints be removed as well as counterfeits, and that wherever reprints or counterfeits are removed it shall be stamped "specimen removed."

Mr. H. F. King. I would like to ask whether that refers to Government reprints as well as dealers' reprints. [Applause.]

Amendment seconded by Mr. Corwin.

The President. The proposition is to make a section of the By-Laws under the heading of By-Law No. 7, which is printed on page 23 of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, in such manner, and to be so worded that it will provide that the Counterfeit Detector shall remove all counterfeits and reprints, and stamp the places from which they are removed with the words "specimen removed," so that it will not indicate what has been removed from the place and will prevent the circulation of counterfeits and reprints.

Question put to vote and carried unanimously.

The Secretary. In view of the fact that we have taken five general votes, and that the ballots relating to those votes form a bulky record, I would move that those be destroyed and not kept among the records of the Association.

Motion seconded by Mr. Aue.

Mr. Calman. I see no reason why that should be done. I see no reason for destroying the records of the Association.

The President. The Secretary's idea is simply to destroy the original ballots. They have passed through the Tellers' hands and through the Official Board to the Secretary, and it makes a very large amount of apparently superfluous matter. This only applies, of course, to the ballots in these five cases. It is moved and seconded that the Secretary be authorized to destroy the five bunches of ballots taken at the five prior elections, the results having been properly recorded.

Question put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Mekeel. I move that a distinction be made between government and dealers' reprints, and that reprints shall be defined as "such reprints as are made by governments and are good for postage purposes."

Mr. Calman. I don't think this will accomplish the object intended. The clause which we passed was an amendment to the Constitution which is mandatory and prohibits the leaving of such stamps on the sheet. If we pass the amendment as the sense of the Convention that would not leave any restraint on the Counterfeit Detector.

The President. It leaves the matter, as the Chair understands it, to the discretion of the officer.

Mr. Mekeel. I propose as an amendment to the Constitution that the stamps issued by the Government—

The President. Will the gentleman withdraw his former motion?

Mr. Mekeel. I withdraw my former motion. I propose, as an amendment, that such stamps issued by the Government, and as are good for postage, should not be considered as Government reprints, and should not be removed by the Counterfeit Detector.

Mr. Trifet. Under the name of reprints we recognize a number of European stamps. There are among others the Natal, first issue, and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. We know how extremely difficult it is to get those. Now this general clause abolishing all reprints will cover them, and there are very few collectors who would not be willing to take a Natal or a Pacific Steamship stamp, if they could get such things into their collection. I think the common trash is looming up considerably, but I think reprints which are worth collecting should be allowed to circulate.

Mr. Calman. This Association is not in any way decreeing the death of all reprints. It has discouraged the collection of such by its vote. I think Mr. Trifet is mistaken in his notion of a reprint. What he mentions are simply remainders, and a remainder is a different thing from a reprint.

The President. Will Mr. Calman point out what portion of the Constitution this amendment is supposed to apply to?

Mr. Calman. The portion of the duties of the Counterfeit Detector.

The President. That is a By-Law.

Mr. Calman. A By-Law, yes.

The President. Will the gentleman put that in writing?

Mr. Mekeel. It is proposed to amend by adding the words after the word "reprints," "excepting such as have a postal power at the present time."

Mr. Calman. As a means of saving time I think we should pass it without going to the trouble of having the committee act upon it.

Mr. Davison. I would like to have inserted in that, "but they shall be stamped reprints." The collectors ought to know that they are reprints.

Mr. Mekeel. I cannot consistently accept that amendment, because I do not believe in it.

The President. It was decided in the French Society that a stamp which had become obsolete be a reissue, a variety, a different series.

Mr. Calman. I cannot agree with that view, and I think the collector should have some means of determining whether he is getting an 1869 stamp or an 1887 stamp.

Mr. Bogert. I think the same thing will be accomplished by asking the Convention to define what is a reprint and what is a reissue.

Mr. Calman. My objection to that is that the word reissue would be a misnomer. Take the issue of 1869; they were printed by the Government, but in order not to make any trouble in the post-office for the postal clerks the law was passed that they were good for postage, and for no other purpose, and for that reason they were called reprints, and not reissues.

Mr. Davison. I think for general usage the 1869 issues are only reprints. I think it is a mistake to call them anything but reprints, and if they are not issues the collector ought not to pay for them as originals.

The President. The question is on the adoption of the amendment to the amendment, amending the proposed amendment in such a manner that the By-Law shall provide that reprints having a postal value shall be stamped underneath, "reprint."

Motion put to vote and carried.

The President. The question is now on the amendment proposed by Mr. Mekeel as amended by the last vote that reprints having a postal power shall be stamped underneath "reprints," but not removed from the sheet.

Mr. Corwin. Having postal power when?

The President. At the time they were issued.

Question put to vote and carried unanimously.

The Secretary. I propose to amend Article VIII, Section 1, of the Constitution, referring to branch societies, by dropping everything after the first sentence and inserting "Subject to the provisions therefor laid down in the By-Laws."

I would state as the article now stands it does not define how a branch society is to become such, and in fact it does not define much of anything. That would leave it to the Board to define that, whereas we now often would have some one establishing a branch society, when, as a matter of fact, it should not be established.

The President. This matter was upon the memorandum which went before the committee. In times past it has caused a good deal of difficulty, and the question has come up in various ways as to how a branch society should be formed, and the Chair has been obliged to rule in several instances against his idea of what was right and proper, that the Board had no right to prevent any six gentlemen organizing a branch and that the Board had no influence in the matter at all, and the amendment suggested is to enable the Board to have such power. It will then read, "The establishment of branch societies shall be encouraged in every locality containing six or more members of this Association, under such provisions as shall be laid down by the By-Laws."

Question put to vote and unanimously carried.

Mr. Mekeel. I move that the Constitution and By-Laws as amended and corrected be printed in pamphlet form, together with a list of members, indicating with a star such members as are not voters.

Mr. Bacon. I move as an amendment that the list of members be printed separate from the Constitution.

Amendment seconded and accepted, question put to vote and carried.

Mr. Corwin. I move a reconsideration of the vote taken yesterday on the motion offered by me to stamp the word "Counterfeit" upon the backs of counterfeits discovered by the Counterfeit Detector.

The President ruled that the gentleman was on the wrong side of the question to ask a reconsideration.

The Secretary. I wish to make a motion to the same effect that Mr. Corwin did. I voted in the negative.

Mr. Mekeel. Mr. President, do not the members that voted for that have to propose it?

The President. The prevailing side was the negative and Mr. Bradt voted in the negative. The question before the House is, shall we now reconsider the vote whereby the resolution offered, which is not before the Chair, but which referred to stamping counterfeits upon the back, was lost; shall that vote be now reconsidered.

Question put to vote, seconded and carried.

The Secretary. I have not the wording of the resolution that was offered, but a memorandum to the effect that Mr. Corwin offered a resolution authorizing the Counterfeit Detector to print such stamps as appear to him to be counterfeit with the word "counterfeit" on the back, and also that on motion of Mr. Calman that resolution was referred to the Committee on Constitution.

Mr. Corwin. That may explain the matter. I had no memorandum that that was not in *statu quo*, or was not carried.

The President. The question before the House is on the reconsideration of the amendment proposed to the

By-Law, requiring the Counterfeit Detector of the Exchange Department to stamp on the back with the word "Counterfeit" such specimens as he considers counterfeit, and making the Association responsible for his action if he makes a mistake. The recollection of the Chair is that the vote was taken, that it was lost; that some member proposed to send it to the committee, but it did not come into the possession of the committee through some mistake on the part of the committee or the Secretary. We looked for it, knowing that some such matter had come before the Convention, but we could not find it, and the question now before the House is, Shall it be the duty of the Counterfeit Detector to so mark such specimens?

Mr. Corwin. The only objection I have heard to it is the fact that it confers the power upon the Counterfeit Detector to perform an act through which the Association may become liable, and it seems to me that is making it a bug-bear. It could only be a matter of figures, \$10, \$15 or \$25 a year, and the good that it will do will more than offset that responsibility.

Mr. Calman. I believe in the original resolution there was no provision as to responsibility.

The President. Yes, there was. That is the reason I voted against it.

Mr. Corwin. I suggest that the Counterfeit Detector be included in the motion, so that he may have the same power.

Amendment accepted by Mr. Bradt.

Mr. Trifet. I presume the object of this is to prevent the future circulation of these counterfeits. I would like to amend that so that the word "forged" or "forgery" may be perforated through the stamp. The writing of the word "forged" on the back can be very easily covered up by pasting a piece of paper over it, and I think we might as well do it effectively.

Mr. Holton. I will state for Mr. Trifet's information, that a great many of the collectors are making collections of counterfeits, and that by perforating the word "Counterfeit" through the stamp it would obliterate certain portions of it they may wish to identify.

Mr. Calman. I wish to support the remarks of the last speaker.

Mr. Davison. I want to throw my vote against it. I have heard it said that if we let members have counterfeits they will try to take some one else in on them

by trying to trade them for something else. The members of this Association are all gentlemen and can be trusted. If Mr. Holton is to stamp these counterfeits with that word on the back I think it will prevent a good many counterfeits going to Mr. Holton.

Mr. Trifet's amendment seconded by Mr. Mekeel.

Mr. Calman. There are a great many ways in which the stamps may come into the hands of some unscrupulous person who will not hesitate to realize on these counterfeits which are passed. I think there is no reason for not stamping the stamp which is counterfeit as such. I think it is proper that a person should know at any time that such a stamp is counterfeit.

Question put to vote on the amendment of Mr. Trifet, which was lost.

The President. The question now recurs on the amendment defining the duties of these two officers so that the word counterfeit shall be stamped in indelible ink upon the back of specimens considered to be counterfeits by such officers.

Question put to vote and carried.

The Secretary read the following poem, composed by a member of the Association, Mr. Wm. Seligsburg:

TO THE PRIZE EXHIBITORS.

When the Hub's fair maidens at your exhibit gaze,
Methinks I see a smile on Dejonge's face;
And friend Clotz, with perspiration on his brow,
Will not stop to think of his far distant Frau;
While amid the noise of the Convention's din
I hear the silver-tongued oratory of friend Corwin.

So as you are all singing Philately's hosannas,
I send you by mail the long-promised bandanas.
And hoping that up there all strife did end,
Accept sincere regards from your philatelic friend.

On motion of Mr. H. F. King, seconded by Mr. Bacon, the Convention, at 1.45 P. M., adjourned *sine die*.

S. B. BRADT, Sec'y.

THE EXHIBITION.

W. C. STONE.

THE first public Stamp Exhibition, held under the auspices of the American Philatelic Association, was opened to the public at 11 o'clock, August 15, in the upper hall of the Elks' Building, in Boston. Extending the entire length of the hall were "double lean-to" cases covered with glass; flat tables were placed along the side of the room. At the upper end of the room was the banner-exhibit, as far as arrangement goes, of the show. It was the work of three members of the Staten Island society. Mr. Clotz had a very handsome folding screen, on which were arranged in tasteful designs almost complete sets of the United States of Colombia and its separate States. Besides these there were a few rari-

ties such as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shillings, ½ peso Peru, 1p. Mauritius (*postpaid*), St. Vincent 4d. provisional, etc., etc. E. L. Schumann exhibited in a frame what is probably the most complete set of Greek stamps in this country. Between these two exhibits was that of the genial Dejonge, with his patent album holder containing his treasures from the numerous German and Italian States.

Our new Vice-President covered a goodly space on the flat tables with his essays of United States post-cards and envelopes—there being over 60 of the cards. What took the eyes of advanced collectors here were unused and uncut pairs of the 6 and 10 cent 1857 issue of United States envelopes.

The first issue of Hawaii, consisting of only four stamps, is probably the only complete set in the United States. They are worth some \$800 or \$1000. Besides these, Mr. Van Derlip showed the 1819 Sardinia letter-sheets, and almost a complete set of Buenos Ayres.

Next in order came Robert C. H. Brock's United States and Confederate locals on the original envelopes. The latter are his specialty, and there are probably very few collectors who have as fine a collection. To name them would be useless.

A document bearing three of the original "stamp tax" stamps of 1765 was shown by Mr. Sterling, and also the counterfeit beer stamp, discovered by him in 1885.

George B. Woodward had a full set of United States stamps arranged in frames in numerous fancy designs most pleasing to the eye.

A. Lehman, numerous Guadalajaras, unsevered Mobiles, and a full sheet of the Providence locals.

F. Trifet, a large frame containing a full set of United States proofs, presented him by the Government.

One of the most curious and yet most interesting exhibits was that of our Purchasing Agent, Mr. Cuno. He had arranged in a large frame the numerous envelopes and wrappers which had been received by him from foreign countries containing stamps for members. The numerous postmarks showed the public from what distant lands we had received stamps. It was truly a good advertisement for us.

Collectors who have read the advertisements of Reuss' continentals had an opportunity to look over a book containing a sample packet.

A number of United States stamps constituted Alvah Davison's exhibit, while Chas. E. Hutchison showed proofs of the \$24 and \$60 newspaper stamps, and the 3c. Justice in green. W. H. Goodrich exhibited a full set of the issues of Guatemala, including one with reversed framework. Mexicans were C. H. Mekeel's exhibit, and we recognized many of the half stamps chronicled by him not many months ago. L. L. Hubbard had nine stamps that are generally found lacking even in many advanced collections; four of the circular British Guianas, two of the 1856 issue and three of the 1851. W. L. Frost's exhibit was said to be worth some \$1200, and contained a Milbury, Brattleboro, Buchanan, Great Britain V. R., 2d. postpaid Mauritius, etc., etc. F. C. Foster had a

Lady McLeod local on the original letter, and a number of the C. S. A. official envelopes. Also, Charleston and Memphis envelopes and a Buchanan local. Also, entire Geneva envelopes. Mr. Holton showed a sheet of the American Letter Mail stamps with the original plate from which they were printed. Also, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia shillings, Canada 12p., and early New South Wales. Mr. Brock displayed some of the early Natsals, as did also "Ignotus," who is also a Philadelphian. "Ignotus" also showed Baltimore, Brattleboro, Macon, Ringgold and Lenoir stamps, besides other great rarities, including several uncatalogued U. S. envelopes and Fiji and other stamps. J. W. Scott called his little exhibit "Rarities," and such indeed they were; four British Guiana provisionals of the 1862 issue, Canada 12p., etc., etc. Mr. Corwin showed Zurichs, a Connell essay, six N. S. Wales registered letter stamps and a very fine set of Ceylons. Dr. Odendall, A. Dejonge, B. von Holdenberg and P. van der Willigen made a fine show which included among others three Antofagusta locals and a number of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Mexican and U. S. envelopes. When we mention Deats, everybody knows what his exhibit was. Proofs? Yes, and there were lots of them. The D. M. Richardson (unique) worth \$100, seven \$5000 essays, a \$200 first issue, entire sheets of the first issue beer stamps, a set of rare essays for tobacco stamps, hub proofs of the 1870 envelopes and the original pen and ink sketch of the San Francisco match stamp. Edwards, Peeke & Co. showed a fine lot of Nevada revenues and the Chicago Society exhibited a complete file of Illinois stamp papers and photographs of some of its members. The entire Kansas membership were also present by photos. The founders of the Staten Island Society, Messrs. Dejonge, Clotz and Odendall were also framed. Librarian Gadsden sent the Association albums which should contain pictures of every member, but unfortunately do not. Let us try and see if they can't when we meet at St. Louis.

While the number of exhibitors was not as large as had been hoped, still the Exhibition was a great success. There was a very large attendance, among whom the fair sex were especially noticeable. Had not the hall been on the fourth floor, the attendance would no doubt have been much greater. Next year we hope to do more, and have a more general exhibit which shall cover all the branches of our science.

NEW ISSUES.

BY W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—We have received from R. R. Bogert three of the current issue with *Protectorate* surcharged across the head. The penny and two pence have besides "1d." or "2d." underneath this new surcharge. The whole set is probably treated in a like manner.

½ penny, black and red.	
1 " " " lilac.	
2 " " " "	
3 pence, " "	
4 " " " "	
6 " " " "	
1 shilling, green.	

BRITISH HONDURAS.—The 10 cent now has the large figures and *L'Union des Timbrophiles* announces with the same the one shilling surcharged 5 cents.

5 cents on 1 shilling, gray.	<i>Large surcharge.</i>
10 " " 4 pence, purple.	" "

CAUCA.—The *Philatelic Record* has received what purports to be a stamp issued in this State in 1879. The design consists of the letters S. P. in monogram. Extracts from the provincial records show that a first issue of 100 stamps was made bearing the arms of the province. A second issue of 250 with the letters S. P. in monogram enclosed in colored lines, and a third issue of 500 without the colored lines. Some of the second issue had 5 in the angles. The initials are those of Solomon Posso, chief of the department of Chico.

The *Record's* correspondent has specimens of the first and second issues on the original envelopes. We shall await further news before we make a place for them in our album.

CASHMERE.—The *Philatelic Record* has seen the half anna type of 1868 dated 1924 on native paper in three colors.

¼ anna, yellow, on very thin wove paper.
½ " slate gray, " " " "
½ " ochre, on thin laid paper.

CEYLON.—The 16 cents is now water-marked crown C. A.

16 cents, lilac.

COLUMBIA.—There is still another value of the map series.

50 centavos, brown.

COSTA RICA—Guanacasta.—Henry Gremmel sends us the 5 centavos surcharged in black in two sizes of type, one measuring 16½ mm., and the other 14 mm.

5 centavos, black on violet blue (*two varieties*).

CUBA.—From C. B. Corwin we have received an envelope franked by half of a 10 cent stamp. These are evidently all right, as there were a number of them received from different sources.

5 cents, blue (½ stamp).

FINLAND.—The 10k. of the 1860 issue has been seen *unperforated*.

10 kopecs, rose, *unperforated*.

GUATEMALA.—From *Le Timbre Poste* we hear that the railway stamps have again been surcharged. CORREOS at top 2 centavos (or 5 cts.) in centre, and GUATEMALA at bottom. The type used varies for each value.

2 centavos, black on red.
5 " " " "

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The new stamps are beginning to appear. Mr. Bogert has shown us the 20s., and Mr. Mekeel the 1p. The designs are as follows: View of Sydney in circle inscribed *New South Wales Postage—One Hundred Years*; *One penny* in oblong label below, palm branches at sides.

Head of Governor Carrington in circle inscribed, *Twenty Shillings 1888*, in lower centre, with head of Governor Philip in smaller circle at upper left-hand side; *One Hundred Years* on scroll between, *New South Wales Postage* at top. Watermarked "5s." The stamps are perforated 10.

1 penny, violet.
20 shillings, blue.

NORWAY.—From the *Philatelic Journal of America* we have received the current 12 ore surcharged 2 ORE. in black.

2 ore on 12 ore, brown.

POONCH.—The half anna has been seen in black on thin white laid paper.

½ anna, black.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER.—*L'Union des Timbrophiles* announces the following values of the current set with value in black.

3 pence, black and violet.
6 " " orange.
1 shilling, " olive.

SHANGHAI.—The 100 cash has been surcharged 40 cash in blue.

40 cash on 100 cash, yellow.

SWEDEN.—Two series of railroad stamps have just turned up. The first was issued in December, 1881, and had the monogram G. H. J. (Gards Harads Jernväg) on a lilac groundwork.

5 ore, yellow.
10 " blue.
25 " carmine.
50 " violet.
1 krona, bistre.
5 " green.
10 " vermillion.

The second set was issued December 12, 1882, and had the letters C. T. J. (Cimbris-hamm, Tomelilla Jernväg) in monogram on lilac groundwork.

5 ore, blue.
10 " green.
25 " yellow.
50 " bistre.
1 krona, vermillion.
5 " violet.
10 " carmine.

Both sets were retired January 1, 1883.

TASMANIA.—M. de Ferrari has the 4 pence 1855 star watermark in dark green, the color of the 2 pence.

TUNIS.—We neglected to state that the new stamps are all perforated 13½.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—M. Moens has received a registration envelope, 150 x 98 mm., with Cape of Good Hope stamp surcharged *British Bechuanaland* in two lines in the type used for the 1886 stamps.

4 pence, blue, *small surcharge*.

SALVADOR.—*Le Timbre Poste* announces the following envelopes:

10 centavos, red on yellowish white, 143 x 110 mm.
11 " lilac on thin white, 143 x 82 mm.
11 " " " violet inside, mm.

The *Philatelic Journal of America* also gives the 5c. (PROVISIONAL over stamp), with CONTAD. MYOR. 5-C, in two lines on the flap.

5 centavos, blue on white, blue inside, 143 x 82 mm.

POST CARDS.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—A one penny reply card 125 x 86 mm. has been issued. It is without border and similar to the 1883 reply card.

1 x 1 penny, rose on pink.

NORWAY.—The *Philatelic Journal of America* has received the 6 and 6 x 6 ore cards, surcharged 3 ore as in the adhesive, chronicled this month. Only 2060 of the reply cards were issued.

3 ore on 6 ore, bistre on white.
3 x 3 ore on 6 x 6 ore, " "

REVENUES.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated the information given in this department is derived from *Le Timbre Fiscal*, the only paper entirely devoted to revenues.

UNITED STATES—Oregon.—Mr. Robert S. Hatcher informs us that he has just found a one-dollar revenue stamp of this State printed in claret-red, with top shield to right. This variety has been known in the ten, twenty, and fifty cent denominations, but the highest value (\$1) has hitherto been known only with top shield to left.

\$1.00 claret-red, top shield to right.

AZORES.—The 80 reis has been found with value, *oitenta*, in letters.

80 reis, blue.

CUBA.—The *Sellos* stamps for 1886-1887 have the design of the 1885 Spanish issue.

5c. de peso, black.
10c. " ?
37½c. " green.
75c. " rose.
1 peso 10c., violet.
1 " 50c., blue.
1 " 85c., green.
3 " carmine.
6 " orange.
11 " 25c., bistre.
18 " 75c., yellow.
28 " 10c., lilac.
37 " 50c., green.

COLUMBIA.—The cigarette bands are now in use. Numeral in small circle in oval containing *dos centavos*; at left, large label inscribed, *Impuesto sobre cigarillos*; at the left of this, *R. de C.* in monogram; *Republica de Colombia*, at right.

2 centavos, black on white.

The one-cent cigarette stamp which we announced some time since, was never put in use, the tax being raised to two cents.

FRANCE.—The following values have just been discovered:

15 francs, 20,000 — 30,000 francs.
20 " 30,000 — 40,000 "
25 " 40,000 — 50,000 "
30 " 50,000 — 60,000 "

GREAT BRITAIN.—There is another value of the *Contract Note* series. Design same as *Bankruptcy*, but in new color.

1 shilling, lilac.

PERU.—A 10c. postage stamp has come to

light with the surcharge, SELLO—PROVI-SORO—PAYTA—ANO 1886. Payta is a city of Peru, about 300 miles northwest from Truxillo.

10 centavos, red on green.

RUSSIA.—There is another match band of similar design to that described last month, only larger.

For 300 matches, green.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In our June number we mentioned a number of *Military Telegraph* stamps and now, thanks to the *Philatelic Record*, we are enabled to give a full list which has been contributed by Mr. Philbrick. It seems that in 1885 considerable inconvenience was experienced in Egypt in keeping the accounts in currency and handling small amounts of coin, and a supply of stamps was asked for. A supply of the "un-

appropriated die" series was sent out and surcharged upon their arrival with MILITARY TELEGRAPHS. They are very scarce, and it is not known just what values were used. The following values exist of the dies and may have been used:

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 pence, lilac.
- 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 5, 10 shillings, green.
- 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 20 pounds, purple.

In September, 1885, the following values surcharged by De LaRue & Co. were sent out and are now in use.

- 1, 3, 6 pence, lilac.
- 1, 2, 5, 10 shillings, green.
- 1 pound, purple.
- One dime on 1 penny, lilac.
- Two dimes " 2 " "
- Five " " 3 " "
- One piastre " 6 " "
- Two " " 8 " "
- Five " " 1 shilling, green.
- Ten " " 2 " "
- Twenty-five piastres " 5 shillings, green.
- Fifty " " 10 " "
- One hundred " " 1 pound, purple.

THE REVENUE STAMP TAX LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY ROBERT S. HATCHER.

I.—NEVADA—(Concluded).*

The following is a true copy of the act of the Nevada Legislature abolishing the State Stamp Tax:

Chapter XXII. An Act to abolish the use of State Revenue Stamps and to provide for the settlement of outstanding stamps.

(Approved February 21, 1873.)

The people of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. That sections one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and twenty-seven, one hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and thirty, one hundred and thirty-one, one hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and thirty-three, one hundred and thirty-four, one hundred and thirty-five, one hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and thirty-seven, one hundred and thirty-eight, one hundred and thirty-nine, one hundred and forty, of an Act entitled "An Act to provide revenue for the support of the govern-

ment of the State of Nevada," approved March ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and section one hundred and thirty-nine of an Act entitled "An Act to further amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide revenue for the support of the government of the State of Nevada,'" approved March first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to provide revenue for the support of the government of the State of Nevada,' approved March ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five," approved March fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and all Acts and parts of Acts amendatory thereof, or supplementary thereto, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 2. From and after the passage of this Act the appendage and canceling of the stamps described in a schedule contained in section one of an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to provide revenue for the support of the government of the State of Nevada,' approved March ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five," approved March fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, shall no longer be necessary, nor shall affect the validity of any instrument, matters or things mentioned in said schedule, provided that nothing herein shall be construed to affect any in-

* On page 254, in the heading treating of the article preceding this, the word in brackets should have been "continued," and not "concluded," as printed.

strument made, signed, or issued prior to the passage of this Act.

Section 3. Within ten days after the passage of this Act the State Treasurer shall notify the respective County Treasurers to settle their State revenue stamp accounts with the State Treasurer within sixty days thereafter. In making said settlement it shall be the duty of the said County Treasurers to publish a notice for ten days in one newspaper in his county, or if no newspaper be published therein to post at least three written notices in public places therein, that said County Treasurers will redeem all outstanding, uncanceled State revenue stamps on presentation of the same at his office. The County Treasurer shall redeem said outstanding State stamps as presented pursuant to said notice and the same shall be a charge against the State. And he shall immediately thereafter transmit to the State Treasurer a statement of the stamps so redeemed, together with a statement in full of all stamps with which he stands charged by the State, and he shall at the same time transmit to the State Treasurer all uncanceled stamps in his possession, together with all moneys received from the sale of stamps to that date.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to receive and turn over to the State Controller all uncanceled stamps so returned from the County Treasurers, together with all stamps in his possession, and the State Controller shall credit the State Treasurer with the amount so received. *The State Controller shall preserve said stamps so received in his office and the same shall be his vouchers in his settlement with his State.*

Section 5. In order that full settlement may be made between the State Treasurer and the State, on stamp account, the State Controller is hereby authorized on satisfactory proof being furnished him of the fact and amount of any defalcation by a County Treasurer on account of State stamps to credit the State Treasurer with the amount of said defalcation; provided nothing herein contained shall be construed to relieve the bondsmen of the County Treasurers for liability on account of said defalcation.

It has been impossible to obtain the dates

at which the various contracts for stamps were let by the State. Neither the State authorities or the contractors were able to supply me with the desired information. The stamps of Nevada were lithographed by the firm of Britton & Co., engravers and lithographers, at San Francisco, who also had the contract for manufacturing the stamps of California. The firm name is now Britton & Rey. Following is the rather unsatisfactory letter received from them in regard to the Nevada issues.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14, 1888.

MR. ROBERT S. HATCHER:

Dear Sir:—We are in receipt of your favor of the 7th inst., and in reply will state that it is so long since we have printed stamps for the States of Nevada and California, that we could not recollect any circumstances.

We know we engraved them. The plates were delivered to the State authorities, and the stamps printed in the presence of State officers. No samples were allowed. We must have made for Nevada and California of all shades of colors and of numerous amounts. We regret not being in possession of more information and remain,

Yours respectfully,
BRITTON & REY.

Eleven different dies were made for Nevada, and are well known to collectors. All varieties are found unperforated, others are found with broad rouletting and others still with very fine rouletting. Though the stamps of this State were generally gummed, I have seen entire *ungummed* sheets of the 2 cents (double star), 4 cts., 25 cts., \$10.00 and \$20.00. The rouletting is very crude, with the appearance of having been made by a hand machine. The 25 cents red was issued on such thin paper that it might be termed tissue. Below is a list of the various stamps with all known varieties to date, together with the number of stamps printed on each entire sheet. U. denotes unperforated. B. broad. F. fine. The figures following show how many stamps of the divers denominations were printed on each sheet.

NEVADA STATE REVENUE.

2 cts., orange, single star,	U. & B. Roul.	80
2 " " double "	U. B. & F. Roul.	100
4 " red,	U.	80
5 " green,	U. B. & F. Roul.	100
10 " blue,	U. & B. Roul.	100
25 " red,	U. B. & F. Roul.	100
50 " brown,	U. & B. Roul.	100
\$1.00 crimson,	U. & B. Roul.	100
5.00 brown,	U. & B. Roul.	100
10.00 "	U.	20
20.00 purple,	U.	20

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Fifth and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, R. R. BOGERT, Tribune Building, New York City.*Secretary*, S. B. BRADT, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Treasurer*, H. B. SEAGRAVE, Ionia, Mich.*International Secretary*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Exchange Superintendent*, HENRY CLOTZ, Box 3489, New York City.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer street, Boston, Mass.*Exchange Detector*, R. WUESTHOFF, New York City.*Purchasing Agent*, THEO. F. CUNO, 1139 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.*First Assistant Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Second Assistant Purchasing Agent*, CHAS. MUECKE, Hoboken, N. J.*Librarian*, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, J. C. FELDWISCH, Box 2022, Denver, Colo.; W. V. NICHOLSON, 2002 Sassafras Street, Erie, Pa.; H. N. TERRETT, Woodside, N. J.*Literary Board*, R. C. H. BROCK, Chairman, Box 287, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MacCALLA, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

AUGUST, 1888.

As this will be the last official report I shall lay before the Association I wish to take this opportunity to thank the members, one and all, for the many courtesies and the kind indulgence extended me during my official career.

The Boston Convention is reported in full in another portion of this journal. I wish here to call particular attention to the changes made in reference to the admission of new members. All applications must now be signed by two members of this Association and must be accompanied by \$1 when sent to the Secretary; the amount so sent will be credited on account of dues, or refunded in case the candidate is rejected. In presenting the list this month I have followed the old rules, but the new rules will be enforced from now on.

Another matter I wish to call attention to is, that the annual dues are now payable and should be remitted to the Treasurer at once. It is optional to pay for the year or the half year, but it greatly lessens the officers' work when the entire amount is sent in one payment.

The following have been reinstated in membership by the Official Board:

HENES, E., New York (applicant).
No. 150. CULRASS, W. J. J., Waltham, Mass.
No. 214. MITCHELL, T. J., Chicago, Ill.
No. 149. MOREAU, C. L., New York.

The following applicants for membership have failed to qualify and can only join again upon applying to the Official Board:

BAITZELL, WM. E., Baltimore, Md.
FLACKSKAMM, L., St. Louis, Mo.
PEROT, R. L., Germantown, Pa.
QUIGLEY, A. B., Frankford, Pa.
RICE, FRANK A., Providence, R. I.
RICE, J. C., Washington, Kans.
SHAW, D. P., Galveston, Tex.
SNIPPEN, LON, Valatie, N. Y.
STAMBAUGH, J. H., Covington, Ind.

Through a much to be regretted error on my part, Mr. W. H. Lightstone (No. 90) was dropped for non-payment of dues. Mr. Lightstone has just returned from an extended trip abroad and the error but just came to light.

By the unanimous action of the Boston Convention, member No. 510, Jas. C. Jay, was expelled from the Association.

The following members have submitted their resignations, and they have been accepted.

No. 383. CORFIELD, WM. H.
No. 342. COTTON, R.
No. 253. MYERS, H. B.
No. 349. THOMPSON, M. A.
No. 299. WALZ, C. L.
No. 416. HENDERSON, GEO.
No. 463. MARBOTH, ALBERT.
No. 312. JONES, O. D.

In the last Journal the address of Dr. H. Schumacher was printed Davenport, it should have been Durant, Ia.

Following is the list of

NEW MEMBERS.

No. 609. ASSELN, EMIL, Decorah, Ia.
No. 610. BALL, STEPHEN, 230 Asylum street, Hartford, Conn.
No. 611. BEHEN, D. A., 144 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
No. 612. BERGHOLZ, CHAS., Bearden, Ark.
No. 613. BERLSPSCH, M. C., 838 Broadway, New York City.
No. 614. BRUCE, W. H., Box 283, Hartford, Conn.
No. 629. CAIRNES, REV. W. G., Bart., Lancaster county, Pa.
No. 626. COLE, JNO. J., Jr., 4023 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.
No. 620. FOSTER, HAROLD R., 1445 Platte street, Denver, Colo.
No. 621. HENES, EDWIN, 128 E. 93d street, New York City.
No. 615. INESON, FRED., Carleton, West Ont., Canada.
No. 624. JESEPH, W. R., Yorkshire Centre, N. Y.
No. 616. KENNEDY, R. S., Butte City, Mont.
No. 625. LEVI, MICHAEL, 117 E. 111th street, New York City.
No. 608. PETFORD, CHAS. E., 570 Warren avenue, Chicago, Ill.
No. 617. PUTNAM, WM. H., Lewiston, Me.
No. 622. RISDON, I. W., 69 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.
No. 627. SCOTT, S. C., Calmar, Ia.

- No. 618. TOURTELLOT, P. W., Wyoming, Ia.
 No. 623. TRIFET, F., 408 Washington street, Boston, Mass.
 No. 619. WESTERVELT, W. D., 3033 Welton, Denver, Colo.
 No. 607. WEYGANDT, C., 124 Tulpehocken street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
 No. 628. WILBY, WILSON, 106 Yorkville avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP—LIST NO. 23.

- ANDREWS, GEO. W., 118 Cedar avenue, Cleveland, O.
 References: Alvah Davison, C. H. Mekeel.
 BEALS, J. WHITNEY, Brookline, Mass.
 References: F. B. Perry, C. E. Hutchison.
 BERNARY, MRS., Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.
 References: Henry Clotz, Aug. Dejonge.
 BORDEN, ARBA, 43 Hammond street, Boston, Mass.
 References: Henry F. King, W. C. Stone.
 BRINSMADE, A. A., 29 Carondelet street, New Orleans, La.
 References: S. Chalaron, Wm. Palfrey.
 BROWNE, DR. FRANK F., Dedham, Mass.
 References: H. D. Humphrey, S. B. Bradt.
 COOPER, W. A., San Francisco, Cal.
 References: Wm. E. Loy, H. B. Phillips.
 DEAN, H. G., New Bedford, Mass.
 References: S. B. Bradt, R. R. Bogert.
 DENTON, WILL. W., 1019 E. North street, Decatur, Ill.
 References: J. S. Bixby, A. J. Stoner.
 GAMBS, E. F., 234 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.
 References: H. B. Phillips, Wm. E. Loy.
 GERMAIN, WM., 349 Donaldson street, Columbus, O.
 References: Geo. J. Karb, James Ross.
 GOTTLIEB, H., 94 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
 References: F. F. Gilbert, P. M. Wolsieffer.
 GUYTON, ALBERT E., The Roby, Decatur, Ill.
 References: J. S. Bixby, L. Burrows.
 HARTE, HENRY S., Salisbury, N. B., Can.
 References: P. M. Wolsieffer, W. B. Whitney.
 HEIN, CAPT. W., Supt. Thingvalla Pier, Fourth street, Hoboken, N. J.
 References: Henry Clotz, Capt. C. W. Möller.
 HURD, GEO. C., 437 W. North street, Decatur, Ill.
 References: J. S. Bixby, L. Burrows.
 JILLSON, W. F., 198 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
 References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.
 JONES, OLIVER A., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
 References: A. M. Jones, K. C. Miner.
 KAYE, WALTER S., 1112 N. Cap. street, Washington, D. C.
 References: C. F. Rothfuchs, F. McC. Smith.
 KORDT, FRED. S., 928½ Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.
 References: H. B. Phillips, Wm. E. Loy.

- LAUBENHEIMER, H. C. W., 458 North avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 References: S. B. Bradt, J. H. Barbour.
 LECKIE, WM. H., 4823 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.
 MAYER, TH., 233 Andrews street, Rochester, N. Y.
 References: E. B. Sterling, G. W. McFarland.
 MILLIKEN, MURRAY G., 410 E. William street, Decatur, Ill.
 References: J. S. Bixby, W. J. Chenoworth.
 PEARCE, GORDON, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
 References: Rev. J. K. Mendenhall, S. B. Bradt.
 PERRY, WM. N., 67 E. Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
 References: F. B. Perry, S. B. Bradt.
 PHILLIPS, CHAS. J., 28 Spring Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, England.
 References: E. S. Gibbons, E. A. Holton.
 SCHULZ, ENRIQUE E., P. O. Box 680, City of Mexico.
 References: H. Flackskamm, C. H. Stegmann.
 SCOTT, MISS ELLA, 539 Monroe street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 References: Wm. P. Brown, Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr.
 SMITH, SAMUEL G., Heckaton, Lincoln county, Ark.
 References: J. H. Robertson, C. H. Mekeel.
 STONE, MALCOLM, 182 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.
 References: E. A. Holton, C. E. Hutchison.
 TUTHILL, ED. W., 278 Garden street, Hoboken, N. J.
 References: Henry Clotz, Capt. C. W. Möller.

The persons named in the above list will be entitled to membership, upon payment of dues, on September 1, if no objection is received prior to that date.
 S. B. BRADT, *Secretary*.

August 18, 1888.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

Deposits were made since July 13, as follows: Wm. Kleine, \$10; Spencer Cosby, \$32.26; W. H. Kane, \$10; Fred. Doughty, \$2; Fred. B. Perry, \$5; E. R. Aldrich, \$20; Henry O. Harris, \$10; Geo. W. Norris, \$5; W. S. Tower, \$10; J. M. T. Partello, \$12.85; Mrs. R. L. Phillips, \$4; A. A. Bartlett, \$5; Wm. B. Whitney, \$5; Geo. W. Stevens, \$2.86; J. Frank Read, \$10; Guy Semple, \$1.66; C. Howard Colket, \$20; J. A. Shannon, \$5.

New issues have arrived from Persia, Egypt, British Bechuana Protectorate and French Guiana. Orders were sent to the countries mentioned in the August issue of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, and also to Tunis, Formosa, British Bechuanaland and British Honduras.

THEO. F. CUNO,
 1131 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 August 29, 1888.

REPORTS OF PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

[The Literary Board will publish the proceedings of such Philatelic Societies as are received by them. Secretaries will please send the MSS. before the first of each month.]

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch No. 1, American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held on alternate Thursdays, at the Tremont House, at 8 P.M. President, C. R. Gadsden; Secretary and Librarian, P. M. Wolsieffer. For information address the Secretary, at 162 State street, Chicago, Ill.

Meeting of July 26, called to order by the Secretary at 8.15 P. M. The Secretary announced that President Gadsden would not be present at this meeting, owing to a very interesting new arrival at home, an infant daughter. As the Vice-President was also absent, the Secretary moved that Mr. Chapman take the chair for the evening. Carried. The following were present: Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Chapman, Danforth, Gilbert, Haskell, Holman, Kurzweg, Leckie, Lester, Peeke, Start and Wolsieffer. Mr. L. H. Drury was present as a visitor. Minutes of last meeting were approved as read. Communication received from W. G. Clark withdrawing his resignation and requesting to have his membership changed from active to passive. This was unanimously agreed to. Committee appointed to consider American Philatelic Association matters reported as follows:

CHICAGO, July 26, 1888.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Gentlemen:—A majority of your committee appointed to consider matters relating to the annual meeting of the American Philatelic Association in Boston, and the question of the action of our Society on these matters, beg leave to report as follows:

We would suggest that blank proxies be signed by all members of our Society and handed to the President to be by him given to such persons as he may think best, with the understanding that if our fellow-member, Mr. S. B. Bradt, attends the meeting they are to be given to him. In case Mr. Bradt does not go, we would suggest the names of Mr. Fred. Perry and Mr. W. C. Stone as persons worthy of the confidence of our Society.

We would request the Society to instruct whoever holds these proxies to vote as below on the following matters, should they be brought up for consideration at the meeting.

1. Age qualification to remain as at present.
2. To recognize the claims of James Chalmers in the Chalmers-Hill controversy.
3. St. Louis as the place for holding the next annual meeting.
4. In favor of giving the Secretary of the American Philatelic Association a salary.
5. Against any constitutional change affecting the number of elective or appointive offices as they at present exist.

We would state that the third member of your committee being out of town, his signature could not be obtained to this report.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED L. HOLMAN,

JAMES R. CHAPMAN,

Committee.

Addenda to report of committee. We would call the attention of the Society to a matter in relation to the Constitution of the American Philatelic Association and would advise that the person holding our proxies should be instructed to give notice to the American Philatelic Association meeting of the following amendment.

That Section 4, Article III, be amended by striking out all the section after the word *Trustees* and inserting

in place thereof, "a plurality of the votes cast shall elect, provided the party voted for shall receive a number equal to one-third of the voting membership of the Association."

We would also ask the Society to take some action in reference to dealers, and would suggest that the Society express itself as opposed to any further restrictions as to dealers in the Constitution.

ALFRED L. HOLMAN,

JAMES R. CHAPMAN,

Committee.

The committee's report was concurred in, and on motion the President was instructed to forward our proxies to Mr. W. C. Stone, in case Mr. Bradt did not attend the Convention. The Constitution Committee reported progress. Applications for active membership were received from Mr. E. W. Voute, proposed by Mr. Bradt, and from Mr. W. H. Leckie, proposed by Mr. Bradt. Applications were referred to the Executive Committee. For honorary membership Mr. Bradt presented the name of John K. Tiffany. *Applause.* Mr. Holman at once moved that the rules be suspended and Mr. Tiffany be elected by acclamation. This motion was seconded by nearly every one present and unanimously carried. Mr. Holman proposed that the congratulations of the Society be tendered to President Gadsden upon the birth of his daughter. Seconded and carried. Mr. Bradt proposed that the congratulations of the Society be also tendered to Mr. Holman, who a few days ago also became the happy father of a daughter. Seconded and carried. Under head of *new business* the chair declared the office of Executive Committee held by Mr. Hanson vacant, that gentleman having been absent for eight consecutive meetings. Mr. Bradt moved we proceed to nominate and elect a member of the Executive Committee. Seconded and carried. Mr. Bradt nominated Mr. Chapman. There being no further nominations, Mr. Wolsieffer moved that Mr. Haskell cast the ballot of the Society for Mr. Chapman. Carried. The Secretary then announced Mr. Chapman duly elected a member of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee reported favorably on the applications of E. W. Voute and William H. Leckie. They were then duly elected, and Mr. Leckie being present, was introduced to all that had not the pleasure of his acquaintance. The chair then announced recess. Meeting being again called to order, it was moved, seconded and carried that we omit the exercise for the evening as all were desirous of adjourning early, having other important business to transact. A motion to adjourn prevailed at 10 P. M. Next meeting, August 9.

The forty-seventh regular meeting was called to order on Thursday, August 9, at 8.15 P. M., the President in the chair. Members present were Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Danforth, Gadsden, Haskell, Holman, Kurzweg, Leckie, Lester, MacDonald, Start and Wolsieffer. Minutes of last meeting were approved as read. The Secretary presented bill of \$6.15 for expenses incurred. Referred to Executive Committee, approved and ordered paid. The Election Committee made their final report, which was accepted and the committee discharged. Constitution Committee reported, their report was accepted and committee discharged. Printing Committee reported progress. It was moved by Mr. Holman that the Chicago Philatelic Society purchase two shares of stock in the Figaro Publishing Company, same to be held and voted by the Treasurer. Seconded by Mr. MacDonald and unanimously carried. Recess was then announced by the chair. After the meeting was again called to order it was found that there would be no exercise or auction sale. The Treasurer reported the receipts at \$6.00. It

was moved to adjourn at 9.30. Carried. Next meeting August 23.

The forty-eighth regular meeting was called to order on Thursday evening, August 23, at 8 P.M., by President Gadsden. The following were present: Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Danforth, Ford, Gadsden, Gilbert, Gottlieb, Haskell, Holman, Kurzweg, Leckie, Lester, Lightstone, Nelson, Peeke, Start, Von Utassy and Wolsieffer. Minutes of last meeting were approved as read. Communications received were bills of Hack & Anderson for \$8.75; C. R. Gadsden, \$1.25, and F. F. Gilbert, 55 cents. Referred to the Executive Committee. Received also a letter from W. H. Shelton to which the Secretary was instructed to reply. Printing Committee made final report and were relieved from further service. Executive Committee reported favorably on bills presented, and the Secretary was instructed to draw warrants on the Treasurer for the same. The following applications for active membership were received: Mr. B. J. Ford, Chicago, proposed by Mr. Bradt; Henry Gottlieb, Chicago, proposed by Mr. Gilbert; Chas. E. Petford, Chicago, proposed by Mr. Bradt. For passive membership: Mr. C. B. Corwin, New York City, proposed by Mr. Bradt; Wm. J. J. Culross, Boston, Mass., proposed by Mr. Bradt; August Dejonge, Staten Island, N. Y., proposed by Mr. Bradt; Beatrice C. Gadsden, Grand Crossing, Ill., proposed by Mr. Gadsden; W. H. Lightstone, Oxford, O., proposed by Mr. Bradt; H. McAllister, Philadelphia, Pa., proposed by Mr. Bradt; W. A. MacCalla, Philadelphia, Pa., proposed by Mr. Bradt; C. H. Mekeel, St. Louis, Mo., proposed by Mr. Bradt; Jos. Rechert, Hoboken, N. J., proposed by Mr. Bradt; H. N. Terrett, Woodside, N. Y., proposed by Mr. Bradt; Geo. W. Von Utassy, Germantown, Pa., proposed by Mr. Bradt; Mr. Holman moved the rules be suspended and that we elect the candidates for passive membership by acclamation. Seconded by Messrs. Wolsieffer, Abraham and Start, and unanimously concurred in. The President put the question and it was carried. Mr. Bradt moved that the rules be also suspended in behalf of the candidates for active membership. Seconded by Messrs. Haskell, Kurzweg and Nelson. Carried. The President put the question, and the candidates for active membership were unanimously elected. Under "New Business," Mr. Bradt moved that a committee of three be appointed to consider the advisability of making a display at the Exposition next month. Seconded by Mr. Haskell and carried. The President appointed Messrs. Bradt, Holman and Peeke as such committee. It was moved, seconded and carried that Mr. Holman read an essay at the next meeting. Recess was then announced. After recess our Boston delegate, Mr. Bradt, was called on for a verbal report of the Convention, which was given by him at length. At its conclusion, Mr. Peeke moved that the Society pass a vote of thanks for the able manner in which Mr. Bradt carried out our instructions and the good work he accomplished. Seconded by Mr. Wolsieffer and unanimously carried. There being no lots of stamps offered for auction, the usual sale was omitted. The Treasurer reported the receipts for the evening at \$7.75. It was moved to adjourn at 10.05 P.M. Carried. Next meeting September 6.

P. M. WOLSEFFER,
Secretary.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held on every third Wednesday of each month at 7.30 P.M., at Loesher's Hotel, Canal street, Stapleton. President, Mr. Aug. Dejonge; Secretary, Dr. G. Odendall. For information address the Secretary, P. O. Box 520, Stapleton, Richmond county, N. Y.

Sixty-second regular meeting, August 22, 1888.
Meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock.

In absence of the Secretary, Mr. E. Kaufmann was elected Secretary *pro tem*.

Present: Mr. Aug. Dejonge, Chairman; H. Clotz, C. Witt, C. B. Corwin, O. Dejonge, P. Lazarus, Baron von Hodenberg, P. vonder Willigen, E. Kaufmann.

It was moved and carried that, in the absence of the Secretary, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting be dispensed with.

Proposals for membership:

By Mr. Clotz, Mrs. Lizzie Benary and Mr. Max Muller; by Capt. Moller, Capt. Hein and Mr. Tuthill; by Mr. Lazarus, Mrs. Mina Witt and Miss Agnes Margraf.

Upon ballot Mr. Wiehl was unanimously elected as a member.

Mr. Aug. Dejonge, as Chairman of the Committee on Exhibition, reported that everything had passed off satisfactorily, and moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. P. vonder Willigen and Mr. H. Clotz for the valuable assistance rendered him at the Convention by said gentlemen. Carried.

Also a vote of thanks to be tendered to Mr. C. B. Corwin for his energetic action in the Convention on behalf of our Society and the collectors in general. Carried.

It was further resolved that the sincere thanks of the Staten Island Philatelic Society be tendered to Mr. E. H. Holton, of Boston, for his efficient and gratuitous services on the occasion of the exhibition of the American Philatelic Association at Boston, Wednesday, August 15, 1888, the Society being fully cognizant of the faithfulness with which Mr. Holton then fulfilled the onerous duties thrust upon him, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mr. Holton.

Further it was moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Wiehl for his kindness in presenting the Society with the beautiful sign painted in oil by Mr. Wiehl. Carried.

The President suggested that each member send in some of their duplicates in order to start a collection for our unfortunate member, Capt. Moller, of the ill fated steamer *Geyser*, whose handsome collection was on board at the time of the sad accident.

Meeting adjourned 11.30 P.M.

All communications relating to exchange, address to Mr. E. L. Schumann, 115 Broadway, N. Y., and matters pertaining to the Society to

DR. G. ODENDALL,
Secretary.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings are held every first Wednesday of each month during the summer at 156 Second avenue, New York city, at 7.30 P.M. Joseph Rechert, President, Hoboken, N. J.; Wm. Seeligsberg, Secretary. For information, address the Secretary, 31 Thomas street, New York.

Eleventh regular meeting, August 1, 1888.

President Joseph Rechert in the chair. Members present: Hobby, Finney, Wuesthoff, Terrett, Auc. Corwin, Morton, Muecke, H. S. Mack, R. R. Bogert, Henry R. Calman, H. Collins, J. Krebs.

William Seeligsberg acted as Secretary *pro tem*.

As visitors: Messrs. Richmond and Berlepsch.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and on motion approved.

The following applications for corresponding membership were received and duly proposed: by President Rechert—Charles J. Taylor, 203 Camden street, Baltimore, Md.; Judge C. Lindenbergh, Hagelsberger Str. 9, Berlin, S. W., Germany; William Schultz, 904 Fifth street, Milwaukee, Wis.; by Mr. W. A. Warner—William B. Whitney, Lock Box 314, Marlborough, N. Y.; all of whom were favorably passed upon by the Executive Committee.

On motion, under suspension of the By-Laws, the

candidates were duly elected corresponding members of the Society.

President Rechert, on behalf of the Committee on Delegates and Proxies, reported that they had sent out 500 circulars containing cards for proxies.

Also that he had answered the request of the Canadian Philatelic Association regarding information as to the workings of the National Philatelic Society.

An invitation from the Denver Stamp Collectors League to their annual banquet in celebration of the third anniversary of the founding of that body was received, and on motion a vote of thanks was tendered said Society for the courtesy.

The request of R. V. Browniski, of Louisville, as to the rules of the National Philatelic Society, and requirements for membership was granted, and the President empowered to answer same.

The acting Secretary reported the receipt of forty proxies from American Philatelic Association members.

The meeting then proceeded to elect for officers to fill vacancies as follows:

For Secretary to fill unexpired time of Mr. W. A. Warner, resigned, Mr. William Seeligsberg.

For member of Executive Committee to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Mr. S. S. Miller, Hugo S. Mack, both of whom were unanimously elected.

The members consulted with the chosen delegates for the coming American Philatelic Convention, and it was requested that as many members as possibly could should attend there.

Mr. J. Krebs exhibited a superb collection of all United States adhesives, Periodicals and Department stamps unused and mounted in a handsome album.

Mr. Bogert showed Norway surcharged 2 ore, Virgin Island 6 d. violet and new 5 cent Antioquia blue on green.

Mr. Corwin exhibited Panama 50 cent brown.

An auction sale was then held and \$1.82 realized.

The meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAM SEELIGSBURG,
Secretary.

ST. LOUIS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The St. Louis Philatelic Society celebrated the second anniversary of its reorganization on Tuesday evening, July 17, 1888. By invitation of the President, his spacious residence was thrown open to the Society, and about eight o'clock in the evening the members began to gather, some chatting on the porches while others inspected the contents of the extensive philatelic library. At nine o'clock the President called the members to order in the drawing-room. Nearly all our members were present. After roll-call, reading of minutes, proposal of new members, the report of the treasurer, Mr. Chandler, for the year was read and approved. The resignation of Mr. H. W. Chandler, Jr., as a member was received and accepted. Mr. Muennighaus proposed Mr. J. Shurmaker, and Mr. Fuelscher proposed Mr. W. H. Nienstedt for active membership. Referred to the Executive Committee. On the motion of Mr. Custer, seconded by Mr. Lepere, Mr. Tiffany was appointed our delegate to speak for the Society at the Convention in Boston, and members not attending were requested to send their proxies to him. The annual election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with as provided by the Constitution, resulting, after the casting of the ballots in the unanimous choice of:

Mr. J. K. TIFFANY, President.
Mr. C. H. MEKEEL, Vice-President.
Mr. W. F. MUENNIGHAUS, Secretary.
Mr. N. W. CHANDLER, Treasurer.
Mr. A. G. MUCKE, Librarian.
Messrs. L. G. CUSTER and T. B. RODGERS,
Members of the Executive Board.

A committee, consisting of the President, Messrs. Rodgers and Fuelscher, was appointed to consider and

report at the next meeting what amendment or alteration of the Constitution or By-Laws, if any, is advisable in regard to the election of the Exchange Manager and the conduct of his department. The hour for recess having arrived the Society adjourned.

Upon announcing the adjournment the President invited the members to step over to the dining-room and was somewhat astonished when Col. Rodgers barred the way and proclaimed that other business demanded attention. The President's surprise evidently increased as Col. Rodgers proceeded to say: "We know, Mr. President, that your reputation as a philatelist is not confined to our own little circle, nor even to our National Association, but extends, and your good offices to our fraternity are recognized far and wide, wherever there is a stamp collector. But it is not for this, but rather as an expression of our own kind feelings and personal friendship for yourself, that the St. Louis Philatelic Society has considered this our second anniversary a fitting occasion, and have deputed me to present to you in their name, as a small token of their personal esteem, this little present." Col. Rodgers then produced and advanced upon the President with an ebony cane with an elaborately designed gold head, upon which was inscribed: "The St. Louis Philatelic Society, to John K. Tiffany, July 17, 1888," and continued: "It is not because we thought you were approaching the age which needs such a companion, but because it is emblematic of the support our Society means to give you in the paths of philately, and will be a means of enforcing order in our ranks, that we have made this selection."

Mr. Tiffany received the gift standing in the midst of the circle of members and attempted to express his thanks and surprise, interrupted by remarks, "I don't believe you knew anything about it!" said one. "It will be with pleasure and pride," said the President, "that I shall bear this cane to all our meetings and it shall accompany me to the Convention." "If any one is turbulent, hit him with it on the head," said another, and somehow the members found themselves seated around the spacious table in the dining-room adjoining, where the ubiquitous attentions of "Frank" absorbed all attention for an hour. The Scriptural injunction, "look not on the wine when it is red," was partially obeyed, the punch being concealed at first in a large bowl and covered with floating fruit, until its contents were gradually transferred to the care of the several guests. Ices and peaches disappeared and the fragrant weed kindled at the flame of an antique lamp began to rise, when Mr. Custer announced that he wanted no more "philatelic gum." Whether he referred to the punch or to some other good things he had partaken of was not entirely plain, but there being no *Oliver Twist* in the assembly to ask for more, the members adjourned one by one and renewed their investigations in the library, the President exhibiting only oddity after oddity, in the intervals of parting, until the Secretary gathered up his records and departed, and the second anniversary of the St. Louis Philatelic Society, having in the opinion of all its members been most delightfully and properly celebrated, became a thing of the past, except in its pleasant memories.

W. F. MUENNIGHAUS, *Secretary.*

CAPITAL CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held on second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 473 C street, N. W. President, J. H. Frank; Secretary, F. McC. Smith. For information address the Secretary, 319 C street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Ninth regular meeting, August 8, 1888. Present: Messrs. Frank, Houston, Menchine and Smith, and Green as a visitor.

In the absence of the Secretary Mr. Smith was elected *Secretary pro tem.*

It was moved and seconded to suspend the rules and provide for the discrepancy between the Constitution and By-Laws, by inserting in the former among the list of officers that of Librarian. Carried.

The semi-annual election for officers, to serve until the fourth Wednesday in December, was then held. In accordance with a motion made by Mr. Smith, and seconded by Mr. Houston, one member was to be appointed to cast the ballot. The President thereon directed Mr. Houston to perform that duty. The following was declared to be the result of the election:

J. H. FRANK, President.
W. S. KAYE, Vice-President.
F. MCC. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
J. H. HOUSTON, Exchange Superintendent.
W. MENCHINE, Librarian.

The Exchange Superintendent reported as to the standing of his department.

Moved and seconded that the Secretary be directed to purchase twenty-five copies of the issue of *The National Philatelist* containing the Constitution. Carried. Moved and seconded to adjourn. Carried. All are invited to attend.

Tenth regular meeting, August 22, 1888. Present: Messrs. Frank, Houston, Kaye, Menchine and Smith, and Messrs. Hodge and Green, of Washington, and C. W. Sparr, of Eureka, Kan., as visitors. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Mr. Houston made application for membership of Mr. H. E. Green; referred to the Executive Committee. After unimportant minor business Mr. Smith moved to adjourn. The motion was seconded by Mr. Houston and carried. Next meeting September 12, 1888.

F. MCC. SMITH,
Secretary.

TWIN CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A number of philatelists of Pittsburgh met July 11, at the St. Charles Hotel, and organized the Twin City Philatelic Society.

The following were present: Messrs. Biddle, Behen, McKinnel, Johnston, Stauffer, Doebelin, Shafer, and Lubitz.

Nominations for officers were made and the following were elected: President, W. M. Biddle; Secretary, G. C. Lubitz; Treasurer, I. Stauffer.

Messrs. Shafer and Behen were appointed by the Chairman to make the By-Laws for the Society.

It was also moved and seconded that THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST be adopted as the official journal of the Society.

Moved that next meeting be held at the St. Charles Hotel, August 1, 1888, at 8 o'clock, sharp.

Meeting adjourned at nine o'clock.

G. C. LUBITZ, Secretary.

WE wish to call the attention of all stamp dealers to the fact that advertisements occupying a full page can be published in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST. Our circulation is such as to make THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST the only really first-class advertising medium. Our space is too valuable even to permit us to publish the letters of our patrons expressing their appreciation of our columns, or we would do so.

EXCHANGES.

DOMESTIC.—*The Quaker City Philatelist*, Vol. III, Nos. 31, 32; *The Badger State Philatelist*, Vol. I, Nos. 8, 9; *The Stamp World*, Vol. IV, No. 31; *Freemason's Fireside Visitor*, Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2; *The Spindle City Youth*, Vol. I, No. 11; *The Ohio Philatelist*, Vol. I, Nos. 4, 5; *Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2; *The National Philatelist*, Vol. I, Nos. 5, 6; *Plain Talk*, Vol. VII, No. 4; *The Philatelic Midget*, Vol. I, Nos. 4, 5; *The Philatelic Journal of Ohio*, Vol. II, No. 1; *The United States Philatelist*, Vol. II, Nos. 1, 2, 3; *The Collectors' Ledger*, Vol. IV, Nos. 4, 5, 6; *The Stamp Collector*, Vol. I, Nos. 2, 3; *The Collector and Exchange*, Vol. I, No. 1; *The Little Clipper*, Vol. IV, Nos. 2, 3; *The American Journal of Philately*, Vol. I, Nos. 7, 8, 9; *The Stamp*, Vol. III, Nos. 5, 6, 7; *The Agassiz Companion*, Vol. III, No. 8; *The Curiosity World*, Vol. III, No. 29, 30; *The Collectors' Review*, Vol. II, No. 6; *The Philatelic World*, Vol. VI, No. 8; *The Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. XIV, No. 7; *The Keystone State Collector*, Vol. I, No. 4; *The International Collector*, Vol. III, Nos. 1, 2; *The Agassiz Record*, Vol. I, No. 6; *The Common Sense*, Vol. II, No. 3; *The Young World*, Vol. III, No. 6; *The Philatelic Gazette*, Vol. IV, No. 11; *The Philatelic Journal of America*, Vol. IV, Nos. 43, 44; *The International Philatelic Advertiser*, Vol. II, Nos. 6, 7; *One Dime*, Vol. I, No. 8; *The Young Amateur*, Vol. I, No. 2; *The Eastern Philatelist*, Vol. II, No. 1; *The Collectors' Standard*, Vol. III, No. 4; *The Collectors' Magazine*, Vol. II, No. 1; *The Minnesota Philatelist*, Vol. IV, Nos. 3, 4; *The Scientist*, Vol. 1, No. 4.

FOREIGN.—*Der Philatelist*, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12; *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, No. 13, 14, 15, 16; *La Revista Filatelica*, Nos. 10, 11; *The Philatelic Advertiser*, Vol. 1, Nos. 7, 8; *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Postes*, Nos. 92, 93, 94; *The Stamp Collectors' Journal*, Vol. X, Nos. 117, 118; *The Halifax Philatelist*, Vol. II, Nos. 7, 8; *Le Courier du Timbrophile*, Nos. 17, 18; *Le Timbre Fiscal*, Nos. 167, 168; *The Canada Stamp and Coin Journal*, Vol. I, No. 2; *Philatetischer Börsen-Courier*, Nos. 7, 8; *Das Postwertzeichen*, Nos. 7, 8; *Herdman's Miscellany*, Vol. I, No. 12; *L'Union des Timbrophiles*, Nos. 45, 46; *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postaeckkunde*, No. 49; *L'Ami des Timbres*, No. 175; *The Canadian Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 4; *Le Timbre Poste*, No. 307; *Tidning för Frimärksamlare*, No. 7; *Philatelia*, No. 6; *The Midland Philatelic and General Advertiser*, Vol. I, No. 12.

ERRATA.

P. 174. First column, last line, for "\$3500" read "\$4000."

P. 220. Second column, line 17, omit remainder of the column. This relates to the envelopes of Prussia, and appears on page 141.

P. 260. First column, ninth line, read "a letter was received from Dr. Emilio Diena, of Modena" instead of "Charles Diena."

THE CONVENTION.

After perusal of the reports of the proceedings of the recent Convention of the Association, held in Boston, one hardly knows which is most gratifying, the manifest success of the Association in the past or the judicious and well-directed efforts to increase its usefulness to collectors for the future.

One year ago the most hopeful predicted that we would have a membership of 500, and they were not false prophets. Of the 544 members in good standing about 75 were present in person and about 350 by proxy (no account being taken of the 37 foreigners not entitled to vote). The announcement of the result of the election of the Board of Officers created no surprise, as there was no serious opposition to any of the candidates. This not only ensures the proper management of our affairs for two years longer, but establishes a precedent for reflecting hereafter those who are faithful to the true interests of the Association. Among the changes and improvements made in the Constitution and By-Laws there are several of such importance as to merit the attention of all.

We shall no longer publish long lists of applicants for membership who have failed to qualify. Hereafter one dollar (to be credited for the annual dues) must be sent to the Secretary with the application of every one who wishes to become a member of the Association.

It was proposed to compel all members of branch societies to become members of the Association, but it was not decided to be advisable to act upon this. The most important branch societies have regulations by which this object is effected, and it is to be hoped that all will adopt similar ones. It is merely a question of dues on the one side, and compensating, or more than compensating, benefits on the other.

Heretofore no little dissatisfaction has been caused by the neglect of the Trustees to report upon cases submitted for their action. This will no longer be the case. The language of the By-Law in respect to their

duties reads now "must" instead of "may." It is probable that the new Board of Trustees will be appointed from the same locality in order that they may meet and discuss matters submitted to them and not be compelled to avail themselves of such facilities as our post-office affords to correspondents 1000 miles or more apart. There will, therefore, no longer be any excuse for delay.

The report of the Librarian shows that his department is of real use to and is appreciated by our members. The number of bound volumes (71) is not so great as it should be, but it is a nucleus around which there is every prospect of the best philatelic library in the world being formed. The sum (\$50) granted to the Librarian, if well expended, may add greatly both to his catalogue of publications and of benefits conferred.

The amendment of least apparent interest to members is that which allows advertisements of one page, instead of only one-half column, as heretofore, to be published in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST. It is expected that this will enable the portion of the cost of the journal to be paid by the Association to be very materially diminished.

Of all the departments of the Association, the Exchange Department has proved to be the most useful, and in its management certain very important changes have been made. The commission on sales will be ten per cent, in order to enable the Manager to employ the assistance that has become necessary. Last year the value of sheets sent in was \$18,739.80, and during the coming year this is likely to be doubled. Everyone will grant that no man who does not give up his entire time to it can attend to this unaided. Hereafter no sheets worth less than \$1 will be received; all books will have a circulation either through six branch societies or twelve individual members; members of branch societies can keep the books but two days; and, what is most important, no member who is indebted to the Exchange Department will be allowed

to take more stamps until this account is paid. These changes will remove all the causes for complaint of which we have lately heard so much.

It has also been decided that counterfeits are to be stamped on their backs in indelible ink. This does not deface the specimen, while it renders it impossible for anyone of ordinary prudence to be deceived in a stamp that has once been on an Exchange sheet or in the hands of the Counterfeit Detector or his Assistant. The collection, sale or exchange of reprints is also to be discouraged. (Lack of space prevents our now discussing this question, but we hope before long to go into it thoroughly.)

An entirely new department has been added. We shall hereafter have a Literary Exchange. This will be of great service to such members as collect philatelic literature; but until we see the By-Law defining the duties of its Manager and his rules we will not be able to go into the workings of this department.

The Purchasing Agent's Department has also been reorganized. Instead of subdividing the work in one department, in reality four departments are established in place of the one we have had. The duties of the new First and Second Purchasing Agents will correspond very closely with those of the late Purchasing Agent and Assistants, while the Third Purchasing Agent will procure such obsolete stamps as he may be able for members who deposit the necessary amount. The greatest new departure, however, is in the department of Fourth Purchasing Agent. This officer will procure for members (charging only five per cent commission) such stamps as may be sold at auction in New York and vicinity, and for which members send him bids.

The duties of these officers, as well as all changes in the Constitution and By-Laws, will be more easily studied and appreciated when the new edition of the Constitution is printed and in the hands of members. As soon as it is received we hope that all members will read it carefully, and inform themselves both what advantages the Association affords and especially how to avail yourselves of them.

Two other matters of more general interest were brought before the Convention.

I. The Chalmers-Hill controversy. It was not deemed advisable by the Convention to take any further action in reference to this,

as it was considered that no new points had been brought out.

II. The project proposed by one of our members, Dr. Emilio Diena, of Modena, to index all philatelic literature.

The committee to whom this matter was referred reported favorably upon its feasibility and advisability, and thereupon a committee was appointed to give the execution of the subject further consideration.

Those who are in the habit of referring to philatelic publications in their search for information know how great a boon such a work as that proposed by Dr. Diena would be. Indeed its value could hardly be overestimated. We are advised that not only has much of the work, at least in the American philatelic periodicals, already been done, for the convenience of individuals, but that some of the foremost philatelists in different parts of the world would gladly render such aid as they could in other departments or languages. It is sincerely to be hoped that our Association may secure at the outset the credit of rendering such substantial aid as to ensure the completion of the work.

WE beg to inform our readers that arrangements have been perfected which will secure them a series of articles from several of the best philatelic authors. In the next number, the first of Volume III, we shall begin "The Government Postal Issues of the Confederate States of America," by Major Evans. Mr. Tiffany's list of Foreign Envelopes will be continued. These articles are the most accurate and complete that have ever been published. It is believed also that we shall soon be able to begin an illustrated article upon a subject almost unknown to English-speaking collectors.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The dues of this Association are now payable for the year commencing September 1st. All members are requested to remit promptly to the Treasurer, H. B. Seagrave, Ionia, Mich. The dues for voting members are \$2, and for non-voting members, \$1 a year; they may be paid in full or in semi-annual payments.

S. B. BRADY, *Sec'y.*

NEW ADDRESSES.

Ineson, Fred, Carlton, West Ont., Canada.
Sellschopp, W., Room 25, 1314 Stockton street,
San Francisco, Cal.
Deats, H. E., Hightstown, N. J.

THE
American Philatelist.

VOLUME III.

October, 1888, to September, 1889.

PHILADELPHIA :
THE LITERARY BOARD OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION,
1889.

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Robert C. H. Brock, W. A. MacCalla, and W. C. Stone,
The Literary Board of the American
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. III.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 10, 1888.

No. 1.

LIST OF FOREIGN ENVELOPES—GERMANY.

JOHN K. TIFFANY.

(Continued from Vol. II, page 220.)

BREMEN.

THE free city of Bremen from January, 1857, to January, 1868, issued for local usage envelopes bearing a hand stamp. These envelopes differ in form from the machine-stamped envelopes of Germany. There were three different shapes and three sizes employed at different periods. The upper or loose flap has the tongued shape with flat curves. The earlier shape has a short rounded lower flap, the upper edge of the side flaps nearly straight cutting the lower edge, which is rounded up towards it, at a sharp angle. The side flaps are pasted over the lower flap. The size is 150 x 82 mm.

The second shape has side flaps with lower and upper edges alike and forming a rounded end; a curved piece is cut out of the lower flap which is folded over the side flaps. The size is 142 x 79 mm.

The third shape is similar to the second, but there is no piece cut out of the lower flap, and the side flaps are again gummed over the lower flap, size 149 x 81.

There are also three types of the hand stamp, a small horizontal single oval line encloses the arms of the city, a square shield bearing a key placed diagonally, and surmounted by a crown with five ornaments. Following the line of the oval in ordinary Roman capitals *Stadt Post Amt* above, and "Bremen" below.

In the second type the capitals are smaller and the angle of the key greater.

In the third type the crown is narrower and higher and the capitals of different face.

There is no value expressed, it was one grote.

The following is an enumeration of the envelopes known.

1857. First type, hand stamp on the left upper corner, with "franco" on the lower left corner of envelopes of the first form and size 150 x 82 mm.

White or creamy white wove paper, gummed.
Blue laid paper, gummed.

VARIETIES.

White or creamy white wove paper, ungummed.
Stamp on the upper right corner, white wove paper.
" " " " " " blue laid " "
" " " lower " " white wove " "
" " " " " " blue laid " "
" " " " left " white wove " "
" " " " " " blue laid " "

1867. First type, hand stamp on the left upper corner with "franco" on the lower left corner of envelopes of the second form and size 142 x 79 mm.

Blue paper laid in undulating lines.

Second type, hand stamp on the left upper corner with "franco" on the lower left corner of envelopes of the second form and size 142 x 79 mm.

Blue paper laid in undulating lines.

Variety without the word "franco."

Second type, hand stamp in the left upper corner with "franco" on the lower left corner of envelopes of the first form and size 150 x 82 mm.

White or creamy white wove paper.
Blue and greenish blue laid paper.

VARIETIES.

Stamp on the upper right corner on white and creamy white.

Third type, hand stamp on the upper right corner of envelopes of the third form and size 149 x 81, word "franco" omitted.

White laid paper.
Blue wove paper.

These envelopes are all of considerable rarity.

(To be continued.)

THE GOVERNMENT POSTAL ISSUES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

EDW. B. EVANS.

First Paper.

A FEW words of preface are due to the members of the American Philatelic Association, and more especially to one of them from whom I have received a very great amount of assistance, rendered with the greatest kindness and courtesy.

Shortly after my arrival in Bermuda, at the end of 1885, I determined upon taking up the study of the Confederate Government stamps, considering that I was in a more favorable position for the purpose than collectors in Europe, and that the subject had not at that time had much attention devoted to it. I accordingly went gradually to work to accumulate materials, and was doing so with a moderate amount of success, when an advertisement appeared in *The Philatelic Journal of America*, announcing a forthcoming work on the same subject, by Mr. R. C. H. Brock, who purposed also dealing with the far more difficult and complicated one of the provisional or so-called local issues of the same period.

Feeling that it would be a waste of energy for us to work independently at the same branch of the subject, I at once communicated with Mr. Brock, suggesting that we should put our heads together in this matter, as well as such could be done with our bodies so far apart, and combine the results of our researches. He responded in the most cordial manner, placing at my disposal his accumulations of stamps on original envelopes, entire sheets, etc., and it was shortly arranged that I should compile my paper, with the assistance of our combined materials, and that it should be published in *THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST*, after which the information contained in it would be, of course, at Mr. Brock's disposal for use in his forthcoming book.

I have used for the historical part of the work, the translation of the very valuable "History of the Civil War in America," by the Comte de Paris, extracts from which will be found in the following pages.

EDW. B. EVANS.

BERMUDA, August, 1888.

One of the principal arguments that used to be brought forward in favor of stamp collecting, was that it incidentally led to the study of other subjects, which even the bit-

terest opponents of our hobby could not deny were worthy of the attention of rational beings, and foremost among these subjects was that of modern history. I confess that, for my own part, I consider the subject of philately a sufficiently good one by itself to require no excuse from its followers, and I find it absorbing enough without branching out into universal history and geography; but still it is a satisfaction to be able to exhibit to outsiders pages in our albums the contents of which mark some important events in the world's history, and such stamps should be of especial interest from this point of view, at all events, if not always so from ours.

The stamps about which I propose to say a few words in this paper belong most decidedly to the class to which I have alluded, and yet they have received from philatelists as little attention perhaps as those of any State in the world. The reason of this neglect is not very difficult to find: issued at a time when stamp collecting was just coming into fashion in Europe, and before the study of philately had commenced in earnest, it seems to have been taken for granted that all that was worth knowing about these apparently simple sets had already been discovered, and that there was nothing further to look for; besides this, all the attention that collectors seemed to be able to give to the Confederate stamps was absorbed by the various provisional issues, about many of which most exciting controversies have arisen from time to time, and which certainly afford greater scope for study than the government stamps, though it is very doubtful whether some of them are as worthy of it.

Be this as it may, however, the fact remains, that the stamps of which I am writing have been so little studied, that one of the few doubtful points about them, having been decided erroneously some five-and-twenty years ago, has never been reopened, and the stamps to which it relates have in consequence been wrongly described ever since.

Into the political and historical questions connected with the issue of these stamps, that is, the difficulties which led to the secession of certain States and the formation of the Confederacy, it is not, I think, necessary

to enter in a paper of this kind ; it is sufficient to state that in December, 1860, the convention of South Carolina "passed an ordinance of secession, declaring the Union severed" (I quote from the "History of the Civil War in America" by the Comte de Paris), and this example was followed by the several conventions, in Mississippi on the 9th of January, 1861, in Florida on the 10th, in Alabama on the 11th, in Georgia on the 19th, and in Louisiana on the 26th, while Texas appears to have joined the seceders before the end of February, 1861.

"On the 8th of February the assembly at Montgomery," Alabama, "decreed the Constitution of the Confederate States, and on the following day * * * Mr. Jefferson Davis was chosen President ;" the latter "was installed into office on the 18th of February."

"On the 22d of April the Virginia convention conferred upon Colonel Lee the command of all the forces of that State ; on the 24th * * * it announced the accession of Virginia to the Southern Confederacy." "On the following day the same convention ordered a levy of volunteers, and invited the Confederate Government to remove its headquarters to Richmond."

"On the 6th of May, while the Confederate Congress was endorsing Mr. Davis' proclamation announcing the issue of *letters of marque*, the Arkansas convention *

* * * was voting in favor of secession. On the following day the legislature of Tennessee joined the Confederacy."

The Convention of North Carolina "proclaimed the ordinance of secession" on the 20th of May, while the States of Kentucky and Missouri entered the Confederacy somewhat later.

To quote again : "The representatives of the six States which had given the signal of separation had met at Montgomery in the early part of February, and had established a provisional government, the duration of which was limited to one year. Messrs. Davis and Stephens were elected on the 9th of February as President and Vice-President of this government, and the assembly of delegates arrogated to itself full legislative powers, with the title of Provisional Congress. It held four sessions, two at Montgomery, from the 4th of February to the 4th of March, 1861, and from the 6th to the 11th of May ; two at Richmond, from the 20th of July to the 2d of September, and from the 18th of November, 1861, to the

18th of February, 1862. During these sessions the number of States represented in this Congress increased from six to thirteen. The first six were Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina. The representatives of Texas were admitted to seats in Congress in 1861, those of Virginia and Arkansas in May, those of Tennessee and North Carolina in June, and finally those of Kentucky and Missouri in December. The permanent government formed under the new Constitution was organized in February, 1862 ; Messrs. Davis and Stephens were invested for six years with the powers they already exercised, and their solemn installation took place on the 22d of February, the anniversary of Washington's birth. The new Congress, composed of two Houses similar to those of the national legislature at Washington, met for the first time at Richmond, on the very day when the provisional assembly ceased to exist. It held two sessions during the year 1862, from the 18th of February to the 21st of April, and from the 12th of August to the 13th of October."

For our purpose, as philatelists, the above is probably enough to say as to the formation of the Confederate States and Government, and I will turn to matters more immediately connected with our subject. At the first session of the Provisional Congress, at Montgomery, a Postal Act appears to have been passed ; this was amended by an Act passed at the second session, at the same place, and the following "Proclamation," a copy of which has been kindly sent me by Dr. J. A. Petrie, was published with a view to putting those Acts in operation :

BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

Whereas, By the provisions of an Act, approved March 15, 1861, and amended by the first section of an Act approved May 9, 1861, the Postmaster-General of the Confederate States is authorized, on and after a day to be named by him for that purpose, to take the entire charge and direction of the postal service in the Confederate States, and all conveyance of mails within their limits from and after such day, except by authority of the Postmaster-General thereof, is thereby prohibited :

Now, therefore, I, John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, notifying all postmasters, contractors, and

special and route agents, in the service of the Post-office Department, and engaged in the transmission and delivery of the mails, or otherwise in any manner connected with the service within the limits of the Confederate States of America, that on and after the 1st day of June next, I shall assume the entire control and direction of the postal service therein: And I hereby direct all postmasters, route agents and special agents within these States, and now acting under the authority and direction of the Postmaster-General of the United States, to continue in the discharge of their respective duties under the authority vested in me by the Congress of the Confederate States, in strict conformity with such existing laws and regulations as are not inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the Confederate States of America, and such further instructions as may hereafter be issued by my direction: And the said postmasters, route agents and special agents are also required to forward to this department, without delay, their names, with the names of the offices of which they are postmasters (giving the State and county), to be directed to the "Chief of the Appointment Bureau, Post-office Department, Montgomery, Alabama," in order that new commissions may be issued under the authority of this government: And all postmasters are hereby required to render to the Post-office Department at Washington, D. C., their final accounts and their vouchers for postal receipts and expenditures, up to the 31st day of this month, taking care to forward with said accounts all postage stamps and stamped envelopes remaining on hand, belonging to the Post-office Department of the United States, in order that they may receive the proper credits therefore, in the adjustment of their accounts, and they are further required to retain in their possession, to meet the orders of the Postmaster-General of the United States, for the payment of mail service within the Confederate States, all revenue which shall have accrued from the postal service prior to the said 1st day of June next.

All contractors, mail messengers, and special contractors for conveying the mails within the Confederate States, under existing contracts with the Government of the United States, are hereby authorized to continue to perform such service under my direction, from and after the day last above named, subject to such modifications and changes as may be found necessary, under the powers vested in the Postmaster-

General by the terms of said contracts and the provisions of the second section of an Act approved May 9, 1861, conformable thereto, and the said contractors, special contractors, and mail messengers are required to forward, without delay, the number of their route or routes, the nature of the service thereon, the schedules of arrivals and departures, the names of the offices supplied, and the amount of annual compensation for present service, together with their address, directed to the "Chief of the Contract Bureau, Post-office Department, Montgomery, Alabama."

Until a postal treaty shall be made with the Government of the United States for the exchange of mails between that government and the government of this Confederacy, postmasters will not be authorized to collect United States postage on mail matter sent to or received from those States, and until supplies of postage stamps and stamped envelopes are procured for the prepayment of postage within the Confederate States, all postages must be paid in money, under the provisions of the first section of an Act approved March 1, 1861.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Post-office Department of the Confederate States of America, at Montgomery, Alabama, the 13th day of May, in the year 1861.

JOHN H. REAGAN,
Postmaster-General.

NEW POSTAGE ACTS.

Notice to the Public and Instructions to Postmasters.

The following laws have been enacted by the Congress of the Confederate States of America:

Letter Postage.

"AN ACT to prescribe the rates of postages in the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes.

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that from and after such period as the Postmaster-General may by proclamation announce, there shall be charged the following rates of postage, to wit: For every single sealed letter, and for every letter in manuscript or paper of any kind, upon which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places within the Confederate States of America, not exceeding five hundred miles, five cents; and for any distance exceeding five hundred miles, dou-

ble that rate; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with additional single postage; and all packages containing other than printed or written matter, and money packages are included in this class, shall be rated by weight as letters are rated, and shall be charged the rates of postage on letters; and all drop letters, or letters placed in any post-office not for transmission but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of two cents each; and in all the foregoing cases the postage must be prepaid by stamps; and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for in any post-office shall be charged with two cents each in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages of this Confederacy."

Postage on Newspapers, Pamphlets, and other Printed Matter, including Books.

"And be it further enacted, That all newspapers published within the Confederate States, not exceeding three ounces in weight, and sent from the office of publication to actual and *bona fide* subscribers within the Confederate States, shall be charged with postage as follows, viz.: The postage on the regular numbers of a newspaper published weekly shall be ten cents per quarter; papers published semi-weekly, double that amount; papers published thrice a week, treble that amount; papers published six times a week, six times that amount; and papers published daily, seven times that amount. And on newspapers weighing more than three ounces, there shall be charged on each additional ounce in addition to the foregoing rates on those published once a week, five cents per ounce, or fraction of an ounce, per quarter; on those published twice a week, ten cents per ounce per quarter; on those published three times a week, fifteen cents per ounce per quarter; on those published six times a week, thirty cents per ounce per quarter; and on those published daily, thirty-five cents per ounce per quarter.

"And periodicals published oftener than bimonthly, shall be charged as newspapers.

"And other periodicals, sent from the office of publication to actual and *bona-fide* subscribers, shall be charged with postage as follows, viz.: The postage on the regular numbers of a periodical, published within the Confederate States, not exceeding one

and a half ounces in weight, and published monthly, shall be two and a half cents per quarter; and for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, two and a half cents additional; if published semi-monthly, double that amount. And periodicals published quarterly or bimonthly, shall be charged two cents an ounce; and regular subscribers to newspapers and periodicals shall be required to pay one quarter's postage thereon in advance, at the office of delivery, unless paid at the office where published.

"And there shall be charged upon every other newspaper, and each circular not sealed, or hand-bill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical and magazine, which shall be unconnected with any manuscript or written matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, and published within the Confederate States, two cents; and for each additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, two cents additional; and in all cases the postage shall be prepaid, by stamps or otherwise, as the Postmaster-General shall direct.

"And books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be charged with postage, to be prepaid by stamps or otherwise, as the Postmaster-General shall direct, at two cents an ounce for any distance.

"And upon all newspapers, periodicals and books, as aforesaid, published beyond the limits of the Confederate States, there shall be charged postage at double the foregoing specified rates.

"The publishers of newspapers and periodicals within the Confederate States may send and receive to and from each other, from their respective offices of publication, one copy of each publication, free of postage.

"All newspapers, unsealed circulars, or other unsealed printed transient matter, placed in any post-office, not for transmission but for delivery only, shall be charged postage at the rate of one cent each."

Franking Privilege.

"And be it further enacted, That from and after the day when this Act goes into effect the franking privilege shall be abolished: Provided, that the Postmaster-General and his chief clerk, the chiefs of the Contract, Appointment and Finance Bureaus, and the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department, shall be and they are hereby authorized to transmit through the mail, free of postage, any letters, packages, or other matters relating exclusively to their official duties, or to the business of the Post-office

Department, but they shall in every such case indorse on the back of the letter or package to be sent free of postage, over their own signature, the words "Official Business." And for any such indorsement falsely made, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars. And provided further, the several deputy postmasters throughout the Confederate States shall be and hereby are authorized to send through the mail, free of postage, all letters and packages which it may be their duty or they may have occasion to transmit to any person or place, and which shall relate exclusively to the business of their respective offices or to the business of the Post-office Department, but in every such case the deputy postmaster sending any such letter or package shall indorse thereon, over his own signature, the words "Post-office Business." And for any and every such indorsement falsely made, the person making the same shall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars."

Payment of Postage in Money until Postage Stamps and Stamped Envelopes are Provided.

"Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That, until postage stamps and stamped envelopes can be procured and distributed, the Postmaster-General may order the postage of the Confederacy to be prepaid in money, under such rules and regulations as he may adopt."

Repeal of the Letter Registration System.

"And be it further enacted, That the third section of an Act entitled 'An Act further to amend an Act entitled An Act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes, passed March 3, 1851,' approved March 3, 1855, whereby the letter registration system was established, be and is hereby repealed from and after the day when this Act goes into effect."

Conveyance of Mail Matter by "Express" and other Chartered Companies.

"Section 5. That it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General to allow express and other chartered companies to carry letters and all mail matter of every description, whether the same be enclosed in stamped envelopes or prepaid by stamps or money, but if the same be prepaid in money, the money shall be paid to some postmaster, who shall stamp

the same paid, and shall account to the Post-office Department for the same, in the same manner as for letters sent by the mail; and if prepaid by stamps, then the express or other company receiving such letters for delivery shall obliterate such stamps, under the penalty of five hundred dollars for each failure, to be recovered by action of debt in any court having jurisdiction thereof, in the name of the Postmaster-General, for the use of the Confederate States, but if said letters or mail matter shall be received by such express or other company, not for delivery, but to be mailed, then the matter so carried shall be prepaid at the same rate that the existing law requires it to be paid from the point where it may be received by such company to the point of its destination, and the postmaster, where such company mail the same, shall deface the stamps upon the same.

"Section 6. Be it further enacted, that agents of any company who may carry letters under the provisions of this Act, shall be required to take an oath that he will faithfully comply with the law of the Confederate States relating to the carrying of letters or other mail matter, and obliterating postage stamps, which oath may be administered by any justice of the peace, and shall be in writing, and signed by such agent or messenger, and filed in the Post-office Department.

"Approved, March 15, 1861."

"AN ACT to continue in force certain laws of the United States of America.

"Be it enacted by the Confederate States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the laws of the United States of America, in force and in use in the Confederate States of America on the 1st day of November last, and not inconsistent with the Constitution of the Confederate States, be and the same are hereby continued in force until altered or repealed by the Congress.

"Adopted, February 9, 1861."

"Postmasters' returns must be made to close on the 31st of March, the 30th of June, the 30th of September, and the 31st of December, in each year: And the return for the fractional part of the current quarter, which ends June 30 next, must be promptly rendered to the Chief of the Finance Bureau, Post-office Department, Montgomery, Alabama, in the form and manner prescribed by existing laws and regulations."

By this it may be seen that the Postmaster-General of the Confederate States, Mr

John H. Reagan, undertook the entire control of the postal service within those States from the 1st of June, 1861, up to which date the local postmasters were instructed to make up their accounts, and forward them, together with any postage stamps or stamped envelopes that they might have on hand, to Washington. These instructions were not fully carried out, as we know, for large stocks of United States stamps appear to have been retained in some of the seceded States; and, as we shall see further on, sufficient quantities of certain of the stamped envelopes were kept to render it worth while converting them to official use. The intention however originally was plainly that all the United States stamps and envelopes should be returned to Washington.

Both postage stamps and stamped en-

velopes are mentioned; the latter, however, were never produced, and the former not for some months, during which time no doubt the payment of postage in money became so inconvenient as to cause the emission of many of the provisional (or so-called "local") stamps.

The term "local," as applied to these, is to some extent a misnomer, but not, I think, altogether so; they were not for the payment of *local* postage only certainly, inasmuch as they might denote postage paid to any part of the Confederate States, but they were for *local* use only, no doubt, as the stamps issued by the postmaster of one office would not have been accepted for payment of postage on a letter posted in any other office.

(To be continued.)

A WORD FOR THE REPRINT.

WILLIAM P. BROWN.

NOW that the American Philatelic Association have decided to remove from the sheets of members all stamps which have been reprinted from the original plates, except such as the United States issues of 1857-61-65 and 70, which, although reprinted, are still accepted for postage, it will be a puzzle to collectors what they are to do with a very large number of reprints, to which all dealers have contributed more or less, which they have in their collections, and have hitherto considered valuable. Shall they take out their sets of the early issues of Japan, Lubeck, Sicily, Romagna, Ionian Islands, etc., and consign them to the flames, and pay from 10c. to \$50 each in the illusory hope of replacing them with originals, which no dealer could tell apart with any degree of certainty, or, shall they say, No, I prefer to keep my set of Romagnas for which I paid a dollar, even if they are reprints, than to hunt around after dubious originals, at anywhere from 25c. to \$50 each (for twenty-five years ago the 6 baj. Romagna was one of the rarest of all stamps). As dealers, whichever plan is adopted it makes very little difference to us; in what we buy and sell we only represent the wants of collectors, and if they say they must have only originals, we at once pack away our reprints on a shelf, and raise the price of our supposed originals from 100 to 10,000 per cent.

But, to commence with, is the scheme practicable, and what stamps are covered by this sweeping resolution? From a cursory examination, it would probably include more or less stamps from the following countries:

United States,	Mecklenburg,
Antioquia,	Mexico,
Argentine Confed.,	Modena,
Austria,	Moldavia,
Azores,	Mozambique,
Baden,	Naples,
Bavaria,	Natal,
Bergedorf,	Oldenburg,
Bremen,	Parma,
British Guiana,	Persia,
Brunswick,	Peru,
Cape of Good Hope,	Portugal,
Cape Verde,	Port Indies,
Cuba,	Prussia,
Dan. S. Nav. Co.,	Reunion,
Fiji Islands,	Romagna,
France,	Roman States,
Germany,	Roumania,
Great Britain,	St. Thomas & Pr. Is.,
Guinea,	Samoa,
Hamburg,	Saxony,
Heligoland,	Schleswig,
Ionian Islands,	Servia,
Italy,	Sicily,
Japan,	So. Af. Rep.,
Laguaira,	Suez Canal Co.,
Lubeck,	Sweden,
Macao,	Two Sicilies,
Madeira,	Wurtemberg.

Fifty-eight in all, and embracing over one thousand different stamps. Collections of twenty years' standing would be riddled by these changes, and collections of unused

stamps made up recently would look as if they had been struck by a cyclone. However, if it is for the best interests of collectors, let it be done. But is there any infallible authority on reprints, and, if so, where shall it be found? Guides to detect counterfeits we have, but where are the guides to detect reprints? A very important question, too, is, Whether there is any moral law against making and selling reprints? and, if so, what dealers are implicated in its transgression?

In order to draw out argument on this point, the writer, who has been in the stamp business from its infancy, will take the broad ground that there is no sin either in the reproduction or imitation of any article considered valuable as a curiosity, but simply in the intent or attempt to deceive some other person as to its true character, provided there are no government laws made for their own protection against such reproduction.

Take, for example, a valuable painting by one of the great masters. In a measure, it is the common property of all mankind; it should properly be placed where, with proper restrictions to ensure its safety, they could go and look at it and, if they wished, make a copy of it as a model. But as it would be impossible for all people to go and examine the original, who would venture to say that it was improper to sell as such copies or engravings taken from it. Take, as a nation, our most sacred document, the Declaration of Independence; every one cannot find time to go and look at it, but *fac similes* can be obtained in all the principal bookstores.

The same rule would apply to stamps, but for the reason that they are representatives of a monetary value, which, while they are current, it is a crime against the government issuing them to reproduce, and even after they are uncurrent, it may be claimed as illegal on the ground that from the similarity of appearance they might be bought or sold or used as still possessing a monetary value. Every government has its own laws on this subject; our own for five years has not allowed an engraving of any of our own stamps used as an illustration, while other countries, including Great Britain, make no such restriction.

Let us now examine this subject from a collector's standpoint. Nearly all dealers have been collectors to a greater or less degree, and therefore share with them in their ideas of the interest attached to stamp collecting. The principal points are: 1. The

degree of artistic merit shown in the engraving and color. 2. The design, giving perhaps the coat-of-arms, portrait of the ruler, or some other symbol of the nation issuing it. 3. Its value as a historic relic of that nation. 4. Its degree of rarity, and the knowledge that other people would also like to have it, and its enhancing value resulting from that cause.

For the first two reasons a reprint would be equally valuable, but the fourth gives the true cause of their antipathy to reprints, for it appeals to man's innate selfishness, and the desire to have something that others want, but cannot without difficulty obtain.

If every farmer could have his way, he would have Bunker Hill monument on the front corner of his farm, so that people would look up to him and say: "There goes the man that owns the monument!" instead of contenting himself with going to look at it, or having an engraving of it. If it were not to gratify our own selfishness, collectors would say: I would like a collection of stamps to look at; I will take whatever my friends have to spare, and where I cannot get originals, I will take reprints, or even wood-cuts or photographs, where the originals are not to be obtained without difficulty.

The British Museum has a very valuable collection of ancient coins, the study of which until recently has been attended with great difficulty, as they are under constant guard, and can only be seen by a letter of introduction from a court officer, but now, at a very moderate price, counterfeits in metal can be obtained at a low price of the rarest pieces; also, illustrated books giving exact heliotype pictures. This has been done by authority of the British Government, and who will say that they have acted dishonorably?

There is recently a great demand among advanced collectors for the heliotype copies which have recently been produced in England of the different types of the Sydney views, Mauritius and other rare English colonial stamps, and doubtless in a short time, copies, in the same style, will be made of all the rare stamps desired by collectors, either to fasten in their albums to show what the genuine stamps are, or to have in a printed book for reference. The more closely such copies resemble the original stamps, both in exactness of engraving and general appearance, the more desirable they will be considered, and as far as collectors are concerned, if they could get hold of

something which could not be told from the original stamp, they would gladly do so.

Ah, there! the reader will say at this point, this is Taylor himself writing this article, and trying to make out that a counterfeit is just as good as the genuine, and there is no harm in selling them as such. Not quite—here is the difference. Whatever value there is in an original stamp, let it be retained, let a reprint have a reprint value, and a counterfeit the value of a counterfeit, and all will be well, always considering that it is the desires of collectors which should be gratified and they should not be deceived in what they are buying. The writer has always kept a very fine collection of counterfeit stamps for reference, and sold to advanced collectors, who were known to be making similar collections for the same purpose, many duplicates at the uniform rate of one cent each, or else given them away. If Taylor himself, instead of selling six triangular Cape of Good Hope stamps for fifteen cents—leading people to suppose they were genuine—had offered them as counterfeits at one cent each, or less, according to the cost of production, unless some government should interfere, who else would have any reason to complain?

The same rule applies to reprints. If sold as such, and at a price corresponding to their cost, the only ones to complain are those collectors who have paid a high price for originals, which is only a fancied grievance arising from their own selfishness, for the main argument against reprints is that buying and selling them discourages collectors by preventing the advance in value.

Having discussed the right to sell reprints, let us now examine what the Society have undertaken to do in taking off the reprints from the sheets. Up to the present time they have been satisfied with stamping underneath the word "Reprint," and to the older dealers the way it has been done has been very amusing. Take, for instance, the Local stamps of the United States. Some of these stamps were reprinted from twenty to twenty-five years ago from the original plates, and so skillfully that it has been impossible for dealers to tell them from the originals. Should those who are acquainted with the early history of these stamps, Messrs. Coster, Brown, Scott, Hussey, Eason and Kline, all meet together, and each tell all they knew, even then it would be impossible to give any satisfactory rule for deciding upon all the Locals which are originals—much less is it within the power of the present offi-

cers of the American Philatelic Association. They have decided upon about a dozen varieties, some of which are reprints and the others doubtful whether reprints or originals, and wherever these appear they are stamped reprint, while others, equally doubtful, are allowed to pass free.

On foreign stamps they are equally in the fog. To show the difficulties in the way, let us look into the catalogue of the greatest stickler we know of against reprints, who frequently advertises that he does not sell them except as such. Take, for examples, the unused stamps of Sardinia, 1855 issue, 5, 10, 20, 40 and 80 cents, at two and three cents apiece; Parma's and Sicily's, at ten cents each; Romagna's, at ten and fifteen cents; Lubeck's, at eight cents; Mecklenburg's, at six cents; and Servia's, at three cents each. All the older dealers know well enough that, at these prices, most of them are reprints, the only point in their favor over more recent reprints being that they were made several years ago, and are slowly advancing in price. The same dealer has copyrighted a *fac simile* of a letter of Christopher Columbus, copies of which he sells at the moderate price of \$3.50 each. "Consistency, thou art a jewel!"

The writer well recollects the time, about twenty-five years ago, when Sicily's, Romagna's, Parma's and Modena's especially unused, were very scarce, when one Mr. McManus, of the Custom House, imported a lot of unused, reprinted sets of these stamps and sold them at \$7 per set of each sort. Rapidly the price fell to about fifty cents per set, when as the reprinted stock became scarcer they advanced to \$1 or so per set. There is no dealer of any note who has not bought and sold these reprinted stamps, or who does not sell them at the present time, nor have they been marked as reprints on the American Philatelic Association sheets. And how to tell them from originals would be a problem for philosophers. The same may be said of the stamps of many of the German States. Would it not be better for the American Philatelic Association, after considering the matter more carefully, to confine themselves to stamping reprint under those stamps which they know to be such, and let the others alone?

It should not be considered, from these remarks, that the writer likes reprints as well as original stamps. Every new reprint is regarded with annoyance, but looked upon as part of the inevitable result of the advance in the price of originals. One late occasion

of regret was to see, at a recent stamp auction, sets of unused reprints of all the Portuguese colonies, such as Azores, Madeira, Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, etc., all in lighter colors than the originals.

Still, where reprinting is done by government authority, the advantage arising from the income might be more than the loss to collectors. Take, for illustration, our own nation. Had our authorities, instead of reprinting our old issues of stamps and selling them at face value, and still permitting

them to be accepted as postage—which was mere child's play, to accommodate, as they supposed, stamp collectors—reprinted all our Department stamps which are uncurrent, and offered them in sets at face value, a large income would have been derived, and very likely, from the present advance in rates, this will soon be done, and it is plain that it would be specially detrimental to the real interests of stamp collectors.

NEW YORK, August 17.

NOTES FOR U. S. PHILATELISTS.

ROBERT S. MATCHER.

THE "customs" stamp for imported liquors, with frame-work of grapes and leaves, has been changed from rose color to a dark reddish brown.

MRS. JAMES K. POLK, Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant and Mrs. James A. Garfield are spared the annoyance of going over to the corner drug-store for stamps when they wish to mail their letters, United States postage stamps being a commodity in which they need never invest, as the generous American Congress has granted for all time to these Presidents' widows the privilege of franking all their correspondence.

THE lock seal stamps were changed from black to a beautiful shade of light red, a few months ago. The design is the same as the former one, but they are issued on paper containing a *private* watermark repeated twice in each sheet, viz., the legend "The American Linen Paper" in three lines. Before being retired, the old black lock-seal stamps, with liberty's head, were issued with yellow instead of red numerals.

THE watermark in our domestic money-orders has been materially altered. In those just received at the various offices, the letters U. S. M. O. are two-thirds larger and an inch and a half longer horizontally than in the old ones. In the new ones the letters are angular, the o being almost square, while in the others the o is perfectly round. The watermark appears but once in the present variety, and twice in the rejected one.

ON entire sheets of cigars, beer and other tax-paid stamps may frequently be seen in the upper left-hand corner different initials,

such as I. C., R. G. S., etc., sometimes the same initials recurring on the same sheet. The reason is this: A rule of the Bureau of Engraving and printing requires that each time a plate of stamps is printed from, the platemaster must cut his own initials on the margin of the plate, so that should any irregularity occur, the responsibility may be more easily traced.

THE consumption of the U. S. Customs opium stamps fell far below the average during the month of June, owing to the extensive operations of smugglers. The Surveyor of the Port of St. Louis alone recently seized a consignment of fraudulently entered opium, in transit from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Tulare, Cal., comprising no less than twelve hundred one-pound tin cans of the drug, all minus the red government import stamp. As the duty thereon is \$10 per pound, the Treasury was defrauded out of a customs obligation amounting to twelve thousand dollars in this single instance.

COLLECTORS on the Pacific Coast should be on the look-out for U. S. stamped envelopes franked by Wells, Fargo & Co., and used by the State Senate of California during the early part of the Rebellion. These envelopes, doubtless, bear the imprint of the upper legislative body of the Golden State. The Senate and Assembly of California passed a special act, approved May 8, 1861, appropriating the sum of ninety-five dollars (\$95) out of any moneys in the General Fund, not otherwise appropriated, to pay the claim of Wells, Fargo & Co. "for franked envelopes furnished the Senate, eleventh session, and for the transportation of arms." The Controller of State was

thereby authorized and required to draw his warrant in favor of the said Wells, Fargo & Co. for ninety-five dollars, and the Treasurer of State to pay the same.

MR. CHARLES G. WOODWORTH, of Denver, Colo., has discovered an oddity in California State revenue stamps. This newly found freak is the thirty cents red First Exchange, open letters, but bearing the words STATE TAN engraved in error instead of STATE TAX. Other denominations may exist with this same mistake, but have not yet been heard of. The same indefatigable collector has brought to light the following hitherto unchronicled varieties of the Golden State—California—First Exchange, solid letters, no dot after tax, white paper, \$30, \$36; same, bluish paper, 30, 40, 60 and 80 cents, \$1.40, \$2 and \$6. Second Exchange, solid letters, no dot, bluish paper, 30, 40, 60 and 80 cents, \$2, \$8 and \$10. Second Exchange, open letters, no dot, white paper, 20 cents. State Revenue, rouletted, 4 cents, yellow.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITIONS have done much, in the last few years, in an indirect way, to increase interest in philatelic matters. At the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876, the U. S. Government department displayed a very interesting series of its postal securities, and erected a temporary pouch manufactory for the making of stamped envelopes, while in the main building the various bank-note companies had elaborate collections of the different U. S. postage and revenue stamps, for the manufacture of which they had contracted. This and other governments were also creditably represented in that line at the Paris Exposition. This worthy precedent established by our government induced other countries to make similar exhibits, and, quite recently, we were informed through the Associated Press, of the intention on the part of the British authorities of honoring this country with a specially prepared exhibit, U. S. Postmaster-General Dickinson having received notice, in July, from Henry Cecil Raikes, Postmaster-General of Great Britain, that he has forwarded to the United States several cases of exhibits for the Cincinnati Exposition, including mounted and framed specimens of postage stamps, envelopes, etc., in use in the United Kingdom; a set of postman's uniforms, mail guards and others, and photographs of the central post-office building in London.

THIS progressive Republic of ours was

four years behind the staid and conservative imperial Bundesrath of Austria, in introducing postal-cards to its subjects, as these great conveniences were first printed at the *Königliche und Kaiserliche Hof-Druckerei* of Vienna, in 1869. Grant's first administration adopted them here in 1873, and gave the contract for printing them to an Eastern factory. It is difficult to see how the United States did without them for so long a period; the same may be said of the Confederate States administration, with its enormous but expensive correspondence from 1861 to 1865; it remained, nevertheless, for J. A. J. Cresswell, of Maryland, the efficient Postmaster-General of the third Republican administration, to give the nation the privilege of "corresponding by cards," ninety-eight years after Postmaster-General Benjamin Franklin had held his high office, and twenty-six years after postage-stamps were established by the Polk administration.

Our postals of the last issue (with a very poor likeness of Jefferson's profile) have, in the past few weeks, been printed on paper of the regulation thickness, but largely mixed with minute pieces of fibre, very similar to that found in our earlier revenue stamps, while the edges are badly cut and jagged, owing possibly to dullness of the blade in the cutting machine which severs the forty impressions from one large card.

The Britishers use the term "post-card," Americans say "postal-card."

SECTION 8 of the U. S. Oleomargarine Act reads: "That upon oleomargarine which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or uses, there shall be assessed and collected a tax of two cents per pound, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof; and any fractional part of a pound in a package shall be taxed as a pound. The tax levied by this section shall be represented by coupon stamps; and the provisions of existing laws governing the engraving, issue, sale, accountability, effacement and destruction of stamps relating to tobacco and snuff, as far as applicable, are hereby made to apply to stamps provided by this section."

From page 12 of *Regulations concerning Oleomargarine under Internal Revenue Laws*, issued by the Commissioner in 1887, I take the following: "The stamp must be securely affixed by paste and tacks across the side of the package in such a way as to be easily read when the package is standing on its bottom. Not less than five tacks shall be

driven through each stamp—one at each corner and one in the middle of the stamp. The stamp having been affixed, it must be immediately canceled. For this purpose the manufacturer will use a stencil-plate of brass or copper, in which will be cut five fine parallel waved lines, long enough to extend beyond each side of the stamp, on the wood of the package. The imprinting from this plate must be with blacking or other durable coloring material, over and across the stamp, and in such manner as not to deface the reading matter on the stamp—that is, so as not to daub and make it illegible. The stamp having been affixed and canceled, it must immediately be covered with a coating of transparent varnish or other substance. Any transparent varnish or other similar substance may be used for this purpose."

HAVING been engaged for some time past in preparing an article on the subject of the Revolutionary Stamp Act, I have obtained, among other works on the subject, the following pamphlets, large and small, the titles of which I put into print for the benefit of those desiring contemporaneous information concerning the stamps which so intensely interested such a vast number of Americans in "ye olden time."

"The Regulations lately made concerning the Colonies, and the Taxes Imposed upon Them, Considered." By J. Wilkie, London, 1765.

"Considerations on the Propriety of Im-

posing Taxes in the British Colonies, for the Purpose of Raising a Revenue, by *Act of Parliament*." By Mr. Dulaney, of Maryland. New York, 1765.

"The Snare Broken. A Thanksgiving Discourse, Preached at the Desire of the West Church in Boston, N. E., Friday, May 23, 1766, Occasioned by the Repeal of the Stamp Act." By Jonathan Mayhew, D.D. Boston, 1766.

"First and Second Protests Against the Bill to Repeal the American Stamp Act of Last Session." Published at the printing Office the Hotel de Saxe. Paris, 1766.

"The General Opposition of the Colonies to the Payment of the Stamp Duty; and the Consequence of Enforcing Obedience by Military Measures, Impartially Considered." By T. Payne. London, 1766.

"Two Papers on the Subject of Taxing the British Colonies in America." By J. Almon. London, 1767.

"Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania, to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies." (Devoted to the Stamp-Act question.) Philadelphia, 1774.

"Taxation no Tyranny; an Answer to the Resolutions and Address of the American Congress." By T. Cadell. London, 1775.

"The Pamphlet Entitled 'Taxation no Tyranny,' Candidly Considered and its Arguments and Pernicious Doctrines Exposed and Refuted." By W. Davis. London. No date (probably 1775 or 1776).

THE HISTORY OF THE ISSUE OF U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

CHAS. E. HUTCHISON.

Fourth Paper.

THE STAMP DUTIES—SCHEDULE C.

"Sec. 04. In any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used for denoting any duty imposed by this act, EXCEPT AS HEREINAFTER PROVIDED FOR IN SECTION 103 OF THIS ACT, the person using or affixing the same shall write thereupon the initials of his name, and the date on which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same may not again be used. And if any person shall fraudulently make use of an adhesive stamp to denote any duty imposed by this act without so effectually canceling and obliterating such stamp, he, she, or they shall forfeit the sum of 50 dollars;

"Provided, nevertheless, That any [manufacturer] proprietor or [manufacturers] proprietors of proprietary articles, or articles subject to duty under Schedule C of this act, shall have the privilege of furnishing, without expense to the United States, in suitable form, to be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue,

his or their own dies or designs for stamp to be used thereon, to be retained in the possession of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for his or their separate use which shall not be duplicated by any other person. That in all cases where such stamp is used, instead of his or their writing his or their initials and the date thereon, said stamp shall be so affixed to the box, bottle, or package that in opening the same, or using the contents thereof, said stamp shall be effectually destroyed, and any default thereof shall be liable for the same penalty imposed for neglect to affix said stamp as hereinbefore provided in this act; any person who shall fraudulently obtain or use any of the aforesaid stamps or designs therefor and any person forging, or counterfeiting, or causing or procuring the forging or counterfeiting of any representation, likeness, similitude or colorable imitation of said last-mentioned stamp, or selling the same, or who, being a merchant, broker, pedler, or person dealing in whole or in part in similar goods,

wares, merchandise, manufactures, or articles, or those designed for similar objects or purposes, shall have in his, her, or their possession any such representation, likeness, similitude or colorable imitation of said last-mentioned stamp, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to all the penalties, fines and forfeitures prescribed in section ninety-three of this act."

The passage of the above in small capitals and all of the section after the words "*Provided, nevertheless,*" were inserted on the motion of Representative Valentine B. Horton, of Pomeroy, Ohio, who had taken a prominent part in the discussion of the bill and whose motion philatelists have to thank for the private die medicine stamps of the United States.

Whether it was his own idea or suggested to him by some one else does not appear. The Senate's amendments to Mr. Horton's proviso are in italics.

Schedule C with accompanying Sections 101 to 105, which together with the section quoted above comprise the legislation on the medicine stamps, are here given:

SCHEDULE C.

"*Medicines or Preparations.* For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, vial, or other inclosure, containing any pills, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, sirups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, spirits, oils, or other preparations or compositions whatsoever, made and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, by any person or persons whatever, wherein the person making or preparing the same has, or claims to have, any private formula or occult secret or art for the making or preparing the same, or has, or claims to have, any exclusive right or title to the making and preparing of the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended or exposed for sale under any letters patent or held out or recommended to the public by the makers, vendors, or proprietors thereof, as proprietary medicines, or as remedies or specifics for any disease, diseases or affections whatever, affecting the human or animal body as follows: where such packet, box, bottle, pot, vial or other enclosure, with its contents shall not exceed at retail price twenty-five cents, one cent: where such packet, box, bottle, pot, vial or other enclosure, with its contents shall exceed the retail price of twenty-five cents and not exceed the retail price of fifty cents, two cents: where such shall exceed the retail price of fifty cents and not exceed the retail price of seventy-five cents, three cents: where such shall exceed the retail price of seventy-five cents and not exceed the retail price of one dollar, four cents: where such shall exceed the retail price of one dollar for each and every fifty cents or fractional part thereof over and above one dollar as before mentioned, two cents.

"*Perfumery and Cosmetics.* For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, vial or other enclosure containing any essence, extract, toilet-water, cosmetic, hair oil, pomade, hair dressing, hair restorative, hair dye, tooth wash, dentifrice, tooth paste, aromatic cachous or any similar articles, by whatsoever name the same heretofore have been, now are, or hereafter may be called, known or distinguished, used or applied, or to be used or applied as perfumes or applications to the hair, mouth or skin, made, prepared and sold or removed for consumption or sale in the United States where such packet, box, bottle, pot, vial or other enclosure with its contents shall not exceed in retail price or value the sum of twenty-five cents, one cent: where such shall exceed the retail price of twenty-

five and not exceed the retail price of fifty cents, two cents: where such shall exceed the retail price of fifty cents and not exceed the retail price of seventy-five cents, three cents: where such shall exceed the retail price of seventy-five cents and not exceed the retail price of one dollar, four cents: where such shall exceed the retail price of one dollar, for each and every fifty cents or fractional part thereof over and above one dollar as before mentioned, an additional two cents.

"*Playing Cards.* For and upon every pack [made in four suites of thirteen cards each]* of whatever number with painted figures and devices thereon for playing games [twenty cents], when the price per pack does not exceed eighteen cents, one cent: exceeding eighteen cents and not exceeding twenty-five cents per pack, two cents: exceeding twenty-five cents and not exceeding thirty cents per pack, three cents: exceeding thirty cents and not exceeding thirty-six cents per pack, four cents: exceeding thirty-six cents per pack, five cents."

In accordance with this schedule were issued with the first series of document stamps, the one, two, three, four, and five-cent Playing Card stamps, and the one, two, three, four, five, six and ten-cent Proprietary. It was not considered necessary for the Government to make other values of proprietary stamps, but two proprietors used eight-cent stamps and one a twelve-cent stamp of their own design, for medicines which must then have sold for two and three dollars respectively.

"*Sec. 101.* All the provisions of this act relating to dies, stamps, adhesive stamps, and stamp duties shall extend to and include (excepting where manifestly inapplicable) all the articles or objects enumerated in schedule marked C, subject to stamp duties, and apply to the provisions in relation thereto."

"*Sec. 102.* On and after the first day of May, 1862, no person or persons, firms, companies, or corporations, shall make, prepare, and sell, or remove for consumption or sale, drugs, medicines, preparations, compositions, articles, or things, including perfumery, cosmetics, and playing cards, upon which a duty is imposed by this act, as enumerated and mentioned in Schedule C, without affixing thereto an adhesive stamp or label denoting the duty before mentioned, and in default thereof shall incur a penalty of ten dollars. *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall apply to any uncompounded medicinal drug or chemical, nor to any medicine compounded according to the United States or other national pharmacopœia, nor of which the full and proper formula is published in either of the dispensatories, formularies or text-books in common use among physicians and apothecaries, including homeopathic and eclectic, or in any pharmaceutical journal now issued by any incorporated college of pharmacy, and not sold or offered for sale, or advertised under any other name, form, or guise, than that under which they may be severally denominated and laid down in said pharmacopœias, dispensatories, text-books, or journals, as aforesaid, nor be medicines sold to or for the use of any person, which may be mixed or compounded especially for said person, according to the written recipe of any physician or surgeon."

This last section, which was changed and added to till it had been amended entirely out of its original form, is supposed to define the difference between so-called "patent" medicines which were taxed and others which were not.

*The words in brackets are those of the original bill changed by the Senate Committee.

"*Sec. 103.* Every manufacturer or maker of any of the articles for sale mentioned in Schedule C, after the same shall have been so made, and the particulars hereinbefore required as to stamps complied with, who shall take off, remove, or detach, or cause, or permit, or suffer to be taken off, or removed, or detached, any stamp, or who shall use any stamp, or any wrapper or cover to which any stamp is affixed, to cover any other article or commodity than that originally contained in such wrapper or cover, with such stamp when first used, with intent to evade the stamp duties, shall for every such article, respectively, in respect to which any such offense shall be committed, be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars."

"*Sec. 104.* Every manufacturer or maker of any of the articles or commodities mentioned in Schedule C, as aforesaid, who shall sell, send out, remove, or deliver any article or commodity, as aforesaid, before the duty thereon shall have been fully paid, by affixing thereon the proper stamp, as in this act provided, or who shall hide or conceal, or cause to be hidden or concealed, or who shall remove or convey away or deposit, or who shall cause to be removed or conveyed away from or deposited in any place, any such article or commodity, to evade the duty chargeable thereon, or any part thereof, shall be subject to a penalty of \$100, together with the forfeiture of any such article or commodity. *Provided,* That medicines, preparations, compositions, perfumery and cosmetics, upon which stamp duties are required by this act, may, when intended for exportation, be manufactured, sold or removed without having stamps affixed thereto and without being charged with duty, as aforesaid; and every manufacturer or maker of any article, as aforesaid, intended for exportation, shall give such bonds and be subject to such rules and regulations to protect the revenue against fraud as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

From which it appears that exported goods were not taxed, and the foreign buyer did not contribute toward the expenses of our war, though it would have been eminently just if certain European nations who supported the Confederacy had paid taxes, on the American goods they bought, to the Union Government for the support of the war.

"*Sec. 105.* Every manufacturer or maker of any of the articles or commodities, as aforesaid, or his chief workman, agent, or superintendent, shall at the end of each and every month make and sign a declaration in writing that no such article or commodity, as aforesaid, has during such preceding month, or time from when the last declaration was made, been removed, carried, or sent, or caused, or suffered, or known to have been removed, carried, or sent from the premises of such manufacturer or maker, other than such as have been duly taken account of and charged with the stamp duty, on pain of such manufacturer or maker forfeiting, for every refusal or neglect to make such declaration, \$100; and if any such manufacturer or maker, or his chief workman, agent or superintendent, shall make any false or untrue declaration, such manufacturer or maker, or chief workman, agent or superintendent, making the same shall forfeit \$500."

To return to the general provisions of the bill, which we left to follow up the medicine stamps, the next section, 95, is as follows:

"*Sec. 95.* If any person or persons shall make, sign, issue or cause to be made, signed, or issued, or shall accept or pay, or cause to be accepted or paid, with design to evade the payment of any stamp duties, any bill of exchange, draft or order, or promissory note for the payment of money liable to any of the duties im-

posed by this act without the same being duly stamped or having thereon an adhesive stamp for denoting the duties hereby charged thereon, he, she, or they shall, for every such bill, draft, note or order, forfeit the sum of \$200."

At this point of the debate in the House of Representatives the strenuous opposition which was made to all tax on bank checks first showed itself. When Mr. Horton proposed to insert the word "check" after "bill of exchange" in the foregoing section, Mr. Sheffield, of Rhode Island, arose and vigorously opposed the amendment for the reason that he hoped the House would not impose any duty on bank checks. "The effect of any such duty would be to destroy completely the deposit interest in the banks. The people will not deposit their money, but will keep it in their safes, to avoid the payment of the stamp duty. It would embarrass the business of the country very much."

Mr. Horton's amendment was defeated, but bank checks were taxed after all, as we know, and the disastrous consequences predicted by Mr. Sheffield did not follow.

"*Sec. 96.* The acceptor or acceptors of any bill of exchange or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn, or purporting to be drawn, in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, shall, before paying or accepting the same, place thereupon a stamp, indicating the duty upon the same, as the law requires for bills of exchange; and no bill of exchange shall be paid or negotiated without such stamp; and if any person shall pay or negotiate, or offer in payment, or receive or take in payment, any such draft or order, the person so offending shall forfeit the sum of \$100.

"*Sec. 97.* The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized to sell and supply collectors, deputy collectors, postmasters, stationers, or any other persons, at his discretion, with adhesive stamps or stamped paper, vellum, or parchment, as herein provided for, upon the payment, at the time of delivery, of the amount of duties said stamps, stamped paper, vellum, or parchment, so sold or supplied, represent, and may thereupon allow and deduct from the aggregate amount of such stamp, as aforesaid, a sum not exceeding five per cent as commission to the collectors, postmasters, stationers or other purchasers; but the cost of any paper, vellum, or parchment shall be added to the amount, after deducting the allowance of the per cent, as aforesaid. *Provided,* That no commission shall be allowed on any sum or sums so sold or supplied of less amount than \$50. *And provided further,* That any proprietor or proprietors of articles named in Schedule C, who shall furnish his or their own die or design for stamps to be used especially for his or their own proprietary articles, shall be allowed the following discounts, namely: on amounts purchased at one time of not less than fifty or more than \$500, five per cent; on amounts over \$500, ten per cent. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue may from time to time make such regulations for allowances for such of the stamps issued under the provisions of this act as may have been spoiled or rendered useless, or unfit for the purpose intended, or for which the owner may have no use, or which through mistake may have been improperly or unnecessarily used, or where the rates of duties represented thereby have been paid in error or remitted, and such allowance shall be made either by giving other stamps in lieu of the stamps so allowed for, or by

repaying the amount or value, after deducting therefrom, in case of repayment, the sum of five per cent, to the owner thereof.

"*Sec. 98.* It shall be lawful for any person to present to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue any instrument, and to require his opinion whether or not the same is chargeable with any duty; and if the said Commissioner be of the opinion that such instrument is not chargeable with any stamp duty, it shall be lawful for him, and he is hereby required to impress thereon a particular stamp, to be provided for that purpose, with such word or words or device thereon as he shall judge proper, which shall signify and denote that such instrument is not chargeable with any stamp duty, and every such instrument upon which said stamp shall be impressed shall be deemed to be not so chargeable and shall be received as evidence in all courts of law and equity notwithstanding any objections made to the same as being chargeable with stamp duty and not stamped to denote the same.

"*Sec. 99.* On and after the date on which this act shall take effect, no telegraph company or its agent or employee shall receive from any person and transmit to any person any dispatch or message without an adhesive stamp, denoting the duty imposed by this act, being affixed to a copy thereof, or having the same stamped thereupon, and in default thereof shall incur a penalty of ten dollars.

"*Sec. 100.* On and after the date on which this act shall take effect, no express company or its agent or employee shall receive for transportation from any person any bale, bundle, box, article, or package of any description, without either delivering to the consignor thereof a printed receipt, having stamped or affixed thereon a stamp denoting the duty imposed by this act or without affixing thereto an adhesive stamp or stamps denoting such duty, and in default thereof shall incur a penalty of ten dollars. *Provided,* That but one stamped receipt or stamp shall be required for one shipment from one party to another party at the same time, when such shipment consists of one or more packages: *And provided also,* That no stamped receipt or stamp shall be required for any bale, bundle, box, article or package transported for the Government, or for any bale, bundle, box, article or package transported by said companies without charge thereon.

The italics are amendments by the Senate. We have now quoted the entire legislation under the head of "*Stamp Duties,*" medicine stamps included, with the exception of Schedule B, which is reserved entire to be treated in the next installment. It was in accordance with this schedule that the first series of document stamps was issued and denominated, and in it the various documents, such as Charter Party, Original Process, Passage Ticket and other puzzling names are all defined and the amount of tax stated.

(*To be continued.*)

THE Official Board of the American Philatelic Association has published a souvenir in the form of a group containing twenty-one portraits of those officers who have served during the first term, ending September 14, 1888.

The group represents, with three unavoidable exceptions, the entire force of officers

who have tried their best to make the American Philatelic Association a success. The plate is 22 x 28 inches, and has been artistically finished by the well-known firm of The Sackett & Wilhelms Lithographing Company of New York.

The promoters of this plan had in view the feasibility of an album of all the members of the American Philatelic Association.

A limited number of copies has been made, and those desirous of obtaining any may apply to the International Secretary, Joseph Rechert, Hoboken, N. J. Price, \$1 per plate.

POINTS ON THE REJECTED DIE.

W. MENCHINE.

HOW many collectors are there that know the rejected die commonly known as the '87 error when they see it? I fancy that not over a dozen collectors could distinguish the difference unless it was pointed out to them, and it might possibly have been many years undiscovered had it not been that a few specimens were accidentally struck off in gray and sent out in September last. Thus it was the color of the stamp that attracted attention and not the die. As nearly as I can find out the greater number struck off from the rejected die were on white paper, size 5. Quite a number were struck off on amber, size 5. Size 3 seems to be the rarest of the errors, and the collector who is the possessor of an unused specimen of the error on blue or oriental buff, printed in gray, or the smaller size on any color of paper may consider himself a fortunate individual.


I have seen but one specimen on blue and oriental buff, and am pretty certain about their scarcity. The most observable distinction between the two dies is that the toe-like projection of the neck in the scarce die points between the third and fourth white tooth from the bottom of the inner oval line, whereas in the common die it points to the second one of these teeth, which are longer and finer than the ones in the commoner type. The cross-stroke in the letter "G" in postage is missing. In the rare die the head is thrown back to an unusual degree, thus giving it an upward look. The outer oval line has 72 teeth in the rare die, where in the commoner one it has 67—5 teeth less.

It is my firm opinion that in a few years this rarity will rank with such as the 2c. die D, and 3c. die C of the Plimpton issue.

BACKGROUND OF RUSSIAN POST-AGE STAMPS.

T. L. W. PORTE.

I READ with interest, in your July number, an article with the above heading. Mr. Cole has, however, made some errors in his descriptions, which I will endeavor to adjust if your readers will examine their Russian stamps with a magnifying glass, and accompany me while I point out the errors, or should I say error, for, strange as it appears, he has made the same mistake in each and every instance. He describes the designs of the groundwork as in color. It is not so, however, but, in common with the background of most bank-notes, the designs are in white, as you will presently see.

First, of the 1857-8 issue, he says, "the background is of solid color within the oval which incloses the arms, and closely arranged horizontal and short vertical lines outside the oval." What do we find on examination? This, that the groundwork consists of wavy, white, vertical lines interwoven so as to produce somewhat of the effect he describes. The horizontal lines are nowhere to be seen, however, and if the design were a trifle coarser he would not have made this error. In the 1864 issue he gives a correct description of the 1k., accepting white as the color of the design, as also in the 3k. and 5k. In these he makes other mistakes and of a different nature. He says, "The 3k. has a background of '3's' enclosed in irregularly formed and almost round double-lined octagons, alternating with Roman 'III's,' enclosed in squares, formed by the outer lines of the octagons." In reality the "octagons" are poorly formed circles (not double-lined) having small circles interlacing and connecting them, giving the appearance of octagons; the "squares" are merely the irregular-shaped spaces between the circles. Next he says, "In the 5k. the background is of spades, enclosed in double-lined triangles, the outer lines of the triangles forming smaller triangles between." Here again he is at fault, the "spades" are the inner colored portions of "V's" made like this  enclosed in *single-lined* triangles. These "spades" are accidental and do not form a part of the design at all. In describing the 1875-82 issues he falls back on his old error, speaking of them as being "formed of closely arranged dots, not as large as a period, with the exception of the 7k. (1879), which has dots enclosed in half circles overlapping

each other." Now I admit this is an easy error to drop into, as the stamps are deceiving unless very closely examined. The "closely arranged dots" of color are the spaces left by minute, interlaced loops and semicircles of white, very hard to distinguish save in clear and well-printed specimens. It is especially difficult to trace them in the 8k. of the 1874 issue and easiest in the 7k. and 20k. I think my explanations are correct, and as this is my first effort with the philatelic pen, I hope I have expressed myself clearly enough to be understood by all who read this.

COUNTERFEIT STELLALAND STAMPS.

TRANSLATED FROM "DER PHILATELIST" BY WM. SEELIGSBERG.

A MEMBER of the Dresden Society living at Waterberg in the Transvaal, who in 1887 warned philatelists against buying Stellaland stamps on account of extensive frauds, has tried to clear up the origin of the same, has at last succeeded, having been aided by the Postmaster-General of British Bechuanaland, whose district covers the province in question, and has found out the following, which is copied from the letter of said official, and speaks for itself:

"After untiring efforts I have at last succeeded in being able to give definite information regarding the counterfeiting of Stella Land stamps. The firm of Van der Saud, De Villiers & Co. used only one stone in the printing of the five stamps, consisting of the value of six pence. That value was pasted over when printing the other four varieties, and the values of the latter were inserted afterwards with type. A workman of that firm, who died but a short time ago, found the means of printing about 1000 stamps of each of the five original colors from the original stone, when the same was left unguarded; and presumably not having access to the printing department of the said firm, he procured through a third party the necessary type from the office of the German newspaper there. This explains the difference in color, appearance and perforation, which latter was done by a workman in another establishment. The proprietor of a newspaper there, who must have known the nature of the transaction, even advanced £5 to the chief promulgator of the scheme, lent a helping hand in disposing of the stamps. The proofs of above

charges are in legal hands, but am sorry to state that in the absence of any laws covering the case, the punishment of the abettors of the crime could not be meted out."

THE CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

THE preliminary meeting was called to order by President Ketcheson at 11.30 A. M., Wednesday, Sept. 19. The roll-call showed 15 members present and 83 represented by proxy. The Chair appointed Messrs. Geo. Walker, T. J. McMinn and Wilson Wilby as Committee on Credentials.

As the Association had been virtually without a Constitution, the following were appointed to draft a new Constitution and report as soon as possible: Messrs. F. J. Grenny, A. J. Craig, W. D. B. Spry and H. F. Ketcheson.

At 12 M. the Convention adjourned until 3 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Called to order by President Ketcheson at 3 P. M. The Committee on Credentials reported favorably on 77 proxies and unfavorably on No. 78, who had been dropped for non-payment of dues, while five proxies were held whose names had not been published in the Official Journal, but as it was shown that their names had been in the Secretary's hands over one month, and as the Journal had not been published regularly, their proxies were accepted. The President appointed the following committees: *Finance*—J. Ineson, W. D. B. Spry, F. J. Grenny. *Exchange Department*—W. L. Emory, Geo. Walker, H. E. French.

Owing to the delay in sending out the official ballots, and as there had been only a few returned, moved by J. C. Niesser, seconded by H. E. French, that the election of officers for 1889 be held this evening at 7.30; carried. Moved by W. L. Emory, seconded by F. J. Grenny, that in the election of officers the ballots of representatives be accepted in preference to the official ballots in the Secretary's hands; carried.

Moved by T. J. McMinn, seconded by F. J. Grenny, that a committee of two be appointed to prepare designs for a society badge; carried. T. J. McMinn and W. D. B. Spry were appointed by the President.

The Exchange Superintendent made his report and it was referred to the Committee on the Exchange Department.

Owing to the Treasurer's Report not being

to hand, moved by A. J. Craig, seconded by W. L. Emory, that it be referred to the Finance Committee and that they report in the Official Journal.

Secretary's Report was then read and referred to the proper committee.

Moved by W. L. Emory, seconded by J. C. Niesser, that the Constitution and By-Laws and a list of members be printed in pamphlet form and distributed to members; carried.

At 5.15 P. M. an adjournment was taken until 7.30 P. M.

Evening Session.

The President called the meeting to order at 8.30 P. M. The roll was then called and showed 12 members present and 98 represented by proxy. Geo. Walker and T. J. McMinn were appointed Tellers.

The election then proceeded by ballot, each office being voted for separately, and resulted as follows:

For President—Henry Hechler	56
E. Y. Parker	51
Scattering	2
Vice-President—Ontario—Geo. Walker	95
F. Y. Parker	13
Scattering	2
" Quebec—R. A. B. Hart	74
E. F. Wurtelle	35
Scattering	1
" N. S.—A. J. Craig	unanimous.
" N. B.—H. L. Hart	"
" P. E. I.—W. Brown	"
" B. C.—J. H. Todd	"
For Secretary—T. J. McMinn	81
Geo. A. Lowe	22
Scattering	5
For Treasurer—H. S. Hart	unanimous.
For Exchange Sup't—F. J. Grenny	"
For Librarian—J. A. Leighton	"
For Counterfeit Detector—H. Morrell	106
S. DeWolf	4
For Purchasing Agent—H. F. Ketcheson	97
F. C. Kaye	6
Scattering	3
Official Organ—The Halifax Philatelist	77
Toronto Philatelic Journal	33
The Official Journal to receive \$50.00 a year.	
Official Editor—Theo. Larsen	unanimous.
Executive Committee—J. R. Hooper	109
J. C. Niesser	23
C. C. Morrency	101
F. C. Kaye	71
E. Y. Parker	11
Scattering	4
Convention for 1889—Halifax	65
Montreal	28

At 11.45 P. M. the Convention adjourned until 10.30 A. M. Thursday.

Morning Session, September 20.

Meeting called to order by the President at 11.30 A. M. The reading of the minutes was suspended and the President authorized to certify the Report.

The Report of the Committee on Exchange Department was accepted.

After much discussion it was adopted that the value of exchange sheets must hereafter be of the value of one dollar or more.

At 12.15 the Convention went into secret session to receive the Report of the Executive Committee.

At the close of the secret session, the Report of the Committee of the Whole was received, in which Mr. F. E. Book, No. 11, was expelled for counterfeiting surcharges, and the charges against Mr. J. R. Findlay were referred to the Executive Board with full power.

The resignation of Mr. J. R. Findlay as one of the Executive Board was read and accepted. Mr. D. A. King was appointed to fill this vacancy.

Geo. Walker moved that "This Convention endorse the claims of Pat. Chalmers on behalf of his father, James Chalmers."

Mr. Wilby, seconded by Mr. Craig, moved that it be laid on the table.

Carried, 64 to 28.

The President then made his address. He said that the idea first came to him of forming the C. P. A. early in 1887, but at that time he only knew two or three collectors in the Dominion. He told of the many set-backs they had received, owing to the fact that all the arrangements had to be made by correspondence.

A. J. Craig, Vice-President of N. S., next addressed the Convention. He spoke of the great interest taken in philately in the lower Provinces. He said that at the Halifax branch was flourishing, that they had a membership of 30, and that it would probably reach 50 before the next Convention.

At 1.30 P. M. an adjournment was taken until 2.30 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Convention was called to order at 3.10 P. M.

The Report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was received. Almost a new Constitution had been drafted and was unanimously adopted.

The By-Laws of the A. P. A. were adopted *in toto*.

The Executive Board were empowered to call the next Convention.

Moved by Mr. Spry, seconded by Mr. Emory, that a vote of thanks be extended to the officers. Carried unanimously.

At 4.30 P. M. Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Leighton, moved that the Convention adjourn *sine die*.

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION EXHIBITION.

THE Exhibition of the Canadian Philatelic Association was held at 5 P. M. on Thursday, September 20, in the same room where the Convention had been held.

At one end of the room upon the wall was draped a Union Jack, above which to the left was an American Eagle, made of the current issue stamps, and to the right a Canadian Beaver, made of current issue Canadian, both made and exhibited by Mrs. A. W. Mason. On each side of the room ran tables on which the exhibits were placed.

Mr. W. F. Grenny occupied the most space, his exhibit being mounted on cardboard. He showed 3 Sidney views; Canada complete with the exception of the 12d., this included 18 varieties of Post-Cards; also set of Canadian Proofs; Newfoundland all except four of the first issue, these were unused. For United States he showed an unsevered pair 30-cent 1869 grilled used; most of the general issues, including the 5-cent yellow brown, with and without ornaments, and the Newspapers from 1 cent to \$6 used. Also rare surcharges Turk's Island; complete Bermuda and Faulkland Islands; all but two of Guatemala, which includes the 4r. 1878, surcharge 20 cents, surcharge inverted, used. He showed forty impressions of hand stamps, now in his possession, which were used by Postmasters before 1851.

Next was Mr. A. J. Craig's collection of 5000 varieties, mounted in three volumes of Stanley Gibbons & Co.'s Imperial Albums. It included 70 Argentine Republic; 20 Griqualand surcharges; Canada, a block of 6 unsevered 1/2d. 1856 on the original envelope, and 5 3a. 1856 unsevered on original, 1/2d. 1856 *perforate*; 2-cent register *seal brown*; Newfoundland 6d. black rouletted, 8d. 1857, cut diagonally on original, also 4d. same; New Brunswick, a pair of 6d. yellow 1851, 10c. 1860 cut diagonally on original and 6d. 1851, same; Nova Scotia complete; Prince Edward Islands complete, including four provisional on originals; Great Britain 5s., 10s., £1 and £5, 1883; nearly all varieties of the provisional Eastern Roumelia.

Mrs. Mason exhibited set U. S. Proofs and the 6d. Canada *perforate*.

Mr. C. C. Morency exhibited a collection of European obsolete used, which was very interesting.

Mr. H. F. Ketcheson, 6d. Canada *perforate* unused, and the 1c. and 3c. 1868, red, on watermarked paper.

Mr. Geo. A. Howe showed fifty unused entire 10c. Canadian envelopes. Mr. Willy also showed a fine collection.

Although not a great success, owing to the short time for preparation, great things are promised for Halifax in 1889.

AUCTION NOTES.

The auction season began on the evenings of Sept. 27 and 28, with the sale of Part VI of the Sterling collection combined with that of Senor Contino, of Venezuela. Only about a dozen persons were present, and the sale was remarkable only for the low prices. Below are a few of the prices realized :

Lot.	Description	Price
7.	3 cent envelope, Horner, 3/4	\$10 00
23.	3 " " 1857, Conf. surcharge	2 40
24.	Canada 5c. env. on 1853, U. S. env., shape C	2 00
25.	Canada 5c. env. on 1853, U. S. env., shape D	1 75
40.	U. S. 1869, 90c., used	2 75
52.	" periodical, \$12 specimen	2 10
53.	" " \$24 "	3 20
54.	" " \$36 "	4 70
55.	" " \$48 "	5 30
56.	" " \$60 "	6 10

83.	Argentine, 1864, 15c., imperf.	\$4 00
121.	Bolivia, 1871, Provisional, 500 blue	2 10
145.	Buenos Ayres, Cuatro reales, used	4 20
147.	" " Two pesos, "	4 40
156.	Canada, 10 pence, "	2 05
157.	" " 7 1/2 "	4 00
222.	Fernando Po, 1868, 20c.	3 00
253.	New Caledonia, 25 on 75c.	3 60
270.	Great Britain, 1/5, specimen	2 10
324.	Italy unpaid, 50 lire	3 75
325.	" " 100 "	5 50
348.	Mauritius, 1858, 2p., Greek border, used	4 20
373.	Mexico, 2 pesos, blue	2 05
487-98.	South Australia, 2 1/2 s., 1/20, specimens	\$1 60-\$11 50
546.	U. S. Colombia, 1861, 2 1/2 c., used	5 75
548.	" " 1862, 20c., red, "	11 50

U. S. envelopes of 1883-1887 issues barely sold for their face value. The next auction will be Krebs' second sale, which will occur October 9, and which comprises some 320 lots.

The collection of Harlow E. Woodward will be sold at Bangs & Co.'s, Oct. 22, 23 and 24, at 2 P. M. The collection contains a large number of desirable stamps. The catalogue, which contains 2050 lots, is typographically one of the best we have seen.

W. C. STONE.

NEW ISSUES.

W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

UNITED STATES.—A leading Philadelphia collector recently showed us a Blood's local, similar to Type III in Coster's list, which is on hard white paper and somewhat narrower. It is on the original letter, and bears date June 14, 1845. This is a year earlier than the date usually given for the starting of this post. This corresponds with the date given by Mr. Blood in an interview shortly before his death.

AFGHANISTAN.—The *Philatelic Record* gives nine new varieties of these stamps. They are printed in sheets of fifteen stamps, three rows of five stamps each. All three values are found on the same sheet, each horizontal row being of a different value.

- 1 abasi, black on red-pink, yellow, green.
- 2 " puce on " " "
- 1 rupee, blue on " " "

ANNAM AND TONQUIN.—M. Moens has official information that the 5c. on 2c. has never existed.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—In addition to

the values given last month, with surcharge *Protectorate*, we have heard of the following :

- 2 shillings, green.
- 2 " 6 pence, green.
- 5 " "
- 10 " "

The additional surcharge of the value is found only on the pence values.

CHAMBA.—*Der Philatelist* has some additional values for this State.

- 3 annas, orange.
- 8 " violet.
- 1 rupee, gray.
- Service, 8 annas, violet.

DANUBIAN STEAM NAVIGATION CO.—A series of nine stamps for packets has been issued for use on the boats of this company. The design consists of a large square with fancy border, containing the following inscription :

CENTIMES
50
Kalabaluk.
D. D. S. G.

50 centimes, brick red.
1 franc, blue.
2 " bistre.
3 " violet.
5 " green.
8 " brown.
10 " blue and bistre.
15 " red and violet.
20 " yellow and green.

DUTCH INDIES.—The *Briefmarken Journal* says that a 30c. postage-due stamp has been issued of the same design as the rest of the set.

30 cents, black and carmine.

FORMOSA.—The following extracts from an official letter give some light upon the stamps recently issued :

TAMSUI, May 14, 1888.

* * * * * For information, I enclose a copy of a new regulation just adopted by the government of Formosa. In consequence of this regulation the old method of sending letters gives way to a regular postal system for the public. The following are the principal articles :

1. The mail is to be carried by runners.
2. The postal routes are divided into stages from 70 to 100 li (about 25 to 30 miles) in length.
3. Letters and packets are carried for 20 cash per tael (about 1½ oz.), and stage, with an extra charge for delivery to places not on the ordinary route.
4. The postage stamps are of two kinds, for official use and for the public. The first are supplied without charge to the public offices, to be used in sending official matter, and the last are sold to the public.

Concerning the use of the stamps the system is embarrassing and is subject to criticism, the sale not being made at the discretion of the public. For example, any one wishing to send a letter from Mobei to Teckcham takes it to the office at Mobei, where they pay in advance 60 cash for the three stages. The postmaster gives him a receipt for the letter and affixes the stamps. The letter is then sent to Tapei, and from there to Tiongleck and to Teckcham, receiving at each stage an additional stamp, as proof, probably, of the responsibility of the office affixing the stamps. * * * * *

GAMBIA.—The 4 pence is now issued with the watermark C.A. and crown.

4 pence, dark brown.

MEXICO.—From V. Gurdji we hear of the issue of the 20 and 25 centavos in the new color. Regular paper and perforations.

20 centavos, carmine.
25 " "

NATAL.—The die of the penny stamp has been printed in violet and bears a new value in carmine.

4 shillings, violet and carmine.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The *Halifax Philatelist* says that the brown and black 5 cents have been found rouletted.

5 cents, brown, rouletted.
5 " black, "

NETHERLANDS.—Mr. Corwin tells us that new stamps are expected shortly for this country and its various colonies.

PHILIPPINES.—The 1 cent de peso has been surcharged in carmine *Habilitado para comunicaciones*, 2 4-8 cmos.

2 4-8 cmos. on 1c. dep., green and carmine.

The ½c. postage stamp has been surcharged, *Habilitado 10 cents para recibos y cuentas*, in violet.

10 cents on ¼c., green and violet.

The 2 4-8 postage stamp has been surcharged, *Habilitado—Derechos firma—1 peso*, in black.

1 peso, on 2 4-8c. de p., blue and black.

RUSSIA.—We commence in this number to chronicle the Zemstoo or so-called local stamps. They are of an altogether different class from the trash coming from other countries, and are more admissible to a collection than the locals of our own country, as they are authorized by a government decree, which we shall publish before long. The names in parenthesis after the names of the towns are those of the provinces.

—*Kiriloff* (Novgorod).—Since June 1 two new stamps have been in use. Arms in oval, inscribed, *Kirilofskoi Zemskoi Potchty* (of the rural post of Kiriloff); *Dve kop* (two kopecs) below numerals in corners.

2 kopecs, blue.
2 " postage due.

—*Kologriff* (Kostroma).—Issue of January 1, 1888. Arms (horse's head and boat) in oval, inscribed, *Kologriffskaja Potchto-waja Zemskaja Marka* (Rural postage stamp of Kologriff); *Dve kop* below, numerals in angles. Perforated 11½.

2 kopecs, black on solferino.

—*Rostoff on the Don* (Ekatermoslav).—The current stamps are now on plain paper.

—*Schatzk* (Tamboff).—A new stamp was issued June 10, with arms (bee-hive and sheaves) on crowned shield in centre, *Schatzkoi Zemskoi Potchty, Marka 3k.* (of the rural post of Schatzk, 3 kopec stamp). Rouletted.

3 kopecs, black on blue.

—*Tichwin* (Novgorod).—Since September the current stamp is printed in black on green paper with arms in blue and red. Perf. 11½.

5 kopecs, black, blue and red on green.

SALVADOR.—From Henry Gremmel we have received the new 5 centavos. It is very similar to the 3c., having the same central design, *Salvador*, arched above, numerals at sides, *Servicio Postal del* at top, *cinco cen-*

lavos at bottom, v. p. u. in small letters at foot of oval. Rouletted.

5 centavos, blue (C. C. 43).

SHANGHAI.—The colors of three of the stamps were changed in July. Perf. 15.

40 cash, black.
80 " green.
100 " blue.

SIRMOOR.—V. Gurdji informs us that the color of the 3 pies is now orange.

3 pies, orange.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The current sixpence has been surcharged O. S. for official use.

6 pence, blue, official.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The 96 cents is now found with the watermark C. A. and crown.

Two of the current high values have been changed in color. Watermark C. A. and crown. Perf. 14.

1 dollar, green, value in black.
2 " " " blue.

TUNIS.—We hear that the entire set has been perforated with a T for use on unpaid letters.

WADHWAN.—From the *Briefmarken Journal* we learn of a stamp for this native State. Arms supported by lions in centre, WADHWAN STATE in curve above, HALF PICE in long label below. Directly under the arms is a line of native inscription which we hope to be able to translate by next month. Size of stamp 35 x 32 mm.

½ pice, black.

Wadhwan is a State in Kattyawar, with an area of 238 square miles, and a population in 1872 of 45,431.

ZULULAND.—The Natal ½ penny has been surcharged *Zululand* in black.

½ penny, green.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

CEYLON.—The surcharges still continue to turn up.

60 cents on 1 rupee, red.
60 " 2 " 50c., gray.
80 " 5 " orange.
80 " 10 " violet.
80 " 25 " carmine.

PORTO RICO.—We have discovered another municipal telegraph stamp like those mentioned last May.

Luquillo. 21c., ofics., red on salmon.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

UNITED STATES.—F. D. Rappleye sends us three envelopes, size 11, which are wor-

thy of notice as oddities. One of them has the stamp in a very dark shade of green, another has the stamp printed at an angle of forty-five degrees, while the third has no stamp at all, although regularly watermarked.

CHAMBA.—The arms are now printed in black, and the rays form a complete circle.

½ anna, green on white.
1 " brown "

DUTCH INDIES.—The 25 cent envelope has been surcharged 15 in black.

15 on 25 cent, lilac.

JAPAN.—The 2 sen is found on these new sizes of plain white envelopes.

2 sen, olive, 135 x 87mm.
2 " " 208 x 75 mm.

SALVADOR.—From the *Philatelic Journal of America* we have received an 11c. envelope, 144 x 110 mm., with CONTAD. MYOR—11c. embossed on the flap.

11 centavos, olive on white.

REVENUES.

ARGENTINE—*Santa Fe*.—Four new values of the series, with arms in diamond, have been discovered.

37½ centavos, vermilion.
1 peso, orange-yellow.
2 " carmine.
5 " green.

There is also a similar issue with M. N. (*moneta nacional*).

2 centavos, m. n., blue.
3 " " green.
5 " " blue-green.
25 " " blue.
30 " " carmine.
38 " " vermilion.
40 " " orange.
40 " " red.
50 " " blue.
1 " " citron.
2 " " carmine.
3 " " pale blue.
4 " " bistre-brown.
4 " " carmine.
5 " " blue.
6 " " violet.
7 " " green.
8 " " violet.
9 " " green.
10 " " bistre-brown.
10 " " vermilion.

CUBA.—The *Siro* stamps are changed in color.

10c. de peso, blue.

MANITOBA.—The 25c. C. F. law stamp has been surcharged in magenta.

25 cents, green, B. F.
25 " " J. F.

MEXICO.—The 1888-1889 stamps appeared in July. Head of Diaz in oval; *Documentos* above, value below; at sides, *Timbre Mexico* above and dates below. Perf. 12.

Documentos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 centavos, red.
1 peso, violet.

The *Renta Interior* are of two designs. The first is a long, narrow rectangle numeral in centre in oval, with ovals above and below, inscribed, *Renta Interior, 1888-1889*, and value. Perf. 12.

Renta Interior. ¼ centavo, orange.
½ " pale brown.

The other values are of a very complex design, having a fancy numeral in centre, with *Mexico, Renta Interior, 1888-1889*, and value in curves above and below. Perf. 12.

Renta Interior. 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 centavos, green.
1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 pesos, red.

—*Jalisco.*—Three more values have been seen:

2 centavos, dark green, *rouletted*.
2 " " " Perf. 12.
25 " " " "

POST CARDS.

ARGENTINE.—There is a reply 3 centavos letter-sheet of the same design as the 1½c.

3 x 3 centavos, green.

BAVARIA.—The arms at the left of the cards are on a shield instead of in an oval, and are smaller. The watermark of the single cards is composed of horizontal wavy lines, and that of the reply-cards of vertical ones.

3 pfennig, green.
5 " violet.
3 x 3 " green.
5 x 5 " violet.

CHAMBA.—The arms have been changed, as noted in the envelopes elsewhere described.

¼ anna, red-brown.

CUBA.—The cards are now said to be issued without colored groundwork.

2c. de peso, green.
4c. " carmine.

FINLAND.—The topf. cards were changed somewhat the 1st of July. At the right is the stamp of the current type; at the left the arms on crowned shield, and between them the inscription:

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.
CARTE POSTALE.

POSTKORT. | POSTIKORTTI.
FINLAND. | SUOMI.

OTKPLITOEI'INCIMO

ONHARHAIH

There are four dotted lines for the address.

10 penni, rose-carmine.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The *Philatelic Record*

says that there are three types of the arms on the single and double ½ penny cards.

LUXEMBURG.—In August the 5 centime card was changed somewhat. The other values will undergo the same alteration as soon as the present stock is exhausted. The inscription is as follows:

Grand-Duché de Luxembourg—Grossherzogthum
Luxemburg.

Carte postale—Postkarte.

The remainder of the card is the same as before.

5 centimes, yellow-green on buff.

NORWAY.—Permanent 3 ore cards are now in use, replacing the surcharged ones mentioned last month. The design is the same as the 6 ore. The size is 142 x 93 mm. and the reply-card is of Form 2.

3 ore, orange on white.
3 x 3 " " "

SERVIA.—There has been discovered a single card of the same type as the 5 x 5 bani mentioned in August. M. Moens has seen a used specimen.

5 bani, black on red.

ANOTHER MEMBER TO BE EXPELLED.—U. S. Circuit Court, before Judge Webb, United States by indictment vs. Geo. P. Coffin. Coffin "cherished" a scheme to defraud a dealer in postage stamps in New Jersey by ordering stamps under the name of another person and upon his credit, to be exercised by means of the Post-office establishments of the United States. The stamps were sent and Coffin took the letter containing them from the mails and failed to remit the money. Defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to thirty days in Portland jail.—*From the Portland, Me., Daily Press of September 29, 1888.*

NIEMAND desires to express his regrets as to his inability to at present fulfill his promise to those publishers who so kindly sent their publications for review in these columns; and, with hopes that he may be able to do so ere long, he would request that they will in the meantime accept his thanks for so promptly and generously responding to his invitation.

NEW ADDRESSES.

Kurzweg, W. C., 344 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Potts, R. D., Washington Barracks, D. C.

Seagrave, H. B., Pontiac, Mich.

Von Utassy, Geo. W., Box 575, Exeter, N.H.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

<i>President</i> , J. K. TIFFANY, Fifth and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo.	<i>First Purchasing Agent</i> ,
<i>Vice-President</i> , W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.	<i>Second Purchasing Agent</i> ,
<i>Secretary</i> , S. B. BRADFORD, Ottawa, Ill.	<i>Third Purchasing Agent</i> ,
<i>Treasurer</i> , H. B. SEAGRAVE, Pontiac, Mich.	<i>Fourth Purchasing Agent</i> ,
<i>International Secretary</i> , JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.	<i>Librarian</i> ,
<i>Exchange Superintendent</i> ,	<i>Board of Trustees</i> ,
<i>Literary Exchange Superintendent</i> ,	<i>Literary Board</i> ,
<i>Counterfeit Detector</i> ,	
<i>Exchange Detector</i> ,	

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

OCTOBER, 1888.

In making this, my first report as Secretary of the American Philatelic Association it is my painful duty to announce the death of one who, up to a month ago, was one of our members, Mr. Harry B. Meyers, of Chicago. Mr. Meyers had been in bad health for some time past, and last winter he went to California to see if that climate would not help him. He remained West until August, when he went to New York city for treatment. He died in that city September 9. He was thirty years of age. The cause of his death was consumption.

Since the last report the following members have resigned.

- No. 586. BACHMANN, A. G.
- No. 220. HANAFORD, H. S.
- No. 320. KOEHL, WM.
- No. 406. LEVY, ABRAM.
- No. 285. WAITE, EDW. B.
- No. 559. WAKELEE, F. C.
- No. 236. WILLIAMS, H. S.
- No. 251. WILSON, GEO. S.

In the last list of applicants the name Malcom Stone should read Malcom Storer.

The following list of applicants, whose names appeared in List No. 20, have failed to qualify in the prescribed time:

- BUTLER, BURRIDGE B., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- SUMMERS, CHAS. H. D., Gallopolis, O.
- TRASK, H. A. Fitchburg, Mass.

Following is the list of

NEW MEMBERS.

- No. 630. ROBERTS, EDWARD, 154 Wilford Road, Nottingham, England.
- No. 631. FORD, B. J., 670 West Ohio street, Chicago, Ill.
- No. 632. DANFORTH, H. M., 2950 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- No. 633. LESTER, LEON M., 3145 Groveland avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- No. 634. TEDFORD, O. P., Box 2846, Denver, Colo.

- No. 635. BOUTECON, A. F., 90 Walker street, New York.
- No. 636. LAWRENCE, ALBERT E., 221 South street, New York.
- No. 637. HERZFELD, LOUIS, Osteowo i Posen.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP—LIST NO. 24.

- BAAS, G. A., Batesville, Ind.
References: R. S. Hatcher, S. B. Bradt.
- CALTELL, HENRY W., 3709 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.
References: W. A. MacCalla, H. McAllister.
- CONANT, GEO. M., 79 Mill street, New Bedford, Mass.
References: A. Lohmeyer, Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr.
- ELDRED, W. J., 275 Main street, Springfield, Mass.
References: Henry F. King, W. C. Stone.
- GRINNELL, ARTHUR G., New Bedford, Mass.
References: Willard C. Van Derlip, E. A. Holton.
- HALDY, WALTER A., 136 N. Line street, Lancaster, Pa.
References: W. G. Cairnes, S. B. Bradt.
- HART, ROBT. S., 1504 N. Mount street, Baltimore, Md.
References: A. Lohmeyer, Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr.
- JACOBS, J. M., 2441 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill.
References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.
- KINGMAN, EDW. L., 237 Noble avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
References: S. B. Bradford, T. B. Farrell.
- LAMBERT, W. F., Alexandria, Va.
References: C. F. Rothfuchs, Thos. Semmes.
- MARGRAF, MISS AGNES, 1365 Fourth avenue, New York.
References: Henry Clotz, Paul Lazarus.
- MERRILL, A. B., Everett, Mass.
References: Gustav Aue, Wm. H. Aue.
- OSBORN, CHAS. E., 1421 Fairmount avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
References: W. A. MacCalla, H. McAllister.
- RODE, GEO. W., Hazlewood avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
References: W. M. Biddle, D. A. Behen.
- SCHAEFER, J. W., 830 W. Lafayette street, Baltimore, Md.
- SHOEMAKER, J. E., 1706 Papin street, St. Louis, Mo.
References: W. F. Muennighaus, L. G. Custer.
- SPOONER, RALPH P., 53 Cedar street, New York.
References: R. R. Bogert, Arthur Tuttle.
- WIEHL, ALFRED, 18 Beaver street, New York.
References: P. van der Willigen, Aug. Dejonge.

WITT, MRS. MINA, 1365 Fourth avenue, New York.
References: Henry Clotz, Paul Lazarus.

The persons named in the above list will be entitled to membership on November 10, if no objection is received prior to that date.

S. B. BRADFORD, *Secretary*.

September 29, 1888.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

During the two months just passed I have not been overburdened with receipts of literature for the library, probably owing to the fact that most of our members have been taking a rest or were too much interested in the Convention proceedings and election to think of the poor little library. That many of them are beginning to find out that we have a library is evidenced by the number of requests I have received for periodicals, etc.

The library is far from being complete, and donations will be thankfully received. I find something useful in almost every lot, no matter how small.

I understand that at the Convention some members ridiculed the idea of having a library and keeping all of the *trash*, as they call it, that is published. To these gentlemen, who are so thoroughly posted on all matters philatelic, that they do not need to refer to books or journals, we say that the majority of our members can find a great deal of useful information and some entertainment from even the poorest journals published, and in a few years even these learned gentlemen may find it necessary to refer to some of the trash which the library contains.

The only means of preserving these volumes is by binding them, and the appropriation for that purpose will be used judiciously.

I find that the only means of obtaining files of *Le Timbre Poste*, *The Philatelic Record* and such valuable old papers, is by purchase, and a philatelic library is incomplete without them. Let these gentlemen, instead of burning or throwing away the papers they receive, send them to the Librarian, who can make good use of them.

Since my last report I have received a copy of the photo-lithographed group of officers of the Association, the frame of photos displayed by the Kansas members at the exhibit in Boston, photos from S. B. Bradford, J. R. Chapman, H. M. Danforth, Dr. Emilio Diena, J. K. Garrett, T. J. Farrell and E. B. Sterling; current numbers of *Badger State Philatelist*, *Collectors' Magazine*, *Collectors' Review*, *Collectors' Standard*, *Der Philatelist*, *Eastern Philatelist*, *Freeman's Fireside Visitor*, *Keystone State Collector*, *Philatelic Gazette*, *Philatelic Journal of America*, *Philatelic News*, *Philo's Monthly*, *Progressive Age*, *The Stamp*, *Stamp Collector*, *Stamp World*, *Le Timbre Poste* and *U. S. Philatelist*. Also donations as follows: H. A. Malin 129, C. E. Bird 19, Dr. Diena 12, W. E. Stone 12.

The U. S. collection seems to languish. I received some time ago some 1870 3c. grilled, but have received nothing since. The library should possess a good collection of U. S. stamps and entire stamped envelopes, and the only means of obtaining such a collection is through donations, and I hope every member will send one stamp at least.

Very truly,

C. R. GADSDEN, *Librarian*.

GRAND CROSSING, ILL., Sept. 29, 1888.

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

There was nothing done during the months of July and August, a great many collectors being absent and some branch societies not wanting any exchange books. This will cause some delay in returning the sheets, but I hope that by quick circulation of the books now, the time may be made up. The new rule allows all members but two days instead of three as formerly, to keep the books, and I wish every one would bear this in mind. The quicker the circuits are made, the sooner I am able to return you your sheets.

Another new rule is, that no sheets can be accepted for circulation by the Exchange Manager unless the value of the stamps thereon amount to one dollar.

In my former report I requested all members who wish to be on a *permanent* circuit for books, etc., to send me their names to complete my circuit lists; so far only a few members answered to this. Please let me hear from you, *otherwise you will receive no books or you will have to join a branch society*. Each of you ought to join a branch society, the benefits therefrom are quite large, and I will mention some for your kind consideration.

1. Additional philatelic periodicals.
2. By attending the regular meetings you can have your influence brought to bear upon the management of the affairs of the American Philatelic Association more effectually than you could as an isolated individual member.
3. In most branch societies social meetings are held where collections are shown and matters of interest discussed.
4. You will receive exchange books from the Superintendent more frequently through the Exchange Manager of the branch, and in much larger numbers at a time.
5. You will save postage and express charges by having the next on circuit at your elbow, and by being able to deliver the package by hand, if you so desire.
6. The Managers of branches will become competent to fill completely the position of Supt. of the Exchange Dept.

Therefore I would advise as strongly as I am able, the formation of branches wherever five members can come together.

Let me hear from you, gentlemen, and the sooner the better. All further information will be cheerfully given.

The first lot of the international sheets was dispatched on the 7th of Sept., and I am expecting every day a consignment from the other side. All members who wish to join this department will please write for blank sheets. I wish to send out another lot as soon as possible.

Finally, I ask all members who have not settled their August statement to do it at once, to enable me to close up my accounts.

BUSINESS DONE FROM AUG. 1 TO SEPT. 30, '88.

Blank sheets sold	361
" international sheets sold	10
" covers sold	13
Mailing covers sold	26
Hinges sold	35,000

Received filled sheets	236, value \$1441 64
" " covers	5, " 11 87
" " interna'l sheets	90, " M. 5389 12

HENRY CLOTZ, *Supt.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 30, '88.

THE PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

The following members have made deposits for the purchase of new issues: Daniel Jaeger, \$5.00; J. M. T. Partello, \$8.56; J. V. Painter, \$10.00; W. E. Loy, 10 cents; W. C. Stone, \$2.00; R. C. H. Brock, \$5.71; C. F. Bishop, \$1.53; Wilson Wilby, \$6.00; Emil Asslin, \$5.00; Alfred Dawson, \$3.00; Geo. H. Worthington, \$15.00.

Novelties arrived from Gibraltar, Brazil, Turkey, Philippines, have been distributed, together with others previously announced; also Military Telegraphs from the Cape of Good Hope.

THEO. F. CUNO,

1131 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

REPORTS OF PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

[The Literary Board will publish the proceedings of such Philatelic Societies as are received by them. Secretaries will please send the MSS. before the first of each month.]

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch No. 1, American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held on alternate Thursdays, at the Tremont House, at 8 P.M. President, C. R. Gadsden; Secretary and Librarian, P. M. Wolsieffer. For information address the Secretary, at 162 State street, Chicago, Ill.

The fiftieth regular meeting was called to order on Thursday, September 20, at 8.10 P.M., by the President. The members present were Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Chapman, Danforth, Drury, Ford, Gadsden, Gilbert, Holman, Jacobs, Jillson, Kurzweg, Lester, Nelson, Start and Wolsieffer.

The minutes of last meeting were approved. The Exhibition Committee reported that they deemed it inexpedient to make a philatelic display at the Chicago Exposition this year, and recommended a Permanent Exhibit Committee of three, to prepare for future exhibitions. Report accepted and the committee discharged. The President appointed Messrs. Holman, Gilbert and Start as Permanent Exhibit Committee.

The following applications for active membership were presented by the Secretary: Mr. L. H. Drury, Chicago, and Mr. J. M. Jacobs, Chicago. For passive membership, Mr. Cortlandt F. Bishop, New York City, Mr. H. E. Deats, Highstone, N. J., and Mr. Emil J. Rall, Savannah, Ga. All these applications were proposed and recommended by Mr. S. B. Bradt. Applications were referred to the Executive Committee.

Under order of *New Business*, Mr. Wolsieffer moved that a committee of three be appointed to ascertain from the publishers of the philatelic journals in the

State of Illinois on what terms they would furnish a copy regularly to each of our members. Seconded by Messrs. Kurzweg and Nelson. Motion amended by Mr. Bradt that committee be given full power to act. Amendment seconded by Mr. Start. Amendment and motion concurred in unanimously. The President appointed Messrs. Wolsieffer, Jillson and Kurzweg as such committee.

Secretary reported Messrs. C. H. Hanson and O. S. Hellweg delinquents of long standing. On motion they were suspended for non-payment of dues.

Executive Committee reported favorably on all applications presented. On motion of Mr. Holman the rules were suspended and the applicants for passive membership elected by acclamation. Messrs. Drury and Jacobs, applicants for active membership, were balloted for and unanimously elected.

Recess was then announced by the President. After recess the usual auction sale took place, which resulted in the sale of \$23.45 worth of revenue and postage stamps. The receipts for the evening from dues and percentage on sales amounted to \$19.33.

It was moved, seconded and carried to adjourn at 11.10. Next meeting October 4.

Special meeting for the purpose of taking action on the death of our second President was called to order at Mr. Bradt's office, 189 State street, at 12.40 P.M., on Wednesday, September 26, by the President. The members present were: Messrs. Bradt, Drury, Gadsden, Gilbert, Holman, Jillson, Lester, Peeke and Wolsieffer. It was moved by Mr. Wolsieffer, and seconded by Mr. Gilbert, that a committee of three be appointed to frame suitable resolutions on the death of our fellow-member Mr. Harry B. Myers. Amended by Mr.

Bradt, that the committee should report to the Secretary as soon as possible, and the resolutions be a part of the minutes of this meeting. Amendment seconded by Mr. Peeke. The question on the amendment was carried unanimously, as was also the question on the original motion. President Gadsden then appointed Messrs. Bradt, Holman, and Wolsieffer committee to draft resolutions. It was moved to adjourn at 12.55. Carried.

The committee presented the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst our honorary member and former President, Harry B. Myers, be it

Resolved, That we deplore in his death the loss to philately, and especially to our own organization; and that we, as a society, tender the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in their great affliction; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, the Secretary of the American Philatelic Association, and be published in our Official Journal, THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER,

Secretary.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held on every third Wednesday of each month at 7.30 P.M., at Loescher's Hotel, Canal street, Stapleton., S. I. President, Mr. Aug. Dejonge; Secretary, Dr. G. Odendall. For information address the Secretary, P. O. Box 520, Stapleton, Richmond county, N. Y.

Special meeting held September 12, 1888. Present, Messrs. A. Dejonge, Clotz, Odendall, Bauer, Van der Willigen, Lazarus, O. Dejonge; and as guests President Tiffany, of the American Philatelic Association, President Rechert, Muecke, H. L. Calman, Seeligsberg, Scott, Mack, Adenau, of the National Philatelic Society.

Mr. Dejonge introduced President Tiffany, who addressed the society in his usual able manner. Other addresses were made by Messrs. Rechert, Scott and Calman.

After the meeting a collation was served, and at a late hour our guests took their departure; President Tiffany taking a large bouquet, a souvenir from the Staten Island lady members, with him.

Sixty-seventh regular meeting, September 19, 1888.

Present: Aug. Dejonge, Chairman; Van der Willigen, Kaufmann, Schumann, Odendall, Oscar Dejonge; and as guest, Mr. Laudmann.

Minutes adopted as read.

Proposed for membership: Mr. J. W. Scott, by Mr. Aug. Dejonge; Mr. Robert S. Lehmann, by Mr. B. Van Vodenberg; Mr. John B. Lauer, by C. Witt.

Max Muller and Captain Hein's applications were withdrawn.

Mr. Tuthill's application was tabled and the rules on election having been suspended Mrs. Lizzie Benary (No. 61), Mrs. Minna Witt (No. 62) and Miss Agnes Margraf (No. 63) were elected by acclamation members of the Society.

Mr. A. Dejonge received and forwarded for the Moeller collection stamps from Messrs. Corwin, Van der Willigen, Lazarus, Clotz, O. Dejonge, Rosenheim, A. Dejonge, Jos. Rechert, and the President tendered thanks in the name of Capt. Moeller for these contributions, and further donations will be thankfully received by A. Dejonge.

Moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the National Philatelic Society for the copies of the essay by J. W. Scott, presented to this society for distribution among the members.

Mr. Schumann moved that the Chair appoint a committee of three (the President *ex-officio*) to put themselves in communication with the National Phila-

telic Society in regard to the proposed exhibition. Carried.

The committee as nominated consists of Mr. E. L. Schumann, Van der Willigen and Henry Clotz.

The Committee on Permanent Album reports progress.

Sample sheets will be mailed in a few days to all societies and to every one who makes application for it.

The Treasurer requests members to settle their due bill without any further delay; it is necessary to attend to this item promptly as he has to pay all dues of the American Philatelic Association. By not settling it, you will lose your membership.

Mr. Kaufman moved adjournment.

Seconded and carried.

DR. G. ODENDALL, Secretary.

NATIONAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings are held every first Wednesday of each month during the summer at 156 Second avenue, New York city, at 7.30 P.M. Joseph Rechert, President, Hoboken, N. J.; Wm. Seeligsberg, Secretary. For information, address the Secretary, 31 Thomas street, New York.

Twelfth regular meeting, September 5, 1888.

The meeting was called to order by President Joseph Rechert. The following members were present: Aue, Corwin, Wuesthoff, Lesser, Clotz, Muecke, Osterman, Watson, Rosenheim, Morton, Mack, Adenau, Myenberg, Henry L. Calman, Dr. Mitchell.

As visitors: Pres. J. K. Tiffany of the American Philatelic Association, Messrs. J. V. B. Vreeland, Turner, C. S. S. Miller, of New York, Pres. A. Dejonge, Messrs. P. Van der Willigen, Oscar Dejonge, of the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

Pres. J. Rechert, on behalf the National Philatelic Society, formally welcomed Pres. J. K. Tiffany.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and, on motion, duly adopted.

There being only one member of the Executive Committee present, a motion to suspend the rules as to the election of candidates was carried.

The following candidates were then proposed:

For active membership—By Pres. Joseph Rechert, J. V. B. Vreeland, Orange, N. J.; by Sec. Wm. Seeligsberg, M. C. Berlepsch, 838 Broadway, N. Y.; by Mr. C. B. Corwin, P. Van der Willigen, 444 Produce Exchange, N. Y.; By Treas. Henry Calman, August Dejonge, Stapleton, S. I.

For corresponding membership—By Pres. Joseph Rechert, E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.; Henry O. Harris, Doylestown, Pa.; W. H. Sheldon, 552 Fairfield avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.; Geo. N. Campbell, M.D., Lock Box 87, Hopkinsville, Ky.; A. G. Gardner, 49 Amhurst Park, Stamford Hill, London, E.; Bernhard Blauhuth, Koenigsplatz 15, Leipzig, Germany; Ragnar Johann Bruzelius, 5 Humlegardsgatan, Stockholm, S.; by Sec. W. Seeligsberg, E. R. Aldrich, Benson, Minn.; Harry B. Wilbur, Cambridgeboro, Pa.

On motion each candidate was separately balloted for and all were duly elected.

Communications were received and read from Messrs. A. Lehman, Jr., J. M. T. Partello and Wm. B. Whitney; also a postal card from Dr. Emilio Diena Modena, Italy, whereon he states that he was the sender of a letter to Mr. Bogert, on the contents of which the National Philatelic Society had taken action on June 11, but the authorship of which was credited to his brother Charles. The correction was noted.

Delegates Corwin and Calman then reported on their mission to Boston on the occasion of the American Philatelic Association Convention, and gloried in the good work which was achieved through their aid, and that of our members present.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Henry Clotz and unanimously adopted:

"That the thanks of the National Philatelic Society be tendered to Messrs. H. N. Terrett, C. B. Corwin and H. L. Calman, their delegates to the Boston Convention, for their efficient services on that occasion, and to Mr. C. B. Corwin, in particular, for his active championship of the cause of collectors at that convention."

The President then delivered two volumes of E. B. Sterling's Catalogue, "Edition de Luxe," donated by Mr. Sterling, and the thanks of the society were, on motion, voted to the donor.

President Rechert then brought up the subject of the advisability of holding an exhibition of stamps in this city in conjunction with the Staten Island Society and the Brooklyn Philatelic Association. The project was greeted with joy by all present and, on motion, the Chair was empowered to nominate a committee to devise plans, time, and means for holding such an exhibition, and the following committee was appointed: Messrs. Henry Calman, Henry Clotz, C. B. Corwin, J. Adenau and W. Seeligsberg.

President Rechert then stated that he had been approached by two foreign societies in regard to the desirability of establishing an "exchange department" between their societies and ours, and that he would suggest this matter to be thoroughly considered by the society. On motion a committee was appointed to lay the necessary rules before the next meeting in regard to the establishment of such a department, and the Chair appointed Messrs. R. Wuesthoff, R. R. Bogert and J. O. Hobby.

By motion of Mr. Corwin the President should be added as chairman to both the committees.

Dr. Mitchell called the attention of the members to the fact that a new play, called "The Postage Stamp," was about to be produced at a metropolitan stage, and that the members attend in a body. Left to future consideration.

Pres. J. K. Tiffany, of the American Philatelic Association, then addressed the meeting in his well-known and forcible manner, expressing pleasure of hearing of the proposed exhibition, and predicted a boom in philately as a natural consequence. He was attentively listened to, and his remarks were applauded by all present.

The present Constitution being held by some of the members to contain some defects, a motion was carried to appoint a committee for the revision of same. The Chair appointed Dr. Mitchell, H. S. Mack and C. B. Corwin.

Pres. A. Dejonge, of the Staten Island Society, then addressed the meeting in a short speech, and was heartily applauded.

After a few remarks by Dr. Mitchell and Mr. C. S. S. Miller, a vote of thanks was adopted for Mr. E. B. Holton, of Boston, and the Committee on Exhibition, at Boston, for their courtesies extended, and their efficiency shown in the matter.

The following rarities and novelties in stamps were then shown:

By Mr. J. Rechert—Several sets of Madeira and Azores I and II issues surcharged; the British Bechuanaland surcharged; "Protectorate;" St. Pierre and Miquelon reversed surcharges.

By Wm. Seeligsberg—Centennial stamp, 1 cent, New South Wales; Tunis 1, 2, 5, 10, 25c., and complete set of new Japan 45. to 1 yen.

President Tiffany, in order to give the members a chance to study the points of parliamentary law governing the society, stated that he would donate a "Robert's Manual," the same copy used by him at the convention in Boston.

The meeting closed at 11 o'clock.

WM. SEELIGSBURG, *Secretary.*

CAPITAL CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Meetings held on second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 473 C street, N. W. President, J. H. Frank; Secretary, F. McC. Smith. For information address the Secretary, 319 C street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Eleventh regular meeting, September 26, 1888. Present: Messrs. Frank, Green, Houston and Smith.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary reported the receipt of several communications, among them one from Lieutenant R. D. Potts, U. S. A., of this city, requesting information in regard to the society.

The Executive Committee reported favorably upon the application for membership of Mr. H. E. Green, and the same was duly elected.

On motion it was declared that the office of Vice-President had been vacant from the time of the first semi-annual election to the time of the second, from the fact that Mr. Storch, who was first duly elected to fill that office, had never become a member of this society.

After the advantages of becoming a branch of the American Philatelic Association had been talked over the meeting adjourned.

Next meeting October 10, 1888. All are invited to attend.

F. MCC. SMITH,
Secretary.

BLACK HAWK PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held on alternate Friday evenings. F. H. Copp, President. C. D. Reimers, Secretary. For information, address the Secretary, Box 481, Rock Island, Ills.

Meeting of August 17 called to order by President Copp at 8.15. Six members present.

Minutes of last meeting adopted as read.

Mr. A. Brutt was proposed for active membership. Referred to Executive Committee, who reported favorably, whereupon Mr. Brutt was elected a member unanimously.

The Philatelic Society of America was put under discussion, and since nothing had been heard from the Society or Mr. Voute for some time, the Secretary was instructed to write for explanation. Messrs. Brutt, Copp and Hanns signified their willingness to join as soon as satisfactory explanations were received.

A subscription for the library was taken up, which netted \$2.50, and a committee appointed to make a list of journals to which we subscribe. The committee, after due deliberation, selected the following: *American Philatelist*, *Collectors' Ledger*, *Curiosity World*, *Eastern Philatelist*, *Philatelic Gazette*, *Philatelic Journal of America*, *Philo's Monthly*, *Stamp*, *Stamp Collector*, *Stamp Collectors' Figaro*, and *United States Philatelist*.

This list was slightly objected to, and was laid over till next meeting.

The Secretary was instructed to forward to Mr. Bradt for his Philatelic Society List in *Philo's Monthly*, the name and necessary information of the Black Hawk Philatelic Society.

The terms of the officers, according to our Constitution, having expired, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, F. H. Copp; Vice-President, A. Brutt; Secretary, C. D. Reimers; Treasurer, H. Copp; Librarian, L. K. Cleaveland.

The amateur papers which have accumulated in our library were sold to Mr. Hanns for the munificent sum of fifteen cents.

There being no further business before the Society, the meeting adjourned at 9.45, and the members were making preparations for leaving, when Mr. Hanns ordered all members into an adjoining room, where all

were agreeably surprised to find themselves confronting a large table, fairly groaning with delicious viands. Mr. Hanns explained by saying that since he was going away (to college), and would not be with us again for some time, he had thought it no more than right to make himself useful as well as ornamental, and ordered all to be seated. No second bidding was necessary, and all seated and "fell to."

To say the supper was a decided success, would (to use that chestnut phrase) be "putting it mild." For over an hour nothing was heard save the clanking of glasses and the merry laughter over the venerable blue-buttoned cop's chestnut gags and stories.

For the first toast, Mr. Hanns toasted the "Philatelic Society of America;" Mr. Reimers responding. Mr. Reimers toasted the "American Philatelic Association;" Mr. Cleveland responding. Toast followed toast, and the ladies were not forgotten. At a late hour all adjourned to sleep off the effects.

MINNESOTA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

The following resolution was placed before the members, July 31, and was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote:

WHEREAS, The members of the Minnesota Branch of the American Philatelic Association have read, considered and carefully weighed the evidence produced by Patrick Chalmers and Pearson Hill in support of the claims of their respective sires relative to their proposals introductive of the adhesive postage stamp; and

WHEREAS, The earliest date claimed by James Chalmers, that his idea reached the postal reformers in London, is November, 1837; and

WHEREAS, Rowland Hill, in his pamphlet published in February, 1837, proposed adhesive postal stamps; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Minnesota Branch, American Philatelic Association recognize Rowland Hill as the first proposer of the application of adhesive stamps for postal purposes; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our thanks to Mr. Pearson Hill for his endeavors to preserve untarnished the truths of history.

The present membership of Branch is nine. At the last election all the old officers were reelected except Mr. Lyons, who declined a reelection. Mr. C. B. Hanna was elected Secretary.

J. D. LYONS, JR., *Secretary.*

BENSON, MINN., August 1, 1888.

THE BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held every second Tuesday, at 7.30 P.M. Vice-President, Chas. Gregory. Secretary, John M. Sheridan. For information address Secretary, 22 St. Felix Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Minutes of tenth regular meeting, held Oct. 2, 1888, Vice-President Gregory in the chair. Full attendance of members. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

The question of rooms for the Club then was discussed, and it was moved and seconded that a committee of two be appointed to report at the next meeting. Carried. Committee, Messrs. Scott and Sheridan.

It was then moved and seconded that a committee of two and the Chairman be appointed to revise the Constitution and By-Laws. Carried. Committee, Messrs. Needham, Gregory and Sheridan.

Mr. Gregory read an extract from the record of the Common Council of New York City for the year 1842, regarding the "U. S. City Despatch Post." It was a most interesting article, and clearly proved that this stamp was issued prior to 1842.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

The Club will very shortly move to new rooms, and extends a cordial invitation to all collectors in the vicinity to join. Address the Secretary.

JOHN M. SHERIDAN,
Secretary.

EXCHANGES.

DOMESTIC.—*The Stamp Collectors' Figaro*, Vol. II, No. 3; *The Quaker City Philatelist*, Vol. III, No. 34; *The Philatelic Literature Collector*, Vol. I, No. 1; *The National Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 7; *The Philatelic Herald*, Vol. V, No. 11; *One Dime*, Vol. I, No. 10; *The Ohio Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 6; *The Collectors' Review*, Vol. II, No. 7; *The Collectors' Ledger*, Vol. IV, No. 7; *The Eastern Philatelist*, Vol. II, No. 2; *The Stamp*, Vol. III, No. 8; *The Collector and Exchange*, Vol. I, No. 2; *The Black Hawk Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 1; *The Collectors' Exchange*, Vol. I, No. 2; *The Philatelic Beacon*, Vol. I, No. 1; *The Philatelic News*, Vol. I, Nos. 6, 7; *Philos Monthly*, Vol. I, No. 3; *The Scientist*, Vol. I, No. 5; *The Badger State Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 10; *The Collectors' Magazine*, Vol. II, No. 2; *The International Collector*, Vol. III, No. 3; *The Park City Collector*, Vol. I, No. 1; *The United States Philatelist*, Vol. II, No. 2; *The Collectors' Standard*, Vol. III, No. 5; *The Philatelic Gazette*, Vol. V, No. 49; *The Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. XIV, No. 9; *The Philatelic World*, Vol. VI, No. 9; *The Stamp Collector*, Vol. I, No. 3.

FOREIGN.—*The Halifax Philatelist*, Vol. II, No. 9; *The Canadian Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 6; *The Ontario Stamp Journal*, Vol. I, No. 1; *Der Philatelist*, Vol. IX, No. 13; *The Stamp Collectors' Journal*, Vol. X, No. 119; *Philatelia*, Vol. I, Nos. 7, 8; *Le Timbre Poste*, Vol. XXVI, No. 309; *Le Timbre Fiscal*, Vol. XV, No. 169; *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde*, No. 50; *La Revista Filatelica*, Vol. I, No. 12; *Das Postwertzeichen*, Vol. I, No. 9; *Tidning Frimärksamler*, Vol. II, No. 8; *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, Vol. V, No. 18; *Philateliccher Börsen-Courier*, Vol. III, No. 9; *Illustrirte Frankfurter Briefmarken Zeitung*, Vol. VII, No. 8.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. III.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 10, 1888.

No. 2.

LIST OF FOREIGN ENVELOPES—GERMANY.

JOHN K. TIFFANY.

(Continued from page 1.)

HANOVER.

ON May 15, 1849, there were issued for use in the town of Hanover and its suburbs, letter-sheets of white wove paper with a yellowish cast in the form of a half sheet of foolscap, which, when folded into the form of a letter, bears on the front at the lower left corner the words "*Bestellgeld-frei*" (postage free), in German characters printed in blue. On the back a notice in six lines also in German characters, but printed in black, "*Mittelst dieser, auf der Vorderseite mit dem Stempel Bestellgeld-frei versehene † Couverts, gelangen Briefe in der Residenz-Stadt Hannover, in der Vorstadt † Hannover (ausschliesslich der Forsthäuser in der Eilenriede), in der Vorstadt † Glocksee und in dem Vororte Linden frei vom Bestellgelde an die Adressaten. † Bei dem Königlichen Post-Amte Hannover werden diese Couverts zu 3 ggr. das † Dutzend verkauft.*"

Size, 28 x 30 centimetres on greenish gray paper.
" 33 x 20 " " yellowish white paper.

There is also a variety or essay of the latter size and paper, with the words on the front printed in black. It has also been chronicled (Moschkau) on dull orange paper.

SECOND ISSUE.

On December 16, 1850. These sheets were superseded by a more elaborate design. A wood engraving on sheets of bright yellow paper which when folded form covers. The front is marked out by a rectangle, formed by an ornamental design in each corner (a post-horn and foliated work), be-

tween which runs a fine line divided by the words "*Bestellgeld-frei*" at the top, bottom and sides, the base of the letters being always inwards. The four corner ornaments all different. The back is marked out by a triangle to border the loose flap and a border to indicate the side and bottom flaps in one piece.

- (a) The notice in five lines (value 3 ggr. the dozen) on the face.
- (b) The notice in five lines (value 3 ggr. the dozen) on the back.

Variety.—The notice in five lines (value 3 ggr. the dozen) on the back, the upper right and lower left ornaments on the face alike.

The rectangle in the above measure 32 by 20 centimetres, August 15, 1857. Similar to the above, but the rectangle on the face measures 146 by 80 mm. There is a large ornament on the place for a seal. The notice is in four lines and the value 4 ggr. the dozen.

- (a) With figure 4 under the *i* of "*frei*."
- (b) " " 4 " " space between *re* of "*frei*."
- (c) Like (b) with hand stamp black.
- (d) " (b) " " " reversed in the upper right corner.
- (e) With the ornaments in the upper right and lower left corners alike.
- (f) (e) With two hand stamps, the second being reversed in the upper right corner.
- (g) (e) Without any hand stamp.

(b) and (e) are printed side by side in the sheet. The variety (e) was reprinted in 1870. The paper is of four different kinds, rougher or different in color. In all the reprints the compiler has noticed the figure 4 is under the *e* of "*frei*." A reprint is said by Moschkau to have been made on white paper.

THIRD ISSUE.

November 1, 1858. On a buff envelope of 2 form of the general series, ordinary size 2, seal 9, gummed at the extremity only, a round green stamp in the upper left corner bearing a clover leaf, with a post-horn below and "Bestellgeld frei" above, all in relief. On the flap is an inscription printed also in green, in four lines of German text—"Verkäuflich bei dem Postamt Hannover † das Packet von 10 Stück † zu † 5 Groschen," and another on the bottom flap in six lines of the same text, "Bestellgeld-frei † in der Residenzstadt Hannover, † in der Vorstadt Hannover † (ausschliesslich der Forsthäuser in der Eilenriede), † in der Vorstadt Glocksee † und in dem Vororte Linden." "Sold by the Hanover Post-office in packets of 10 for 5 groschen." "Postage free in the capital town of Hanover, in the suburb of Hanover (exclusive of the forest houses in the Eilenriede) in the suburb Glocksee and in the parish of Linden.

- (a) Pale buff paper, stamp bright green.
 (b) Darker buff paper, stamp darker green.

The latter has the type on the back reset.

- (c) variety of (b) without color on stamp.

These envelopes were reprinted in 1863, with long gum on the edge and on thinner paper, with the reset form of the inscription, and also with a third reset of the inscription and again in 1870, on a thicker unsurfaced paper with a fourth reset of the inscription, the stamps a much darker green.

FOURTH ISSUE.

October 1, 1861. On a buff envelope of the second form of the general issue, ordinary size 2, seal gummed at end only. A similar round light green stamp, with the horse galloping to the left, and similar inscription to the foregoing on the upper left corner.

- (a) Pale buff paper, stamp light green.
 (b) " " " " no color.
 (c) " " " " inscription on the reverse printed twice.

November 20, 1861. The same envelope in all particulars, but stamp on the upper right corner. Second form of inscription, a pale buff paper, stamp light green.

1862. The same envelope in all particulars; the stamp on the upper right corner, but with long green, second and third form of inscription; a pale buff paper, stamp light green, May, 1863. The same envelope in all particulars, but the stamp on

the upper left corner and with long green, second and third form of the inscription, a pale buff paper, stamp light green. Reprinted in 1870, but paper and stamp are both darker, and the fourth form of inscription.

In April, 1857, however, a general series for use in the kingdom of Hanover was issued. These correspond in a general way to the other regular German envelopes. The stamp is again a large oval, bearing the head of King George V to the left, in relief, on a plain oval, surrounded by an oval frame, bordered by an inner and outer plain colorless embossed line, ornamented with engine-turned work between and inscribed in colored block letters *Hannover* above, value in full below in the same letters, Ein Guter Groschen, Ein (Zwei or Drei) Silber Groschen, with numeral of value in white relief in small circular disk, dividing the words, inscription in capitals forming the same words followed by "Post-Couvert" in bluish-green.

FIRST SERIES.

April, 1857. Stamp and inscription on the left in color on white wove paper, form 2, in sizes 1 and 2, with seal 9, gummed only under the seal.

LARGE SIZE 1.

- 1 gutergroschen green, dark and light.
 1 silbergroschen rose.
 2 " blue, dull and light.
 3 " chrome yellow.

ORDINARY SIZE 2.

- 1 gutergroschen green, dark and light.
 1 silbergroschen rose and carmine.
 2 " blue, dark and light.
 3 " chrome yellow.

Varieties.—Inscription crosses the stamp.

LARGE SIZE 1.

- 1 gutergroschen dark green.
 1 silbergroschen rose.

ORDINARY SIZE 2.

- 1 gutergroschen green.
 1 silbergroschen pale red.
 (b) Rather larger inscription.
 1 gutergroschen green.
 (c) No color.
 3 silbergroschen no color.
 (d) Two seals.
 3 silbergroschen yellow.
 (e) Error or essay.
 1 gutergroschen green with inscription, "Drei Silber Groschen."

LARGE SIZE 1.

- 3 silbergroschen, orange inscription in yellow green.

Reprints.

ORDINARY SIZE 2.

- 1863-4. Gummed along the whole edge.
 1 silbergroschen carmine pale.
 3 " yellow.

THE GOVERNMENT POSTAL ISSUES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

MAJOR EDW. B. EVANS.

(Continued from page 7.)

THE rates of postage are shown to have been as follows: For letters, five cents per half ounce if conveyed less than 500 miles, and ten cents per half ounce if conveyed more than that distance, and for drop letters two cents each. For printed matter, divers rates per quarter for periodicals sent out by the publishers; for other newspapers, circulars, etc., under three ounces in weight, two cents, and two cents per ounce over that weight; for books two cents per ounce, and for newspapers, circulars, etc., posted for delivery only, one cent each.

I have not been able to obtain copies of any other postal notices, but I fancy that these rates were altered, and probably considerably increased not long after the introduction of postage stamps. My reasons for supposing this are, first, the rarity of *used* copies of the two-cent stamps; not only are these stamps scarce in that state, but of the few specimens I have seen on original envelopes, the great majority have been in the form of strips of five, thus paying ten cents postage; these can hardly, I think, have been in use for any length of time for drop letters, or for newspapers and circulars; second, used copies of the five-cent stamps, as found on original envelopes (even of the earliest issue), are comparatively common in pairs, while the small five cents, as far as my experience goes, are far more common in pairs than singly, and are less common *used* than the ten cents. I have before me seventeen used pairs of these 5c. on original envelopes, some on quite small envelopes, and in two instances two and three pairs on the same envelope as if they had been kept cut up in pairs at the Post-office. I have only one envelope with a single stamp on it, and on this is marked "Due 5." Thirdly, the one-cent stamps received from England were never issued, and it is understood that they had ceased to be required before they arrived.

We see also that the *Franking Privilege* was abolished, and that only the heads of the various departments of the Post-office were allowed to send official letters free through the post. We shall find that this has an important bearing upon the question of the so-called official stamped envelopes.

The only authoritative history of the stamps

that I can find in the English magazines is contained in some letters of Mr. H. St. George Offutt, who was First Assistant Postmaster-General and Chief of the Contract Bureau. The letters I allude to, and from which I give some extracts, were published in *The Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, in 1867 and 1868:

"As an officer of that Department (the Confederate States' Post-office) it was my duty to procure postage stamps, and if I were to furnish a statement of the difficulties that presented themselves in obtaining engravers, tools, machinery, ink, gum, etc., etc., it would tire the patience of even the most enthusiastic collector of postage stamps. Suffice it to say, the first postage stamps obtained by me were lithographed on stone, by Hoyer and Ludwig, in Richmond, Va., in the month of October, 1861."

These were: "First, of the denomination of five cents, head of Jefferson Davis; second, denomination ten cents, head of Thomas Jefferson; and third, denomination two cents, head of Andrew Jackson." Elsewhere he states that the head on the ten cents "was designed for James Madison, but the artist made a caricature of it." I notice that some catalogues describe this stamp as bearing the head of Madison, others that of Jefferson, possibly some of my readers can decide the question.

Mr. Offutt proceeds, indicating the various stamps by numbers: "Numbers 4 and 5," the one cent and the small five cents, "were electrotyped and printed for me by Thomas De LaRue & Co., London, Eng., and the electrotype plates were subsequently brought to the department at Richmond, and used there by Messrs. Archer & Daly. No. 4 was designed for the portrait of John C. Calhoun, but was so imperfectly printed, that they were never issued or used, and in a short time after their reception from England the rate of postage was changed, so that that denomination became obsolete."

No. 6a, the small ten cents, with value in words, "was engraved by Mr. Archer, and had the denomination expressed in letters, thus, TEN CENTS. The portrait was not satisfactory, and the plates were only used until the others, marked b, could be prepared." No. 6b, the ordinary small ten

cents, "though bearing the imprint, Keatinge & Ball, etc., was engraved by a Mr. Halpin, an Englishman, employed by Archer & Daly, in Richmond, and he also engraved the Numbers 7 and 8," the two cents, red, and the twenty cents. "The engravers, Messrs. Archer & Daly, failed to comply with the terms of their contract, and a new one was entered into with Messrs. Keatinge & Ball, of Columbia, S. C., and the plates were delivered to them in 1864. They were requested to place their imprint upon them, for the purpose of enabling the department to fix responsibility of issue. Keatinge & Ball never engraved postage stamps for the department."

"The first five were issued (with the exception of 4, which was never issued) in the latter part of the year 1861. Numbers 6a and b, and 7, were issued in 1863, and 8 in 1864."

From the above we may, I think, at all events glean the fact that the lithographed stamps, the large-sized two cents, *green*, five cents, *green* and *blue*, and ten cents, *blue* and *rose*, were issued during the last quarter of 1861; the five cents *green*, and ten cents *blue* were, I believe, the first varieties of those two values, and the colors were probably changed to *blue* and *rose*, respectively, later on, perhaps in 1862. As all collectors know, the two cents of this issue is distinctly the rarest of the set; it must have been but little used comparatively, and judging from the fact that there can hardly be said to be any varieties of shade of it, one might almost conclude that only one supply was printed.

The others are not particularly scarce, the ten cents *rose* or *rose-red* being the rarest of the four. I should suppose that large supplies of the five cents *green* and ten cents *blue* were manufactured, before the inconvenience of the two cents and five cents being printed in the same color was recognized; but why the color of the five cents was then changed to *blue* and that of the ten cents to *rose* it does not seem easy to understand, more especially as the five cents and ten cents must both have been in circulation in *blue* at the same time.

Through the kindness of Mr. Brock I have been enabled to examine a large number of Confederate States stamps on original envelopes, but unfortunately the great majority of the date stamps upon them give only the day and month, and not the year; I however found specimens of the five cents, *green*, used in October and November,

1861, and we may probably safely conclude that the other values were also issued in October of that year, though I cannot find the ten cents *blue* with an earlier date than April, 1862. I find a specimen of the five cents *blue* on an envelope endorsed "March 22, 1862," and a ten cents *rose*, bearing a date stamp of "June 26, 1862;" therefore, unless we are to suppose that each of these values was printed indiscriminately in two colors, the five cents *green* and ten cents *blue* must have been superseded (as far as manufacture went) early in 1862. An infinite number of shades may be found of some of these, but I have not seen the five cents *green* in exactly the same tint as the two cents.

Taking these stamps then in the above order, we have first:

Issued in October, 1861.

Three-quarter face portrait to left of Andrew Jackson, on a ground of vertical and horizontal lines, in an oval; C. S. A. POSTAGE in white letters on a colored arched label above; TWO CENTS in colored letters on a white ribbon below; TWO in white on color at each side; scroll ornaments and flowers completing a species of fancy rectangle. Lithographed on thickish white wove paper; imperf.

2 cents, dull green.

NOTE.—The amount of shading shown on the face varies considerably in different specimens, even on the same sheet, and the word CENTS is sometimes partially or wholly illegible.

Three-quarter face portrait to right of Jefferson Davis, on a ground of lines as above, in an oval frame formed of a colored line between two white ones; inside this frame above CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, in small white capitals on color; POSTAGE, in white shaded letters, arched above the oval; FIVE CENTS in white, on a curved colored label below; scroll ornaments and flowers again completing the design. Impression, paper, etc., as above.

5 cents, dull olive green (pale to very deep), yellow-green, pale green, deep green, etc., etc.

NOTE.—The lettering of the name on this stamp is very poorly done, the "ON" of CONFEDERATE are greatly cramped, and the "D" in the same word more like an "O." Here again the amount of shading on the face varies a good deal, and some impressions are very much clearer than others. The varieties of shade are infinite.

Three-quarter face portrait to right of James Madison or Thomas Jefferson, on a lined ground as before, in a circular band containing an arched, white label above, lettered, CONFEDERATE STATES, and a smaller curved label below, lettered, OF AMERICA, all in colored letters; the rest of the circular band is filled in with ornaments; POSTAGE, in white letters, on a straight, colored label at the top, with a white star before and after the word; TEN CENTS on a similar label below; "10" in white shaded letters, over a kind of arabesque pattern in each of the triangular spandrels; the whole enclosed by a single-lined rectangular frame. Same impression, etc.

10 cents, blue (varying from very pale to deep).

NOTE.—Good impressions of this stamp show the design to be a decidedly handsome one, but such impressions are scarce. I am fortunate enough to possess a good unused copy, showing all the details of the design; but the finest I have seen are four used ones in a strip lent me for examination; the stone no doubt soon deteriorated, and the great majority show the background of the head and the spandrels almost solid, the lower part of the face a blot, and the hair undistinguishable from the ground. The lower margin of the sheets of this value is inscribed with the name of the manufacturers, and probably their address also, but all I have seen is, "LITH. OF HOYER & LUDWIG," in small sloping capitals. This may exist on the sheets of the other values also, but I have not been able to see or hear of specimens showing it; it is a curious coincidence that the ten cents of the engraved series is the only other Confederate States stamp known with marginal inscriptions. The stamp immediately over the inscription I have mentioned contains a flaw, making one of the pointed ornaments in the circular band entirely white; this is no doubt due to a defective transfer in making up the stone.

Issue of March (?), 1862.

The five cents and ten cents as above, but changed in color.

5 cents, full blue, blue (varying from very pale to very deep).

10 cents, pale rose, rose, rosy red.

These seem to require no special remark.

Next in order, according to Mr. Offutt, comes the small five cents engraved by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., and this no doubt is correct; but I am inclined to think that he is in error in stating that it was issued as

early as the end of 1861, unless he means that a supply of these stamps was received at that time, and that the plate did not arrive until later, thus necessitating a reissue of the lithographed stamps; this may be implied by what I have previously quoted in reference to this and the one cent of similar type.

In another letter he states as follows: "The one cent stamps, that were never issued or used by the Confederate States Government, were carried, with the other effects and archives of the department as far as Chester, South Carolina, during the evacuation of Richmond, and, together with a small amount of other denominations, were placed by me in the custody of the United States Government at the time of my parole, subsequently to the surrender of all the Confederate States forces. The one cent stamp was printed by De la Rue & Co., London, and they retained in their keeping the original dies from which the 'electrotype plates' were prepared. I think that at least three plates, and about the nominal value of \$400,000 of printed stamps, ready for use (among which were some of the one cent) were shipped by De la Rue & Co. on a vessel that was captured by the United States off the port of Wilmington, North Carolina, and the agent of the department threw the plates overboard; the stamps were captured, but what disposition was made of them I never knew. These plates were never recovered, but subsequently one plate, denomination five cents, and one plate, denomination one cent, were successfully shipped to Richmond, and were, with some other matters (the printing press from the same London house being among them), sent southward, prior to the evacuation of Richmond, in charge of a special agent, with a view to their safety in the event of that city being captured; but what became of them I do not know."

Unfortunately, Mr. Offutt says nothing as to even the approximate dates of these events; it should be noted, however, that the above quotation refers principally to the one cent stamp, and seems to have been an answer to some questions about that value, it does not militate against the theory that a previous consignment of five-cent stamps may have safely reached Richmond, and have been put in circulation. We know that two distinct varieties of paper and natures of impression are recognized, and considered as of London and American manufacture respectively. We have then:

Issue of (?) end of 1861, and of 1862 or 1863.

Three-quarter face portrait to right of Jefferson Davis on a ground of horizontal lines in a circle; inscriptions in white on solid color, at the top CONFEDERATE STATES, at bottom value in words; a star and trefoil ornaments in each spandrel; the whole enclosed in a rectangular frame formed of a single white and a single colored line. Typographed on white wove paper, imperf.

1. Clearly printed on fine white paper, highly milled so as to give it a glazed surface; London printing.

5 cents, light blue, varying slightly in depth.

NOTE.—These stamps, if any, would be those issued at the end of 1861; the earliest full date that I can find upon any of them is, “July 31, 1862;” I have also specimens of this printing dated “Jan. 3,” but as no year is given, this may be 1863.

2. Comparatively rough impressions, varying greatly in clearness and in shade, on ordinary paper; local printing.

5 cents, blue, varying from deep to very pale.

NOTE.—The earliest date I find upon these is, “Jan. 13, 1863;” I have other specimens dated “April” in the same year.

Stamp prepared, but not issued.

The same design as the five cents just described, but with portrait of John C. Calhoun; typographed on thinnish, white wove surfaced paper; imperf.

1 cent, dull orange.

NOTE.—These, and doubtless the five cents also, were printed in sheets of one hundred, ten rows of ten. No doubt all the copies of the one cent to be found are of London impression; the great majority of them, however, are greatly wanting in clearness, and are in all probability from the *first stage* of the plate, as described below, in a paper by Mr. C. H. Coster in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for March, 1874:

“THE ONE CENT CONFEDERATE STAMP.—The die of this stamp has passed through three distinct stages, and although the differences are so minute as to be quite indescribable, a close examination proves their existence.

“*First Stage*.—Messrs. De la Rue & Co., having received an urgent order to prepare and send forward a supply with the least

possible delay, hastened to engrave the block, and, while it was still in an unfinished state, struck off a quantity of the stamps, sending one lot forward by a vessel which came to grief, and a second lot to St. Thomas, for transshipment, but as the ‘Yankee’ cruisers were as ‘thick as mosquitos,’ the stamps in question remained in St. Thomas until the war was over, when, so far as I can learn, they were sold to sundry ardent philatelists.” (From this stock we may presume are derived most of the specimens in the hands of collectors.)

“*Second Stage*.—Having thus, as they supposed, satisfied all immediate demands, Messrs. De la Rue partially finished the design” (? the plate), “and then printed a further installment therefrom; but these, too, it appears, perished on the briny deep, although it is possible that some few sheets safely reached their journey’s end.” (It must be presumed that the specimens reached Mr. Coster, in some way; so some of this stage may be in collectors’ hands also.)

“*Third Stage*.—After this, the engraving was entirely finished, and a third batch was printed, and some were safely landed in America; but about this time the unsatisfactory financial condition of the Confederacy put a rather abrupt termination to Messrs. De la Rue’s operations. Otherwise, it is impossible to say to how much more retouching this delectable specimen of the engraver’s art would have been subjected.

“In *The Philatelic Journal*,” 1872 “(page 27), is noticed a specimen of this stamp, canceled RICHMOND, and perforated 13. I have before me at present a similarly perforated copy, but canceled SAVANNAH.

“Now the fact that this stamp is from the block in its *first* state (which”—impressions from which—“never reached the Confederacy) would be in itself sufficient to condemn the cancellation and, for that matter, the perforation also. But more than this, a close inspection will show the obliterating mark to be regularly *printed* on, and not *handstruck* at all. The deception is thus at once made evident, and Mr. Philbrick (to whom I am greatly indebted for the information contained in this article) informs me that the manipulation on the copies canceled RICHMOND is equally apparent.

“I do not believe that a single specimen of the one-cent Confederate stamp was ever used, either perforate or imperforate”—and this seems still to be the generally received opinion. In the above statement again there is a regrettable absence of dates.

* This specimen is in the collection of M. G. B. Mason.

I have by me a half sheet of the one-cent stamps, probably from the plate in its first stage, but I have no specimens that I can assign to other stages in its development; perhaps some of my readers can assist me in this matter.

In connection with this type it may be well to describe here some adaptations of it that may be met with: The commonest of these appear to have been produced by means of a lithographic transfer from the plate of the five cents, with the word FIVE erased, and the word TEN substituted for it; it may be noticed in specimens of this that the letters TEN are not nearly so regular or well formed as those of the rest of the inscription; they vary, I think, also in the different stamps on the sheet. These are issued, as reprints from a genuine original plate, in sheets of seventy (seven horizontal rows of ten), in various shades of *blue* and *ultramarine*, by the proprietor of a book store, with his advertisement covering the back of the sheet: I have also seen them in *carmine*, and I believe that these are sometimes catalogued as original issued stamps, but there appears to be no foundation for this.

The second adaptation is a very coarse, rough imitation of this type, also inscribed TEN CENTS, but bearing a full-faced portrait, said to be intended for "Stonewall" Jackson. This curiosity seems to have been first heard of at the beginning of 1868, when it was described in the *American Stamp Mercury*, in a letter reproduced in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, in June, 1868. The following month Mr. Offutt sent a letter to the same English magazine, showing that this so-called stamp was a fraud, and, in the following October, Mr. James M. Chute summed up the case against it as follows: "Mr. Ludwig (formerly Hoyer & Ludwig, of Richmond, Va.), with whom I am personally acquainted, informs me that the ten-cent Confederate (head of General I. J. Jackson, rose) was never engraved by them for the Confederate Government; it is, in fact, a trick of certain New York dealers, and large supplies of them can be had." This label was originally, I believe, brought out in *rose* or *carmine-red*; it exists also in *bronze*.

(To be continued.)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF GREECE.

A Descriptive Essay.

E. L. SCHUMANN.

I HAVE received quite a number of inquiries about my exhibit at the Third Convention of the American Philatelic Association, at Boston, and almost all contain the question: Where can we obtain a complete list of the different issues of the Greek postage stamps? There is no such to my knowledge at present, but I will endeavor to give in these lines the result of my search and researches as illustrated in the said collection.

I have used different sources in the compilation of my work and have had an extensive correspondence with philatelists at Athens and Patras. I have studied Dr. Moschkau's Handbook, the catalogue of Vallossis and ransacked the extensive stock of several local dealers, and while I must confess that this collection may be far from complete, I feel almost certain that it is one of the few, if not the only near complete one at present in this country, and I shall be pleased to learn, that these lines have been the medium to awaken the interest in these interesting stamps and to increase the

number of complete collections of Greece, and I advise every collector in the land, to fill up the spaces in his collection of Greece. As a matter of financial policy, it will be well to do so, as some of the older varieties are getting very rare, but still are dirt-cheap compared with other rarities, better understood and in better general favor, because of their easier classification.

The first issue, 1860, was printed in Paris on tinted paper. The fine artistic workmanship will easily distinguish them from the poorly executed later issues, printed in Athens, and they are quite rare now. The main points of identification are: The lines in the shading between the neck and face. Each of these lines starts very fine, getting heavier towards the middle and lighter again towards the end, thus producing a warm, round shade, while in the Athens printed stamps these lines don't show such marked increase and decrease in thickness, *i. e.*, roundness, and in most cases none at all.

There is also quite a difference in the quality of the paper, as the French always have used a better finished paper.

The Paris prints are carefully executed impressions showing all the fine lines with great clearness. The Athens prints, before 1886, without exception appear coarse, not only in the engraving but also in color and impression.

The design is the same in all the stamps from No. 1 to 62. The centre of a square frame shows the profile of Mercury to the right in a circle of pearls. The inscription on top means "Greece Postage," and the value appears at the lower end.

The control figures of value on the back of some of the stamps are of skeleton block letters in the same color as the color of the stamp whereon they appear, and all of about the same size, with the exception of No. 4, where the 10 on back is considerably larger than on the later issues.

No control numbers appear since 1883 on any of the stamps.

In defining the colors in the following list, I use the numbers of the color chart of the National Philatelic Society of New York, as near as possible.

Paris Print, Aug. 24, 1860.

Very carefully executed impressions. Clear lines and fine tinted paper.

- No. 1. 1 lepton, c. c. 92, very dark chocolate brown, almost c. c. 115, yellow paper.
 No. 2. 2 lepta, c. c. 96, umber, yellowish paper.
 " 3. 5 " c. c. 23, green, greenish paper.
 " 4. 10 " c. c. 2, orange, dark blue paper, value on back.
 " 5. 20 lepta, c. c. 49, pale blue, white paper.
 " 6. 40 " c. c. 71, mauve, dark blue paper.
 " 7. 80 " c. c. 127, carmine, rose paper.

Athens Print, 1862.

Less careful work and coarser lines. Poorer paper, poorer impressions.

- No. 8. 1 lepton, c. c. 92, lighter as No. 1.
 " 9. 2 lepta, c. c. 97, bistre.
 " 10. 5 " c. c. 22, green, value on back.
 " 11. 10 " c. c. 122, vermilion, on blue paper, and value on back.
 " 12. 20 lepta, c. c. 49, pale blue, value on back.
 " 13. 40 " c. c. 72, mauve, on blue paper, value on back.
 " 14. 80 lepta, c. c. 127, carmine, value on back.

Athens Print, 1864.

Careless execution in printing and colors, coarse cuts.

- No. 15. 1 lepton, c. c. 81, red-brown.
 " 16. 2 lepta, c. c. 94, bistre.
 " 17. 5 " c. c. 28, green, value on back.
 " 18. 10 " c. c. 5, orange, " " "
 " 19. 20 " c. c. 51, blue, on blue paper, value on back.
 " 20. 40 lepta, c. c. 141, pink, value on back.

The three sets issued first up to 1864 are mostly canceled with the old cancellation, to wit: square of dots and number of Post-office in centre, but of course some of them appear with the modern cancellation as these old stamps still retain their value and still are receivable by the department for postage.

Part of the '64 and all of the later issues are canceled with name of Post-office in double circle and date in centre.

It is misleading to go by the cancellation alone, but in many cases it is the only way to determine and classify these old issues properly.

Athens Print, 1868.

Careless work again.

- No. 21. 40 lepta, c. c. 71, mauve, on blue paper, value on back.

1870-71.

Better executed as to printing.

- No. 22. 1 lepton, c. c. 91, puce brown, on white paper.
 " 23. 20 lepta, c. c. 41, blue, with value on back.

This of all the Athens printed stamps comes nearest to the first issue.

- No. 24. 20 lepta, c. c. 44, blue, with value on back.
 " 25. 40 " c. c. 139, pink, on blue paper, with value on back.
 " 26. 40 lepta, c. c. 140, pink, on blue paper, with value on back.

1872-74.

- No. 27. 10 lepta, c. c. 118, vermilion, fine bluish paper, value on back.
 " 28. 1 lepton, c. c. 91, puce brown.
 " 29. 5 lepta, c. c. 25, green, fine greenish paper, with value on back.
 " 30. 20 lepta, c. c. 44, blue, value on back.

Paris Print, Sept. 13, 1875.

Very carefully executed impressions; fine lines and clear shades on fine tinted paper.

- No. 31. 30 lepta, c. c. 95, umber on yellowish paper.
 " 32. 60 lepta, c. c. 32, blue-green, very dark, on green paper.

Athens Print, 1876.

Coarse work again.

- No. 33. 30 lepta, c. c. 85, olive-brown on yellowish paper.
 " 34. 30 lepta, c. c. 89, puce brown on white paper.
 " 35. 60 lepta, c. c. 21, dark green on yellow paper.
 " 36. 1 lepton, c. c. 95, bistre on yellowish paper.
 " 37. 5 lepta, c. c. 25, green on yellow paper, and value on back.
 " 38. 5 lepta, c. c. 28, green on white paper, and value on back.
 " 39. 10 lepta, c. c. 122, vermilion on white paper, and value on back.
 " 40. 20 lepta, c. c. 43, blue on white paper, and value on back.
 " 41. 10 lepta, c. c. 2, orange on yellow paper, and value on back.
 " 42. 20 lepta, c. c. 41, blue on dark blue paper, and value on back.
 " 43. 80 lepta, c. c. 127, carmine on white paper, and value on back.

1877.

Coarse impressions.

- No. 44. 1 lepton, c. c. 115, red-brown, dark blotted print, on white paper.
 " 45. 20 lepta, c. c. 44, very dark blue on white paper, and value on back.
 " 46. 20 lepta, c. c. 42, blue on white paper, value on back.

1878.

- No. 47. 5 lepta, c. c. 23, green, coarse yellowish paper.
 " 48. 10 lepta, c. c. 125, vermilion, yellow paper, value on back.

1880.

- No. 49. 10 lepta, c. c. 125, bright vermilion on white paper.
 " 50. 20 lepta, c. c. 43, dark blue on white paper.

1881, October 31.

- No. 51. 5 lepta, c. c. 22, green on white paper, and value on back.
 " 52. 1 lepton, c. c. 92, puce-brown on yellow paper.
 " 53. 10 lepta, c. c. 2, orange on white paper.
 " 54. 20 " c. c. 134, lake on white paper.
 " 55. 30 " c. c. 53, ultramarine blue on white paper.
 " 56. 40 lepta, c. c. 47, red on white paper, value on back.

1882.

- No. 57. 40 lepta, c. c. 78, brown on fine tinted paper, and value on back.

1883.

On fine white paper; no control figures on back.

- No. 58. 1 lepton, c. c. 83, red-brown.
 " 59. 5 lepta, c. c. 24, green.
 " 60. 10 " c. c. 9, yellow.
 " 61. 20 " c. c. 127, carmine.
 " 62. 40 " c. c. 71, mauve.

1884.

- No. 63. 2 lepta, c. c. 97, bistre (same color as the 2 lepta, No. 68, of the new 1888 issue).

None of the Greek postage stamps of general issue were officially perforated, but it is understood that speculators had some sheets perforated which were used for postage, and they went through the mail all right as usual.

In 1886 a new design was adopted. Profile of Mercury to the right, but smaller head with inscription on top, meaning Greece. The value in large figures in the two lower corners, and the denomination between values. Very tastefully designed and well executed. These stamps are a credit to the parties furnishing them to the Greek P. O. Department. They are well done, both as to print and uniform colors, and they are on good, thin white paper.

1886—New Design.

- No. 64. 25 lepta, c. c. 49, pale blue.
 " 65. 50 lepta, c. c. 31, slate-green.
 " 66. 1 drachma, c. c. 110, slate.

1888.

Same as above.

- No. 67. 1 lepton, c. c. 91, puce-brown.
 " 68. 2 lepta, c. c. 97, bistre, very light.
 " 69. 5 " c. c. 23, green.
 " 70. 10 " c. c. 9, yellow.
 " 71. 20 " c. c. 127, carmine.
 " 72. 40 " c. c. 74, mauve.

The first "Unpaid Postage Stamps" were issued in March, 1875. The design consists of a square green border around a double circle with white lettering. Black figure in white centre, with denomination above and inscription meaning "to collect" at bottom. Perforated $10\frac{1}{2}$, color varies between c. c. 22, 26 and 35, but it is very difficult to obtain one set in the same and uniform shade and it seems that the 70 lepta was printed in shade c. c. 26 exclusively, as I have seen this stamp in no other shade.

1875—Postage Due.

- No. 73. 1 lepton, green and black.
 " 74. 2 lepta, " " "
 " 75. 5 " " " "
 " 76. 10 " " " "
 " 77. 20 " " " "
 " 78. 40 " " " "
 " 79. 60 " " " "
 " 80. 70 " " " "
 " 81. 80 " " " "
 " 82. 90 " " " "
 " 83. 1 drachma, " " "
 " 84. 2 " " " "

The Unpaid Postage stamps in use now were issued in July, 1878. They only come in the shades c. c. 35 and c. c. 32, and perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ and $10\frac{1}{2}$. The stamps are of the same general design as the former issue, but on close examination a difference in the size and general appearance of the white letters in the green double circle is apparent. This is most striking in the three o's, which are finer in the present issue.

Then again in the frame work, the Greek border, which is partly covered in the centre at both sides of stamp by the circle, shows three distinct lines in the last issue, while the first issue only shows two. The difference in the black figures and lettering in centre is most marked in the middle letter of the word lepta. The two side bars of the letter "p" are farther apart in the last issue. The 100 l. and 200 l. being of the second issue, while the 1 dr. and the 2 dr. are of the first, it is very easy to study by comparison and train the eye to these minute details.

The same as to uniformity of color holds good for this set. I found it impossible to select a set of same shade. Likewise was I unable to select uniform perforated sets of this issue.

1878—Postage Due.

No. 85.	1 lepton, green and black.		
" 86.	2 lepta, " " "		
" 87.	5 " " " "		
" 88.	10 " " " "		
" 89.	20 " " " "		
" 90.	40 " " " "		
" 91.	60 " " " "		
" 92.	70 " " " "		
" 93.	80 " " " "		
" 94.	90 " " " "		
" 95.	100 " " " "		
" 96.	200 " " " "		

Dr. Moschkau in his handbook omits the 70 and 90 lepta of this issue. I have the

90 in my collection, but never found the 70 and 80, but hope to find them some day.

Some of the Unpaid Postage stamps appear unperforated, but they certainly were unauthorized and have to be classified with the "errors" as well as the long list with erroneous central figures on back, to wit: 05, 55, 55, 01, 00, 000, 02, 20, 08, 88, etc.

Their existence is due to the carelessness of printers and rightly belong under the head of curiosities.

STAPLETON, S. I., September 27, 1888.

THE REVENUE-STAMP TAX LAWS OF OUR VARIOUS STATES.

ROBERT S. HATCHER.

II.—MARYLAND.—(Embossed.)

FOR much of the valuable information on this subject, I am indebted to the venerable President of the Maryland Historical Society, of Baltimore, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe (now in his eighty-fifth year), who has been for over half a century prominently connected with the affairs of his State. Additional data concerning Maryland's fiscal emissions will be found in my "Notes" in the *Philatelic Journal of America* for April, 1888, page 120.

The values given here in capitals correspond with the denominations of the actual embossed stamps issued; they came into existence by the decree of the General Assembly of Maryland, known as Chapter 280 of the Acts of 1844, and reading as follows:

AN ACT imposing duties on promissory notes, bills of exchange, specialties and other instruments of writing, to aid in paying the debts of the State.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the tenth day of May next, there shall be levied, collected and paid in this State, the several stamp duties following: For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper or other material, upon which shall be printed or written any or either of the instruments of writing following, to wit: on any bond, obligation, single bill or promissory note or notes, made or executed in this State, above one hundred dollars, and not made or issued by any incorporated bank of this State, and on any foreign or inland bill of exchange, or other evidence of debt above one hundred dollars, whether endorsed or otherwise, and whether made or issued by an incorporated institution, individual or firm, according to the following scale; that is to say, if not exceeding two hundred dollars, TEN CENTS; if above two hundred dollars and not exceeding three hundred dollars, FIFTEEN CENTS; if above three hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; if above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dol-

lars, FIFTY CENTS; if above one thousand dollars and not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS; if above fifteen hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars, ONE DOLLAR; if above two thousand dollars and not exceeding three thousand dollars, ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; if above three thousand dollars and not exceeding four thousand dollars, TWO DOLLARS; if above four thousand dollars and not exceeding five thousand dollars, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS; if above five thousand dollars and not exceeding seven thousand dollars, THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS; if above seven thousand dollars and not exceeding eight thousand dollars, FOUR DOLLARS; if above eight thousand and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, FIVE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS; if above ten thousand dollars, SIX DOLLARS; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to charge a duty, or to require to be stamped any bond of this State, or certificate of debt issued by this State, in pursuance of any law of this State, or any certificate or evidence of the debt of the city of Baltimore, or of any other of the incorporated towns or cities in this State, or the certificates of the stock of the banks or incorporated institutions of this State, or to any check payable at sight upon any bank, company or banker in this State, or to charge with a duty any second or other copy of a bill of exchange.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of Loans, or of some officer to be appointed by the Governor, to cause to be provided so many marks and stamps, differing from each other, as shall correspond with the several rates of duty aforesaid; that is to say, one mark or stamp for each distinct rate of duty, with which marks and stamps respectively shall be marked or stamped all vellum, parchment or paper, or other material, upon which shall be written or printed all or any of the instruments, writings, matters or things hereinbefore enumerated and charged, according to the nature and description thereof, which said several marks and stamps shall be notified by a public notification or advertisement, to be issued by the Commissioner of Loans, or officer to be appointed by the Governor as aforesaid, and inserted in at least two newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore and one newspaper in each county in this State, where a newspaper is printed, and for not less than thirty days before the said tenth day of May next, to the end that all persons may have due notice thereof, and which said marks and stamps shall and may be altered or renewed from time to time, as the said Commissioner of Loans, or other officer to be appointed by the Governor, shall think fit,

so that like public notification thereof be made before such new stamps or marks shall begin to be used.

Thinking it of considerable interest to publish the original official notification describing the stamps, as advertised by Governor Thomas G. Pratt, according to law, in the press of that time, as mentioned in Section 2, and which I have succeeded in obtaining, it is proper to reproduce it at this part of the Acts, as it appeared in the *American and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, of Baltimore, dated April 8, 1845:

The undersigned, the officer appointed by the Governor to provide the marks and stamps, under an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1844, entitled "An Act imposing duties on promissory notes, bills of exchange, specialties and other instruments, to aid in paying the debts of the State," and to distribute the paper, parchment, vellum or other material when stamped, mentioned in the said Act, as is therein provided, hereby, as required by the second section of the said Act, notifies the said several stamps and marks as follows:

1. The ten cent stamp is an impression 11-16ths of an inch in diameter, having in the centre the letters and figures "10 c'nts," surrounded by a wreath, between which and the edge of the impression are the words, "State of Maryland Stamp." The edge of the impression is raised, with the inner side indented.

All the other stamps are of the same design, varying only in size and in the denomination of the stamp.

2. The fifteen cent stamp is 12-16ths of an inch in diameter, with the letters and figures "15 c'nts" in the centre.

3. The twenty-five cent stamp is 25-32ds of an inch in diameter, with the letters and figures "25 c'nts" in the centre.

4. The fifty cent stamp is 13-16ths of an inch in diameter, with the letters and figures "50 cents" in the centre.

5. The seventy-five cent stamp is 27-32ds of an inch in diameter, with the letters and figures "75 cents" in the centre.

6. The dollar stamp is 14-16ths of an inch in diameter, with the letters "one dol." in the centre.

7. The dollar and an half stamp is 15-16ths of an inch in diameter, with the words "one dol. & half" in the centre.

8. The two dollar stamp is one inch in diameter, with the words "two dols." in the centre.

9. The two dollars and half stamp is

11-32ds of an inch in diameter, with the words "two dollars & half" in the centre.

10. The three dollars and half stamp is 11-16ths of an inch in diameter, with the words "three dollars & half" in the centre.

11. The four dollar stamp is 12-16ths of an inch in diameter, with the words "four dollars" in the centre.

12. The five dollars and half stamp is 14-16ths of an inch in diameter, with the words "five dollars & half" in the centre.

13. The six dollar stamp is 14-16ths of an inch in diameter, with the words "six dollars" in the centre.

J. SWAN,
Commissioner of Stamps.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That all paper, parchment, or vellum, or other material, required for the purposes of this act, shall be furnished at the expense of this State by the Treasurer thereof, who is hereby authorized to expend annually a sufficient sum for the purpose, and for defraying the expense of stamping, as required by this act.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That the paper, parchment, vellum, or other material, when so stamped under the direction of the Commissioner of Loans or other officer, to be appointed by the Governor, shall be by the said Commissioner of Loans or other officer, distributed to the clerks of the several counties of this State and of Howard District and of the city of Baltimore, in convenient and necessary quantities, taking duplicate receipts from the said clerks for the same, one of which receipts shall be forthwith transmitted to the Treasurer of this State, the said stamps to be accounted for by the said clerks in the manner hereinafter directed.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, That when any person or persons shall desire to have vellum, parchment, paper or other material, stamped or marked, so that the same may be afterwards used by him or them, as though he or they had obtained the said vellum, parchment, paper or other material, already stamped or marked, from the clerk of the county court, the city court of Baltimore, or of Howard District Court, as is herein provided, such person or persons shall present the said vellum, parchment, paper or other material to the said Commissioner of Loans or officer to be appointed by the Governor, who shall, upon receiving from such person or persons, the amount of the duties chargeable thereupon, stamp or mark the said paper, parchment, vellum or other material, with such stamps or marks as the said person or persons may require; provided that nothing in this section contained, shall authorize a stamp or mark to be put upon any of the instruments, whether written or printed, enumerated in this act, after the same shall have been perfected and executed, and it shall be the duty of the said Commissioner of Loans, or officer to be appointed by the Governor, on the first days of June, September, December, and March, in each and every year after the passage of this act, to account with and pay over to the Treasurer of this State, all sum or sums of money received under the provisions of this section, and on failure so to account and pay over within ten days from the days above limited for that purpose, the Treasurer shall give notice thereof to the Deputy of the Attorney-General for the city of Baltimore, whose duty it shall be to put the bond of such

Commissioner of Loans or officer appointed by the Governor, in suit, for the use of this State, which shall be liable therefore, as for any other default of the principal obligor or obligors therein, and a recovery shall be had upon the said bond for the whole amount due thereupon, with interest, at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, from the time of such default.

SEC. 6. And be it enacted, That whenever any person or persons shall apply to any of the said clerks for the purchase at one time of any quantity of vellum, parchment, paper or other material stamped, and marked in the manner aforesaid, the whole amount of the duties on which quantity shall be ten dollars or upwards, such clerk shall be and he is hereby authorized and required to deliver to such person or persons, such quantity of vellum, parchment, paper or other material stamped as aforesaid, the said person or persons paying down the amount of the said duties, after deducting therefrom seven and one-half per centum on such amount, which deduction the said clerk is hereby authorized and required to allow.

SEC. 7. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall write or print or cause to be written or printed upon any unstamped vellum, parchment, paper or other material (with intent fraudulently to evade the duties imposed by this act), any of the matters and things, for which the said vellum, parchment, paper or other material, is hereby charged to pay any duty, or shall write or print or cause to be written or printed, any matter or thing upon any vellum, parchment, paper or other material, that shall be marked or stamped for any lower duty, than the duty by this act payable, or shall write or print or cause to be written or printed on vellum, parchment, paper or other material duly stamped, any matters or things, in respect thereof a duty is payable as aforesaid, at a distance from the stamp or marks, impressed upon the said vellum, parchment, paper or other material, with intent again to use the said stamps, vellum, parchment, paper or other material, or with intent fraudulently to evade the duties imposed by this act, or shall write or print or cause to be written or printed any matters or things in respect whereof a duty is payable on any piece of stamped vellum, parchment, paper or other material, whereon shall have been before written or printed any other matter or thing, in respect whereof a duty is payable by this act, before such vellum, parchment, paper or other material, shall have been again duly stamped or marked according to this act, every such person so offending shall for every such offense, forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars to be recovered by indictment or information in the county court of the county or of Howard District, or in the city court of Baltimore, one moiety thereof to the use of this State, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the informer, who shall be a competent witness upon the trial of such indictment or information.

SEC. 8. And be it enacted, That no instrument of writing whatsoever, charged by this act with the payment of a duty as aforesaid, shall be pleaded or given in evidence in any court of this State, or admitted in any court, to be available in law or in equity, or shall be valid or available for any purpose whatsoever, unless the same shall be stamped or marked as aforesaid; provided, that if any such instrument of writing shall have been written or printed upon vellum, parchment, paper or other material, not marked or stamped according to this

act, or upon vellum, parchment, paper or other material, marked or stamped for a lower duty than ought to be paid upon the same, then and in such case it shall be lawful for the person or persons, holding such instrument to make oath or affirmation as the case may be, that at the time of making or receiving such instrument of writing, the said holder or holders thereof did not know of the requisitions of this act, requiring the said instrument to be stamped or marked as herein provided; or that if he, she or they did know of such requisitions, that the said instrument of writing was made or received through inadvertence or forgetfulness thereof, and with no intention to evade the provisions of this act, and to pay to the clerk of the county or of Howard District, or of the city of Baltimore, as the case may be, the duty chargeable by law on such instrument of writing, together with ten dollars in addition thereto, which duty and additional sum, such clerk is hereby authorized and required, to receive and to endorse a receipt therefor under his hand, upon some part of such instrument of writing, and he shall also endorse thereon the oath or affirmation to be taken as aforesaid, after which endorsements and not otherwise, such instrument or writing shall be to all intents and purposes as valid and available as if the same had been or were stamped or marked, as by this act required, and if any person with intent to defraud this State of any sum or sums of money directed to be paid by this act, shall counterfeit or forge, or cause or procure to be counterfeited or forged any receipt or endorsement provided for and directed by this act, or shall with the intent aforesaid, counterfeit or forge or cause or procure to be counterfeited or forged, any stamp or mark provided for and directed by this act, or shall utter, pass away, vend or offer in evidence in any court of justice, any such forged or counterfeited receipt or endorsement or mark or stamp, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited, then every person so offending, and being thereof convicted in due form of law, shall be adjudged to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding seven years, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 9. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said clerks on the first days of June, September, December and March in each and every year after the passage of this act, to account with and pay over to the Treasurer of this State, all sum or sums of money received by them under the provisions of this act, including the additional sums, which they may receive under the last preceding section, after deducting therefrom a commission of one per centum, upon the amount so paid over as a compensation for their services, and the said account, which shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the said clerk, shall show the amount and number of stamps or marks remaining in their hands, and in case the said clerks shall fail to account and pay as aforesaid, within thirty days above limited for that purpose, the Treasurer shall give notice thereof to the Deputy of the Attorney-General for the proper county, district or city, whose duty it shall be to put the bond of such clerk in suit for the use of this State, which shall be liable therefor as for any other default of the principal obligor or obligors therein, and a recovery shall be had upon the said bond for the whole amount of stamps sent or delivered by the Commissioner or other officer to the said clerk, with interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum, for

the time of such default, and a recovery upon the bond of any of the said clerks, for any default under the provisions of this act shall be evidence of misbehavior in office, and, *ipso facto*, remove such clerk from office, which thereupon shall be filled by the Governor, as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of this State.

SEC. 10. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons at the time of the repeal or expiration of this act, shall have on hand any quantity of vellum, parchment, paper or other material stamped or marked in the manner aforesaid, of which no use shall have been made, such person or persons upon returning the same to the Treasurer of this State, shall be entitled to receive from him out of the Treasury, the amount of the duties on such vellum, parchment, paper or other material, so returned as aforesaid.

SEC. 11. And be it enacted, That there shall be paid to the Commissioner of Loans, or other officer to be appointed by the Governor, as a compensation for the services imposed upon him by this act, the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, and he is hereby authorized to employ one clerk at a salary not exceeding five hundred dollars, and an assistant, either from year to year or from time to time, as may be necessary, at an annual expense not exceeding five hundred dollars, and the said Commissioner of Loans or other officer to be appointed by the Governor, shall give bond in a penalty and within condition and surety, to be prescribed by and approved by the Governor, for the faithful performance of all the duties imposed upon such Commissioner of Loans or other officer by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 12. And be it enacted, That every person who shall be employed for the making or stamping of vellum, parchment, paper or material as aforesaid, shall before his acting in the marking or stamping thereof, take an oath or affirmation, that he will, according to the best of his knowledge and skill,

faithfully, honestly, and carefully execute the trust reposed in him and will truly mark or stamp all vellum, parchment, paper or other material, which he shall be required or directed to mark or stamp, and will render a true and exact account thereof to the proper officer or officers.

SEC. 13. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be taken or held to prohibit the printing or purchase of the blank forms of any of the instruments of writing herein enumerated; provided, the same being used, are marked or stamped as by this act required.

SEC. 14. And be it enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force until the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

SEC. 15. And be it enacted, That the several clerks of the county courts, the clerk of Howard District court, and the clerk of Baltimore city court, shall on or before the tenth day of May next, give bond with sureties to be approved by the said courts respectively, or one of the judges thereof, and in the penalties hereinafter mentioned, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties imposed upon the said clerks by the provisions of this act, and for payment by them into the Treasury of this State, of all sums of money, which they may receive by virtue thereof, at the period hereinbefore limited for that purpose, that is to say, the penalty of the bond of the clerk of Baltimore county court shall be twenty thousand dollars, that of the clerk of the Baltimore city court shall be twenty thousand dollars, and the penalties of the bonds of each of the other clerks mentioned in this act, shall be five thousand dollars, which said bonds shall be executed, filed and recorded in the same manner, as the bond of such clerks are now required to be executed, filed and recorded.

(To be continued.)

CONCERNING REPRINTS.

R. R. BOGERT.

THE American Philatelic Association has twice, by a unanimous vote, adopted a resolution to discourage "the collection of all reprints of stamps, excepting only those issued by postal authority at facial value and receivable for postage," and, in order to carry out this resolution, the late Convention at Boston decreed that they should not be allowed to circulate on the exchange sheets of the Association.

And now comes Mr. Wm. P. Brown, one of the oldest philatelists in this country, and an active member of the American Philatelic Association, and raises his voice in favor of the reprint. I confess I am surprised to see a member of our Association come out publicly in defense of such trash, at this late day. Why, even twenty years ago they were in disrepute, and Mr. E. L.

Pemberton characterized them then as "another species of forged stamps, and the bane of every true collector."

Listen to the arguments Mr. Brown advances. The first and presumably one of the most important is that, if the reprint is banished, "collections of twenty years' standing would be riddled by these changes, and collections of unused stamps made up recently would look as if they had been struck by a cyclone."

Mr. Brown gives a list of what he calls reprints, which appear very formidable, and is said to comprise over 1000 stamps. Without going carefully into the matter I notice over twenty countries in this list, of which I am almost certain reprints have never been issued. However, this is immaterial, for if reprints are to be collected because there

are many of them, on the same score must counterfeit, of which there are many more.

A *postage stamp* is defined by Webster to be "an adhesive government stamp of variable value, for affixing to articles sent by mail to pay the postal charge." Therefore a collection of *postage stamps* should contain only those *unused* stamps which are, or were at the time of issue, intended for or receivable for postage; or, in the case of *canceled* stamps, those only which have actually done postal duty.

I agree with Mr. Brown that there is no infallible authority on reprints, and until there is, I would not condemn a stamp unless it was known to be a reprint, but I think there are very few cases that would puzzle an expert. As to Mr. Brown's question, whether there is any moral law against making and selling reprints, I hold emphatically that there is, for nearly all the reprints on the market are made by obliging governments for favored dealers or by the dealers themselves for the purpose of swindling collectors. Again, many *counterfeits* are sold as *reprints*, such as United States, 1847, Alsace, Argentine Republic, Bergedorf, and Wurtemberg, and in nearly every case when a reprint is sold the buyer thinks he is getting an original. Price catalogues seldom indicate the reprints, and the auction sales are full of them. A late sale in New York contained reprints of Azores, Baden, Sardinia, Madeira, Portugal, Sweden 1855, and Austrian envelopes, but there was nothing to show they were not originals. Mr. Brown is right in what he says about copies of valuable paintings. They have a value in themselves and serve many purposes; so do *fac similes* of the Declaration of Independence and historical letters of Christopher Columbus. There is no inconsistency in selling these, and yet objecting to flood the market with reprints and counterfeits. These latter are not *postage stamps*, and the collector of postage stamps should not be satisfied with anything but postage stamps.

Mr. Brown says there is a great demand from advanced collectors for heliotype copies of the different types of New South Wales, Mauritius, etc., and adds that, if collectors could get hold of something which could not be told from the original stamp, they would generally do so. The first part of this statement is certainly true, but the latter part I cannot for a moment believe. Everybody knows that advanced collectors are trying to obtain all the varieties of these early stamps, and the heliotype copies are issued only to show in what part of the sheet

any particular variety belongs, and not, by any means, to take the place of the original stamps.

Mr. Brown goes on to say that even a counterfeit has some value; that he has always kept a fine collection of them for reference; and that if Mr. Taylor had charged only *six* cents instead of *fifteen* cents for certain counterfeits, and sold them for what they were, no one would have any reason to complain. In reply to this I will say, that as long as counterfeits and reprints are allowed to circulate at all, they will get into the hands of dishonest persons and will be sold as genuine. It is much better to do away with them altogether. Even for purposes of comparison a counterfeit stamp is of little use; a genuine stamp is far superior.

I think Mr. Brown is very much out of the way when he says that the main argument against reprints, is that their sale discourages collectors by depreciating the value of originals. But one single instance of this occurs to me at the moment and that is, the Franklin Carrier stamp of the United States, which is a perfect imitation of the original.

No; this is a matter of principle, not selfishness, and I venture to assert, that there are not ten members of the American Philatelic Association who agree with Mr. Brown. From the nature of things, no stamp collection can be complete, and the true philatelist will hesitate long before he tries to fill up the vacancies with things that are not postage stamps.

NEW YORK NOTES.

Mr. J. Krebs held his second sale at Leavitt's rooms on the evening of October 9, from 7.30 to 9.30 P. M. The audience comprised about twenty buyers, among whom we noticed Messrs. J. Krebs, R. R. Bogert, D. S. Wylie, Chas. Muecke, C. G. Gregory, and C. I. Thayer, of Boston, Mass. The most remarkable feature of the sale was that all the high value State and periodical stamps brought higher prices than they have done for several years. There were very few rarities among the foreign stamps and most of them sold low. The total amount realized for the unused set of 25, 1875, periodical stamps (1c.—\$60), was \$125.04, or about 61 per cent of their face value.

Below the reader will find all prices of \$2 or over obtained with names of buyers of the great rarities.

Unused unless stated otherwise.

UNITED STATES.

Lot.		
3	1856, 5c. brown with projections.....	\$2 60
48	1869, 90c., reprint.....	2 20
54	Executive Department, complete.....	7 00
55	State Department, 1-90c.....	4 07
56	" " \$2.....	3 05
57	" " \$5, Mr. Krebs.....	6 50
58	" " \$10, Mr. Thayer.....	10 25
59	" " \$20, Mrs. Stocksdale.....	13 25
64	Agricultural Department, complete.....	2 97
65	Navy Department, complete.....	3 96
66	Justice Department, complete.....	5 50
72	Periodical, 1875, \$1.92.....	2 20
73	" " \$3.....	2 60
74	" " \$6.....	4 70
75	" " \$9.....	6 75
76	" " \$12.....	8 50
77	" " \$24, Mr. Bogert.....	16 25
78	" " \$36, ".....	20 50
79	" " \$48, ".....	23 00
80	" " \$60, ".....	33 00
81	Seal "Post Obitum".....	2 60
84-108	Complete set U. S. proofs, 174 pieces.....	11 16

FOREIGN STAMPS.

Victoria, Stamp Duty, used for postage, 30 sh., gray.....	2 10
Total for 320 lots, about.....	\$312 00

One of the largest stamp sales on record took place in this city at Bangs' rooms in three sessions of four hours each, beginning at 2 o'clock on the afternoons of October 22, 23, 24, 1888. The sale was the one-hundredth auction of Mr. W. E. Woodward, and it comprised the collection of Mr. H. E. Woodward. This collection includes a large number of all kinds of postage and revenue stamps and stamped envelopes, making a catalogue of 76 pages and 1994 lots. About 75 of the lots thus catalogued were not offered for sale; there were several counterfeits among the stamps sold. The attendance at the sale varied from ten to twenty-five philatelists. Among these I noticed Messrs. Thorne, Adenau, Terrett, Proskey, H. L. Calman, Gregory, Rasmus, Weusthoff, Hobby, E. T. Parker, of Bethlehem, Pa., and R. R. Bogert. The latter gentleman is evidently about to take out a license, as he vigorously attacked the license stamps and succeeded in buying up all that were offered at prices varying from four to seventeen cents apiece. Excellent prices were realized on most of the stamps sold. Below will be found all prices of \$4 and over obtained, together with the numbers of the lots and some of buyers' names. (Stamps, etc., unused unless stated otherwise.)

UNITED STATES DOCUMENT STAMPS.

Lot No.		Price.
49	\$200, first series, imp.....	\$ 6 25
84	\$20, first series, perf. Prob. of Will.....	8 50
87	\$200, first series, perf.....	7 75

93 \$200, second series, violet paper..... 12 00

PROPRIETARY.

100 First series, 6c. surc..... 6 50

MEDICINE STAMPS.

120	Ayer, 1c. on pink paper.....	5 25
139	X. Bazin, 2c. blue.....	12 00
146	Brown's ginger, 2c. on pink paper.....	5 00
213	S. B. Hartmann, 4c. old paper.....	4 35
234	Henry, 4c. bistre, on old paper.....	4 90
269	Kelly, 4c. on old paper.....	7 50
285	Lippman, 4c. on old paper.....	5 00
286	" 4c. on silk paper.....	5 00
288	Littlefield, 4c. on old paper.....	8 00
303	Madsen, 2c. on old paper.....	10 50
305	Mercado and Scully, 2c. on old paper.....	6 90
358	U. S. Prop. Med. Co., 6c. old paper.....	12 00

FOREIGN STAMPS.

462	Bolivia 1871, 11 stars, Mr. Thorne.....	20 50
484	British Columbia, 10c. on 3p.....	4 00
510	Canada, 7½ pence, green.....	5 10
840	N. S. Wales, 1854, square stamps 5p. green.....	6 25
825	New Brunswick, 5c. brown (Connell) original.....	5 00
871	Nova Scotia, 1sh.....	23 00

U. S. MATCH STAMPS.

1021	Chicago Match Co., 3c. black on old paper.....	5 25
1026	Doolittle, 1c. blue, on old paper.....	5 50
1042	Gorman, 1c. black, on old paper.....	12 50
1051	Henning and Bonhack, 1c. on old paper.....	4 10
1069	New York Match Co., 5c. blue, on silk paper.....	6 00
1077	Pierce Match Co., 1c. green on old pa- per.....	10 00
1093	Wise and Co., 1c. black, on old paper.....	5 00
1095	Zisemann, Greisheim and Co., 1c. green on old paper.....	11 25

FOREIGN CUT SQUARE ENVELOPES.

1258 Ceylon, 1869, 10p. red..... 4 75

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

1328	Nova Scotia, 1sh., used, Mr. Woodward.....	12 50
1331	Philippine Islands, 1854, 5c. orange, Scott Co.....	11 50
1332	Philippine Islands, 1854, 10c. carmine.....	4 00
1335	" " 1863, 1r. violet.....	4 25
1336	" " 1863, 2r. blue.....	4 00
1380	Spain, 1850, 10r. green.....	4 25

UNITED STATES POSTAGE.

1492	Providence, 10c. (counterfeit).....	6 25
1493	St. Louis, 5c., three strokes, used, Mr. Bontecou.....	30 00
1494	St. Louis, 5c., 17 strokes, used, Mr. Bon- tecou.....	31 00
1495	St. Louis, 10c., 18 dashes and dots, Mr. Woodward.....	29 00
1500	1867, 3c. all grilled.....	7 50
1521	to 1525, executive complete.....	6 30

LOCAL STAMP.

1598 Penny Post-paid (Boston, 1850) small
blue..... 4 70

DOCUMENT STAMP.

1751	\$200 imp., first series.....	5 25
1769	1c. inverted medallion, second series..	5 00

UNUSED, CUT SQ. ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1804	1855, 10c. narrow label on white.....	\$5 50
1807	1860, 4c. on buff.....	5 50
1808	1860, 4c. on white	4 25
1828	1870, 10c. black on white.....	4 25

Stamp dealers report business as being duller than usual for this time of the year. Although the auction season has fully commenced, philately, in this city, does not seem to have received its customary awakening from summer idleness.

The creation of the office of Fourth Purchasing Agent by the American Philatelic Association will, no doubt, have the effect of raising prices at auction sales. There-

fore we may expect a livelier auction season than usual. I should think some provision ought to have been made, allowing the agent a more liberal commission on small amounts. If, for example, he should buy one dollar's worth for a customer, he would find that 5c. would not pay as compensation. I would suggest, therefore, that he be granted 25c. on all purchases of less than five dollars.

Two auction sales are already announced for November. The first, by R. R. Bogert & Co., will be held at Leavitt's on the evening of the 19th. The other will be held by J. J. Casey, at Bucken's, about the 22d and 23d inst. CORTLANDT F. BISHOP.

NEW ISSUES.

W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

AFGHANISTAN.—The *Timbre Poste* announces a new type of the 1 abasi. In general it resembles the present type, but is 28 mm. in diameter, and the characters are larger. It is printed on laid batonné paper.

1 abasi, claret on white.

ARGENTINE.—The 1 centavo (Dr. Sarsfield), and 20 centavos (Ex-President Roca) are announced as nearly ready for issue. A new contract has been made with the South American Bank Note Co. of Buenos Ayres, and they have produced a stamp, probably an essay, which is far superior to those of the lithographed set. It has the head of President Celman in an oval, inscribed *Republica Argentina*. Numerals in circles in upper corners, *Tres centavos* on scroll below. It has been seen in blue, carmine and green.

BELGIUM.—The *Chemin de Fer* stamps are being gradually changed to the new design.

1 franc, violet-brown.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—The Cape of Good Hope 5 shilling stamp (C.C. and crown) exists with the small surcharge.

5 shillings, orange and black.

The current values are appearing with the value surcharged on the bust.

1 penny, black and lilac.
2 " " "

— *Protectorate.*—These stamps are for

use between Bechuanaland and Matabeleland, which is under British protection.

CANADA.—From F. J. Grenny and T. L. W. Porte we have received two of the current issue in new shades, or rather colors, for the difference is very marked.

3 cents, vermilion (c.c. 124)
Registered 2 " " (c.c. 120)

CEYLON.—Henry Gremmel sends us a 25c. brown with the numeral of value in olive.

25 cents, olive and light-brown.

DANISH WEST INDIES.—The *Philatelic Record* has received the 1 cent stamp in rose with frame in yellow-green.

1 cent, yellow, green and rose.

DENMARK.—New stamps were announced for October 1st, both for general and official use. Up to date we have not seen any of them, so cannot describe them.

FARIDKOTE.—Two new varieties for this native State are announced by V. Gurdji, and we hear of others from the *Timbre Poste*. For convenience we prefix the type numbers from Scott's 49th edition catalogue.

876 1 falus, blue, *perf.*
876 1 " green.
876 1 " black.
878 ½ anna, ? *perf.*

There is a new issue quite similar to type 877, but with the Punjabi inscription around the circle in detached characters.

1 paisa, blue, *perf.* 12.

FORMOSA.—We see in the *Timbre-Poste* a cut of half a stamp (?) which it is said "is stuck on letters presented at the office upon payment of 20 or 40 cash, the second half remaining in possession of the office as a check. When the stamp has been stuck upon the letter it cannot be returned to the sender." The design consists simply of several columns of native characters in a double lined frame. A few of the characters are in red, the rest in black.

GRENADA.—Mr. Bogert has shown us a new type of the 4d. on 2s. The space between 4d and *Postage* is 5mm. instead of 4mm.

GUANACASTE.—The current 5 centavos, Costa Rica, has received a new surcharge, of which there are two varieties.

5 centavos, purple and black (16½ x 4 mm.)
5 " " " (14 x 3 mm.)

ITALY.—We are informed by Dr. Emilio Diena that the 30c. and 5l. segnatasse have been seen with the numerals reversed.

JAPAN.—We mentioned recently, that several values had been seen perforated 13 instead of 10, and we are now able, thanks to Lieut. Wainwright, to give a full list of the values affected.

1 sen, green.
2 " red.
4 " green.
5 " blue.
8 " puce.
10 " blue.
15 " green.
20 " blue.

They were issued during the early part of the year, probably in February or March.

MARTINIQUE.—We find we have neglected to chronicle the latest comers from this prolific isle. They were issued in accordance with a decree dated May 11, 1888.

01c. on 2c., brown on amber.
01c. on 4c., violet on blue.
05c. on 20c., red on green.

The list of colonial surcharges which has recently appeared in the columns of this paper will shortly be supplemented by an appendix, bringing the catalogue down to January 1, 1889.

NEW HEBRIDES.—Stamps are announced to be in preparation for these islands.

NICARAGUA.—The *Philatelic Journal of America* has received a new value of the current type.

50 centavos, lilac.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Still another surcharge has been added to the already large list. We take our news from the *Philatelic World*.

2 4-8c. on 1c., carmine on green.

RUSSIA—*Tichoin* (Novgorod).—Numeral in oval inscribed Seliskoi—Gotchti Marka.

5 kopecs, blue.

VENEZUELA.—The following list of the various lithographed stamps will be found convenient for reference:

"*Escuelas*." 5 centimos, green, rouletted.
25 " orange, "
3 bolivares, violet, "
5 centimos, green, perf. 11½
25 " orange, "
1 bolivar red, "
" *Correos*." 5 centimos, blue, rouletted.
25 " brown, "
50 " green, "
1 bolivar, violet, "
25 centimos, brown, perf. 11½
1 bolivar, vermilion, "

If any one can add any to the above list will they be kind enough to notify us at once.

Of the engraved *Escuelas* stamps, two high values have just made their appearance.

3 bolivares, violet, perf. 12.
10 " brown, "

VICTORIA.—The eighteen pence *Stamp Duty* stamp announced in this number has already done postal duty.

1 shilling 6 pence, blue.

VIRGIN ISLES.—The 1 shilling with colored border has been surcharged 4D in violet.

4 pence on 1 shilling, red, black and violet.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

UNITED STATES.—A great deal has been said lately concerning the discovery of a new variety of the Merchants' Line Telegraph by Mr. Burger. They differ only from the one illustrated in the Scott Co.'s catalogue (Type 16) in having the address changed to 25 Canal street, Providence. We have said nothing about it heretofore, although we saw the stamp at the time of the convention, because we were rather inclined to the view that they were not stamps at all but merely labels. Since then, we have had our opinion indorsed by more than one leading philatelist, and we shall advise collectors against them, as there seems to be no proof of their franking value. The fact that they were pasted over the flaps of the delivery envelopes would seem to show that they did

not *prepay* anything, for if they did they would be affixed to the message written by the sender, as is the case with all the other companies.

ARGENTINE.—The *Timbre Poste* illustrates a new stamped form. It measures 175 x 243 mm. and is inscribed *Telegrafo nacional—Republica Argentina*; between the first two words the national coat of arms, and bears a stamp with head of Celman in an oval inscribed *Telegrafo nacional*; 40 cents 40 below.

40 cents, blue and black.

—*Buenos Ayres*.—There are also two stamps for this province. Arms in circle inscribed with value in words, numerals at sides. *Telegrafo de la Provincia* above. *Beunos Ayres* below. Perf. 11½.

10 centavos, bistre.
40 " orange.

BELGIUM.—From the *Timbre Poste* we translate the following:

TELEGRAPHS.

Issue of telegraph stamps of sixty centimes. The Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, considering Article III of the royal order of May 22, 1871, authorizing the Minister of Public Works (now Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs) to regulate the value and color of the telegraph stamps and also the date of putting into use the marks of prepayment.

Orders:

ARTICLE I.—There is created a telegraph stamp of the value of sixty centimes.

This stamp will be put in use Sept. 1st, next.

J. VANDENPUREBOOM.

Brussels, Aug. 9, 1888.

The design is similar to the rest of the set, but is a little clearer as the head is smaller.

60 centimes.

CEYLON.—Still the surcharges come.

20 cents on 25 cents, green and black.
80 " " 1 rupee, red and black.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

CEYLON.—Still another surcharge on the 4 cent envelope, ^{FIVE} CENTS in square block type.

5 cents on 4c., ultramarine and black.

The registration envelope (121 x 84 mm.) has been surcharged in a similar manner in large type.

15 cents on 12 cents, rose and black.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The notice on the newsband occupies four lines instead of five, as formerly.

½ penny, brown on buff.

HOLLAND.—A new letter-sheet has been shown us by Mr. Lohmeyer. They were issued October 15th, inscribed *Post Blad*, with head in circle, Netherland above, 5 cents below. Size 159 x 271 mm., of the same general character as the U. S. letter-sheet.

5 cents, blue.

JAMAICA.—A newsband of the same type as the other colonies has been issued.

¼ penny, green on light buff.

NICARAGUA.—The *Philatelic Journal of America* announces a couple of envelopes which bear impressions of the current adhesives.

5 centavos, blue on white.
10 " lilac "

POST CARDS.

BELGIUM.—The reply cards have been changed to agree with the single ones. The 5x5 c. has *Avec Réponse—Met Antwoord* on the first half below *Postkaart* and *Réponse—Antwoord* on the second half.

5 x 5 centimes, yellow-green on buff.

The 10x10c. has the following inscriptions:

CARTE POSTALE AVEC REPONSÉ PAYÉE,
POSTKAART MET BETAALD ANTWOORD.

Union-postale universelle—Wereldpostvereniging.
Belgique — Belgie.

This is followed by the usual directions in French and Flemish and by M. The second part commences—

CARTE POSTALE RÉPONSE.
POSTKAART—ANTWOORD.

The impression in this as well as in the 5x5 c. is on the first and third pages of the card.

10 x 10 centimes, rose on blue.

DENMARK.—A bran new set of cards made its appearance October 1 and we are indebted to Joseph Rechert for our first sight of some of them.

Stamp of current type to left, arms at right, *Brev-kort (Paa denne Side etc.)* between. Four dotted lines for address, the first preceded by *Til*. Size of cards 92x140 mm. The official cards we have not yet seen.

3 ore, gray on white.
3 x 3 " " "
5 " green "
5 x 5 " " "
Official. 3 " gray.
5 " green.

Two letter cards 91x139 mm. have also

been issued, the stamp being of the type of the current adhesives, *Korrespondenz-Kort*, in centre between arms and stamp. Perforated $9\frac{1}{2}$.

4 ore, blue on white card.
8 " carmine " "

LIBERIA.—The current card is now said to be on white.

3 cents, blue and red on white.

LUXEMBURG.—The other cards have been changed to correspond with the 5c. noted last month. The 10c. commences with *Union postale universelle—Wellpostverein*, and the reply cards have besides *Réponse payée—Antwort bezahlt*.

5 x 5 centimes, green on buff.
10 " " rose "
10 x 10 " " " "

NICARAGUA.—The *Philatelic World* describes a new card, but does not give the color. The stamp is the same as the adhesives and is in the centre, *Tarjeta* at left and *Postal* at right in straight labels.

3 cents, ———

SWITZERLAND.—The inscriptions on the current cards are now as follows:

CARTE POSTALE.

Côté réservé à l'adresse. Nur für die adresse. Lato riservato all' indirizzo.

5 centimes, black on pale buff.
10 " " rose " "

REVENUES.

ARGENTINE.—Of the *Servicio consular* stamps, there is a new value of the current type.

2 pesos, black on violet.

—*Buenos Ayres (City).*—Arms in circle inscribed *Municipalidad de la capital*. Buenos Aires at top, value below.

5 centavos, brown.
10 " " red carmine.
20 " " green.
40 " " yellow.
50 " " lilac.
1 peso, violet.
2 " " green.
3 " " blue.
4 " " ardoise.
5 " " russet-green.
10 " " bistre.

Similar design but larger and with serial number at bottom.

50 centavos, violet.

All the above are surcharged, *Tesoreria Municipal*.

—*Province of Buenos Ayres.*—The fol-

lowing additional values are announced of the issues of 1886, 1887 and 1888.

1886.	35 centavos, green.
	50 " " red brown.
	5 pesos, olive green.
	6 " " bistre.
1887.	45 centavos, gray.
	90 " " yellow.
	3 pesos, ardoise.
	5 " " dark blue.
	8 " " dark rose.
	10 " " blue green.
1888.	60 centavos, blue.
	70 " " lilac.
	80 " " red brown.
	90 " " violet.
	1 peso, red.
	2 " " deep violet.
	3 " " green.
	5 " " brown.

—*Province of Pucuman.*—Another value of the type recently described.

5 centavos, blue.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The "unappropriated" die has been used for two new sets.

Contracts.	6 pence, lilac.
	1 shilling, lilac.
	1 " " 6 p., lilac.
	2 " " " "
	5 " " " "

Transfer Duty.	3 pence, green.
	6 " " " "
	1 shilling, green.
	1 " " 6 p., green.
	2 " " " "
	2 " " 6 p. " "
	5 " " " "
	10 " " " "

SPAIN.—The types made a slight mistake last month in speaking of the *Siro* stamps. It should have been *Ciro*.

VICTORIA.—A very pretty *Stamp Duty* stamp is announced. Contrary to custom it is about the size of an ordinary postage stamp and represents a female figure supported by an anchor and holding a banner inscribed *Victoria. Stamp Duty* at top, $\frac{1}{2}$ on shield at right, value in words below.

1 shilling 6 pence, blue.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Mr. W. P. Brown has just sent us a new and very well-executed counterfeit set of stamps of Samoa. The paper and color are like the originals, but the perforation is smaller and more regular. The principal point of difference is in the line under the word "Samoa," which is thicker than in the genuine stamps. The counterfeit set also differs in several minor points.

REPRINTS.

MAJOR EDW. B. EVANS, R.A.

I HAVE read with much interest Mr. William P. Brown's paper in the last number, and while agreeing with some of his remarks, I should like to say a few words upon the question from another point of view.

He gives a very long list of countries whose stamps have been reprinted. I hope and believe rather too long a list. I do not know of any reprints from the following: Bavaria, Cuba, Fiji, Great Britain, Germany, Guinea, Ionian Islands, Japan, Macao, Mecklenburg, Modena, Moldavia, Mozambique, Naples, Parma, Peru, Romagna, Roumania, St. Thomas and Prince Islands, Saxony, Schleswig, Servia, Sicily, Suez Canal Co., or Two Sicilies.

I cannot guarantee that none of the stamps of the above countries have been reprinted, but I can only say that if they have I have never heard of it.

There are so-called *reprints* of the *Fiji Times Express* stamps, but these are simply bad imitations; the originals were set up from printing type, the imitations are not from the same setting or even set up with the same types; they have no claim whatever to be called reprints. There are no reprints, that I know of, of the Fiji government issues.

The only *reprints* known of the stamps of Great Britain are some impressions of the *one penny* struck in *black*, in 1864; they are from plates constructed from die II, and were printed upon the paper with large crown wmk., so that they could hardly be mistaken for originals; the reprints moreover are by far the rarer.

I have not included Mexico in my list, as I presume Mr. Brown is certain that the unused specimens of early issues, which have turned up of late, are reprints and not remainders.

The unused stamps of Modena and other Italian States, which are so common, I have always understood to be remainders; they have been known for many years, almost from the date when they were in use, and there were some of them in use for a very short time. Mr. Brown refers especially to the stamps of Romagna; these were issued in September, 1859, and became obsolete in January, 1860, having a circulation of five months only. It is still doubtful whether the *6 bajacchi* was ever in circulation at all. Small wonder therefore that twenty-five

years ago this was a very rare stamp, and that the whole stock printed having been thrown on the market since, it is now common enough.

The stamps of Moldavia have been forged, but not, I think, reprinted.

I know of no *moral law* against selling reprints, or against selling imitations of stamps, so long as they are sold for what they are. The case of engravings, etc., of valuable paintings, is not a case in point. Paintings are valued for their artistic merits. We place no value upon a wretched daub, unless for some historical or ethnological interest connected with it, and if the copy or engraving were the better work of art of the two, it might be the more valuable; but supposing that a skillful artist copies the work of an old master, line for line and stroke for stroke, and, not content with making an accurate copy of the original, forges the signature of the master in the corner and attempts to pass off his copy as an original, that is a fraud, even though the copy be the better work of art.

With stamps the case is stronger still, the value of a stamp is nothing unless it be genuine and original. A stamp may or may not be a work of art. As a rule, I am sorry to say, it is *not*, but in either case it is not as a work of art that we value it.

The monetary value again, and the question of the illegality of imitating or reproducing a government stamp, have nothing to do with us as collectors. When a stamp of the original value of *one penny* sells for *one hundred pounds* as a philatelic rarity, it is plain that philately is not likely to injure the postal revenue. Governments make their own laws upon the subject of forging their stamps, and are usually well able to take care of themselves, and if they provide collectors with reimpresions of their obsolete issues they either sell them at face value, or only reprint those that are not available for postage.

The great objection to reprints and *fac similes*, from the collector's point of view, is that they are liable to be sold by ignorant or unscrupulous persons as original or genuine impressions. If all reprints were struck in *black* or in some color quite different to that of the original stamps, or were marked in some way so as to show their nature at a glance, I should see no objection to them whatever; they would equally well show

accurately the design of the originals, which is all that many of them do at present, and they could not be mistaken for anything but what they are. In the same way no one could object to imitations, if they also were marked in some way so as to prevent any fraudulent use being made of them.

It is not our "innate selfishness" that causes our "antipathy to reprints," but the simple fact that we are collectors of *stamps*, and not merely of specimens of engraving. We may accept reprints or photographs (I prefer the latter myself) for purposes of reference, if we cannot obtain originals, but we cannot be satisfied with them as entirely sufficient substitutes. We might as well expect a collector of butterflies or moths to content himself with mounting in his cases colored engravings out of a book of natural history. Mr. Brown's ideal, unselfish collector need only expend a few dollars on such a catalogue as that of M. Moens, with illustrations of almost every known stamp, postal or fiscal, and he will have a collection of five or six thousand varieties, without going into shades, watermarks, or perforations.

Again, I think we may say that the great majority of stamp collectors are not rich men. I know of many who, while pursuing philately as a hobby, and spending only their spare cash upon it, still like to feel that they are not wasting that money, inasmuch as their collections will probably sell for as much as they spent upon them. Supposing that one of these invests twenty, thirty or fifty dollars in a stamp to-day, we can hardly call it selfishness if he is disgusted at finding that next week, next year, or five years hence, that stamp will only sell for one dollar, because, in the meantime, reprints have been circulated.

But, after all, the great objection to both reprints and imitations is their liability to deceive. For instance, Mr. Brown gives away, or sells for one cent, a good forgery of a rare stamp to Mr. A., a perfectly honest and trustworthy collector. The latter not having a genuine specimen, places the imitation in his collection as a temporary substitute. A few years later he dies, or gives up collecting and leaves the country; his collection is dispersed, and this forged stamp may pass through several hands at high prices, on the strength of its having been in the celebrated collection of Mr. A., before its true nature is discovered; and somebody loses money on it, without any one exactly being in fault.

What course should be pursued by the As-

sociation is more difficult to decide; undoubted forgeries should certainly not be allowed to circulate on exchange sheets unless sent in as such, and marked indelibly to show their nature; where there is any doubt I think the responsible officer of the Association should express that doubt in some way, so as to draw the attention of others to the stamp in question, leaving them to use their own judgment. Reprints, in my opinion, might be allowed to circulate, with the word "Reprint" marked under each, or "? reprint," if there is a doubt.

The fact that some reprints are hardly to be distinguished from originals, even by the best judges, is to be deplored, but it is not a reason for not marking those that can be so distinguished; members of the Association must, however, understand that they cannot throw all responsibility upon a counterfeit detector; no one is infallible, and I am never so much on my guard as when looking over exchange sheets, no matter whose hands they may have passed through.

What is to happen if the counterfeit detector makes a mistake, and removes, or marks as forged, a stamp which afterwards turns out to be genuine? In the case of a valuable stamp, great injury might be done by marking it "forgery," even on the back, and what redress would the owner have if this were done in error? But if a specimen is proved by competent authority, and to the satisfaction of the owner, to be a forgery, I certainly think it should be marked, so as to prevent its doing further harm.

Any action that a large and widely spread Association, like ours, can take in the direction of discouraging the collection of reprints, will, I am sure, be for the true interests of philately; these things are not *stamps*, and should not be accepted as such by *stamp* collectors. At the same time we must remember that every collector has a right to please himself, and, if he prefers a reprint at a moderate price to an original at a higher one, we must not blame dealers if they are ready to supply him; but it must still be our object to protect the collector who wishes only for original impressions from being deceived by reprints.

We should also be careful not to condemn as reprints, stocks of unused or canceled remainders, sold to dealers at a nominal price, and therefore to be purchased by collectors at less than their facial value; an error into which, I think, Mr. Brown has fallen in regard to the stamps of several of the countries in his list.

BERMUDA.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 172, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.*Secretary*, S. B. BRADFORD, Ottawa, Ill.*Treasurer*, H. B. SEAGRAVE, Pontiac, Mich.*International Secretary*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.
Exchange Superintendent,*Literary Exchange Superintendent*,*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, Boston, Mass.*Exchange Detector*,*First Purchasing Agent*, C. B. CORWIN, New York.*Second Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Third Purchasing Agent*, J. V. PAINTER, Cleveland, O.*Fourth Purchasing Agent*, CHAS. MUECKE, 468 Broome St., New York.*Fifth Purchasing Agent*, C. J. FUELSCHER, 524 Washington Ave., St. Louis.*Librarian*, C. R. GADSDEN, Chicago, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, H. N. TERRETT, New York; AUG. DEJONGE, Staten Island; J. W. SCOTT, Brooklyn.*Literary Board*, R. C. H. BROCK, Philadelphia; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MACCALLA, Phila.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

NOVEMBER, 1888.

The Official Board have appointed the following officers:

Librarian—C. R. Gadsden, Chicago, Ill.*Counterfeit Detector*—E. A. Holton, Boston, Mass.*Trustees*—H. N. Terrett, New York; Aug. Dejonge, Staten Island; J. W. Scott, Brooklyn.*Literary Board*—R. C. H. Brock, Philadelphia; W. C. Stone, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MacCalla, Philadelphia.*First Purchasing Agent*—C. B. Corwin, New York.*Second Purchasing Agent*—H. O. Harris, Doylestown, Pa.*Third Purchasing Agent*—J. V. Painter, Cleveland, Ohio.*Fourth Purchasing Agent*—Chas. Muecke, New York.*Fifth Purchasing Agent*—C. J. Fuelscher, St. Louis.

No choice has been made for Superintendent of Exchange, Superintendent of Literary Exchange nor for Assistant Counterfeit Detector.

Since my last report resignations have been received from

SIDDALL, THEO., Philadelphia.

RUSSELL, E. W., New Bedford, Mass.

No. 361. COFFIN, GEO. P., Freeport, Me.

No. 404. WATKINS, THOS. COKE, New York.

MEKEEL, GEO. D., Union Springs, N. Y.

No. 226. HAWLEY, GEO. P., Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

No. 170. LEIGHTON, J. A., Orangeville, Ont.

The following is the list of

NEW MEMBERS.

No. 638. BULLARD, GEO., 101 Wabash avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

No. 639. CLEVENGE, W., Jr., 24 Maryland avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.

No. 640. NIENSTEDT, W. H., N. W. corner Third and Pine, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 641. NEDHAM, A. G., Milton, Ont., Canada.

No. 642. HEYWOOD, P., Barre Plains, Mass.

No. 643. PEARCE, GORDON, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

No. 644. GARDNER, A. G., 49 Amherst Park, Stamford Hill, London N., Eng.

No. 645. SOESMAN, J., Saramang, Java.

No. 646. PERRY, WM. N., 67 E. Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

No. 647. MAYER, THEO., 233 Andrew street, Rochester, N. Y.

No. 648. KORDT, FRED. S., 928½ Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.

No. 649. COOPER, W. A., San Francisco, Cal.

No. 650. BROWNIE, DR. FRANK F., Dedham, Mass.

No. 651. KAYE, WALTER S., 1112 N. Cap. street, Washington, D. C.

No. 652. JONES, OLIVER A., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

No. 653. BAAS, G. A., Batesville, Ind.

No. 654. CALTELL, HENRY W., 3709 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 655. CONANT, GEO. M., 79 Mill street, New Bedford, Mass.

No. 656. ELDRED, W. J., 275 Main street, Springfield, Mass.

No. 657. GRINNELL, ARTHUR G., New Bedford, Mass.

No. 658. HALDY, WALTER A., 136 N. Line street, Lancaster, Pa.

No. 659. HART, ROBT. S., 1504 N. Mount street, Baltimore, Md.

No. 660. JACOBS, J. M., 2441 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill.

No. 661. KINGMAN, EDW. L., 237 Noble avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

No. 662. LAMBERT, W. F., Alexandria, Va.

No. 663. MARGRAF, MISS AGNES, 1365 Fourth avenue, New York.

No. 664. MERRILL, A. B., Everett, Mass.

No. 665. OSBORN, CHAS. E., 1421 Fairmount avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 666. RODE, GEO. W., Hazlewood avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

No. 667. SCHAEFER, J. W., 830 W. Lafayette street, Baltimore, Md.

No. 668. SHOEMAKER, J. E., 1706 Papin street, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 669. SPOONER, RALPH P., 53 Cedar street, New York.

No. 670. WIEHL, ALFRED, 18 Beaver street, New York.
No. 671. WITT, MRS. MINA, 1365 Fourth avenue,
New York, N. Y.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP—LIST NO. 25.

BAKER, BENJ., Box 185, New Bedford, Mass.
References: A. Lohmeyer, Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr.
CROUCH, C. E., Box 462, Rochester, N. Y.
References: A. Lohmeyer, Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr.
CRAWFORD, JNO. W., Lynchburg, Va.
References: R. S. Hatcher, S. B. Bradt.
CRAIG, ALVIN J., Picton, N. S.
References: R. R. Bogert, A. E. Tuttle.
EINSTEIN, SAMUEL, Attleboro, Mass.
References: Frank B. Eldredge, Frank C. Osray.
HASSLER, ROY D., Pawnee City, Neb.
References: W. C. Michael, H. C. Beardsley.
MCHENRY, WM. R., Hornellsville, N. Y.
References: C. H. Mekeel, E. B. Sterling.
PHILLIPS, CHAS. J., 28 Spring Road, Edgbaston, Bir-
mingham, Eng.
References: R. C. H. Bröck, W. A. MacCalla.
RACKLIFFE, HARRY C., 28 Summer street, Middle-
town, Conn.
References: Theo. C. Bacon, Geo. T. Rockwell.
SPENCER, JOHN J., 410 Johnson street, E. Saginaw,
Mich.
References: Fred. Doughty, Fred B. Stebbins.
WYLIE, DUNCAN S., 176 E. 125th street, New York.
References: R. R. Bogert, A. E. Tuttle.
WALTERS, GEO. S., Washington, Ind.
References: R. S. Hatcher, S. B. Bradt.
HENNA, MRS. J. J., 125 E. Twenty-fifth street, New
York.
References: R. R. Bogert, A. E. Tuttle.

The persons named in the above list will be
entitled to membership on December 10, if no
objection is received prior to that date.

S. B. BRADFORD, *Secretary*,
November 1, 1888.

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S
REPORT.

On reading this Report, all members of this
department will be in receipt of my quarterly
statements, and I beg all of you to be prompt
in settling bills, so as to enable me to do like-
wise. I am compelled now to be more strict
than I have been, and *all* accounts not paid by
the 25th of November will be reported to the
Trustees and the names published in my next
Report. There are some old accounts still open
on my books, and although I have written sev-
eral times to the parties, I do not get even a
reply. This cannot go on, and if members can
not pay for the stamps they take out of the
books, they should let them alone; or if they
want to take out as much as they sell from their
own sheets, then they should wait the return of
their sheets first. The circulation of the sheets
takes usually from eight to ten months on a
good circuit, and will be longer by the new rules,
but all the stamps taken from books in the
meantime are to be paid for in cash prior to the
return of sheets, as settlements are made every
three months.

In regard to my list for permanent circuits, I
received very few applications. Am very glad
to see it, as it shows that the greater part prefer
to join branch societies.

The individual circuits will go out in full force

this month, as I want to close up my services,
hoping to hear soon of the appointment of my
successor.

I received a few days ago the first lot from
the Dresden Society (International Exchange)
of 100 sheets, value M. 1428, pf. 28, which will
be divided up among the branch societies.

I want a good assortment of 1857 cut U. S.
envelopes, unused; also, the high values of
Reay and Plimptons, in all colored paper and
good margins. Who can send them?

Business done from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31, 1888.

Blank sheets sold . . .	193
" covers " . . .	17
Mailing covers " . . .	37
Hinges " . . .	17,500
Filled sheets sent in . . .	130, value \$625 65
" covers " " . . .	3, " 41 95

HENRY CLOTZ,

Superintendent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1888.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

During the month of October the donations
of papers have been very light, Mr. R. G.
Dodge contributing 95 and W. Clevenger, Jr.,
18 pieces. The U. S. collection has fared some-
what better, as liberal donations were received
from Messrs. R. C. H. Brock, T. C. Bacon,
Alvah Davison and L. H. Drury, but there is
room for plenty more, and if there should be
duplicates they can be disposed of through the
Exchange department for others. There are
very few envelopes in the collection so that
almost anything in that line will be acceptable.
Don't fail to boom the collection this month.

The following current journals were received:
*Canada Stamp and Coin Journal, Charleston
Philatelist, Collectors' Review, Collectors' Stand-
ard, Eastern Philatelist, Era's Monthly, General
Anzeiger, Halifax Philatelist, National
Philatelist, Ohio Philatelist, Ontario Stamp
Journal, Park City Collector, Der Philatelist,
Philatelic Gazette, Philatelic Journal of Amer-
ica, Philatelic Literature Collector, Philatelic
World, Stamp, Stamp Collector, Stamp World,
and Timbre Poste.*

Photos were received from Fred. J. Baldwin,
W. H. Bruce, N. E. Carter, H. C. Moody, W.
C. Stone and Geo. Walker.

From Mr. H. E. Deats, I received *The Stamp
Collectors' Monthly*, 1872, bound; from Mr.
Pat. Chalmers, a number of German papers;
from Mr. Jos. Rechert, "De Moschkau's Hand-
book," part 3, and from Mr. W. A. McFadden,
"Catalogue and Sketch of the P. O. Dept. of
the United States," compiled by Louis Melius
for the Cincinnati Centennial Exposition.

I hope to see an increase in receipts during
the coming month.

C. R. GADSDEN,
Librarian.

PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

Since September 23d, the following deposits
have been made for the purchase of new issues,
by J. M. T. Partello, \$2.00; C. Witt, 39 cents;
A. F. Jamieson, 61 cents; Geo. W. Norris,

\$2.00; Lawrence Barr, \$5.00; Geo. T. Rockwell, \$4.00; S. P. Ballard, \$10.00; C. F. Rothfuchs, \$10.00; C. Gregory, \$10.00; Chas. J. Thayer, \$20.00; C. Howard Colket, \$5.93; C. A. Hazlett, \$5.00; Edw. H. Buehler, \$10.00; C. A. Coolidge, \$3.00; Alfred Dawson, \$3.00.

New issues are being ordered from Brit. Bechuana Protectorate, Chamba State, Shanghai, Wadhwan State, Faridkot, New South Wales, Tolima and Tunis. From the latter country the new set has arrived, except the 1 fr. adhesive which will be received in about six weeks.

THEO. F. CUNO,

1131 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
November, 1, 1888.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

In accordance with resolution passed by the Convention in Boston, I notified the International Philatelisten Verein, of Dresden, of their having been elected a Corresponding Society, to which I have received the following reply:

DRESDEN, October 20, 1888.
To the President, the Officers and Members of the American Philatelic Association:

GENTLEMEN: It is with great pleasure that the undersigned, Secretary of the International Society of Philatelists, received your kind letter of September 21, by which you informed him of the resolution that our Society has been appointed a Corresponding Society.

The International Society of Philatelists accepts that appointment, which is regarded as a great honor, and I have been instructed to express our best thanks for the same.

We are also obliged for the photograph of the Official Board of your Association, which you have kindly dedicated to our Society, and which will find a place of honor in our meeting-room.

We have seen with great interest the good progress the American Philatelic Association has made, and we wish the best success for your Association in the future.

I am, gentlemen, yours truly,

ALBERT SCHOENIG,

First Secretary, I. P. V.

JOSEPH RECHERT, *International Secretary.*

REPORTS OF PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

[The Literary Board will publish the proceedings of such Philatelic Societies as are received by them. Secretaries will please send the MSS. before the first of each month.]

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch No. 1, American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held on alternate Thursdays, at the Tremont House, at 8 P.M. President, C. R. Gadsden; Secretary and Librarian, P. M. Wolsieffer. For information address the Secretary, at 162 State street, Chicago, Ill.

The fifty-first regular meeting was called to order on Thursday, October 4, at 8.05 P.M., by the Secretary. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. Holman was unanimously elected to preside over the meeting. The members present were Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Drury, Ford, Fritz, Gilbert, Haskell, Holman, Jacobs, Jillson, Kurzweg, Leckie, McDonald, Start, White and Wolsieffer. Messrs. L. M. Katz and J. W. Loeb were present as visitors. The minutes of the regular meeting and special meeting, held September 26, were approved as read. The communication from the committee of the National Philatelic Society concerning the feasibility of indexing all philatelic articles of value was read by the Secretary. On motion of Mr. Bradt, a committee of three was appointed to co-operate with the National Society committee. The Chair appointed Messrs. Bradt, Gadsden and Jillson. The resignation of Mr. W. H. Peeke, Jr., was read and accepted with regrets. The following memorial from the Chalmers Society was received and ordered spread on the minutes:

CHICAGO, Sept. 25, 1888.

To the President and the Members of the Chicago Philatelic Society:

GENTLEMEN: The Chalmers Society, by committee duly appointed, wish to extend to you our heartfelt sympathy on the death of one of your most highly respected members. Brothers, we feel that by the death

of Mr. Henry B. Myers, all the brotherhood of philatelists has lost a true and staunch friend; one who endeavored to elevate the pastime and study of philately, and one whose example we should be proud to emulate. Bro. Myers' sad death so far from home and those he has associated with, and whose admiration he had so justly won, is to be deeply regretted, and we feel with you his great loss.

With feelings of sorrow we remain,

THE CHALMERS SOCIETY.

CHAS. S. WILCOX, }
W. S. TOWER, } Committee.
J. W. START, }

A letter from Mr. H. J. Knowles, Secretary of the New Zealand Philatelic Society, was read, calling the attention of the Chicago Philatelic Society to the fact that a forgery of a surcharge of the current one penny New Zealand, surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, was in existence, and the same catalogued as a genuine government surcharge, and that there never was a surcharged New Zealand postage stamp issued. The government stamp printer, who is a member of the New Zealand Philatelic Society, denies the existence of such a surcharge and desires the information spread among all philatelists. The Secretary was instructed to reply and return thanks for this information. The Treasurer's report was read and accepted by the Executive Committee. Bills were presented by Messrs. Hack & Anderson, and the Secretary. They were referred to the Executive Committee. Committee on Journals reported progress. Applications for active membership were received from Alfred E. Fritz, Chicago, Ill., proposed by B. Abraham; and Frank White, Chicago, Ill., proposed by S. B. Bradt. For passive membership from H. C. Kendall, Emmetsburg, Iowa, proposed by S. B. Bradt; and from Henry J. Knowles, Wellington, New Zealand, proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer. Applications referred to Executive Com-

mittee. Mr. Wolsieffer offered the following amendment to the Constitution, to be submitted at the meeting of November 15: That part of the last clause of Section 7, Article IV, after the two words "no person," which reads "engaged in the business of buying and selling stamps shall be permitted to hold office in this society; nor shall any person" be stricken out. Mr. Bradt offered an amendment, also to be submitted November 15, that members under 17 years of age pay half dues. On motion the applicants for passive membership, Messrs. Kendall and Knowles, were elected by acclamation. The applicants for active membership, Messrs. Fritz and White, were unanimously elected by ballot. The Chair then announced recess. After recess the usual auction sale took place. The Treasurer reported the receipts for dues, etc., \$12.10. It was moved to adjourn at 11.05. Next meeting October 18.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER,

Secretary.

The fifty-second regular meeting was called to order promptly at 8 P.M., on Thursday, October 18. Owing to the severe electrical storm the attendance was not up to the standard. The members who braved the very inclement weather were Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Danforth, Fritz, Gadsden, Haskell, Holman, Jillson, Kurzweg, Lester, Roschke, Start, White and Wolsieffer. Mr. Janson was present as a visitor.

The minutes of the fifty-first meeting, held October 4, were approved.

Mr. Wolsieffer, on behalf of the Committee on Journals, reported that arrangements had been made to supply all members of the Society with the *Philatelic Gazette*, *Philo's Monthly*, *Stamp Collector*, *Stamp Collectors' Figaro*, and the *Stamp World*. Report accepted and committee discharged.

Bill of expense presented by the Treasurer and referred to the Executive Committee.

Applications for active membership were received from Mr. R. Roschke, Chicago, proposed by Mr. Bradt, and from Mr. H. C. W. Laubenheimer, proposed by Mr. Wolsieffer. For passive membership from Dr. G. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich., and Captain C. A. Coolidge, Rock Springs, Wyoming, both proposed by Mr. Bradt. Applications were referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Bradt's resignation from Committee on Indexing Philatelic Articles was accepted, and the Chair appointed Mr. Drury to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Bradt offered the following Rules governing auction sales, which, on motion of Mr. Wolsieffer, were accepted:

RULES GOVERNING AUCTION SALES.

Each member shall be permitted to offer not more than ten lots at each meeting. Such lots must be mounted and priced, giving authority for the price, and handed to the auctioneer prior to the meeting at which they are to be sold. Lots will be offered in the order in which they are received by the auctioneer—except that he shall have the privilege of inserting his own lots in such order as he shall prefer.

In case more lots are offered than can be disposed of at a single meeting the unsold lots shall be the first to be offered at the following meeting, and their owners shall have the privilege of offering an additional ten lots should they choose to do so—the latter to take their usual order.

All lots will be sold to the highest bidder, except such as their owners may have placed a limit upon. Where a limitation of price is placed such limit must be marked upon the lot or lots; or, if so requested, the auctioneer will use his own judgment in fixing the limit.

Lots to be sold will be upon exhibition during the meeting at which they are to be sold; and when offered for sale the lots will not be circulated for examination.

The Executive Committee having reported favorably on all applications, Mr. Holman moved that the rules be suspended and the applicants for passive membership be elected by acclamation.

Motion seconded and concurred in.

The Chair then announced Messrs. C. A. Coolidge and Geo. F. Heath duly elected.

Mr. H. C. W. Laubenheimer was balloted for and unanimously elected. Mr. Roschke was next balloted for and also unanimously elected.

Order to bring next on the list the Chair announced recess.

After recess the auction sale, which consisted of 90 different lots, took place.

It was moved to adjourn at 11.15.

Next meeting November 1.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER, *Sec.*

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held on every third Wednesday of each month at 7.30 P.M., at Loescher's Hotel, Canal street, Stapleton., S. I. President, Mr. Aug. Dejonge; Secretary, Dr. G. Odendall. For information address the Secretary, P. O. Box 520, Stapleton, Richmond county, N. Y.

Sixty-eighth regular meeting, Stapleton, October 17, 1888.

Present: Mr. Aug. Dejonge, Chairman; Messrs. Clotz, Kaufmann, Schumann, Von Hodenberg, Van der Willigen, and as guest Mr. Rasmus.

Minutes adopted as read.

The Executive Committee reported favorably on Mr. J. W. Scott (66), unanimously elected; Mr. Rob. S. Lehmann (65) unanimously elected; Mr. John B. Lauer (66) unanimously elected.

The Committee on the Permanent Album reported that the sheets and covers for the new permanent album had been ordered to fill the subscription orders so far received.

Received for the Moller Fund stamps from Mr. E. R. Aldrich, for which the Chairman thanks in Mr. Moller's name.

The President is ready to receive further donations for the Moller collection.

The Committee on Exhibition reported progress.

Mr. Clotz presented the Society with the U. S. Postal Guide, 1887, for which a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Clotz.

Mr. Clotz read a letter from our corresponding member, Mr. D'Andrade, in which he writes as follows: "I venture to present to our Society Album an envelope containing three lithographed Trinidad stamps on letter which are not met with every day, with my best wishes for the promotion and welfare of the S. I. P. Society. I also take pleasure in enclosing you eight of the Grenada provisional 4d. on 2sh., to be presented with my compliments to the gentlemen I had the pleasure of meeting when I attended the Society meeting."

Dr. Odendall moved that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. D'Andrade for the donation made to the Society as well as to its members.

The Secretary shall notify Mr. D'Andrade to that effect.

The Secretary read a letter from our corresponding

The meeting then adjourned, after which the balance of the evening was given to conversation.

Thirteenth regular meeting, October 24, 1888. Present, Messrs. Green, Houston, Kaye, Menchine and Smith, and Lieut. R. D. Potts of this city as a visitor.

In the absence of the President the Vice-President presided.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary reported the receipt of several journals for the library and of a communication from Mr. Ph. Heinsberger, New York, N. Y., enclosing several sheets of stamps. After the members had purchased such as were desired the Secretary was directed to return the sheets with the request that no others be sent.

It was moved and seconded that the Society purchase a hectograph for the use thereof; carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

Philatelic publishers would confer a great favor on the Society by sending copies of their journals for the library.

F. MC. SMITH,
Secretary.

TWIN CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Meetings held every alternate Wednesday, at St. Charles Hotel, corner Third avenue and Wood street, President, W. M. Biddle; Treasurer, I. Stauffer; Secretary, G. C. Lubitz, 2915 Penn avenue.

Meeting October 10, 1888, at 8 P.M.

Minutes of previous meeting read, approved, and adopted as read.

Through the death of Mr. W. McKinnell, the society will lose one of its most active members. It was moved that the society extend its most sincere sympathy to the family of the deceased.

Mr. Biddle moved that the society should notify some of the city papers, and have them publish an account of the society's progress, and get at some of the collectors in this city that way, asking them to join. Accepted.

Moved by Mr. Rhodes that each member present be assessed fifty cents to be credited on future dues; seconded by G. C. Lubitz. Motion carried.

Mr. Stauffer authorized to settle account for evening.

Also moved by Mr. Rhodes, that the Secretary be authorized to call a special meeting upon seeing members of the Committee on Constitution. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Rhodes to adjourn; seconded by G. Lubitz. Carried.

Adjourned at 9.15 P.M.

G. C. LUBITZ, Secretary.

After adjournment of Society some time was spent in looking over sheets and exchanging, and some very rare stamps passed over the table.

Meeting of October 24, 1888. Meeting opened at 8 o'clock P.M.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Committee on Constitution reported, which was read and adopted.

Nominees for Vice-President were G. W. Rodes and E. E. Buvinger. Mr. Rodes declined, so D. A. Behen was nominated in his place. Mr. E. E. Buvinger was elected Vice-President.

Nominees for Librarian were D. A. Behen and G. W. Rodes. Mr. Behen elected by a vote of 6 to 1.

Moved that the President, Secretary and Treasurer be reaffirmed. Carried.

Mr. G. W. Rodes moved that the By-Laws be approved and accepted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Behen that a committee be appointed to draw up a resolution of regret on the death of Wm. McKinnell. Seconded by E. E. Buvinger. Carried.

Messrs. Behen and Lubitz were appointed by the President to draw up the resolutions.

Motion made that the Treasurer be authorized to buy the necessary books for the society and settle account for the evening. Seconded by D. A. Behen. Carried.

Mr. G. W. Rodes moved adjournment. Carried.
G. C. LUBITZ, Secretary.

IN MEMORIAM,

At a meeting of the Twin City Philatelic Society, of Pittsburgh, Pa., held October 24, 1888, the following preambles and resolutions upon the death of Wm. McKinnell, one of its members, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, who doeth all things for the best, to take from our midst one of our esteemed members, Wm. McKinnell; and,

WHEREAS, Our deceased fellow-member was the originator of and prime mover in the organization of this society, being greatly devoted to philately, at home and abroad; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the demise of so zealous a co-worker in the promotion of the objects of this society, we, the surviving members, feel that we have sustained a well-nigh irreparable loss.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family of our late associate our sincere sympathy and condolence, presenting them with a copy hereof as a testimonial.

Resolved, That these preambles and resolutions be spread upon the minutes, the Secretary encompassing the same with a mourning border.

Sorrowingly submitted,

D. A. BEHEN, }
G. C. LUBITZ, } Committee.

BUFFALO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At a meeting held to form a Philatelic Society in this city the following interested persons were present: Messrs. Deut, Simpson, Hambleton, Floyd, Talcott, McManus, H. J. Turner, A. W. Turner, Short, McLeod and Manning.

Motion was put, seconded and carried that Mr. Hambleton act as Chairman.

Mr. Manning was nominated for temporary Secretary; seconded and carried.

The society then proceeded to the election of permanent officers. The following officers were then unanimously elected:

WILLIAM F. DEUT, President.

ROBERT S. HAMBLETON, Vice-President.

CLARENCE J. MANNING, Secretary.

ALBERT W. TURNER, Treasurer.

EDWARD S. MCLEOD, Sup't of Exchange.

MESSRS. SIMPSON, FLOYD and TALCOTT, Executive Committee and Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

On motion, Mr. Deut takes the chair.

President declares a recess of fifteen minutes, to be devoted to exchanging.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening, October 16, 1888, at 8 o'clock.

CLARENCE J. MANNING,
BUFFALO, Oct. 9, 1888. Secretary.

MIDDLETOWN PHILATELIC CLUB.

Meetings held alternate Saturdays. President, Geo. T. Rockwell; Secretary, R. C. Fagan. For information address the Secretary, P. O. Box 624, Middletown, Conn.

The third regular meeting was held October 12, at the house of Mr. H. C. Rackcliffe.

Meeting called to order by the President.

Present: Messrs. Rockwell, Rackcliffe, Hubbard, Bacon, Binney, Alsop and Fagan.

The minutes of last meeting read and approved. The report of the Treasurer was accepted. The Secretary was instructed to send the minutes of the meetings to THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, and that journal was elected the official organ of the club. It was voted that we permit non-members to sell stamps at auction at meetings of the club, and that we collect a commission of ten per cent on all such sales.

Their being no further business, a very successful auction sale was held, after which the meeting was adjourned.

R. C. FAGAN, *Secretary*.

PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION OF IOWA.

The organization of the Philatelic Association, of Iowa, which was first agitated in the spring, was completed November 1, and the following officers were elected to serve until January 1, 1890:

President, W. A. Ackermann, Marengo; Vice-President, E. R. Marshall, Wyoming; Secretary, A. L. Lawrence, Le Mars; Treasurer, S. C. Scott, Calivar; Exchange Superintendent, E. L. Raish, Akron.

Among the Association's charter members are all but one or two of the Iowa American Philatelic Association's, and in many respects the State Association resembles the American Philatelic Association. That Association's plan regarding the admission of members, being adopted unaltered, secures for them the reliability of its members.

Dues are \$1 per year, with an initiation of 25 cents.

All Iowa philatelists are earnestly requested to communicate with the Secretary regarding their becoming members of the Association.

A. L. LAWRENCE, *Secretary*.

P. O. Box 1334, LeMars, Iowa.

A WORD MORE FOR THE REPRINT.

W. SELLSCHOPP.

I have read Mr. Brown's article in the last number of your esteemed paper, and I beg the privilege of a few words on the subject.

In the first place, each collector has the right and privilege to collect what to him seems best. Some collect only used stamps, others unused ones; one collects adhesive stamps only, another everything and anything issued by the postal authorities. In the same way some fill up the empty places in their albums with good reprints. No person can say, "this is good, and that is bad," as no two are alike in all things and it cannot be expected they will think alike. Thus no two collectors will follow in exactly

the same lines, either in arranging their specimens or as to what will be accepted and what rejected.

In the second place I cannot say much about the new law of the American Philatelic Association referring to reprints. I am not long enough a member of this large Society to give my counsel, and I can only suggest that it is a good plan to put the word "reprint" in *small* letters on the back of such stamps, so that all can see what they are getting, and not remove them from the sheets of members. Just as good as the reprints of the United States issues of 1857-70, are the reprints of French stamps, which are accepted for postage every day; and I am not sure but the same is true of the reprints of Portugal, Azores, and Madeira, etc.

In the third place I want to say something about Mr. Brown's list of countries. If the officers of the American Philatelic Association put "reprint" on the back of any stamps of *all* the countries there enumerated, they will make a great mistake; as a good many of them *never* issued any reprints, either of stamps or envelopes. The following countries in Mr. Brown's list have not issued reprints—the so-called "reprints" of dealers being counterfeits, pure and simple, viz.: Bremen, Brunswick, Germany, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Saxony, Schleswig.

The counterfeit detector should be very careful in stamping as reprints stamps of the following countries, viz.: Ionian Islands, Italy, Modena, Naples, Parma, Romagna, Sicily. While it is not impossible that reprints have been issued, I have never seen them nor have I heard of them. My opinion is that like the so-called reprints of the old German States (enumerated above), there are genuine stamps and counterfeits only—no reprints.

I should be very glad if Mr. Brown would have the kindness to show me reprints of Cape of Good Hope, Great Britain, Peru, Servia, and Portuguese Colonies (except Azores and Madeira). I have never seen reprints of these countries and do not believe they exist. Perhaps the gentleman does not know that a few of the Portuguese colonies have *two* issues of their first emission.

I beg to say that the following countries, although not appearing in Mr. Brown's list, have issued reprints, viz.: Belgium, two stamps of 1849, reprinted in 1866; Hanover, six stamps of 1856, reprinted in 1864; Sandwich Islands, three stamps of 1853 and 1862, reprinted in 1868; Spain, Madrid locals, reprinted in 1870; Tasmania, the set of 1864, and the 4 penny blue of 1870, re-

printed in 1879; Tuscany, the two first issues reprinted in 1864, and the 3 lire reprinted in 1866. Perhaps this list might be extended, but the above occur to me now.

In conclusion I wish to say that what Mr. Brown says about the prices of stamps is no argument. Certainly twenty five or thirty years ago, when current, the stamps of Mecklenburg, Saxony, Romagna, Sardinia, etc., were a good deal dearer than they are to-day; and why were they so? At that time dealers had to write for a few stamps; large quantities they could not buy because Philately was in its infancy, and the demand was light; and they had to pay face value, exchange, and heavy postage, unless they were fortunate in having correspondents in all the little countries. Years afterward, these countries were united with other powers, and their postal departments were discontinued. In many cases large stocks of stamps and envelopes were left on hand, and being no longer current or receivable for postage, they were sold to dealers at cheap rates, just as the stock of Prince Edward's Island stamps were sold. One old friend of mine in Schwerin bought the whole lot of Mecklenburg-Schwerin stamps and envelopes of $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3, and 5 schillinge of the second issue at a sum about equal to \$75. He sold them, the first few years, 100 of either kind for three marks, or 75 cents, and scattered them over the whole world at very cheap rates. That is the reason why these old, good, genuine, never-reprinted stamps are so often seen and may be had so cheap. I think you can to-day buy a set of Prince Edward's Island stamps a good deal cheaper than twenty years ago, or when they were current.

If my remark here penned should have the effect to awaken inquiry among collectors, and lead to a more careful study of their stamps, that they might be the better able to distinguish genuine stamps from reprints and counterfeits, I shall be pleased.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Editors will be pleased to note here matters of philatelic interest communicated to them, and to furnish such information as is requested to the American Philatelic Association and others.

LITERARY BOARD, AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.—I write to ask if you will not kindly inform us through the Official Organ, how to pronounce Philatelic, Philatelical, Philatelist. The word philately is given in

Webster's (Phi-lät'-ely), but I fail to find the ones given above.

MEMBER A. P. A.

Phila-tél'-ic, Phila-tel-ical, Phila-tel-ist.

October 22, 1888.

AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION, No. 20.

—1. The Secretary advises us that the charter membership of the American Philatelic Association was 154. 2. The Uruguay stamps surcharged Fuera de Hora are of no value, being thus surcharged for sale to collectors only, with a hand stamp that is, I believe, struck on late letters.—[E. B. E.]

UNITED STATES LETTER-SHEETS—By Capt. C. A. Coolidge, U. S. A.—My attention has been called to an error in my article on U. S. Letter-sheets in the July number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, viz.:

On page 222 in the description of issue No. 4 and its variety, A, the figures "16" should be "15," and the figures "15" should be "16."

The 16 perforations in the top line are on the same side of the page as the cross folding perforations of the side lines.

NEW ADDRESS.

Gasden, Ernest, Burlington College, Burlington, N. J.

EXCHANGES.

FOREIGN.—*The Stamp Collectors' Journal*, Vol. XI, No. 120; *Philatelic Advertiser*, Vol. I, No. 10; *Herdman's Miscellany*, Vol. II, No. 13; *Das Postwertzeichen*, Vol. I, No. 10; *Der Philatelist*, Vol. IX, No. 14; *Borsen Courier*, Vol. III, No. 10; *Nederlandsche Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde*, No. 51; *Tijning Frimärksamlare*, Vol. II, Nos. 9 and 10; *Illustrirte Frankfurter Briefmarken Zeitung*, Vol. VII, No. 9; *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, Vol. V, No. 19 and 20; *Le Courrier du Timbrophile*, No. 19; *Le Collectionneur de Timbre Poste*, No. 95; *L'Union des Timbrophiles*, No. 47; *Le Timbre Poste*, No. 310; *Le Timbre Fiscal*, No. 170; Catalogue, J. B. Moens; *La Revista Filatelica*, Vol. II, No. 13.

DOMESTIC.—*The American Journal of Philately*, Vol. I, No. 10; *The Stamp Collector*, No. 4; *The Quaker City Philatelist*, Vol. III, No. 35; *Charleston Philatelist*, Vol. II, No. 1; *The Collectors' Standard*, Vol. III, No. 6; *The Philatelic Herald*, Vol. V, No. 3; *The Badger State Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 11; *The United States Philatelist*, Vol. II, No. 3; *The Philatelic World*, Vol. VI, No. 10; *The National Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 8; *Collectors' Comment*, Vol. I, No. 1; *Philatelic Press*, Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 2; *American Collector*, Vol. I, No. 1; *Little Clipper*, Vol. IV, No. 4; *The Agassiz Companion*, Vol. III, No. 9; *Our Youth*, Vol. VI, No. 22; *Halifax Philatelist*, Vol. II, Nos. 9 and 19; *Canada Stamp and Coin Journal*, Vol. Nos. 3 and 4.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. III.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 10, 1888.

No. 3.

THE GOVERNMENT POSTAL ISSUES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

MAJOR EDW. B. EVANS, R. A.

(Continued from page 36.)

Issue of June, 1863.

FULL-FACED portrait of Andrew Jackson, on a ground of vertical and diagonal lines, in an oval; POSTAGE above, TWO CENTS below in white letters; a fancy medallion in each corner, those above bearing figures "2," those below the letters "C" and "S," in Old English capitals; scroll-work at the sides, above and below, all on a ground-work of vertical shading. Engraved in *taille douce*, and printed on white wove paper, usually thick; imperf.

2 cents, rose red, dull red.

NOTE.—These stamps were printed in double sheets of 200; there being a space about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide down the centre of the sheet, and 100 stamps on each side, in ten rows. I have examined an entire sheet of these, but found no marginal inscriptions. If such exist they must be some distance away from the stamps.

Next we come to the 10c., some of the varieties of which I have no doubt were issued before the 2c. I find a specimen of one of the types with value in figures, dated "May 29, 1863," and the type with value in words is stated to have preceded this. I have before me seven used copies of the latter, but none of them bear a full date.

Issue of beginning of 1863.

Profile of Jefferson Davis to right in an oval, on a ground of close, heavy vertical lines crossed by fine horizontal ones; POSTAGE above, TEN CENTS below, on fancy scrolls, in white Roman capitals on a solid ground of color; shaded labels at the sides,

lettered "The Confederate" on the left, "States of America" on the right, in colored early English letters, except the word "of," which is in microscopic capitals; the corners filled in with scroll-work ornaments. Engraved in *taille douce*, and printed on stout white wove paper; imperf.

10 cents, full blue, varying to milky blue, and to grayish-blue.

NOTE.—The vertical lines in the background on these stamps are so close that, except in very clearly printed impressions, the horizontal lines are quite invisible, and at a little distance the ground appears solid. I have never seen a complete sheet, or indeed a group larger than an unsevered pair of these stamps, and cannot say, either, what the size of the sheets was, or whether it had marginal inscriptions. As previously stated, it was engraved by Mr. Archer, and rejected because the portrait was not considered satisfactory.

The consideration of the next stamp, that with the value expressed thus, "10 CENTS," involves some rather knotty points. Two distinct varieties of type are recognized, and from the earliest times have been known as the "Richmond" type and the "Columbia" type, respectively, in spite of Mr. Offutt's statement to the effect that Messrs. Keatinge & Ball, of Columbia, "never engraved a single stamp for the department," but merely printed stamps "from plates designed and engraved by the firm of Archer & Daly," of Richmond.

The original and, indeed, as far as I am aware, the only foundation for this theory as to the birthplaces of the two dies, is con-

tained in the following letter, which was published in *The Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, for February, 1866:

"DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the fact that there exists two distinct varieties of the 10c. Confederate (head of Davis). I have now before me two sheets of this stamp, one printed in light, the other in dark blue ink. At the foot of each sheet is the name and address of the engraver. The light blue sheet bears the imprint 'Archer, Bank-Note Engravers, Richmond, Va.' The dark blue sheet, 'Keatinge & Ball, Bank-Note Engravers, Columbia, S. C.' The latter were no doubt the more recently printed. They are much coarser impressions; and a number of minute differences lead to the belief that either the plates were touched up, or else the design was re-engraved. In particular the words CONFEDERATE STATES on the right" (? left) "hand side are larger in the later printed. The ground of fine lines behind the portrait, which is very clear in the Richmond-printed, is quite indistinct in those worked off by Messrs. Keatinge & Ball. Also, owing probably to the dampness of the paper used by the latter, when pressed, the ink has run, and tinged it in many places. This paper is much thicker than that of the light blue variety. Both were printed in double sheets, each page containing one hundred.

"Yours respectfully,

"OVERY TAYLOR."

Unfortunately, this letter does not show very distinctly which type Mr. Overy Taylor found with the Richmond and which with the Columbia imprint; for both exist in light, and both in dark blue; both exist clearly and both heavily printed; both are found on thick and both on thinner paper; and, finally, the examination of any large dealer's stock would have shown, as my researches showed me almost from the commencement, that both types may be found with the Richmond imprint, and both with the Columbia! We are left, therefore, with the test of the size of some of the lettering, which does not, in my opinion, differ very conspicuously, and which no doubt is larger in heavily printed specimens than in those more lightly printed, because all the lines in the former are thicker than in the latter.

These two types, then, I propose to term Die A and Die B; my Die A being that which, I believe, has usually been called the Columbia, and Die B the Richmond. I place them in this order for reasons which will presently appear. From these dies, at least four numbered plates were constructed, two from each, and had Mr. Taylor mentioned the numbers in the margins of his sheets there would have been no difficulty in recognizing the types. I have reason to believe that a fifth plate must also have been made earlier than the other four, and possibly not numbered, from which the stamps with a single-lined rectangular frame were

printed; this frame being formed by vertical and horizontal lines between the rows of stamps, no trace of which can be found on any of the four plates to which I have alluded.

The description of this design is as follows: Profile of Jefferson Davis to right on an oval ground of vertical and horizontal lines, surrounded in Die A by two fine lines, in Die B by one only; outside this is an oval band shaded with horizontal lines only, surrounded by a fine colored line and a narrow white band; the frame, with the inscriptions, etc., surrounding this being of the same design as that of the last stamp described, but is lettered below "10 CENTS," instead of "TEN CENTS."

In addition to the difference given above, which can only be recognized in clearly printed specimens, Die A has the vertical and horizontal lines in the ground of almost the same thickness, whilst in B the vertical are much the thicker; in heavily printed copies of the latter the vertical lines almost touch one another, giving the appearance of a solid ground. All the shading of the face, hair and beard differs in the two dies, but these differences are difficult to describe; in Die A, however, there is a deep cut separating a small portion of the front of the beard from the remainder. The lettering at the sides is perhaps a little larger in A than in B, and I think the side labels are more shaded in B than in A, but for this latter test stamps from plates in the same condition of wear must, of course, be compared. There is a small flaw, in Die A, in the oval band surrounding the central oval, and shaded with horizontal lines. This flaw consists in a break in the two horizontal lines immediately below the central oval, and also in the fine colored line enclosing this band. In very clear impressions it may also be seen to extend to the thicker colored line outside the narrow white band. This flaw is one of the most easily distinguishable points of difference; it evidently existed on the original die, as it is found on every stamp on the two numbered sheets of this type. There are also some noticeable differences in the outer ornaments at the corners of the design; in Die A there are hollows between some of the projecting portions of the scroll-work, while in Die B the corresponding hollows are almost or quite filled in with shading. Good impressions of Die B also show a fine exterior line following the outline of the scroll-work, etc., round the stamp. This line is seldom found

quite complete, but traces of it may be found upon almost all clear impressions of this die. No such line can be traced on impressions of Die A.

I have already alluded to stamps of this design enclosed in a single-lined rectangular frame, and stated that I believed them to be produced from an earlier plate than any of the four numbered ones. These stamps are scarce and, unlike most of the Confederate States stamps, they are scarcer unused than used, which would tend to prove not only that there was but a small supply printed, but also that they were of a comparatively early date. In confirmation of this, I find a used specimen dated "April, 1863." This being so, we must conclude that a plate was constructed the use of which was, for some reason or other, afterwards abandoned. Possibly the plate may have been defective in some way, but all the copies to be met with are, I believe, very good. My theory is this: We are told that the plate lettered TEN was the first prepared in 1863, and that it was rejected. It seems possible that, to replace this, a small plate may have been hurriedly prepared from the first die of the next type, by means of impressions from the die itself, instead of by impressions from a roller prepared from the die; this would account for lines being drawn on the plate to guide the placing of the impressions; for these lines were not on the die, or there would be a separate set round each stamp, which is not the case; neither are the stamps always in the centre nor always in the same position in the spaces formed by these lines. When the full-sized plates had been prepared by means of the rollers (I shall show later that Mr. Offutt mentions "dies, rolls and plates" of these stamps), the use of this temporary plate would naturally be given up.

This plate, whatever its nature may have been, was produced from Die A, but curiously enough certain specimens of it do not show the flaw which I described. When I first noticed one of these, I concluded that the flaw might have been produced in the course of the manufacture of this plate, but close examination with a magnifying glass convinces me that the flaw was repaired on some of the types of the plate. Out of five copies of the stamp with rectangular frame, I have three with the flaw, and two with it corrected; and these two are not the same stamp on the plate, as they are plainly in different positions in their rectangular spaces, and the correction of the flaw is much more evident on one than on the other.

We have then:

Issue of April (?), 1863.

Type with profile of Jefferson Davis to right, and value, "10 CENTS," below, Die A, variety with single-lined rectangular frame. Engraving and impression as before; thickish white wove paper; imperf.

10 cents, deep blue, bright blue, pale blue.

We now pass to the numbered and inscribed plates, of which, as I have already stated, there were at least four. Mr. Offutt states, as already quoted, that all these plates were manufactured by Messrs. Archer & Daly, and were afterwards passed on to Messrs. Keatinge & Ball, who were ordered to put their names to them. Whether the 2c. and 20c. plates were also handed over to Messrs. Keatinge & Ball or not I cannot say, but one would suppose that all the plates in the possession of the old contractors would be delivered to the new ones; but in any case, as far as I can discover, the 10c. plates were the only ones that bore the imprint of either firm.

I have by me entire impressions or portions of impressions from all these four plates, in various conditions, and showing various changes made in the marginal inscriptions. All four plates were no doubt arranged in the same manner as that of the 2c. (I have entire impressions from Nos. 1, 2 and 3 only), viz., in two panes of one hundred stamps in each; and in the bottom margin of each pane is the name and address of the manufacturer, preceded or followed by a number.

These inscriptions are not in the same positions on all the plates (I should premise that plates 1 and 2 are from Die A, 3 and 4 from Die B). On 1 the inscription on the left begins at the left-hand corner, and is followed by "No. 1;" that on the right is preceded by "No. 1," and finishes in the right-hand corner. The inscriptions on 2 are similarly arranged, but do not begin or end in exactly the same positions with reference to the stamps immediately above them. On 3 the left-hand inscription commences with "No. 3," under the fifth stamp from the left, and ends under the right-hand corner of that pane, while the right-hand inscription is placed similarly to that of 1 and 2. And on 4 the left-hand inscription is placed as on 1 and 2, while the right, no doubt, commences under the left-hand corner of that pane, for it ends with "No. 4," under the fifth stamp from the right-hand corner.

These inscriptions were no doubt originally, in all cases, thus: "*Archer & Daly, Bank-Note Engravers, Richmond, Va.,*" in italics with capitals as shown; but at a comparatively early date this must have been altered by erasing the name of the second member of the firm, as the great majority of the inscribed portions of Richmond-printed sheets that I have seen bear the name "*Archer,*" followed by a blank space, and usually the remains of the "&."

I have before me the left-hand corner of a No. 1 sheet, with the full name, "*Archer & Daly;*" left and right-hand corners of No. 1, and the same of No. 3, with "*Archer*" only. Of No. 2 I have portions with the Richmond address, but not showing the name or names of the engravers; and of No. 4 I have been lent the left corner of a sheet, with neither *Archer* nor *Daly*, but inscribed only "*Bank Note Engraver, Richmond, Va., No. 4,*" but whether impressions from other plates exist in this condition, also, or not, I cannot say.

When Messrs. Keatinge & Ball received the plates, they altered the inscriptions simply by erasing what remained of the names, *Archer & Daly*, and the address, *Richmond, Va.*, and inserted instead their own name and address in italic capitals, leaving the rest as before, so that it is easy to identify the plates as the same; the inscriptions then ran as follows: *KEATINGE & BALL, Bank Note Engravers, COLUMBIA, S. C.,*" preceded or followed by the number. I have before me entire sheets of Nos. 1, 2 and 3, thus inscribed; of No. 4 I have part of the right-hand half, showing a figure "4" only in the margin, but from the nature of the impression, and from the dark-brown gum, which has greatly discolored the paper, I have no doubt that it is a Columbia impression.

We see thus that the theory of the Richmond and Columbia types must be abandoned, and that it is safer to term them Dies A and B (to call them Dies 1 and 2 would be apt to create confusion with the plates). We may divide each of these into Richmond and Columbia impressions, the former being, as far as my experience goes, as a rule, both paler in color and more clearly printed than the latter. I have before me a comparatively dark impression of a portion of a sheet printed at Richmond from Plate 1, and I have some clear impressions of Plate 2, printed at Columbia, but very fine clear impressions, and any in pale blue may safely be assigned to Richmond,

while the heavily-printed and deep-blue specimens may equally certainly be put down to Messrs. Keatinge & Ball. The Richmond impressions may also be distinguished by the almost colorless, shiny gum on the back; the Columbians being almost invariably coated with a brown mucilage, frequently producing spots on the face of the sheet, and hardly at all shiny.

We have then:

Issue of 1863 and 1864.

Design as previously described with head of Davis and value "10 CENTS" below; two varieties of type; imperf.

1863. Printed at Richmond; fine clear impressions on white paper, varying from thick opaque paper to thin, almost transparent; gum usually colorless or nearly so.

10 cents, pale to full blue (Dies A and B).

1864. Printed at Columbia; impressions varying from fairly clear to very heavy and thick; ordinary paper of uniform thickness, more or less discolored by the gum and sometimes quite brown from this cause.

10 cents, full blue to indigo (Dies A and B).

I have described the above stamps as being imperforate, and such is certainly their normal condition. Specimens, however, are known, and are to be found with every appearance of having been genuinely used and on the original envelopes, but perforated. Such specimens must, of course, be received with extreme caution, as it would be easy enough at the present day to perforate the stamps and to forge postmarks upon them (indeed, I have now before me specimens of three different values, with perforations that I have no doubt are forged), but there is evidence to show that specimens should exist with genuine perforations, and this evidence I will proceed to give.

In THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST for December, 1887, is a short paper by Mr. Joseph Rechert, to which I need only give a reference, as it should be in the hands of all the readers of this paper.

In the notes by Mr. Coster, from which I have already quoted with reference to the 1c., is a detailed description of *perforated* and *rouletted* stamps, which I give in full:

"PERFORATED STAMPS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—In the early part of the late war, Mr. Offutt (the Assistant Postmaster-General) ordered from Messrs. De la Rue & Co., a perforating machine, and, on its arrival in Richmond, he applied it to a few

sheets of each value, for the purpose of seeing 'how the thing worked.' Although the department never formally adopted this improvement, a few specimens of the stamps, so manipulated, appear to have passed through the post-office and thence to the albums of collectors. All the stamps perforated by Mr. Offutt were on the scale of $12\frac{1}{2}$ holes per two centimetres, and of the following values of the second series:

2 cents	.....	rose.
5 "	.....	blue.
10 "	.....	blue.
20 "	.....	green.

"Mr. Pemberton some time ago noticed a 10 cents perforated on the scale of 13, but all such as have ever come under my inspection have turned out to be bogus.

"I also find a 10 cents perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ chronicled by M. Moens, but in the absence of any proofs as to its character, it should be treated with suspicion.

"ROULETTED STAMPS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—Undoubtedly genuine specimens of the

5 cents	blue,	} 1st issue,
5 "	.....	green,
10 "	.....	blue,

exist, and probably owe their origin to the enterprise of some postmaster, who thus separated them for his own convenience, as was the case in several French towns during the late war with Germany."

I have quoted all this in connection with the 10 cents only, as, in spite of the statement that sheets of four values were perforated by the official machine, and, presumably, given out for issue or employed in some way, I have not been able to see or hear of satisfactory specimens of any but the one value. Here, again, I would appeal to my readers for information.

The rouletted stamps I have never seen; if any such exist, other than *philatelic* varieties, they are probably quite unofficial and made by some bank or other business house using large numbers of stamps.

Of the 10c. I have before me five used and three unused copies, with perforations which I am inclined to consider genuine. The five used are all of Die A; the three unused (in a block) are of Die B. The perforation is of the same nature in all, the gauge $12\frac{1}{2}$, and not very cleanly cut. Four of the used ones are on entire original envelopes, and two bear clear obliterations, "Mobile, Ala.," and "Cahaba, Ala.," respectively, but the

year is not shown. They may be chronicled as follows:

10 cents (Die A), pale blue, deep blue; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.
10 " (Die B), full blue; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

We have now only the 20 cents stamp to describe, and about that there is fortunately but little to be said:

Issue of 1864.

Portrait, almost full face, of Washington, on a ground of heavy vertical and fine diagonal lines, enclosed in a plain white oval frame; "20" in colored figures at the top; "TWENTY" in colored and shaded fancy capitals below on a ribbon with the ends curved under and upwards, the left-hand end bearing the word "POSTAGE," the right-hand end "CENTS," in colored capitals. Following the outline of the oval are the words "The Confederate" on the left, "States of America" on the right, in white Old English letters; a scalloped pattern and fancy ornaments complete the design. At the sides and top, and around the whole may be distinguished, in many specimens, a fine line following the outline, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. or less from it. Engraved in *taille douce*, and printed on white wove paper, varying from thick opaque to thin, almost transparent; imperf.

20 cents, deep green, green, yellow green.

NOTE.—Of this value I have seen a strip of four specimens from the lowest row of a sheet, bearing the imprint "Archer & Daly, Richmond, Va.," in Old English letters; I have also seen an entire sheet of 200, with no inscription in the margin; and I can only conclude from this that Messrs. Keatinge & Ball removed the imprint of Messrs. Archer and Daly from the plate, but did not insert their own, possibly because they did not expect to have to print largely from it. It will be observed that, when the name and address of the Richmond firm was erased, there was no marginal inscription left (thus differing from the 10c. plates), and Messrs. Keatinge & Ball may have considered that a sufficient means of identification. Heavy impressions may be found in *very* deep green, showing almost a solid background; others show the spaces between and around the stamps covered with dots, from the plate not being properly cleaned, and some specimens show traces of a vertical line between the rows, but I have never found one with a complete frame.

I have met also with more than one specimen divided in half diagonally, and used, no doubt, as 10 cents.

10 cents (half of 20 cents), green.

The last scene of all, in connection with the plates, etc., of the last issue, may be described, in Mr. Oufft's own words, as follows:

"All of the dies, rolls and plates of the second issue, engraved and prepared in Richmond, were burned in the great conflagration which destroyed Columbia, South Carolina."

Numerous curiosities may be met with, showing the difficulty that there frequently was in procuring stationery in the troubled times, and especially envelopes. These are of no great philatelic interest, but still may be worthy of mention. Envelopes plainly of amateur manufacture are very common, and were often made of very unsuitable paper. I have one before me made of a common wall paper, apparently taken off a damp wall. Envelopes turned inside out and used a second time are also plentiful; I have one with a 5 cents, green, on one side and a 10 cents, blue (small issue), on the other; and used 3 cent stamped envelopes of the United States, issue of 1853, Horner's Nos. 13 and 15, similarly dealt with. And finally, an envelope which might almost be considered a companion to the numerous German ones, adapted for the North German Confederation by covering the original stamp with an adhesive; this is a 3 cents of 1860, Horner, No. 32, unused, with a pair of Confederate 5 cents, blue, small type, plastered over the embossed stamp; this has a fine postmark of "Richmond, Apr. 12, 1863."

This may, I think, bring the adhesives to a conclusion, a point which my readers will be as glad to reach as I am.

There are, however, some official envelopes (which I believe some collectors believe to be official *stamped* envelopes) about which a few words must be said. These envelopes are *official* undoubtedly; they are equally certainly *stamped*, and yet I believe that I can show that they are not really *official stamped* envelopes; that they should be rather considered as curiosities of the U. S. envelopes, and that, if we chronicle them as Confederate official envelopes, we ought to include with them unstamped envelopes which may exist in every conceivable variety.

It will, I hope, be remembered that the proclamation of the Confederate States' Postmaster-General declared the *franking privilege* to be abolished, except as regarded the official correspondence of the various branches of the P. O. Department itself. For the con-

venience of the officials of various departments envelopes had inscriptions printed upon them as follows, in the right upper corner: "Confederate States of America," in Old English type, then the name of the department, followed by the words "OFFICIAL BUSINESS," the second line in large capitals, the third in smaller ones, or the second and third lines in the same type. All these envelopes are official to a certain extent, but not much more so than the British envelopes inscribed, "ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE." I have one before me of the Confederate War Department, franked by a 10 cents, blue, of the first issue, that department not franking its own correspondence. I have by me also an envelope of the P. O. Department bearing only the first two lines of the printed inscription, but addressed to a local postmaster, and hand-stamped "FREE."

The great majority, however, of the envelopes I have seen used by the P. O. Department bear, in addition to the three-lined imprint I have described, a fourth line reading: "CHIEF CLERK P. O. DEPARTMENT," or "CHIEF OF THE APPOINTMENT" ("CONTRACT" or "FINANCE") "BUREAU," with space between the third and fourth line for the signature of the official in question. These were franked by the signature of the person using them, and, doubtless when passing through the post-office, hand-stamped "FREE" (as a rule).

To the best of my knowledge and belief, these imprints may be found upon an infinite number of varieties of ordinary envelopes, which have neither received nor merit any special attention from collectors. I have before me four varieties, the property of Mr. R. C. H. Brock, and there seems no reason why there should not exist ten or twenty times that number. If the Confederate P. O. Department had confined itself to the use of these ordinary envelopes, it is more than probable that very few collectors would have troubled themselves about them; but, unfortunately, a spirit of economy led them to make use of the stock of U. S. stamped envelopes that were found on hand (at Richmond, no doubt); and these have thus become more or less collectable varieties; but, in my opinion, as I have already stated, varieties of the U. S. envelopes, for the stamps upon them had ceased to be of any postal value, and, as far as the Confederate post-office was concerned, they held exactly the same position as the unstamped envelopes to which I have alluded above.

If, therefore, we collect them as *stamped* envelopes, I hold that we should place them among our U. S. envelopes as curiosities adapted to official use by the Confederate States P. O. Department; or, if we collect them as Confederate official envelopes, we must, to be consistent, include the innumerable varieties that may exist, of unstamped envelopes, with the same imprints.

Taking them as under the latter head, the following is a list of the varieties known to me, most of them copied from one prepared by Mr. Joseph Rechert, who has kindly allowed me to make use of it:

Official Envelopes of the P. O. Department.

1. Four lines of imprint, as described above, the fourth line being, "CHIEF CLERK P. O. DEPARTMENT."

U. S., 1853, 3c., red; Horner, No. 15.
(Cut) " 1860, 3c., " " " 34 or 35.

2. Similar imprint; fourth line reading, "CHIEF OF THE APPOINTMENT BUREAU."

U. S., 1853, 3c., red; Horner, No. 13.
" " 6c., green, " " 21.
" 1860, 3c., red, " " 34.
" " 3c., " " " 34½.
" " 3c., " " " 38.
" " 3c., " " " 39.

Plain env., orange laid paper; 5½ x 3¾ inches.
" " " 6½ x 3¾ " "
" " " 8½ x 3¾ " "
" yellow, " 8¾ x 3¾ "

3. Fourth line, "CHIEF OF THE CONTRACT BUREAU."

U. S., 1860, 3c., red; Horner, No. 34.
" " 3c., " " " 39.

4. Fourth line, "CHIEF OF THE FINANCE BUREAU."

U. S., 1860, 3c., red; Horner, No. 34½.
" " 3c., " " " 38.
" " 3c., " " " 39.

Plain env., orange laid paper; 5½ x 3¾ inches.

5. With two lines of imprint only, as previously described.

Plain env., white laid paper; 7 x 3¾ inches.

? Only known cut, with the imprint incomplete.

U. S., 1855, 10c., green; Horner, No. 25.

A specimen of U. S., 1853, 3c. red, Horner, No. 39, is also known used as a returned letter envelope with an oval handstamp lettered, "Dead Letter Office, Confederate States of America, Aug. 30, 186(?)."

NOTES FOR U. S. PHILATELISTS.

ROBERT S. HATCHER.

A 2-CENT U. S. stamp will carry a letter from the northernmost portion of Maine to the extreme southern part of old Mexico, but the Government makes up for such liberality by making us use postal-cards about half an inch shorter in length and breadth than those of European nations.

THE excellent and authentic portraits of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, which adorn certain U. S. revenue stamps and currency notes, were taken from daguerreotypes made by Mr. Marcus A. Root, the first daguerreotypist in America, who recently died in Philadelphia at the age of eighty.

THE plate-printers in the National Engraving Bureau at Washington are opposed to the use of press-work in the printing of revenue stamps and other Government securities, and a delegation of them stated their grievances on the subject before the sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee on the fifteenth of September last.

THOUGH some fourteen months have elapsed since the P. O. Department announced its intention of changing the color of the current four-cent green stamp to red, I am privately informed by a high postal functionary that so far not a single plate of this denomination has been touched by the ink of the newly proposed color. The delay is occasioned by an over-supply of the old green stock, which will require some time yet to exhaust.

SOME of our old revenue stamps appear very appropriate for this year's Presidential campaign, inasmuch as the U. S. Customs variety for imported cigars, series of 1875, bear a life-like vignette of "Old Tippecanoe," President W. H. Harrison, while in private proprietaries there is Kelly's "Old Cabin" Bitters, also Drake's Plantation Bitters, bearing representation of a bottle fashioned to resemble a log cabin. The H. H. Warner stamps were used on "Tippecanoe Bitters."

"ADVENTURES of an Englishman's Family in the Interior of America," written by J. Richard Beste, of London, in 1855, contains on page 287 this of interest to us: "It is not generally known that the system of cheap postage and of prepaying letters by stamps was established in the United States before it was perfected in England. The American stamp bears the bald head of Washington, and costs three cents; though this is one-third more than the English penny, yet the postage will appear to be, in fact, very much cheaper, when we consider the incomparably greater distances over which letters have to be carried."

MOST of my readers are doubtless familiar with the special envelopes used by the Dead Letter Office for returning misdirected or unclaimed correspondence, each bearing a geometrical figure in black at the upper left-hand corner. These are adopted to facilitate the business of the office, and save a second examination of the contents in case the letter should be again sent to the Dead Letter Office, which happens every day in vast quantities. The *circle* shows that the letter was opened at the Minor Division, and contains no enclosure. The *triangle*, Returning Division. The *square*, Property Division, containing money, etc. The *six-pointed star*, Minor Division, special.

JOHN B. BAIRD, Superintendent of the Dead Letter Office, says that it is observed that many Postmasters at offices other than those of the free-delivery class send to the Dead Letter Office, without explanation or claim for credit, undelivered matter upon which postage-due stamps have been affixed and canceled, and as credit for such postage-due stamps will not be allowed by the Auditor on Accounts of Postmasters unless the proper voucher from the Dead Letter Office accompanies such accounts, Postmasters are instructed that, when sending to the Dead Letter Office undelivered matter with postage-due stamps affixed and canceled for which they are entitled to credit under the provisions of the second paragraph of Section 560 of the Postal Regulations, such matter should be included in, and form a part of, the regular return, but should be enclosed in a separate envelope or wrapper marked upon the outside "Postage-due matter—credit claimed."

"INVERTED MEDALIONS," known to many, but possessed by few collectors, are met with in U. S. document stamps, and are caused by that part of the design

in color and the engraved portrait in black being impressed separately or struck off by two different operations. In rare instances a plate-printer would carelessly *invert* a sheet bearing either the portrait or colored design, thus printing the portrait upside down. Sheets containing such errors very seldom escaped detection by the eagle eye of the destructive inspector, hence their great scarcity.

But recently a similar oddity has been found in a tobacco stamp. I have just received a canceled specimen of the Half Pound, Manufactured Tobacco, Series of 1875, with this peculiarity: Above the allegorical vignette and lettering in black—when read in normal position—are the words "U. S. Inter. Rev." upside down; likewise the numeral " $\frac{1}{2}$," which appears at the left instead of the right side. The entire green frame-work is inverted.

ABOUT a month before the death of President Lincoln, Congress passed an act authorizing his Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Hugh McCulloch, to appoint a commission consisting of three persons to inquire into and report upon the revenue system of this country, then in its fourth year of operation. The result of their labors was compiled in a volume of 483 pages and issued by the Government in 1866, entitled: "Report of a Commission appointed for a Revision of the Revenue System of the United States." I here reproduce several pithy items from that work appropriate for these columns:

"No part of the revenue is probably collected so easily, with such small expense, and with comparatively so little fraud, and which in the future can be augmented so readily without detriment to the industry of the country, as that derivable from stamps.

"Our adhesive revenue stamps now embrace *eight* different classes or sizes, and thirty-two denominations, varying from one cent to two hundred dollars. They are engraved on steel, in an elaborate manner, and are believed to possess every guarantee against counterfeiting which the best skill and knowledge can afford. To this security are to be added the safeguards of gumming, and especial perforation—processes necessary to perfect every stamp, and requiring costly and peculiar machinery. Thus the revenue stamps test the counterfeiter's skill quite as effectually as the engraved currency, while little or no facilities whatever of utterance are afforded him; their use,

furthermore, is specific, and their value bears no comparison with the gains which may be made by a fraudulent issue of the national currency. These statements find practical exemplification in the fact that *we have yet to hear of the first successful counterfeit of an adhesive revenue stamp.**

"The rapid increase in the revenue receipts from stamps is owing in a considerable degree to the recent requirements of law, whereby receipts of money (over twenty dollars) and of property, matches, photographs, etc., are required to be stamped; but at the same time the natural advance in business throughout the country, the greater familiarity of the people with the law, and its more rigid enforcement by the Government, have powerfully contributed to swell the receipts from this source.

"Of the stamps thus far consumed, it appears, from a report made to the Commission by the Government contractors for the manufacture of stamps, that *six-sevenths* of the entire consumption consist of the two-cent bank-check and receipt stamps, the various proprietary stamps, and of the one-cent stamps required to be affixed to matches.

"The most important results in this department of the revenue, therefore, *flow from the smallest stamp taxes universally diffused.* Thus one-third of the revenue received from stamps in the fiscal year 1865, were derived from the three items of 'bank check,' 'receipt' and 'match' stamps; and from the first two (bank-check and receipt stamps), the receipts for the fiscal year 1865, averaged about \$200,000 per month.

"Considering the small actual tax imposed on each bunch of matches—*one cent*—and the insignificance of the business, as contrasted with many others, this product of industry probably affords the *largest comparative* revenue accruing under the excise. The law, as at present happily framed, imposes a penalty on the manufacturer of matches, as well as upon the retailer who sells them without the requisite stamps affixed; so that the public are thus, as it were, constituted a general corps of detectives; while the amount of gain likely to accrue to the retailer from the evasion of the law is too small, in any one instance, to tempt to the commission of fraud.

"As has already been stated, the quantity of matches manufactured in anticipation of the tax (which took effect August 1, 1864)

* This was true when written. Since that time, however, Mr. Sterling has found a counterfeit beer stamp, and Mr. Tiffany a counterfeit check stamp.

was so large that up to the present time (January, 1866) the Government has failed to derive from this article its legitimate revenue. For the fiscal year 1865, the revenue received from matches was probably about *one million of dollars*; but since then, as the stock manufactured in anticipation of the tax has diminished by consumption, the business of the match manufacturer, and consequently the revenue to the Government, have correspondingly increased. Previous to September 1, 1864, it was the custom of match manufacturers to put about fifty matches in a bunch; but since that date, in order to reduce the tax, they have caused each package to contain one hundred. The adoption of this method, therefore, practically reduces the tax one-half. The rapidity of increase is strikingly exemplified by reference to the following return, made to the Commission, of the stamps (of one-cent denomination) purchased by one of the leading match manufacturers of the country. For the five months from January, 1865, to May, inclusive, the number used monthly was 660,000; in June and July, 1,555,000 each; in August and September, 1,760,000 each; and in each of the months of October and November, 2,090,000, making an increase from May to October of 1,430,000, or over 216 per cent. in five months. During the last six months the manufacturer referred to purchased no less than 10,895,000 one-cent stamps, which were affixed to the same number of bunches of matches, and paid the Government for the same *a tax of \$108,950!*

"From the returns submitted to the Commission, of the match manufacture of the United States, it appears that there are now in the country about fifty large establishments, and that from the present demand for the consumption of matches they anticipate it will require for the next fiscal year a production of 2,400,000 gross, or 345,600,000 bunches, which will yield a revenue of \$3,456,000.

"A varying rate of tax, as at present, upon playing cards *ad valorem* in character, opens the door to frauds and abuses, and entails upon the manufacturers and revenue officers alike a vexatious amount of labor in the keeping of accounts and the making of returns. As a very large proportion, moreover, of the playing cards manufactured and sold are included, by reason of their value, under the *two* and *four* cent rates of stamp excise, it is the opinion of the Commission that the revenue received from this source

will not be diminished in consequence of the proposed amendment, but, on the contrary, will be increased. In 1860 the average number of packs of cards manufactured in the United States was believed to be in excess of six hundred gross per week, or about four and a half millions of packs per annum. It is the opinion of a committee of card manufacturers, as presented to the Commission, that, with a uniform stamp tax of five cents per pack, an annual revenue of at least two hundred thousand dollars may be derived from this source. From returns made to the Commission it appears that a single playing-card manufacturer in New York City paid for stamps in the year 1865 on the product of his manufacture \$41,731.10. Of these stamps two-thirds were of the two-cent and four-cent denomination. The number of packs returned as manufactured by this firm in 1862 was one and a half million (1,500,000).

"By a provision of Section 169, foreign-made or imported cards are not required to be stamped, if sold in original packages. It is represented to the Commission that this provision is extensively taken advantage of by domestic manufacturers to escape taxation, by fraudulently representing and selling their goods as of British or other foreign manufacture, thereby defrauding the Government and injuring the business of the

honest manufacturer. The remedy for this would seem to be to enact that all articles enumerated in Schedule C—foreign as well as American—when offered for sale, shall each bear a stamp in accordance with the provisions of Schedule C. This might require the foreign manufacturer to purchase the stamps here, take them abroad and affix them to his articles, from time to time, as they were needed. If such provisions would in some instances seem onerous, more particularly as regards importers, who would be required to stamp their goods in advance, it may be replied that that difficulty would be obviated in a great degree by the Government allowing (as now) *five* (5) per cent. deduction on all sales of stamps, in sums of \$1000 and upwards; and in case of a manufacturer owning his plate (always kept in possession of the Government), an allowance of *five* (5) per cent additional; which allowances are considered, and actually are, an ample remuneration for the outlay and loss of interest and capital invested in the stamps."

The uniform 5-cent rate on packs of playing-cards was subsequently adopted by Congress, as suggested by the Commission. The recommendation of stamping imported cards before arriving in this country, however, was not carried out.

(To be continued.)

ERRORS.

C. B. CORWIN.

(Continued from page 225, Vol. II.)

THE request in the July number that collectors should favor me (at 108 Water street, New York), with any information they possess on this subject met with a cordial response, and I gained a considerable amount of information from my friends, which was mostly hitherto unchronicled. It is to be hoped that this request may be borne in mind by the readers of this journal.

In consequence of the new facts learned, it again becomes necessary to go back to the beginning and notice some countries anew; this necessarily breaks the sequence and gives a ragged aspect to the article, but, as facts are what we are after, it is expected that this will be kindly overlooked by the reader.

The new matter will now be touched upon.

AZORES.—The 5 reis, black, of 1872, exist with the surcharge in small black letters.

BERMUDA.—The provisional 3d. on 1s. green, of 1874, has been seen with a double surcharge.

CANADA.—Of the imperforate varieties which have done postal duty, I have the 1c., yellow, of 1869; the 2c., green, of 1872; and the 5c., green, registered, of 1875.

CONFEDERATE STATES.—In the collection of Mr. J. W. Scott, of New York, is a New Orleans of 1861, 5c. red on blue paper. Mr. Scott believes this specimen to be unique, as it is the only one that he ever saw or heard of, and he handled thousands of the early Confederates.

While he is hardly prepared to call the stamp an error, still had it been a regular

emission, in all probability there would have some others turned up.

In any event it is worthy of note.

COSTA RICA.—I have a copy of the 5c. purple, 1883, surcharged "Guanacaste" twice. One of the surcharges is in large capitals, reading from bottom to top, and the other surcharge is impressed nearly over the first, and is in capitals and small letters, reading from top to bottom.

CUBA.—The 20c., of 1883, exists doubly surcharged with type 570 (Scott), also surcharged with both type 569 and 570.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—The 5 Francos, of 1883, has lately come into my possession, with the s of Francos inverted. It is of the type with network covering the ground of the stamp. The 2 centavos (plain ground) has been seen surcharged with "centimos" only, the figures "10" being omitted.

FERNANDO PO.—The provisional 50c. on 2c., pink, of 1884, is frequently found with inverted surcharge.

FIJI.—The list of errors in the 1874-5 issue, given in the June number of this journal, may be continued as follows, viz.: (6) 2, 6 and 12 cents, with inverted Gothic A instead of V, the same error existing in the 2d. on 6 cents green, in both red and black; (7) 2d. on 6 cents, Roman V.R., no period after R, in both red and black; (8) 2d. on 12 cents, carmine, in both Gothic and Roman V.R. without punctuation.

The 1877 (so-called) issue was really two issues; 1st, the 1, 2 and 6d., in 1876, on wove paper; 2d, the 1, 2, 4 and 6d., in 1878, on horizontally laid paper. The 1d., without V.R. in script, noted in the June number, is only to be found in the 1878 issue, and the 6d. of that issue is also found in this condition. The *Three pence* green is also found without any surcharge whatever; thus is seen a value that was never in use since 1872, brought forward by the carelessness that omitted the qualifying surcharge of the correct value, "Two pence."

FINLAND.—The 10 copecks of 1860 exists imperforate.

FRANCE.—There is a 20c. blue, issued in 1877, which I presume is an error.

FRENCH COLONIES.—I have a specimen of the *New Caledonia* 5c. on 1f., of 1886, with a double surcharge, normal and inverted; also the 5c. on 4c., of *St. Pierre and Miquelon*, with the 5 impressed twice, and the 5c. on 2c., with the figure 5 reversed,

while the letters S. P. M. are correctly placed; both of these varieties are of the 1885 issue.

A correspondent informs me that he has a copy of the 25c. on 1f., imprinted thus. I am also informed that the *Tahiti* 25c. on 35c., of 1878, *does* exist with the surcharge not inverted.

25

S. P. M.

GERMANY.—The 2 groschen of 1872 exists in red brown, the exact color of the 2½gr.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The last lot of one-pound stamps were struck off, by mistake, on paper with "orb" watermark. There are three of these orbs to be found in the paper of each stamp.

GREECE.—The following errors, in the figures impressed on the backs of these stamps, are to be added to my former list, viz., "55" on 5 lepta; "000" on 10l.; ".0" on 20l.; and "8" on 80l.

GRENADA.—The 1d. provisional, yellow, of 1882, has been found with surcharge POSTAGE inverted. The 2½d. of 1881 is noted with a plainly formed O in pence, thus, PENOE. This reminds one of Mauritius in 1848, and proves that there is no new thing on the face of this earth. The 4d. on 2s., of 1888, is to be had, also, with final E of postage omitted, with surcharge inverted, and with surcharge doubly impressed. Thus we have five varieties of this beauty to collect, and, as the fact has recently been announced that a new type has been put forth with the spacing between "4d.," and "POSTAGE" about 1 millimetre greater, the probabilities are that there will ultimately be ten, instead of five varieties to collect.

GRIQUALAND.—The ½d. black exists surcharged with a small upright G *seven* times, and duly postmarked. This is the most liberal supply of surcharge that I have ever heard of.

The concluding paragraph of my remarks under this head, in the July number, was transported, bodily, by the printer, from the end of Guatemala, where it belonged, and placed at the end of Griqualand, where it did not belong.

GUATEMALA.—In the 1881 issue, I am informed of the existence of a ½ real, green, surcharged in error "20 centavos," and over that is applied the correct surcharge, "5 centavos." It was found by its present

owner among a mixed lot of Central American stamps, and it has the regular postal cancellation. Under the circumstances, there is no doubt in my mind of its genuineness. The 1c. on $\frac{1}{4}$ real exists with surcharge erroneously spelled "ecntavo" and "eentavo;" the 5 and 10c. with the spelling "eentavos," and the 10c. with "ecntavo."

There are a choice lot of errors (?) in that provisional issue of 1886 (March 6), but as this whole transaction possesses but little philatelic interest, I refrained from mentioning them before. Inasmuch, however, as some have spoken of the omission, I will give them now, merely calling attention to the fact that they are considered of no philatelic value whatever, being, without doubt, made to sell. These errors are, on the 50c. and 75c. "carreos" for correos; on the 25c., 50c. and 75c., "centanos" and "centovos" for centavos; on the 75c., the value printed in one place is "50c.;" on the 100c. the value printed on the left, upper "110c.," lower "400c.," and on the 150c., "G" of Guatemala upside down, and on another stamp of this value the lower ornament is inverted. The provisional 1c. on 2c. brown, of 1886, exists with surcharge inverted.

Thus far are given only additions to the countries already written about. It is more than likely that next month will find a similar necessity, but as the object is to make this compilation as complete as possible, it is supposed that the reader will not seriously object.

Let us now resume the regular order.

GUINEA.—The 1879-85 issue, surcharge in large capitals, has the grave accent on the final *E* of Guine, thus, "GUINÈ," and the same stamps were surcharged with the final *E* unaccented. The 1882-84 issue, surcharge in small capitals, may also be found without any accent over the final *E*. There is hardly a doubt but that these varieties are to be found upon all the values of both issues. These stamps being made from those prepared for the Cape Verde Islands, the same errors, "Mozambique" instead of "Cabo Verde," on one stamp in each sheet of 40 reis, blue, is found surcharged Guine, in both types of surcharges.

HAITI.—The 2c. purple on lilac exists imperforate vertically.

HAMBURG.—The $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling, black, and the 7 sch., orange, exist imperforate vertically, while the 9 sch. may be found imperforate horizontally. The 3 sch., ultra-

marine, of 1865, is known imperforate. This can easily be distinguished from the regular imperforate 3 sch., which is an entirely different shade of blue, being much deeper in color.

HELIGOLAND.—The $\frac{1}{4}$ schilling of 1873, with green framework and rose oval around the head, is classed as an error; they are, however, no rarer than the normal type of this value. The 1 pfennig green and rose, of 1875, exists with centre reversed.

HOLLAND.—There are sometimes seen specimens of the different perforate series, apparently imperforate. It is worthy of note that these were never issued for use in this condition; those in circulation are either trimmed or else proofs obtained by favor.

In fact, it is stated that all imperforate stamps of this kingdom, since 1867, saw the perforating machine first at work, and are non-collectible for the reasons given above.

HONDURAS.—There may be errors existing in the small surcharged stamps issued in 1877-8, but the surcharging is so miserably done that it is almost impossible to decipher it. I have, however, never seen any errors chronicled in the issues of this country.

(To be continued.)

THE ORIGINAL LOCAL vs. THE REPRINT.

JOHN J. COLE, JR.

I READ with great interest, Mr. William P. Brown's article on the Reprint, which appeared in the October number of this paper. It is an able and valuable article, and is worthy of a careful reading, and leads to an examination of every point he brings forth.

However, there is something which I wish to say in regard to the U. S. local stamps and his argument. I do not wish to criticise Mr. Brown's article as a whole, but only to take issue with him upon certain points, and believing THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST to be an impartial journal, open to collectors who have something to say, I avail myself of this privilege.

Part of the basis of Mr. Brown's argument for the reprint is, that the artistic merit and the design—"giving, perhaps the coat-of-arms, portrait of ruler, or some other symbol of the nation issuing it"—is the same in the reprint as in the original. Now without regard to other stamps to

which this argument may apply, I would like to know what artistic merit the local posts' stamps of the United States have. What merit have they but their rarity and their history? As a historic relic they show the strides our nation has made in the past few years; their rarity and value need no mention. Who can agree with Mr. Brown, if he has known the delightful sensations which accompany the successful research, that brings one of these rare stamps to light and which Mr. Brown turns into "man's selfishness?" What is the value of any curiosity of no intrinsic beauty, beyond its rarity and its history? Most of us collect stamps for pleasure, but do we collect them

to find out what Victor Emanuel, Humbert I, Queen Isabella, or the Father of our Country looked like? Of course these heads, coats-of-arms, etc., add to the interest of stamp collecting, though it is not the artistic design of the stamp but its history that chiefly interests the collector. But in the case of the U. S. locals there is very little of artistic merit to recommend either the original or a reprint.

A collection of reprints by themselves is all right, but to mix them with rare and valuable stamps, and be in *doubt* as to the genuineness of either the reprint or the original, is certainly undesirable.

NEW ISSUES.

W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

UNITED STATES.—We have just seen the new 4c. stamp, which is the same as the current type, excepting change in color.

4c. carmine.

AUSTRIA.—The *Postwertzeichen* has it that the 5 kreuzer has been printed on yellow paper.

5 kreuzer, red on yellow.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—Last month we announced the issue of the 1p. and 2p. with the value surcharged, and now we hear that there are others treated in a similar manner. The surcharge on the 2p. is in red and not in black, as we stated last month, and there has been seen a specimen with it in greenish blue.

2 pence, lilac and greenish blue.

4 " " " ?

6 " " " ?

1 shilling, green and ?

BELGIUM.—For the purpose of using up the supply of olive ink on hand the 1 centime has again been issued in that color. It appeared on the 20th of October, the gum being grayish instead of yellow.

1 centime, olive.

CANADA.—The *Philatelic Record* has seen half of a 5 cent "beaver" stamp used in connection with a 10c. stamp, to form the packet rate of 12½c.

Le Timbre Poste illustrates essays for

12½c. and 15c. stamps of the current type. We heard of these some ten or twelve years ago and saw them both last summer in New York.

CHAMBA.—An "error" on several of the stamps has been discovered. The word STATE is 8STATE. It has been seen on the ½, 1, 2 and 4 annas of the ordinary adhesives, and ½, 1 and 4 annas of the *Service* set.

The 2 anna has been seen with the *Service* surcharge.

2 annas, blue and black.

COSTA RICA.—One of our German exchanges has the information that a new set, for both postal and telegraph use, has been ordered in London. The values are said to be 1, 2, 5, 20 centavos, 1, 2, 5, 10 pesos.

DOMINICA.—The *Timbre Poste* announces two more values on C.A. and crown paper.

2½ pence, ultramarine.

6 " green.

FARIDKOTE.—From the *Timbre Poste* we also take the following additions to the list given last month; the numbers indicate types in Scott's 49th edition:

878. ¼ anna, black. Perf. 12.

" ¼ " brick red. "

" ¼ " blue. "

" ¼ " green. "

Of the surcharged set we hear that the ½ and 2 annas and ½ anna *Service* are found

with the error, STATE. It seems probable that all the values exist with it.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The *Philatelic Record* says that the last lot of £1 stamps was printed on paper watermarked with the orb, three of which are on each stamp.

1 pound, violet brown.

NATAL.—In our October number, by some error of copying or making up, the issue of a 4 shilling revenue stamp slipped into this department.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—We understand from the *Philatelic Record* that the two pence of the Jubilee set is in use. The design consists of an emu in an oval inscribed *One Hundred Years—Twopence*. The four corners contain the words, *New—South—Wales—Postage*, connected by a band of leaves of the lily-pilly and Corea or native fuchsia, and feathery sprays of wattle. Our botanical readers may know what all the above plants look like, but we don't.

Aug. 30. 2 pence, light blue. Perf. 12.

The new 1 penny has been surcharged for official use.

July 17. Official. 1 penny, violet and black.

A pair of the 3 penny laureated stamps has been found watermarked with a double-lined figure 2.

1854 issue. 3 pence, green. Wmk. 2.

ORANGE FREE STATES.—The *Timbre Poste* says that the 3 pence has been surcharged 2d.

2d. on 3 pence, blue and black.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Several surcharges announced in the October number should have been under the head of Revenues. The following are new discoveries:

$2\frac{1}{2}$ on 5c. de peso, ultrama'e & carmine.
On Telegraph $2\frac{1}{2}$ on 1c. " " bistre and red.

An unsevered pair of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. blue has been seen, one stamp being surcharged 8 and the other 3.

POONCH.—All values are found on white laid batonné paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, black.

1 " "

2 " "

4 " "

SAINT VINCENT.—The color of the six-pence has been changed, and it now appears on paper watermarked CA and crown, and perforated 14.

6 pence, lilac.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The 1 and 2 dol-

lar stamps, mentioned in our October issue, should have appeared in the Revenue department. Whether it was our fault or the printer's we cannot say.

TUNIS.—The one franc stamp is now in use.

1 franc, bronze green on greenish.

TOLIMA.—The current set inscribed *Departamento del Tolima* are announced by *Der Philatelist* as being perforated $10\frac{1}{2}$.

5 centavos, brick red.

10 " green.

50 " blue.

1 peso, brown.

A new set of cubiertas are announced by several of our exchanges. The inscriptions, etc., as follows:

REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA.

National
arms.

CORREOS DEL DEPARTAMENTO DEL TOLIMA.

CERTIFICACION CON CONTENIDO VALE

CENTAVOS 5 CENTAVOS.

Salio de..... en..... de..... de 188

Remite

Lithographed on plain white paper, 66 x 129 mm.

5 centavos, bistre.

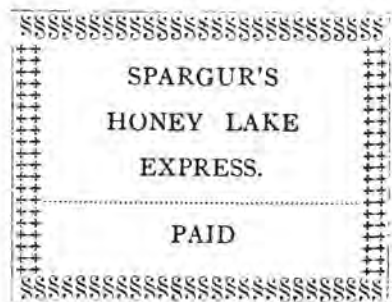
10 " vermilion.

50 " blue.

VENEZUELA.—The *Gaceta oficial* of September 1st has a long notice concerning the new stamps received from New York, and announcing that the 50,000 stamps of 20 bolivares will be returned to the printers, as they were printed in yellow instead of solferino as ordered. We shall probably hear of them again, as they will be of no use to the engravers.

ENVELOPES.

UNITED STATES.—N. E. Carter sends us a frank cut from an envelope, which we have been unable to find in any catalogue. We give as close a representation as possible:



Black impression on buff envelope with oblique vergeures. Can any of our readers give us any information concerning it? Honey Lake is in Lassen county, California.

AUSTRIA.—The 20 kreuzer pneumatic envelope has received the surcharge 15kr. in black, says *Der Philatelist*.

15kr. on 20 kreuzer, gray and black.

CHAMBA.—More stationery! The inhabitants of this State are evidently up in all the modern improvements, for we think this is the first native State to use a registration envelope. The surcharge is with the latest type, in which the sun's rays form a circle.

1 anna, brown on white. 121 x 71 mm.
Registration. 2 " blue on white. 135 x 83 mm.

ECUADOR.—The postal union envelope exists in size on white in the small size.

5 centavos, blue on white. 139 x 82 mm.

DUTCH INDIES.—The surcharged 15c. envelope has been replaced by one similar in design to the current 12½c., head in oval.

15 cents, bistre on white. 149 x 82 mm.

MEXICO.—The color of the 10c. and 20c. has been changed.

10 centavos, red on white, blue lined.
20 " " " " " "

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The type of the Centennial 1 penny stamp has been substituted for the current envelopes.

July 15. 1 penny, violet on white. 137 x 80 mm.

A private wrapper for the use of the Australian Joint Stock Bank has been issued with the same stamp as above.

July 12. 1 penny, violet on white. Size ?.

RUSSIA.—Rjeff (*Tver*). Numeral in oval inscribed *Rjeffskaja Zemskaja Potschta—Tri kop.*

Only 1000 envelopes were issued, 125 of which were purchased by a speculator.

3 kopecs, blue on buff. 148 x 115 mm.
3 " " on white. 149 x 120 mm.
3 " " " 140 x 107 mm.
3 " " " 144 x 80 mm.

SAINT LUCIA.—The registration envelope mentioned on page 95, of Vol. II, measures 150 x 95 mm.

WURTEMBERG.—The following are probably of the "printed to order" class.

5 pfennig, lilac on blue. 153 x 123 mm.
5 " " on rose. " "

POST CARDS.

BELGIUM.—The 10 centimes of the current type, with similar inscriptions to those on the 10c. x 10c., was issued in October.

10 centimes, carmine on rose.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—New ½p. and 1½ cards are announced for January 1.

CHAMBA.—The following have the sun in surcharge, with rays forming a circle.

¼ x ¼ anna, brown on buff.
Service. ¼ " " " "

NORWAY.—There is a 5 öre, without frame, similar to the 3 öre.

5 öre, green on white.

NETHERLANDS.—The inscriptions on the current 5c. cards have been somewhat modified. They are now as follows:

Briefkaart.

(*Carte postale.*)

Algemeene postvereeniging (Union postale universelle), zijde voor het adres bestemd (cote reserve a l'adresse).

The reply cards have the second line replaced by the following on the first half of the card:

Met betaald antwoord.

Carte postale avec réponse payés.

On the second half is:

Betaald antwoord.

(*Carte postale réponse.*)

TELEGRAPHS.

COLOMBIA.—The following notice is taken from the *Journal Officiel* of May 11:

BOGOTA, May 6, 1888.

In accordance with the decree of April 27, last, re-establishing, June 1, the use of stamps for the prepayment of telegrams, there will be sent you a supply which you will find sufficient for your office; other stamps should be destroyed, as you may only use those of the present issue, namely: 0.05 centavos, ochre; 0.10 carmine and yellow; 0.20 blue; 0.50 yellow; and 1 peso, green.

R. REYES.

To the chief of the telegraph office at.....

The *Timbre Poste* has seen three of the stamps, but the colors do not correspond with the above notice. Each value is of a different design, as follows: Arms in circle inscribed *telegrafos—nacionales; dies—centavos* on labels extending from all four corners to circle; 10 in ovals at top and bottom; *Republica* at right side and *de Colombia* at left. Arms in centre, *Republica de Colom-*

bia—telegrafos above, *nacionales—veinte centavos* below, numerals at sides. Arms in circle, *telegrafos nacionales* in semi-circle below, *Republica de Colombia* at top, *cincuenta centavos* at bottom, numerals of value at sides in upper part of circle.

10 centavos, bistre on yellow buff.
20 " blue on lilac.
50 " black on buff.

REVENUES.

HESSE DARMSTADT.—The stamps of the 1868 type now have black in the corners of the lower label.

20 pfennig, black and rose.

ITALY.—*Alteuilla Irpina*.

20 cent., red.
50 " blue.

Campagna.

10 cent., pale green.
20 " red.
50 " blue.
1 lira, pale yellow.

Castel di Tora.

10 cent., bistre.
20 " brick red.
50 " yellow green.
1 lira, blue.

Lagonegro.

20 cent., carmine.
30 " bistre.
50 " yellow.
1 lira, violet.
2 " pearl gray.
3 " flesh color.
4 " black.
5 " blue.
6 " grey.
7 " 50c., blue green.
10 " ochre.

Lungro.

10 cent., vermilion.
20 " green.
50 " yellow.
1 lira, blue.

Luvino.

10 cent., green.
20 " violet.
30 " gray.
50 " blue.

1 lira, rose carmine.
2 " yellow.
3 " black.
4 " bistre.
5 " yellow.

Paganica.

10 cent., blue.
20 " brick red.
50 " yellow green.

Reggio Emilia.—Retouched dies, inscriptions slightly altered, issued in 1887.

50 cent., ultramarine.
1 lira, carmine.

San Remo.

20 cent., blue.
30 " gray.
40 " brown ochre.
50 " bistre.
60 " yellow.
80 " blue green.
1 lira, carmine.
2 " violet.
3 " pearl gray.
4 " flesh color.
5 " black.

Villa Franca Sicula.

20 cent., blue.
50 " green.
1 lira, red.
2 " brown.
5 " golden yellow.

MEXICO.—The new issue for customs (*Aduanas*) use are beginning to appear. Numeral in small circle in centre, 1888—1889 at sides, *especial de Aduanas* above value in words, and *Mexico* below.

100 pesos, brick red.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The current three cent stamp has been seen with the value surcharged in black on the lower label.

3 cents, black and violet.

URUGUAY.—A new stamp was issued July 26, in accordance with a law passed May 30. National arms in centre in small circle, *Biblioteca Nacional—Archivo—Administrativo* above, value and *Impuesto para sufragio* below. The frame is inscribed *Republica Oriental del Uruguay* at top, and 1888 at sides and below. Perf. 13.

25 cents, red violet.

STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES SANITARY FAIRS.

J. W. SCOTT.

A Paper read before the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

IN conversing with non-philatelic friends, we are frequently taunted with the assertion that stamp-collecting teaches nothing, commemorates no important events, and, in fact, has none of those claims to recognition which are conceded to the older science of numismatics. True, the stamp-album is not as old an institution as the coin-cabinet, but that is only owing to the accident that discovered the use of money to the inhabitants of this planet some twenty-five hundred years before they felt the necessity of postage stamps. History informs us that the philosophers of old formed collections of the moneys of the different Grecian islands almost as soon as there were any to collect, but from the claims put forth by old philatelists, I am quite convinced that they commenced collecting before any stamps were issued; so we are not behind in that particular, at least. Now in regard to the educational aspect of stamp-collecting, I claim that it excels any other occupation that stands any chance of engaging the attention of the tens of thousands who now devote their spare time to the accumulation and study of stamps. In what other form, I ask, can you obtain the names of every country in the world printed in their own language adorned with the portraits of their rulers, the national arms and, in some cases, even the map of their territory? Are not passing events chronicled by the changed portrait of the ruler, or, in the case of Peru, by the surcharge of the conqueror's arms on the national stamps? I will not tire you with rehearsing facts already familiar, facts which have been discovered by thousands, and interested stamp collectors of every age and nation, as I wish to call your attention to a neglected series of United States stamp, a collection which will fully vindicate the assertion that stamps do commemorate national events, and in that respect are not one whit behind their venerable competitors, coins.

I now pass for your inspection my first exhibit (No. 1), and I may as well state here that the entire collection is the property of our President, Mr. Chas. Gregory, and is, I believe, the best set of these interesting stamps now extant. The stamp before you has, for its principal design, the American eagle, the bird of all others se-

lected by our forefathers to represent the country. It is a little unfortunate that their knowledge of ornithology did not equal their love of freedom. However, he is now firmly established as the national emblem, and we must take him with all his faults and invest him with sufficient virtues for his honorable position. The bird as represented clasps three arrows in his right and an olive branch in his left claw; above is inscribed BROOKLYN SANITARY and below FAIR POSTAGE. Unfortunately, the value is not given, but perhaps this was intentional. The stamp is produced by lithography, and printed in green on white paper.

The stamp itself speaks volumes, and cannot fail to recall the time when our country was torn by internecine strife. Three years of war had filled our homes with mourning, our hospitals with maimed and crippled soldiers, and exhausted the resources of the National Government to relieve their sufferings. It was then that the ladies of the North organized fairs in the different cities to raise money to supply the wounded with comforts and delicacies; to send the convalescent to their homes, and to care for the widows and orphans of the slain.

The stamp before us was used in the fair held in the Academy of Music, in Montague street, Brooklyn, in 1864. But that spacious building was not large enough to contain all the offerings of the people or the attractions provided to tempt the dollars from the pockets of the thousands who filled the various rooms, so a light wooden bridge was erected across the street to a building on the opposite side. One of the most interesting features of the fair was the model post-office, equipped with all the paraphernalia which appertains to that useful institution. Here you could post a letter to any part of the world, provided you placed the necessary number of Uncle Sam's stamps on it, and one of the fair's labels to take it to the general post-office. This was not all. If you inquired of the innocent young lady at the window if there was a letter there for you, you would certainly get one, for one of the clever lady assistants would write a little note while you waited, rather than have you disappointed, and even if there should be considerable postage due on it, for you certainly would not refuse it on that account,

for it might be from your "long-lost brother," or even from some fair one who had promised "to be a sister to you." The Brooklyn fair netted over \$400,000 for the benefit of the cause. Thus we find the Sanitary Fair stamps were a source of innocent amusement to the young people, while they turned in considerable cash for the benefit of our wounded heroes, and left behind fragments of history to be gathered up by the Bancrofts of the future, to say nothing of the pleasure they have afforded to a generation of stamp collectors.

Of the second Brooklyn fair I have been unable to obtain any particulars other than that afforded by the stamp (Exhibit 2). The design consists of a foundry cut of an eagle, with POST above and OFFICE below, which is enclosed in a rectangular frame inscribed, YOUNG LADIES OF BROOKLYN BAZAAR; a figure 5 being in each corner. The stamp is typographed in black on buff paper.

Our next stamp (Exhibit 3) is from New York, and is beautiful in design and elaborate in detail. In the centre we have the American eagle with outstretched neck and upraised wings; he is standing on the United States shield, with flags and stars in the background and national motto above; the inscription is artistically entwined around and reads: GREAT CENTRAL FAIR POSTAGE STAMP, U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, with value above and below. The stamps are perforated and of three denominations.

10 cents, blue; 20 cents, green; 30 cents, black.

They were engraved on steel by the American Bank Note Co. This fair was held in Union square, New York city, where buildings were erected for the purpose. It was open from the latter part of April to the end of June, and was presided over by the leaders in society wealth and beauty of the metropolis. It netted the enormous sum of \$1,200,000.

The next fair I will call your attention to was held in the city of Albany. Unfortunately, I have no particulars concerning it except such as relate to the stamps. The first (Exhibit 4), of elegant design and workmanship, were prepared by Gavit, the well-known engraver of that city, but as the time drew near it was found impossible to have a supply printed in time; the plate was accordingly laid aside and never used. The design is copied from the 1c. blue carriers' stamp, the well-known eagle on a branch to the left, with BAZAAR POST-OFFICE above, TEN CENTS below, the whole enclosed in a neat frame. I have seen impressions in

scarlet, blue and black on yellow-surface paper. The stamp actually used (Exhibit 5) was much smaller, and produced by lithography by the same firm. The design is an eagle on a rock, with BAZAAR POST-OFFICE above and TEN CENTS below, enclosed in frame of single lines. It was printed in both red and black, and used during the fair. I may add that, as far as I know, this is the only stamp of the series that has been counterfeited; the false stamp can easily be recognized by the absence of shading around the eagle.

Our next exhibit (No. 6) takes us to Boston, where the most successful fair in the Eastern States was held. It is interesting to note that, while all the stamps issued in New York State took an eagle for the device, those used in New England States were adorned with figures of soldiers or sailors. The stamp before us represents a sailor with wooden leg holding the American flag in his right hand; the vignette is crossed by the legend NATIONAL SAILORS' FAIR, on label above, TEN, below, CENTS. They are produced by lithography, printed in light green and cut out by an oval punch with scalloped edges. The fair was held in January, 1864, and realized \$147,000 for the cause.

The next stamp (Exhibit 7) on our list comes from Springfield, Mass., and I have no information other than that supplied by the label itself. The design represents an officer bowing to two ladies, probably welcoming them to the fair, the figure 10, in rather large figures, being between them; in the centre above is the inscription, SOLDIERS' FAIR, below, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.; figure 10 in the left upper corner, and CHUBBUCK in small letters in the lower right corner. It is evidently printed from a wood block in brownish mauve ink of various shades. Not the least interesting part of this stamp is the engraver's name in the corner, Chubbuck, the celebrated engraver of the Brattleboro' stamp.

The last of the series is a remembrance of Stamford, Conn. (Exhibit 8). It represents a soldier on guard, with name of town, STAMFORD, in straight line at top; on arched ribbon, SOLDIERS' FAIR; below, in straight line, FIFTEEN CENTS. It is printed from a wood block in brown ink on white paper.

There were many other fairs held throughout the length and breadth of the loyal States, but although I gave special attention to the subject at the time, the above-described are all that I have been able to discover. The success of the post-offices at

the soldiers' fairs induced other charitable institutions to adopt like means of raising money, among which may be named the Children's Aid Society, the Orthodox Jewish Fair, etc., etc., but as they lack the national element, I do not think them worthy of collection; but the series I have described, which is composed of thirteen stamps, all told, and considering the small number, the interest attached to them and the great events they commemorate, is well worthy an honored place in the collections of American philatelists.

NOTE.—After the reading of the paper, Mr. E. B. Sterling, who was present, informed the Club that the Great Central Fair (Exhibit No. 3) stamps were in use also in Philadelphia, having bought specimens at the fair; also, that they would carry letters to any part of the country.

REPRINTS.

WM. P. BROWN.

I HAVE been very much interested in the articles on this subject in the November number, and am pleased to see the friendly spirit in which criticisms have been made by those differing from me in opinion. Your readers will not, of course, expect me to reply to all these arguments. Let the stamp-collecting public hear all sides and take their choice.

If there is a general sentiment against having any reprints, of course, as a dealer whose business it is to cater to, and not to govern, the popular fancy, I should give up their sale, and in purchasing collections, count the reprints of no value.

But I would like to ask a few questions which, if satisfactorily answered, will, I think, help to decide this question to the general satisfaction of collectors and dealers.

Question 1. If a reprint is a bad thing to have, and it is a misdemeanor to sell them, why did our Society, in resolving to have them banished from the exchange sheets, make an exception of such reprints, like those made by our own government of the obsolete issues of 1861-69 and '70, as are still allowed to be used for postage? Is it because they have a facial value, that rescues this class from the general condemnation of reprints? If so, then the inference is that the only objection to a reprint is that it is worthless as a prepaying postage stamp, which leads us to—

Question 2. If a reprint is all right, if it can be used for postage, does it cease to be

a good stamp to put in a collection the moment it is pronounced uncurrent, or having if only for one day, been good for postage, does it still continue as a good genuine reprint stamp suitable for a collection for all time?

As an illustration in point: While in Japan I ordered, from the central government at Tokio, a very large quantity of their early issues for a wholesale dealer, for which order I had to send the money in advance. As they were out of some of these stamps their manufacture to complete the order required several weeks' time. Knowing that used stamps of the early issues were specially desired by collectors, I prepaid some of my letters with them, but was informed by the post-office officials at Yokohama that in future, if I had any of the early issues, they wished me to bring them to the post-office for exchange instead of putting them on letters.

Now, what I wish to know is this: Where did the moral wrong come in? Was it when I ordered the stamps, not knowing whether they had originals on hand, or had to reprint them; or was it when after waiting a long time I accepted them as payment for the money advanced, with satisfactory evidence that part of them were reprints, though which I could not tell, and forwarded them to the wholesale dealer who ordered them; or was it when I was informed that they did not wish them used any more for postage; should I then have written to the wholesale dealer that for this reason what before were good valid reprints must now be thrown away as frauds?

I leave these questions to the kind consideration of my critics.

THE MAIL DELIVERY SYSTEM OF CHINA—INLAND ROUTES.

(Translated from the Portuguese, from Ph. Heinsberger's International Agency, New York.)

CHINA, the Celestial Empire, having an area of 4,500,000 square miles, and a population of 372,000,000, is one of those half-civilized countries which is not much known, except by name, to the white men. Of course the few open seaports for foreign trade, as Hong Kong, Shanghai, Tsuchan, Canton, Amoy, are known all over the world through traffic and commercial relations, and the mail matter *via* these ports was always safely delivered to foreign countries by the post-offices of England, Ger-

many, France and Japan, established in China. Although China has issued postage stamps, and belongs to the Universal Postal Union, the delivery of mail matter is far behind in the interior provinces. There was no regular mail delivery at all by carriers, but the delivery of letters and parcels was done irregularly by private individuals, and was unreliable and often dangerous. John Chinaman, as a mail-carrier, was often by trade a robber himself, and misused the confidence of his few customers. Besides this, the honest native mail-carrier was sometimes attacked by highwaymen. But *Tempora mutantur et nos mutamus in illis* (times change and the people too); China has awakened, the modern civilization is coming, slowly but surely. American and European missionaries have long since evened the way, and now the boy Emperor of China has consented to open a regular native mail route in the interior of the country. The new mail route is between Shanghai (Chinese post-office) *via* Chin Kiang, overland, Chesu, Tientsin, Peking, New Chuang and back to Shanghai. Only postage stamps of China can be used on mail matter for this route. The native mail-carriers are under Imperial Chinese protection. They leave Shanghai three times a week on mule or on horseback, which must be of Mongolian birth. The uniform of the Chinese postman consists of a fur cap going all over the head, and leaving only holes cut out for the eyes; the upper part of the body is put in a "makwa" (a large jacket made of thick cloth); further, he wears pants of Chinese cut, and wadded, and they are put in white stockings, and also a pair of heavy nailed shoes; last, but not least, the Chinese postman has an overcoat made out of sheepskin. On rainy days they put the sheepskin hair outside, and on cold days, hair inside.

The interior mail—letters, newspapers and parcels—is wrapped up in Shanghai in two large packages of equal weight. Each package contains lots of small parcels, each one of which is addressed in the Chinese and in the English language. The two large packages, each separate, are wrapped in waterproof or in oiled paper, and over this is a cover of yellow cloth, and the package is sealed with the seal of the Chinese post-office. Yellow is the holy and sacred color of the Imperial house of China, and every Chinaman knows that the contents of such mail packages are under Imperial protection. The native postman is on horseback or, better said, is sitting on the mail packages, and in his hand he has a two-foot club to

direct his horse and also for his defense. In the night-time he has a lighted Chinese paper lantern to find his way, which is very irregular and difficult to travel, as the roads in China are not in so good a condition as in the United States. On the back part of the saddle is fastened the yellow dragon flag of China. It often happens that the postman is traveling in thinly populated districts, and the natives, doing business as robbers and highwaymen, often meet him; but on seeing the yellow dragon flag, the robbers pass quietly and disappear.

The native highwaymen well know that, if they rob the mail, the Imperial Chinese Government will chase them to death, and that his head must be brought to the capital, Peking, to be fastened at the top of the entrance gate to the city as an ornament to keep company with many other heads of desperadoes to be seen there.

The mail-carriers have to report at each station they pass, and must regularly arrive. The Chinese mail superintendent at each place has to mark down the exact time of the postman's arrival. In case a mail-carrier is robbed, or if the mail is not complete when delivered, the city or village where the damage is done is liable to pay all costs.

Dear readers of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, most of you have probably seen a Chinaman only as a laundryman in our glorious country, but in his native country, in the Celestial Empire, with the boy Emperor and the yellow dragon flag, the Chinese postman does his duty and the natives are satisfied. The perpetual Wall of China will fall by and by.

THE REVENUE-STAMP TAX LAWS OF OUR VARIOUS STATES

(Continued from page 39.)

ROBERT S. HATCHER.

MARYLAND.—ACT OF 1845, CHAPTER 193.
A supplement to the act, imposing duties on Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, Specialties and other instruments of writing, to aid in paying the debts of the State.

SEC. 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of May next, there shall be levied, collected and paid, the several stamp duties following, to wit: for every skin or piece of vellum, or parchment, or sheet, or piece of paper, or other material, upon which shall be printed or written, any or either of the instruments of writing, fol-

lowing, to wit: on every bond or obligation, with a collateral condition of any kind or nature whatsoever, the penalties whereof shall be above the sum of one hundred dollars and not exceeding the sum of two hundred dollars, ten cents; if above two hundred dollars and not exceeding three hundred dollars, fifteen cents; if above three hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, twenty-five cents; if above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, fifty cents; if above one thousand dollars and not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, seventy-five cents; if above fifteen hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars, one dollar; if above two thousand dollars and not exceeding three thousand dollars, one dollar and fifty cents; if above three thousand dollars and not exceeding four thousand dollars, two dollars; if above four thousand dollars and not exceeding five thousand dollars, two dollars and fifty cents; if above five thousand dollars and not exceeding seven thousand dollars, three dollars and fifty cents; if above seven thousand dollars and not exceeding eight thousand dollars, four dollars; if above eight thousand dollars and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, five dollars and fifty cents; and if above ten thousand dollars, six dollars.

SEC. 2.—And be it enacted, That from and after the period aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected and paid the several stamp duties following, to wit: for every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, or other material, on which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments of writing following, to wit: on every mortgage with or without a covenant for the payment of the sum intended to be secured, if that sum be above one hundred dollars and not exceeding two hundred dollars, ten cents; and so progressively increasing the amount of the duty to be paid, so as to correspond in all respects with the scale or rate of duty prescribed in the preceding section for bonds with collateral condition; and that on every deed and bill of sale where the amount conveyed exceeds two hundred dollars and release of mortgage, there shall be levied, collected and paid the sum of one dollar; provided, that in all cases where a bond or note is given for the debt secured by the mortgage, it shall not be necessary that such mortgage and the bond or note thereby secured, shall both be written on paper stamped according to the provisions of the original act, or of this act, it being the intention of this act,

that if either the bond, note or mortgage is written on such paper, it shall be considered as a compliance therewith.

SEC. 3.—And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioner of stamps and the other officers mentioned in the act to which this act is a supplement, in all respects to execute this act as by the said original act was prescribed and directed, and to account with and pay into the treasury all sums of money which may be received by them respectively, in virtue of this act, under all the penalties prescribed by the original act, and at the periods fixed by law for that purpose.

SEC. 4.—And be it enacted, That the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth sections of the original act, shall be deemed and taken as parts of this act, as fully to every intent and purpose, as if the provisions of the said sections were incorporated herein, except that the periods fixed by the said fifth section for the commissioner of stamps to account with, and to pay into the treasury the moneys received by him, shall be regulated according to the law applicable to the duties of the clerks in that respect.

“Carefully compared with the law made and passed by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, at a session begun and held at Annapolis, on Monday, the 29th day of December, 1845, and ended on the 10th day of March, 1846. *Published by authority.*”

JNO. H. B. LATROBE.”

HOW TO MOUNT ENVELOPES.

W. S. KAYE.

THERE are many apparently little things that flit across the ductile mind of the collector when at work on his or her collection that would be of untold importance if placed in the hands of others, and as we are banded together in one fast-increasing brotherhood, why not exchange ideas and benefit as well as be benefited? We all have our individual peculiarities and our odd little notions as to the best way of doing this or that, and as I am endowed with eccentricities that may be of utility to others, I will state them in my own eccentric way, and you can make the best use you can of the *exposé*.

Do not be misled by the heading of this article, and imagine that I am going to let you into the secrets of running an individual stationery establishment, for such is not the case. I am a collector of cut specimens

and intend to give my ideas in reference to mounting the same, so those of you who are "stationers" need not read any further; it will be a waste of time, and you will gain nothing thereby. I imagine that I hear some one laughing as he says to himself, "Well, who don't know how to stick stamps in a book!" and that is about as far as some collectors go; just so the specimen gets to its allotted space, that is all that is necessary. There is a right and a wrong way of doing everything, so why not mount envelopes properly? This is the way I propose to do it: My album is one of Scott's eighth edition, and you can by that get the size I cut my envelopes. I first cut a piece of cardboard the same size as one of his envelope spaces, except in length, that I made one-eighth of an inch longer; I then went to a glazier and had him to cut a piece of glass for me the exact size of the card; I smoothed the sides and took off the sharp edges by rubbing it on a piece of sand-paper, and was then ready for business. Take a piece of any hard, close-grained wood and lay your envelope on it, take the piece of glass and lay it over the stamp squarely, allowing the margin or space below the die one-eighth of an inch more than the space above, place the fingers on the glass firmly and cut around the glass with a sharp-bladed knife, not tearing but cutting as you go. By this method you not only get your specimens all of the same size, but you also get them with the die squarely in the centre. I cut and entered the top row first, having the *upper* edge of the specimen come exactly even with the *upper* line; this allowed it to extend one-eighth of an inch over the *lower* line. In the second row I placed the hinge so as not to come to the top by a little over an eighth of an inch, so that I could let the *upper* ends of the specimens in the *second* row extend an eighth of an inch over the *lower* ends of the ones above. This I did all the way down, and when I got to the bottom I had a page to be proud of; at least, I felt proud of it. When I turn over a leaf there are no specimens hanging down and propping up the page, as is ordinarily seen.

How to mount "cut-to-shape" specimens.—There are envelopes that are almost unobtainable in any other condition, and when a person is the possessor of one of these he must make the best of it, and put an appearance on it that will vie with one cut square. How is this to be done? I will tell you. It not cut too close, trim it nice and smooth close up to the *outside* edge of the die with

scissors, get a piece of paper to correspond with the color of the original envelope as near as possible, and also in texture, cut a piece a little larger than what you want, gum well the back and *edge* of your *specimen* and place it in the centre of the piece of paper selected, press it down well, and see that it sticks nicely all over. Now we have arrived at the "snap." Turn the specimen and paper over on some smooth, hard surface, and take the edge of a flat, pointed, hard material (I use a flat ivory paper-cutter, and find that it works admirably), and crease around the specimen, pressing the paper well up to its edges and flat to the surface of that on which you are working; this brings the new paper well around and even with the surface of the "cut-to-shape." After this is done nicely—you can turn the specimen over from time to time and see where it needs jogging up—you can paste another piece of paper over the back and hide, to a great extent, the bulge caused by the creasing. With unused "cut-to-shapes," I have fixed them in this way so neat as to bring into requisition the aid of a microscope to detect them from cut-squares. The majority simply cut a piece of paper to match the original and stick the specimen on its surface, leaving it to stand above; some, again, pair down the edges and try to bring it down in this way, but unless you are very careful you will spoil the specimen entirely. I think, however, that nothing will be found to equal the advice given above, and, with a little practice and care, a remarkably fine specimen can be produced from what would otherwise prove an "eye-sore" to a collection.

THE DOUBLE-PERFORATED POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

K. BREWSTER COX.

WHY is it that we hear so little regarding the "double-perforated" stamps of our country? Take those stamps of the current issue; are not these "errors" in perforation in every way as worthy of collection as the "errors" in engraving, etc.? Fully so, I should say. The few I have seen on American Philatelic Association exchange sheets were certainly considered a separate variety, and worth much more than their *single*-perforated brethren, as their owners had priced them from 10c. to 25c. each. Now granting that they are deserving of a separate space in our albums, how many *varieties* are we to give room to?

One of each, *i. e.*, one with double perforation at *top*, one at *left side*, one at *right*, and one at *bottom*?

I have seen specimens with all these variations, and not only on all the regular issue, but on the "special delivery" and all the lower denominations of newspaper and periodical stamps besides, and there is good reason to believe they exist on recent printings of the higher values. A thorough collection of the above would increase our trials and tribulations considerably, but if we collect *one* variety, have we any right to ignore the *others*? If we collect stamps with inverted surcharges as separate varieties (as many of us do), we certainly must, in all consistency, also collect the varieties of double perforation, as in both cases the variety is usually made by the sheets of stamps being put into the press, or perforating machine, either sideways or upside down. Let us hear the opinions of other philatelists on this subject.

UNITED STATES LETTER SHEETS.

JOSEPH RECHERT.

Several articles having appeared in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST on this subject, the writer simply tries to review the same in a more condensed manner than has heretofore been done.

As far as I could ascertain, the following varieties in regard to paper, perforations and text—without considering the gum and slight changes in shape—are in existence:

United States Letter Sheet Envelopes. 1886.

ISSUE A.—Unwatermarked and on creamy white paper.

Var. 1.—Eighty-three perforations across top: Side lines continuously perforated, cross perforations on each side of the side lines at the middle folding point. Six perforations on flap above top line.

Var. 2.—Forty-one Perforations across top: Side lines continuously perforated, but
a. Cross perforations at right.
b. " " " left.
Six perforations on flap above top line.

Var. 3.—Forty-one perforations across top: Side perforations discontinued at folding points. Five perforations on flap above top line.
a. Cross perforations at right.
b. " " " left.

Var. 4.—Thirty-three perforations across top: Side lines discontinued at folding points. Four perforations on flap above top line.
a. Cross perforations at right.
b. " " " left.

August, 1887.

ISSUE B.—Watermarked, U. S. monogram, and on snowy white paper.

Var. 5.—Forty-one perforations across top: Side lines as in Var. No. 3. Five perforations on flap above top line.

Series 1.—a. Cross perforations at right.
b. " " " left.

Series 2.—a. Cross perforations at right.
b. " " " left.

Series 3.—a. Cross perforations at right.
b. " " " left.

Total thirteen varieties.

The above shows five varieties as to perforations; altogether thirteen varieties including the minor ones, differing in having the cross perforations in the centre, either on the right or left side. The difference between the two issues is plainly indicated in issue "A" without watermark, and the paper being creamy white; in issue "B" watermarked U. S. monogram and the paper being snowy white.

The eighty-three perforations in variety 1 were undoubtedly changed to forty-one on account of the liability of breaking the paper, owing to the perforations being too close together.

Variety 2: side lines continuously perforated seems to be the rarest of all; in fact I have only seen one of variety 3 A and none of 3 B, but which in all probability does exist.

I have noticed in Series 1, of the present issue the paper to be sometimes of a grayish-white shade.

Should this notice reveal some other varieties, I would consider it a favor of being communicated with.

HOBOKEN, N. J., October 20, 1888.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

In view of the fact that of late there has been some dissatisfaction with the Exchange Department shown by those who use it, I would like to make a few suggestions as to how the service might be improved.

As run at present, there is an enormous amount of labor wasted. If run as it should be, it would take less than half the time and trouble it now does.

For a model, I would refer to the Dresden Society. It has been all through the experimental stage and its system is as near perfect as can be. We should have studied its plan before starting our Exchange De-

partment, and thus have gathered the benefit of its experience.

Their Exchange Department receives sheets at any time, but sends them out only at stated intervals, the different sendings being called "Circuit No. 1," "Circuit No. 2," etc. Each book is numbered, consecutively, and consists of four sections, each of which is from half as large again to three or four times as large as an American Philatelic Association book. Each book circulates among three or four "sections" or "complexes," and is then returned to the General Superintendent. The Superintendent then makes up the account of that circuit, which is settled independently of any other circuit. Those who bought more than they sold pay the difference in cash, and those who have a credit are paid in cash.

If our Association would adopt this plan it would save one-half of the labor that falls on the Superintendent and on the managers of the branches, and would remove nearly all cause of complaint.

There is another defect in the system of the American Philatelic Association, in making the Exchange Superintendent do the work of all of the isolated members of the Association. The Dresden Society divides up its isolated members into "complexes" of from ten to thirty members each, according to vicinity of residence. One of these acts as Manager of Exchange for that "complex," and the Exchange Superintendent keeps his account with that manager, and they are treated in all respects the same as a branch society.

In balancing accounts the General Superintendent recognizes only the managers of the sections and complexes, who attend to the accounts with the individual members, and collect sheets from members to be forwarded all at once to the General Superintendent.

If the American Philatelic Association would adopt this plan instead of its present method our sheets would be seen by six or seven times as many members as now receive them when they are sent to individuals. I have seen American Philatelic Association sheets that had only been sent to six individuals (who hadn't bought in gross, the

amount paid for express), and yet had taken months to get around, and had given the Superintendent just as much clerical work as if they had been sent to six branch societies. When I pay five cents apiece for blank sheets, I don't like to have them come back with only five or ten cents' worth taken off. I want as many members as possible to see them, because I send pretty good stamps and do not, as some do, ask double catalogue rates for them. I don't mind having to wait nine or ten months while they are going around, but I would feel more resigned to it if I knew they were being sent where they would do the most good.

I am not surprised that Mr. Clotz is tired of the job. He has many times the work that a manager of a branch has; from what Mr. MacCalla tells me of his work as manager of the Philadelphia branch, I wouldn't care to run it, either. The business done by the Philadelphia Section of the Dresden Society is about the same, or perhaps larger in amount, as the Philadelphia branch of the American Philatelic Association, yet it takes me less than one-fourth the length of time to manage than the American Philatelic Association branch requires from Mr. MacCalla.

The sheets we sent to Europe last November arrived last month, and we sold between 25 and 30 per cent. of their amount. The sheets had circulated among four sections and complexes, Holland, Germany, England and Belgium. I do not know how many saw them, but there were fifty different signatures on the sheets.

As the Annual Convention is at hand, I think it is a good time to discuss matters relating to the Association, and hope some good may come of these suggestions.

I think that, if these two defects be remedied, first, that the sheets sent out be sent at regular times, and accounts made up for each separately; and, second, dividing up isolated members into "complexes," and dealing with the managers of the complex instead of with the individuals, that the department will give satisfaction to those who use it, and not take more time to manage than any one can afford to give to it.

THEODORE SIDDALL.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 179, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.*Secretary*, S. B. BRADFORD, Ottawa, Ill.*Treasurer*, H. B. SEAGRAVE, Pontiac, Mich.*International Secretary*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Exchange Superintendent*, E. B. Sterling, Trenton, N. J.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, H. C. Beardsley, St. Joseph, Mo.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, A. Wuesthoff, New York.*First Purchasing Agent*,*Second Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Third Purchasing Agent*, J. V. PAINTER, Cleveland, O.*Fourth Purchasing Agent*, CHAS. MUECKE, 468 Broome St., New York.*Librarian*, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, H. N. TERRETT, Woodside, N. Y.; AUG. DEJONGE, Staten Island; J. W. SCOTT, Brooklyn.*Literary Board*, R. C. H. BROCK, Box 287, Philadelphia; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MACCALLA, Phila.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

THE TRUSTEES.

The Board of Trustees will meet regularly on the first Wednesday in each month, to receive complaints regarding dishonest or dishonorable practices of any member of the American Philatelic Association, to the end that all dealings calculated to bring the organization into disrepute may be speedily investigated, and if substantiated, the guilty member expelled, the Trustees being desirous of making the American Philatelic Association number a sufficient guarantee for any transaction.

Members wishing to appear before the Board in person will please communicate beforehand. Statements, accompanied by proof, affidavit, corroboration, etc., can be addressed to any member of the Board: H. N. Terrett, Woodside, L. I., N. Y.; Aug. Dejonge, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.; J. W. Scott, 240 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

DECEMBER, 1888.

I wish to call the attention of members to the fact that applications for membership must be signed by two members of the Association, and accompanied by the sum of one dollar. All money to apply on applications should be sent to the Secretary with the application and *not* to the Treasurer. If you will attend to these points a great deal of unnecessary delay in publication will be saved.

Another matter that needs your attention is the payment of dues. These should be paid either semi-annually or annually, as you prefer, but on no account will a quarterly card be issued. All memberships will expire either on March 1 or September 1.

The Official Board have this month appointed the following officers:

Superintendent of Exchange Department—E. B. Sterling, Trenton, N. J.

Superintendent of Literary Exchange—H. C. Beardsley, St. Joseph, Mo.

Assistant Counterfeit Detector—A. Wuesthoff, New York.

In list No. 24, applications for membership, the address of J. W. Schaeffer should read, 830 W. Fayette street, instead of 830 Lafayette street.

Since my last report the following resignations have been received:

BECHER, DR. C., Carlsbad.

EMMETT, FRANK K., Springfield, Mo.

LIGHTSTONE, W. H., Oxford, Ohio.

The following is the list of

NEW MEMBERS.

No. 672. BAKER, BENJ., Box 185, New Bedford, Mass.

No. 673. BORDEN, ARBA, 43 Hammond street, Boston, Mass.

No. 674. CROUCH, C. E., Box 462, Rochester, N. Y.

No. 675. CRAWFORD, JNO. W., Lynchburg, Va.

No. 676. CRAIG, ALVIN J., Picton, N. S., Canada.

No. 677. DENTON, WILL W., 1019 E. North street, Decatur, Ill.

No. 678. EINSTEIN, SAMUEL, Attleboro, Mass.

No. 679. HASSLER, ROY D., Pawnee City, Neb.

No. 680. HURD, GEO. C., 437 W. North street, Decatur, Ill.

No. 681. GUYTON, ALBERT E., Decatur, Ill.

No. 682. MCHENRY, WM. R., Hornellsville, N. Y.

No. 683. PHILLIPS, CHAS. J., 28 Spring Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, England.

No. 684. RACKLIFFE, H. C., 28 Summer street, Middletown, Conn.

No. 685. SMITH, SAMUEL G., Heckatoo, Ark.

No. 686. SPENCER, JOHN J., 410 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich.

No. 687. STORER, MALCOLM, 182 Boyleston street, Boston, Mass.

No. 688. WYLIE, DUNCAN S., 176 E. 125th street, New York.

No. 689. WALTERS, GEO. S., Washington, Ind.

No. 690. HENNA, MRS. J. J., 125 E. Twenty-fifth street, New York.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP—LIST NO. 26.

- BROBST, C. A., 727 Crawford street, Cleveland, Ohio.
References: G. H. Worthington, W. H. Schneider.
- CAMP, G. A., 100 Genesee street, Lockport, N. Y.
References: G. B. Calman, P. M. Wolsieffer.
- CROSS, GEO. W., North Brookfield, Mass.
References: P. S. Johnson, E. A. Holton.
- DORSEY, DANIEL L., Lafayette, Ind.
References: R. S. Hatcher, G. A. Baas.
- FATJO, A. V., Santa Clara, Cal.
References: C. H. Mekeel, J. A. Lovell.
- FRITZ, ALFRED E., 149 Clifton avenue, Chicago.
References: B. Abraham, P. M. Wolsieffer.
- JANSSEN, W. G. H., Merchants' Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.
- KEYES, T. C., Newbury, Vt.
References: T. B. Farrell, R. C. McManus.
- KELLER, CARL T., 162 Park street, Newton, Mass.
References: C. E. Hutchinson, E. A. Holton.
- MAIER, BERNARD, Chillicothe, Mo.
References: C. H. Mekeel, C. S. Wilcox.
- MCMINN, T. J., 99 Howard street, Toronto, Canada.
References: W. F. Ketcheson, S. B. Bradford.
- MENTZER, WALTER S., Ephrata, Lancaster Co., Pa.
References: A. Lohmeyer, Hy. Gremmel.
- PHELPS, E. S., Worcester, Mass.
References: R. S. Hatcher, A. L. Holman.
- ROSCIKE, RICHARD, 174 Ontario street, Chicago.
References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.
- REED, H. Z., Fairfield, N. Y.
References: R. S. Hatcher, A. L. Holman.
- SWAN, WM., 7 Forrest street, Lawrence, Mass.
References: C. W. Pearl, L. C. Richardson.
- SCHNEIDER, P. L., 828 S. High street, Columbus, O.
References: C. J. Fuelscher, Wm. H. Nienstedt.
- WHITE, FRANK, 76 N. Carpenter street, Chicago, Ill.
References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.

The persons named in the above list will be entitled to membership on January 10, 1889, if no objection is received prior to that date.

S. B. BRADFORD, *Secretary*.

November 28, 1888.

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

I am sorry to see that it takes so long to appoint the new Exchange Superintendent, for I have to disappoint the members on the individual circuits. It is my plan to finish the sheets and covers in my possession by circulating them among the *Branch Societies*, and leave to the *new Superintendent* the circulation of the *individual circuits*. This will simplify and quicken my closing up greatly, and further we will not interfere with our accounts. I beg, therefore, to apologize to the members of the individual circuits for having neglected them so long, but as I understand that the new Superintendent is elected now, it will not be long till they are satisfied.

To close up my work will, no doubt, keep me busy for the next six months, and all sheets and covers received by me up to November 30, will be accounted for by me. Everything received after that day, I will turn over to the new Superintendent.

There are a great many accounts still unsettled, of the last quarter, and even of longer standing. I wish to remind these gentlemen again to settle at once as they will be reported as soon as our Board of Trustees is organized.

Business done from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, 1888.

Blank sheets sold	184
" covers "	2
Mailing " "	17
Hinges " "	25,000
Filled sheets sent in....	193, value \$1008 57
" covers " "	9, " 26 91

HENRY CLOTZ,
Superintendent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1888.

FOURTH PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

Having been appointed by the Official Board as Fourth Purchasing Agent, an office created at the last Convention, at Boston, for the purpose of purchasing stamps at auction sales for the members of the American Philatelic Association, I now beg to report to you in reference to R. R. Bogert & Co.'s ninth auction sale, which was held on Monday evening, November 19, at Geo. A. Leavitt & Co.'s auction rooms, 787-789 Broadway, New York.

The sale was very well attended, about forty buyers being present, amongst whom I noticed Messrs. C. B. Corwin, H. N. Terrett, Chas. Gregory, D. S. Wylie, Crittendon, F. Bishop, Wm. Thorne, J. O. Hobby, G. Berger, etc., and more or less as visitor, Mr. C. H. Mekeel, of St. Louis, and Major Evans, of Bermuda. The latter especially seemed very much amused about our American way of selling stamps at auctions. He even ventured some bids and was lucky enough to secure a few isolated numbers.

The sale itself must have been very satisfactory for Messrs. R. R. Bogert & Co. Stamps, at an average, brought very good prices, and the writer, although having a good many bids from various members, was not able to procure many lots, as prices went far above his limits. Mr. Bogert had apparently a good many unlimited bids in his pocket, which debarred others from purchasing.

Below I state a few prices obtained for rare stamps.

U. S., 1857, 90c., unused.....	\$3 00
" 1855, newspaper blue border..	2 25 and 2 80
" Mail, 1c., rose paper, u-ed.....	5 10
" " 1c., yellow paper, unused.....	3 70
" " 1c., buff paper, "	3 50
New York, 5c., black, with signature, used..	2 75
U. S., 1856, 5c., unperf., unused.....	3 25
" 1857, 5c., red brown with projections, used.....	2 55
U. S., 1861, 5c., yellow brown, used.....	2 32
Official Seal, Post Obitum, unused.....	4 00
U. S. cut envelopes, 1860, 4c., on buff, used.	5 00
" " " 1874, 30c., on amber, unused.....	2 25
State department, \$2, unused.....	2 75

U. S. revenues, \$20, Prob. of Will, perf.	\$12 50
" " \$50, U. S. I. R. perf.	2 10
" " \$3.50 In. Ex., unperf.	3 00
" " 1871, \$25, blue.	2 55
" " 1872, \$20.	3 00
" " \$200, perf.	6 00

FOREIGN STAMPS.

Canada, 6 pence, unperf., used.	2 01
" half-penny, perf. "	2 00
Paraguay, 5c. blue, on 2 reals, used.	3 50
Philippine, 1854, 5c. orange, head in circle, used.	10 00
Philippine, 1854, 5c. red, head in oval, used.	6 00
" " 10c. carmine, used.	4 50
" " 1 real, blue, used.	4 26
" " 2 reals, green, used.	3 00
" " "Habilitado," etc., on tr. p. f. green, 1863.	2 75
" " 16c. yellow, on 2 reals, blue.	2 10
" " 16c. red, on 48 blue.	2 30
" " 1 real, red, on 10 pesetas, D. de F.	6 10
Tasmania, 1870, 1d. W. M., figure 4, unused, " 1d. W. M., figure 10, "	2 75
Br. Honduras, 2c. on 6, unused.	3 50
Costa Rica, 20c. on 4 reals, unused.	2 00
Cuba, Porto Rico, 1855, ¼ on 2 reals, orange, used.	2 50
Peru, Chilian arms only, 5c., used.	3 10
Newfoundland, 2d. vermilion, unused.	3 00

Portuguese Indies, 4¼ on 100 green, old type, unused.	\$2 35
Portuguese Indies, 4¼ on 40 blue, old type, unused.	2 25
Portuguese Indies, 1871, 300 reis, unused.	3 75
" " " 600 " "	3 00
" " " 900 " "	5 00
Trinidad, 1851, 4d. violet on blue, used.	2 00

A great number of lots having sold from one to two dollars are too numerous to mention.

Casey's seventeenth sale will be held on November 30 and December 1, at Leavitt's auction rooms. It comprises the Edwin Collection, mostly Continental and Colonial Paper Money and Revenue Stamps. I will take pleasure in reporting to you in the next number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

Any member of the Association desiring to purchase stamps at auction sales through my office, will please send me his address, and I will promptly mail a catalogue of every auction sale to be held in New York city to every applicant. Priced catalogues can be had at twenty-five cents each. Charges for sales effected according to agreement. A deposit required from every member who is not known to me.

Yours respectfully,
 CHARLES MUECKE,
Fourth Purchasing Agent.

REPORTS OF PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

[The Literary Board will publish the proceedings of such Philatelic Societies as are received by them. Secretaries will please send the MSS. before the first of each month.]

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch No. 1, American Philatelic Association.



Meetings held on alternate Thursdays, at the Tremont House, at 8 P.M. President, C. R. Gadsden; Secretary and Librarian, P. M. Wolsieffer. For information address the Secretary, at 162 State street, Chicago, Ill.

The fifty-third regular meeting was called to order on Thursday evening, November 1, promptly at 8 P.M., by the President. The members present were Messrs. Abraham, Chapman, Danforth, Drury, Fritz, Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskell, Holman, Jilson, Kurzweg, Leckie, McDonald, Nelson, Roscike, Start, White and Wolsieffer. The minutes of fifty-second meeting were approved as read. Communications received were a letter from Mrs. Harry B. Myers, bill from Exchange Manager Gilbert, and the resignation of Mr. S. B. Bradt. On motion of Mr. Holman, seconded by Mr. Wolsieffer, the resignation of Mr. Bradt was accepted. Mr. Holman then moved that the rules be suspended and Mr. Bradt elected an honorary member. The motion was seconded by every member present, and Mr. Bradt elected by acclamation. Following applications were presented for passive membership: From G. A. Baas, Batesville, Ind., proposed by Mr. Bradt; J. Oakley Hobby, New York City, proposed by Mr.

Wolsieffer; Henry Clotz, New York City, proposed by Mr. Bradt; F. N. Massoth, Jr., Hanover Centre, Ind., proposed by Mr. Drury. For active membership: Mr. W. G. H. Janssen, Chicago, Ill., proposed by Mr. Bradt. All applications were referred to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee having passed favorably on all applications it was moved to suspend the rules and elect applicants for passive membership by acclamation. Carried. The President then declared Messrs. Baas, Clotz, Hobby and Massoth duly elected. Mr. Janssen, applicant for active membership, was unanimously elected by ballot. A short recess followed. After recess the usual auction sale was indulged in, which resulted in the sale of fifty lots. The Treasurer reported the receipts of the evening for dues at \$19.75. It was moved to adjourn at 11.10. Next meeting November 15.

The fifty-fourth regular meeting was called to order by the President, on Thursday evening, November 15, at 8.10. The members present were Messrs. Abraham, Danforth, Drury, Fritz, Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskell, Holman, Janssen, Jilson, Kurzweg, McDonald, Massoth, Roscike, Start, Voute, White and Wolsieffer. Minutes of last meeting were accepted as read. Communications received were a letter from Mr. S. B. Bradt, and a bill from the Secretary. Order 5—Unfinished Business—brought up the amendment offered at the meeting of October 4: That part of the last clause of Section 7, Article IV, after the two words "no person," which reads "engaged in the business of buying and selling of stamps

shall be permitted to hold office in this society; nor shall any person," be stricken out. It was moved by Mr. Start, and seconded by Mr. Abraham, that the amendment be adopted. Unanimously carried. The By-Law offered October 4, that members under seventeen years of age pay only half dues, was also voted on and unanimously concurred in. Application received from Mr. T. J. Mitchell, Chicago, Ill., for passive membership, proposed by Messrs. Bradt, Gadsden and Wolsieffer, was referred to the Executive Committee. It was moved, seconded and carried, that we hold auction sales once a month on a somewhat larger scale. Mr. Wolsieffer offered an amendment to the effect that the office of Secretary and Librarian be separated, and to create the additional officer of Librarian, said amendment to come up for action at the meeting of December 27. The Executive Committee reported favorably on the application of Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Holman moved that the rules be suspended and we elect the applicant by acclamation. Seconded and carried. The Chair then put the question, which being favorable, Mr. Mitchell was duly elected. The next regular meeting falling on Thanksgiving evening, it was resolved to call a special meeting for Wednesday evening, November 28, and the Secretary instructed to notify all members. The Chair then announced recess. After recess the auction sale was indulged in, which resulted in the disposal of fifty-three lots. The Treasurer reported receipts from dues, \$7.53. It was moved to adjourn at 11.05. Carried. Next meeting (special) Wednesday, November 28, at 8 P.M.

P. M. WOLSEFFER,

Secretary.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held on every third Wednesday of each month at 7.30 P.M., at Loescher's Hotel, Canal street, Stapleton, S. I. President, Mr. Aug. Dejonge; Secretary, Dr. G. Odendall. For information address the Secretary, P. O. Box 520, Stapleton, Richmond county, N. Y.

Sixty-ninth regular meeting, Stapleton, November 21, 1888.

Present: Mr. Aug. Dejonge, Chairman; Messrs. C. Witt, Lauer, Clotz, Van der Willigen, Lehmann, Hagedorn, Schumann, Dr. Odendall, Mrs. Benary, Mrs. Witt; as guests, Miss Muller, Mrs. Lauer, Mr. Benary.

Minutes adopted as read.

Mr. Clotz proposed for membership: Mr. W. Rasmus (67), 42 Broad street, New York; Mr. Charles Gregory (68), 1 New street, New York.

Mr. Kaufman proposed Mr. Kamm (69).

The Committee on Album reported that the sheets are in the press, and that they are nearly finished.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Bauer, asking for a 4d. surcharge on 2sh. Grenada, donated by Mr. D'Andrade.

Mr. Clotz will send him the stamp in question.

Mr. Van der Willigen moved that Mr. Paul Ascher, of Lima, Peru, be made an honorary member (70) of the Society, on account of his merit regarding the surcharged Peruvian stamps. Carried.

Mr. Clotz read a letter from Captain Moller, in which he expressed his thanks for the stamps sent him, and the kindness shown him by the Society.

The President told the Society that Mr. Clotz has presented the Society with the portrait of the officers of the American Philatelic Association.

Dr. Odendall moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Clotz. Carried.

Mr. Lauer presented the Society with a great many stamps for the counterfeit Album, for which a vote of thanks was tendered to the donor.

Mr. Hagedorn presented the Society with some pamphlets, for which a vote of thanks was tendered to him.

Mr. Schumann showed the proof-sheets wet from the press-room of the permanent album (seashell color), also "Edition du Lux," and sketches of guide for the arrangement of the stamps on sheets. His complete collection of Greece mounted on black cardboard was greatly admired.

Mr. Van der Willigen moved that we wish our worthy President to be in better health at our next meeting, than he has been enjoying for some time past, and that the thanks of our Society be tendered to him for attending, although in poor health, at our present meeting.

Adjournment.

All communications relating to exchange, address to Mr. E. L. Schumann, 115 Broadway, New York city, and matters pertaining to the Society to

DR. G. ODENDALL, Sec.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of each month during the winter at 156 Second avenue, New York city, at 7.30 P.M. Joseph Rechert, President, Hoboken, N. J.; Wm. Seeligsberg, Secretary. For information, address the Secretary, 31 Thomas street, New York.

The fourteenth regular meeting was held November 7, 1888, the President, Joseph Rechert, in the Chair. Mr. L. S. Morton acted as Secretary *pro tem*.

The following members were present: Adenaw, Berlepsch, Bogert, Calman, Hobby, Krebs, Lesser, Mack, Morton, Muecke, Scott, Stadie, Terrett and Thorne.

As visitor: Major E. B. Evans, of Bermuda, corresponding member of this Society.

The Secretary read the minutes of the two previous meetings, which were duly adopted.

The following persons were then proposed for membership:

By Mr. Charles Muecke, for active membership:

Henry Gremmel, 109 Second street, New York.

By President Rechert, for corresponding membership:

Edward F. Gibbons, 8 Gower street, London, E.C.

P. M. Wolsieffer, 162 State street, Chicago, Ill.

Jules Fernandez, Caissier au Chemin de fer Orientaux, Salonique, Turkey.

R. P. Zoble, 6 West Jefferson street, Syracuse, N.Y.

G. W. Worthington, Wilshire Bldg., Cleveland, O.

Willard C. Van Derlip, 3 Pemberton Sq., Boston, Mass.

Wm. Sellschop, San Francisco, Cal.

All of whom were duly elected, and, on motion, the ballot was cast by the Secretary for the Society.

The President then announced that we had elected the 100th member on our roll, which was received with applause.

Mr. J. V. Painter's name was changed from the active to the corresponding roll by his request—it having been erroneously placed on the former.

The resignation of Mr. Wm. Seeligsberg was read, and accepted with regrets.

A communication from the Secretary of the Pomroy Society was referred to the Committee on Philatelic Literature.

The Committee on Exhibition reported progress.

The President introduced Major E. B. Evans, who exhibited his fine collection of Confederate States and East India stamps, including very many rare varieties of the Native States.

An order was also received by the President from Mr. E. Heitmann for twenty-five more color charts, which will be numbered and forwarded by next week's steamer.

Mr. Muecke exhibited his New Netherland letter-sheet envelope.

Mr. Berlepsch exhibited the fine collection of postal-cards.

Mr. Henry Clotz, who was unavoidably absent, sent in the following stamps for exhibition:

Queensland stamp duty, used on original letter, 6d. red brown; 2s., blue; 2s. 6d., vermilion; 5s. light brown; 10s., brown; 30s., rose.

South Australia postage and revenue, 10s., green.

New Zealand, £1, dark red; £1 10s., rose; £2, orange red.

Nicaragua, 50 cents, dark blue, lately issued.

Dominica, 2½ penny blue.

Italy, 2 lire, orange.

Turk's Island, 4 penny on one penny red, two different types.

Dominica, 5 cents, green, revenue, on original envelope, postally used.

Canada service envelopes, 1 and 3 cents; the latter were pronounced not being official issues.

The President then announced that as the Constitution and Rules governing the newly-established Exchange Department were to be completed yet in a few minor points, the same would be ready at the next meeting of the Society, November 21; also, that an election for Secretary would take place to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Wm. Seeligberg, and a Superintendent of the Exchange Department.

The meeting then adjourned at 10.30 P.M.

L. S. MORTON, *Secretary pro tem.*

The fifteenth regular meeting was held November 21, 1888. The meeting was called to order at 8.10 P.M., President Joseph Rechert in the Chair.

Mr. L. S. Morton was appointed to act as Secretary *pro tem.*

The following members were present: Adenaw, Aue, Berlepsch, Bogert, Rosenheim, G. B. Calman, H. L. Calman, Collin, Corwin, Gregory, Hobby, Krebs, Mack, Dr. Mitchell, Morton, Muecke, Nast, Scott, Stadie, Terrett, Thorne, Willie, Wuesthoff; as were also Major E. B. Evans, of Bermuda, and Mr. C. H. Mekeel, of St. Louis, our corresponding members; and as visitors, Messrs. George Hencken and Edward Turner.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following names were proposed by President Rechert:

Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, Fort Davis, Texas, and Alfred L. Holman, Phoenix Building, Chicago, for corresponding membership. The Executive Committee reported favorably, and the two gentlemen were elected.

Communications were read from Postmaster Henry G. Pearson and Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, the latter referring to the Exchange Department which is to be opened.

The reading of the Constitution, as amended, was laid over until the next meeting, on motion of Mr. Henry L. Calman.

The Rules of the Exchange Department were then read. Mr. Wuesthoff moved to amend the Rules in relation to reprints. This amendment was lost. On motion, the Rules were adopted as read.

The President declared nominations for the office of Manager of the Exchange Department in order. The names of Mr. C. B. Corwin and R. R. Bogert were submitted. The votes cast resulted in the election of Mr. C. B. Corwin.

Mr. Henry L. Calman moved that sufficient funds be advanced to the Exchange Manager for the printing of the Rules, exchange sheets, circulars, etc., the Society to be subsequently reimbursed out of the proceeds from the sale of sheets, etc.

The President called for the nomination and election of a Secretary for the unexpired time of Mr. Wm. Seeligberg, resigned. Mr. Corwin nominated Mr. L. S. Morton as Secretary, and as no other nomination was made, the same was closed. Mr. Morton was then declared elected.

The President then, in a short speech, greeted Major Evans and Mr. Mekeel. Major Evans responded, in a short address, congratulating the members of the National Philatelic Society on the progress they had made and the friendly feeling existing amongst collectors in the United States.

Mr. Mekeel followed, addressing the Society in the same congratulatory manner, touching also upon the condition of philately in the United States. Both speakers were heartily applauded.

Mr. R. R. Bogert then moved that Major E. B. Evans be made an honorary member, and that his name be transferred from the corresponding to the honorary membership list. The President asked the members by a rising vote to elect Major Evans. Carried.

The Committee on Exhibition reported that at the next meeting they would be ready to report fully on this matter.

Mr. Scott then made an address inviting all present to attend a special meeting of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club, to be held in Brooklyn, at their new rooms in Court street, the following evening.

The following stamps were exhibited:

A double perforated United States 2c., black, 1868, from Mr. Wm. Shultz through Dr. Mitchell.

Newly issued postal-cards of Denmark, 3 öre, gray on white; 5 öre, green on white; letter-cards, 4 öre, blue, and 8 öre, red on cream, and a United States 3c. 1860 envelope, surcharged Confederate United States of America Post-office Department, used on both sides (a very interesting relic), by Mr. Rechert.

Dr. Mitchell exhibited a Blood stamp, bronze on blue, and Boyd's postal-card; Importers and Traders' National Bank on thin paper.

Messrs. Thorne and Wuesthoff exhibited their valuable collections, which were greatly admired by all present.

Major Evans again exhibited his collection of Indian Native and Confederate stamps.

A motion was eloquently made by Mr. Mack, in view of Major Evans' departure the next morning to his post in the Bermudas, to tender him the Society's "*Bon voyage*," which was carried by great applause. Major Evans again addressed the Society, thanking it for the hospitable treatment and the enjoyable time he had received at its hands. An auction sale followed.

The meeting adjourned at 10.15 P.M.

L. S. MORTON, *Secretary.*

THE BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings every other Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at 85-87 Court street. President, Chas. Gregory; Secretary, John M. Sheridan, 22 St. Felix Street. For information address Secretary. Meeting November 8, 1888.

Meeting called to order by Vice-President Gregory, at 8 o'clock. Large attendance of members. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read. Committee on Club Rooms reported that they had engaged No. 85-87 Court street, for the Club. Moved and seconded that the report be adopted and vote of thanks be given to the Committee. Carried. The following names were then proposed for active membership: by Mr. Gregory, R. R. Bogert, New York City; by Mr. Scott, H. L. Calman, New York City, and Fred L. Smith, Brooklyn. On separate ballot these gentlemen were unanimously elected.

An election to fill vacancies was then held and the following officers were elected: President, Chas. Gregory; Vice-President, J. W. Scott; Executive Committee, Messrs. Needham, Scott and Sheridan.

Moved and seconded that a committee be appointed to make arrangements for exhibition at the Eden Musee, New York City. Carried. Mr. Scott was appointed. This gentleman will at the next meeting read an essay on the Sanitary Fair stamps. It was then agreed upon that we hold a social meeting next time, and Messrs. Scott and Sheridan were appointed Committee on Arrangements.

Donation of counterfeits received for the Club counterfeit album from Mr. H. C. Needham, and Mr. Gregory gave two "blue prints" of the entire plates of the second issue of Mauritius.

Meeting then adjourned.

A special social meeting was held November 22, 1888, on the occasion of the opening of the new Club rooms, 85-87 Court street, Brooklyn. President Chas. Gregory called the assembly to order at 8.15. The following philatelists were present: Brooklyn Club, Messrs. Chas. Gregory, W. Rasmus, J. W. Scott, J. Rechert, J. K. Furlong and J. M. Sheridan; National Society of New York, Messrs. H. N. Terrett, J. O. Hobby, C. B. Corwin, G. Aue, G. H. Watson and L. S. Morton; Staten Island Society, Messrs. A. Dejonge, E. Schumann, H. Clotz and P. Van der Willigen; also Messrs. C. H. Mekeel, of St. Louis; E. B. Sterling, Trenton, N. J.; A. Davison, Helmetta, and G. M. Williamson, Brooklyn.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with. Letters were received and read from Messrs. Jno. K. Tiffany, R. C. H. Brock, W. A. MacCalla, H. E. Deats and others, all containing very kind wishes to the Club. The following propositions for membership were then offered: For honorary membership, Major Edw. B. Evans, of Bermuda, proposed by Mr. Scott; for corresponding membership, by Mr. Gregory, Miss A. Daughaday, Osaki, Japan; for active membership, by Mr. Gregory, Mrs. W. J. Gelston, of Brooklyn; by Mr. Scott, Mr. J. Da Costa Gomez, New York city; by Mr. Rasmus, Mr. H. Clotz, New York city; by Mr. Rechert, Mr. C. B. Corwin, New York city; by Mr. Clotz, Mr. P. Van der Willigen, Brooklyn; by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. G. M. Williamson, Brooklyn. On separate ballot all these ladies and gentlemen were unanimously elected.

Mr. J. Walter Scott then read an interesting essay on the "Stamps of the U. S. Sanitary Fairs,"

illustrated by the best collection of these stamps extant, the property of Mr. Chas. Gregory. Mr. Scott was listened to with great attention, and on concluding was tendered the thanks of the gentlemen present for his able effort. Mr. C. H. Mekeel then responded to the call for a speech with some very pleasant remarks. He was followed by the orator of the Staten Island Society, Mr. Aug. Dejonge, who spoke in his wonted graceful style. Then the assembly became rapt in silence as the Demosthenes of philately, Mr. Corwin, took the floor. His speech was as usual a masterpiece in every respect and on resuming his seat he received resounding applause. A collation was then served, and the time sped merrily on until a late hour in conversation, exhibitions of rare stamps, etc., when the meeting adjourned.

JOHN M. SHERIDAN,
Secretary.

MIDDLETOWN PHILATELIC CLUB.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held alternate Saturdays. President, Geo. T. Rockwell; Secretary, R. C. Fagan. For information address the Secretary, P. O. Box 624, Middletown, Conn.

The fourth regular meeting was held October 27, 1888.

Present: Messrs. Rockwell, Rackcliffe, Binney, Bacon, Baldwin, Hubbard, Hulbert and Fagan.

Meeting called to order by the President.

The minutes of last meeting read and approved. The Librarian was instructed to purchase Vol. I of the *American Journal of Philately*. Messrs. Geo. Hulbert, Edward Jackson, Robert Jackson and Elvin Jackson were elected members of the Club.

The usual auction sale was then held, after which the meeting adjourned.

R. C. FAGAN, *Secretary.*

The fifth regular meeting was held Nov. 10, 1888.

Present: Messrs. Rockwell, Rackcliffe, Bacon, Baldwin, Binney, Alsop, Hubbard, Hulbert and Fagan.

Meeting was called to order by President Rockwell.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Treasurer's Report accepted.

Messrs. Austin Baldwin and Thos. M. Russell were elected members of the Club.

The following amendment to the Constitution was adopted by a unanimous vote:

An amendment to Art. II of the Constitution of the Middletown Philatelic Club.

SEC. 4. Any person who has once applied for membership in this Club and has been rejected, cannot again apply or become a member without the consent of every member.

The meeting then adjourned.

Sixth regular meeting held November 24, 1888.

Present: Messrs. Rockwell, Bacon, Rackcliffe, Hubbard, Hulbert, Binney, Alsop and Fagan.

Minutes of the fifth meeting read and approved.

The Librarian reported that he had received several philatelic magazines. The Secretary was instructed to procure ten of Scott's 50th ed. Catalogues for the members.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

R. C. FAGAN, *Secretary.*

ALAMO CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At a meeting held at San Antonio, Texas, on November 10, to form a Philatelic Society in this city, the following persons were present:

Messrs. Nolan, Hamilton, Goodloe, Huth, Haneisen, Talcott, J. R. and W. C. Merchant.

Motion was put, seconded and carried that Mr. Nolan act as Chairman.

Mr. W. C. Merchant was nominated for Secretary. Seconded and carried.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers. The following officers were then unanimously elected:

Edward M. Nolan, President.

Albert Goodloe, Vice-President.

William C. Merchant, Secretary.

Edgar S. Hamilton, Treasurer.

William C. Merchant, Librarian.

Executive Committee and Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, Messrs. Huth, Talcott and J. R. Merchant.

On motion, Mr. Nolan took the Chair.

Meeting adjourned to Saturday evening, November 24, 1888, at 8 o'clock.

Philatelic publishers would confer a great favor on the Society by sending copies of their journals for the library.

WM. C. MERCHANT, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK NOTES.

Messrs. R. R. Bogert & Co. held their ninth auction sale at Leavitt's rooms, 787 Broadway. The sale commenced at 7.30 P. M., but on account of the frivolty of two or three of the prominent philatelists present, the last lot was not sold till nearly 11 o'clock. About forty collectors and dealers were on hand; among them Messrs. Thorne, C. Gregory, Muecke, R. R. Bogert, M. T. Bogert, Terrett, Corwin, Hobby, Burger, C. H. Mekeel, of St. Louis, Mo., and last, but not least, Major Edward B. Evans, of Bermuda. High prices were realized on most of the lots sold. Following will be found all prices of \$3 and over, together with the numbers of the lots and some of the buyers' names:

UNITED STATES.

Lot.		
9	1857, 90c. unused.....	\$3 05
55	Document Stamps, perf. \$20 Prob. of Will, Mr. M. T. Bogert.....	12 50
67	Same, unperf., \$1.30 For. Ex.....	3 30
70	Same, imp., \$1.90, mauve.....	4 10
73	Same, imp., \$3.50 In. Ex.....	3 00
81	Same, 1872, \$20.....	3 00
122	Carrier, U. S. Mail, 1c. rose paper used..	5 10
123	Same, yellow paper, unused.....	3 70
124	Same, buff paper, unused, slight tear....	3 50
128	1856, 5c. unperf., unused.....	3 25
133	Official Seal, Post Office, unused.....	4 00
139	Cut env., 1860, 4c. on buff, used, Mr. R. Bogert.....	5 00
149	Document, 1st, \$200 perf., clipped, Mr. R. R. Bogert.....	6 00

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

291	Paraguay, 5 blue on 2r., used.....	\$3 50
305	Philippine Islands, 1854, 5c. orange, head in circle, used, Mr. Thorne.....	10 00
306	Philippine Islands, 1854, 5c. red, head in oval, used, Mr. Burger.....	6 00
307	Philippine Islands, 1854, 10c. carmine, very fine, Mr. Corwin.....	4 50
308	Philippine Islands, 1854, 1 real blue, used.....	4 26
309	Philippine Islands, 1854, 2 reals green, used.....	3 00
347	Philippine Islands, 1 real red on top., Doreches de Frma, used, Mr. Burger..	6 10
388	Tasmania, 1853, 1d. blue, used, Mr. Corwin.....	5 00
406	Tasmania, 1870, 1d. pink, wmk. "10," unused.....	3 10
434	Antioqua, 1875, 10c. lilac, used.....	3 15
442	Br. Honduras, 1888, 2 on 6d., rose, unused.....	3 50
490	Newfoundland, 2d., vermilion, unused..	3 00
502	Peru, 5c. surc. with Chilean Arms only.	3 10
529	Portuguese Indies, 1871, 300, unused....	3 75
530	" " 1871, 600, "	3 00
531	" " 1871, 900, "	5 00

ALBUMS.

563	Imperial Album, 3d edition, with 540 stamps.....	4 25
565	International Album with about 1200 stamps.....	8 00
Total for 571 lots, about.....		\$725 00

The entire ninth edition of the International Album, which was to have been published on November 15, was destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. It was being bound when the bindery at which the work was being done caught fire. The book will have to be reprinted, and this will postpone its appearance for some time.

R. R. Bogert & Co.'s tenth sale will take place about the middle of next January, and will comprise a fine collection especially rich in rarities from Br. Guiana, Mauritius, New South Wales, Philippine, etc. The same firm will also sell, later in the season, the finest collection of foreign entire envelopes and postal cards ever offered at auction in this city.

Major E. B. Evans, of Bermuda, arrived in this city about the 10th inst. After visiting Philadelphia and others of our cities, he returned to Bermuda on the 22d inst. He attended Bogert's auction sale on the 19th, and a meeting of the National Philatelic Society on the 21st.

CORTLANDT F. BISHOP.

NEW YORK, November 24, 1888.

THE second auction sale of Section Philadelphia of the Internationaler Philatelisten Verein and Quaker City Philatelic Society

will take place at Early's Hall, 1321 Arch street, Phila., early in January. The societies have been induced to prepare a second sale owing to the great success which attended their first attempt. Applications for catalogues should be sent to W. H. Corfield, 3609 Locust street, Phila.

EXCHANGES.

DOMESTIC.—*The American Journal of Philately*, Vol. I, No. 11; *The Stamp Collector*, No. 5; *The Quaker City Philatelist*, Vol. III, No. 36; *The United States Philatelist*, Vol. II, No. 4; *The Philatelic World*, Vol. VI, No. 11; *The National Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 9; *Collectors' Comment*, Vol. I, No. 2; *Little Clipper*, Vol. IV, No. 5; *The Agassiz Companion*, Vol. III, No. 10; *Halifax Philatelist*, Vol. II, No. 11; *Canada Stamp and Coin Journal*, Vol. I, No. 5; *Collectors' Magazine*, Vol. II, No. 3; *Philatelic Gazette*, Vol. V, No. 51; *Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. XIV, No. 11; *Alabama Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 1; *Keystone State Collector*, Vol. I, No. 8; *Park City Collector*, Vol. I, No. 2; *Stamp Collectors' Figaro*, Vol. II, No. 4; *Eastern Philatelist*, Vol. II, No. 3; *Curiosity Collector*, Vol. I, No. 1; *Philatelic Beacon*, Vol. I, No. 3; *Collectors' Exchange*, Vol. I, No. 4; *Collector and Exchange*, Vol. I, No. 3; *Minnesota Philatelist*, Vol.

IV, Nos. 4 and 5; *International Collector*, Vol. III, No. 4; *Stamp*, Vol. III, No. 9; *Stamp World*, Vol. IV, No. 33; *Collectors' Ledger*, Vol. IV, No. 8; *Progressive Age*, Vol. I, No. 9; *Pearl*, Vol. I, No. 2.

FOREIGN.—*Herdman's Miscellany*, Vol. II, No. 14; *Das Postwertzeichen*, Vol. I, No. 11; *Der Philatelist*, Vol. IX, No. 15; *Borsen Courier*, Vol. III, No. 11; *Nederlandsche Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde*, No. 52; *Illustrirte Frankfurter Briefmarken Zeitung*, Vol. VII, No. 10; *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, Vol. V, No. 21 and 22; *Le Courrier du Timbrophile*, No. 20; *Le Collectionneur de Timbre Poste*, No. 96; *L'Union des Timbrophiles*, No. 48; *Le Timbre Poste*, No. 311; *Le Timbre Fiscal*, No. 171; *La Revista Filatelica*, Vol. II, No. 14; *Philatelia*, Vol. I, No. 9; *La Voz*, Vol. I, No. 8; *Etcububrations Centenales Philateliqnes*.

NEW ADDRESSES.

Stickels, James F., Box 99, Snohomish, Wash. Ter.
 Bastable, G. M., Owl Run, Va.
 Pender, J. L., Box 954, Portsmouth, N. H.
 Lumsden, G. R., Greenville, Conn.
 Otis, J. Frisby, Box 54, Templeton, Cal.
 Jno. P. Watson, 800 W. Seventeenth street, Austin, Tex.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

Vol. III.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 10, 1889.

No. 4.

LIST OF FOREIGN ENVELOPES—GERMANY.

JOHN K. TIFFANY.

(Continued from page 31.)

BADEN.


STAMPED envelopes were first issued for Baden on October 1, 1858, and bear a certain resemblance to the envelopes of Prussia then current and likewise manufactured at Berlin. The stamps were of the large oval form, showing the head of the Grand Duke Frederick in profile to the right, embossed in white on a colored oval disk, with frame of outer and inner embossed line, ornamental engine-turned work, inscribed in sunken block, colored capitals, "Drei (Sechs, Neun, Zwoelf, Achtzehn) Kreuzer," numeral of value embossed in small colored oval below.

FIRST SERIES.

November 1, 1858. Envelopes of form 2, large and ordinary sizes, stamp on the upper left corner in color on white wove paper. Inscription in orange in small capitals across the upper left corner in two lines, Drei (etc.) Kreuzer, Grossh. Badisches Franco-Couvert. Flap gummed under the seal only.

PART I.

SEAL 2. LARGE SIZE 2.


	3 kreuzer, shades of Prussian blue.
6 "	yellow and chrome yellow.
9 "	rose, dark rose, carmine.
12 "	red stone, red brown.
18 "	brick red.

SEAL 2. ORDINARY SIZE 2.

3 kreuzer,	shades of Prussian blue.
6 "	yellow and chrome yellow.
9 "	rose, dark rose, carmine.
12 "	red stone, red brown.
18 "	brick red.


PART II.

SEAL 3. ORDINARY SIZE 2.

	3 kreuzer, light and medium Prussian blue.
6 "	bright yellow.
9 "	light and dark stone.
12 "	red stone.
18 "	dark brick red.

Reprinted in 1867 upon similar envelopes, but with long gum along the edge with seal 5.

LARGE SIZE.

	3 kreuzer ?
6 " ?
9 " ?
12 "	red stone.
18 "	vivid brick red.

ORDINARY SIZE.

3 kreuzer,	ultramarine blue, light and dark.
6 "	orange yellow.
9 "	rose.
12 "	red stone.
18 "	bright deep brick red.


SECOND SERIES.

Change of colors to correspond with those adopted by the other German States. Same stamps.

January 29, 1862. Envelopes of form 2, large and ordinary sizes. Stamp on the right upper corner in color, on white and bluish white wove paper. Inscription across corner in small Roman capitals in two lines, "Drei (Sechs, Neun) Kreuzer, Grossh. Badisches Franco-Couvert," several times repeated, so that some envelopes show the inscription beginning with "Grossh." Seal 5 only.

PART I. SHORT GUM.

LARGE SIZE.

	3 kreuzer, rose, light and dark.
6 "	ultramarine blue, light and dark.
9 "	dull stone, light and dark.

ORDINARY SIZE.

- 3 kreuzer, rose and dark rose.
6 " light and dark ultramarine blue.
9 " light and dark stone.

PART II. FLAP GUMMED ALONG THE EDGE.

LARGE SIZE.

- 3 kreuzer, bright rose.
6 " ultramarine.
9 " bistre.

ORDINARY SIZE. PAPER WHITE AND BLUISH WHITE.

- 2 kreuzer, rose and dark rose.
6 " light and dark ultramarine blue.
9 " dull stone and reddish.

SAXONY.

A notice, dated Leipsic, June 23, 1859, of the Royal Post-office of Saxony, and signed A. De Zahn, announced the issue of stamped envelopes for the first of July following, by all post-offices of Saxony. "The stamped envelopes are of five different kinds, of the values of 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 neugros.; the four first named are of large and small size. The envelopes will have on the upper left angle the portrait of His Majesty, printed in white relief on a colored ground, and placed in a circle ornamented and inscribed 'Sachsen,' and the value of the stamp.

"The color of the ground of the envelope stamp is for 1 neugroschen red, for 2 neugroschen blue, for 3 neugroschen yellow, for 5 neugroschen lilac, for 10 neugroschen green. They bear besides the inscription, 'Franco-Couvert, ein (zwei, drei, fünf, zehn) neugroschen,' printed in diamond capitals in green, in two parallel lines, starting on the loose flap, upper left, and crossing the upper left angle of the address side. The point of the loose flap bears an embossed seal and is gummed so that the envelope can be closed by moistening the gummed part. This does not exclude the use of wax, etc. The stamped envelopes as well as the postage stamps are sold for the price expressed on the stamp, with no addition for the expense of manufacture or material."

FIRST SERIES.

July 1, 1859. Head of King John in profile to left, embossed on colored oval, frame of outer and inner oval line, ornamental work between, value in color on small circular disks of white on each side, "Sachsen" above and "Ein," etc., "Neugroschen," below in sunken block colored capitals. Impressed on upper left corner with diagonal inscription; seal, short gum, large and ordinary envelopes of form 2, white wove paper.

LARGE SIZE I.



- 1 neugroschen, bright, dark, pale pink.
2 " Prussian and dull blue.
3 " yellow and orange yellow.
5 " dark violet, lilac, slate.

ORDINARY SIZE.

- 1 neugroschen, bright, pale and dark pink.
2 " Prussian, dull pale and dull blue.
3 " yellow, orange yellow.
5 " violet, lilac, mauve.
10 " green and pale green.

SECOND SERIES.

In conformity with the other German States, the place of the stamps of Saxony was changed in January, 1862, from the upper left corner to the upper right corner.

PART I.

January, 1862. Same stamp and inscription on the right form 2, seal, short gum.

LARGE SIZE I.

- 1 neugroschen, dark and bright pink.
3 " yellow.



ORDINARY SIZE 2.

- 1 neugroschen, rose bright and pale.
2 " ultramarine, pale and dark.
3 " yellow orange.
5 " mauve.

Varieties.—1 and 3 neugroschen, without color and long gum.

PART II.

1863. Same stamp and inscription on the right, same seal, form 2, long gum.

- 1 neugroschen, dark rose.
2 " ultramarine.
3 " orange yellow.

Variety.—2 neugroschen, no color.

PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

Will the officers of the various philatelic associations (past and present), of the United States and Canada, kindly furnish the following information for use in the forthcoming history.

Address all correspondence to William C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

1. Name of society.
 2. Date of organization.
 3. Full list of officers.
 4. Present membership.
 5. Annual dues.
 6. Volumes in library.
 7. Number of members who collect U. S. stamps only.
 8. Number of members who collect uncut envelopes.
 9. Publications issued by the society.
- Send copy of Constitution, etc., if issued in printed form.
- In case of defunct societies give the statistics for the last year of existence.

ERRORS.

C. B. CORWIN.

(Continued from page 70.)

INDIA.—Of the 1854 issue, the 4 annas, blue and red, is known with inverted head. The provisional 6a., of 1866, is sometimes found with surcharge reversed. Of the official series, of 1867, surcharged SERVICE in large letters, the 2a., yellow, exists with surcharge reversed. The 2a., yellow, official, of 1878, presents the error with the letters *H. M.* in italic capitals, and *S.* in Roman, the first two letters being from the wrong font.

IONIAN ISLANDS.—In the only issue for these islands, the blue stamp is occasionally found watermarked 1 instead of 2.

ITALY.—In the issue of 1855-58, we find the 5, 10, 15, 20, 40 and 80 centesimi and 3 lire with the head reversed. The newspaper series of 1861 presents the 1c. black with figure 2 embossed in centre, and the 2c. black with figure 1, while the surcharged series of 1877 may be noted with surcharge inverted upon the stamps of 2, 5 and 20c. and 1, 2 and 10 lire. In the "Estero" series we note the following varieties, viz.: 1874 issue, 10c., buff, with the same ornament in left upper corner that appears in the 10c. of the regular postal issue; the same, with the two lower corners of the regular type; the same, with all four corners unaltered, being the regular type surcharged ESTERO; the 1c., slate-green, with surcharge inverted; the same, with the corners altered, but with the surcharge omitted; the same value with the irregular white block in the right upper corner containing three dots instead of one. In the current "Estero" series, issued in 1881-2, it is stated that the 20c. exists in brown instead of orange. In the unpaid letter series of 1870-4 are noted with inverted figure of value, the 2, 30 and 50c., yellow, and 5 and 10l., blue.

LABUAN.—In the 1880 provisional issue (value obliterated in red, and new numeral surcharged in the centre of the stamp) the 8c. in black on 12c., carmine, exists with the figure 8 inverted; in the 1881 provisional issue, the surcharge, "Eight Cents" on 12c., is noted reversed; there are numerous varieties of this latter surcharge recorded, but they are simply due to the broken letters made use of in applying same.

LAGOS.—From time to time there has

been noted varieties in the issues of this country, such as 6d., green, with value in yellow, etc. The values on all these stamps are printed separately from the rest of the design, hence frequently arise these differences in the shades of the inks employed, which can by no means be called errors.

LUBECK.—In the 1859-61 issue, the first of this city, occurs that well-known error, 2½ schilling, brown. This is one of the most curious errors known; the stamps are lithographed, and the error consists in the scroll at the left of the arms, in two of the stamps side by side in the bottom row of each sheet of the 2sh. brown, being inscribed, ZWEI EIN HALB instead of ZWEI, the figure of value, in all four corners, being 2. The curious part of this error is the fact that two of them should have existed side by side and should never have been corrected, it being a matter of general belief that this series has never been reprinted, but that the unused specimens, still so abundant, are remainders of those regularly issued. This error is found in both the series of 1859, unwatermarked, and that of 1861, watermarked with small rosettes.

LUXEMBURG.—In the 1859 series, imperforate, are noted the errors "ceniimes," on the 10 centimes, blue, and "centines," on the 37½c., green, the same errors prevailing on the same values of the 1865-72 (rouletted on colored lines) series, the 10c. then being changed in color to red lilac, varying to slate, and the 37½c. to stone-brown. The 12½c. carmine, perforated, of 1877, is noted with the error "centiTes," this imperfect T being formed by the absence of a portion of the extreme left and right lines of the letter "m," thus occurs the anomaly of a capital letter being found in the midst of a word composed of small letters.

It is almost needless to state that these errors are the result of imperfectly formed letters, and are scarcely deserving of the attention that is so often bestowed upon them.

In the "Un Franc," on 37½c., stone brown (issued in 1877, perforated), however, we find a veritable error, specimens being known with the surcharge "Un Franc." There are a number of the values, 1, 4, 5 and 10c. for instance, that have

appeared imperf., since rouletting was first employed upon these stamps in 1865, and it is hardly supposed that they were issued in this condition otherwise than intentionally. There are plenty of varieties in the stamps surcharged "OFFICIEL," such as surcharge reversed, doubly surcharged, pairs with one stamp surcharged, etc. The utmost carelessness evident in the surcharging of these officials, and the probability being strong that the differences were intentional, as well as the general lack of interest shown in these varieties, lead me to give them merely this passing notice. I possess one specimen of this country concerning which I would like some further information. It is a 4c. black, imperf. The color is a perfect black, not showing the slightest trace of green, and furthermore this color is perfectly uniform throughout the entire stamp. I found it among a lot of the regular black stamps, value 2c., and, considering this fact, am inclined to believe it a genuine error of impression, which has hitherto escaped the notice of cataloguers. Should any of our readers possess similar copies, or be possessed of any knowledge concerning this stamp, it would be desirable should they communicate the same to the Editors.

Coming back to the matter of those officials, I would state that M. Moens, in his valuable catalogue, devotes two whole pages to the various varieties. Some day I may translate this list for our journal, as a matter of detail, more than anything else, and in order to show the extremes to which philatelists may go.

MADEIRA.—Of the 1871-2 issue the 5, 25 and 50 reis are noted as existing with surcharge inverted, and the 5r. of the same series is known with surcharge in black instead of carmine; whether this was an error or intentional does not seem to be known. The 25r. bluish gray of 1880 is also known with inverted surcharge.

MAURITIUS.—The native 2d. blue, of 1848, presents the well-known error, PENOE, which was never corrected in the plate, and, consequently, is to be found in all stages of its workings, and upon both white and blue paper.

The lithographed 2d., of 1859, commonly known as the Greek border 2d., through defective printing, presents the error, PFENCE, and these so-called errors are really more plentiful than are the normal stamps. The 2d., of 1863, wmk., crown and cc, exists

imperforate. The provisional 2c., of 1887, impressed in red upon the 13c. gray black, exists with surcharge inverted. Thereby, however, runs a tale. It seems that some of the enterprising collectors of that island, realizing what lay within their grasp, after the supply of this short-lived provisional was exhausted at the post-office, procured a quantity of the regular 13c. and had them surcharged inversely, thus creating this error. They passed them through the post-office in payment of postage, at the rate of 2c. each, and for awhile all went on swimmingly. At length the attention of the officials was called to the proceeding, and steps were at once taken toward the abatement of the fraud (upon philatelists) by the summary destruction of the entire stock of 13c. gray black. Being thus cut off from their base of supply, naturally no more of these errors can be manufactured by the "friends to philatelists," who so charmingly yielded themselves to the general desire for something abnormal which is implanted in nearly every philatelic bosom. In the meantime, however, they must have floated large numbers of these frauds. I know where a dozen or more came on a letter to one dealer, and they may be had for from \$2 to \$4 each, according to the purse of the purchaser and the conscience of the dealer. The question now arises, are these manufactured errors, which were accepted by the authorities as good for postage to the extent of 2 cents, collectible or not?—a question that I am not prepared to answer.

MEXICO.—There are a number of varieties of errors in the emissions of this country, and caution should be exercised in their acquirement. At the risk of appearing verbose, I shall comment upon each error or series of errors that I am now about to enumerate, giving such data as I am possessed of after the mention of each.

1856 issue.—The Scott Co. catalogue, a 2 reales, rose on white; error. The query naturally arises, "Error of what?" There was no stamp of the '56 issue printed in rose, the red 4r. being an entirely different color. I understand that this stamp was found among the remainders purchased lately from the Mexican Government. I should want further information before admitting this stamp to my album.

1861 issue.—Error, 1 real on rose paper. Major Evans chronicles this and states that it is only known unsurcharged. In his latest catalogue he places an interrogation mark after the words, "error of impression."

1864 issue.—The rare 3 centavos, brown, exists upon laid paper, and concerning this variety there appears to be no question.

1868 issue.—Major Evans mentions in the imperforate series these errors: 12c. black on brown; 12c. black on yellow; 85c. blue on rose; 50c. blue on rose; 110c. black on brown and 100c. brown on brown; in the perforate series, 12c. black on brown; 12c. black on yellow; 50c. blue on rose; 50c. black on green; 100c. brown on brown. Of all these errors, the 12c. black on brown and the 100c. brown on brown are the only ones that I have ever met with out of the thousands of Mexicans that I have handled, but I presume Major Evans had been fully impressed with the authenticity of the others before chronicling them.

1872 issue.—Major Evans catalogues, *without* the blue moiré pattern on the back, all the values of this issue imperforate, viz., 6, 12, 25, 50 and 100c., but notes the doubt as to whether these are not essays or proofs. I have never seen any that have been postally employed.

The Scott Co. catalogue, a 50c. blue, both imperf. and perf., and I believe that these were also found among those remainders before alluded to. So long ago, however, as 1882, I purchased a copy of this error, imperf., from a responsible English firm, which shows that it was known long before the sale of those remainders.

1874 issue and later.—Major Evans chronicles the following varieties as existing imperf., viz.: of 1874, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100c., and of 1879, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 85 and

100c., but states that it seems doubtful whether these are not manufactured, as it is stated that a stamp in each corner of every sheet can be cut out so as to appear imperf., which remarks he applies as well to the succeeding issues. Nearly all these later Mexicans have an exceedingly broad margin, and scissors are always handy. I have a pair of 2c. green, of 1884, that I believe to be imperf.; at all events, they are imperf. vertically between the stamps, and to all appearances are in the same condition on the outside. It seems that, in order to be absolutely certain of one's ground, one should collect these later imperf. Mexicans in pairs.

The Scott Co. catalogue, a 10c. brown, of 1882, on thin paper, which, I fancy, is also from those remainders. The only other mention I can find of this, is in the *Philatelic Record*, for December, 1887, where the editor mentions having been sent one for notice.

There are a number of well-known errors among the stamps provisionally issued by the State of Guadalajara, in 1867-8, as follows: 1867 issue, wove paper, 2 reales, rose, with first figure of date omitted, thus, 867; laid *bâtonne* paper, 2 reales, rose, the final *s* of reales being omitted; paper watermarked with crossed lines (squares), pointed circular punch or perforation, 2 reales, green with date expressed 1867; 1868 issue, wove paper, 2 reales, lilac, with figure 2 upside down; same, with figure 2 omitted; laid *bâtonne* paper, un real, green, dated 1863; thick laid paper, *nu* real, green, also 2 reales, lilac, with date 1869.

(To be continued.)

THE HISTORY OF THE ISSUE OF U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

CHAS. E. HUTCHISON.

Fourth Paper.

(Continued from page 15.)

SCHEDULE B.

THIS schedule was drawn up in clauses, each under its own heading, arranged in alphabetical order, in which order we will take them. First—

AGREEMENT, by which a tax of five cents is laid on any written agreement or contract not otherwise specified and taxed elsewhere in the schedule, and all appraisements of

value, damage or the like. Hence was issued the *five cent, Agreement*.

The next clause is under the general heading, **BILLS OF EXCHANGE**, which included checks, notes, drafts, and so forth. Great, though unsuccessful, opposition was made to the tax on bank checks, and much debate occurred over the clause. The rate of tax as enacted was the work of Senator Howe,

of Wisconsin, and is as follows: On every bank check, draft or order, for the payment of money at sight or on demand, two cents. Hence the *two cent, Bank Check* stamps.

On *inland* bills of exchange, and promissory notes, drafts or orders for the payment of money *otherwise* than at sight or on demand, rates as follows:

On bills, notes, etc., for sums less than \$100, five cents;

Above \$100 and below \$200, 10 cents.

" 200	" "	350,	15	"
" 350	" "	500,	20	"
" 500	" "	750,	30	"
" 750	" "	1000,	40	"
" 1000	" "	1500,	60	"
" 1500	" "	2500,	\$1	00
" 2500	" "	5000,	1	50

and for every \$2500 or fraction thereof over \$5000, one dollar.

Hence the *five, ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, forty, and sixty cent, \$1, and \$1.50, Inland Exchange*.

On a *foreign* bill of exchange or letter of credit, "drawn in but payable out of the United States," when "drawn singly, or otherwise than in sets of three, according to the custom of merchants and bankers," the same rates of tax as for bills of inland exchange previously mentioned. When drawn in sets of three or more, tax on *each one* of the set as follows:

When the sum to be paid is less than \$150, or its equivalent in foreign money by the United States Standard of value, three cents;

Above \$150 and not above \$250, 5 cents.

" 250	" "	500,	10	"
" 500	" "	1000,	15	"
" 1500	" "	2250,	20	"
" 2250	" "	3500,	50	"
" 3500	" "	5000,	70	"
" 5000	" "	7500,	\$1	00

and for every \$2500 or fraction thereof, in excess of \$7500, thirty cents.

Hence the *three, five, ten, fifteen, twenty, fifty and seventy cents and one dollar, Foreign Exchange*.

The \$2.50 and \$3.50 Inland Exchange, and \$1.30, \$1.60 and \$1.90 Foreign, were issued for convenience in stamping bills of larger amounts than those specified in the schedule, notes of \$10,000 and above.

By Act of March 3, 1863, the rate of tax on *Inland Exchange* and *promissory notes* in excess of \$20 was changed to so many cents on every \$200, according to the time of the note, as follows:

When payable in less than thirty-three days (including days of grace), on every \$200 as aforesaid, one cent;

Over 33 days and less than 63 days, 2 cents.

" 63 " " " 93 " 3 "

From 93 " to 4 mos. and 3 " 4 "

" 4 mos. 3 days to 6 mos. 3 " 6 "

Over 6 " 10 "

The four and six cent Inland Exchange were probably issued on account of this change. There appears to be nothing in the original act to have caused their issue.

"BILL OF LADING or receipt (other than charter party) for any goods, merchandise or effects to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port, ten cents."

This will account for the *ten cent, Bill of Lading*.

BOND.—This tax was in two classes. The first was one of fifty cents on a bond for indemnifying any person engaged as surety for the payment of any sum of money or the correct performance of the duties of any office. In accordance with this was issued the *fifty cent* stamp labelled *Surety Bond*.

A certificate of stock, certificate of profits and any kind of bond not otherwise mentioned was taxed twenty-five cents. Hence the *twenty-five cent, Bond*.

CERTIFICATE.—This tax is also divided. A certificate of deposit at a bank or banker's, two or five cents, depending on whether it be for an amount of \$100 or over. A marine surveyor or port-warden's certificate of damage or similar document, twenty-five cents. Any certificate not under any other head, ten cents.* So the *two, five, ten and twenty-five cent, Certificate*.

CHARTER-PARTY means a contract or agreement by which a person or party charters a vessel, and any document for the purpose was taxed according to the registered tonnage of the chartered vessel. If under 300 tons, three dollars; 300 to 600 tons, five dollars; over 600, ten dollars.† Hence the *three, five and ten dollar, Charter-party*.

CONTRACT.—This in the bill covered only a broker's note or memorandum for the sale of any goods, stocks, bonds or property of any kind. A contract to build a house or perform other labor would come under the head of *Agreement (q. v.)*, and was taxed five cents. The broker's memorandum was taxed ten cents, and for it was issued the *ten cent, Contract*.

CONVEYANCE.—This taxes any deed or in-

* Reduced to five cents, March 3, 1863.

† By Act of March 3, 1863, when the vessel was under 150 tons, the tax was but one dollar.

strument for the sale or conveyance of real estate by a rating, the work of Mr. Howe of Wisconsin, as follows:

When the consideration or value—

Exceeds \$ 100 and does not exceed \$1000....	\$1 00
" 1,000 " " " 2,500....	2 00
" 2,500 " " " 5,000....	5 00
" 5,000 " " " 10,000....	10 00
" 10,000 " " " 20,000....	20 00

and for every additional \$10,000 or fraction thereof, an additional \$20.

This accounts for the *one, two, five, ten and twenty dollar, Conveyance.*

By the Act of March 3, 1863, it was provided that the tax on no conveyance, however large, should exceed \$1000, which would be the amount of tax on the conveyance of property worth \$510,000.

ENTRY OF GOODS.—The entry at any custom-house of goods or merchandise. When the value of the goods was under \$100, the tax was twenty-five cents; from \$100 to \$500, fifty cents; over \$500, one dollar. Hence the *twenty-five and fifty cent, and one dollar, Entry of Goods.*

An entry for the withdrawal of goods from a bonded warehouse was also taxed fifty cents.

EXPRESS.—This tax was upon every receipt issued by an express company or carrier for goods received for transportation. The tax was regulated by the amount which the transportation of the articles received for cost. If under 25 cents, the tax was one cent; from 25 cents to \$1, two cents; over \$1, five cents. So the *one, two and five cent, Express.*

INSURANCE.—Any policy of insurance of any kind on property of any description, twenty-five cents. Hence the *twenty-five cent, Insurance.*

The **LEASE** of any property for less than three years of time was taxed 50 cents. A lease for a term of more than three years, one dollar. Hence the *fifty cent and one dollar, Lease.*

LIFE INSURANCE policy, on a life or lives insured for less than \$1000, twenty-five cents; if insured for \$1000 to \$5000, fifty cents; over \$5000, one dollar. Thus the *twenty-five and fifty cent, and one dollar, Life Insurance.*

MANIFEST, or invoice of a ship's cargo, giving a description of each package by marks and numbers. Taxed according to tonnage of vessel. If under 300 tons, one dollar; 300 to 600 tons, three dollars; over

600, five dollars. Hence the *one, three and five dollar, Manifest.*

MORTGAGE, including both mortgage on any property or estate, and any personal bond given as security for the payment of money, was covered by a documentary tax under a rating drawn up like those for Inland Exchange and Conveyance, by Senator T. O. Howe, of Wisconsin.

On a mortgage or bond for the payment of a sum of money—

Over \$ 100 and not over \$1,000, \$1 00
" 1,000 " " 2,500, 2 00
" 2,500 " " 5,000, 5 00
" 5,000 " " 10,000, 10 00
" 10,000 " " 20,000, 15 00

and for every \$10,000 or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$20,000, an additional \$10. Hence the *one, two, five, ten and fifteen dollar, Mortgage*, with the \$25 probably added for convenience. By Act of March 3, 1863, this schedule was abolished and the much cheaper rate substituted of ten cents per \$200 or fraction thereof, on any mortgage or personal bond, as aforementioned.

ORIGINAL PROCESS.—Any writ, document or legal "process" to commence a suit in any court of record; in other words, the *original process* of any law suit, fifty cents. So the *fifty cent, Original Process.*

PASSAGE TICKET, or, in other words, ticket for passage, by any vessel, from a port in the United States to a foreign port, if costing less than thirty dollars, fifty cents; more, one dollar. Hence the *fifty cent and one dollar, Passage Ticket.*

POWER OF ATTORNEY, or document giving power to any person to transact business for and in the name of another; taxed according to character, as follows:

Power of attorney or proxy for voting at an election for officers of any incorporated society or association (except literary, charitable and religious societies and public cemeteries), ten cents.

Power of attorney for sale or transfer of any stock, bonds or scrip, or for the collection of any dividend or interest thereon; or power of attorney to receive or collect rent, twenty-five cents.

Power of attorney to sell or rent real estate or for any other purpose not already specified, one dollar.

Hence the *ten and twenty-five cent, and one dollar, Power of Attorney.*

PROBATE OF WILL.—Letters of adminis-

tration, taxed according to the sworn value of the estate and effects for which the letters are demanded.

If under.....	\$2,500..	50	50
Over \$ 2,500 and not over 5,000..		1	00
" 5,000 " " 20,000..		2	00
" 20,000 " " 50,000..		5	00
" 50,000 " " 100,000..		10	00
Exceeding 100,000.....		20	00

Hence the *fifty cent* and *one, two, five, ten* and *twenty dollar, Probate of Will.*

PROTEST.—First, protest of a promissory note or bill of exchange. A written declaration in due form, usually drawn up by a notary public, on behalf of the holder of such bill or note protesting against all parties liable for any loss or damage by non-acceptance or non-payment of the same.

Second, marine protest. A declaration made before a consul or proper officer by the master of a vessel when he comes into a port after a disaster, to set forth the circumstances, and amount and particulars of the damage, and show that it was not the fault of himself or crew, but was owing to the perils of the sea.

A third division is the formal protest of a person paying through necessity a tax or duty which he deems exorbitant or illegal. A protest of this last form is not taxed at all. One of the first or second variety, twenty-five cents. Hence the *twenty-five cent, Protest.*

TELEGRAPH.—On any telegraphic dispatch or message, when the charge for the first ten words is under twenty cents, one cent; over twenty cents, three cents. Hence the *one* and *three cent, Telegraph.*

WAREHOUSE RECEIPT.—Memorandum or receipt for any goods or merchandise stored in any public or private warehouse. Tax, twenty-five cents; and so the *twenty-five cent, Warehouse Receipt.*

After this came two provisos to the effect that no legal documents issued by a justice of the peace or issued in any suits begun by the United States Government should be taxed, and that the taxes imposed on manifests, bills of lading and passage tickets should not apply on vessels plying between ports in the United States and British North America, and at this point the stamp duties ended.

Then followed sections taxing *Legacies of Personal Property* and minor provisions, closing the bill with Section 117 (H. R.).

This finishes the original issue of United States Internal Revenue stamps (excepting, of course, the liquor, tobacco and license stamps), and the farther I go the more faults and imperfections I see in the previous work. I do not see how the Editor ever came to accept it anyway. I am sure I never expected to be in such distinguished company. I guess he has repented of it by this time, though. But I have found out one thing, however, in my researches, and that is that a great deal of information about the occasion and circumstances of the issue of the various series of United States postage and revenue stamps is to be found in the pages of the *Congressional Globe* and *Record*. Any collector can get it by a mere glance through the indices of those much abused volumes, but I have had an advantage, perhaps, in being near the finest collection of United States Government documents in existence, that in the Boston Public Library. If any one looking up the subject for himself finds errors in my work I shall be glad to have them corrected. The history of the Revenue Stamps and their duty should be written by some one much better fitted for the task than myself, and if that somebody ever comes along I shall be happy to render him any assistance possible.

REPRINTS OF THE STAMPS OF THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

LUCIUS L. HUBBARD.

THE recent discussion in your columns, in favor of and against reprints, has incidentally touched upon a subject about which there seems to be some doubt, namely, as to the existence of reprints of all the Portuguese colony stamps of the so-called *crown* issues. (I refer to the design of the stamp.) Mr. Brown asserts that he has seen reprints of *all* the Portuguese col-

onies. On the contrary, Major Evans, among others, doubts the existence of reprints of Guinea, Macao, Mozambique and St. Thomas and Prince, admitting by implication that reprints of Angola, Cape Verde and Portuguese Indies do exist. Mr. Sellschopp states that, "a few [the italics are mine] of the Portuguese colonies have *two issues* of their first emission," but he

does not designate to which of the colonies his remarks are meant to apply.

In the summer of 1887, I purchased a series of the so-called crown issue, of a gentleman who had selected them from among the duplicates of a government collection in a Central American State. My purchase included specimens from all the colonies: Angola, Cape Verde and Guinea, Macao and Timor, Mozambique, Portuguese Indies and St. Thomas and Prince. Recently, as I was engaged in arranging them in my album, I noticed that the paper on which they were printed was very smooth, much like that of the new Guinea stamp, without its glaze, and in all but a few cases very much thicker and whiter than that of any other specimens I had previously seen from those colonies. The perforation is $1\frac{3}{4}$ and not always clean-cut. The colors, too, were in general lighter than those of the corresponding stamps on thin paper, except, perhaps, in the blue varieties. These stamps were nearly all un gummed, a circumstance to which I attached no importance, as I understood my vender to say he had removed the gum by soaking, before arranging the stamps in his collection. Inquiries among collectors and dealers failed to elicit any facts by which I could establish the true character of my purchase, and as Moens, neither in his catalogue nor in the supplement (now being published, and complete beyond Portuguese Indies), makes no mention of reprints or of a *thick paper* issue of these stamps, I have come to the conclusion, rightly or wrongly, that they were probably struck off by the Portuguese government, recently, for distribution among the later members of the Postal Union, and have not come into general circulation, nor attracted the notice of philatelists and cataloguers. This opinion is strengthened by the facts, first, that my set includes a 50 blue Macao, the existence of which as an *original* has been repeatedly denied, and, second, that the collection out of which I took these stamps had a full set of the early reprints of Portugal, the Azores and Madeira—certainly suspicious company.

After having read the articles referred to above, I examined my assumed reprints more carefully, and noticed that in the 50s the downward stroke of the figure 5, in most cases, slanted decidedly, while in the originals it was nearly always vertical. This is true for the majority of the colonies. In several cases both original and reprint have the same figure 5. This circumstance may

be merely a coincidence. The examination of an entire sheet of originals will, probably, disclose both varieties of 5.

Among my *originals* I found no specimens on thick paper until I came to Angola and St. Thomas and Prince, and here I had some difficulty, at first, in deciding which were originals and which reprints. A post-marked 50, blue, of St. Thomas and Prince, is on thick paper, and, taking *color* and perforation as criterions, a 50, green; 25, carmine; two 5s and a 20, bistre, of the same colony—all uncanceled—are on thick gummed paper, which, however, is apparently not quite as smooth as that of the reprints. Judged by the same standard, two original 10s, yellow, one 20, bistre, and a 25, lilac, of Angola, are likewise on thick paper. My set of Angola reprints lacks the 10 and 40, yellow; 20, bistre; 25, lilac, and the 200 and 300. In the lot purchased the last two values were on thin paper. If Angola is one of the colonies, referred to by Mr. Sellschopp, that have emitted two sets of these stamps, this would account for the presence here of an *original* 10 and 40, 20 and 25 on *thick* paper, without invalidating my theory that the *smooth white*-paper specimens are reprints.

This series of stamps I have placed in my collection beside the originals, and designated them "reprints," and if it should be their fate to be confirmed as such, they will always be useful for comparison with originals, and this, Mr. Editor, should, in my opinion, be the true function of all reprinted stamps.

BOSTON, November 30, 1888.

AUCTION SALES.

Members of the American Philatelic Association will please bear in mind that there is now a representative of the Association appointed to attend all auction sales held in New York, and to purchase stamps for members who may send bids. A very small commission is charged to cover expenses of stationery, etc. All who desire to avail themselves of this most important feature of the Association should communicate with Mr. Charles Muecke, 468-470 Broome street, New York.

Communications must have enclosed a stamp for reply, or no attention will be given them.

ON and after January 1, 1889, the address of the official Button Maker, Charles E. Bird, will be 677 Ninth avenue, New York City. Buttons forty cents each, post-paid.

PROVISIONAL POST-STAMP OF BERGEN POINT, N. J., FEB., 1885.

IN the March number of the *Independent Philatelist*, for 1885, appears an article entitled "St. Valentine's Provisionals," and as the article is short it may be well to quote it entire:

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

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

Mr. Charles T. Munn was at this time the postmaster at Bergen Point, and his deputy was Miss Etta G. Boorman.

Miss Boorman was reappointed under Postmaster Thomas Brady, and prior to her marriage, on April 27, 1887, I asked her if she would kindly write out a short statement in relation to these stamps. She complied, and I copy the letter here:

P. O., BERGEN POINT, HUDSON CO., N. J.
THOMAS BRADY, P. M.,
April 23, 1887.

RESPECTFULLY: The information you desire is as follows: The supply of one-cent stamps becoming exhausted on the 14th of February, 1885, we used the one-cent dues from Saturday noon till Monday noon for all drop letters.

There were probably fifty used, perhaps more. The stamps were used as prepaid and not as collect stamps.

Very respectfully,

E. G. BOORMAN, Assist. P. M.

This may be ancient history to some, but I am warranted by a recent discovery to publish these facts and to warn collectors of an imposition that is now being perpetrated upon philatelists in the vicinity of New York, and that will soon, no doubt, spread to other cities.

There recently made its appearance in this vicinity what purports to be a stamp used at the Bergen Point, N. J., post-office on the dates described above.

This stamp bears on its face a surcharge as follows: "Postage—Bergen Point, N. J." This imposition is from the press of a New York and Brooklyn counterfeiter, and is especially dangerous as coming from one who has written a good deal on U. S. locals, and flooded the West with specimens of his handiwork in the form of *Reproductions*.

Postage due stamps are not receivable for postage (P. L. & R., p. 223, Sec. 521), and the postmaster at Bergen Point had no authority to utilize such stamps at the time, as he should have secured a temporary supply from some neighboring post-office (Sec. 164, p. 85, P. L. & R.).

As to the impostor (see P. L. & R., p. 233, Sec. 557), Postmasters are forbidden to sell postage due stamps to the public.

WM. H. MITCHELL, D.D.S.

[The Editors would call the attention of the public to the fact that to make an imitation of a United States postmark is a penal offense.]

THE "LEGAL-CAP" STAMPS OF MEXICO.

K. BREWSTER COX.

IN looking over the catalogue of two well-known stamp dealers, I find, under the Mexican issues of 1887-88, the following "*distinct varieties*" of the 5c. blue, varying in price from 3c. to \$1 each, viz.:

5c. blue, vertical lines on face, horizontal on back.
5c. blue, horizontal " " vertical "
5c. blue, " " plain back.
5c. blue, vertical " "
5c. blue, plain face, vertical lines on back.
5c. blue, " horizontal "

And so on with other values. Now the above were all with *wide* perforations and then followed a number with *small* perforations also.

Leaving the varieties of perforation out of the question, I have *all* the above varieties on *three* entire sheets before me. Let any one take a sheet of "legal-cap," and they can readily see how, if it was printed across with stamps, these "*varieties*" would occur. They *may* be "*distinct varieties*," in one sense of the word, but they deserve no more special attention than any stamps printed on "laid" or "bottom" paper, with lines in one sheet running on the horizontal, on another on the vertical, etc., etc. It is evident that the aforementioned dealers are trying to make a few cents more pocket-money out of these varieties, and giving them a fictitious value by charging from 3c. to \$1 for stamps printed on the same sheet.

The 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c. and 10c., and probably some of the other denominations, are found in two sizes of perforation, on blue-lined "legal-cap," and also plain wove

paper, thus, including the perforations, making four distinct and collectible varieties.

The stamps at the top and one side of "legal-cap" sheets usually have no marks or lines on them to distinguish them, when detached, from those on white sheets of plain wove paper, of which there are the two sizes of perforation.

While on this subject, it may not be out of place to mention that I have all the varieties of "Vale 1 cvo.," in all the different kinds of paper and perforation mentioned above, and also a specimen with an extra line *above* the surcharge, in addition to the usual one *below*.

UNITED STATES LETTER-SHEETS.

I have to correct a slight error made in my article on United States Letter-Sheets in Vol. II, No. 3 of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST. In describing Variety 2, it should have read "Variety 2A and 2B," instead of 3A and 3B. Since the above has been published, I have received several communications from collectors, but nothing additional to my list has been reported. However, some interesting varieties—or, rather, curiosities—have turned up. Captain C. A. Coolidge has Variety 2A with forty-two perforations across the top, two of which come close together in the centre, the same as in Variety 4. Captain Coolidge has only one copy of this, and so far none other has been heard from.

When lately buying a pad of twenty-five letter-sheets in use now, I discovered one single Variety 5A when all others were of the 5B variety; or, properly speaking, one single letter-sheet having folding perforations on right in a pad supposed to contain only such perforations on left. It is hard to explain how an accident of this kind could happen.

JOSEPH RECHERT.

A NEW departure in philately was inaugurated in London, England, on Saturday, November 24, 1888, when an auction sale of stamps and envelopes was held; the only previous one in England was that of Mr. J. W. Scott, in 1872.

The sale was conducted by the genial and pleasant Mr. Thomas Bull, of the old-established firm of Ventom, Bull & Cooper, and on all hand was admitted to be a great success. There was an attendance of nearly two hundred eager bidders, collectors being represented by Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P., Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society;

F. A. Phillrich, Esq., Q. C., President; D. Garth, Mr. P. Castle, H. L. Hayman, F. W. Marshall, W. N. Usher Tieleard, E. Shorthouse.

The dealers were represented by Messrs. Wilson and Lincoln (London), Phillips (Birmingham), Brown (Salisbury).

The prices realized were in many cases extremely high, and in some cases established a record; the following were a few of the chief lots, together with the prices realized:

Mauritius envelope stamp, 1s., yellow, cut to the shape of the stamp, unused..	\$18 75
Afghanistan, 1871, 8 annas, mauve, very fine, unused.....	30 00
British Guiana, 1850, circular, 12 cents, blue, square, used.....	27 50
Buenos Ayres, 1858, 3 pesos, green, used..	13 15
“ “ “ 4 “ brown, used..	11 85
Bulgaria, 1886, 5 stot, envelope, on original envelope.....	11 25
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock envelope, 1d. blue, used, piece at bottom cut off, but neatly mended.....	75 00
Ceylon, 8d. yellow brown, imperf., used...	14 50
Great Britain, 1d. black, V. R., unused....	28 75
Mauritius, 1848, pair of 1d., orange red, very fine, used.....	21 25
Mauritius, 1854, 4d., black and green....	20 00
New Brunswick, 1s., violet.....	25 00
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, used.....	21 25
S. Australia, 1859, 1s., yellow, unused, rouletted.....	15 00
Trinidad, "Lady McLeod," on original letter-sheets.....	68 25
Tuscany, 1860, 3 lire, yellow, on entire envelope, an exceptionally fine copy and probably unique in this condition.....	62 50

NOTE.—In giving the above prices I have only reckoned the dollar at 4s. of English money.

I have just had a grand collection of stamps placed in my hands to catalogue for sale in London next year. The collection belongs to a member of the London Philatelic Society, and it is very showy in U. S. stamps and entire envelopes, and also in the early issues of the British Colonies.

Catalogues will be ready about December 12, and I will send them free to anyone on application to me.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

28 SPRING ROAD, EDGBASTON,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

INJURED.—J. H. Houston, of Washington, D. C., advises us that he has recently had the misfortune to have both hands badly scalded, and requests us to inform his correspondents that, for some time yet, his mail will have to stand unanswered.



BLOOD & CO.'S DESPATCH POST.

HERETOFORE the earliest date assigned for the first issue of stamps has been 1845, specimens of Type III of Coster's list (Type I, Variety a, *American Journal of Philately*, new series, Vol. I, p. 339) having been found on letters post-marked June.

Recently, however, a large correspondence, the property of one of the oldest mercantile houses in Philadelphia, has fallen into the hands of a collector, or at least of one who knew that old local stamps had a cash value. His finds were submitted to a number of collectors, who forthwith absorbed them all. Among the lucky ones was Mr. H. McAllister, who secured a new variety of the stamp above referred to, a description of which has, I believe, already been published.

The good fortune of the finder of the first lot induced him to go back further. He was suitably rewarded in finding a new type (in black, on white wove paper, with red postmark), probably the first of the long series of Blood's local stamps, which Mr. McAllister recognized at once as a very early issue of Blood's Despatch Co. by the curious initial signature.

From the above illustration it can be seen that the stamp was made by what was probably intended for a hand-stamp, with which to note prepayment of a letter, etc., delivered by this firm.

The letters "P. M.," which show faintly under the "PAID," seem to prove this, while from the fact that the stamp has the word "PAID" on it, we can infer that it had a franking value—for were this not the case, how can we account for the autograph signature, B. & Co., in ink originally black (written, as in almost every other case we have seen, like R. & Co.), on the stamp. Of what use would it be except as a guarantee of genuineness, like those which we find later on the New York postmaster's stamps, and on some of the British Guiana type-set stamps? Is it likely that any person or firm would have a supply of adhesive postmarks all carefully cut out and authenticated by an autograph signature ready to place on each letter or parcel brought in prepaid for delivery, in addition to stamping the hour and name of the post with a hand-stamp? I do not think so. Indeed, the whole appearance of the stamp and letter, as now before me as I write, is such as to create a strong prejudice in its favor.

Let us now look at the date at the head of the letter. Unmistakably it is May 19, 1843.

This is more of a surprise than the finding of a new type of Blood's stamp.

This date is a little more than two years earlier than that of any of Blood's Despatch letters I have seen, and nearly two and one-half years earlier than any date I can find

catalogued as the first year and month of this post. I have not been able to examine the Philadelphia directories of this period to see if Blood & Co. are given, but have no

doubt but either the directories or some of the contemporary mercantile guides will tell us exactly where the office of this post was situated.

NEW ISSUES.

W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

UNITED STATES.—We have seen notices recently in several European papers of the 5 cent stamp with head of Grant. Will our members please notify us if they run across any?

The special delivery stamp is now inscribed, *Secures immediate delivery at any post-office.*

10 cents, blue.

ARGENTINE.—From Messrs. Corwin and Gremmel we have received the new 1 centavo stamp. It is much smaller than the recent issues and is engraved on steel, being the work of the Société Sud Americaine des Billets de Banque.

Head of Dr. Velas Saarsfield in oval, inscribed *Correos y Telegrafos—Republica Argentina*. Numerals in circles in upper corners, *un centavo* at bottom. Perf. 11½.

1 centavo, olive brown (c.c. 85).

AUSTRIA.—*Le Collectionneur des Timbres Poste* says that the stamps with head of Mercury, with and without value expressed, are perf. 11½.

No value, violet.
½ kreuzer, green.

BELGIUM.—Specimens of the current 5 centimes have been found with the error BEIGIQUE.

BULGARIA.—The surcharged provisionals (including those with lion) have been put out of use since September 30, according to *Der Philatelist*.

CAUCA.—The stamps mentioned on page 287 of our second volume are, undoubtedly, genuine. Mr. Holton has shown us specimens of the second and third issues, together with official documents authorizing their use. But two specimens are known of the first issue.

DUTCH INDIES.—A new value of the cur-

rent type is announced by *Le Collectionneur des Timbres Poste*.

30 cents, green.

FORMOSA.—According to information received by the *Philatelic Record* the "stamp" chronicled on page 46 turns out to be more of a way-bill than anything else. There are two kinds, one for the public and one for official correspondence. The latter bears inscriptions which have been translated as follows: At top, *Formosa postage stamp*; the three columns contain, respectively, the date, weight and destination. In the border is the serial number and value, part of this being on the stub. The upper inscription on the stamp for the public reads, *Public postage stamp*. It is said that these are not sold to the public, but are filled in and affixed at the office.

GOLD COAST.—Two new stamps are announced by one of our foreign contemporaries.

1 shilling, violet.
2 " brown.

GREECE.—Mr. Rechert learns from a reliable source that the current set are soon to be issued perforated.

HAYTI.—Dr. Cattell notifies us that some of the perforated set of the first type are to be found with smaller figures of value and the shading on the neck different. They are also found on unsurfaced paper.

NETHERLANDS.—We have received from Messrs. Bogert and Lohmeyer specimens of the new values, authorized by a decree dated November 20. The design remains the same as that now in use.

7½ cent., brown (c.c. 90).
22½ " green (c.c. 26).
1 gulden, lilac (c.c. 61).

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The new 4 penny is out. It bears the bust of Captain Cook in an oval, inscribed *New South Wales Postage*,

with *Captain—Cook* at either side of the bust. Arms, with *fourpence* below, at bottom; *one hundred years* at top. Wmk. crown N. S. W., perf. 10.

4 pence, red-brown.

NOWANUGGUR.—Major Evans has the 2 docras on pale blue instead of green.

2 docras, black on pale blue.

PHILIPPINES.—Rev. A. Hoenecke has the 2½ of the 1882 issue, surcharged *Union Gral Po.—8 cent—Habilitado*, in dark carmine.

8c. on 2½ cent., blue.

RUSSIA—*Bogorodsk* (Moscow).—Since October these stamps bear the arms of the arrondissement instead of those of the province.

1 kopec, claret.
5 " vermilion.
5 " blue.
10 " "
10 " vermilion.

ST. HELENA.—The 1 penny is now found watermarked crown, C. A., and perf. 14.

1 penny, red.

SWITZERLAND.—The current 25c. is found perforated 10, according to M. Moens.

25 centimes, yellow green.

TRINIDAD.—*Le Timbre Poste* has received a new value of the current type, canceled August 19, 1888.

1 pound, green.

TRAVANCORE.—More native stamps. *The Philatelic Record* has received three values bearing a couch on ground of horizontal lines in upright oval band, inscribed *Travancore Anchel*, and the value in *chuckrums*. Outside this is another band containing the same in Hindu. White laid paper, perf. 12.

1 chuckrum, blue.
2 " vermilion red.
4 " green.

The chuckrum is equivalent to ½ anna or about a cent and a half.

TASMANIA.—There is a new frank stamp of the usual design.

Secretary-General, Post-office, black.

TUNIS.—It seems that the recently chronicled stamps are of two types. The new-comers are engraved on steel, the numerals are thicker, the large shield has a dotted ground and *Régence de Tunis* is on a white ground. The 1 franc announced last month belongs to this second set.

1 centime, black on white.
2 " brown on gray.
5 " green on green.
15 " blue on azure.
25 " black on rose.
40 " orange on yellow.
75 " carmine on rose.

TURKEY.—*The Philatelic Record* has the 20 paras with the background in brown, the tablet in pink, and are printed in carmine. Perf. 12.

20 paras, carmine, pink and brown.

VICTORIA.—From the same source we learn of a new frank stamp.

" Minister of Mines," blue.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

UNITED STATES.—E. L. Schumann writes us that he has discovered the rejected die on oriental buff, size 5. For the convenience of our readers, we have compiled the following list of all the varieties known to us at the time of going to press:

Size 3. 2 cents, green on white.
2 " " " amber.
2 " " " oriental buff.
2 " " " manila.
2 " " " amber manila.
Size 5. 2 " " " white.
2 " " " amber.
2 " " " oriental buff.
2 " " " blue.
2 " gray on white.

If any other varieties are known to our members, will they kindly inform us?

Sometime since, we received from A. L. Lawrence an amber, 2 cent envelope of the current die, which is quite an oddity in its way. Just on a level with Washington's eye appears the outline of a light-green oval, which shows quite distinctly the "o" of two and the "Ce" of cents, with several of the points on the inner circle. Light is wanted by Mr. Lawrence as to how it happened.

ARGENTINE.—The ½c. newsband has been retouched. The post-horn is not shaded, and there is no accent upon *u* of *Republica*. The size is also 7 mm. greater.

½ centavo, bistre on manila.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND—*Protectorate*.—The registration envelope has been surcharged for use in the Protectorate.

4 pence, blue, 152 x 98 mm.
4 " " 255 x 178 mm.
4 " " 293 x 152 mm.

GIBRALTER.—The 2p. envelope is now

found with *Thos. de la Rue & Co. Patent* in red upon the flap.

- 2 pence, red, 131 x 83 mm.
- 2 " " 152 x 97 mm.

GOLD COAST.—The registration envelopes of the mother country have been surcharged above the stamp, with a curved label inscribed *Gold Coast Colony* in white letter on black ground.

- 2 pence, blue and black, 152 x 98 mm.
- 2 " " " 254 x 106 mm.

NICARAGUA.—The envelopes announced in November are 160 x 98 mm. M. Moens gives the two following as 160 x 89 mm. There seems to be some mix.

- 5 centavos, blue on cream.
- 10 " violet on azure.

TUNIS.—The envelopes have undergone the same changes as the adhesives, as mentioned in this number.

- 5 centimes, green on white, 111 x 76 mm.
- 15 " blue on azure, 123 x 96 mm.

VICTORIA.—M. Moens has the penny envelope (type of adhesives) without design on flap, and on laid paper.

- 1 penny, yellow green, 146 x 88 mm.
- 1 " " 120 x 67 mm.

POST CARDS.

ARGENTINE.—The 6 centavo card has been seen with *Comunicacion* under *Parjeta Postal*, and *Communication* under *Carte Postale*.

- 6 centavos, rose on buff.

BAVARIA.—The unstamped card, small arms at left corner, on deep buff, with 88 in the lower left corner.

Unstamped, black on deep buff.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—The new card with value in cents is at hand. It is of the current type of the colonial cards.

- 5 cents, brown on buff.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—The 3 centavo card is said by *Le Timbre Poste* to have been surcharged in blue, *Union Postale Universelle*.

FARIDKOTE.—The reply-card (small size) now has the arms surcharged in black.

- ¼ x ¼ anna, red brown on buff.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The card with the Waratah now bears the Sydney view, No. 2. There are a few changes in the inscriptions, and the size is 153 x 84 mm.

- 1 penny, mauve on buff.

PUTTIALA.—The arms on the reply-card are now in black.

- ¼ x ¼ anna, red brown on buff.

TUNIS.—The card is also of the new type mentioned in this number under "Adhesives."

- 10 centimes, black on cream.

TELEGRAPHS.

TASMANIA.—The *Philatelic Record* has a frank stamp inscribed *electric telegraph—Frank stamp*, with *Tasmania* under the royal arms.

Frank stamp, blue.

REVENUES.

UNITED STATES.—W. K. Watkins writes us that he has a \$1 conveyance, which is a full millimetre shorter than ordinary.

CEYLON.—The 20 cents *Duty*, of 1873, has been surcharged over the original value.

- 5 on 20 cents, lilac.

COCHIN CHINA.—Type of current French fiscals, with surcharge 25 CENTS, COCHIN-CHINE, DROIT DE GREFFE, and a bar over the original value.

- 25 centimes on 1 franc, pale green.

CUBA.—It has been discovered recently that, during the troubles of 1883, the 50c. *Policia* stamp of 1882 was surcharged with a fancy pattern work containing the value, and the date repeated.

- 50 cts. on 50c. de peso, mauve.

The *Giro* stamps are now issued in blue.

- 5 cent de peso, blue.
- 10 " " "
- 50 " " "
- 1 " " "
- 2 " " "
- 3 " " "
- 4 " " "
- 5 " " "
- 10 " " "
- 50 " " "

The new *Policia* and *Movil* set contain the arms in an oval, *Cuba Policia* (or *Timbre Movil, Cuba, 1888*), in curved label at top, value at bottom.

- Policia.* 6 cent de peso, blue.
- 10 " " black.
- 25 " " yellow green.
- 50 " " blue green.
- 1 peso, carmine.
- 1½ " brown violet.
- 2 " ochre.
- 4 " ultramarine.
- 6 " brown on green.
- 7½ " violet on green.
- 8 " gray on green.
- 8½ " yellow on green.
- 10 " blue on green.
- 17 " dark blue on green.
- Movil.*—5c. de peso, blue.
- 25 " " yellow green.

HAVANA.—Arms in oval, inscribed *Arbitrios Municipales Habana*, and value. The whole surrounded by fancy ornaments, making a rectangle of the stamp.

15 cent de peso, red brown.
25 " " brown.
50 " " dark blue.
1 peso, yellow green.
1½ " black.
3 " deep mauve.

FRANCE.—The following bands have been in use since October last. *Contrib^{on} indirect^{on}* in centre of circle formed by laurel branches; *Bon pour le transport d'une bouteille de spiritueux a () degres* at left, *Prix () centimes timbre compris* at right. Perf. 13½.

50 centimes, black on blue.
80 " " " white.
1fr. 20 " " " salmon.

GREAT BRITAIN.—There is a new stamp of the type of the 1 shilling patent, with the surcharge *one-half-dollar—Consular service* in blue.

Half dollar, green and blue.

ITALY—*Bergantino*.—

10 centesimi, green.
20 " violet.
30 " yellow.
50 " black.
1 lira, red.
2 " blue.
5 " red and blue.

Borgo San Lorenzo.—20 centesimi, red.

50 " green.
<i>Capua</i> .—20 " violet.
50 " green.
1 lira, yellow.
2 " blue.
5 " red.

Marino.—20 centesimi, gold.

<i>Morano Calabro</i> .—50 " black and blue.
<i>Spoletto</i> .—20 " red.
50 " violet.

JAPAN.—A new series of tobacco stamps is announced. The frames differ for each value, but the central design, Mt. Fujiama between stalks of tobacco, is the same on all.

2 rins, black.
3 " reel brown.
4 " golden yellow.
6 " red.
8 " green.
1 sen, blue.
2 " orange yellow.
3 " dark blue.
4 " bronze green.
6 " violet.

MEXICO—*Jalisco*.—The 1888 stamps have been surcharged *Habilitado para 1888-1889*.

2 centavos, green and black.
10 " " " " "
25 " " " " "
1 peso, red and indigo.
5 " " " " "
10 " " " " "

Michoacan de Ocampo.—Three stamps have lately come to light. The first is inscribed as follows in shaded letters on ground work of oblique lines:

Estado de Michoacan de Ocampo,
1883, doce centavos, 1884.

The second has a similar inscription in white letters on blue ground, and is dated 1884-1885. The third bears a similar inscription, dated 1885-1886, and has at the extreme left a small circle, containing a head of some worthy, at present, unknown.

1883-1884. 12 centavos, histre.
1884-1885. 12 " blue. Perf. 13½.
1885-1886. 12 " red. Perf. 11½.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Sirs:—In noticing certain defects of our exchange system, I wish it understood that I do not attach any fault to the Superintendent, for they are merely the resultant of laws properly carried out by him. I desire to invite attention to the great length of time our exchange sheets are "out on circuit," and in connection therewith the inconvenience of "settling up" our accounts every three months, and I understand that under the new regulations our sheets will be out even a longer period than at present. I have been obliged to pass a resolution for my personal government, that I will not take any more stamps off of sheets until I have a balance in my favor with the Exchange Department. I admit, if every one adopted my method it would ruin the exchange business, as now conducted by that department, but I have primarily to consult my personal financial condition.

The facts are in my own case, for example, I have a number of sheets of stamps in the Exchange Department since last March and April. The regulations require me to pay in the meantime, every three months, for all stamps I have taken off of sheets, yet I receive no credit from stamps removed from my sheets until their circuits are completed; so I am obliged to furnish a certain amount in cash for stamps I have taken and wait months for that due me from my own sheets.

This process appears to have changed the Exchange into a Purchasing Department, and not what was originally intended for it, most surely; at least, I supposed that only the difference between the amount of debit and credit was to be paid for in cash, and not both sides of the transaction. True, the ultimate results are similar, less postmasters' orders; or if your debits occur in the same quarter with your credits, which, with ten months of intervention between sending your sheets to the Exchange Department and their settlement, is not likely to occur.

Would it not be better to have a grand adjustment day twice a year—April 30 and September 30; have all outstanding sheets then sent in to the Superintendent, a balance taken and all accounts settled accordingly.

The last month before date of settlement, sheets need not be sent on circuits, but those received by the Superintendent might be held over for the next semi-annual distribution. Some sheets would not obtain a maximum circulation, but that would not be very material, for I have noticed, after a book has passed through a very few hands, most of the desirable stamps are removed.

This would probably cause a rush of work for the Superintendent at the close of the old half year and the commencement of the new, but extra clerical labor might be provided for, if necessary; and perhaps such a change might be desirable even to the Superintendent himself.

It may be advantageous to have one's sheets submitted through large city branches to numerous collectors, but to have them out for an almost indefinite period before one receives any credit, while in the meantime he has to pay out cash every three months for the stamps he was indiscreet enough to take off of others' sheets, is inconvenient to some persons not provided with an exuberant bank account.

Not being fortunate enough to belong to a "Branch Association," perhaps I am ignorant of some benefits to them in the present system, over the semi-annual settlement I have advocated, though I do not see any disadvantage even to their members.

Yours truly,

CHARLES A. COOLIDGE, *No. 89.*

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Sirs:—I have read with pleasure Mr. J. W. Scott's paper on the Sanitary Fair Stamps, in the December AMERICAN PHILATELIST. I

was a boy fourteen years old at the time some of these fairs were held in Washington, D. C., during the war of the rebellion, and attended some of them, but was not a collector at that time. If I remember rightly, some five or six different kinds of stamps were used. Did we not bless the Girls' Fair! As soon as you entered the fair, there came a group of little girls with letters addressed to you, and they charmed out fractional currency from the boys in good style. It was good in Uncle Sam to print it, as coins were seldom seen and postage stamps were as good as gold or silver, except for the premium which was paid by jewelers and speculators. Happy days were those that are past. I have often wondered what became of all the stamps, and I am glad to see that they are being resurrected.

J. H. HOUSTON,
A. P. A., No. 85.

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT DOUBLE PERFORATED STAMPS.

THEO. C. BACON.

I read with interest the article in the December number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST on the double perforated postage stamps of the United States, by K. Brewster Cox.

As he desires the opinions of other philatelists upon the subject, I venture to reply. In my opinion, the reason why we hear so little concerning the double perforated stamps is because we have heard fully enough, and that they have already received more notice than they deserve. Does he not make a mistake in calling these extra perforations "errors?" Is the unperforated edge of each sheet an error? The proper definition of error is *mistake*.

If the double perforations on all of our sheets of stamps are mistakes, what an unmistakable set of mistakers is employed to perforate these stamps! Surely no sensible person, no philatelic philatelist, could have placed these stamps upon the exchange sheets of the American Philatelic Association. I have received from dealers sheets of stamps on approval, on which were to be found many varieties (?) of this nature.

One of the unperforated-at-right-side two-cent green stamps, priced at *only* twenty cents, was among the "bargains." Will some one please step up and tell us how to be rid of this crankism?

From a one-cent to a five thousand-dollar stamp (if you are fortunate enough to procure one), we should collect every "error." Double perforated at the top, bottom, right and left sides and through the centre we might collect; also all of the different values having any of their sides unperforated or rouletted. A certain collector informed me that he was collecting all Mexican postage stamps having different numbers. I said nothing to him. I said to myself, "That man is not only a philatelic crank, but he is also a maniacal crank." His end is unattainable.

So also I say of all and every one of the scrap-bag kind, who maintain that such worthless—except for postage—trash should be accorded spaces in any well-regulated stamp album.

SIZES AND COLORS OF ENVELOPES OF THE REJECTED DIE.

WILLIAM MENCHINE.

Since my article in *THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST* for October, Vol. III, No. 1, I have received several letters from collectors, asking me how many sizes and colors of envelopes the error, commonly known as the rejected die, comes on. I have, therefore, prepared the following list, which includes all the sizes and colors of envelopes that have been discovered up to the present day. They come on sizes 3 and 5 only, and five colors, as follows:

White paper, size 3 and 5.
Amber " " 3 and 5.
Blue " " 5, possibly, size 3.

* Manila amber paper, size 3, possibly, size 5.
Ori. buff paper, size 3, possibly, size 5.

MANILA ENV. AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPER.

Error printed in gray, possibly a proof. It is reasonable to believe that the error comes on manila envelope and newspaper wrapper, although not known to have been discovered. Of the manila amber, I have seen but one specimen; that is on size 3 envelope, used. I consider this envelope a very scarce one, if not a unique one. A great deal of consideration is due Mr. F. F. Gilbert, of Chicago, Ill., for the discovery of the error on amber size 3, also on oriental buff, of the latter; but ten unused entire specimens are known to exist. Mr. Gilbert values his find at \$10 each. Of the size 3, on blue, manilla, amber, and on buff on size 5, I certainly believe they exist, although not known to have been discovered. Should my readers discover any varieties of the error that there is a question of their existence, I would consider it a favor of being communicated with.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10, 1889.

* Property of Mr. J. H. Frank, President Capital City Philatelic Association.

NEW ADDRESSES.

Bailey, Geo. J., Harknes Block, Cleveland, O.
Bird, C. E., 677 Ninth avenue, New York.
Brownski, R. V., 104 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.
Jones, E. B., Box 15, Attica, Iowa.
Quigly, A. B., 135 W. Sellers street, Frankford, Phila., Pa.
Shelton, W. H., 552 Fairfield avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 172, Laclède Building, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.*Secretary*, S. B. BRADFORD, Ottawa, Ill.*Treasurer*, H. B. SEAGRAVE, Pontiac, Mich.*International Secretary*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Exchange Superintendent*, E. B. STERLING, Trenton, N. J.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, H. C. BEARDSLEY, St. Joseph, Mo.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, A. WUESTHOFF, New York.*First Purchasing Agent*,*Second Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Third Purchasing Agent*,*Fourth Purchasing Agent*, CHAS. MUECKE, 468 Broome St., New York.*Librarian*, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, H. N. TERRETT, Woodside, N. Y.; AUG. DEJONGE, Staten Island; J. W. SCOTT, Brooklyn.*Literary Board*, R. C. H. BROCK, Box 287, Philadelphia; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MacCALLA, Phila.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

THE TRUSTEES.

In order to remove misapprehension, the Board of Trustees desire to inform members that their efforts are directed to keeping the Association free from frauds of every description and protect them from imposition, so that in entering into transactions with a fellow-member they can reasonably expect that they are corresponding with upright *gentlemen*; therefore, they should not pay any attention to slanders on the characters of members. The Board is not organized as a debt-collecting agency; nevertheless, members can notify the Secretary of delinquent traders, and if many complaints are received concerning the same individual, it would be considered sufficient cause to commence an investigation into the honesty of his purposes. The same in regard to counterfeits. Any honest collector may, through ignorance, send out a bogus stamp, but if, after having it returned to him, he should send the same stamp to another party, it would be very good proof of guilty intentions. For these reasons members who feel themselves wronged in any particular can always send information to the Board, and although the dishonesty may not be proved by a single offense, the statements may be valuable evidence in support of other charges against the same party.

During the past month a large number of complaints have been received, all of which are in course of investigation.

The bond of E. B. Sterling, as Exchange Superintendent, has been accepted, and the property of the department, in the hands of Henry Clotz, ordered to be turned over to him.

The Treasurer has not yet sent in his bond for his new term of office.

The Secretary has not yet complied with the Trustees' requisition for stationery.

The date of the regular meeting of the Trustees has been changed to the third Wednesday in every month. The next meeting will be held January 23, inst. Members wishing to

appear before the Board will please communicate their business beforehand.

By order of the Board.

J. W. SCOTT,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

JANUARY, 1889.

The Official Board have received communications from C. B. Corwin and J. V. Painter, in which they set forth good and sufficient reasons for their non-acceptance of the offices to which they were appointed.

Since the last report the following resignations have been received and accepted:

- No. 161. ARMFIELD, F. A.
- No. 274. BACON, C. G., Jr.
- No. 5. BRADT, S. B.
- No. 373. EUSTES, E. L.
- No. 208. FUELSCHER, C. J.
- No. 324. FUESS, FRED F.
- No. 144. GILLETT, F. R.

The following is the list of

NEW MEMBERS.

- No. 691. BROBST, C. A., 727 Crawford street, Cleveland, Ohio.
- No. 692. CAMP, G. A., 100 Genesee street, Lockport, N. Y.
- No. 693. CROSS, GEO. W., North Brookfield, Mass.
- No. 694. DORSEY, DANIEL L., Lafayette, Ind.
- No. 695. FATJO, A. V., Santa Clara, Cal.
- No. 696. FRITZ, ALFRED E., 149 Clifton avenue, Chicago.
- No. 697. JANSSEN, W. G. H., Merchants' Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- No. 698. KEYES, T. C., Newbury, Vt.
- No. 699. KELLER, CARL T., 162 Park street, Newton, Mass.
- No. 700. MAIER, BERNARD, Chillicothe, Mo.

- No. 701. **McMINN, T. J.**, 99 Howard street, Toronto, Canada.
 No. 702. **MENTZER, WALTER S.**, Ephrata, Lancaster Co., Pa.
 No. 703. **PHRLPS, E. S.**, Worcester, Mass.
 No. 704. **ROSCIKE, RICHARD**, 174 Ontario street, Chicago.
 No. 705. **REED, H. Z.**, Fairfield, N. Y.
 No. 706. **SWAN, WM.**, 7 Forrest street, Lawrence, Mass.
 No. 707. **SCHNEIDER, P. L.**, 828 S. High street, Columbus, O.
 No. 708. **WHITE, FRANK**, 76 N. Carpenter street, Chicago, Ill.
 No. 709. **ANDREWS, GEORGE W.**, 118 Cedar avenue, Cleveland, O.
 No. 710. **BRINSMAD, A. A.**, 29 Carondelet street, New Orleans, La.
 No. 711. **BENARY, MRS. LIZZIE T.**, Tompkinsville, N. Y.
 No. 712. **JILLSON, W. F.**, 198 Clark street, Chicago.
 No. 713. **LECKIE, WILLIAM H.**, 4823 Prairie avenue, Chicago.
 No. 714. **LAUBENHEIMER, H. C. W.**, 458 North avenue, Chicago.
 No. 715. **QUIGLEY, A. B.**, 135 West Sellers street, Frankford, Phila.
 No. 716. **TUTHILL, ED. W.**, 278 Garden street, Hoboken, N. J.

The following is the list of

APPLICANTS FOR MEMBERSHIP—LIST NO. 27.

- BINNEY, HORACE**, Box 1246, Middletown, Conn.
 References : R. C. Fagan, Theo. C. Bacon.
BARNUM, F. M., with Bank of the State of New York, New York.
 References : R. R. Bogert, A. E. Tuttle.
BEAMISH, CHAS., Jr., 1424 Marshall street, Philadelphia.
 References : W. A. MacCalla, H. McAllister.
BABCOCK, WM. A., Holliston, Mass.
 References : J. M. Hubbard, Alvah Davison.
COOK, HARRY G., 602 Chapel street, Ottawa, Ia.
 References : S. B. Bradford, T. B. Farrell.
CHANDLER, A. P., Fargo, Dakota.
 References : R. S. Hatcher, S. B. Bradford.
COTTELOW, B. A., Shelbyville, Ill.
 References : R. S. Hatcher, W. C. Van Derlip.
CRIGLER, ROBERT L., Covington, Ky.
 References : P. M. Wolsieffer, A. L. Holman.
FRANK, J. H., Washington, D. C.
 References : R. S. Hatcher, J. H. Houston.
FELLOWS, E. P., 2318 Sutler street, San Francisco, Cal.
HARPEL, JESSE E., 22 South Centre street, Pottsville, Pa.
 References : P. S. Johnson, E. B. Jones.
JOHNSON, T. R., Saltsburg, Pa.
 References : W. B. Hale, F. N. Massoth, Jr.
KNOWLES, HENRY J., Property Tax Office, Wellington, New Zealand.
 References : P. M. Wolsieffer, A. L. Holman.
MEYER, GUSTAV, Harburg, Elbe, Germany.
 References : B. Blauhuth, W. Sellschopp.
PATTERSON, MISS MARY P., Nawtucket, R. I.
 References : H. L. Calman, Henry Collin.
PEASE, E. G., Exeter, N. H.
 References : G. W. von Utassy, W. A. MacCalla.

- PERCIVAL, J. I.**, 1308 Lapeer avenue, Port Huron, Mich.
 References : P. M. Wolsieffer, A. L. Holman.
REED, SILAS D., cor. Granite and Maple streets Taunton, Mass.
 References : G. W. Pepper, P. M. Wolsieffer.
STERLING, B. A., Trenton, N. J.
 References : E. B. Sterling, H. N. Terrett.
THORN, J. W., Exeter, N. H.
 References : J. W. von Utassy, W. A. MacCalla.

The persons named in the above list will be entitled to membership on February 10, 1889, if no objection is received prior to that date.

S. B. BRADFORD, *Secretary*.

DECEMBER 31, 1888.

PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

Deposits were made since October 30 by Wm. Kleine, \$5; C. Witt, 39c.; J. Oakley Hobby, \$10; J. M. T. Partello, \$3; Henry Clotz, \$4.23; Wm. H. Lepere, \$2.80; C. A. Coolidge, 98c.; John H. Ross, \$2; E. R. Aldrich, \$10; Fred. B. Perry, \$5.

The new issue of Japan has arrived, together with the 50c. British Honduras, surcharged in large letters. These will be sent out in a few days.

When I received the information that Mr. C. B. Corwin had been appointed First Purchasing Agent, I notified him that the books, papers, stamps and moneys of the hitherto Purchasing Agent were ready for him to immediately continue the work of this office. But Mr. Corwin replied that he had declined to accept the place before he had been appointed. I am greatly dismayed at such a state of affairs, because I am of the opinion that a more efficient and devoted officer could hardly be found than Mr. Corwin.

THEO. F. CUNO.

DECEMBER 6, 1888.

FOURTH PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

Mr. Joseph J. Casey's seventeenth auction sale took place on November 30, at 3 and 7-30 P.M., and December 1, at 2 P.M., at George A. Leavitt & Co.'s auction rooms, Nos. 787-789 Broadway, New York. It contained the well-known Edwin collection, and a great many gems in paper money as well as in postage stamps were offered for sale.

The afternoon sale on November 30, was exclusively devoted to the sale of the paper-money collection, and was well attended to. Amongst the gentlemen present I noted Messrs. E. B. Sterling, Chas. Gregory, J. O. Hobby, Charles Burger, Frossard, Burnes and G. H. Chapman, of Philadelphia. Bidding, in some instances, was very lively, and prices, on an average, were fair and satisfactory for the seller. For those readers interested in the collection of paper money, I mention the following:

Lot.

No. 13. \$20, Continental note, April 11, 1778. \$10 75

<i>Lot.</i>	
No. 47.	10s., New Hampshire, November 3, 1775.....\$40 00
71.	1s. 6d., Massachusetts, October 18, 1776, pine tree..... 4 50
79.	2s., Rhode Island, May 3, 1775.... 21 00
80.	3s., " " " ".... 28 00
81.	10s., " " " ".... 30 00
82.	40s., " " " ".... 36 00
83.	2s., " June 16, 1775.... 5 00
91.	30s., " Mar. 18, 1776.... 26 00
93.	3/4, " May 22, 1777.... 18 00
211.	20, S. Carolina, Sept. 3, 1767.... 12 00
232.	1s. 6d., Georgia, 1776.... 4 00
273.	Hibernia Furnace, May 1, 1774.... 4 25

The evening sale of the same day was a total failure. The only buyers present were Messrs. J. O. Hobby, Charles Burger, J. J. Casey and the writer, and for this reason only a few lots were offered for sale by the auctioneer, and the sale postponed to the next day, December 1, to commence at 2 P.M., instead at 3 P.M., as advertised. The beautiful collection of Italian municipal stamps, lots Nos. 649 to 1053, with a few exceptions, all unused, aggregating nearly four hundred dollars, face value, was withdrawn from sale by Mr. J. J. Casey. These stamps represented the most beautiful collection of such stamps ever seen by the writer, and a rare chance for collectors of this kind of stamps to purchase cheap was lost. The changing of the time for the sale on December 1, from 3 P.M. to 2 P.M., caused a great deal of inconvenience to buyers. Most of them not being aware of the fact came too late. Nevertheless the sale was well attended to, and bidding brisk.

I noticed the following gentlemen: Messrs. R. R. Bogert, A. F. Bonteson, G. A. Burger, J. J. Casey, C. B. Corwin, H. E. Deats, Charles Gregory, Henry Gremmel, Geo. Hencken, J. O. Hobby, Wm. Rasmus, J. M. Sheridan, E. B. Sterling, H. N. Terrett, Wm. Thorne, Mrs. J. P. Stocksdale, and Mr. E. T. Parker, of Bethlehem, Pa.; in all, about forty buyers present.

The following are some of the most important lots sold:

<i>Lot.</i>	
No. 1144.	Buenos Ayres, In. Ps., pale blue, unused..... \$2 00
1145.	" Cuarto Ps., brown, unused..... 4 50
1146.	" Cuarto Ps., brown, canceled..... 4 25
1147.	" Cuarto Ps., red, unused..... 58 00
1148.	" Cuico Ps., orange, unused..... 58 00
1201.	Mauritius, 1848, "post-paid" 1p., red... 3 30
1202.	" " " " 1p., darker 2 25
1203.	" " " " 2p., blue..... 3 00
1204.	" " " " 2p., blue, Greek fret..... 2 00
1207.	New Brunswick, "Connell" essay 2 00
1229.	Trinidad (litho.), 6p., blue, 1856. 2 50
1233.	" " 4p., violet, 1851..... 2 00
1241.	" " 1s., n. on white, 1851.. 2 50
1244.	" " 1851, 1s., n. on white.. 3 25
1249.	U. S. Colombia, 1862, 10c., blue.. 5 50

<i>Lot.</i>	
No. 1251.	U. S. Colombia, 1861, 1 peso, red. \$3 00
1265.	U. S. Probate of Will, \$20, orange 6 80
1268.	U. S. Revenue issue, \$20..... 3 00
1353.	Franklyn Carrier stamp—a beauty—absolutely guaranteed to be genuine, slightly canceled... 9 00
1374.	U. S. Official Seal, "Post Obitum," unused..... 3 55
1378.	State Department, \$2, untsed, orig. gum..... 3 00
1468.	Baltimore Horseman, red, canceled 4 50
1544.	U. S. Envelope, 1870, 3c., N. 7 on white..... 6 25

The two lots, Nos. 1147 and 1148, Buenos Ayres (the existence of those colors are somewhat doubted by some collectors), were bought by Mr. G. A. Burger.

The sale itself was rather tiresome for most of the attendants, and the lots of minor importance were sold with great rapidity in order to get through in time. Altogether it does not seem to be advisable to hold two sales on the same day, at least the experience of November 30 told so; and I think it would also be more advantageous for the seller to stop afternoon sales, as most of the collectors are unable to attend during the day.

Messrs. R. R. Bogert & Co. have announced another sale for the end of January; and all members who have not received a catalogue directly, and who may wish to purchase stamps, are invited to address me, and I will mail them catalogues. Members, please send your bids as early as possible to avoid confusion and errors on the last day. Every bid is understood to be "so much for each stamp."

CHARLES MUECKE,
Fourth Purchasing Agent.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1889.

THE EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Sterling advises us that, having received official notification of his appointment as Exchange Manager, he will have his department in working order by the 10th inst. He writes as follows:

"I solicit the full confidence of members in trying to dispose of their duplicates to the best possible advantage; that I shall try my best to direct individual circuits that have been neglected for those of societies, on account of the late Superintendent not having sufficient time to devote to the department. I propose to increase the business of the department in every way, both among societies and individuals, and have the assistance of an expert, a collector who has devoted seven years to the study of American and foreign stamps; and, besides, my experience in United States stamps and very large correspondence, coupled with the personal acquaintance I have with members, will help me to place upon circuits the stamps best suited to their tastes and pockets.

"I have now on hand a large number of sheets of rare stamps that have been accumulating since my appointment, but which I could

not distribute until my confirmation as Superintendent; but now these will be distributed during the coming week. I solicit stamps from all members, but insist that *each* and *every* stamp be free from any adherence to their

backs, except gum, and this, to my mind, is a very important feature of the value of a stamp."

As this is one of the most important features of the Association we hope all will use it and give it a fair trial.

REPORTS OF PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

[The Literary Board will publish the proceedings of such Philatelic Societies as are received by them. Secretaries will please send the MSS. before the first of each month.]

** HEREAFTER no reports of societies, not branches of the American Philatelic Association, can be published in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch No. 1, American Philatelic Association.



Meetings held on alternate Thursdays, at the Tremont House, at 8 P.M. President, A. L. Holman; Secretary, P. M. Wolsieffer; Librarian, W. F. Jillson. For information address the Secretary, Drawer 707, Chicago, Ill.

The fourth special meeting was called to order promptly at 8 o'clock, on Wednesday, November 28, by President Gadsden. Owing to extremely bad weather the attendance was not up to the standard. Those present were Messrs. Drury, Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskell, Holman, Jillson, Kurzweg, Roscike, Start, White and Wolsieffer. Mr. J. Abraham, of the Chalmers Society, favored us with a friendly visit. Minutes of the fifty-fourth regular meeting were approved as read. Applications for passive membership were received from Mr. H. C. Beardsly, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mr. M. G. Biting, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. G. A. Camp, Lockport, N. Y.; Mr. Charles A. Townsend, Akron, O. The first named was proposed by Mr. Gadsden, the other three named by Mr. Wolsieffer. On motion, the applications were referred to the Executive Committee for approval. It was moved by Mr. Holman, and seconded by Mr. Haskell, that the congratulations of this society be tendered to our fellow-member, Mr. E. B. Sterling, on the arrival of the little stranger in his family. Carried. The Executive Committee reported favorably on all applications. Mr. Holman then moved that the rules be suspended and all applicants for passive membership be elected by acclamation. Seconded by Mr. Jillson, and carried. The Chair put the question, which resulted in a unanimous vote. President Gadsden then declared Messrs. Beardsly, Biting, Camp and Townsend duly elected members of the Chicago Philatelic Society. Recess followed, which in turn was followed by the auction sale. The Treasurer having reported the receipts, it was moved and carried to adjourn at 11 P.M.

The fifty-fifth regular meeting was called to order by President Gadsden, on Thursday evening, December 13, at 8 o'clock sharp. The members present were Messrs. Abraham, Chapman, Danforth, Drury, Fritz,

Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskell, Holman, Janssen, Jillson, Kurzweg, McDonald, Massoth, Nelson, Roscike, Start and Wolsieffer. The minutes of the "fourth special" meeting, held Wednesday, November 28, were approved. Communications received were bills from Exchange Manager Gilbert and E. W. Voute. Also a letter from E. W. Voute, and the resignation of J. M. Jacobs. The bills were referred to the Executive Committee for endorsement. It was moved that the resignation of Mr. J. M. Jacobs be accepted. Motion seconded and carried. A letter received by the Secretary from Exchange Superintendent Henry Clotz was read, giving the Chicago Philatelic Society credit for prompt and quick returns of stamps and settlements. The reading of this letter was received with applause and gratification by all present, as it had been rumored that the "Chicago boys" were *slow* and behind in the settlement of their accounts. Applications for passive membership were received from Wm. H. Bacon, West Newton, Mass., proposed by Mr. Wolsieffer; Benn. W. Carrington, Chicago, Ill., proposed by Mr. Holman; W. H. Gehrs, Milwaukee, Wis., proposed by Mr. Wolsieffer; Chas. H. Leutz, Minerva, O., proposed by Mr. Wolsieffer; F. N. Massoth, Jr., Hanover Centre, Ind., made application to have his membership changed from passive to active. All applications were referred to the Executive Committee. Mr. Holman moved that the Chicago Philatelic Society, in conjunction with the *Philatelic Gazette*, send cards of greeting to philatelists, philatelic societies and philatelic journals all over the world, and that the Secretary be empowered to have cards printed and forwarded. Seconded by Messrs. Chapman, Nelson and Wolsieffer, and unanimously carried. Mr. Wolsieffer moved that a committee of three be appointed to revise our Constitution and By-Laws, and that an edition of one thousand be printed, together with the list of members for 1889, said committee to be ready to report at the first meeting in January. Motion was seconded and concurred in. The President appointed Messrs. Wolsieffer, Holman and Jillson to serve on this committee. The Executive Committee reported in favor of all applications. Mr. Holman was on the floor first with his regulation motion (to save time), that the rules be suspended and all applicants for passive membership be elected by acclamation. Motion seconded and carried. The Chair then put the question, which was carried unanimously. President Gadsden then announced Mr. Bacon, No. 96, Mr. Carrington, No. 97, Mr. Gehrs, No. 98, Mr. Leutz, No. 99, duly elected members. Mr. Massoth was balloted for and unanimously elected. He was allowed to retain his old number when passive member. Recess was next in order. Auction sale followed, which was of an interesting character. The Treasurer reported \$11.96 receipts from dues and commissions since last

meeting. It was moved and carried to adjourn at 11.05. Next meeting, December 27.

The fifty-sixth regular meeting was called to order promptly at 8 o'clock, by President Gadsden, on Thursday evening, December 27. The members present were Messrs. Abraham, Danforth, Drury, Ford, Gadsden, Gilbert, Holman, Janssen, Jillson, Kurzweg, Leckie, McDonald, Massoth, Mitchell, Roscick, Severn, Start, Thompson, Vouie and Wolsieffer. The minutes of the fifty-fifth meeting were approved. Communications received were, bill of the Stamp Collector Publishing Co., and statement from the Secretary. Under head of Unfinished Business, the amendment offered at the meeting of November 15, to the effect "that the office of Secretary and Librarian be separated, and to create the additional officer of Librarian," was taken up, and on motion unanimously passed. Applications were received as follows: J. T. Percival, Port Huron, Mich., for passive membership, proposed by Mr. Wolsieffer; C. E. Severn, Chicago, Ill., for active membership, proposed by Mr. Start; M. A. Thompson, Chicago, Ill., for active membership, proposed by Mr. Gadsden. The applications were referred to the Executive Committee. Mr. Holman made a motion, which was seconded by Mr. Leckie, and unanimously carried, that an Auction Department be created, under the supervision of a Manager. The annual election of officers was next in order, and the following gentlemen were nominated: For President, A. L. Holman; for Vice-President, Geo. Nelson; for Secretary, P. M. Wolsieffer; for Treasurer, L. A. Haskell; for Librarian, W. F. Jillson; for Executive Committee, C. R. Gadsden, W. C. Kurzweg, and Jas. K. Chapman; for Manager of the Auction Department, C. R. Gadsden. As there was no opposition to any of the candidates nominated, they were elected by acclamation. The Executive Committee having reported favorably on all applications, Mr. Holman moved the suspension of the rules in favor of the candidate for passive membership, which was concurred in. Applicants for active membership were balloted for and duly elected. The President then announced Mr. J. T. Percival, No. 100, Mr. C. E. Severn, No. 101, and Mr. M. A. Thompson, members of the C. P. S. Mr. Thompson was given his old number which he had before he left the city. Owing to the large auction sale of one hundred lots, recess was omitted, and the sale began at once, which lasted one hour and a half, and amounted to \$113.59. It was moved to adjourn at 11.05. Next meeting, January 10.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER, Secretary.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held on every third Wednesday of each month at 7.30 P.M., at Loescher's Hotel, Canal street, Stapleton, S. I. President, Mr. Aug. Dejonge; Secretary, Dr. G. Odendall. For information address the Secretary, P. O. Box 520, Stapleton, Richmond county, N. Y.

Seventieth regular meeting, Stapleton, December 19, 1888.

Present: Mr. Aug. Dejonge, Chairman; Messrs. E. L. Schumann, Henry Clotz, Alfred Wiehl, P. Van der Willigen; as guest, G. Landmann.

In the absence of the Secretary, P. Van der Willigen was chosen Secretary *pro tem*.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Proposals for membership:

Gustave Aue (71), by Henry Clotz; Rob. Schwarz (72), by C. Witt.

The Executive Committee reported favorably on the applications of W. Rasmus, C. Gregory and — Kamm, and they were unanimously elected members of the Society.

The Committee on the S. I. P. S. Permanent Album reports that they wish to be excused for not having sent sample sheets to late applicants, as they have none on hand at present, but as the first lot is coming in now from the printer's hands, they will be forwarded in a few days. The pressure of holiday work on the printer has been the cause of the delay.

Mr. A. Lohmeyer notifies our President that he has discontinued his business as stamp dealer.

He sends some stamps for the Moeller collection, which will be forwarded to Captain Moeller at Copenhagen. On motion, the donation was accepted with thanks, especially as Mr. Lohmeyer is not a member of the S. I. P. S.

President Dejonge reported that he had received a letter from Captain Moeller expressing thanks for the stamps sent to him by the members, and sends his best regards to members and philatelic friends who have so kindly contributed.

As the Treasurer is now making up his accounts, and as some members are delinquents in settling their dues, he requests that back dues be paid up promptly.

The President reported having received a 2c. U. S. last issue, adhesive, *unperforated*, from Mr. C. B. Corwin, which was exhibited to the members; and, as the stamp passed around from hand to hand, the writer noticed doubling smiles on the faces of several of the members.

Mr. Schumann reported having found, and showed the 2c. envelope, current issue, die A (rejected die), oriental buff, size 5, a very fine specimen.

After January 1, 1889, our minutes will not be published in the *Philatelic Journal of America*, of St. Louis, and any member who desires to continue this paper will have to send in his subscription direct to the publishers, at St. Louis.

Adjournment.

All communications relating to exchange, address to Mr. E. L. Schumann, 115 Broadway, New York city, and matters pertaining to the Society to the Secretary, Dr. G. Odendall.

P. VAN DER WILLIGEN, *Sec. pro tem*.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings are held every second and fourth Wednesday of each month during the winter at 156 Second avenue, New York city, at 7.30 P.M. R. Wuesthoff, President, 215 Bowery, New York; L. S. Morton, Secretary. For information, address the Secretary, 128 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Minutes of the sixteenth regular meeting, held December 5, 1888.

Meeting was called to order at 8.15 P.M., President Rechart in the Chair.

Present: Messrs. Adenau, Aue, Berlepsch, Bogert, A. H. Burger, Clotz, Corwin, Dejonge, Hobby, Lesser, Mack, Mitchell, Morton, Scott, Terrett, Van der Willigen, Thorne; Mr. Theo. F. Cuno, as visitor.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following were then proposed for active membership by Mr. Corwin: Theo. F. Cuno, 1131 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. Witt, Superintendent German Hospital, Seventy-seventh street and Fourth avenue, New York; A. F. Bontecou, 90 Walker street, New York.

For corresponding membership: Willard H. Bruce, Box 283, Hartford, Conn.

By President Rechert, for corresponding membership: John N. Chaidopoulos, Patras, Greece.

By Mr. Wuesthoff, for active membership: Geo. Hencken, 223 East Thirteenth street, New York.

The Executive Committee reported favorably on all those candidates, with the proviso that as regards Mr. Cuno he should first pay up all back dues. Mr. Corwin moved to have the parties elected "*en bloc*" by the Secretary casting the vote for the Society. The President then remarked, that inasmuch as Mr. Cuno's was an exceptional case his election better lay over until the next meeting, as the Chair knew of two members, not present, who had objections to Mr. Cuno's readmission. Mr. Cuno, to whom three official letters were written and four weeks' time granted before action was taken by the Society in his case, had shown a discourtesy in not answering them. In response to this, Mr. Cuno stated, that he did not consider it a discourtesy in not answering, but admitted he had received three communications from the President to which he had not paid any attention, as he receives very many letters every day. No motion being made to let the matter lay over, the election of all parties was then announced. This was followed by the resignation of the President, to take effect at the close of the present meeting.

Mr. Corwin then reported for the Committee on Exhibition.

Mr. Scott was appointed by the Chair on the Committee on Exhibition in place of Mr. Seeligsberg, resigned.

Mr. Mack then read amendments to the new Constitution, which were adopted, and a motion was made by Mr. Bogert that the Committee on Constitution be authorized to have the same printed. Carried.

The Permanent Album published by the Staten Island Society was then exhibited and admired by all present. Mr. Scott moved that a Committee be appointed to examine and report in the form of a resolution upon this Album. The Chair appointed Messrs. Scott and Corwin, who afterwards brought in the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the National Philatelic Society having examined the Permanent Album submitted by the Staten Island Philatelic Society, and finding the same, consisting of blank, movable sheets and patent binder, fully answering the requirements of the most advanced collector, and calling particular attention to the neatness of the binder, as well as the *tout ensemble* of the whole outfit, heartily commend this Album to the attention of all philatelists wishing to adopt the most improved system that is, in their opinion, now extant.

Mr. Dejonge, in the name of several members belonging both to the National and the Staten Island societies, then suggested that a change of the meeting nights be made as they would like to attend both meetings, and it was rather awkward that both societies held their meetings on the same evening. The Staten Island had always had Wednesday as their evening for meeting, and the National had only

changed some time ago their meeting to the same time. Mr. Terrett then moved to change the meeting from the first and third to the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. Carried. Mr. Dejonge, in the name of the Staten Island Society, then tendered his thanks for the change.

Mr. Scott then read his essay on Sanitary Fair Stamps, and exhibited a number of them, being the property of Mr. Gregory. Mr. Van der Willigen moved to tender the thanks of the Society to Mr. Scott for his able and instructive address. Carried.

Mr. Clotz then exhibited the following stamps: New Zealand, 10s., lilac, used on part of letter; North Borneo, 10 cents, revenue, surcharged on 50, used postally; Austrian Levante, 1 piastre on 10 kreutzer, 2 pia on 20 kreutzer, 5 pia on 50 kr., used on letter; Japan, 1 yen, red, and 50c., brown, used on letter; U. S. Colombia, 20 cents, purple, "Republica," used; Panama, 10 cts., yellow, current issue, with surcharge; 5c., in purple, used on letter; Ecuador, 1888, 5c., blue, used.

Mr. Thorne exhibited part of his very valuable collection.

The meeting adjourned at 10.15 P.M.

Seventeenth regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society, held at its quarters, No. 156 Second avenue, New York, December 19, 1888.

Meeting was called to order at 8.25 P.M., Vice-President Wuesthoff in the Chair.

Present: Messrs. Adenau, Aue, Berlepsch, Corwin, Morton, Muecke, Rechert, Stadie, Terrett, Thorne, Vreeland and Wuesthoff. As visitors: Messrs. E. Turner and C. J. Baker.

Minutes of the previous meeting read, approved and placed on file.

The following parties were proposed for active membership: By Mr. Bogert, Mr. C. J. Baker, 45 East Fifty-seventh street, New York; by Mr. Morton, Mr. Edmund Turner, 115 Worth street, New York. For corresponding membership: By Mr. Rechert, Dr. Emilio Diena, 3 Torre street, Modena, Italy. But owing to the absence of a quorum of the Executive Committee, the names were laid over until the next meeting.

Mr. Corwin continued the report of the Exhibition Committee.

A point of information was raised as to whether the Constitution should be printed in French and German for circulation in Europe, but the Society disapproved of the idea.

The election of officers for 1889 then took place, with the following result:

R. Wuesthoff, President; J. W. Scott, Vice-President; L. S. Morton, Secretary; H. L. Calman, Treasurer; Max Stadie, Librarian; C. B. Corwin, Exchange Superintendent; and R. R. Bogert, H. S. Mack and N. H. Terrett, Executive Committee.

Mr. Vreeland then offered the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Corwin and passed by the Society:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due and hereby tendered to Mr. Joseph Rechert for the able and efficient manner in which he has performed the duties of President of this Society, and that we hereby express our sincere regrets that he declined to allow his name to be presented as a candidate for re-election.

Auction catalogues of the Chicago Philatelic Society were received and distributed among the members.

Mr. Rechert exhibited a photo of a hand-stamped frank used in Philadelphia in 1843, which he received from Mr. H. McAllister, of that city; two

dies of the 3pf., Saxon adhesive, first issue, one only having hitherto been known, and a "rejected die" on fawn paper.

Mr. Berlepsch exhibited an envelope which passed the New York post-office by mistake, being franked by half a 4c. green stamp.

Meeting adjourned at 10.05 P.M.

L. S. MORTON, *Secretary*.

THE BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings every other Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at 85-87 Court street. President, Chas. Gregory; Secretary, John M. Sheridan, 22 St. Felix Street. For information address Secretary.

Meeting of December 6, 1888, was called to order at 8.15 P.M., by President Charles Gregory. Members present: Mrs. W. J. Gelston and Messrs. Gregory, Gelston,asmus, Scott, Bogert, Williamson, Vander Willigen and Sheridan.

Minutes of two previous meetings adopted. Committee on Eden Musee Exhibition reported progress. Propositions for membership—for honorary membership: by Mr. Gregory, Jno. K. Tiffany, of St. Louis; by Mr. Scott, Hon. Don. M. Dickinson, Postmaster-General, Washington; for active membership: by Mr. Gregory, Mr. A. G. Bishop, city; Mr. W. J. Gelston, city; Mr. Gustave Aue, Bloomfield, N. J. On separate vote all these gentlemen were elected.

Moved and seconded that the file of the *Philatelic World*, received from Mr. R. R. Bogert for the club library, be accepted with thanks. Carried.

Exhibition of stamps then held. Mrs. W. Gelston showed her collection. Mr. Bogert showed the new issue U. S. "Special Delivery" and four-cent postage. Mr. Gregory exhibited a splendid collection of stamps in sheets, nearly all entire, among them were rare entire sheets of Native Indian States, Cape Verde showing the error "Mozambique," Newfoundland, West Australia, United States and Confederates.

Meeting then adjourned.

JOHN M. SHERIDAN, *Secretary*.

MIDDLETOWN PHILATELIC CLUB.

Meetings held alternate Saturdays. President, Geo. T. Rockwell; Secretary, R. C. Fagan. For information address the Secretary, P. O. Box 624, Middletown, Conn.

Seventh regular meeting, December 8, 1888.

Present: Messrs. Rockwell, Bacon, Rackliffe, Binney, Alsop, Hulbert and Fagan.

Meeting called to order by President Rockwell.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Treasurer's report accepted.

Mr. James H. Bunce, Jr., was elected a member of the Club.

It was moved and carried that the members be requested to read papers on revenues at the next meeting.

A motion to adopt a By-Law governing auction sales was laid on the table until the next meeting.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Eighth regular meeting, December 22, 1888.

Present: Messrs. Rockwell, Rackliffe, Bunce, Bacon, Hubbard and Fagan.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Messrs. S. B. Davis, Jr., and E. S. Mowey were elected members of the Club.

A By-Law governing auction sales was passed.

Mr. Bacon read the following letter from the Third Assistant Postmaster-General:

"WASHINGTON, December 10, 1888.

"MR. THEODORE C. BACON,

"MIDDLETOWN, CONN.:

"Sir.—The stamps of the Sanitary Commission submitted with your letter of the 30th ult., is herewith returned. This stamp, with the other forms to which you allude, was issued by the United States Sanitary Commission during the late war (in 1863 or 1864), for use in a great fair held for the benefit of the Commission, I think, in the city of Philadelphia. The stamps were not postage stamps, were never used for the purpose of having matter transmitted from one place to another, and had no recognition whatever from the Government.

"Yours very respectfully,

"MADISON DAVIS,

"Acting Third Assistant Postmaster-General."

Papers on revenue stamps were read by Messrs. Bacon and Fagan.

A very successful auction sale was then held, most of the stamps bringing good prices.

The subject for discussion at the next meeting is "United States Locals."

The meeting then adjourned.

R. C. FAGAN, *Secretary*.

TWIN CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Meetings held every alternate Wednesday, at St. Charles Hotel, corner Third avenue and Wood street. President, W. M. Biddle; Treasurer, I. Stauffer; Secretary, G. C. Lubitz, 2915 Penn avenue.

Meeting of Wednesday, November 14, 1888, called to order at 8 P.M.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved and accepted as read.

A motion of thanks was rendered to G. C. Lubitz, for his handsome work on the memorial resolutions.

A motion was made that P. H. Shafer be dropped from the roll. Carried.

The Exchange Department was organized and the rules of the Chicago Society adopted.

Messrs. H. N. Martheus, A. E. Daum and Jno. Nessuer, Jr., were proposed for active membership.

G. C. Lubitz was elected Superintendent of the Exchange Department.

Treasurer's report read and accepted.

Adjourned at 9.40 P.M.

Meeting of Wednesday, November 28, 1888, called to order at 8 P.M.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted as read.

Report of Committees heard and accepted.

Mr. H. M. Martheus withdrew his application, and Messrs. A. E. Daum and J. Nessuer, Jr., were elected as active members.

The following gentlemen were proposed as members of the society.

Mr. U. S. Woolridge as active member and Messrs. H. S. Harte and C. H. Mekeel as corresponding members.

Mrs. Geo. H. Gleahill was proposed as honorary member.

Application to Secretary of the American Philatelic Association was made that this society be constituted a branch.

Treasurer's report read and accepted.

Adjourned at 10 P.M.

Meeting Wednesday, December 12, 1888.

Minutes of previous meeting read, approved and adopted as read.

Reports of committees heard and accepted.

The following were elected members of this Society: Mr. N. S. Woolridge, active member; Mr. Henry S. Harte and Mr. Chas. H. Mekeel, corresponding members; Mrs. Geo. H. Gledhill was elected the first honorary member.

Recess of thirty minutes.

The only visitor present this evening was Mr. F. Sermin, who is the possessor of one of the largest collections of stamps in this city.

Treasurer's report heard and accepted.

Adjourned at 10.15 P.M.

G. C. LUBITZ, *Secretary*.

President Biddle and Mr. Rode had brought their collections with them, and fine ones they were. Among the rare ones in President Biddle's collection the following may be noted: An unsevered pair 5c., brown, 1847; 5c., red-brown, 1857; and a complete set of 1869 issue, grilled. Mr. Rode showed some very rare foreign stamps, all in fine condition.

BRIDGEPORT PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The organization of the Bridgeport Philatelic Society was completed December 5, and the following officers were elected to serve until December, 1890: President, F. Cook; Vice-President, W. C. Hunt; Treasurer, E. Bassuk; Secretary, W. H. Shelton; Librarian, E. L. Kingman; Exchange Manager, W. H. Shelton.

The society would be pleased to correspond with all societies and collectors.

W. H. SHELTON, *Secretary*.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

THE CHARLESTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursday of each month. C. J. Luhn, President; J. H. Klinck, Secretary. For information address the Secretary, 134 Broad street, Charleston, S. C.

Meeting of December 14, 1888, was called to order at 8.15 P.M., President Luhn in the chair. The reading of

the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with. Mr. E. S. Dingle was elected a member. Mr. Luhn stated that after January, 1889, his paper would be published monthly. Moved by Mr. Robb, "that the *Charleston Philatelist* be made the official organ of the Charleston Philatelic Society." Carried. Also moved and carried, that the meetings be held on the second and fourth Thursday in each month, instead of Friday. Philatelic publishers will confer a favor on the society by sending copies of their publications for the library.

J. H. KLINCK, *Secretary*.

THE CHALMERS SOCIETY.

Meetings held on alternate Wednesday evenings, at their room, No. 312, 70 State street. President, T. J. Mitchell; Secretary, W. H. Higginson.

At a regular meeting of the Chalmers Society, of Chicago, December 5, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, T. J. Mitchell; Vice-President, J. W. Start; Treasurer, Chas. S. Wilcox; Secretary, W. H. Higginson; Librarian, B. Abrahams; Executive Board, Saml. Brown, Wm. Scarlett, C. H. Hartt.

W. H. HIGGINSON, *Secretary*.

EXCHANGES.

DOMESTIC.—*Stamp*, Vol. III, No. 10; *The Philatelic World*, Vol. VI, No. 12; *Stamp Collector*, Vol. I, No. 6; *American Journal of Philately*, Vol. I, No. 12; *Badger State Philatelist*, Vol. II, No. 1; *The Stamp World*, Vol. IV, No. 34; *Collectors' Ledger*, Vol. IV, No. 9; *Eastern Philatelist*, Vol. II, No. 4; *Halifax Philatelist*, Vol. II, No. 12; *National Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 10; *Fitchburg Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 1; *Philatelic Journal of Ohio*, Vol. II, No. 2; *Canadian Philatelic Journal*, Vol. II, No. 1; *Farrago*, Vol. I, No. 3; *Curiosity Collector*, Vol. I, No. 2; *Philatelic Press*, Vol. I, No. 4.

FOREIGN.—*Borsen Courier*, Vol. III, No. 12; *Le Timbre Poste*, Vol. XXVI, No. 312; *Le Timbre Fiscal*, Vol. XV, No. 172; *Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung*, Vol. I, No. 23; *Philatelic Advertiser*, Vol. II, No. 11; *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, Vol. XV, No. 23; *Postwertzeichen*, Vol. I, No. 12; *La Revista Filatelica*, Vol. II, No. 14; *L'Union des Timbrophiles*, No. 50; *Tidning Frimark Samlare*, Vol. II, No. 12; *Le Collectionneur de Timbre Poste*, Vol. XV, No. 97; *Briefmarken Zeitung Universum*, Vol. III, No. 11.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. III.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 11, 1889.

No. 5.

LIST OF FOREIGN ENVELOPES—GERMANY.

JOHN K. TIFFANY.

(Continued from page 92.)

SAXONY—Continued.

UNDER date, Leipsic, June 19, 1863, we have a notice from the Director of the Royal Posts of Saxony, concerning the prepayment of letters and packages in wrappers by postage stamps or stamped envelopes.

"With the approval of the Royal Minister of Finances, new postage stamps and stamped envelopes will be put in circulation the 1st of July, of this year, replacing the present franking marks and to this effect the following is published:

"Article I.—The postage stamps and stamped envelopes hitherto in use can be used until the supply is exhausted.

"The new stamps will be of six different values. * * *

"The stamps on the envelopes will be placed on the upper right corner, and will likewise bear the royal arms of Saxony, printed in white relief on a colored ground. On the encircling frame will be found, above the word *Sachsen*; below the word *groschen*, and in the two medallions at the sides the value of the envelope expressed in numerals. The colors of the stamps of the envelopes will be the same as those of the adhesive stamps.

Rose for envelopes of 1 neugros.	
Blue " " " 2 "	
Brown " " " 3 "	
Violet " " " 5 "	

"The other characteristics of the envelopes will be the same as heretofore.

"Article II.—The following regulations are made for the prepayment of letters and packages in wrappers by means of stamps or stamped envelopes. * * *

"If the value of the envelope used is less than the rate, stamps of the necessary value to make up the rate may be added. * * *

"Stamps not canceled cut from envelopes will be accepted in prepayment."

Issue of July 1, 1863.

The stamps on this issue therefore bear the arms of Saxony (shield surmounted by a crown) in colorless relief on a colored oval; outer and inner colorless frame line, frame ornamented by colorless engine-turned pattern, on which, in sunken colored block capitals, above *Sachsen*, below *neugroschen*; value in colored numerals in colorless oval at each side.

PART I.

Stamp at upper right corner, two lines of inscription obliquely across the left corner in antique diamond capitals, seal 6, long gum, large and ordinary sizes, form 2, white paper.



LARGE SIZE I.

1	neugroschen, rose, pale rose.
2	" ultramarine blue.
3	" red brown.
5	" violet.

ORDINARY SIZE.

1	neugroschen, rose, dark rose.
2	" ultramarine blue, blue.
3	" red brown, brown.
5	" violet, lilac, mauve.

VARIETIES.

3	neugroschen, no color, ordinary size.
5	" " " " "

PART II.

End of 1865. Same arrangement, but

with seal 5, long gum, large and small sizes, bluish white paper.



LARGE SIZE 1.

1	neugroschen, rose, bright rose, carmine
2	" ultramarine blue, blue.
3	" red brown.
5	" violet.

ORDINARY SIZE 2.

1	neugroschen, rose, pale rose, bright rose, carmine.
1	" ultramarine blue, blue.
3	" red brown.
5	" violet.

The same ordinary size also exist on a blue and tinted paper.

Error.—Mr. Philbrick possessed a stamp of 5 neugroschen, cut from an envelope and canceled, printed by error in carmine.

5 neugroschen, carmine.

This series of envelopes was increased in 1865, by the addition of an envelope of the value of $\frac{1}{2}$ neugroschen, announced in a circular, dated at Leipsic, June 23, 1865.

"With the approval of the Royal Minister of Finance, stamped envelopes of $\frac{1}{2}$ neugros., will be issued by the royal post-office of Saxony, from and after the 1st of July of this year, and sold by all the post-offices.

"These envelopes will be of the ordinary size only. The stamp printed at the upper right corner is octagon and of an orange color like that of the postage stamp of the same value; for the rest the impression in relief, the design and inscription are in all respects conformed to the stamps of other envelopes in use.

"The rules prescribed by the circular of June 19, 1863, concerning the prepayment of letters and packages in wrappers by means of stamps and stamped envelopes are equally applicable to the use of the envelope newly issued."

The stamp in fact differs from the other values only in having the exterior frame line octagonal instead of oval.

July 1, 1865. Same envelope, paper, long gum, ordinary size 2, bluish white paper.

Seal 6, $\frac{1}{2}$ neugroschen, pale and bright orange.
" 5, " " " " "

Also to be found on the blue tinted paper, with seal 5.

Oddities.—Envelopes of this series, with seal 6, may be found, the stamp surrounded by a double circle with the firm name, "Christian Mann, Leipzig, Ritterst., 38," in white letters, ordinary size 2, all values.

The use of the stamped envelopes of Saxony ceased with those of the other Ger-

man States, when the North German Confederation was formed, in 1868.

Money-Order Envelopes.—From a circular of the postal authorities of Saxony, dated at Leipsic, June 15, 1865, may be gathered some interesting particulars concerning the money-order envelopes, that have puzzled many collectors. § 5 says: "Money-order envelopes are made of green paper, printed in the ordinary manner. They bear on the address side the royal arms of Saxony, and the proper form for the amount of the money order, the address of the receiver, with spaces also for the use of the receiving office. On the reverse an indication of the time within which the amount should be collected, a receipt therefor, and spaces for the use of the paying office. Any sort of letter or communication can be put in the envelope. The extremity of the loose flap of the envelope is gummed so that the envelope can be closed by moistening the gum. Money-order envelopes required must be asked for from the main office; they will be furnished in packets of 100 each. § 6: The sender must himself fill the blanks on the address side of the money-order envelope. Particulars to be written in letters and figures legibly and correctly. The amount sent should be indicated in thalers and thirtieths of a thaler, in both letters and figures. The sender should give the envelope properly filled out at the same time with the sum designated thereon in current money to the proper employé," etc.

It is hardly necessary to describe more particularly these envelopes, which are not properly stamped envelopes, as they have places marked on them for the necessary adhesive stamps. As many collectors prize them, it may be added that there exist two varieties with seal 6, differing only in the pattern of the engine-turned work in the blanks to be filled up on the address side, and a third variety with seal 5. There exists a fourth variety exactly like the third, but of yellow paper. This was prepared in 1866, but never issued, as Saxony joined the North German Postal Union. There is a proof of these known upon India paper, without the arms in the oval.

Field Post Envelopes.—There exist also large green envelopes bearing on the face the arms of Saxony, surmounted by the words "Feld-Post" in large letters and "Portofrei" in smaller letters. These were said to have been prepared in 1866 for soldiers' letters. M. Moens states these were, however, only the speculation of a German dealer.

There are also several varieties on all sorts of paper with various hand-stamps. As soldiers' letters were carried free, and these hand-stamps are only the indication of their origin, put on after they were mailed, they hardly seem of interest.

Fête Envelopes.—There is also a class of envelopes bearing the hand-stamps *Zum Fest-Platz*, or *Sänger-Fest-Platz*, which have found their way into collections. They were merely indicative of the place of origin—the fête of the gymnasts, at Leipsic, in 1863, and the musical fête in Dresden, in 1865. They had no postal value and enjoyed no postal privileges.

Note.—Although these notes do not treat of local issues, it may be proper to add here that the stamped envelopes purporting to have been issued by the Dresden Express and the Saxon Express as well as the stamps of the same company have been found to be the inventions of the same German dealer who produced the field post envelopes.

OLDENBURG.

The next German country to issue stamped envelopes, and to be merged later in the North German Confederation, was Oldenburg. Issued December 15, 1860, they bear a resemblance to the then current Prussian envelopes. The stamp is the large oval with the arms of Oldenburg in the centre, embossed on colored ground, outer and inner frame line, engine-turned ornaments between, *Oldenburg* in sunken block colored letters above, *Ein Halber (ein, zwei or drei) Groschen* in similar letters below, numeral of value in sunken colored numerals on embossed colorless circular disks at sides.

FIRST SERIES.

Stamp on the upper left corner with diagonal inscription as usual above in blue, envelopes of second form, seal 5, large and ordinary sizes, gummed under the seal only.



LARGE SIZE 1.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| ½ groschen, | chocolate. |
| 1 " | sky blue, light and dark. |
| 2 " | rose. |
| 3 " | yellow. |

ORDINARY SIZE 2.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| ½ groschen, | chocolate, light brown, reddish brown. |
| 1 " | sky blue, light and dark. |
| 2 " | rose, deep rose. |
| 3 " | yellow, light and bright yellow. |

Reprints of these envelopes were printed in 1867, but are very rare. The colors are somewhat different from the originals, the 1 groschen is the blue of the next series and

the 3 a chrome yellow, and all have the long gum.

SECOND SERIES.

To conform in the colors and position of the stamps on the envelopes of the other German States as adopted at that period, on the 24th of February, 1862, a new series was issued by Oldenburg, the stamps and inscription being now on the upper right hand corner.

PART I.

February 24, 1862. Stamp and inscription on the upper right-hand corner, envelopes of the second form, seal 5, large and ordinary sizes, gummed under the seal only.



LARGE SIZE 1.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| ½ groschen, | orange vermilion, vermilion. |
| 1 " | rose, bright rose. |
| 2 " | light and dark ultramarine blue. |
| 3 " | dull stone, pale stone. |

ORDINARY SIZE 2.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| ½ groschen, | orange vermilion, pale vermilion. |
| 1 " | rose, pale rose. |
| 2 " | ultramarine blue, pale ultramarine. |
| 3 " | pale stone. |

PART II.

Same arrangement, except that the envelopes are now gummed along the edge of the flap. Paper is as before yellowish white, size 2 only.

ORDINARY SIZE 2.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| ½ groschen, | orange vermilion, vermilion. |
| 1 " | rose, bright rose. |
| 2 " | ultramarine blue, light and dark. |
| 3 " | dull stone. |

The same values and colors may also be found on the paper of a bluish cast, used for nearly all the German envelopes just before their suppression in 1868, when this country with the others was merged in the North German Confederation.

Return Letter Envelope.—Oldenburg also employed an envelope of the large size, second form, gummed along the edge of the flap, which has a seal with the inscription *Commission Zur Eröffnung Unbestellbarer Briefe*, in white capitals on a black ground. Both sides of the envelope bear various black inscriptions and the paper is thick and coarse.

Field Post Letter Envelope.—There is also an envelope used in 1866 for soldiers' letters, with various inscriptions on the front and back very similar to those of Prussia. As soldiers' letters were carried free, and the privilege was not confined to those enclosed in these envelopes, they seem to have little postal value.

THE TEN-CENT "STONEWALL JACKSON" OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

MAJOR EDWARD B. EVANS, R. A.

WITH reference to this label, to which I alluded, at the top of the second column of page 36 of this volume, I have received a communication from Mr. Menchine, a member of the Association, enclosing a copy of letters which appeared in *Mason's Coin and Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, in May, 1868. These letters were addressed to Mr. F. Trifet, and were originally published in the *American Stamp Mercury*, and one of them was reproduced in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for June, 1868; this is the letter I mentioned on page 36.

For the benefit of those who still entertain doubts, I give all the information that I can find upon the subject:

In an article in the *American Stamp Mercury*, in January or February, 1868, doubts appear to have been thrown upon the genuine nature of these stamps; I do not possess a copy of this, but it is not of any great importance on the present occasion; I mention it as being the cause of the following letter:

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 28, 1868.

MR. F. TRIFET:

Sir:—A young friend of mine, a stamp collector, showed me some days since an article in your magazine, in which you question the authenticity of the small red 10-cent Confederate stamp, with vignette of General I. J. Jackson. As you evidently are not posted with regard to its origin, I thought you might care to know something about it. In May, 1861, I was in the employ of Messrs. Hoyer and Ludwig, Richmond, Va., to whom the first contract for furnishing postal stamps for the Confederacy was awarded. They issued the following: 10 cents, head of Jefferson, pink and blue; 5 cents, head of Davis, green and blue; and 2 cents, head of Andrew Jackson, green. The lithographic stones of these were destroyed by fire in September, 1861, and Major Gorgas, then Confederate States agent in London, England, obtained plates from Messrs. De LaRue & Co., for stamps of the denominations of five and one cent. At the suggestion of Mr. Randolph, then Secretary of War, our firm, through Mr. Carroll, our designer, furnished the little 10-cent stamp to which you allude. It was of De LaRue's designs, but differs from their stamps in being engraved on stone, and not on steel. You speak of their great number. The entire number printed was but 300 from the stone, and 25 (the dark impression) from a separate die stone. The only way in which they reached dealers was as follows: Mr. David Randolph, formerly postmaster at Cheraw, near here, took a sheet of 100 stamps to Charleston, where they remained until three months ago, when a New York gentleman, seeing them, bought them from Mr. Randolph, and sold them to Mr. —, a dealer in New York city. The twenty-five dark impressions were bought by the same party, and sold to the same dealer. About 150 of the stamps were used on letters from this place, and I have two canceled ones now in my possession. The remainder belong to Mr. J. D. Howard, of New York city. The stamp was approved, and became one of the regular issue, until Messrs. Keatinge

and Ball, of Columbia, in this State, made a low bid, and obtained a contract to supply stamps, when all those previously in use were discontinued. On applying to the following gentlemen, all of whom were connected with the Post-office Department in the Confederacy, you can possibly learn anything additional you may wish to know:

Mr. D. Howard, New York city, I think at No. 71 Broadway. He has several of the stamps, some canceled.

"George R. Carey, No. 63 Hall street, late State Treasurer at Richmond, Va. He has the first proof from the die, printed in black ink, and also a very fine collection of stamps of all countries.

J. D. Hollister, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. Lammoit, Philadelphia, Pa.
David Lamot, Raleigh, N. C.
David Randolph, Charleston, S. C.

Yours respectfully,

J. ALEX. H. STEVENS, JR.

"On receipt of Mr. Stevens' communication," states Mr. Trifet, "we wrote to Mr. G. R. Carey and received the following reply:"

NEW YORK, March 10, 1868.

F. TRIFET, ESQ.:

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 5th March, to my uncle, Mr. George R. Carey, has been handed to me by him. He says that as far as his knowledge and recollection go to, the letter of Mr. Stevens is correct in every particular, and, as far as I remember, he is right.

I have a complete set of all the Confederate Government stamps ever issued, and the black proof which Mr. Stevens referred to in his letter. Mr. Howard was in my office a few days ago, and corroborates Mr. Stevens' statements.

I am something of a stamp collector myself, and have several times been asked my opinion as to whether the small ten (about which you write) could be considered as a genuine issue. My answer has always been, that the ten was better entitled to be considered a genuine issue than the one, because the latter never reached the Confederacy, except as samples, and were never used, whereas the tens, to the number of a hundred, or one sheet, were regularly passed through the post-office at Athens, Ga. Mr. Carroll, of Hoyer, Ludwig and Co., designed all the first issue of Confederate stamps, I believe, and, owing to his Union feelings, never made or was able to get any money for them. When dealers have spoken to me about them, I always referred them to him, but do not know where he is at present.

I shall be happy to show you my collection whenever you are in the city, and if there is any specific information you wish, with reference to the stamps, of which I am unfortunately not able to furnish you with a specimen, you can write to me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. CAREY."

Now all this seems very strong evidence, at first sight, but there are one or two little points which are worthy of attention. It will be noticed that Mr. Stevens states "about 150 of the stamps were used on letters from this place," presumably Charleston, S. C., from which he dates his letter; where then did Mr. David Randolph get

the sheet of 100 which he took to Charleston? Were they supposed to be part of a supply issued to his post-office at Cheraw? In any case, we have here 250 out of the 300 that were printed accounted for, whilst Mr. Carroll states that "100, or one sheet, were regularly passed through the post-office at Athens, Ga," thus raising the 300 copies to at least 350!

But the statement which, to my mind, stamps the whole history as a fabrication, is the one to the effect that a stone was prepared for printing stamps in sheets of 100; that stamps were printed from it, and regularly issued to at least two or possibly three post-offices, and that yet only 300 stamps (three sheets in all) were printed from that stone. It is impossible to believe that a stone would be put to press under these circumstances without some hundreds of impressions being taken from it, or that if only three sheets were printed they would have been sent to three different offices.

But we have further evidence against these curiosities. The editor of the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* remarks: "The information given seems to be well founded in most points; but it is strange, that Mr. Offutt, whose letters were printed in our number for August last, should know nothing of this stamp." And in the number for July, 1868, is a letter from Mr. Offutt, copied from Mr. Trifet's magazine:

NEW YORK, April 14, 1868.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE AMERICAN STAMP MERCURY:"

Dear Sir.—Your letter of the 13th inst. has been received, and I do not hesitate to pronounce the postage stamp described in your magazine a fraud on those interested in collecting specimens.

My attention was called to the stamp in question by a stamp dealer in this city, who purchased those mentioned in the letter of Mr. Stevens which you printed; and he brought to me a letter from the person who claimed to have engraved the so-called *Jackson stamp*, giving a history of them so full of errors and misstatements, that I exhibited to the dealer official documents in my possession, which satisfied him that he had been duped. Mr. Randolph never had the slightest connection with the preparation of the postage stamps used in the Confederate States, or with the Post-office Department. Judge John H. Reagan, of Texas, was appointed Postmaster-General in February, 1861, and I was the First Assistant Postmaster-General from the organization of the Post-office Department to the end thereof; and during the absence of the Postmaster-General all of the duties devolved by law upon me, so that at no time during its existence did it become necessary for the Secretary of War (Mr. Randolph) to interfere in its management. As Chief of the Contract Bureau of the Post-office Department, it was my duty to obtain postage stamps, and I accordingly made a contract with Messrs. Hoyer & Ludwig, lithographers in Richmond, Va., for stamps in the following order:—First, of the denomination of five cents, head of Jefferson Davis; second, denomination ten cents, head of Thomas Jefferson; and third, denomination two cents, head of

Andrew Jackson. All designs were submitted to me for approval; and I have proof impressions of all designs that were ever considered by the department. I never heard of the Stonewall Jackson postage stamp until it was shown to me in New York last winter; and as all stamps were required to be approved by the department at Richmond, and issued therefrom to postmasters, it is difficult to understand how I could have remained in ignorance of its existence, as it was my sworn duty to know all about the stamps, and I believe I performed my duty, in that respect at least.

I do not know anything about Mr. Carroll's "Union feeling," or why "he never made or was able to get any money for his designs." I only know that Hoyer & Ludwig were paid in full for all the stamps they printed and delivered to the department, and that the engraving was done by one of the members of the firm, and not by Mr. Carroll. Messrs. Keatinge & Ball were not the successors of Hoyer & Ludwig, and never engraved a single stamp for the department. They printed stamps for the department from plates designed and engraved by the firm of Archer & Daly, who succeeded Hoyer & Ludwig as contractors for furnishing stamps. Mr. Archer engraved the first steel-plate postage stamp for the department, and a Mr. Halpin, employed in his office, engraved all the others; and the plates, dies, etc., were the property of the department, and delivered by me to Keatinge & Ball, when I made a contract with them, after it became impossible for Archer & Daley to furnish them. Mr. Archer and Mr. Halpin are both engaged as engravers in this city at this time, and neither of them have any knowledge of the stamp claimed to have been adopted and used by the department from the time it was engraved (at the suggestion of Mr. Randolph, Secretary of War) to the time when Keatinge & Ball obtained the contract. The plates furnished by De LaRue & Co., of London, England, were purchased by an agent sent out by the department; and his name was not Major Gorgas; and my collection of stamps and designs was brought to me by the agent from the office of De LaRue & Co., and has their imprint on it.

I have permitted myself to write at much greater length than I intended, because I feel indignant that any one should attempt to foist upon stamp collectors a bogus stamp, and if you will call at my place of business, I can show you official documents to prove it to be an imposition.

De La Rue's stamps were not engraved on steel, as stated in the published letters I am receiving. The plates were simply electrotypes.

Respectfully,

H. ST. GEO. OFFUTT.

I think that this letter, with the addition of Mr. Chute's statement, previously quoted by me, to the effect that Mr. Ludwig also repudiates the label in question, is sufficient to condemn it.

One would like to know, however, who the New York dealer was who became the fortunate possessor of the one sheet found by Mr. David Randolph, and what he did with it; he appears to have had the benefit of Mr. Offutt's opinion upon them, and to have been convinced "that he had been duped;" at all events he seems to have made no sign to the contrary during the last twenty years!

I am in error in describing this as "a very coarse, rough imitation;" when I wrote that, I had not seen any of the *carmine* impressions; these are both finely drawn and

neatly printed; the *bronze* impressions, from one of which I took my description, appear to be poor imitations of the original fraud.

Corrections are required to my statements on pp. 34 and 61, to the effect that the 10c. was the only value of which the sheets bore

marginal inscriptions; when I wrote those statements I had not seen the 20c. with inscriptions, which I described on page 63, and I unfortunately omitted to make the necessary alterations in the proofs.

NOTES ON THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT ISSUES.

C. B. CORWIN.

(*Read before the Brooklyn Philatelic Club, January 16, 1889.*)

OUR honorary member, Major E. B. Evans, never uttered a truer word in his life than when, in the prefatory remarks to his valuable paper upon the "Government Postal Issues of the Confederacy," which lately appeared in *THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST*, he stated that these stamps had "received from philatelists as little attention, perhaps, as those of any State in the world."

In common with many American philatelists, I was forcibly impressed with the truth of Major Evans' statement, and determined to give the matter some personal attention, and see whether any new data upon the subject could be arrived at. This determination was cemented by several opportunities I had while Major Evans was in our midst, a few months since, to converse with him upon the subject and to compare our views and collections.

Setting at once to work to bring my own collection up to the proper state, I was astonished at the rich field which opened itself before me, and to-night I have the pleasure of laying before you the results of the work of the past two months in the shape of over seven hundred varieties of Government Confederates, each differing from the others in some marked degree or characteristic.

In my researches I have had placed at my disposal the largest stocks of these stamps existing in this country, and I have thereby been enabled to handle many thousands of them, nearly all upon the original envelopes.

It will be observed, when the stamps are passed to you for examination, that, with but very few exceptions, every specimen is plainly postmarked and is in the best possible condition; that a few are poorly torn or cut apart from their fellows, which specimens I have selected designedly, in order that my collection should show the stamps exactly as they were used, and, fin-

ally, that (excepting where it was necessary to establish the date of usage) none of the specimens are shown upon the original envelope. (I believe I have remarked in print somewhere that I do not believe in an accumulation of waste paper.)

I am pleased to state that I have been enabled, through the unusual facilities that I have enjoyed, to thoroughly establish, to my own satisfaction at least, some facts and theories which have certainly the advantage of novelty, and which will be evolved as we proceed with our investigations this evening.

In order to get at the bottom facts it is always proper to apply to the fountain head.

It has been my pleasure to have known personally for many years Col. H. St. George Offutt, of New York, who, during the civil war, occupied the position of First Assistant Postmaster-General and Chief of the Contract Bureau of the Post-office Department of the Confederate States, and when I applied to him for the information in his possession, he kindly placed at my disposal all the papers and data that he had at hand, besides giving me all possible verbal information. From this source, therefore, has been drawn much of the data which I am about to present for your consideration, and, therefore, it is proper to note that all dates and facts are susceptible of verification.

Before entering upon the consideration of our subject proper, it may be well to glance for a moment at the situation about the time the first lithographed stamps were contracted for.

At the time of the assembling of the first Confederate Congress, at Montgomery, Ala., in February, 1861, a leading Bank Note Company in New York sent to the city their representative, for the purpose of contracting with the Confederate Govern-

ment for their requirements in stamps, bonds, and bank notes. Negotiations were entered into with this representative, but, pending their completion, the active outbreak of hostilities by the bombardment of Fort Sumter rendered the delivery of the proposed goods a matter of practical impossibility, and the negotiations were summarily brought to a termination by the representative of the Bank Note Company. This fact appeared in public print in New York soon after the close of the war and created some little excitement at the time.

Foreseeing a speedy closing of their sources of supply, the Confederate Government contracted for, and ultimately received, an enormous supply of paper and envelopes of all sorts sufficient for the use of several years.

This stationery was sold by a certain well-known citizen of New York to Mr. Joel White, a stationer of Montgomery, Ala. It was delivered at a certain point in Kentucky, whence Mr. White transported it within the Confederate lines. Ultimately this supply was taken to Richmond, when the seat of government was removed thither upon May 20, 1861, and there was enough of it to fill a large wareroom 100 feet by 60.

It was this paper that was employed in the manufacture of the lithographed stamps, and some of the engraved stamps as well, but this will be alluded to later. The ink employed came at first from the North, and was run through the blockade *via* Baltimore and Washington. When the United States authorities about these cities became more vigilant, it came in by sea, mostly by way of Charleston, S. C.

The supply was consequently very irregular and the lithographers were forced to use anything they could lay their hands upon, which fact kindly bear in mind as it will be found of importance later on.

Bearing, therefore, these facts in mind the first issue to claim our attention is

THE LITHOGRAPHED STAMPS.

These stamps were lithographed on stone by Hoyer & Ludwig, of Richmond, Va., and were issued in the following order:

- 5c. green.
- 10c. dark blue. Die A.
- 2c. green.
- 5c. blue.
- 10c. rose.
- 10c. blue—reissue. Die B.

Let us now take up the consideration of the

5c. GREEN.

(96 specimens submitted.)

The earliest date that I have been able to establish for this stamp by any used specimen is upon one postmarked Richmond, Va., October 23, 1861 (Exhibit A). I have found many more used from that date on. It is, however, proper to assign the exact date of October 18, 1861, for the first appearance of the stamp we are now considering, for in the *Richmond Examiner* for October 19, 1861, may be found the following note:

"The first of the new Confederate postal stamps were issued on the 18th of October, and were eagerly bought up. The new stamp is green, with a lithographic likeness of President Davis within a double oval border, surmounted with the inscription, 'Confederate States of America.' Outside the circle and at the head of the stamp is the word 'Postage,' and at the lower edge its denomination, 'Five cents.'"

I am pleased to submit (Exhibit B) a beautiful impression of this stamp, which is one from the *first sheet* that was printed. This stamp, you will observe, is one of the few remaining in the accompanying book, which was used by Colonel Offutt for the purpose of inserting therein proofs, early impressions, essays, and other data appertaining to postal issues of his Bureau. Unfortunately the greed of philatelists and the liberality of the owner have combined to almost completely denude the book of its contents and but few remain, and, after I am through with the book, there will be none, as I have been presented with the few remaining specimens. You will notice that the book has stamped upon its cover—

CONFEDERATE STATES
OF AMERICA.

Stamps

THOMAS DE LARUE & CO.
LONDON.

and was sent by Messrs. De LaRue to the Confederate Government as specimens of their handiwork, from which they could arrive at an idea of what could be produced by that establishment.

This book was in active philatelic demand for a few years after the war, and you can see the result in its barren leaves.

You will notice that this stamp is one of the bottom row and bears the imprint **HOYER & LUDWIG** in irregularly formed Gothic letters. This find corroborates Major Evans' theory that the Hoyer & Ludwig

imprint existed upon other values of the lithographed stamps than the 10c. blue, which was the only one he found it upon. Even in this first impression you will notice in the word "CONFEDERATE" the cramped "ON" and the "D" which looks almost like an "O."

By reference to the specimens exhibited you will observe the vast number of shades in which this stamp has appeared, every specimen shown being (and all hereafter shown will be) different from another. I presume that the number might be augmented, but I doubt if it could be very much so.

We have next to consider the

10C. BLUE, DIE A.
(32 specimens shown.)

The earliest date I can establish here is, as per Exhibit C, an entire envelope post-marked "Harrisonburg, Va., Dec. 4." Unfortunately the year does not appear upon the postmark, but you will find upon the reverse of the envelope, which is addressed to Hon. A. H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States, in the, to me, well-known handwriting of his private secretary, Mr. Wm. H. Hidell, the fact that the letter was written December 4, 1861. We are justified, therefore, in naming Dec. 1, 1861, as the date of issue of this stamp. The portrait was designed for that of James Madison, of Virginia, President of the United States from 1809 to 1817, but no one would ever know it without being told. A close inspection of any well-printed specimen reveals a defect on the left side of the nose, which gives it the appearance of being only a part of a nose.

The Confederate Government would never have accepted this stamp, had it not been that when the engraving was completed, although the defect was at once noticed, the demand for a ten-cent value was so great that the public clamor had to be appeased, and the stamp was therefore at once put into use. Another peculiarity about this stamp is the fact that the "A" of "STATES" is not an "A" at all, but an inverted "V," and this is found in all the specimens of the first issue in this color. Let us now leave the consideration of this stamp for a few moments to proceed to an inspection of the

2C. GREEN.
(8 specimens shown.)

I am, unfortunately, unable to assign, from any copy in my possession, even an approximate date of issue. However, from

all knowledge I can gather upon the subject, I believe they appeared about one month after the 10c., blue, and, therefore, their date of issue would be January 1, 1862. You will notice specimens dated September 4 and 24, 1862, and January 7, 1863, which latter I took from a drop letter, mailed that day at Richmond, Va., thus establishing that date at least for the continuance of the established rate of two cents for drop letters.

It will be observed that varieties of shade or color are few in number, and I have handled over one hundred of these rare stamps to secure the eight shades I now exhibit.

The next stamp to claim our attention is the

5C. BLUE.
(58 specimens shown.)

The earliest date I can establish here is "Richmond, Va., March 5, 1862" (Exhibit D), thus indicating the issue of this stamp upon, say, March 1, 1862. The varieties of shade are large, as will be noted by the specimens shown, running from the palest to the deepest blue.

This stamp was issued in this color by reason of the supply of green ink having given out, while the demand for stamps never ceased. The same was the reason for the bringing out of the next stamp to be considered, the

10C. ROSE.
(27 specimens shown.)

My earliest date for this stamp is "April 4, 1862, Greenville, Ga." (Exhibit E), the year date being endorsed upon the back of the envelope in Mr. Hidell's handwriting, and the envelope being addressed to Hon. A. H. Stephens. The date of the issue of this stamp may therefore be set at, say, April 1, 1862. The stamp is found in many shades of brownish pink, pink and pinkish brown, and many more shades may probably be found than I am able to show. Specimens of this stamp are rare and generally found in bad condition.

I estimate the life of this stamp as four months, it being succeeded by the

10C. BLUE, REISSUE OR DIE B.
(32 specimens shown.)

From the fact that the earliest date that I have been able to find of this reissue is "Richmond, Va., August 6, 1862" (Exhibit F), I am convinced that August 1, 1862, may be named as its date of issue.

Let us now proceed to consider the cir-

cumstances which gave rise to this reissued stamp, first calling attention to the fact that, for convenience sake, I shall call the issue of December 1, 1861, blue, and April 1, 1862, rose, Die A, and the issue of August 1, 1862, Die B.

As stated at the beginning of this paper, the authorities were compelled to use such ink as they could secure and in obtainable colors as well. When the green ink, in which the first 5c. stamp was printed, became exhausted, recourse was had, about March 1, 1862, to the remaining stock of blue ink. This stock in turn showing symptoms of exhaustion, and, at that time, the demand for 5c. stamps being far more important than for those of 10c., it was determined to print the 5c. in blue, and to utilize a supply of red ink for the 10c. value, which determination was accordingly put in operation about April 1, 1862. The arrival, however, of the typographed 5c. stamps of the manufacture of Thomas De LaRue & Co., from England, a short time thereafter, enabled the printers to abandon the use of the red ink, which was very expensive and scarce, and to revert to the blue ink, which was accordingly done about August 1, 1862.

My first attention was directed to this reissue some months ago, when a dealer, in showing me some 10c. blue Confederates, called my attention to some that were very well executed, calling them "engraved" stamps.

The difference between them and the later impressions, which he called "lithographed," was so very marked that I at once decided there was a reason for it, and accurate observation and investigation has produced the above result.

Close examination of the specimens showed me the inverted "V" in "STATES" before spoken of, and also that the later impressions appeared as though an attempt had been made to correct this error, many specimens having the appearance of a decided cross-bar in the "A." I am unable to substantiate this belief, however, in the absence of entire sheets of both types, but, for convenience sake, have determined to distinguish them as Die A and Die B.

Another distinguishing characteristic lies in the fact that in Die A the curving line above the words "Confederate States" is broken immediately above the first "T" in "STATES," while in Die B this line is intact, which difference may be noted in nearly every specimen exhibited.

Reference to the accompanying block of

six unused stamps of Die A, and strip of five unused of Die B (Exhibits G and H), will bear me out in both these statements.

I was particularly in hope that the inspection of pairs, blocks and strips of these stamps would aid me in my theory that there had been a transfer made and the design retouched, but you will notice that the stamps are more or less irregularly placed as regards one another, and, therefore, from their relative distance apart, I am unable to draw any inference as to there having been a second stone prepared.

Upon the whole, the matter is more or less of an enigma to me, and it is to be hoped that further investigation will tend to throw more light upon the subject.

The question of the reissue, however, is proved by the stamps themselves, Die A being printed in an entirely different blue from Die B; moreover, the impressions of Die B are all bleared and smudgy looking, evidently showing either a carelessness in manufacture or a deterioration in the quality of the ink, and, as well, a wearing of the stone.

At all events I consider, by the proofs I have now laid before you, that I am justified in my statement as to the reissue, and if there be any "doubting Thomas" among us let him produce me a copy of the Die B, postmarked prior to, say, April 1, 1862, and my faith will be somewhat shaken.

It will be also noted that all the specimens of the 10c. rose that have passed through my hands are of Die A.

In concluding my notes upon the lithographed stamps, I desire to call attention to a few points that may be of interest.

The designs were engraved by either Hoyer or Ludwig, but which one I am unable to ascertain. They were, as were all Confederate stamps, good until used, as witness specimens used together upon the same letter of 5c. blue and green lithographed (Exhibit I), and 5c. blue lithographed, and 5c. blue typographed, London impression (Exhibit J). Messrs. Hoyer & Ludwig continued to supply stamps of the denomination of 5c. for some time after the arrival of the London supply, but, finally, when all the typographed and engraved stamps were being produced by Archer & Daly that were required by the public, the manufacture of the lithographed stamps ceased and the plates were wiped off.

THE TYPOGRAPHED STAMPS.

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities,

Mr. Ben. Ficklin, who was engaged in the occupation of blockade running, was authorized by the Confederate Government to contract with London parties for additional supplies of stamps, it being thought that the production of Hoyer & Ludwig would be wholly inadequate to the popular demand, and he arranged with Messrs. Thomas De LaRue & Co., of London, for the small 1c. orange and 5c. blue.

Inasmuch as the 1c. orange was never issued by the government, on account of a change in postal rates, although there was a full supply of them on hand until the last moments of the Confederacy, it is not worthy of more than a passing notice.

Suffice it to say, that Colonel Offutt never heard of the three stages of the plate, which Mr. C. H. Coster speaks of in the S. C. M. for March, 1874, and doubts the information therein conveyed.

I can see no reason for the admission of this stamp to our albums, but, in obedience to the popular craze upon the subject, have placed among my specimens four copies of this gem, which are now shown you.

Let us now pass to the inspection of the

LONDON PRINTED 5c. BLUE.

(74 specimens shown.)

The earliest dated specimen that I have been able to find is "Richmond, Va., May 6, 1862" (Exhibit K), thus indicating the probable date of issue as May 1, 1862. It has been stated, however, that this stamp reached Richmond in December, 1861, and was at once issued; this I judge to be an error, else we should be enabled to establish an earlier date than May 6, 1862, from post-marked specimens.

It will be noted that there is quite a range of color in this stamp, the specimens shown varying from the palest to a very dark blue. It is a very easy matter to distinguish these stamps from those of the same design locally printed; (1) the London impressions are upon a fine, highly milled, glazed paper, quite thin, and when a finger is passed over its surface a greasy feeling is apparent. The local impressions are printed upon a thicker paper, which has a roughish surface; (2) the London stamps are, as a rule, very clearly printed, while the locals are rough impressions; (3) immersion in water fails to remove all of the British gum on the backs of the London stamps, and the same process totally cleans the backs of those locally printed. You will observe the crinkly appearance of the London stamps exhibited, caused by the gum remaining upon their

backs, whereby I was unable to dry them between blotting sheets, as is proper.

The next series to claim our attention is the

LOCALLY PRINTED 5c. BLUE.

(84 specimens shown.)

The earliest date I can establish is "Richmond, Va., Dec. 20, 1862" (Exhibit L). I show, however, (Exhibit M) a stamp dated "Spartanburg, S. C., Oct. 27, 1862," which is certainly of local print, as can be seen by the rough impression, while the paper it is printed upon is as certainly the same class as the London stamps are always found upon. Colonel Offutt assures me that no plain paper of any sort was sent over from Thomas De LaRue & Co., and he is most positive upon this point. The matter, therefore, is veiled in mystery, but the impression being surely local enables us to set the date of, say, October 15, 1862, for the emission of these stamps.

You will notice in the London printed stamps more single stamps shown than in the locally printed, while there are more specimens exhibited of the latter.

This is caused by the fact that, from all accounts, the rate of postage was raised during the latter days of the Confederacy, and the 5c. rate was abolished. My specimens all being selected with regard to color and shades only may be regarded as a fair criterion of the proportion of single stamps to pairs used, namely, in the London print about 1 to 6, and in the local print 1 to 12. In face of this reasoning, however, permit me to submit an envelope, mailed at "Richmond, Va., Dec. 11, 1863," to Prince George Court House, Va., less than 500 miles distant, and which bears only a single 5c. stamp (Exhibit N). Bearing in mind the fact that the war closed sixteen months afterward, this would serve to indicate that the rates were changed after December, 1863, and rather upsets former statements and theories upon the subject.

The plates of these stamps were brought out from London in order that no interruption in their employment might take place in the event of the stamps themselves being seized while on a blockade runner, otherwise the entire supply would have been brought from London.

Prior to the bringing out of the plates, however, several consignments from London had reached the Post-office Department in safety.

I now submit for your inspection (Exhibit O) the first adaptation of this type spoken

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

of by Major Evans, which consists of a lithographic transfer from the design of the 5c. with the word FIVE erased and TEN substituted therefor, every TEN differing, while the remaining parts of each stamp agree one with another, the sheet being printed in pale blue in seven rows of ten each.

Upon the reverse of this sheet will be noticed the portrait and advertisement of "the Napoleon of the Book Trade South," whom we are led to suppose is the proprietor of "The Old Book Store" at 38 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

With the same genial disregard for the truth that distinguished his prototype, the First Napoleon, this gentleman states that "This sheet of stamps * * * is printed from the genuine plate, captured at the fall of Atlanta, on Confederate made paper. Stamps of this kind that have passed through the mails are very rare, bringing from \$10 to \$30 each."

Five false statements in three lines of print can hardly ever be equaled. These sheets are used for advertising purposes and may be had for the asking.

The second adaptation is the accompanying 10c. carmine (Exhibit P), which also appears to be in the same category as the above 10c. pale-blue lithographic transfer, and is enough like it to be its twin brother. A careful inspection of this reveals the fact that the lettering of the "TEN" does not at all compare with the lettering of the word CENTS, the letters being shorter, more irregular and heavier.

Colonel Offutt states that this stamp never existed, nor was ever thought of by his department, and condemns it as a fraud.

Inasmuch as this stamp is vouched for by a certain eminent firm of dealers, there seems to exist a difference of opinion between them and the Chief of the Confederate Post-office Department Contract Bureau, and we hope these stamps may be either exalted or debased, whichever may be found proper; at all events, we would like to know where we stand upon the question of the status of this stamp.

Of the third or final adaptation, which was a fraud from the ground up, I am unable to submit a specimen, but you will find an engraving of in the accompanying copy of *The American Stamp Mercury*, for July, 1868, prior to which time had appeared in the columns of that journal some interesting correspondence upon this effusion.

It may be well to note here that the head

upon this stamp was intended to represent Gen. Thos. J. Jackson (Stonewall), not I. J. Jackson, as the *Mercury* first stated, the S. C. M. and Major Evans both falling into the same error.

In this connection, though not of philatelic interest, I show you a medal, which was prepared in Paris, commemorative of the services of General Jackson, one of which was to have been presented to each soldier in his brigade.

Unfortunately they did not arrive until after the war was over, and then they came into the possession of Colonel Offutt, who kindly presented me with the one now shown.

In concluding my notes upon the typographed stamps, your attention is called to the fact that upon the plate exists a flaw in one or more stamps, which, as you will notice, starts at the left of the "N" in cents, and totally wipes out the left up and down stroke; thence passing through the right part of the "E," it terminates in a point at the left end of the collar in Davis' portrait.

You will notice specimens showing this flaw in both the London and local print, and it is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that the flaw existed in the plate itself. An inspection of an entire sheet would doubtless substantiate my theory, but, up to date, I have been unable to lay my hands upon one.*

THE ENGRAVED STAMP.

Of these stamps the TEN cents, which was the first to appear, was engraved by Mr. Archer, of the firm of Archer & Daly. The two dies of the common 10 cents, the 10 cents with line around, the 2 cents red and 20 cents green were all engraved by Mr. Halpin, an engraver in the employ of Archer & Daly.

Mr. Archer's specialty was in letter and scroll engraving, while Mr. Halpin excelled as an engraver of vignettes.

Mr. Archer was in the employ of the American Bank Note Company of New York, and was called one of their most expert engravers. He was brought to Richmond for the express purpose of attending to the engraving on steel of the new stamps for the Confederacy, and, inasmuch as Mr. Halpin had not yet arrived, immediately

* At the meeting, Mr. Charles Gregory, President of the B. P. C., showed an entire sheet of the London printed stamps, but all were perfect. It was, therefore, concluded that this flaw only existed upon one particular plate, Messrs. De LaRue & Co. having sent over a number of them.

following his appearance there, was provided with the proper utensils and dispatched to a quiet village, where, in a few weeks, he produced the die of the TEN cents blue. The bust of Davis was engraved from a photograph, for which the President gave a special sitting, and was a fine copy of that photograph. Immediately a proof of this stamp was shown Colonel Offutt, he pronounced it beautiful, which it was, and hastened to submit it to President Davis, who in turn expressed himself as being perfectly satisfied with the work. It chanced, however, that there was present at the interview a department hanger-on by the name of Brown, who condemned the stamp in unmeasured terms.

Notwithstanding the vehement objections of Mr. Brown, it was determined to prepare the stamp for use, the more especially as the soldiers were clamoring for stamps to use as small change, and Hoyer and Ludwig were unable to fully supply the demand.

This was accordingly done, and the stamp was issued to the public.

A short time thereafter, President Davis met Colonel Offutt and asked him if he remembered Mr. Brown's objections to the portrait. Upon an affirmative answer being given, the President remarked: "I was walking across the park to-day, on my way to my office, when I met a tall North Carolina soldier, who thus accosted me; 'Is your name Davis?' 'Yes.' 'President Davis?' 'Yes.' 'I thought so; you look so — much like a postage stamp.'" The soldier's opinion of the correctness of the portrait evidently differed from that of Mr. Brown.

Let us now proceed to the consideration of the stamp of which we have been speaking, the

TEN CENT BLUE.

(7 specimens shown.)

Unfortunately, I have been able to find no early dated specimens of this scarce stamp, and consequently am unable to produce any new information in that respect.

The earliest date that I can show is May 20, 1863, followed by June 3. Major Evans assigns the beginning of 1863 as the date of appearance, and I am thoroughly agreed with him upon that point, and therefore feel disposed to assign to it the arbitrary date of January 1, 1863, for reasons that will hereafter be apparent. As you will observe, the range of color is quite considerable in view of the small number of specimens I am able to show.

Immediately upon the appearance of this stamp an outcry arose against it, on account

of the portrait, which outcry is attributed to that Mr. Brown whose advice was not taken and who, therefore, had declared war upon the stamp. The government, therefore (as our own government did under similar circumstances with regard to the 1869 issue of the United States), determined to make a change, and Mr. Halpin, who had in the meantime arrived, was set at work upon a new die, which was to be an improvement upon that of the TEN cents; the result was the 10c. blue ordinarily met with. In consequence of the enormous demand for stamps, both the plates of the TEN and common 10c. were being worked at the same time, when, in the process of transfer, the die of the TEN was split, and its career ended. This is the real reason for the scarcity of these stamps.

The firm of Archer and Daly was specially organized for the service of the Confederacy. Mr. Archer took the active and practical management of the business, while Mr. Daly, who was a strong, able-bodied man of a speculative turn of mind, and who entered the firm mainly in order to obtain exemption from service in the army, furnished the capital.

10C. BLUE, DIE A.

(160 specimens shown.)

10C. BLUE, DIE B.

(152 specimens shown.)

10C. BLUE, WITH OUTER LINE.

(7 specimens shown.)

For the establishment of dates I show a specimen (Exhibit Q), postmarked "Fayetteville, N. C., February 12, 1863," thus fixing, say February 1, 1863, as the date of issue of Die A; also a specimen of Die B (Exhibit R), postmarked "Richmond, Va., May 10, 1863," thus setting its date of issue at about May 1, 1863. Of specimens with line around, I can show no earlier date than "Mobile, Ala., July 19, 1863." I show also the only unsevered pair of these that I have ever seen. You will observe that I reverse the nomenclature of the dies as given by Major Evans, for the convincing reason that I have a perfectly dated, postmarked specimen of Die A, which was used three months before the earliest date I can find in Die B. What I call Die A, therefore, is his Die B, and what I call Die B is his Die A. In reversing the Major's theory I have had in mind due regard for the fact that, according to the plate numbers, 1 and 2 are only found in my Die B, and 3 and 4 in my Die A. In both the Richmond and Columbia imprints.

Could it not have been possible, however, that two plates of the TEN cents were prepared and numbered 1 and 2, and afterwards the first two plates of 10c. (which I have stated above were worked conjointly with the TEN) were numbered 3 and 4? Could it not also have been possible that when the TEN was abandoned, plates from the new die, which was being (or was) prepared to meet the emergency, should have been given the numbers of the two plates of the TEN?

An inspection of any copies of the TEN showing a marginal inscription would aid materially in the answering of these questions, but, for the present, I am satisfied with my arrangement of the dies.

Another reason that assures me of the correctness of my standpoint is this: Would it not be most likely that the flaw in Die B would pass unnoticed in the emergency caused by the accident to the die of the TEN, considering the great demand for stamps and considering also the fact that when the two types, TEN and 10c. Die A, were being simultaneously produced, that the contract with Hoyer & Ludwig was, no doubt, brought to an end and the stones of the lithographed 10c. blue, Die B, wiped off? Furthermore, in all probability, the 10c. with line around antedated Die B, in which view I thoroughly agree with Major Evans, he having seen specimens dated April, 1863.

It will be noticed, however, as stated by him, upon inspection of the specimens shown of the 10c. with line around, that all his observations are verified by the stamps themselves, particularly those relating to the repair of the flaw at the base of the inner oval band, some of the stamps showing the flaw plainly, and some the repairing of the same, but so nicely done that it can only be detected under a microscope.

It seems to be the case that an attempt at repairing was made upon the plate itself, and finding this to be impracticable and time pressing, then recourse was had to the original die with the flaw in it.

The question of the nomenclature of the dies is susceptible to argument, however, and I am quite willing to be convinced of the incorrectness of my theory.

The three principal differences in these dies are: 1. The flaw in Die B, non-existent in Die A. 2. The division of the beard in Die B, non-existent in Die A. 3. The greater filling out of the hollows in the outer edges about the scroll work in Die A, which is perceptibly smaller in Die B.

The handling of so many thousand specimens has taught me that the above order is the easiest one in which to detect these differences, the most noticeable being mentioned first.

Let us now proceed to the inspection of the specimens submitted.

It will be noticed that I have classified them according to color and paper, and I call your attention to this classification, as follows:

1. Die B, thick paper, chalky blue, 9 specimens.	
2. Die A, " dull blue, 3 "	
3. Die B, " " 16 "	
4. Die A, " pure blue, 22 "	
5. Die B, " " 18 "	
6. Die A, " bluish green, 6 "	
7. Die B, " " 4 "	
8. Die A, " greenish blue, 19 "	
9. Die B, " " 14 "	
10. Die A, thin paper, bluish green, 40 "	
11. Die B, " " 42 "	
12. Die A, " greenish blue, 39 "	
13. Die B, " " 38 "	
14. Die A, " pure blue, 30 "	
15. Die B, " " 12 "	

It will be observed from this list that the Die A, dull blue and bluish green, and Die B, bluish green, all on thick paper, are particularly rare stamps, while of the peculiar shade I call chalky blue (the first shown on my sheets), I have been unable to find a single specimen from Die A.

You will also notice from an inspection of the last line on my sheets, that of the Die B, pure blue on thin paper, I have been unable to secure more than two specimens in that peculiarly intense dark pure blue, which I believe to have been about the last color in which they were printed by Keatinge & Ball, inasmuch as unused specimens of Die B in this shade are by no means uncommon.

My observation shows me that some of these varieties are as rare as the TEN, and, if you should cavil at this statement, search for yourselves and be convinced.

Out of the many thousands I have handled these have been all that I have discovered, and, as I was prepared beforehand, you may rest assured my search was thorough.

You will notice the immense number of shades and colors exhibited; every specimen is distinct, and the field being the richest one I have ever explored, the result is as you see.

2C. ROSE RED.
(9 specimens shown.)

Major Evans gives the date of June, 1863, for the appearance of this stamp, and, as I have been unable to secure a single fully dated specimen, I am unable to give any information here. The range of color is

not great, probably owing to the fact that the light demand necessitated but few printings.

20C. GREEN.

(8 specimens shown.)

Here again I am unable to show any fully dated stamp, and 1864 (no month given) is the generally accepted date for their issue.

The range of color is from a light yellow green to a very deep apple green, almost black green.

PERFORATED STAMPS.

There having arisen some doubt as to the authenticity of these, I am pleased to dispel this, by the production of Exhibit S, which is a 10c. blue, Die A, upon an envelope addressed to Hon. A. H. Stephens, Crawfordsville, Ga., postmarked "Atlanta, Ga., July 5," and endorsed on back in Mr. Stephens' own handwriting, with the name of his correspondent, subject written upon, and the date "1864." This is conclusive, as the envelope was found among Mr. Stephens' correspondence and came directly to me from a responsible party.

Failing this proof, I show you, in the small book loaned me by Colonel Offutt, a block of 6 perforated 10c. blue, Die B, with Archer & Daly's imprint, and plate No. 2 at foot. There were originally many more in this block, but they have disappeared.

I am also able to show you, in the same book, a 2c. rose red, perforated, the only one I ever saw; also all that is therein left, about one-third, of a 20c. green, also perforated, which is more than I ever saw genuinely perforated of this stamp before. I have searched through the book, but am unable to discover the slightest trace of a 5c. typographed, blue, although it was so treated conjointly with the others.

Colonel Offutt states to me that a few sheets of each value were perforated as a trial, but that the machine, which worked by hand, performed its service so slowly and indifferently, that its active use was never undertaken.

The sheets that were thus experimented upon were placed in a large frame and hung upon the wall of his office. They were there when the offices were vacated, prior to the removal of the effects south, but what became of them thereafter cannot be ascertained.

There were quite a number of sheets of the 10c. blue perforated, however, and sent to the heads of the various departments, by whom they were doubtless distributed among

friends as curiosities, and so a few came to be used.

I am pleased to be able to have shown you that the engraved 2, 10 and 20c. were genuinely perforated, and to have positively ascertained that the typographed 5c. was also.

PRIVATELY ROULETTED AND PERFORATED STAMPS.

Of these I show three specimens of 5c., lithographed, green, *percé en scie*; one of 10c., lithographed, blue, Die A, *percé en scie*, and one of 10c., engraved, bluish green, Die A, *percé en machine à coudre*, the first and last being taken by me from the original letters.

These have been picked up here and there, more as philatelic curiosities than anything else. I also show (Exhibit T) an envelope bearing a used 10c. greenish blue, Die B, which certainly presents the appearance of perforation, and as certainly differs from the regular perforation.

DESIGNS.

In the small book you will notice four beautiful designs submitted to the Department for their approval, which were all rejected on account of the superiority of the design to the engraving talent at first available.

The first is head of Washington in black, surrounded by concentric lathe work in green, at top "five," at bottom "cents," with spaces outside of lathe work left blank for insertion of name, scroll work in all four corners.

The second is similar, the lathe and scroll work being the same, but in red instead of green, while the centre is a stalk of cotton printed in green. I presume these designs were submitted by the Bank Note Co., before alluded to.

The last two are noted as being New Orleans designs, and are most beautifully executed with pen and lead pencil. They are oblong, of about the size of the Newfoundland 5c. stamp, the corners and sides being occupied with beautiful scroll work. The centre design is an oblong oval, surmounting which is the inscription, "C.S.A. POSTAGE," and at the bottom "TWO CENTS" and "TEN CENTS" respectively.

The oval in the "two cents" represents a negro plowing with a mule, both as natural as life and far more interesting; to the left some low bushes; to the right a cotton plant; in the foreground some species of

agricultural product, probably corn, tied up in two sheaves.

In the "ten cents," the foreground of the oval shows a wharf, upon which are seen an anchor, cotton bales and hoghead of molasses (probably), beyond which appears the mast of a vessel alongside the wharf, while out in the river appears a Mississippi steamboat.*

It is a pity these designs could not have been adopted, for I know of nothing to surpass them in a philatelic point of view.

PAPER.

The paper brought in from New York lasted a long time; upon it were printed all the lithographed stamps and nearly all of those furnished by Archer & Daly. When Archer & Daly's contract expired, they were unable to offer satisfactory assurances to the department of their ability to satisfy its requirements, whereupon a contract was made, in 1864, with Keatinge & Ball, of Columbia, S. C.

All of the stamps furnished by the latter firm were printed upon paper manufactured for that purpose, by a mill near Columbia.

I now beg to submit (Exhibit U), from the collection of Mr. J. W. Scott, specimens of bank-note paper, specially prepared in England for the Confederate Government, which paper was captured on a blockade-runner and utilized by our government in printing specimens of its postal currency upon.

You will notice in this paper the watermark, "C. S. A.," in double-line capitals about $\frac{7}{8}$ x $\frac{5}{8}$ inches, the whole watermark being $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long.

It occurred to me that some of this paper might have run the blockade and have been employed in the making of postage stamps, although properly it was intended for bank notes, but diligent search has failed to reward me with a single specimen; perhaps some of our members may be more fortunate.

TABLE OF DATES OF ISSUE.

From the information scattered through my notes I have prepared the following table:

* These designs, representing respectively agriculture and commerce, present in a nutshell the reason why, until within a few years, the entire South has had so decided a free trade tendency, and show also why they were unable to continue the struggle with the North longer than four years, viz., their dependency upon the outside world for nearly everything that was of a manufactured nature.

Stamp.	Earliest date shown.	Probable date of issue.
5c. green, lithographed	Oct. 23, 1861,	Oct. 18, 1861
10c. dark blue, Die A, lithographed	Dec. 4, 1861,	Dec. 1, 1861
2c. green, lithographed	Jan. 1, 1862	Jan. 1, 1862
5c. blue, "	Mch. 5, 1862,	Mch. 1, 1862
10c. rose, "	April 4, 1862,	April 1, 1862
10c. blue, Die B, lithographed	Aug. 6, 1862,	Aug. 1, 1862
5c. blue, London print, typographed	May 6, 1862,	May 1, 1862
5c. blue, local print, typographed	Oct. 27, 1862,	Oct. 15, 1862
TENc. blue, engraved	May 20, 1863,	Jan. 1, 1863
10c. blue, Die A "	Feb. 12, 1863,	Feb. 1, 1863
10c. " line around, engraved	April 1, 1863,	April 1, 1863
10c. blue, Die B, engraved	May 10, 1863,	May 1, 1863
2c. rose, engraved	June 1, 1863	June 1, 1863
20c. green, "		1864

It is to be hoped that many earlier dates may come to light hereafter, so that this table may be made still more accurate.

COMPARATIVE RARITY.

There exist some erroneous ideas upon this subject among American philatelists, and therefore I have been at the pains of making the following table, which I believe has the merit of strict accuracy, and in the compilation of which I have availed myself of the knowledge of the largest handlers of Confederate stamps in this country, one of whom secured possession of all the correspondence of the late Hon. A. M. Stephens, some 13,000 letters in all. The table is based upon used copies only.

1. 10c. blue, engraved, perf.
2. 10c. blue, engraved, outer line.
3. 2c. green, lithographed.
4. TENc. blue, engraved.
5. 10c. red, lithographed.
6. 2c. rose, engraved.
7. 20c. green, engraved.
8. 10c. blue, lithographed, Die A.
9. 10c. " " " B.
10. 5c. " lithographed.
11. 5c. green, lithographed.
12. 5c. blue, typographed, local print.
13. 5c. " " London print.
14. 10c. blue, engraved.

There is no distinction made in this table between Dies A and B of the 10c., engraved, because, in order to do so, color and paper must be taken into consideration, and any one can easily determine this from the specimens mentioned as being in my collection.

OFFICIAL ENVELOPES.

For the sake of completion I now show you two envelopes of the Post-office Department, one from the Chief of the Appointment Bureau, impressed upon a plain yellow envelope and postmarked "Richmond, Va., January 11, 1863," "FREE." The other impressed over a 3c. United States envelope

of 1857, ruled lines, from the Chief of the Contract Bureau.

I also show you official envelopes from the War Department and Department of Justice, both of which were prepaid by stamps, thus evidencing the fact that only the Post-office Department had the franking privilege.

LOCAL ENVELOPE STAMPS.

It is hardly proper to drag in this class of stamps among notes upon the regular government issues, but in my investigations I came upon two curios, which I am sure will be novel to most of you, and which I will touch upon later.

Our Vice-President, Mr. J. W. Scott, in the *American Journal of Philately*, of September 20, 1874, in speaking of these stamps, made use of these words: "Envelope stamps were probably made by nine-tenths of the 10,000 postmasters in the Confederate States." That this is a true statement is evidenced by the envelopes which I am now enabled to show you, through the kindness of Mr. E. R. Ackerman, who has loaned them to me for that purpose. As for myself, I do not collect them, for reasons that will presently appear. The stamps I show are Montgomery, Ala., Thomasville, Ga., Nashville, Tenn.; and Raleigh, N. C.

The most commendable of these, in my opinion, is the Montgomery, Ala., which has stamped in red ink, in the upper right corner, within a small circle, the words "PAID 5, T. WELSH."

It is to the Raleigh, N. C., however, that I desire to call your particular attention. You will notice the words, "RALEIGH, N. C., PAID 5," stamped in red ink in the upper right corner; also that the bottom part of the 5 has impressed the paper of the envelope so heavily as almost to cut through it. You would naturally expect to find a corresponding impression upon the reverse of the envelope, but, upon turning it over, you will find not the slightest trace of it. *Ergo*, the letter was inside the envelope when the stamp was applied, and its philatelic value is *nil*, and this I fear is the history of most of these envelope locals; hence, I leave them severely alone, being unable to decide which were sold by the postmasters in lieu of adhesive stamps, and which were simply applied to show the postage was prepaid, as was the custom in the United States post-offices prior to 1847.

To come to those curios: I received, not long since, upon approval, a lot of Confederates upon the envelopes, and, after making

my selections, proceeded to cut off the stamps for the purpose of soaking them, casting the envelopes carelessly to one side.

Through pressure of other work, the stamps remained in soak for two or three days, until I could find leisure to attend to them.

Upon removing the specimens from the pieces of the envelopes where they were originally affixed, as is my usual custom I carefully inspected each piece of paper before throwing it to one side, in order to make sure that no stamp adhered to it. One of these pieces of paper showed, to my surprise, as I supposed, the postmark *under* the stamp; a closer inspection, however, showed me that this impression was an envelope stamp over which had been carefully placed a 10c. blue, lithographed. I immediately inspected the remaining specimens yet unlooked at, and was so fortunate as to discover still another. My next thought was of chagrin that I had not noticed the signs of the first impression showing at the sides of the stamp, and had cut and thrown away the envelope. However, I thought I would inspect my waste-basket, and to my great delight at once saw that it had been neglected for those two or three days, and a few moments' search revealed the original envelopes I was looking for. I repaired these envelopes as well as I was able, and now exhibit them to you. The stamps underneath are "ATLANTA, GEO., PAID 5," in black ink, and "ALBANY, GA., 5, PAID," in blue ink, and the covering stamps are canceled with the regular postmarks of those towns per date of March 11 and March 15, 1862, respectively, the covering 10c. blue, lithographed stamps both being of Die A. Whether this is a lucky find or not I am not prepared to say, but I never heard of anything of the sort before, and I will venture a like statement in behalf of my fellow-members.

My theory in regard to these is, that the arrival of regular stamps left the postmasters with a number of these stamped envelopes on hand, which they utilized by placing over them the regular government stamps and sold them in that way, envelopes having already become scarce.

In this same category is Exhibit E, which I showed you a few moments ago; a close inspection of this envelope will reveal the words "PAID 10" under the 10c. rose stamp.

These are the only three I have been able to find, although I have handled hundreds of envelopes in search of more specimens.

ODDS AND ENDS.

I now exhibit an envelope which shows the fee for advertising an unclaimed letter in 1862 to have been two cents; another envelope showing that, when a letter was forwarded from one town to another, full original postage was collected, which fact is evidenced also by the twenty cents marked due on the next envelope, which was a double-weight one, and which was prepaid by as pretty an unsevered pair of 10c., Die A, pure blue on thick paper, as you can find in a day's journey, and allow me to remark *en passant* that used unsevered pairs of the engraved 10c. blue are scarcer than generally imagined; a Confederate prisoner's letter, marked "per flag of truce," mailed at Chicago and prepaid with a 3c., 1861, United States stamp, alongside of which is placed a Confederate 10c., engraved, blue, with the Richmond cancellation mark over both the Confederate and the United States stamps (the Confederate Government provided the flag of truce with a supply of their stamps, without which affixed no letter could be carried), and, finally, an envelope loaned me by Dr. W. H. Mitchell, bearing a United States 3c., 1861, stamp, and post-marked "Port Royal, S. C., October 21, 1864," showing plainly that United States postal facilities followed the lines of the army, and were at once extended to the occupied territory.

LAST SCENES.

Through the kindness of Colonel Offutt, I have now lying before me official documents, telegrams, etc., in which are briefly narrated the closing chapter in the history of the Confederate Post-office Department.

The first is a telegram from J. B. Estell, at Chester, S. C., dated March 3, 1865, stating, "Barnes just from Columbia. Keatinge left with Yanks." So we see that Mr. Keatinge left unprotected the property in his charge and disappeared. The next is a telegram from John Hare, special agent at Winnsboro, N. C., dated March 21, 1865, as follows, referring to the Columbia conflagration: "Postage stamps, plates, dies, writing paper and envelopes all destroyed. Mails just arrived from Augusta." This telegram, by the way, is marked: "Collect \$12.00," and "paid \$6.00," a total of \$18.00 for sending a despatch of fifteen words a distance of two or three hundred miles.

The next document is a notification of John A. Reagan, Postmaster-General, to all

quartermasters, government officers and agents that the effects of the Post-office Department had been placed in charge of Colonel Offutt, with instructions to move southward towards Greensboro and Charlotte, N. C., and dated April 2, 1865. These effects, to the extent of two freight-car loads and consisting of all the archives of the department, stamps, electrotype plates from De LaRue & Co., etc., left Richmond, April 2, 1865, in charge of Judge Audly G. Cantley, whom Colonel Offutt deputized for that service, and proceeded to Danville, Va., where they remained until April 10, Colonel Offutt having arrived there in the meantime. On April 10, they left Danville, and in due course arrived at Greensboro, N. C., where they remained until April 24, when Postmaster-General Reagan telegraphed Colonel Offutt, from Charlotte, N. C., to have the effects brought on to that place, and accordingly they were started, but only progressed a short distance up the railroad, when they were stopped on account of the United States cavalry having cut in between where they were and Charlotte. On April 27, 1865, Judge Reagan telegraphed Colonel Offutt from Catawba river, as follows: "Come on by way of Chester and Newberry to Cokesberry, where you will meet us. Bring, if you can, the plate, job printing, stamps, and the plates for warrants and drafts." Accordingly, the effects in Colonel Offutt's charge were transported as far as Chester, S. C., where they remained until the surrender of General Johnston, and then they were by Colonel Offutt delivered over to the postmaster at Chester, and by him placed in the cellar of his building; shortly afterwards they were surrendered by this postmaster to the United States authorities, and they are now supposed to be in the military archives at Washington.

There are now among those archives five or six bound volumes, containing all the rules and regulations of and laws affecting the Post-office Department of the Confederacy; also all the reports of Postmaster-General Reagan to the Confederate Congress.

If these volumes are at all come-at-able, they certainly should be overhauled and the valuable information contained therein given to the philatelic world.

[If any of our readers are possessed of specimens establishing earlier dates than those shown by the stamps in the possession of Mr. Corwin, they will confer a favor by submitting them for our inspection, it being important that now, while there is a fair supply of Confederates at hand, all data relating to them should be made known.—EDITOR.]

HISTORY OF U. S. REVENUE STAMPS AFTER THE FIRST ISSUE.

CHAS. E. HUTCHISON.

I.

To the Act of June 30, 1864.

THE Internal Revenue Law of July 1, 1862, was not only one of the most important in the annals of Congress, but was remarkable for its great length, minuteness, and the time which it required to pass it. In this last point it was made the subject of comparison, at times in the recent tariff debates of Congress, with the Mills Bill. When the House Committee of Ways and Means framed the bill in the last part of 1861 and first part of 1862, they made its various provisions to go into operation on May 1 or July 1, 1862, accordingly as they considered more or less time needed to get ready to carry them out. But when May 1 came the bill was still in the Senate, which body changed a few of the dates, but not all, and July 1 saw the signing of the bill by President Lincoln. A queer situation was the result. To remedy the confusion of a law which, among other curious things, made invalid all legal documents unless they bore stamps which were not in existence, and would not be for months, it was provided in a law passed July 14, 1862, that the section making invalid unstamped documents should not go into force until January 1, 1863. And it was provided further that the part of the Act relating to stamp duties should not go into effect until September 1, 1862, and that the part relating to the appointment of revenue officers should not go into effect until July 21, 1862.

Three days later a joint resolution was hurried through Congress, which struck out the word "May" from wherever it occurred in the Act of July 1, and inserted "August" 1862; and wherever "July" or "August" was named in the original Act for a section to go into effect, there was appointed instead a certain unnamed day, which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was to fix upon, and announce its exact date as soon as possible, on which day such section should go into operation.

Meanwhile, President Lincoln had invited Mr. G. S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts (who had been a delegate to the convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln), to organize the new bureau, as First Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He accepted, and his appointment was promptly confirmed by the Senate. He was Commissioner from

July 17, 1862, to March 3, 1863, when he resigned to represent his district in the House of Representatives.*

To say that he had a very difficult task is putting it mildly. It is doubtful, indeed, if the framers of the law knew exactly how some of its provisions were best carried out. This is especially noticeable in the stamp duties which yielded such a large proportion of the tax, but which were slighted in debate, and quickly passed over in the consideration of the bill.

The House Committee, apparently, did not anticipate an extensive use of stamps, but rather that of stamped paper, and they usually provided merely for "stamped paper, parchment or vellum." The Senate Finance Committee was obliged in many instances to insert the words "adhesive stamps or" before the "stamped paper, etc." Its Chairman, William Pitt Fessenden, probably knew better what he was doing than any other one man.

Commissioner Boutwell issued his official announcement on July 23, reading as follows:

NOTIFICATION.

[OFFICIAL.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 23, 1862.

By authority of a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved on the 17th day of July instant, notice is hereby given that the 1st day of September next is fixed and determined upon as the day on which the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt" shall be put into practical operation; * * * and all parts of said Act having reference to the 1st day of July and August, 1862, shall be taken and construed as having reference to the 1st day of September, 1862.

Collectors and Assessors will be appointed, and whatever other things may be necessary to put this Act into practical operation will be done, before the date fixed by this notice.

Notwithstanding this notice, the Act did not by any means go into force on the appointed date, chiefly owing to "unavoidable delay" in preparing the stamps and appointing inspectors. On the 17th of November, the following notification was put forth:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 17, 1862.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is prepared to supply the following stamps in quantities sufficient

* George Sewall Boutwell, born in Brookline, Mass., 1818, lawyer and politician, First Internal Revenue Commissioner, Representative in Congress, Secretary of the Treasury, United States Senator.

for the use of the people of the District of Columbia, and of the States east of the Rocky Mountains, viz.: "Playing Cards, Proprietary, Express, Telegraph, Insurance, Life Insurance, Fire and Marine, Passage Tickets and Protest."

The use of the stamps herein specified is hereby required in the District and States above described, on and after the 1st day of December next, and persons guilty of willfully neglecting to use said stamps will be subject to the penalty provided in the law.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

What Mr. Boutwell meant by the "Fire and Marine" stamps does not appear. The one Insurance stamp did for all kinds of insurance, except life insurance; perhaps, he had these "Fire and Marine" stamps prepared under a mistaken impression and then did not use them, but it is not likely. The extra letter *s* also might convey the impression that he had passage tickets for sale, instead of only "Passage Ticket" stamps.

The stamps had been kept back so long that the sales during the first week after the notice were very large. The list, which may be interesting, is as follows:

	Number.	Value.
1 cent, Proprietary	3,139,500	\$31,395.00
1 " Express	1,680,000	16,800.00
1 " Playing Cards	661,500	6,615.00
2 " Playing Cards	798,000	15,960.00
2 " Bank Check	3,402,000	68,040.00
2 " Proprietary	2,751,000	55,020.00
3 " Telegraph	578,000	17,340.00
4 " Proprietary	539,750	21,590.00
5 " Express	221,000	11,050.00
10 " Contract	51,000	5,100.00
10 " Power of Attorney	518,500	51,850.00
10 " Bill of Lading	510,000	51,000.00
15 " Inland Express	229,500	34,425.00
20 " Inland Express	234,600	46,920.00
25 " Life Insurance	102,000	25,500.00
25 " Bond	328,950	82,337.50
25 " Insurance	321,300	80,325.00
25 " Certificate	469,900	117,300.00
50 " Bond	144,500	72,250.00
50 " Conveyance	144,500	72,250.00
50 " Entry of Goods	131,750	65,875.00
50 " Life Insurance	55,250	27,625.00
50 " Mortgage	267,750	133,875.00
50 " Original Process	34,000	17,000.00
50 " Passage Ticket	180,625	90,312.50
50 " Probate of Will	255,000	127,500.00
\$1.00 Conveyance	207,000	207,000.00
1.00 Power of Attorney	279,000	279,000.00
1.50 Inland Express	324,000	486,000.00
1 cent, Herrick's Private Die	1,870	18.70

Total 18,561,045 2,317,173.70

From which it appears that the first private die in use was the Herrick's Pills and Plasters [Sterling—118].

After this the law went into operation, not only in name, but in reality, and its full effect became apparent. Its action was felt by every class of the community, and it seemed to fulfill the warning which Sydney Smith, forty years before, pronounced to the American people as the price of maritime glory.

"Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot—taxes upon everything which it is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell or taste—taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion—taxes on everything on earth and the waters under the earth—* * *—taxes on the raw material—taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man—"

The test of operation, too, disclosed the faults and weaknesses of the law, and speedy preparations were made to remedy them. It was found impossible to make and supply to collectors stamps in such quantity and proportion that every kind of document might have the kind of stamp designated for it as was directed by the law, which was, of necessity, frequently violated. So, on Christmas Day, 1862, the President approved an Act to amend the law of July 1, by which that part of the law was repealed which forced documents of any class to bear stamps denominated for that class, and documents not so stamped were made valid, provided only that they bore stamps of sufficient value. This was immediately taken advantage of, and ever after the various denominations of stamps were used quite promiscuously, as any collector who has searched a lot of old documents for their stamps can testify. Really, only one stamp of each value was all that was needed, but no change was made till the second issue in 1871. The amendatory Act, of December 25, also extended again the time in which a document might be valid though unstamped, until March 1, 1863. This was because the stamps had appeared so late in the year that all parts of the country could not be supplied before January 1, 1863, the time previously specified.

The second and important amendatory Act was enacted March 3, 1863, and consisted of thirty-eight sections. The stamp duties were changed as follows:

NEW DUTIES.—*Lottery Tickets*, if sold for a dollar or less, were to have a fifty-cent stamp affixed, and another fifty cents for every additional dollar or fraction thereof. This was, probably, the highest tax, on the average, of the whole schedule, never amounting to less than fifty per centum of the price of the ticket. The penalty for selling unstamped tickets was fifty dollars per ticket sold, and no unstamped ticket was allowed to draw any prize. Furthermore, the purchaser of an unstamped ticket could recover at law, within three years,

twice the price he paid for his ticket. This law did not legalize lottery in any State where prohibited by law, or interfere with any State tax on lotteries.

Accident insurance companies were taxed one per cent of gross receipts, and it was expressly provided that no stamp duty should be required.

Contracts relating to the sale of gold and silver coin or bullion, and loans of money, were taxed by stamps to the amount of one-half of one per cent, and interest at six per cent on the money pledged or loaned.

CHANGES IN SCHEDULE B.—*Inland Exchange.*—The old duty abolished and new rate substituted.

Certificate.—Rate on unspecified kinds reduced from ten cents to five.

Power of Attorney for sale or transfer of any property or interest under \$50, 10 cents (previously \$1).

Insurance on property of any kind, if premium is under \$10, ten cents (previously 25 cents).

Mortgage on personal bond, old rate abolished, and new one substituted of ten cents per \$200 or fraction thereof.

Charter Party.—Old rate abolished and new one substituted, as follows: On charter of a vessel of less than 150 tons, \$1; 150 to 300 tons, \$3; 300 to 600 tons, \$5; over 600 tons, \$10.

REPEALED.—The express duties were entirely repealed.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The transfer of a lease, mortgage or policy of insurance had the same tax imposed as the original instrument transferred. The limits and restrictions of other duties were also defined.

The vendor of unstamped proprietary articles, which should be stamped, to be subject to penalty as the manufacturer.

On the same day, March 3, 1863, Mr. Boutwell resigned from the Commissionership and took his seat in the House of Representatives. Three years later, he published the "Tax Payers' Manual," for which his experience well fitted him.

He was succeeded by Mr. Joseph J. Lewis, of Pennsylvania, whose term commenced on the 18th of March, 1863, and extended to June 30, 1865.

It fell to the lot of Commissioner Lewis to make the first report on the revenue system, at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1863. The law had been in actual operation for about seven months, and the receipts amounted to \$37,640,787.95. A large share of this came from the stamp duties, and among those the greatest sales were in the proprietary and bank check and promissory note stamps. On this as a basis, the receipts for the *next* fiscal year, 1863-4, it was estimated would amount to seventy seven million dollars, and the actual receipts exceeded the estimate by about one-third.

When Congress assembled in December, 1863, the internal revenue system had been in operation for a full year, and its various imperfections fully brought to light. Early in the session, the Committee of Ways and Means set about the construction of an entirely new law, to embody the practical experience which was wanting in the Act of July 1, 1862. This became the Act of June 30, 1864, and such of its 175 sections, or thereabout, as related to the revenue stamps will be considered in the next paper.

(To be continued.)

A WONDERFUL REVOLUTION.

LIEUT. J. M. T. PARTELLO, U. S. ARMY.

IT is astonishing to review the past, say forty years, more or less, and note the wonderful revolution which the postage stamp has wrought in the world's affairs. Before the invention or discovery of this convenience, it was a difficult matter to send a letter or a parcel any considerable distance.

Within half a century, the complexion of the world's affairs has undergone a total change; and so complete and thorough has

been this metamorphosis, that were the postage stamp and all its attendant usefulness to be suddenly blotted out of existence, the impediment to business and pleasures and the thousands of pursuits dependent thereon would almost compel the earth to stop in her course. Thousands upon thousands of human beings would be thrown out of employment; railroads, steamships and all the other complicated paraphernalia of the postal system would lose half their calling, and

business upon this globe would be so badly shattered or stagnated that the world's affairs would positively have to stop or retrograde for a time. All the inventions of speed are now used to rush the mails, and this, next to the lives of passengers, is the main consideration of latter-day railroading and steamboating. In some cases the mails come first and human life second, as is often demonstrated by the racing of ocean grayhounds to determine which can cross the ocean and deliver the mails in the shortest space of time.

No single invention or discovery has so changed and altered the affairs of men as the postage stamp.

Although the improved and practical system of universal postage is new, yet the idea itself of communicating by mail is very old. In "ye olden tyme," long before the United States was a nation, there were many mail packets plying the ocean, carrying letters and packages to distant lands, and actually performing, although in a rude, uncertain manner, the very duties that our highly civilized and almost perfect system accomplishes with such accuracy and speed during the present day. These clipper packets were built for speed; not so much to enable them to make quick passage and deliver the mails promptly, as to kick their nimble heels into the faces of pirates and other ocean highwaymen who were after their scalps, so to speak.

The captains were instructed to "run while they could, to fight when they could no longer run, and to throw the mails overboard when fighting would no longer avail."

Sir Walter Scott used to suffer a great deal from the high rates of postage. Hutton, in his life of that gifted author, relates that Scott's bills for letters and postage seldom came under £150 a year. Gifts he would receive by coach parcels, but, as a rule, the postage or mileage was about ten times as much as the donation was worth. Once a bulky package came to Sir Walter all the way from the United States, for which the famous gentleman paid something like £5 postage. He tore off the wrapper, and found a MS., called "The Cherokee Lovers," sent by a lady of New York, who requested Scott to read and correct it, write a prologue, have it produced on the stage of Drury Lane, and negotiate for a copyright. Whew! but Scott was swearing mad. In about a fortnight another large bulky letter arrived, C.O.D., for £5 postage, and this the author thoughtlessly received and tore open. Out jumped a duplicate copy of "The Cherokee

Lovers," with a letter from the same lady, saying, that, as the weather had been stormy and the mails so uncertain, she thought it prudent to send a duplicate, as the first or original might have been lost.

This little diversion cost the gifted gentleman just \$50, and only two letters from New York to England, that was all.

Compare the above figures with to-day's rate, when one can send a letter almost around the globe for a nickel. "Walton's Register" for 1823 shows Brattleboro to be the largest office in Vermont, and the cost of mailing letters, papers and pamphlets to be about \$20,000 a year. Postmasters received 30 per cent on the first \$100, 25 per cent on the next, and so on. Asa Green was the postmaster, and his salary was fixed at \$630.89. A single letter, of one piece of paper, cost 6 cents for 30 miles; 10 cents for 80 miles; 12½ cents for 150 miles; 18¾ cents for 400 miles; and 25 cents for over 400 miles. A letter of two sheets was charged double, three sheets, triple, and so on. There were other local post-offices scattered all through the States when they were colonies, and it is needless to add that the mail usually traveled by the time-honored old-fashioned "slow coaches."

The business of mail-carrying in strange lands has lost much of its romance at the present time, and the sleepy post-boy, Indian runners and overland express have given way and been superseded by steam power and electricity. Wouldn't it astonish Benjamin Franklin, Andrew Bradford, Peter Franklin, Andrew Hamilton, William Goddard, and all those other postal continentals, could they but see our present lightning mail-trains rush by at nearly a mile a minute, and snatch a mail-sack from a crane so quick that one can scarcely see the operation?

One of the most remarkable romances connected with mail-carrying occurred in England about the time of George III. It was the case of Sir John Cochrane, who was in prison for participation in the Monmouth rebellion, and the mail packet coming from the south was supposed to contain the warrant for his execution.

Sir John's daughter, Grizel Cochrane, determined to save her father's life. She dressed herself in male attire and, mounting a fleet horse, galloped hard to Berwick-on-Tweed, where she waited, pistol in hand, for the post-boy to come along. On came the sleepy youth, and the girl thrust the old-fashioned pepper-box under his nose, threatening him with instant death if he did not deliver up the post packet. The boy took

her for a highwayman, dropped the bag and ran for his life. The warrant authorizing the death of Cochrane was found, destroyed, and, not reaching its destination, the execution could not go on; and in the time thus gained Sir John's family, by the help of a heavy ransom, secured his pardon and thus saved his life.

It was a brave act for a girl, but not more so than hundreds of other cases in our own country. Note one of the latest, the Jacksonville mail carrier, who, with his mail-sack on his shoulders, waded across Hillsboro inlet, and, in his endeavor to expedite and preserve the United States mail, was torn limb from limb by voracious sharks.

In connection with the mail service has grown up a wonderful trade in stamps. Not to speak of the employment given to thousands of ships and railroads and manufacturers of stamps and business expedited by this means, yet a separate occupation is the buying and selling of stamps, which has grown into proportions and magnitude to-day never contemplated by a single living creature a quarter of a century ago. The stock in trade of some dealers is almost appalling, when one considers that it is a mere little postage stamp that is causing all the fuss. An English dealer claims upwards of 15,000,000 in stock, that if placed end to end in a continuous line would reach nearly 250 miles. But this is nothing compared to one German dealer who says he imported 23,000,000 foreign stamps last year.

If this be true of only one year's importation, his accumulated stock, placed end to end, must reach at least from here to the moon, if not farther. All this is sheer nonsense. There is one thing, however, collectors have got to consider, and consider carefully, too. There must, sooner or later, be an end to general collecting. Specialties will have to be the rule and not the exception. Considering the magnitude of the present system, and the adaptation by new and almost uncivilized countries of postal facilities, the increase in the next twenty years will be almost beyond conception. No collector, unless he be overburdened with wealth, can hope to keep pace with new issues; and then collections will become so bulky and large, that they will become, before very long, white elephants on our hands. A rough guess places the number of letters mailed annually at about 55,000,000,000. Of course, this may not be a bull's-eye, but as one guess is as good as another, we will let it go at that. The stupendous mail of the world, the tremendous receipts, the vast army of bipeds and quadrupeds it gives employment to, and all this within fifty years, we may well look with dismay into the future, and wonder what the outcome will be.

Carefully scan the past, then look vaguely into the future, and ask yourself honestly and squarely, has there been a greater, more complete, more instructive and more useful revolutionizer than the little bit of paper we call a postage stamp?

FORMOSA.

W. C. STONE.

UNDER the head of "New Issues," there were recently noticed labels purporting to be postage stamps used in this island. The inscriptions, however, led us to express the opinion that they were more like way-bills than stamps.

Since that number appeared, I have received from one of our members, who is attached to the Asiatic squadron of the United States navy, information which tends to confirm that opinion.

In the *North China Daily News*, of Shanghai, there appeared in the issue of December 4, 1888, a long editorial article relating to stamp collecting in general, and the issues of Formosa and Shanghai in par-

ticular. A copy of Alfred Smith's monthly circular had been sent to the editor, and in it was a description of the "dragon" issue for Formosa. Commenting upon the article, he says: "Information on Chinese matters is often drifted out to residents in China by strange currents, but he would be a very far-seeing man indeed who would expect to find it in the pages of a philatelic journal. (Here follows a description of the stamps.) Mr. Giles, in his Trade Report for Tamsui, had prepared the world for a coming postal experiment in North Formosa, under the auspices of the progressive Governor Liu, but hardly for anything as complete as this. There seems, however, to be

aid upon all postal experimentalizers a duty which constrains them, first of all—often long before any other preliminary has been arranged—to devise a suitable postage stamp. The case of the all-but-still-born Corean post-office will be fresh in most minds. * * *

“The Chinese government is no nearer the establishment of a national post-office now than it was ten years ago; or, if it is nearer, the approach is due, not to the Customs Courier Post, but to this recent departure of Liu Ming-chuan. That departure may be watched with the greater interest in that it seems to be very nearly a purely native experiment. Even at the present time, although the elaborate arrangement in dragons and galloping horses does not yet grace postal covers in Taipeh Fu, yet the way has been prepared for it by the pasting on each letter conveyed by the new service of a small label showing the weight of the package, date of posting, and destination. If the amount of postage, due or paid, is also inserted, the label will doubtless be accepted by timbromaniacs as a collectible stamp, and go down to posterity as a philatelic curiosity.” * * *

The remainder of the article is devoted to some of the recent Shanghai surcharges.

The following letter will explain itself:

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
TAMSUI, October 26, 1888.

LIEUT. ROBERT D. WAINWRIGHT, *U. S. Marines, U. S. S. Essex, Yokohama.*

Sir:—In reply to yours of August 10, I fear you have been misinformed on the subject of Formosan stamps, as they do not exist. Apart from my own knowledge of the matter, I have made inquiries of the British consul here, and he also is unaware of any.

The Chinese have a local Courier Service, from stage to stage, for which they charge five cash a letter, or about half a cent, but they do not use stamps, simply a sort of printed receipt, a specimen of which I enclose, and this is the only kind of thing approaching the nature of a stamp existing in Formosa.

I have the honor to remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. GOWLAND,
U. S. Consular Agent.

Further comment on the matter seems unnecessary after the above statements. Lieutenant Wainwright deserves our hearty thanks for exploding the bubble before the market has been stocked with these way-bills or receipts.

THE COMING STAMP EXHIBITION.

J. W. SCOTT.

ONE of the greatest events in the history of philately will culminate during the latter part of the present month. We refer to the opening of the exhibition of a complete set of postage stamps at the Eden Musée in Twenty-third street, New York city.

The collection is the property of the members of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club, the National Philatelic Society and the Staten Island Philatelic Society, a committee of the above societies having been organized to arrange the details during the greater part of the last four months. The idea of holding the exhibition of postage stamps of all nations is due to Mr. Rechert, late President of the National. He first broached the subject at a meeting of that society, held in New York, on September 5, 1888.

The plan was enthusiastically approved, and a committee appointed to carry out the details, in connection with similar bodies from the sister societies, which were finally organized, as follows:

BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

Charles Gregory,
J. W. Scott,
G. M. Williamson.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Julius Adenaw,
H. L. Calman,
Henry Clotz,
C. B. Corwin,
J. W. Scott,
R. Wuesthoff.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Henry Clotz,
August Dejonge,
E. L. Schumann,
P. Van der Willigen.

Circulars were sent to members of these societies asking each gentleman to name twelve countries which he could offer complete. When the returns were all in, a special meeting was held, and the various countries entrusted to the care of different members, according to their preference.

It was decided to exhibit the stamps on the cards of the Staten Island Society's album, the arrangement to be by the Scott

Stamp and Coin Company's catalogue, which was declared to be the standard, although liberty was allowed to add errors or shades at the discretion of the exhibitor.

Some of the countries will be represented by every known shade, color and variety of watermark or perforation; notably the collection of Ceylon exhibited by Mr. Corwin.

The cards of Mr. J. W. Scott will contain several unique stamps, notably an original New Haven envelope stamp and several other postals, valued at \$500 each, all of which will be duly noted in the official catalogue, which can be obtained at the Musée after the opening. When the sheets of stamps are completed, they will be turned over to the care of Mr. Wuesthoff, of the Germania bank, for safe keeping, while insurance to the amount of nearly \$100,000

is being effected and the glass cases for the exhibition are being constructed.

This superb collection will be under the care of a special watchman from the time it arrives at the Musée until it is broken up to be returned to the owners.

It is expected that the exhibition will remain open for one month, and it is hoped that every collector within 100 miles of New York will make it a point to visit it at least once. We understand many amateurs living at great distances are organizing parties to visit this city while this interesting collection is on view.

The price of admission to the Eden Musée will remain the same as heretofore during the continuance of the stamp exhibition, which will be held in the Art Gallery, and will not interfere in any way with the attractions for which the place is celebrated.

MEXICAN NOTES.

K. BREWSTER COX.

IN THE 1867 provisional issue of Mexican stamps, the Gothic surcharge is usually found running from bottom to top, on right-hand side of the stamps, but is sometimes met with reversed, and those philatelists who collect *reversed* surcharges as separate varieties should not overlook this variety, the surcharge being type-set by the sheet, not hand-stamped. The stamps of 1868, surcharged "Anotado," were thus surcharged for use as provisionals in 1873, and used in the city of Mexico and a few other towns during a scarcity of certain denominations of the 1872 issue, just prior to the issue of 1874. All postmarked specimens I have, or have seen, bear the date of this year, and the above statement is also corroborated by an old employé of the Mexican Post-office Department, who is also authority for the following statement concerning the "Porte de Mar" stamps:

The word "Anotado" means "of a late year," or "past year." Regarding the much discussed "Porte de Mar" stamps, I would say, they are said to have been used to prepay all letters (in addition to the regular inland postal rates) from one port of Mexico to another, on *Mexican* lines of steamers only. The only stamp of this class that I ever received in this way was a 10c.,

black, which came on a letter to me from an interior town of Mexico, the letter being prepaid with the 25c., blue, of 1874, and the "Porte de Mar" attached at sometime *en route*, as it covered the original postmark, yet was itself uncanceled. I don't consider these facts as positive proof as to the intended use of these stamps, but give them for what they are worth. The "officially sealed" labels of 1885 were first used only at the dead-letter office in the city of Mexico, and had the words, "Mexico, D. F." (Federal District), thereon. At this time, all unsealed letters had to be sent from any post-office of the Republic to the city of Mexico, and there sealed with one of these labels and returned to its original destination, naturally causing much delay. In 1887, this mode was simplified by issuing a similar label with a blank space in the place of the former "Mexico, D. F.," which was to be stamped with the name of the office for which the letter was destined, and there sealed. Within the last month, both the above-mentioned varieties of label have been re-engraved, there being additional lines running diagonally through the former background of the stamps, the "condor" looking *down*, not up, as formerly, and other minor details altered.

UPON CERTAIN VARIETIES.

MAJOR EDW. B. EVANS, R. A.

A CURIOUS article was published not long back in a French newspaper, *Le Temps*, entitled, "*Thirty-five Millions Trouvé*," which may be freely translated "How to make thirty-five million francs." It commences by stating that, whereas, in the French colonies the postal revenue seldom or never balances the expenditure of the department, in English colonies the case is different; and the writer goes on to explain that the reason of this is, that each English colony has postage stamps of its own, which not only advertise the existence of the colony, but also by sales to dealers in, and collectors of, stamps greatly increase the revenue of the post-office. When a little extra income is required, all that is necessary is to change the colors or designs of some of the stamps, or if a sudden emergency arises recourse is had to surcharging, thus producing provisional issues, which are eagerly bought up by collectors, and so the credit of the colonial post-office in question is once more re-established. Finally, it is argued that by supplying each of the French colonies with a set of stamps of distinct designs, changing the colors periodically, and occasionally resorting to surcharging (in which some of the French colonial postmasters have already shown no little proficiency), an excellent result might be produced; and that if thirty-five million francs could not thus be extracted from the pockets of the too fortunate *Timbromanics* every year, at least sufficient revenue might be raised to keep the machine going with ease and comfort!

It is not my intention to discuss the question, whether it is justifiable for a public department to endeavor to tax one section of the public in this manner, or whether the result would be likely to equal the expectations of the writer of the article in question. I would remark, however, in passing, that thirty-five millions of francs (nearly seven million dollars) is no small sum, and that the production of such a golden egg might kill even a bigger goose than the philatelic public. It is more profitable to try to ascertain whether such proceedings as those recommended are common, either in English colonies or elsewhere.

We all know, only too well, that what are termed *philatelic varieties*, that is varieties that have been, or are supposed to have been, manufactured more for sale to collectors than to meet postal requirements, have become of late years suspiciously common; and, of course, the post-offices immediately concerned have made some profit out of their sale; but I am sure that in the great majority of cases the advantage of the post-office was not the principal object, but rather that of some local speculator, who hoped to dispose of these provisionals at a considerable advance upon their facial value.

Facts are better than theories, and I will now endeavor to produce a few facts in support of my case: Near the end of 1881, *one-cent* and

two-cent stamps were wanted in British Guiana, and the local authorities supplied their places by surcharging stocks of certain higher values which they had on hand; the first supply thus made was at once bought up by speculators; another lot was produced in a similar manner, forming a fresh number of varieties, and they shared the same fate. Stamps were then printed in the colony from type-set designs, and these would probably have been bought up too, but for the fact that the post-office authorities, far from taking advantage of all this enthusiasm, endeavored to limit the sales to those who really required the stamps for postal use. All, therefore, of these provisionals, except the first lot made, might be considered *philatelic varieties*, because if it had not been for philately the second and third lots would never have been required. At the same time none of them were made simply in order to increase the revenue of the post-office, and each lot was manufactured to meet postal requirements.

Similar cases, no doubt, have occurred in other places, perhaps in some of the French colonies, which have not neglected their opportunities in the way of making provisional issues.

To show, however, the way in which unnecessary varieties are sometimes produced without the assistance of philately at all, let me give a brief sketch of some incidents in the postal history of another British colony, whose issues occupy an amount of space in our albums quite out of proportion to its size, and which has the doubtful honor of having issued the first of surcharged postage stamps. I allude to the Island of Mauritius, where I had the pleasure of being stationed ten years ago.

Not long after the first issue of locally engraved stamps, in September, 1847, an order was sent to England for a supply of postage labels, which were to resemble, more or less, those then in use there, but at the same time to be sufficiently different to avoid confusion. Nothing seems to have been said as to the values required, and consequently Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. invented the well-known design, with a figure of Britannia and the name of the colony below, but with no indication of value, and sent out a supply of 100,000 stamps in all, divided into three nearly equal portions, in *brown-red*, *green*, and *magenta*, respectively. These reached Mauritius in 1849, and being at once objected to on account of there being no value expressed upon them, were laid on one side; and thus early in the story three varieties are introduced, which gave rise to a good deal of philatelic conjecture and correspondence in after-years, and of which one was never put in circulation at all; a second bore what may be considered the forerunner of that great crop of surcharges which collectors are still trying to gather in; while the third is known to have been issued first for one value and afterwards for another, and in addition has been met with sur-

charged (doubtfully) with a value differing from either.

In 1854, stamps of a higher value than *two-pence* being required, it was decided to make use of some of the *Britannias*, and after some discussion a number of the *green* stamps were overprinted with the words *FOURPENCE*, in *black*, and delivered to the postmaster for issue. It is doubtful whether they were really put in circulation then or not until four years later, but the surcharge (if such it can be called, for it really was rather the completion of the stamps than an addition) was certainly printed in 1854.

A year or two later another lot of stamps was ordered from England, and this time the values required, *sixpence* and *one shilling*, were mentioned in the order, 100,000 of the former and 50,000 of the latter being asked for; the result, however, was that 100,000 *blue* and 50,000 *vermillion* stamps were sent out in January, 1858, but again of the same design as before, with no value indicated. These also were objected to, for the same reason, and similar quantities of stamps with values expressed upon them were ordered; in the meantime, however, some more of the others were brought into use, and here a curious mistake arose; the official correspondence shows that the Mauritius authorities miscounted the sheets in some way, and, imagining that there were 100,000 *vermillion* stamps, and that, therefore, they were intended to be *sixpence*, issued them for that value, putting aside the *blue* stamp, altogether, and these became another unissued variety; they, at the same time, 1858, continued the use of the *green* stamps as fourpence, both with and without a surcharge, and in the following year issued the *magenta* stamps as ninepence.

Early in this latter year, 1859, the stamps with value indicated were received, the printers sticking to their colors and making the *sixpence blue* and the one shilling *vermillion*; and collectors were afterwards puzzled by the fact that the *vermillion* stamp without indication of value was used as a sixpence, while the stamp of the same color with value indicated was one shilling.

In 1860 supplies of the same two values were received in *lilac* and *green*, respectively, the colors being changed in order to correspond with those employed for the same values in England; and the next lot, sent out in 1861, were similar, but perforated.

In 1861 another curious mistake took place, which, oddly enough, was partially perpetuated. A supply of sixpence and one shilling stamps was sent out, of the type with profile of Queen Victoria, printed by Messrs. De LaRue & Co.; and this was followed, or accompanied by, a letter from the agents, stating that the stamps just sent out had been printed by mistake in the wrong colors, and that a further supply, in the right colors, would be immediately despatched, when those already sent might be destroyed. The correct colors were *lilac* for the sixpence, and *green* for the one shilling; the stamps wrongly printed were the first sixpence, *green*,

and one shilling, *buff*, and although they were replaced by a supply sent out the following month, they were put in use; and further, when the next demand for stamps from home was sent in, one of the *buff* shilling stamps must have been attached to it, as a specimen for the color of that value, for *yellow* in various shades became the normal color of the one shilling, which was never printed again in *green*, and thus the error was continued.

The supplies of the sixpence were probably mixed in the colony, for while the next lot of that value (the first on watermarked paper) were in *lilac*, some more were printed in *green*, in 1864, and the subsequent supplies were all in what was originally the wrong color.

For some unknown reason a lot of ninepence stamps, in *green*, were sent out in 1863, probably because the sixpence and one shilling were asked for in *lilac* and *yellow* at that time, and *green* was the only other color that occurred to the printers; thus three different values, of practically the same type, were printed in the same color, through misconceptions, and without any intention of multiplying varieties.

In 1864 a demand was made by the postmaster for *shilling* stamps, to be printed in *dark-blue* with a *white border*; this was the only change of color asked for by the colonial authorities, and, it being presumed by the agents that the colony did not wish to incur the expense of a new plate, the former design was simply printed in *blue*, and thus arose the one shilling *blue*.

A second lot of five-shilling stamps was ordered through some oversight, as they were not really required, and they were printed in a different color to the first lot (the *brown violet*) owing to the ink being mixed by gas-light.

In February, 1876, the postage to England was reduced from tenpence to six and a halfpence, thus requiring halfpence stamps; these were made first by surcharging the ninepence, that value being but little used, and when the stock was nearly exhausted the tenpence was similarly treated. In the meantime halfpence stamps were ordered from England, and these were produced by impressions from the tenpence plate in *rose*, surcharged with the new value, the old one being canceled by a bar.

All this time the question of altering the currency of the colony was being discussed, which accounts for a distinct plate for the halfpence stamps never having been constructed.

When I went out to Mauritius, in the spring of 1876, the currency, nominally, was that of Great Britain—pounds, shillings, and pence; practically the medium consisted of Indian rupees, half rupees, quarter rupees, two-anna pieces, and halfpence pieces, in silver, with a certain amount of nondescript copper. The rupee passed, nominally, for two shillings, but, being depreciated in value as compared with gold, the latter was practically withdrawn from circulation, and the rupee became the standard coin; this fact was impressed upon my memory by the confusion it occasioned in our accounts; the soldiers' pay was issued in English money,

and, in consequence of the reduced actual value of the rupee, this coin was ordered to be issued first at one shilling tenpence, and afterward at one shilling ninepence, and the problem of converting various numbers of days' pay at one shilling two and a halfpence into rupees at one shilling tenpence or one shilling ninepence, often exercised my mathematical powers.

In the course of 1876 it was decided to adopt the currency in use in Ceylon, viz., *rupees* divided into *cents*, and in January, 1877, a requisition was sent home for stamps and envelopes with the values expressed in the new currency; some delay seems to have occurred either in forwarding the demand, or in carrying it out—the stamps did not arrive until the following November, and their issue was deferred until January, 1879.

At the beginning of December, however, the stocks of onepence and one shilling ran short, it not having been expected that they would have to last so long, and the want had to be locally supplied by surcharging the fourpence with the words "One Penny," and the five shilling with "One Shilling;" at the same time the remainder of the tenpence and one shilling eightpence envelopes were converted into sixpence and one shilling respectively, and these I fear must be acknowledged to have been to a certain extent *philatelic* varieties, the object being rather to get rid of the surplus of higher value envelopes than to supply a public want, and as a matter of fact almost the whole of the surcharged envelopes were bought by collectors.

Owing to the delay about the requisition for the new stamps, Messrs. De LaRue & Co. were unable to prepare new plates for the first lot sent out, and accordingly printed a provisional issue from the old plates and surcharged them with the corresponding values in *cents*, or *rupees* and *cents*; the tenpence value being no longer required, the inscription was erased from the lower label, and it was used for the two cents. This is the history of the surcharged issue in the new currency, which was not manufactured from remainders, but from sheets printed on purpose. The new plates were then prepared, and subsequent supplies printed from them.

This concludes the narrative of the Mauritius issues down to the time when I left the colony, and it will be seen that very few, if any, of the

numerous varieties can be said to have had an entirely philatelic origin.

The circumstances which necessitated the conversion of the seventeen cents into sixteen cents, in 1883, had been to a certain extent foreseen by myself and others when the new issue first came out, and they are perhaps worthy of notice. The decimal system of currency was adopted, but the post-office, with old-fashioned conservatism, adhered practically to the old system; instead of taking the opportunity of slightly raising the rates so as to compensate for the depreciated value of the rupee, the old ones were retained as far as possible; thus the onepence was represented by four cents, and the twopence by eight cents, but as the rupee could not be made more than two shillings, the one shilling became fifty cents, and the sixpence twenty-five cents; the intermediate values were a difficulty, and the threepence was replaced by the thirteen cents, the fourpence by the seventeen cents, and the ninepence by the thirty-eight cents, and there was this anomaly, which still exists to some extent, that some of the higher rates could not be formed by combining the lower ones; thus six onepence (four cents) stamps were not equivalent to one sixpence (twenty-five cents), or two twopence (eight cents) to one fourpence (seventeen cents), and two threepence (thirteen cents) made more than one sixpence (twenty-five cents)! I pointed this out to the postmaster in 1878, and suggested that if five cents had been taken as equivalent to onepence, and the rates had been based upon that, matters would have been simplified a good deal; as it is, I understand that in 1883 some superior authority objected to seventeen cents being considered to represent fourpence, and it was reduced to sixteen cents, the consequence being that the Mauritius public pay about 25 per cent less for the postage of their letters to England than is paid in less fortunate colonies, Bermuda for instance.

The other queer values, thirteen cents and thirty-eight cents, are but little required or used now; threepence used to be the fee for registration, but that has long been reduced to twopence, and the two unnecessary values have been in turn converted into two cents of late years.

HOW TO MAKE A STAMP PAPER PAY.

WILLIAM P. BROWN.

BEING within a stone's throw of the office of that enterprising paper, the *New York World*, and reading it daily as the leading paper of the day, with its enormous circulation, and being frequently solicited by its agents to use its columns as an advertising medium, it has occurred to me that a few suggestions might be useful to preserve *our* organ as the leading philatelic paper of America.

1. Let the publishers of *our* paper unite their business with some stamp dealer. The immense advantages derived from this will be at once apparent. Instead of allowing outside dealers to come into competition with each other only according to the cost of their advertisements, a part of each page, or every other page, should be reserved for the advertisement of the dealer connected with the paper, which you could well

afford to put in free, for the enormous business built up from such a monopoly of the advertising columns should bring in an income that would totally eclipse the profits derived from the mere publication of a paper.

2. You should at once commence the publication of an illustrated priced catalogue of stamps in your columns. It helps make the paper look larger, and by going through the mails at pound rates saves the great expense for postage which other dealers have.

3. As your own advertisements would entirely outshine those of other dealers, it will be policy to get all the money you possibly can from advertisers; show them that a one-dollar advertisement would be lost, and that it needs twenty or fifty dollars to bring in proper returns. Some dealers will object to going to so much expense; they should be reduced to submission by plan.

4. Publish an illustrated review of all the stamp dealers in the country (the more pictures you put in the better your subscribers will like

the paper, even if they are cheap wood-cuts), and gauge the notices of each dealer by the amount of money he spends in advertising with you, and the patronage of your house, if it is a dangerous rival; just mention his name and say he might do a good business if he only advertised more extensively.

5. You should also obtain the management of the American Philatelic Association sheets as far as possible; this would give you an opportunity to send your own stock to all the best buyers. By following up these methods faithfully you ought to get the leading control of both the stamp trade and the philatelic publishing of the country, for remember that every dollar spent with you is just so much diverted from your rivals, who might otherwise try to occupy the field.

6. Learn to blow your own horn; half the success of a paper depends upon how hard you blow.

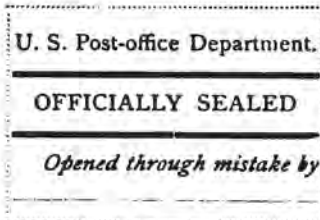
NEW ISSUES.

W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. Rechert sends us a new official seal, similar in design to the following:



Printed in black on flesh-colored paper, unperforated.

The 2 cents, red brown, has been discovered on horizontally laid paper.

BELGIUM.—The current 2 centimes comes to us in a new color, which is an improvement.

2 centimes, red brown.

BRAZIL.—Just too late for insertion in our last, we learned of a new 700 reis stamp. Numeral of value in small, double circle, inscribed *Correio Brazil—Reis*; fancy scroll-work border. Perforate $12\frac{1}{2}$.

700 reis, red brown.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—According to the *Philatelic Record*, the 5 shilling Cape Colony stamp with surcharge is a fraud.

BRITISH GUIANA.—The new revenue stamp chronicled this month has been seen by M. Moens, used for postal purposes.

72 cents, mauve and black.

CANADA.—The *Halifax Philatelist* has seen the 5 cents, registration stamp, unperforated.

GOLD COAST.—*Der Philatelist* announces a change in the color of the two penny stamp. Watermark and perforation unchanged.

2 pence, brown.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The penny, halfpenny stamp of the 1887 issue has been surcharged, GOVT. PARCELS.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ penny, lilac and green.

From the *American Journal of Philately*, we take the following *fac simile* of an official seal, black impression:



MARTINIQUE.—From *Der Philatelist* we learn of two more provisionals for this already overburdened isle. The surcharge is of the usual type.

05 on 4 centimes, brown on blue.

NETHERLANDS.—We annex the certificate of birth of the three stamps announced last month. As the king is not expected to live many days they are liable to be replaced by others bearing the head of the eight-year old princess, Wilhelmina, the heir to the throne.

We, William III, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange, Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, etc., upon the proposition of our Minister of Waterways, Commerce and Industry, of the 15th of November, 1888, seeing Article VIII, of the act of July 22, 1870, we have approved and desire it.

Art. I. There will be issued for prepayment of letters and other matter, postage stamps of the values of $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents, $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents and 100 cents. These stamps will be for sale to the public the 15th of December next.

Art. II. The regulations in the royal order of November 12, 1851, will be applicable to the stamps announced in Article I.

Our Minister, below mentioned, is charged with the execution of this decree, of which copies will be sent to the Chamber of Accounts, and it will be published in the *Staatsblad* and the *Staatscourant*.

WILLIAM.

LOO, November 20, 1888.

Minister of Waterways, Commerce and Industry,
HAVELAVER.

Published November 27, 1888.

The Minister of Justice,

RUYS VAN BEERENBROCK.

NEVIS.—The 6 pence of the current type is announced in a new color.

6 pence, pale red.

NEW ZEALAND.—The *American Journal of Philately* chronicles two fiscals as having been used for postage.

4 pounds, ultramarine.
10 " " blue.

ORANGE FREE STATES.—Collectors of varieties will be enraptured to learn that the surcharge mentioned in December has proved no exception to the usual rule. Some of the figure 2's have no tail!

PHILIPPINES.—The following ordinance, bearing date October 8, 1888, will be of interest to our readers, as it shows the number of stamps issued:

" The most noble Governor-General has decided that there shall be prepared 350,000 postage stamps of 2 4-8 centimos, by using for this purpose:

" 110,000 of the General Postal Union stamps of 10 centimos.

" 219,500 of the postage stamps of 8 centimos.

" 20,500 of the passport stamps of 20 centimos.

" This change will be accomplished by means of the administration surcharging each stamp with the words *Habilitado para comunicaciones a 4-8 centimos*, for the execution of which the Superintendent of Customs will give the necessary orders.

The *Philatelic Monthly* chronicles the 50m. with the above surcharge.

2 4-8 cent on 50 mils, bistre, violet surcharge.

RUSSIA—Griazvuetz (Vologda).—The 1887 4 kopec is to be found on white batonne paper.

Lebedjan (Tamboff).—From Eugene Lentz we have received a very gorgeous stamp from

this district. In the centre is a swan in relief. *Potschtorwaja Marka* (postage stamp) above; *Lebedjanskago Ouyezdnaya Ziemstwa* (of the rural post of Lebedjan) at sides and below. Numerals in corners with value in words below.

5 kopecs, red on orange.

SAINT VINCENT.—The sixpenny stamp is now watermarked C. A. and crown.

6 pence, lilac, crown C. A.

SARAWAK.—We have received from W. A. Cooper a new stamp, which may be the fore-runner of a full set. Head of Rajah Brooke to right in oval inscribed *Postage Sarawak and Revenue*. Numeral of value on oblong blue tablet below the head. Perf. 13.

3 cents, violet and blue.

SIERRA LEONE.—*Der Philatelist* announces a new shilling stamp. Perf. 14, wmk. crown C. A.

1 shilling, red brown.

SWEDEN.—The 6 ore now has the post-horn on the reverse.

6 ore, lilac, post-horn on back.

TRAVANCORE.—If our readers will substitute "conch" for "couch" in our last number they may be able to get a better idea of the new stamps than they would otherwise.

VENEZUELA.—*Fuera de Hora* surcharges are mentioned by *Der Philatelist*. There seems to be some doubt about their genuineness.

VICTORIA.—Another revenue used for postage is chronicled by the *American Journal of Philately*.

35 shillings, gray.

WADHWAN.—The *Philatelic Record* has information that this stamp is not a postage stamp, but is intended for revenue use.

ZULULAND.—The current halfpenny of Great Britain has been surcharged ZULULAND in black.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, vermilion red.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

BRITISH GUIANA.—The envelopes are now yellowish white instead of bluish, and bear the name of the new contractors, Thos. De La Rue & Co.

RUSSIA—Bogorodsk (Moscow).—A wrapper of the 1871 type that has never been noted has been unearthed.

1 kopec red on white, 222 x 28 mm.

SALVADOR.—From the *Philatelic Journal of America* we take the following list of envelopes:

Size 80 x 140 mm.

5	centavos, blue on white, blue lined.
5	" " " " lilac "
5	" " " " pink "
5	" " " " white "
5	" " " " yellow lined.
5	" " " " buff "
5	" " " " green "
10	" " red " 7 varieties as above
11	" " blue " " " "
11	" " buff " " " "

Size 106 x 137 mm.
 10 centavos, red on white.
 11 " " blue on cream.
 11 " " buff on white.
 10 " " carmine on orange.
 Size 73 x 120 mm.
 5 centavos, blue on yellow.

* POST CARDS.

CHILI.—The 1 cent. is now on green instead of gray, and the 2 cent. on blue. *Carte postale* has been added beneath *Union postale universelle*.

1 centavo, carmine on green.
 2 " " red on blue.

CONGO.—Some of the current cards are found with the watermark reading vertically.

NICARAGUA.—A new 2 cent card is announced by Mr. Bogert. It is of the same design as the former one, except that the inscription below the stamp now reads, *Tarjeta Postal Para al Interior*.

2 cents, brown on buff.

NORWAY.—Two railway cards are announced by *Le Timbre Poste*. Within a Greek border is the legend, *Jernbane-Brevkort—Norsk Hored-Jernbane*, and three lines for address preceded by *Til—Tjenestey—fra . . . med Tag no. de 18:*

No value, green on buff.

The other is quite similar, but has a round stamp at the right, inscribed *Norges statsbane*; and the royal on crowned shield in the centre of the upper half of the card.

No value, red on buff.

TRAVANCORE.—The *Philatelic Record* gives the following description of a card issued October 16:

The design consists of a scroll curving downwards in the centre, bearing a Hindu inscription on a solid ground. This is superposed on another scroll curving upwards, inscribed TRAV—ANCORE—ANCHEL—CARD. Between the curves in the centre is a conch on an oval; above is CASH EIGHT, and below the same in Hindu. To the left of the stamp is TRAVANCORE—ANCHEL CARD—THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN—ON THIS SIDE, with the same in Hindu at the right.

8 cash ($\frac{1}{4}$ anna), orange red on yellowish white.

TUNIS.—There is a reply card of the new type.

10 x 10 centimes, black on pale blue.

WURTEMBERG.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles the current cards on bright yellow.

5 pfennig, lilac on bright yellow.
 5 x 5 " " " "

LETTER CARDS AND SHEETS.

ARGENTINE.—The following varieties are announced of the reply paid cards.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

1. Small card, not perf. at right.
 2. " " " " left.
 3. " " " " top and bottom.
 4. " " " " "
 5. " " double perf. at top.
 6. " " " " left.
 7. Large " " " "
 8. " " " " bottom.
 9. " " not " right.
 10. " " " " top.
- 3 x 3 cent.
1. Two small cards instead of one.
 2. Large card, not perf. at right.
 3. " " double perf. at bottom.

BELGIUM.—The 10 cent letter card is now printed on card which is blue both within and without.

10 centimes, carmine on blue.

The following official notice gives news of another change:

SPECIAL ORDER.

BRUSSELS, November 20, 1888.

The administration has manufactured letter cards of 10 centimes by the use of a supply of rose and white paper, which remains on hand.

These letter cards will be ready for delivery to the public in the month of December next.

TELEGRAPHS.

BELGIUM.—We are indebted to *Le Timbre Poste* for a couple of official notices concerning a new stamp, which has probably made its appearance ere this.

TELEGRAPHS.

CREATION AND ISSUE OF A TELEGRAPH STAMP OF TWENTY-FIVE FRANCS.

Leopold II, King of the Belgians,

To all present and to come, greeting:

Seeing the royal decree of May 22, 1871, which created the type of the current telegraph stamps,

Upon the proposition of our Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs,

We have decreed and do decree:

Art. I. There is created a new type of telegraph stamp of value of twenty-five francs, bearing our portrait.

Art. II. The color of this stamp, and also the date of its issue will be determined by our Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs.

LEOPOLD.

LALKEN, December 24, 1888.

By the king.

The Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs,
 J. VANDENPEEREBOOM.

The Director-General of Telegraphs,
 (Signed) DELARGE.

The Director-General of Posts,
 (Signed) STASSIN.

TUNIS.—The letter cards are also changed to the new type.

25 centimes, black on rose.

The Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs,
 Seeing the royal decree of December 24, 1888, which creates a new type of telegraph stamp, and noting Article II,

ORDERS:

Art. I. The telegraph stamps of the value of twenty-five francs will be printed in green upon a red ground.

Art. II. The date of issue for this stamp is fixed for the 1st of January next.

The General Director of the Telegraphs is charged with the execution of this order.

J. VANDENPEERBOOM.

BRUSSELS, December 24, 1888.

CEYLON.—Two more surcharges.

20 on 25 cents, green and black.

80 cents on 2½ rupees, gray and black.

CASHMERE.—The set of telegraph stamps are said to be printed in black for official use.

1 anna, black.

2 " "

4 " "

1 rupee, "

REVENUES.

BRITISH GUIANA.—The plate of the current postage stamps seems to have been utilized for revenue purposes. We hear of a stamp with REVENUE in place of the value at the bottom and INLAND surcharged over postage at the top. The new value 72 CENTS is surcharged near the bottom. Perforated 14 and water-marked crown C. A.

72 cents, mauve and black.

COLOMBIA.—There is another value of the same design as the 25c., arms in oval, catalogued by us last February.

50 centavos, dark blue.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Le Timbre Fiscal* says that the "Consular service" stamps are not green, as has been stated, but lilac. The surcharges are in black. The plate is the same as that used for the same values of British Bechuanaland.

1 pound, lilac and black.

1 " " " sur. L. I.

The \$20 embossed, arms in oval, is printed in violet and not vermilion.

20 dollars, violet and black.

MEXICO—*Pueblo*.—A set of municipal stamps, dated 1883, has just come to light. In shape it is a large rectangle, 47 mm. in height and 32 mm. in width. The date, 1883, is in the centre at the top, with 1—1 on either side in the corners. Beneath, in a curved label, *impuestos municipales*; at the bottom, in two lines *upal. unpeso*—Papel federal 0.25 or 1.00. In the centre is a circular hand-stamp inscribed *tesoreria municipal de Puebla*.

1 peso, xo.25 blue, blue seal.

1 " xo.25 " carmine seal.

1 " xo.25 red blue seal.

1 " xi.00 black, blue seal.

PHILIPPINES.—The 2-4-8 cent de peso postage stamp has been surcharged *Habilitado para Giro* and new value.

20 cent, ultramarine, blue surcharge.

40 " " black surcharge.

40 " " carmine surcharge.

The 1888 *Giro* set are of the same type as the 1880 set, but are printed in a new color.

5 cent de peso, blue.

10 " " "

15 " " "

1 peso, blue.

2 " "

3 " "

4 " "

5 " "

10 " "

50 " "

Of a similar design, but having *Recargo* above and *de cédulas personales* in the oval band which encircles the arms.

25 milesimas, blue.

10 cent de peso, green.

15 " " rose.

Of the same type as the 1878 *Recibos* stamps we learn of a new *derechos de firma* stamp.

20 cent de peso, yellow brown.

The 200 mils *derechos de firma* stamp has been surcharged *Habilitado para recibos et cuentas 10 cent*.

10c. de peso on 200 mils, green and brown violet.

TRINIDAD.—1 shilling stamp, surcharged FEE in blue, has been seen with a double surcharge, one being in red.

WARNING.

Look out for Victoria postal-fiscals that have been used as revenues, the pen and ink cancellation removed, and a forged postal cancellation applied. A particular favorite with the forgers is the cancellation "Camperdown, Victoria, No. 16, '86," of which I have seen a large number within the past few weeks, and all applied on cleared fiscals. I have also seen the Melbourne canceling stamp used on these frauds. New Zealand fiscals are being also manipulated in a similar manner.

Look out for forged 10 on 16, lilac, Ceylon provisionals, which are always found on the wmk. C C and crown 16s., while the genuine are on C A and crown 16s. The latter is scarce, unsurcharged, and not easily obtainable by the forgers for their delectable purpose.

C. B. CORWIN.

COUNTERFEITING FOREIGN STAMPS.

The revised statutes of the United States, Title LXX, Ch. V, Sec. 5465, reads as follows:

Any person who shall forge or counterfeit, or knowingly utter or use any forged or counterfeited postage stamp of any foreign government, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor of not less than two nor more than ten years.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

- President*, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 175, Laclède Building, St. Louis, Mo.
- Vice-President*, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.
- Secretary*, S. B. BRADFORD, Ottawa, Ill.
- Treasurer*, H. B. SEAGRAVE, Pontiac, Mich.
- International Secretary*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.
- Exchange Superintendent*, E. B. STERLING, Box 294, Trenton, N. J.
- Literary Exchange Superintendent*, H. C. BEARDSLEY, St. Joseph, Mo.
- Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
- Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, R. WUESTHOFF, New York.
- First Purchasing Agent*,
- Second Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.
- Third Purchasing Agent*,
- Fourth Purchasing Agent*, CHAS. MUECKE, 468 Broome St., New York.
- Librarian*, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.
- Board of Trustees*, H. N. TERRETT, Woodside, N. Y.; AUG. DEJONGE, Staten Island; J. W. SCOTT, Brooklyn.
- Literary Board*, R. C. H. BROCK, Box 287, Philadelphia; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MacCALLA, Phila.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

THE TRUSTEES.

At the meeting of the Trustees, held January 23, several complaints were received in regard to the vacancy in the office of First Purchasing Agent, whereby the funds of many members are locked up and unproductive. It is therefore requested that in the event of a suitable agent not being immediately available, the late agent be ordered to turn over the property of the association or members in his charge to the Treasurer or Trustees for distribution to parties in interest.

No progress has been made in the substitution charge, through the failure of Mr. J. C. Feldwisch to turn over the documents in his charge.

The next meeting will be held February 20.
By order of the Board.

J. W. SCOTT,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

FEBRUARY, 1889.

The following is the list of

NEW MEMBERS.

- No. 717. BEALS, J. WHITNEY, JR., Brookline, Mass.
- No. 718. RINNEY, HORACE, Box 1246, Middletown, Conn.
- No. 719. BARNUM, F. M., with Bank of the State of New York, New York.
- No. 720. BEAMISH, CHAS., JR., 1424 Marshall street, Philadelphia.
- No. 721. BABCOCK, WM. A., Holliston, Mass.
- No. 722. COOK, HARRY G., 602 Chapel street, Ottawa, Ill.
- No. 723. CHANDLER, A. P., Fargo, Dakota.
- No. 724. COTTELOW, B. A., Shelbyville, Ill.
- No. 725. CRIGLER, ROBERT L., Covington, Ky.
- No. 726. FRANK, J. H., Washington, D. C.
- No. 727. FELLOWS, E. P., 2318 Suler street, San Francisco, Cal.
- No. 728. GAMBS, E. F., 234 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

- No. 729. HARPEL, JESSE E., 22 South Centre street, Pottsville, Pa.
- No. 730. JOHNSON, T. R., Saltsburg, Pa.
- No. 731. KNOWLES, HENRY J., Property Tax Office, Wellington, New Zealand.
- No. 732. MEYER, GUSTAV, Harburg, Elbe, Germany.
- No. 733. PATTERSON, MISS MARY N., Nawtucket, R. I.
- No. 734. PEASE, E. G., Exeter, N. H.
- No. 735. PERCIVAL, J. I., 1308 Lapeer avenue, Port Huron, Mich.
- No. 736. REED, SILAS D., cor. Granite and Maple streets, Taunton, Mass.
- No. 737. STERLING, B. A., Trenton, N. J.
- No. 738. THORN, J. W., Exeter, N. H.
- No. 739. MILLIKIN, MURRAY G., 410 E. Williams street, Decatur, Ill.

The following is the list of

APPLICANTS FOR MEMBERSHIP—LIST NO. 28.

- BACON, WILLIAM S., 170 Dean street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
References: Theo. C. Bacon, Henry F. King.
- BREDER, CHARLES M., Bethlehem, Pa.
References: J. K. Mendenhall, E. T. Parker.
- CRITTENDEN, GEORGE W. D., 72 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth street, N. Y.
References: R. R. Bogert, A. E. Tuttle.
- DAY, HENRY A., Wilbraham, Mass.
References: W. C. Stone, James B. Smith.
- EVANS, E. O., Charlestown, Mass.
References: E. B. Sterling, A. G. Bishop.
- FOLTE, G., care of German Savings and Loan Society, San Francisco.
References: William E. Loy, W. Sellschopp.
- GUSTUE, H. K., Kellmaster, Mich.
References: J. H. Houston, H. B. Seagrave.
- HANKINS, EDWARD, The Glen, Bury St. Edmunds, Eng.
References: Guy Semple, William Brown.
- HARTPENCE, CLARENCE, Princeton, N. J.
References: E. B. Sterling, George W. McFarland.
- HERRMANN, care of German Savings and Loan Society, San Francisco.
References: William E. Loy, W. Sellschopp.
- JACKSON, W. F. R., Bellefonte, Pa.
References: J. H. Green, George F. Bush.

JOHNSON, E., 716 Ionia street, Lansing, Mich.
References: H. B. Seagrave, George T. Rockwell.

JOHNSON, E. A., 12 Sherman street, Watertown, N. Y.
References: N. G. Seymour, W. G. Reynolds.

KINSEY, R. W., Box 13, Los Angeles, Cal.
References: K. Brewster Cox, W. H. Kane.

KNIGHT, M. R., Little York, P. E. I.
References: A. A. Bartlett, H. L. Hart.

MINES, L. F., 333 West Twenty-ninth street, New York.
References: Joseph Rechert, R. R. Bogert.

PARKER, EDWARD Y., 47 Huron street, Toronto, Can.
References: E. R. Aldrich, Wilson Wilby.

RICH, A. L., cor. Third and Fort streets, Los Angeles, Cal.
References: K. Brewster Cox, W. H. Kane.

SPENCER, ALBERT N., Flat 19, Lombardy, Cincinnati, Ohio.
References: J. A. Pierce, W. A. McFadden.

STEWART, WILLIAM M., Box 235, Lawrence, Mass.
References: L. C. Richardson, C. W. Pearl.

TIBBENS, H. U., Bellefont, Pa.
References: J. H. Green, George F. Bush.

ZIMMERMAN, C. L., Madison, Ind.
References: R. S. Hatcher, F. N. Massoth, Jr.

The persons named in the above list will be entitled to membership on March 10, 1889, if no objection is received prior to that date.

S. B. BRADFORD, *Secretary*.

FEBRUARY 1, 1889.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

JANUARY 1, 1889.

Below I give a statement of our finances since the last report, which was made under date of February, 1888, by our Secretary, in the March number.

Cash on hand, February, 1888 . . .	\$318 30	
Receipts to January 1, 1889 . . .	793 75	
Total		\$1082 05
Expenses of President's office . . .	11 05	
" " Secretary's " Bradt . . .	94 50	
" " " " Bradford	15 35	
Expenses for International Secretary's office	10 15	
Expenses of Treasurer's office . . .	24 29	
" " Library	42 20	
" " Literary Board	334 30	
" " Counterfeit Detectors . . .	2 85	
" " Trustees	1 39	
" " Steno. at Boston Conv.	75 75	
" " Exhibition at Boston Conv.	52 16	
Salary of Secretary Bradt	150 00	
Miscellaneous Expenses	66 50	
Total		880 49
Cash on hand		\$201 56

There are quite a number of dues yet unpaid. I wish all members who are owing dues, and have not received bill of same from me, would glance at their membership card and see amount owing, and remit either to March 1,

1889, or September 1, 1889, as they prefer. I owe all members an apology for not having given a statement of finances before, but changing my business so unsettled all of my plans that up to this writing I have had no time to attend to it. I trust I now have everything in such shape that I can at any time make a statement.

H. B. SEAGRAVE,
Treasurer.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

Since December 7, 1888, the following deposits have been made:

A. A. Bartlett	\$5 00
N. C. Carter	2 00
C. Howard Colket	20 00
Mrs. J. J. Henna	5 00
Daniel Jaeger	5 00
A. A. Brinsmade	10 00

As soon as the new First Purchasing Agent is appointed I shall turn over to him the money, stamps, etc., in my possession, in order to immediately continue the work of procuring new issues.

THEODORE F. CUNO.

BROOKLYN, January 31, 1889.

FOURTH PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

I take pleasure to-day in reporting to the members of the American Philatelic Association in reference to the auction sales which have taken place during the month of January.

The first sale that came off was Scott's eighty-ninth sale, which took place on January 15 and 16. The first night's sale was one of the most interesting that has taken place for years, and was very well attended, the cream of collectors as well as dealers being present. Bidding was very lively, and stamps brought in some instances exorbitant prices.

The gems of the evening were evidently lot No. 1, the Brattleboro; lot No. 296, the Goliad; and lot No. 309, the 10 cents, green, Nashville, on original envelope. The Brattleboro was bought by the Scott Stamp and Coin Company for \$160—there was only one bid on it; the Goliad (not an especially good specimen) had a good many admirers. It was started at \$50 and soon run up to \$90, and was finally knocked down for \$100 to a gentleman who bought under the name of Harris, who is well known to the dealers as well as prominent collectors, but who does not wish his name mentioned in the paper. The writer himself had an order to buy it for one of the members, but as Mr. "Harris" announced that he was bound to get it and that any one who wanted it would have to pay more than \$100, your representative stopped bidding at that price. Lot 309, the 10 cents, green, Nashville, on original envelope, was a beauty in every sense of the word, and was sold for \$95 to William P. Brown, a well-known New York dealer, who evidently had an

good sheets as quickly as possible to enable me to send another lot out. The first lots I expect back again in March or April, and, no doubt, it will make a good showing in regard to sales.

I am now busy with finishing my other part of the regular Exchange Department, and I return all sheets sent to me as fast as they come in. There are a great many in circulation yet, and likely it will take some months until the last sheet passes my hand.

Mr. Sterling has entire charge now of this department.

All members who wish to participate in the International Exchange Department will please send for blank sheets, which are sold by the undersigned only at five cents each; hinges, per 1000, ten cents; marking covers, two cents each.

HENRY CLOTZ,
International Supt.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1889.

REPORTS OF PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

[The Literary Board will publish the proceedings of such Philatelic Societies as are received by them. Secretaries will please send the MSS. before the first of each month.]

**** HEREAFTER** no reports of societies, not branches of the American Philatelic Association, can be published in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch No. 1, American Philatelic Association.



Meetings held on alternate Thursdays, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at 8 P.M. President, A. L. Holman; Secretary, P. M. Wolsieffer. For information address the Secretary, Drawer 707, Chicago, Ill.

The fifty-seventh regular meeting was called to order by President Gadsden promptly at 8 P.M., on Thursday evening, January 10. The members present were Messrs. Abraham, Chapman, Danforth, Drury, Fritz, Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskell, Holman, Janssen, Jillson, Kurzweg, Roscike, Severn, Start, Voute, and Wolsieffer. Mr. Lawrence, American Philatelic Society member from Le Mars, Iowa, was present as a visitor. Immediately after roll-call President Gadsden arose from the chair, and, in a few well-chosen words, installed his successor, President Holman. All the new officers then took their respective places and began the work of 1889. President Holman made a few remarks, referring to the success the Chicago Philatelic Society had attained in the past, and of the kind reception he had received on his recent eastern trip. The minutes of the fifty-sixth meeting were approved as read. Communications were received as follows: Two bills from Messrs. Hack & Anderson, bill from Exchange Manager, resignation of Howard S. Williams, and a large number of congratulatory letters, New Year's cards and compliments of the season. All bills were referred to the Executive Committee. Mr. Williams' resignation was accepted. Applications for passive membership were received from Mr. G. J. Bailey, Cleveland, O., proposed by Mr. Wolsieffer; from Mr. A. F. Bontecou, New York city, proposed by Mr. Holman; from Lewis E. Hood, East Somerville, Mass., proposed by Mr. Wolsieffer. The applications were referred to the Executive Committee. The Treasurer, Exchange Manager, and Secretary made their annual reports. The Treasurer's books were turned over to the Executive Committee to be audited. The Executive Committee reported favorably on all bills and applications. On motion of Mr. Gadsden, seconded by Mr. Wolsieffer, the rules were suspended and all applicants for

passive membership elected by acclamation. President Holman then announced Mr. Bailey, No. 102, Mr. Bontecou, No. 103, and Mr. Hood, No. 104, duly elected. Recess was next in order. After recess the Executive Committee reported the Treasurer's accounts for 1888 correct. Mr. Gadsden moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the Brooklyn Philatelic Club, by the Society, for the courtesy shown our President on his recent visit. Seconded by Mr. Wolsieffer, and unanimously concurred in. The auction sale was next in order, which resulted in the disposal of a number of good lots. It was moved to adjourn at 11.10. Next meeting to be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, January 24.

The fifty-eighth regular meeting was called to order at 8.20 P.M., on Thursday evening, January 24, by President Holman, in Club Room A of the Grand Pacific Hotel. The members present were Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Danforth, Dilg, Drury, Ford, Fritz, Gadsden, Gilbert, Holman, Janssen, Jillson, Kurzweg, Laubenheimer, McDonald, Massoth, Mitchell, Nelson, Roscike, Severn, Start, Voute, and Wolsieffer. The minutes of the fifty-seventh meeting were approved as read. Communications received were New Year's greetings from L. Hirschland, Section Bruxelles, I. P. V.; J. B. Moens, Bruxelles, and Herzliche Glückwünsche zum Jahreswechsel from Bernhard Blauhuth, Leipsic. The Committee on Revision of the Constitution reported progress. Applications for passive membership were received as follows: From John S. Bixby, Decatur, Ill., proposed by Mr. Wolsieffer; William A. McFadden, Cincinnati, O., proposed by Mr. Wolsieffer; George B. Mason, Delawanna, N. J., proposed by Mr. Gadsden; J. Overton Paine, Jacksonville, Fla., proposed by Mr. Wolsieffer; A. N. Spencer, Cincinnati, O., proposed by J. A. Pierce. For active membership, from Philip H. Dilg, Lake View, Ill., proposed by Mr. Gadsden. All applications were referred to the Executive Committee, who reported favorably. Under a suspension of the rules, on motion of Mr. Gadsden, seconded by Mr. Wolsieffer, all applicants for passive membership were elected by acclamation, and the applicant for active membership was elected unanimously by ballot. President Holman then announced Mr. Bixby, member No. 105, Mr. McFadden, No. 106, Mr. Mason, No. 107, Mr. Paine, No. 108, Mr. Spencer, No. 109, and Mr. Dilg, No. 110. A short recess was next in order. After recess the advertised auction sale of ninety-six lots took place, which realized the sum of about \$170.00, and consumed one hour and thirty minutes of time, or about one minute per lot. A large number of bids having been received, the competition was lively and spirited. It was moved to adjourn at 11.20. Carried. Next meeting February 7. Next advertised auction sale February 21.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER, *Secretary.*

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held on every third Wednesday of each month at 7.30 P.M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I. President, Mr. Aug. Dejonge; Secretary, Dr. G. Odendall. For information address the Secretary, P. O. Box 500, Stapleton, Richmond county, N. Y.

Seventy-first regular meeting, Stapleton, January 16, 1889.

Present: Mr. Aug. Dejonge, Chairman; Messrs. H. Clotz, E. L. Schumann, R. S. Lehmann and Dr. G. Odendall.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The Executive Committee reported favorably on the applications of Messrs. Gustave Aue (71), Robert Schwarz (72), Edward W. Tuthill (73), and they were unanimously elected members of the Society.

Mr. Schumann proposed Mr. Joseph Rechart (74), of Hoboken, as an honorary member of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, and on motion he was unanimously elected.

The Exhibition Committee reported progress. Then Mr. Clotz offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Staten Island Philatelic Society highly appreciates the friendly feeling of the National Philatelic Society towards its enterprise of the Staten Island Philatelic Society Permanent Album, and tenders the thanks of the members for the resolution offered at the meeting December 5, 1888.

Mr. Dejonge reported that the National Philatelic Society had changed their meetings from the first and third to the second and fourth Wednesday, which will now enable the members of the Staten Island Philatelic Society to attend the meetings of the National Philatelic Society, and *vice versa*.

The Committee on the Permanent Album reported progress and good sales.

The Brooklyn Philatelic Club sent a communication requesting the attendance of the members at a meeting to be held January 17, 1889, at 8 P.M.

Our honorary member, Mr. John K. Tiffany, favored the President with a communication, in which he promises to send us his photo very soon.

The President states that he has been requested by several ladies to solicit contributions of stamps, to be sold at the fair for the benefit of the German Hospital. All contributions to be sent to Mr. Aug. Dejonge, P. O. Box 281, Stapleton, Richmond county, N. Y.

Adjournment.

All communications in relation to exchange, address Mr. E. L. Schumann, 115 Broadway, New York, and all matters pertaining to the Society to the Secretary.

DR. G. ODENDALL, *Secretary*.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings are held every second and fourth Wednesday of each month during the winter at 156 Second avenue, New York city, at 7.30 P.M. R. Wuesthoff, President, 215 Bowery, New York; L. S. Morton, Secretary. For information, address the Secretary, 128 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second session National Philatelic Society was held in its chamber, January 23, 1889.

Chairman Wuesthoff called the meeting to order at 8 P.M.

Present: Messrs. Adenau, Aue, Berlepsch, Bontecou, H. L. Calman, Clotz, Collin, Corwin, Mack, Mitchell, Morton, Scott, Stadie, Strauss, Terrett, Turner, Wylie and Wuesthoff. As a visitor, Mr. Siddall, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The following active members were elected: Messrs. Albert Herzog, 375 W. One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth street, New York city; Lindsay F. Mines, Amityville, Long Island, N. Y.; E. St. John, 35 Wall street, New York city, proposed by Mr. Rechart, and Mr. G. W. Crittenden, 72 E. One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth street, New York city, proposed by Mr. Bogert.

Mr. E. B. Hanes, 128 S. Seventh street, Philadelphia, Pa., was elected a corresponding member, proposed by Mr. Rechart.

The Committee on Constitution was discharged with thanks.

Dr. Mitchell moved a resolution that a committee be appointed to arrange for a parade of the Society on the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of General Washington. Lost.

The Doctor then presented the Society with a ballot-box, and, on motion, was tendered the thanks of the Society.

On motion the following committee was appointed to look up new quarters: Messrs. Berlepsch, Mitchell and Mack.

Mr. Siddall was then introduced and made a short address.

Dr. Mitchell read an essay on the Mercantile Library Stamps of New York.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Doctor.

Mr. Terrett exhibited the Japan officially sealed stamp.

Dr. Mitchell exhibited some of the Mercantile Library stamps and cards.

Mr. Wuesthoff exhibited the adhesives of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Western Australia, Tasmania and Wurtemberg well-nigh complete, mounted on pages of the Staten Island Album.

Mr. Siddall exhibited his collection of United States envelope stamps mounted in an original and improved style.

Mr. Mack exhibited an envelope, of private manufacture, bearing the Government printed return request, and which passed the Boston Post-office unstamped. Also a peculiar doubly impressed envelope stamp.

Mr. Turner exhibited an envelope that passed the New York Post-office unstamped.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P.M.

L. S. MORTON, *Secretary*.

THE BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings every other Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at 85-87 Court street. President, Chas. Gregory; Secretary, John M. Sheridan, 22 St. Felix Street. For information address Secretary.

Meeting, January 3, 1889, called to order by President Charles Gregory, at 8 o'clock.

Present—Messrs. Gregory, Gelston, Bogert, Needham, Rasmus, Corwin, Scott, Lee, Williamsson, and Sheridan. Visitors—Mr. Alfred Holman, President of the Chicago Society; Mr. August Dejonge, and Dr. Mitchell.

Previous minutes adopted.

Propositions for Membership—Proposed by Mr. Scott: Mr. August Dejonge, Stapleton, S. I.; Henry Collin, New York city.

The Executive Committee reporting favorably on both applications, the gentlemen were duly declared members of the Club.

The Treasurer read his annual report, which was accepted. Also report of the Secretary.

The annual election was then held, and the following gentlemen were made officers for 1889:

President—Charles Gregory.

Vice-President—J. Walter Scott.

Secretary—John M. Sheridan.

Treasurer—William Rasmus.
Exchange Superintendent—Henry C. Needham.
Executive Committee—J. W. Scott,
G. M. Williamson,
H. C. Needham.

At the next meeting Mr. Corwin will read an essay on the "Confederate Government Stamps."
Meeting then adjourned.

JOHN M. SHERIDAN, *Secretary*.

Meeting of January 17, 1889.

President Gregory in the chair.

Members present—Messrs. Gregory, Corwin, Scott, Needham, Rasmus, Aue, Bogert, Williamson, Lee, DaGomez, Dejonge, Clutz, Van der Willigen, and Sheridan. Visitor—Dr. W. H. Mitchell, of Bergen Point, N. J.

Committee on Eden Musée Exhibition reported progress.

Mr. Scott, as Committee on Exchanges, reported that the National Philatelic Society had passed a resolution admitting the Club to participation in their Exchange Department. Mr. C. B. Corwin, the Superintendent, informed the members that he was ready to receive sheets and start the circuits.

Mr. H. Nelson Terrett, of Woodside, L. I., was proposed for active membership and unanimously elected.

Moved and seconded that at every meeting a discussion be held on the stamps of some particular country. Unanimously carried.

Mr. Dejonge then addressed the members and solicited donations of stamps for a Fair, which will be held in February next for the German Hospital. All donations should be sent to Mr. Dejonge, Box 281, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

Mr. C. B. Corwin then read an essay on the "Confederate Government Issues," illustrating it with several hundred specimens, thus making a most complete and valuable collection.

Mr. Corwin was listened to with great interest, and on closing his essay was tendered a hearty vote of thanks for his very able paper, which will appear in full on another page.

Meeting then adjourned.

Meeting of January 31, 1889.

President Charles Gregory called the meeting to order at 8.15 P.M.

The following members were present—Messrs. Gregory, Scott, Williamson, Bogert, Lee, Gelston, Needham, Dejonge, Van der Willigen, and Rasmus. Also, as visitors, Messrs. Von Bodenbergh, Nast, Morton, and Mitchell.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted.

Propositions for Membership—By Mr. Bogert: Mr. F. A. Nast, of Brooklyn. By Mr. Scott: Mr. W. C. Bowers, Bridgeport, Conn., and Mr. D. S. Wylie, New York city.

The Executive Committee reported favorably on all three propositions, and the gentlemen were duly declared members.

Mr. Scott read Prospectus of the Eden Musée Exhibition, and informed the members that it would likely be open March 1.

A bound copy of the *American Journal of Philately*, Vol. I, also Scott's Fiftieth Edition Catalogue, was received with compliments of Mr. H. L. Calman.

It was moved and seconded a vote of thanks be tendered the gentleman for his donation. Carried.

Moved and seconded that a committee be appointed to prepare new Constitution and By-Laws. Carried.

Committee—Messrs. Scott, Bogert, Sheridan, and President C. Gregory, *ex officio*.

Moved and seconded that the two lots of stamps in possession of the Club be tendered to the ladies in charge of the Hospital Fair. Carried.

Dr. Mitchell then read a very interesting account of the "Pomeroy Express," and was tendered a vote of thanks. Mr. Scott will follow on "Reprints." *

The business meeting being over, Messrs. Scott and Gregory exhibited the stamps they will have at the coming exhibition. Mr. Scott will exhibit United States, Canada, Mauritius, and Switzerland, and Mr. Gregory Spain complete, and several South American countries. Among their rarities could be noted Brattleboro, New Haven, *original*; entire sheet Providence, Canada, twelpepence; entire plates of the early issues of Mauritius, and innumerable rarities in the other countries mentioned.

Meeting then adjourned.

JOHN M. SHERIDAN, *Secretary*,
22 St. Felix Street, Brooklyn.

LONDON STAMP AUCTIONS.

CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

The second auction sale of this season was held at 2 P.M., Saturday, January 19, 1889, at the Auction Mart, London, the auctioneer being Mr. Thomas Bull, of Ventorn, Bull & Cooper.

The prices realized were considered to be much higher than at the last sale, and the attendance was a very large one, about 130 of the leading dealers and collectors being present.

The following is a list of a few of the chief prices realized:

A collection of 2040 stamps sold for	\$100 00
" 2500 "	250 00
" 5000 "	750 00
" Spain, 330 in number, but the	
2 reals of 1851 missing, sold for	90 00
Bolivia, 500c., 11 stars, unused	20 00
British Guiana, 1851, pair 1c. magenta	19 50
" " 4 cent., blue on original	
envelope	16 25
British Guiana, 1851, another	15 00
" 1853, a pair of 1 cent., red	6 25
" " a strip of 4 tc. red	13 15

Then came the gems of the sale. Lot 70, British Guiana, 1856, a magnificent specimen of the 4 cent., blue, oblong, fine impression, but the corners very slightly clipped, lightly canceled, on the entire original envelope, probably unique in this condition. After some spirited bidding, this gem was knocked down to Mr. Wilson at \$210, amidst considerable applause. Another used copy of the same stamp, not so fine, fetched \$165.

British Guiana, 1856, 4c. magenta, large square stamp on original envelope, went for	\$42 50
And another, with the corners clipped, but on the original envelope, fetched	31 25
Buenos Ayres, 1858, 4 pesos, brown, unused	9 50
" " 5 " orange, used and	
clipped at bottom	35 00
A Cape, woodblock, 4d. light blue, used, fetched probably the highest price on record for this stamp	7 50
Ceylon, 1-9 unused, fine	8 00
" 1d., 5d. and 9d. used, no wmk	7 50
" 1861, star wmk., perf., 8d., yellow brown, unused but clipped	12 50
And a used specimen	7 50
Ceylon, 5 on 24 plum, used	5 00
France, 1876, 20c. blue, enn. unused	7 00
Guatemala, 1872, provisional, 4 reales, unused	5 00
India, 1854, 3/4 anna, red, unused	26 25
India Service, long rect., used, 2 annas	8 75
" " " 4 "	15 00
" " " 8 " damaged	26 25
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red on blue paper, unused,	20 00
" 1858, 4d., green, surcharged, used	22 50
" 1859, 1d., red, and 2d., blue, fine, used	14 40

Naples, $\frac{1}{4}$ tornese, blue, arms, not very fine	\$31 50
New Brunswick, 1s., violet, used	24 50
Newfoundland, 4d., orange red, unused	12 50
" " 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., " " " "	16 25
New Zealand, 1d., 2d. and 1s., on blue paper, used	11 25
Pacific Steam Navigation, 1 real, blue, used, original, very fine	43 75
St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s., unused	8 00
Santander. The error "Cinco" between two 10 cent stamps, unused	7 50
Spain, 1853, 2rls., red, used	12 00
" 1854, a block of 4, 1 real, blue black, used	10 00
Transvaal, 6d. and 1s., red surcharge, used	10 50
Trinidad, Lady McLeod, used on entire letter-sheet	52 50
United States, a complete set of proofs on card, of the postage, newspaper and department stamps, went very badly at	15 00
Victoria, 1861, 2s., green, rouletted, fine, used,	24 50

The next sale is announced to take place on February 16, in the same rooms, and it contains many rare United States entire envelopes and a fine selection of English colonial stamps, the whole the property of a member of the London Philatelic Society. I will give a fuller account of this.

COMPLAINTS.

The Editors are in receipt of numerous complaints from members about the workings of various departments.

To all we would reply, that the recent change of officers has been the cause of the trouble.

Every effort is now being made to get the de-

partments into the best possible working order, and we can promise members that in the very near future all cause for complaint will be removed.

There is one thing that should be borne in mind by all, and that is that unless applications or remittances, as the case may necessitate, is made to the proper departments, the heads of the departments very naturally assume that their services are not wanted.

If you have sent sheets to the Exchange Manager and have received none, or if you have sent remittances to the Purchasing Agent, and have received nothing, write to these officers and state the facts, making known what you want. If you do not receive THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, write to the publishers (and *not* to the Secretary), and in the same way to all departments.

All members must know that the one object the officers of the American Philatelic Association have constantly in view is the proper serving of its members, and that they are at all times willing to adopt such suggestions as may be for the general good.

NEW ADDRESSES.

Raish, E. L., Vermillion, Dak.

Bastable, G. M., Calverton, Va.

Pearce, Gordon, 77 Newnam street, Jacksonville, Flo.

Mitchell, Dr. Wm. H., Box 265, Bayonne city, N. J.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

It has been decided to issue an edition of 10,000 copies of *THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST* in February and March, 1889, of which about one-half will be circulated in this country and one-half abroad.

You will see at once what an opportunity this is for you to advertise either for anything you may want or that you may have for sale. Your advertisement will go before collectors in all parts of the world—to India, Sumatra, Persia, Siam, Japan, The Transvaal, China, Borneo, Australia, and to every country in South America, as well as in Europe and at home.

ADVERTISE FOR CORRESPONDENTS, or for Wants, or the duplicates you have for sale, either of Stamps or Philatelic Literature, and you will be amazed at the number of answers you will receive.

Notwithstanding the enormous outlay required, we offer you the use of our columns for the usual rates, from which no reduction can be made under any circumstances.

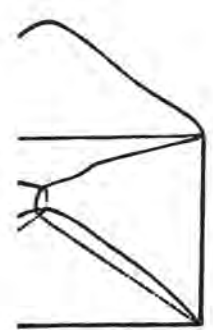
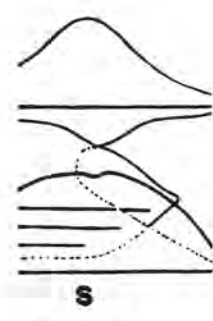
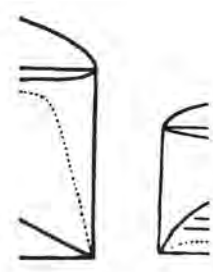
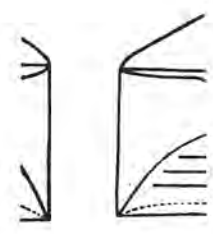
As in the past, no trouble or expense has been spared by the Literary Board of the American Philatelic Association to benefit our patrons, and our efforts have been properly seconded. We have decided to offer this great opportunity to all who choose to avail themselves of it.

Send in your copy at once, so as to be in time. *Advertisements and subscriptions must be prepaid in every case.* Address

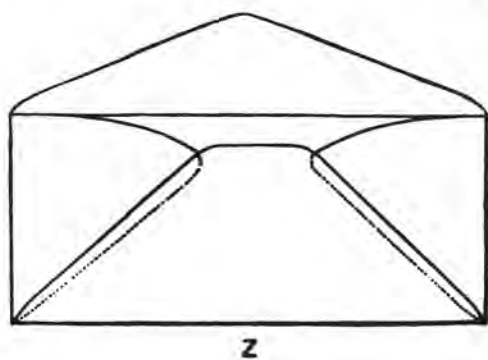
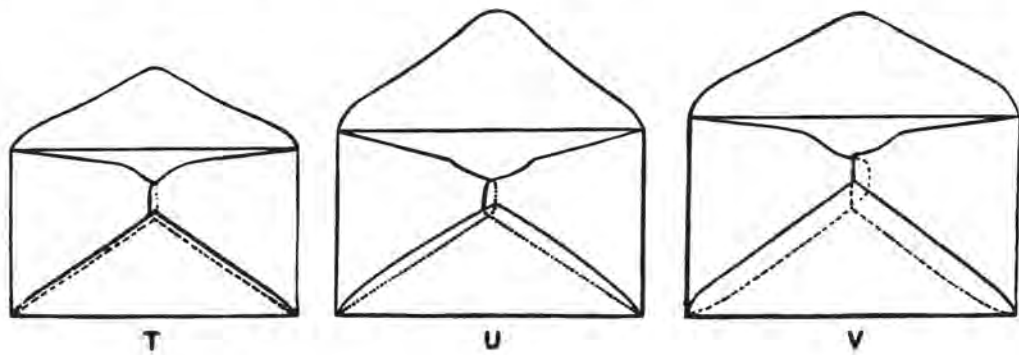
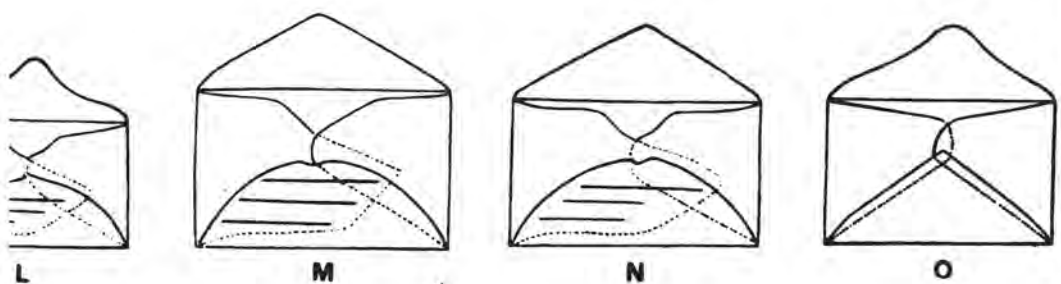
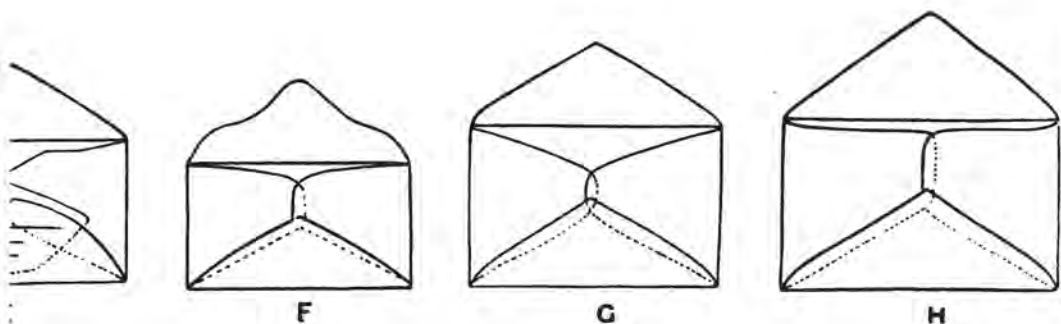
The American Philatelist,

BOX 287.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.



OF SHAPES.



THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. III.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 11, 1889.

No. 6.

REPRINT OF THE HISTORY AND CATALOGUE OF THE STAMPED ENVELOPES OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY THE LATE W. E. V. HORNER.

OUR readers will, no doubt, be surprised to find in this number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST the first part of a reprint of Horner's "History and Catalogue of the Stamped Envelopes of the United States," published in Philadelphia, in 1879, by L. W. Durbin. This republication has not been begun without mature deliberation. So great a demand has arisen for copies of the original edition, which was a comparatively small one, that its price, even when a copy is offered, puts it beyond the reach of most collectors. Being the oldest list of any importance, and full of omissions and inaccuracies, as it certainly is, we have decided to reprint it without any additions or corrections, except, perhaps, in the later issues. We have done this for several very good reasons, but principally the two following, to wit:

First, because the Editors recognize that they have not the ability even if they had the time to perfect it, and, second, because there is shortly to be published by Messrs. Tiffany, Rechert and Bogert a list which will fully satisfy the most fastidious collector. Unless we are misinformed, nearly three years have been spent in its production and verification. A large sum of money has been well laid out in providing a true and clear reproduction of the shapes, one of the greatest puzzles with which the collector has to contend, and in other equally useful aids to the student. Comparisons have been made, or are being made, with the largest and best collections, and we have every reason to believe that the list will be as nearly perfect as is possible. We do know positively that this list will contain a description of far more envelopes than any collector, except, of course, its compilers, had any knowledge of, so careful has been their search. No effort has been spared to make it as useful as complete.

This being the case, our readers will no longer wonder why we do not "attempt a vain thing."

At first, we felt that as other lists had been recently published in our esteemed contemporaries, *The American Journal of Philately* and *The Philatelic Journal of America*, the republication of Horner would be useless. And this would certainly have been the case had the compilers of these lists been a little more careful; for while they have to a certain extent remedied the defects of Horner, their lists are not without grievous shortcomings. Besides, almost all collectors have been accustomed to Horner's system of numbering envelopes, and they are familiar with their collections through the use of Horner.

We venture to say that while almost every collector of entire United States envelopes knows, for example, both what H., Nos. 42, 43, 44, 100 and 101 are, and how rare they are, but very few would know any of these envelopes by the numbers assigned them in the other lists. Thus it appears that Horner is *the* standard.

We would therefore recommend our readers from time to time to note in their reprinted copies the existence of such envelopes as they do not find hereinafter described.

It only remains for us to thank the Scott Stamp and Coin Company and Durbin and Hanes, the former for their great kindness in furnishing the necessary illustrations, some of

*. Should the Editors, within a reasonable time, receive a sufficient number of requests, they will publish this list in pamphlet form at as low a price as will cover the cost of publication. Address THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, P. O. Box, 287, Philadelphia.

which, through our own carelessness, will probably not be received in time for use in this number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST. To the latter we are indebted in the first place for permission to reprint the work, and for the loan of several cuts including all of the shapes used in the original edition of Horner, and, in the second, for Mr. Hanes' promise to revise the work carefully, arranging the information contained in the supplement to Horner so that it can be published in the body of the work, a very great advantage. He has promised to revise the list of Plimptons carefully, so that in these troublesome issues our reprint will be really of more value than the original edition.

It is hardly necessary to say that the plate of shapes is not all that can be desired.

UNITED STATES ENVELOPES.

SINCE the first attempt by Mr. Pemberton, in July, 1869, to bring order out of the chaos in which the envelopes of this country were involved, an essay, more complete, because more highly favored by advantages for success, has appeared, beginning in January, 1873, from the pen of Mr. Willard K. Freeman, of New York City. With these two exceptions, and the admirable papers of Mr. Coster on the Plimpton issue, we believe little has been done toward a systematic and entirely complete catalogue of these interesting philatelic families. It has been urged that Mr. Freeman's list is too diffuse, but the wonder is that it is so very nearly accurate, as it is that Mr. Pemberton, four years before, had made so excellent a beginning.

That there is but one way to collect envelopes, viz., in an entire condition, we believe, is now generally admitted. It is in view of this, and of what the writer believes to be a growing interest in their collection throughout the country, that this essay is begun. It is the result of much study and careful comparison of the principal collections in this country, and if it furthers the advancement of genuine philatelic enthusiasm in this direction, will have amply done its work.

In the consideration of the envelopes of the United States, no less than eight issues are presented to our notice. The partial emission of four values by the Plimpton Co., in 1874, was but the forerunner of the complete series in the following year, and cannot claim rank as a separate issue. To give these eight issues at a glance, we present the following table:

ISSUE I.

<i>Date of Issue.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Color.</i>	<i>Dies.</i>	<i>Sizes.</i>	<i>Col. Pap.</i>
1853, Aug. 4,	3c.	Red	Two	Two	Two
1853, Aug. 4,	6c.	Green	One	One	Two
1853, Oct. 17,	6c.	Red	One	One	Two
1855, April 2,	10c.	Green	Two	One	Two

ISSUE II.

1857,	1c.	Blue	Two	Two	Three
1860, Sept. 10,	3c.	Red	One	Four	Two
1860,	4c.	Blue and red	Two	Two	Two
1860, Sept. 10,	6c.	Red	One	One	Two
1860, Sept. 10,	10c.	Green	One	One	Two

ISSUE III.

1861, July 1,	3c.	Rose	One	Four	Two
1861, July 1,	6c.	Rose	One	One	Two
1861, July 1,	10c.	Green	One	Two	Two
1861,	12c.	Bronze & red	One	One	One
1861,	20c.	Blue & red	One	One	One
1861,	24c.	Green & red	One	One	Two
1861,	40c.	Black & red	One	One	Two
1863, July 1,	2c.	Black	Two	Two	Two

NOTE AND LETTER SHEET.

1861, Aug. 1,	3c.	Rose	One	Two	One
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ISSUE IV.

<i>Date of Issue.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Color.</i>	<i>Dies.</i>	<i>Sizes.</i>	<i>Col. Pap.</i>
1864,	2c.	Black	Two	Three	Three
1864, Dec.,	3c.	Rose	One	Three	Two
1864,	6c.	Rose	One	One	Two

ISSUE V.

1865,	3c.	Brown	One	One	Three
1865,	6c.	Lilac	One	One	Three
1866,	9c.	Orange	One	One	Two
1866,	12c.	Stone	One	One	One
1866,	12c.	Claret	One	One	One
1866,	18c.	Red	One	One	One
1866,	24c.	Blue	One	One	One
1866,	30c.	Green	One	One	One
1866,	40c.	Rose	One	One	One

ISSUE VI.

1870,	1c.	Blue	One	Four	Four
1870,	2c.	Brown	One	Four	Four
1870, Oct. 1,	3c.	Green	One	Five	Three
1870, Oct. 1,	6c.	Red	One	Four	Three
1871, Feb. 1,	7c.	Vermilion	One	One	One
1870,	10c.	Brown	One	One	Two
1870,	12c.	Purple	One	Two	Three
1870,	15c.	Orange	One	Two	Three
1870,	24c.	Lilac	One	Two	Three
1870,	30c.	Black	One	Two	Three
1870,	90c.	Carmine	One	Two	Three

POST-OFFICE ENVELOPES.

1873,	2c.	Black	One	Three	One
1873,	3c.	Black	One	Four	One
1873,	6c.	Black	One	Four	One

WAR ENVELOPES.

1873,	1c.	Red	One	Two	Two
1873,	2c.	Red	One	Two	Two
1873,	3c.	Red	One	Four	Three
1873,	6c.	Red	One	Three	Two
1873,	10c.	Red	One	One	One
1873,	12c.	Red	One	Two	One
1873,	15c.	Red	One	Two	One
1873,	24c.	Red	One	One	One
1873,	30c.	Red	One	Two	One

ISSUE VII.

1874-75,	1c.	Blue	Two	Four	Four
1874-75,	2c.	Brown	Three	Four	Five
1874-75,	2c.	Red	Two	Three	Five
1874-75,	3c.	Green	Two	Six	Five
1875,	5c.	Blue	Two	Three	Four
1875,	6c.	Red	One	Five	Three
1875,	7c.	Vermilion	One	One	One
1874-75,	10c.	Brown	Two	Three	Two
1875,	12c.	Purple	One	Two	Three
1875,	15c.	Orange	One	Two	Three
1875,	24c.	Lilac	One	Two	Three
1875,	30c.	Black	One	Two	Three
1875,	90c.	Carmine	One	Two	Three

POST-OFFICE ENVELOPES.

<i>Date of Issue.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Color.</i>	<i>Dies.</i>	<i>Sizes.</i>	<i>Col. Pap.</i>
1875,	2c.	Black	One	Four	Two
1875,	3c.	Black	One	Three	Two
1875,	6c.	Black	One	Four	One

WAR ENVELOPES.

1875-76,	1c.	Red	One	Two	Three
1875-76,	2c.	Red	One	Three	Four
1875-76,	3c.	Red	One	Five	Four
1875-76,	6c.	Red	One	Four	Three
1875-76,	10c.	Red	One	Two	Two
1875-76,	12c.	Red	One	Two	Two
1875-76,	15c.	Red	One	Two	Two
1875-76,	30c.	Red	One	Two	Two

POSTAL SERVICE ENVELOPES.

1876-77,	None	Blue	One	Four	One
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ISSUE VIII.

1878,	1c.	Blue	One	Four	Four
1878,	2c.	Vermilion	One	Three	Four
1878,	3c.	Green	One	Six	Four
1878,	5c.	Dark blue	One	Three	Four
1878,	6c.	Red	One	Four	Three
1878,	10c.	Chocolate	One	Two	Two
1878,	15c.	Orange	One	One	One
1878,	30c.	Black	One	One	One
1878,	90c.	Carmine	One	One	One

In explanation of the above table, it is due Mr. Freeman to state that the dates are all, as far as the seventh issue, taken from him. The first five issues were emitted by Messrs. George F. Nesbitt & Co., of New York; the sixth by Messrs. George H. Reay & Co., also of New York; and the seventh and eighth by the Plimpton Manufacturing Co., of Hartford, Conn. The value needs no explanation. The color means the original hue of the impression, often greatly altered by accident, by excess or lack of coloring, by fading, etc. The dies refer to separate and distinct varieties, not the subvarieties of the 1853, etc., issues. The sizes are intended to show those in use, and do not include the shapes of the envelopes or the ruled, blue-lined, or other envelopes. These shapes, a most important part of the study of the envelopes, will be treated of under the respective issues. The newspaper wrappers of the second, third and fourth issues have but one size assigned to them. The colors of paper are those recognized by the Government, and do not here include the many shades of buff, salmon, etc. No complete catalogue of the war, post-office, or postal service envelopes has ever been made, and an attempt will be made in the proper place to reduce the last named to some system.

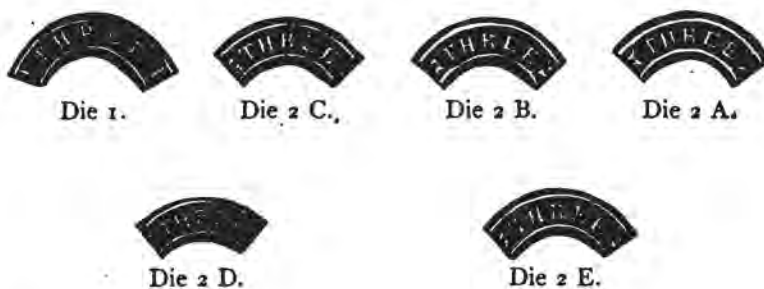
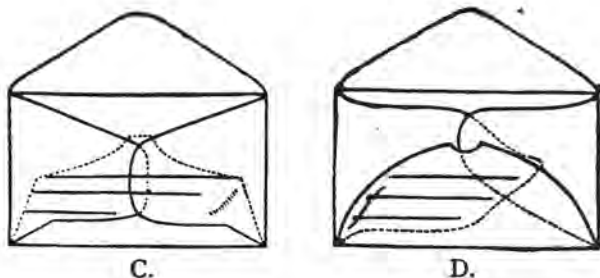
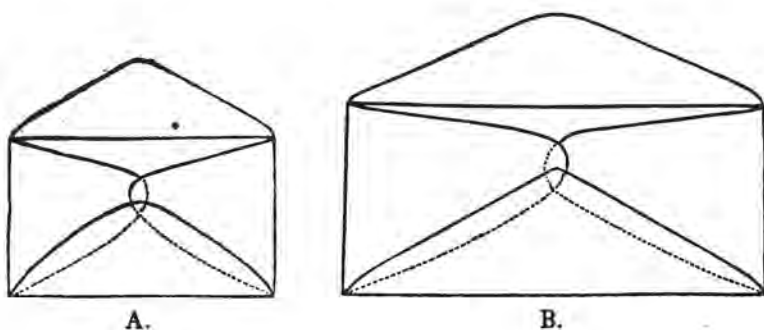
RULED ENVELOPES.

Although a few minutes' study of the shapes, as they are presented in the engravings, will suffice to give a knowledge of the ruled or "patent-lined" envelopes, a few words may not be amiss. The lines are three in number, ruled heavily on the side flap, so as to show through the paper and guide the writer. They are found in the first, second, third, fourth and sixth issues, the patent bearing date November 20, 1855. With three exceptions, they are found only on the 3c. values, the exceptions being the 1c. on orange and compound 4c., Full Letter, on white and buff, Issue II, and the Full Letter 10c., on white and buff, Issue

III, until we reach Issue VI, when they are found on one size each, 1c. and 2c., white and amber, and on three sizes, 3c., on white, amber and cream. As will be seen by Reference List Issue VI, the blue-lined variety is found on one size 1c., white and amber, and four sizes 3c.

ISSUE I.

By reference to the numbered cuts, and a careful examination of the subvarieties of the dies of the three-cent stamp, a detailed description is rendered unnecessary. Let the collector note that all the envelopes are "round-flap," *i.e.*, that the part bearing the gum is rounded, not pointed; let him observe the number of loops at the sides of the oval in the 3-cent dies, and the great width of the label in Die 1 of 3c., and Die 2 of 10c., and we think he will be enabled to understand all that is needed. The four shapes shown are all that are found in this issue, and the sizes given are those nearly corresponding to the present or Plimpton issue, *viz.*: Note, No. 1; Full Letter, No. 3; and Official, No. 7; the writer thinking that this will be more readily understood than to give the sizes every time in inches or millimetres. The shapes are A, B, C and D.



REFERENCE LIST ISSUE I.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value.	Paper.
	Ladies' Note.					
$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$ x $4\frac{3}{4}$	L	2	Var. D	Red	3c. White
	Note.					
$\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$ x $4\frac{3}{4}$	A	1		Red	3c. White
1	$2\frac{7}{8}$ x $4\frac{3}{4}$	A	2	Var. A	Red	3c. White
$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$ x $4\frac{3}{4}$	A	2	Var. C	Red	3c. White
2	$2\frac{7}{8}$ x $4\frac{3}{4}$	A	2	Var. D	Red	3c. White
3	$2\frac{7}{8}$ x $4\frac{3}{4}$	A	2	Var. E	Red	3c. White
	Full Letter.					
4	$3\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	A	1		Red	3c. White
5	$3\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	A	1		Red	3c. Buff
6	$3\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	A	2	Var. A	Red	3c. White
7	$3\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	A	2	Var. A	Red	3c. Buff
8	$3\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	A	2	Var. B	Red	3c. White
9	$3\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	A	2	Var. B	Red	3c. Buff
10	$3\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	A	2	Var. C	Red	3c. White
11	$3\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	A	2	Var. C	Red	3c. Buff
12	$3\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	A	2	Var. D	Red	3c. White
13	$3\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	A	2	Var. D	Red	3c. Buff
14	$3\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	C	2	Var. D	Red	3c. White
15	$3\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	C	2	Var. D	Red	3c. Buff
16	$3\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	D	2	Var. D	Red	3c. White
17	$3\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	D	2	Var. D	Red	3c. Buff
18	$3\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	A	2	Var. E	Red	3c. White
19	$3\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	A	2	Var. E	Red	3c. Buff
20	$3\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	A	1		Green	6c. White
21	$3\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	A	1		Green	6c. Buff
22	$3\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	A	1		Green	10c. White
23	$3\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	A	1		Green	10c. Buff
24	$3\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	A	2		Green	10c. White
25	$3\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	A	2		Green	10c. Buff
	Official.					
26	$3\frac{7}{8}$ x $8\frac{5}{8}$	B	1		Red	6c. White
27	$3\frac{7}{8}$ x $8\frac{5}{8}$	B	1		Red	6c. Buff

CLOSING NOTES.

The illustrations given of the dies, with their varieties, render any description unnecessary. It is sufficient to say that the varieties of Die 2 of the 3c. were undoubtedly produced by trimming as the die wore away. The five varieties are readily recognized by counting the loops in the border at the sides, which will be found to agree with the engravings. If any envelopes of Note size were made from Varieties B and C of Die 2, they have absolutely disappeared. Note size is never found on buff paper. Nos. 4 and 5 are exceedingly scarce. We know of but one uncut copy of No. 4—none of No. 5. Until recently, No. 8 was unknown to collectors, when Mr. Durbin first called attention to it publicly. Nos. 14 and 15 are now rare, as they were but little used, owing to their peculiar make. Nos. 18 and 19 are found in all stages of transition from Varieties D to E, such stages consisting in the partial wearing away of the connecting lines between the label and border. We have preferred to consider it, when entirely free from any such lines, as a distinct variety. In Nos. 24 and 25, the head is larger than in Die 1 of the 10c., and bears a marked resemblance to the head of Nos. 4 and 5. Nos. 26 and 27 are made from the same die as 20 and 21, the color only being changed.

The paper varies much in texture, both white and buff. There are no less than five distinct shades of the latter, varying from light yellow to deep brown. All the paper is water-marked P O D with the letters U S immediately beneath. Reprints (always cut) abound, but are readily known by Mr. Freeman's test—that the lines in the paper (technically called *vergeures*) are always perpendicular in such reprints, but oblique in the originals. Mr.

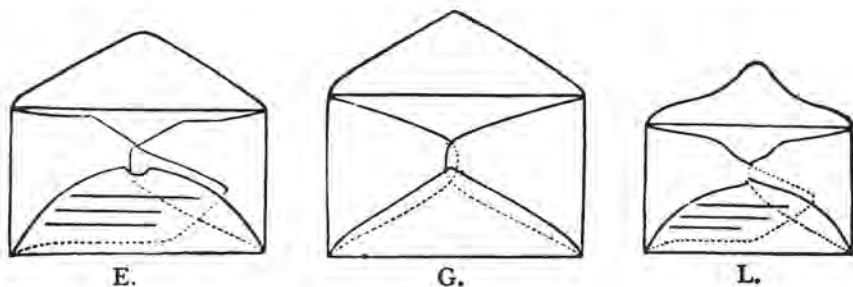
Nesbitt printed his card, a round tress in red, on the flaps of many envelopes of the 3c. We have never seen it on other values, and attach no philatelic importance to it. The following is a *fac simile* of the watermark found in all of the envelopes supplied by Mr. Nesbitt:



ISSUE II.

This issue is an interesting one for many reasons. In it the 1c. wrappers and envelopes first appear; a compound value (perhaps for drop letters) is introduced; new forms and sizes are emitted; and the design of the embossed stamps is totally changed.

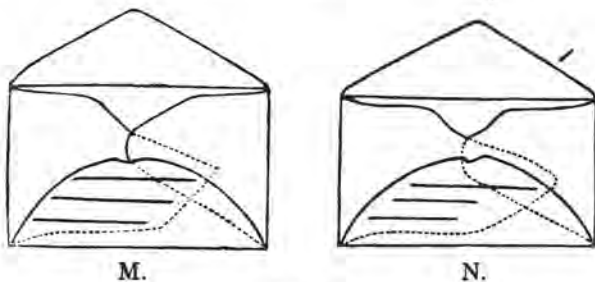
The 1c. value first saw the light late in 1857, while the remaining three values, the 3c., 6c. and 10c., with the compound 4c., did not appear until September, 1860. The four different designs, as well as the five new shapes introduced, are shown in the accompanying engravings, and need no description. The main differences between Dies 1 and 2 of the 1c. are: First, Die 2 is much the better engraved, and, second, there is no dot after the word "Postage." The head of Washington on the 3c., 6c. and 10c. is as nearly identical as the engraver's skill could make it. In regard to the shapes, it is as well to state that while E and N much resemble each other, a marked difference will be found in the form of the upper flap, E being round and N pointed. Shape C does not again appear in any issue. The shapes found in the present emission are A, B, D, E, G, L, M and N.



E.

G.

L.



M.

N.



[Die 2 of the 1c. value can be easily recognized by the absence of the period after POSTAGE, on the lower part of the oval, while Die 1 has a period.—EDITORS.]

REFERENCE LIST ISSUE II.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value.	Paper.
	Full Letter.					
28	3¼ x 5½	A	1	Blue	1c.	Buff
29	3¼ x 5½	A	1	Blue	1c.	Orange
29½	3¼ x 5½	D	1	Blue	1c.	Orange
30	3¼ x 5½	D	1	Blue	1c.	Buff
30½	3¼ x 5½	G	1	Blue	1c.	Orange
31	3¼ x 5½	G	2	Blue	1c.	Straw
	Ladies' Note.					
32	2⅝ x 4⅝	L		Red	3c.	White
	Note.					
33	2⅞ x 4¾	A		Red	3c.	White
	Ordinary Letter.					
34	3⅞ x 5⅜	E		Red	3c.	White
34½	3⅞ x 5⅜	E		Red	3c.	Buff
35	3⅞ x 5⅜	N		Red	3c.	White
35½	3⅞ x 5⅜	N		Red	3c.	Buff
36	3⅞ x 5⅜	E	1	Blue and red	4c.	White
36½	3⅞ x 5⅜	E	1	Blue and red	4c.	Buff
37	3⅞ x 5⅜	N	1	Blue and red	4c.	White
37½	3⅞ x 5⅜	N	1	Blue and red	4c.	Buff
	Full Letter.					
38	3¼ x 5½	A		Red	3c.	White
39	3¼ x 5½	A		Red	3c.	Buff
40	3¼ x 5½	A	1	Blue and red	4c.	White
41	3¼ x 5½	A	1	Blue and red	4c.	Buff
42	3¼ x 5½	M	1	Blue and red	4c.	White
43	3¼ x 5½	M	1	Blue and red	4c.	Buff
44	3¼ x 5½	A		Green	10c.	White
45	3¼ x 5½	A		Green	10c.	Buff
	Official.					
46	3⅞ x 8⅝	B		Red	6c.	White
47	3⅞ x 8⅝	B		Red	6c.	Buff
	Wrappers.					
48	Various		1	Blue	1c.	Yellow
49	Various		1	Blue	1c.	Manila
50	Various		2	Blue	1c.	Straw

CLOSING NOTES.

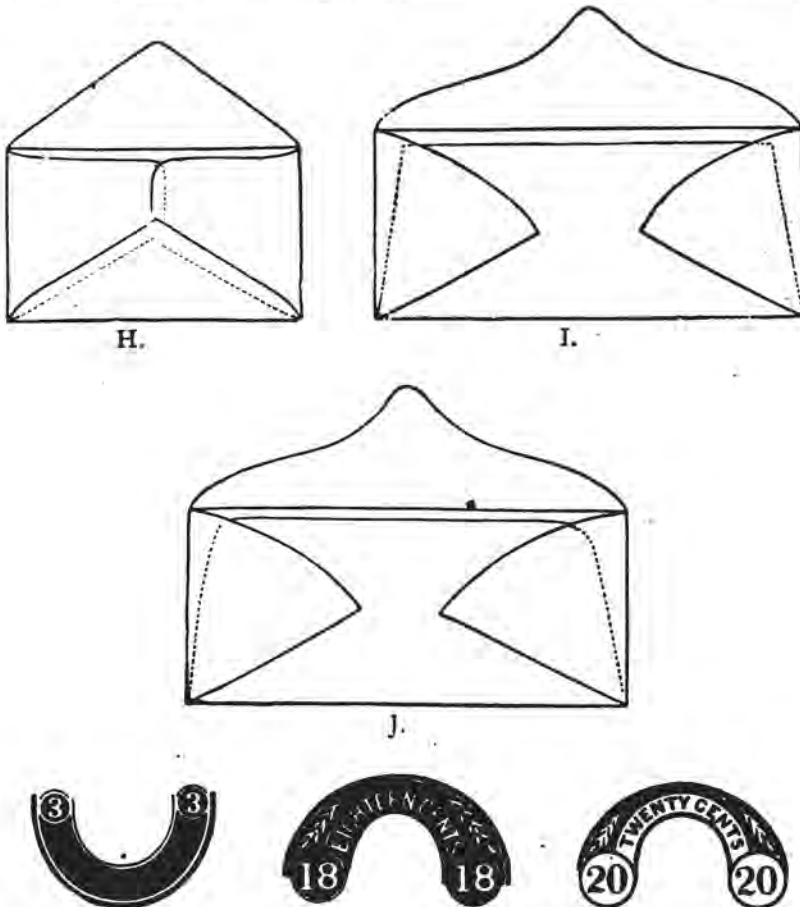
There is but little to add. The paper does not, perhaps, vary so much as in the previous issue, either in white or buff. It is watermarked as in the 1853 envelopes, and reprints can be detected in the same way. The apparent varieties in Die 1 of the 1c. are owing to coarse impressions as the die or the leather beneath it became worn. We have given no size for the 1c. wrappers, as they are found in many. They are always rectangular, and sometimes very narrow, at others broad and nearly square. No. 28 is found both gummed and un-gummed, as also is No. 30. No. 31 is now rare. No. 32 was used but little owing to its small size. Nos. 36 and 37 are rare, as are also 42 and 43; in fact, all the 4c. envelopes are scarce in an entire condition. Nos. 44 and 45 are growing rare in an unused state. They are found with many Western franks, particularly "Wells, Fargo & Co.," stamped on them. Nos. 46 and 47 are exceedingly rare, among the most so of any United States envelopes. Nos. 48 and 49 are found gummed and un-gummed. No. 50 is rare. We have never met with it gummed.

ISSUE III.

This issue is notable: first, for the four new values introduced; second, for the great number of shapes and sizes found in it; third, for its being the only United States issue

bearing stamps printed in two colors; and fourth, for the introduction of the blue letter-sheets, whose revival was lately talked of in the Plimpton issue. The envelopes all appeared between July and December, 1861, except the 2c., which did not come until the middle of 1863. The letter and note sheets were issued in August, 1861, and suppressed in April, 1864. In the designs of the stamps there is, as will be seen by the engravings, but little improvement either in design or workmanship. The five highest values closely resemble each other in design, but while the 10c. is printed solely in green, the 12c., 20c. and 24c. have the disk respectively bronze, blue and green, and the lettering red, while the 40c. has the disk red and lettering black.

In addition to the eight shapes already met with, we have four new ones presented to us in this issue, making eleven shapes (C being excluded), besides the two sheets which are in size: Note, ten inches long by eight wide; and Letter, fourteen inches long by ten wide, each bearing the embossed three-cent stamp. Almost the only difference between shapes I and J is that in the former the bottom flap of the envelope terminates properly in a sharp point, while in the latter it has been cut off at more of an angle and rounded. The difference in the shapes of M and N should also be noted. To repeat, the shapes found in this issue are A, B, D, E, G, H, I, J, L, M and N.



[The 2c. is in black, head of Jackson, U. S. POSTAGE above, TWO CENTS below, figure 2 at each side. Die 1 has the figures of value quite wide in proportion to their height, and above the head the O of POSTAGE is almost in the centre of the arch, while in Die 2 it is well to the left of the centre. The figures of value at the sides are also longer and narrower than in Die 1.—EDITORS.]

REFERENCE LIST ISSUE III.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value.	Paper.
51	Ladies' Note	L		Red	3c.	White
52	Note	A		Red	3c.	White
52½	Note	L		Red	3c.	White
53	Ord. Letter	E		Red	3c.	White
54	Ord. Letter	E		Red	3c.	Buff
55	Full Letter	A	1	Black	2c.	Straw
56	Full Letter	A	1	Black	2c.	Orange
57	Full Letter	G	2	Black	2c.	Straw
58	Full Letter	G	2	Black	2c.	Orange
59	Full Letter	A		Red	3c.	White
60	Full Letter	A		Red	3c.	Buff
61	Full Letter	D		Red	3c.	White
62	Full Letter	D		Red	3c.	Buff
63	Full Letter	G		Red	3c.	White
64	Full Letter	G		Red	3c.	Buff
65	Full Letter	M		Red	3c.	White
66	Full Letter	M		Red	3c.	Buff
67	Extra Letter	H		Red	3c.	White
68	Extra Letter	H		Red	3c.	Buff
69	Official	B		Rose	6c.	White
70	Official	B		Rose	6c.	Buff
70½	Official	K		Rose	6c.	White
71	Full Letter	A		Green	10c.	White
72	Full Letter	A		Green	10c.	Buff
73	Full Letter	G		Green	10c.	White
74	Full Letter	G		Green	10c.	Buff
75	Full Letter	M		Green	10c.	White
76	Full Letter	M		Green	10c.	Buff
77	Official	I		Bronze and red	12c.	Straw
78	Extra Official	I		Blue and red	20c.	Straw
79	Extra Official	J		Green and red	24c.	Straw
80	Extra Official	J		Green and red	24c.	Salmon
81	Extra Official	J		Red and black	40c.	Straw
82	Extra Official	J		Red and black	40c.	Salmon
83	Note Sheet	Rectangle		Rose	3c.	Blue
84	Letter Sheet	Rectangle		Rose	3c.	Blue
85	Wrapper	Rectangle	1	Black	2c.	Manila
86	Wrapper	Rectangle	2	Black	2c.	Manila

CLOSING NOTES.

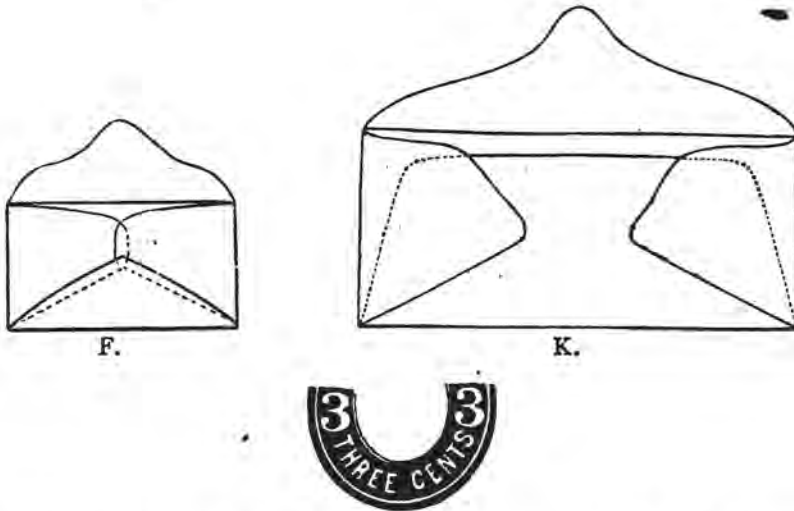
In this issue the change was begun in the shapes of the envelopes from the old round flap to the pointed flap, and if it is borne in mind by the collector that shapes A and D are the old plain and ruled respectively, while G and M are the new—that all envelopes of the first two-named shapes are round flap, while the latter two are pointed—it will assist him in understanding what is otherwise a somewhat confused subject. The shape of the side flaps in D and M is also markedly different. The difference in I and J will also be noted.

Attention is called to the two dies of the 2c., differing mainly in the shape of the numeral. These have never been noted before, nor has No. 51 ever been catalogued. Nos. 67 and 68 are very rare. The writer is of the opinion that the 10c. was not issued on shape D. The paper of the 10c. varies very much in color and texture, the buff in particular running from light straw to deep brown. The four highest values were never issued on white paper, and in the case of the 12c., 20c. and 24c. the inscriptions are printed in red, while in the 40c. they are printed in black. The paper of Nos. 80 and 82 is a thick, coarse fibre, heavier than any heretofore used. The note and letter sheets are made of a handsome thick blue paper, watermarked, like all the other paper of this and previous issues, with the department watermark. The newspaper wrappers are of uniform size, 5¾ by 8¾ inches, and are

gummed. The color of the 2c. stamp on them is a very deep black. The custom of printing a request to return was begun in this issue, on the left hand of the envelope, and the wording differs much. So far as known, there are no reprints of this emission.

ISSUE IV.

This homely and uninteresting issue, consisting of but three values, a 2c., 3c. and 6c., made its appearance late in 1864. The design of the 2c., as will be seen by the engraving,* is similar to that of the same value in the last issue, except that the word "Postage" is contracted into "Post." There are two dies of this stamp, varying only in width, the first one being almost exactly an inch wide, the other slightly wider. There appears also to be a variety of the second die, which is wider than either of the other two. The first die is somewhat scarcer than the others. There are no varieties of the 3c. and 6c. They are often very poorly printed. The round flap makes its final appearance in this issue, the note size 3c. being found in this shape (A). Two new shapes make themselves known: F and K. There are in all seven shapes: A, F, G, H, I, K and M. The collector's attention is called to the difference between I and K, consisting in the shape of the upper corners of the bottom flap.



[Again we have two dies of a 2c., the general appearance of which is like the same value in the preceding issue. The difference being that the top inscription reads, U. S. POST. (not POSTAGE as before). Die 1, extreme width of stamps, 24 mm.; Die 2, extreme width of stamps, 26 mm. The 3c. and 6c. are like the illustrations, the lettering and figures of value in the 6c. being much less heavy.—EDITORS.]

REFERENCE LIST ISSUE IV.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value.	Paper.
87	Note	A		Pink	3c.	White
88	Note	F		Pink	3c.	White
88½	Full Letter	A	1	Black	2c.	Straw
89	Full Letter	G	1	Black	2c.	Straw
90	Full Letter	G	1	Black	2c.	Orange
91	Full Letter	G	2	Black	2c.	Straw
92	Full Letter	G	2	Black	2c.	Orange
93	Full Letter	G		Pink	3c.	White
94	Full Letter	G		Pink	3c.	Buff

* The Editors are much disappointed in not being able to procure these illustrations in time for use now.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value	Paper.
95	Full Letter	M		Pink	3c.	White
96	Full Letter	M		Pink	3c.	Buff
96½	Extra Letter	H	1	Black	2c.	Buff
97	Extra Letter	H	2	Black	2c.	Straw
98	Extra Letter	H		Pink	3c.	White
99	Extra Letter	H		Pink	3c.	Buff
100	Official	I		Pink	6c.	White
101	Official	I		Pink	6c.	Buff
102	Official	K		Pink	6c.	White
103	Official	K		Pink	6c.	Buff
104	Wrapper	Rectangle	1	Black	2c.	Manila
105	Wrapper	Rectangle	2 Var.	Black	2c.	Manila
106	Wrapper	Rectangle	2 Var.	Black	2c.	Manila
107	Wrapper	Rectangle	2 Var.	Black	2c.	Straw

CLOSING NOTES.

It was for a long time supposed that shape A disappeared with the previous issue, but it is found in the present one. Nos. 91, 92, 97 and 106 are the widest of the three varieties of the 2c., and the most common type. Nos. 100 and 101, on Shape I, are very rare. The buff paper runs in many shades, from light straw, or amber, to deep buff. This is specially noticeable in No. 103, where the paper varies extremely. The wrappers are found in seven or eight sizes, mostly narrow. No. 107 is on a firm, yellowish paper, not at all like manila, but more like the 1c. wrappers of the second issue. All the paper is watermarked as usual.

There are many varieties of request envelopes in this issue. We have never seen any reprints.

ISSUE V.

The only points of any interest about this issue are that it is the last made by Mr. Nesbitt, and that in it, for the first time, the 3c. appears on official size envelopes, and the 6c. on full letter. These two values appeared in 1865, the other six in 1866. There is no originality of design, the 3c. and 6c. being identical with the same values of the previous issue, and the other six values precisely like the 10c. of the third issue, the inscriptions only being changed. The only variety about the embossed stamps consists in the multiform shades of color, the shades amounting in the case of the 12c. to two almost different hues. The color of the 3c. and 6c. also varies very greatly, and the 9c. is found in many shades of yellow. This is the only issue since the first, where no head save that of Washington appears on the stamps. Only three shapes are found in this issue, G, J and K.

REFERENCE LIST ISSUE V.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value.	Paper.
108	Full Letter	G		Purple	6c.	White
109	Full Letter	G		Purple	6c.	Straw
110	Full Letter	G		Purple	6c.	Buff
111	Official	K		Brown	3c.	White
112	Official	K		Brown	3c.	Straw
113	Official	K		Brown	3c.	Buff
114	Official	K		Yellow	9c.	Straw
115	Official	K		Yellow	9c.	Buff
116	Official	K		Stone	12c.	Straw
117	Official	K		Claret	12c.	Buff
118	Extra Official	J		Red	18c.	Buff
119	Extra Official	J		Blue	24c.	Buff
120	Extra Official	J		Green	30c.	Buff
121	Extra Official	J		Rose	40c.	Buff

CLOSING NOTES.

It will be observed that we have given three colors of paper for the 3c. and 6c. The tints are almost identical with the well-known white, amber and cream of the two subsequent issues, and more marked, perhaps, than in any previous emission. The paper of No. 111 is remarkable from its extreme thinness in many instances. Nos. 115 and 116 are becoming scarce. This is the only issue of United States envelopes in which the 9c. and 18c. values appear, and it is also the last in which the 40c. is met. The custom of printing requests to return was continued in this issue. All the paper is watermarked in the usual manner.

With this issue we take leave of the monotonous designs, which for seventeen years (Mr. Nesbitt having held the contract from 1853 to 1870) had continued to appear on the envelopes, and pass on to the consideration of the varied profiles and beautiful workmanship which compel our admiration in the issue of 1870.

(To be continued.)

ERRORS.

C. B. CORWIN.

(Continued from page 95.)

MODENA.—A large number of so-called errors have been mentioned from time to time in connection with the first, 1852, issue, and in a smaller degree with the last, 1859, issue. Inasmuch as used specimens are rarely met with, competent authorities judge that the unused ones so prevalent are from faulty sheets, rejected by the authorities, and not issued for use. I have only knowledge of one of these errors that has been undoubtedly employed for postal purposes, viz.: 5 CNET. green, but no doubt there are many more that escaped supervision.

NATAL.—The unwatermarked 3d. blue, of 1862, exists imperforated, imperforated horizontally and imperforated vertically. The watermarked crown & C. C., 1d. red and 3d. blue, of 1864, exist imperforated, but probably only as proofs. The surcharged stamps of 1869 present a number of varieties; of those surcharged "POSTAGE," in Roman capitals, followed by full stop, letters 2 mm. high, word 12 mm. long, the 1d. is found with surcharge inverted, and the 3d. doubly surcharged; of those surcharged "POSTAGE," in tall, thin Roman capitals, $2\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 mm., without stop, the 6d. is found with surcharge inverted; of those surcharged "Postage," 2 x 12 mm., the 3d. is found with surcharge inverted; similar surcharge $2\frac{1}{2}$ x 14 mm. 6d. surcharged "Postage." In the 1875 issue, surcharged "POSTAGE" in Roman capitals 2 x $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm., no stop, may be found the 1d. and 6d. with inverted

surcharge, and the 1sh. doubly surcharged. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1d. orange yellow of 1877 exists with surcharge inverted, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1d. rose is known with the word "HALF" impressed twice, while the figure $\frac{1}{2}$ appears but once. The 1d. on 6d. rose of 1879 exists with the surcharge inverted; with a double surcharge, one correct and one inverted. I have a specimen surcharged correctly, and which presents as well portions of seven additional surcharges; it is impossible to describe these, as they are scattered all over the stamp, which is, altogether, a curious affair.

NEVIS.—The 1d. red and 4d. orange, appeared imperforated in 1879. It is presumed, by error.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Major Evans catalogues a variety of the 5c. black, of 1868, perforated 14. Such a stamp does exist, but it is a magnificent counterfeit, being lithographed instead of engraved, and will deceive the most experienced unless a very careful examination is undertaken. All the engraved stamps prepared by our Bank Note Companies in this country, since 1861, have been either rouletted or perforated 12, for normal condition. Perforated 12 therefore is the standard established for the output of our producers here, and this standard has been maintained for twenty-eight years. This fact alone shows the improbability of a single stamp of an issue having

been perforated 14, while the other values remained unchanged.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The "Sydney Views" were all engraved separately; consequently there are as many varieties as there were stamps on each plate, viz., twenty-five each of the 1d. and 3d., and twenty-four of the 2d. Hence, it will only be necessary to mention the prominent varieties, in doing which the London Society's catalogue will be followed, although an attempt has been made to prove this Society in error in several of its statements.

1d., Plate I, retouched, or coarsely engraved, with clouds. No. 15 on the plate is found without clouds, No. 8 has the hill unshaded, and No. 7 has the trees omitted.

2d., Plate I. Nos. 1 to 5 and 9 to 12 have no trees, and in No. 19 the lines in the spandrels are oblique instead of vertical.

2d., Plate II. No. 13 has the word *CREVIT* omitted in the motto, in No. 10 the pick and shovel are omitted, and in No. 20 the fan ornament has six segments instead of seven.

2d., Plate III. No. 3 has the hill unshaded, No. 10 has double cording on the bale, and No. 20 has again six segments in fan ornaments.

2d., Plate IV, or Plate III, first retouch. No. 3 has the hill unshaded, No. 20 the fan with six segments, and No. 22 is without clouds.

2d., Plate V, or Plate III, second retouch. No. 17 has the pick and shovel omitted and No. 20 the fan with six segments.

3d. There are no varieties to be found here. Some cataloguers have spoken of this stamp without clouds, but that was caused by the wearing of the plate and should not be classed as a variety.

In the Laureated Heads, 1851-4, are found the following (every stamp in each plate being also separately engraved):

1d. Nos. 7 and 21 have no floreate ornaments at the right of *SOUTH*, No. 9 has *WALE* instead of *WALES*, and No. 15 has one floreate ornament missing.

2d., Plate III. No. 23 has *WAEES*, instead of *WALES*.

3d. No. 37 has *WACES*, instead of *WALES*.

6d., Plate I. No. 8 has *WALLS*, instead of *WALES*.

8d. No. 17 has no floreate ornaments to the right of *SOUTH*.

In the 1854-6 issue we find the following errors, viz.: 6d. and 1sh. imperforated, watermarked "8;" 6d. perforated, watermarked

"5" and "12;" the 8d. also exists, printed in the color of the 1sh. red.

The 2d. imperforated exists watermarked "5;" the 3d. imperforated, watermarked "2," and the 3d. perforated appeared in 1872 watermarked "6." The 5d. imperforated, deep blue, is vouched for by prominent philatelists and has been the subject of considerable controversy.

The 2d. of 1862 appeared in 1867 watermarked both "3" and "5," and in 1868 watermarked "1," while the 1d. of 1864 appeared in 1867 watermarked "2." The 2d. and 8d. of 1871-7, watermarked crown and N. S. W., exist imperforated.

NEW ZEALAND.—The 2d. vermilion, of 1872, exists imperforated, and the 6d. blue, imperforated horizontally; the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of 1873 may also be found imperforated horizontally.

OLDENBURG.—I have a specimen of the 2gr. black on rose, 1858, with a distinct *W* in place of the *N* in Oldenburg. There are a number of errors in the 1860 issue. The $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. green and 3gr. yellow are met with lettered "OLDEIBURG," and the $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. is sometimes found lettered "Dritto" and "Dritted."

ORANGE FREE STATE.—The 1d. on 5sh. of 1881 exists with double surcharge.

PARAGUAY.—The 1878-9 provisionals are now to be had surcharged in all sorts of ways, but it is supposed that they are manufactured for philatelists, if not worse. Consequently, I shall not attempt to chronicle them. I have seen an imperforated pair of 10c. green of 1881 that appear to be all right, and regularly used for postage, but *quien sabe?*

PARMA.—The 15c. of 1859 is known in blue. The 5, 10, 20, 40 and 80c. of 1859 may all be found with an "F" instead of the first *E* of *CENTESIMI*. I have a copy of the 10c. of 1859, with the "A" of *STATI* about one-third shorter than the other letters of that word, and it is a perfectly formed letter.

PERSIA.—The 5 kran black and blue of 1879, and the 1 shahi black and vermilion of 1880, exist imperforated.

PERU.—The error of the 1 dinero red of 1862 is usually catalogued as being with *arms* turned sideways, or one-quarter way to the *right*; from an unsevered pair which lies before me as I write, I am able to state that it was the *frame* that was turned

one-quarter way to the *left*. I have another curious-looking stamp of this issue; as is well known, all the embossed stamps of Peru were printed in strips upon the Lecoq machine, which was supposed to be infallible, but inasmuch as errors exist in the *rd.* of 1862 and 1868 it may be noted that this supposition was incorrect; being in strips, whenever the end of the paper was reached it was pasted over the end of another strip, thus occurring many of those stamps printed upon two pieces of paper; these strips came from the machine, as printed stamps, upon the right-hand side. The stamp in question is formed by one of those printed upon two pieces of paper, but, instead of pausing operations at a fair distance from the end of the strip, the operator appears to have printed right up to the end; he then pasted this end over the beginning of another strip, and, when his work again began, in some way managed to strike his first impression directly over that half of the last impression on the end of the first strip, the result being one whole impression and one half upon the same stamp, the left-hand half of the stamp being normal.

Of the *rd.* green of 1868 may be noted specimens extant, with the central arms reversed. The errors in lettering found upon all these embossed stamps are merely defective impressions.

Of the 1880 surcharged issue the 1c., 5c. and 15c. may be found with surcharge inverted, and of the 1881 issue the 1, 2, 5 and 5c. in similar condition. Of the 1882 issue, surcharged with Chilean arms, the 1c. orange, 5c. deep blue and 50c. rose exist with arms inverted, while the 15c. blue may be found with the arms normal and the black horseshoe inverted.

In the surcharged issues of 1883-4 are, no doubt, many errors, but as I can find no compilation of these, only those will be mentioned which have passed under my own observation, viz.: 1c. green with red "PERU" surcharge and triangle No. 3, both reversed; 2c. carmine with Sun and "Correos Lima" doubly impressed; 10c. green with triangle No. 1 doubly impressed, and 5c. unpaid with triangle No. 2 doubly impressed.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—One of each sheet of forty types of the 1 real fuerte of 1854-5 is lettered "CORROS" instead of "COR-

REOS." At a meeting of the London Society, June 1, 1872 was shown a block of 9 *rls.* *fte.* blue, the centre one having the value as 2 *rls.* *fte.* I have never seen this mentioned elsewhere, which is strange, to say the least. I have a copy of the provisional 12c. on 2c. rose, 1877, with surcharge inverted. The 8c. on 100m. carmine of 1879 exists lettered "COREROS" and "CORRIOS" instead of "CORREOS." In the surcharged stamps of 1881-8 the following errors are known, viz.: With surcharge inverted 2½ cms. on 10 cuartos, brown, 2c. on 200 mils. green, and 20 cms. on 8c. de p.; a pair of 2c. on 200m. exists, one of which was surcharged and the other not; the 250 mils. blue telegraph stamp exists doubly surcharged Dos Reales in red; the same is known with surcharge Un Real in red, reversed, and over that 20 cms. in black; the 2½, blue, surcharged 3 instead of 8c.

PORTO RICO.—In each sheet of the 3c. of 1882 and 1884 may be found one stamp of the expressed value of 8c., thus forming the errors 8c., orange, of 1882, and 8c., chestnut, of 1884.

PORTUGAL.—In the 1870-85 issue, the 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 reis may be found imperforated.

PORTUGUESE INDIES.—The 300r., violet, of 1872, is known imperforated; the 20r., red, of 1874, may be found with value printed twice; the 10r., black, and 200r., yellow, of 1877, are also found imperforated.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The following may be found imperforated, viz.: 2 and 3d. of 1860, 1, 6 and 9d. of 1867, and 1c. of 1872. The 3d. of 1860 exists imperforated horizontally. There are five errors or varieties on the sheet of the 3c. of 1872, a period being found between "PRINCE" and "EDWARD" on the seventh stamp of the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th and 9th line of each sheet.

PRUSSIA.—The 3sgr. of 1857, plain ground, is known in both deep blue and rose; it is believed they are essays, however, as used specimens have never been met with. All the values of the 1861-65 issue, 3, 4 and 6pf., and 1, 2 and 3sgr., are known imperforated, and the 1867 issue, 1, 2, 3, 6 and 9kr. are also found in this condition.

THE REPRINT QUESTION.

Read before the Brooklyn Philatelic Club, February 14, 1889.

BY J. W. SCOTT.

THE most interesting question before stamp collectors of the present day is concerning the status of reprints in our albums, and it really is a very difficult problem to decide upon; perhaps with the exception of the controversy regarding the collection of cut or uncut envelopes, it is about the only subject that has ever divided the ranks of philatelic amateurs.

First, let us understand what a reprint is and also what it is supposed to be.

In supplying small countries, or, to speak more correctly, States using but small quantities of stamps, a plate of the desired pattern is prepared, and sufficient stamps printed to last (according to the idea of the authorities) for one or more years. When the stamps are used up, a new supply is provided, and, if no change in the design is necessary, reprints are made from the old plate. The ordinary collector looks upon one of the new batch as the same old stamp and takes no notice of the slight change in tint, possible difference in the texture of the paper, or even if a new watermark has been adopted, or the size of the perforations modified or enlarged. The advanced collector, however, notices all these slight differences and provides spaces for them on the sheets of his album, thus raising the number of stamps in his collection from five to twenty-five thousand. Both systems of collecting satisfy their votaries, and thus fulfill the main object of the pursuit. If it were understood that every collector had to acquire from six to a dozen stamps of a kind which it took him years of familiarity with the science to distinguish between, stamp collecting, as a popular hobby, would be a thing of the past. Turning to the single letter-rate stamp of a great nation, say our own two-cent green label, for instance, which has only been in use two years. The demand for this is so enormous that there is a constant reprinting going on, and, although it is impossible to print from the same plate two lots, or mix two lots of ink to the exact same shade, still skillful workmen will come very near the mark, and in the case of the two-cent stamp, which has probably been reprinted twenty-five times so far, it would be impossible for the most intelligent philatelist to be able to detect every printing, hence he will satisfy himself with a certain number

of the most distinct examples, to which he is always prepared to add specimens of any old or new printings which he may detect.

These, however, do not belong to the reprints which are so vehemently objected to by many young collectors, who doubtless think of the term reprint as synonymous with counterfeit, which delusion has been artfully foisted upon them by designing parties.

In many cases, after a stamp becomes obsolete, the authorities reprint it for various reasons, which may be enumerated as follows:

- 1st. For public use. Example, 1ct. olive, 1884, Belgium, reprinted in 1888, in the original color, "to use up a quantity of ink remaining in the office." See *American Journal of Philately*, Vol. II, p. 29.
- 2d. A limited number to oblige some influential personage. Example, 1d. English, Die II, reprinted in black in 1864. See "The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain," by F. A. Philbrick and W. A. S. Westoby, p. 82.
- 3d. In quantity to oblige collectors, sold at face value and good for postage. Example, 1861-70, issue United States, reprinted in 1875. See Circular of U. S. Third Ass't Postmaster-General, 27th March, 1875.
- 4th. In quantity for collectors, sold at face value, but not good for postage. Example, 1857-60, issue United States, reprinted in 1875. See Circular of U. S. Third Ass't Postmaster-General, 27th March, 1875.
- 5th. Reprinted in quantity for a cash consideration from some stamp dealer. Example, Heligoland issues.
- 6th. Surreptitiously reprinted by the manufacturer or his workmen. Example, Transvaal, 1877.
7. Reprinted by authority from canceled plates. Example, Van Dieman's Land, 1853.
- 8th. Reprints of stamps prepared for but never in actual use. Example, Austrian Italy, 2, 3 and 15s. 1861.
9. Reprints of stamps long out of use, in various colors, and sold as proofs. Example, New York, 5cts., in green, rose, etc.

All of the above-quoted stamps are reprints made from the original plates after they had once been discarded by their respective governments. Yet the most superficial observer must see at a glance that there is a vast difference in their philatelic and actual value, some being perfectly legitimate government issues while others are worthless rubbish.

The great stumbling block in the way of inexperienced collectors is lack of knowledge concerning the various stocks of *remainders* which had been skillfully mixed up with the reprint question by envious or dishonest dealers, as will be shown later on.

The absorption of a number of small States into an empire or powerful kingdom

necessitated the consolidation of the various post-offices under one general administration with the same series of stamps for the whole. This would in all cases leave a large quantity of stamps on hand, which by the confederation became useless for postal purposes. There remained but four courses to pursue with regard to the old stock:

- (1) To destroy all remaining stamps.
- (2) To surcharge with name or emblem of new government (Brunswick envelopes with stamp over and surcharge 1 Nord Deutscher Portsbezirk for Germany).
- (3) To use up throughout the country, as, for example, the stamps of Sardinia were used in the new kingdom of Italy.
- (4) To sell to stamp dealers for what they would realize.

It is needless to say that this latter alternative is the most sensible plan and the one usually employed by the postal authorities, but, we regret to add, that only too frequently we find the unsuccessful bidders for the lot industriously circulating the story that the stamps put on the market are reprints and not remainders. Color is sometimes given to this story by some values happening to be of a slightly different tint from the used specimens usually found. This may easily be accounted for by the fact that that particular printing had but a short currency; therefore postmarked stamps are hard to find.

We have now got the facts with sufficient clearness for every collector to be able to determine for himself what stamps to collect; nevertheless I propose to give briefly my individual views on the subject.

Classes 6, 7, 8 and 9 should not be collected under any circumstances, while all others can be taken by persons forming entirely unused collections.

No reputable dealer would sell a reprint as an original any more than he would sell

a vermilion for an orange Newfoundland, although to a vast majority of collectors it would not make the slightest difference which shade they got, nor would an honest man sell a stamp with the perforations cut off for an unperforated variety, or an engraved for a lithographed stamp, or, in a word, practice any deception. Personally, I only collect canceled stamps.

Before closing, I will call your attention to the United States reprint of the blue on rose carriers' stamp of 1851. Before the reprints were made this was one of the rarest stamps and would always command the highest price then paid for any postal, and by this time would certainly sell for three hundred dollars. Unfortunately, when it was decided to reprint the United States postal issues, a quantity of paper originally made for this stamp in 1851 was found in the department, and was accordingly used for the reimpresions. The result is that it is utterly impossible to distinguish between unused originals and the reimpresions which can now be purchased for ten cents each, and when a well-authenticated original is found, twenty-five dollars is about all it will sell for. This one instance is sufficient to show the morality of the practice of reprinting stamps, and every influence should be brought to bear to prevent governments or individuals from perpetrating this great wrong on stamp collectors. It may be interesting to know that coin collectors had sufficient influence to get a law passed providing that every die used in stamping money should be destroyed at the end of the year whose date it bore, as a positive prevention against restriking, and I certainly think that there are enough philatelists enrolled in the various societies that dot our land from Maine to California to procure some similar legislation to protect stamp collectors.

HISTORY OF U. S. REVENUE STAMPS AFTER THE FIRST ISSUE.

CHAS. E. HUTCHISON.

II.

ACT OF JUNE 30, 1864. THE COTTON AND HYDROMETER STAMPS.

THE Act of June 30, 1864, to provide internal revenue for the support of the Government comprised, in all, 182 sections, arranged on a plan similar to the Act of July 1, 1862. That the necessities of the rev-

enue system had exceeded by far the provisions made for it is shown at the very beginning of the law. In the enacting clause the revenue commissioner is authorized to prepare not only "proper and sufficient adhesive stamps," but also "cotton marks and hydrometers," and from this act the

brass cotton stamps and hydrometer stamps date their existence. The latter are not revenue stamps at all, nor are they receipts for duty paid of any kind, but merely certificates or labels. After the law had prescribed that "proof spirit shall be held and taken to be that alcoholic liquor which contains one-half its volume of a specific gravity of 7939, at sixty degrees Fahrenheit," the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to "adopt, procure and prescribe for use such hydrometers as he may deem necessary," and these stamps are inserted by a government officer in the bulb of the hydrometer while it is being made at the factory to certify that the instrument is correct and may be used to test spirits for taxation under the law.

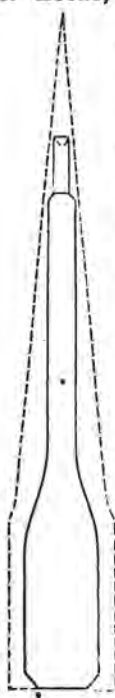
They are long narrow stamps, printed in black on white paper, having (with three exceptions) the head of Washington in the centre. Those issued in 1870 and 1871 bear the heads of the revenue commissioners at the time—one of the few cases where the portrait of a living person has appeared on the stamps of the United States.

The cotton stamps were probably issued in 1864 or 1865. They were the invention of a private party, and were patented originally on April 28, 1863, by Henry W. Goodrich, of Chelsea, Mass., and Edward A. Locke, of Boston. An improvement

upon this design was patented the same day by Porter Fitch, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Both these patents were for a long wire, barbed at the end, which was to be inserted in the bale, while to the other end was attached a broad piece of wood or metal on which a label could be *pasted*. Their use as stamps does not appear to have been thought of. On May 24, 1864, Edward A. Locke, of Boston, one of the original patentees, took out a patent on a cotton tag to be made of one piece of incorrodible material, able to be *stamped* with *embossed letters* and flexible.

The accompanying diagram is that which appears in the Patent Office Report in connection with this patent, while the dotted lines indicate the shape of the stamps used by the government.

These stamps had no fixed



value, but denoted that the tax was entirely paid on the cotton to which they were affixed, which tax would differ according to the weight of the cotton.

The law also gave the commissioner a force of clerks; the franking privilege was extended to his office, and he was authorized to have licenses, blanks and stamps printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The old stamp duties and regulations were to be in force until August 1, 1864, and then the new ones were to go into effect. The provisions concerning cancellation, counterfeiting and so forth, were not changed from those then in force which have been previously rehearsed (Vol. II, p. 231; Vol. III, pp. 12, 13).

As the makers of the law looked not only toward improving the revenue service and meeting its requirements hitherto unprovided for, but also toward raising more money at every possible point, it will be observed that the stamp duties are increased rather than diminished. The only part abolished is that relating to *telegraph* stamps; the *express* duties had already been repealed, and it was thought best to drop the *telegraph* tax also for the same reason—the difficulty in collecting. The taxes on *bonds*, *leases* and *warehouse receipts* were increased and extended. That on *conveyance* was altered to one of fifty cents for every \$500 of the pecuniary consideration. The probate of will tax was changed to one of fifty cents on every \$1000 of the probated estate, and if under \$2000 in all a uniform rate of \$1. It will perhaps be noticed that all of the ratings introduced into the original law by Senator Howe (Vol. III, pp. 96, 97, 98) were replaced by something more simple almost as soon as a chance was had.

Five new stamp duties were added, all of wide application, three on documents and two on manufactured articles. The three former were all of similar character, as follows:

On *gaugers' returns*; a gauger being an officer employed to ascertain and measure the contents of casks, etc., of liquor. A stamp was required on his certificate, or "return," of the amount of *ten cents*, and, if he returned over 500 gallons, one of *twenty five cents*.

On *measurers' certificates*; a measurer being a person employed to measure grain and other commodities and certify to the amount for the benefit of parties interested. If the certificate concerned an amount of less than

1000 bushels, a *ten-cent* stamp was required; if more, a *twenty-five cent* stamp.

On *weighers' returns*; a weigher being an officer employed to weigh the contents of vehicles, etc. If the weight returned be under 5000 pounds, a *ten-cent* stamp; if over, *twenty-five-cent*s.

The two new duties on manufactured articles added to Schedule C were those on *matches* and on *photographs*, and they soon proved to be among the most important on the lists, especially the former. The schedule reads as follows.

"**FRICION MATCHES**, or lucifer matches or other articles made in part of wood, and used for like purposes, in parcels or packages, containing 100 matches or less, for every parcel or package, one cent.

"For every additional 100 matches or fraction thereof, an additional one cent.

"For all cigar lights and wax tapers, double the rates imposed upon friction or lucifer matches: *Provided*, That the stamp duties herein provided for on friction or lucifer matches made in part of wood, or cigar lights or wax tapers, shall not be imposed till September 1, 1864; but until that the tax shall be assessed and collected as heretofore" (they being taxed as manufactures of wood and other materials. See Vol. II, p. 230, first col.), "and after said first day of September, every package or parcel sold by any person, firm, company, or corporation, shall be stamped as herein required.

"Photographs, ambrotypes, daguerrotypes, or any sun pictures, except as hereinbefore provided, upon each and every picture of which the retail price shall not exceed twenty-five cents, two cents.

"Exceeding the retail price of twenty-five cents and not exceeding the sum of fifty cents, three cents.

"Exceeding the retail price of fifty cents and not exceeding one dollar, five cents.

"Exceeding the retail price of one dollar, for each and every additional dollar an additional five cents."

It is perhaps hardly necessary to state that the privileges of that portion of the law relating to private dies were extended to manufacturers of matches. Of course, since they were given until September 1, the match companies went to work and made as large a stock of matches as they could manufacture and keep while there was yet no tax to pay. On this account the receipts were not very large at first, but they soon grew to an astonishing magnitude. I have wondered sometimes why the framers of the law did not think to tax wooden toothpicks in the same manner; they are not quite such a necessity, perhaps, but are about as freely used as matches and would have yielded good returns.

On the same day on which this bill became a law (June 30, 1864), the fiscal year 1863-64 came to an end, during which the receipts from internal revenue had been \$109,741,134.10, whereas the *estimate* for that year, based on the previous receipts, had been but \$77,599,713.59.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865,

owing to the law of the preceding year and other causes, the receipts from internal revenue increased to \$211,129,529.17.

On July 1, 1865, Commissioner Lewis was succeeded in office by William Orton, of New York, who served, however, but just four months, being succeeded, on November 1, by Hon. Edward Ashton Rollins, of New Hampshire.

At the end of the war it became evident that the internal taxes would raise much more money than would be needed for the support of the government after the war which made them necessary had ceased. Congress therefore took prompt measures to lighten the people's immediate burden as much as possible, and to that end instituted, by Act of March 3, 1865, a commission of three members, to report on the revenue system of the United States and the best means of contracting it.

The committee, consisting of Messrs. David A. Wells, Stephen Calwell and Samuel S. Hayes, organized the following June, with the first-named gentleman as Chairman, and presented their first report in January, 1866.

In this they devoted considerable space to the stamp duties, which they state, in their opinion, to be the most easily and accurately collected of any form of duty. This same opinion was held by Commissioner Lewis, who, in his report in 1864, having reference to increasing the tax, says: "A judicious enlargement of Schedule B would be preferable to any other mode of taxation."

From the statistics of the revenue returns in 1862, '63, '64, '65, it appears that in those four years the *percentage* of revenue from specific sources contributed by the five largest sources was as follows:

Income tax	19	per cent.
Distilled and fermented liquors	11.03	"
Raw and manufactured cotton	9.92	"
Cigars and manufactured tobacco	5.09	"
Stamp duties	4.83	"

Of the adhesive stamps the commission reported that six-sevenths of the consumption consisted of proprietary, match, bank-check and receipt stamps, and the last three items contributed one-third of the entire revenue from stamps in 1865.

The commission recommended that the taxes first reduced be those which tended to check industrial development, those taxes upon raw materials coupled with taxes upon manufactures of those materials to such an extent as to leave little or no profit in the making of goods into which many taxed

materials would enter, umbrellas for instance.

Congress, following its original intention and guidance of its special committee, went to work upon a bill to modify and reduce the internal revenue, which became a law on July 13, 1866, and which will be considered in the next paper. Meanwhile another fiscal year ended June 30, 1866, during which the law of June 30, 1864, which marked the very height of taxation, had been in full force throughout the entire

year, and had yielded the enormous amount of \$309,226,813.42. This was the largest amount for one year that the internal revenue ever raised, exceeding by nearly one hundred million dollars the amount of the previous fiscal year. It was said at the time that it could "safely stand as unequaled in the collections of any nation except Great Britain and France." Thirteen days later the taxes were liberally reduced, and the next year's receipt fell accordingly.

(To be continued.)

COLONIAL GERMAN IMPERIAL MAIL.

JOSEPH RECHERT.

A SHORT time ago the German Post-office Department issued a report for the year 1887, showing the activity of the German mail in transatlantic colonies, and portions of this report will no doubt be of interest to collectors.

Up to several years ago Constantinople was the only foreign place in which a German local post-office was situated. Since the acquisition of the several colonies by the German empire, new steamer lines were established between the empire and East Asia, Australia and other places, and a large yearly subsidy granted to the North German Lloyd for carrying the Imperial mail, and at the same time German post-offices were established in many of these ports in order to regulate the mails for the many large German commercial houses that were established there for many years, and also in order that responsibility should be given for valuables transmitted by the mails.

The following postal agencies were established: Shanghai, China; Apia, Navigator islands; Tongutabu, Friendship islands. In the West African Protectorates a post-office was established in Kamerun, being the centre between Upper Guinea and Ambasbai. The mail in that part increased so wonderfully during one year, that a second postal agency had to be established in Victoria and in Klein-popo. There were also mail facilities arranged for in the south-west of Africa, between Grossnamagualand, Damaraland, and the southern part of Ovamboland. Until the German Imperial mail took hold of these places, an English schooner by the name of *Louis Alfred* carried the mail between these points and Kamerun, and charged enormous rates for very poor facili-

ties, as this schooner made only very infrequent passages. But since July, 1887, all these places have their regular mails, and are a part of the Universal Postal Union. This has, of course, assisted a great deal towards increasing the expedition of letters and packages from those out-of-the-way places, and Kamerun will have a money-order department very soon.

In a still higher degree have the German colonial mails been established in New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipel. Four postal agencies have been established in Finschhafen, Constantinhaven, Hatzfeldhaven and Kerawara; and even in the Marschall islands an Imperial Mail Commissioner has been appointed to look after the postal facilities for those islands. These islands have also been united with the Universal Postal Union, and all these post-offices are branches of the German Imperial Mail Home Office, which have to render an account every three months through the post-offices in Hamburg and Bremen. The reports of those several agencies show a great activity in the mails. During the first year of its existence in Kamerun 11,700 pieces of mail matter went through that agency, of which were received 4300 letters and postal cards, 2250 pieces of printed matter and samples, 84 registered letters and 295 packages; and forwarded 3850 letters, 170 pieces of printed matter, 104 registered letters and 78 packages. Between Kamerun and the other ports 550 pieces were transmitted through the mails. The largest business is done by the postal agency in Shanghai. The first German steamer alone carried letters and packages for which over \$200 stamps were sold, and after four weeks of

existence the postal agency had no stamps to sell, and had to cable for a new supply, which was sent them, of 42,500 stamps. The first year at the Shanghai post-office shows that 58,100 pieces of mail matter went through the agency. The post-office in Apia had, during the first year, 6200 letters and packages. The purser of any of the North German Lloyd steamers has to attend to the marine postal service. He is, during that time, considered an officer of the German Imperial Post-office Department, and cancels stamps which he sells to either passengers on those steamers or for letters brought on board, when steamers lay in port, with the official cancellation hand-stamps, each of which must show the line on which the

stamps are sold. This has even been done now on the steamers plying between Germany and the United States, the Mediter-



anean and other transatlantic places wherever the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg American Packet Company have steamers running. These cancellation stamps show the words "Deutsche Seepost," the line on

which the stamp is sold and the date and year of receiving the mail.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 26, 1889.

NEW ISSUES.

W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

BELGIUM.—We annex the official notice of the change of color noted last month:

Ministry of Railways, Post and Telegraphs. }
Post-office Department. }

The Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, seeing the Royal decree of June 7, 1884, which authorizes the Minister of Public Works to fix the values, colors and dates of issue of the postage stamps, etc.,

ORDERS:

ART. I. The 2-centime postage stamp, now blue, shall hereafter be printed in red brown.

J. VANDENPEEREBOOM.

BRUSSELS, December 31, 1888.

BULGARIA.—*Le Timbre* announces that the new stamps were ordered in September from the National Printing Office at Paris, and that they will be ready for delivery about April. The design, of which an illustration is given, consists of a small oval medallion in the upper part of the stamp, bearing the lion rampant. Arched around this is *Boulgarska Potscha* in Russian letters. In a straight label at the bottom is CTONHKN, with the numerals of value in a small square between this and the oval above mentioned. The values are to 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30, 50 stotinki and 1 leve. The order was for 16,000,000 of the 5s., 4,000,000 of the 30s., 2,000,000 of the 50s., and 1,000,000 of each of the other values. The oval with the lion is to be in red and the rest of the stamp in colors similar to the current issue. So much

for prophecy. As an actual fact, however, stamps of the current type but in new colors have been prepared for issue the thirteenth of current month, being March 1, O. S.

1 stotinki, gray, rose centre, blue oval and numerals.
2 " " green, yellow " yellow "
5 " " green lion, red " "
10 " " red on yellow ground.

The surcharge has again broken loose, the 5 stotinki being the present victim being surcharged in black as follows:

3 TPN 3

CTOT

3 3

3 stotinki, on 5s. green.

CEYLON.—There is a new 1 rupee 12 cent stamp to replace the surcharged 2r. 50c. The design is the same, differing only in some minor points. Watermark Crown, C. C. and perf. 14.

1 rupee 12 cents, red brown.

CHILI.—*Der Philatelist* has seen a 10 centavos of the 1852 issue with blue network.

COLOMBIA.—The *Philatelic World* mentions an official cubierta (105 x 80 mm.) inscribed *Republica de Colombia*.

— black on white.

CURACAS.—The *American Journal of*

Philately chronicles four new values of the current type.

15 cents, olive.
30 " lilac.
60 " slate.
1 gulden 50 " blue.

DUTCH INDIES.—A new value has also been issued for these possessions. The design, etc., remains the same.

30 cents, light green.

EGYPT.—It has always seemed a little strange that this country should never have issued a stamp of a higher value than 5 piasters, or about 25 cents. Now, however, they have one, a 10 piaster stamp of the current design having been issued January 1.

10 piasters, violet.

GERMANY.—It is reported by one of the foreign papers that the 50pf. stamp exists with the error PFENNIGF.

Berlin.—While we have not chronicled the numerous German "locals" that have appeared so profusely of late, we cannot help mentioning one which appeared the twenty-seventh of January, containing a portrait of Wilhelm II, in commemoration of his birthday. The frame is in light blue and the picture in red brown. We trust that Dr. Stephan will pattern somewhat after this design when the next imperial set is issued.

3 pfennige, blue and red brown.

GUATEMALA.—One of our members has sent us a variety of the 5-cent. stamp in which the figure 5 is much thicker than before.

5 centavos, violet, *thick numeral.*

LIBERIA.—Guy Semple, one of our English members, writes us that he has the current set gummed and *unperforated.*

MEXICO.—The 20 centavos has appeared pin perforated and also on ruled paper.

20 centavos, red, pin perf.
20 " " " ruled paper.

Our list of these stamps on ruled paper is nearly ready and will probably appear in May.

From K. Brewster Cox we have received notice of an official seal used in Celaya, State of Guanajuato. It is hand-stamped in red on white paper. The inscription is in four lines, the upper being curved, and is enclosed in a double-lined border.

ADMISTRACION LOCAL DE CORREOS
CERRADO Y SELLADO
POR LA OFICINA
CELAYA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Another jubilee stamp, the 6p., saw the light the 20th of last November. The design comprises a head of Victoria in small circle in upper left corner; arms on shield in lower right; *New South Wales Postage—One hundred years* in two labels between; *Sixpence* at bottom. Watermark Crown, N. S. W., perf. 12.

6 pence, carmine.

We have neglected to mention that the new 1 penny has been found on the paper used for fiscals, watermarked N. S. W. only.

1 penny, violet.

OUDEPUR.—*Le Timbre Poste* illustrates a label for this native Indian State which seems from the date, 1928 (1871), to have been little used, if at all. The inscriptions give little light as to value, or whether it is a postal or fiscal. It is printed in black on white.

PERSIA.—*Der Philatelist* illustrates a new type. Native inscription in oval, *Poste Persane* above, lion below, numeral in left corner, CH in right. Perforated 11½.

1 ch. red (c.c. 139).
2 " blue (c.c. 49).
5 " lilac (c.c. 63).

Also with OFICIEL surcharged.

8 on 10 shahi, black, buff and red.

PHILIPPINES.—By an error of ours the decree given last month authorized the surcharging of the 8 cents. This should have been the ¾c.

2½ cent on ¾c., carmine on green.

ROUMANIA.—New stamps are promised for the month of April, and meanwhile the present issue is being printed on all sorts of paper to use up the stock on hand. We are indebted to our International Secretary, Mr. Rechert, for a sight of five of these, the others being taken from *Le Timbre Poste.*

1¼ bani, black on bright blue.
1¼ " " on azure.
1¼ " " on rose.
3 " violet on pale blue.
5 " green on " "
10 " red on buff.
15 " red brown on amber.
15 " " " on rose.
25 " blue on pale blue.
25 " " " on rose.
25 " " " on amber.
Postage Due, 2 bani, green on yellow.
5 " " " "
30 " " " "

RUSSIA—*Gadiatsch (Poltava).*—Three stamps have appeared since December 5, it is said. The first has the arms in crowned shield in a large upright oval, inscribed

Gadiatskaja above, *Zemskaja Pochtta* below, numerals at sides.

3 kopecs, black.

The second is somewhat smaller and has III at top, K O II at bottom and 3—K at sides.

3 kopecs, blue and red on gray.

The third stamp has III at top and bottom, T P N K O II at sides and 3 K in corners. The inscription also reads *Zemskoi potshti*.

3 kopecs, black on red.

Kolonna (Moscow).—Rectangular stamp containing arms (crowned pillar and stars) in centre, numerals in corners, *Kolomskoi Zemskoi Selskoi potshty* in rectangular labels above, below and at sides, while inside around the arms are words meaning respectively *paid* or *not paid*, as the case may be. All values are on the same sheet. Perf. 11½.

	1 kopec, blue.
	2 " " "
	3 " " "
Unpaid,	1 " red.
	3 " " "

SARAWAK.—As we predicted last month, the 3-cent stamp formed one of an entire new set.

2 cents,	violet and red.
2 " "	" and blue.
4 " "	" and yellow.
6 " "	" and red brown.
8 " "	green and red.
12 " "	" and blue.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—By an official order, dated October 16, after November 7, 1888, all stamps issued previous to April 1, 1885, and also those of a different color or design from the current issue, will be retired from circulation. Look out for a stock of remainders!

TASMANIA.—Guy Semple writes us that he has the current penny stamp surcharged *halfpenny* over original value.

½p. on 1 penny rose.

Some of our exchanges are announcing the 5s. fiscal as having done postal duty. This is rather stale news, for Moens gives the date as 1882.

VICTORIA.—Of the railway stamps with head of Victoria in small circle, the following new varieties are announced:

1½ penny,	black on yellow.
2 " "	" on white.
3 " "	" on blue.
6 " "	blue on rose.
1 shilling,	" on yellow.

WEST AUSTRALIA.—The 1p. and 2p.

postage stamps, with green surcharge I. R., have been used for postage.

1 penny, yellow, bistre and green.
2 penny, orange and green.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

EGYPT.—A new size of the 1-piaster, and 2-piaster envelopes of a quite similar design and two wrappers with stamp like adhesives were issued January 1. The 2-piaster envelopes are watermarked *Postes Egyptiennes* in script.

Envelopes,	1 piaster, blue on white, 120 x 95 mm.
	2 " orange on bluish, 145 x 112 mm.
	2 " " " " 176 x 117 "
Wrappers,	1 millieme, brown on buff, 125 x 300 "
	2 " green " " " " "

FRANCE.—A new size of the 5-cent envelopes is soon to be issued.

FRENCH COLONIES.—Envelopes and wrappers are said to have been issued, but no particulars have reached us.

MEXICO.—The envelope of 20 cent. red, with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s stamp at left, has had the original value struck out and replaced at the sides with *35 cvos.*, and below the stamp *para cartas ½ oz. a Europa exclusivamente* in red.

35 on 15 x 20 cent. green and red (146 x 89 mm.)?

SALVADOR.—We have received from C. H. Mekeel three envelopes of a new design, mountain view with volcano in oval, inscribed, *Servicio postal del Salvador—5—Cinco Centavos—5*. Laid paper, unwatermarked.

5 centavos,	blue on white, 160 x 89 mm.
5 " "	" " blue, " "
5 " "	" " amber, 150 x 86 mm.

POST CARDS.

BAVARIA.—The cards now come with "89" in the corner.

	3 pfennig, green on buff.
	5 " violet "
	10 " rose "
3 x 3	" green on gray.
5 x 5	" violet "
Mandats,	10 " carmine. "
	20 " blue. "
	30 " bistre.
	40 " yellow.

DANISH WEST INDIES.—*Der Philatelist* announces a new 2-cent card with five lines of inscriptions as follows:

VERDENSPOSTFORENINGEN.

(UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.)

Dansk Vestindien (ANTILLES DANOISES).

BREVKORT (CARTE POSTALE).

PAA DEUNE SIDE SKRIVES KUM ADRESSEN.

(COTE RESERVE A L'ADRESSE.)

2 cents, blue on white.

FRANCE.—The President of the French Republic

* * * * *

Decrees:

Art I. Public officials are authorized for official correspondence to make use of ordinary cards intended to circulate uncovered and furnished or manufactured by the various ministerial departments, or by the officials themselves.

Art II. These cards shall be not less than nine centimetres in length and six centimetres in width, or more than fourteen centimetres in length and nine centimetres in width. Their weight shall not exceed five grams, nor be less than a gram and a half.

Art III. The front of these cards is reserved for the address and the countersign of the official sending it; also, the service or department to which he belongs.

The reverse is intended for the official correspondence.

Art IV. It is forbidden to attach, etc., anything whatsoever to these cards.

Art V. All cards sent in violation of the three previous articles will be charged with letter rates.

* * * * *

CARNOT.

PARIS, December 1, 1888.

By the President of the Republic.

P. PEYTRAL,

Minister of Finance.

ITALY.—The reply-card has been seen dated " '87."

15 centesimi, brown on rose.

LUXEMBURG.—Two varieties of the current 5-cent card are known to exist. In the inscription in Roman letters there are some with A, and others with A.

NEW GUINEA COMPANY.—A postal packet card has been issued by this German trading company. The design of the stamp consists of a line under an arch inscribed *Schutzgebiet der (mark) Neu Guinea Compagnie*; *Packetmarke* at bottom; numerals in lower corners; size of card, 185 x 135 mm.

2 marks, brick red.

WURTEMBERG.—The 20p. Mandat card is now dated 18—, instead of 188—.

20 pfennig, ultramarine.

TELEGRAPHS.

UNITED STATES.—In Sterling's last catalogue we find mention of a telegraph stamp issued for the Conn. River, B. & O. Co. Only one value is given, and we have

never seen it mentioned elsewhere, except in the *Halifax Philatelist*. One of our members, A. B. Hubbard, has sent us several new values of this variety, which we believe have not as yet been heard of in the philatelic world. The design is the same as the regular B. & O. stamps with the addition of CONN. RIVER above and below on the Maltese cross in the centre.

1 cent, black on orange.

5 " " " "

1 " " " blue.

5 " " " "

Surcharged D. H. in red on two stamps.

1 cent, black on orange.

5 " " " "

AUSTRIA.—Telephone cards are mentioned by the *Philatelic World*.

30 kreuzer, gray and black on green.

50 " " " orange.

The provisional pneumatic envelope has been replaced by one having a stamp of the current type and the inscription *Brief—No.—Zur pneumatischen Expressbeförderung*.

15 kreuzer, gray and black on rose (144 x 88 mm.).

BELGIUM.—The 25-franc stamp has appeared. It is of large size, measuring 25 mm. in width, and 35 mm. in height. *Telegraphes* at top, *Francs (25) Francs* below, head to left in oval in centre. Perforated 15.

25 francs, olive and gold.

REVENUES.

UNITED STATES.—L. A. Judkins sends us a die-cut, G. W. Sweet, 4c. green medicine stamp, which shows the perforations. This variety is not mentioned in any catalogue, and Mr. Judkins informs us Sterling was not aware of its existence.

CALIFORNIA.—We have in our collection a 30-cent first of exchange stamp (open letters) with STATE TAN, instead of TAX. Mr. Robert S. Hatcher, of Lafayette, Ind., contributes the following interesting item: "The discovery of an entirely unknown variety of California revenue stamps has just been made by Mr. W. F. Greany, of San Francisco, consisting of seven different denominations of the circular insurance stamps, printed in blue on thin white paper. These have hitherto been known only as existing printed in red ink, and are the only revenue stamps issued by California known to be printed in blue. The denominations as found are: 50 cents, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Doubtless the

balance of the 'Insurance' series exists in blue."

BRAZIL.—A new stamp has made its appearance. Crown in centre in circle; at the four angles a figure 5; *Imperio do Brazil* 5000 above; *Reis, Sello*, below. Perforated 14.

5000 reis, lilac.

CEYLON.—The ten-cent stamp has been surcharged FIVE CENTS in black.

5c. on 10 cents, lilac.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Two more of the *Consular service* series with embossed arms.

50 cents, blue and black.
5 dollars, violet and black.

HONG KONG.—There is a new stamp of the 1867 type; wmk. crown, c.c. Perforated 15.

3 cents, lilac.

LIECHTENSTEIN.—A hitherto unknown value has been recently unearthed of the same design as the current set.

30 kreuzers, gray and black.

MEXICO.—The 1888-1889 *Contribucion Federal* are out. They bear a head of Don Melchior Ocampo with the usual inscriptions.

1 centavo, red brown.
5 " " "
25 " " "
1 peso, ultramarine.
5 " " "

Puebla—Contribucion Civil.—Of the same design as the 50c., there is a new value.

25 centavos, blue.

Contribucion Personal.—Similar to the 12½c. inscribed *Estado Y. S. de Puebla—contribucion—personal—decretada—el 18 de Julio de 1877.*

No value, green.

Guardia Nacional.—Similar to the 100 centavos.

50 centavos, yellow.

PERU.—Of the same design as the stamp described on page 208 of our second volume, there is a new variety with YCA in place of LIMA, CALLAO.

1 centavo, rose.

SPAIN.—The *sello* stamps were changed as usual on January 1. The design is of the

usual fancy type, comprising a personification of Spanish poetry and the royal arms.

75 cents de peseta, black.
1 peseta, blue.
2 " yellow brown.
3 " dark green.
4 " carmine.
5 " greenish black.
10 " rose.
15 " green.
25 " olive.
50 " maroon.
75 " violet.
100 " orange.

The *Movil* stamps are unchanged except in date and colors.

10 centimes, yellow green.
25 " carmine.
50 " blue.

TRINIDAD.—With the surcharge FREE—FEE there are two values.

1 shilling, red brown on green.
5 " blue and red on lilac.

WEST AUSTRALIA.—With the surcharge I. R. there also exists the two-penny stamp.

2 pence, green on orange.

THE 3-PFENNIG SAXONY RED, 1850.

BERNHARD BLAUHUTH.

THE assertion that three types of this stamp exist, is not quite correct. At the time of issue only one original wood-cut was made, and, in order to print sheets of 20 stamps each, 20 impressions or stereotypes had to be manufactured which, with the meagre facilities of that day, could not be entirely corresponding; and consequently the first impression was the smallest, and each successive one increased in a very small degree. This difference, however, is imperceptibly small if one stamp is compared with another, and hardly visible to the naked eye. In using a microscope a close examination would reveal these slight variations and then perhaps to the expert only. If compared on an entire sheet, side by side, the tenth stamp might show a small increase in size over the first one, and only the last or twentieth stamp would really make it appear that the dimensions had increased. These stamps have a double outer line or frame consisting of a heavy outside line and a thinner one inside. Now, if this first stamp of a sheet is laid on the twentieth, starting from the outer line on the left, it will be found that on the right-hand side the outer line of the first stamp covers the inner line of the last, thus showing an in-

crease to the eye. In proportion to the dimensions of the first stamp being about 19 millimetres, this increase amounts to about $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. between the two outer lines; consequently the variations in all other parts of the stamp must necessarily be of much smaller proportion yet, and could only be discerned through the microscope. They would amount to about 0.037 mm. between any two successive stamps, and through the heavy ink, which often occurs in these prints, this difference can hardly be of any consequence.

Furthermore, it is also to be taken into consideration that those stamps come mostly from old letters which might have been in moist places and not exposed to the air for a great many years; and this might account for difference in sizes, too; consequently, there neither exist three types nor twenty types of this stamp, but the size of every one varies a little by reason of its manufacture, as explained above.

There are a great many counterfeits of this stamp on the market made by means of photo-printing, which are very dangerous both to collectors and dealers, and which need careful examination and comparison with originals, and of which, of course, exist, also, varying sizes.

THE DOUBLE PERFORATED STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE large number of collectors who have written to the Editors of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST about the double perforated stamps of this country makes it evident that great interest is felt about them, and, while our columns cannot afford space for the discussion of their merits, we would not feel justified in putting the matter aside

without a few words. To begin with, we will take the definition of "Errors," furnished us by Mr. Davison, as follows: "Errors are stamps which through some oversight or negligence are issued, showing some difference, little or great, from the regular issue."

Now, errors may exist in paper, watermark, color, design or perforation; and if these stamps are errors, they come under the head of errors of perforation.

A very large proportion of the sheets of United States stamps of the current issue show an extra, intentional and regularly repeated perforation on *part of some* of the stamps in the top and bottom rows. This extra incomplete perforation cannot be brought under the definition above referred to without straining the language a little.

On the other hand, there do exist really double perforated stamps of this issue which show an extra line of holes through the entire length of the top, bottom or side, as the case may be, of every stamp in the sheet, caused by the sheet having been carelessly placed under the perforating machine twice, as was not the case with the specimens first mentioned. These really are "errors," while those showing the double line along only a part of the top or bottom (but never along the sides) are simply "varieties," and are as well worthy of collection as stamps showing an extra wide margin.

We hope that we have made this difference so clear that every one can tell whether he has before him an "error" or simply a "variety" of perforation. From our standpoint, too much has already been said and written on this subject, which the common sense of every one should have enabled them to settle for themselves.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 172, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.*Secretary*, S. B. BRADFORD, Ottawa, Ill.*Treasurer*, H. B. SEAGRAVE, Pontiac, Mich.*International Secretary*, J. S. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Exchange Superintendent*, E. B. STERLING, Box 294, Trenton, N. J.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, H. C. BEARDSLEY, St. Joseph, Mo.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, R. WUESTHOFF, New York.*First Purchasing Agent*,

H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.

Third Purchasing Agent, A. C. HOLMAN, Phoenix Building, Chicago, Ill.*Fourth Purchasing Agent*, CHAS. MUECKE, 468 Broome St., New York.*Librarian*, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, H. N. TERRETT, Woodside, N. Y.; AUG. DEJONGE, Staten Island; J. W. SCOTT, Brooklyn.*Literary Board*, R. C. H. BROCK, Box 287, Philadelphia; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MACCALLA, Phila.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

THE TRUSTEES.

The regular monthly meeting of Trustees was held February 20. The request for bonds sent to all officers has not been complied with, except by the Second and Fourth Purchasing Agents. The efforts to obtain copies of the "Black Lists" and other documents from the old Board have been without results. Several cases of unbusiness-like conduct of members in their transactions with fellow-members have been satisfactorily settled by the efforts of the Board, warnings have been sent to several other parties, and a few cases are under investigation.

The following gentlemen desire to resign from the Association; all being in good standing, their resignations are accepted: E. F. Chisholm, No. 175; R. W. Mainer, No. 27; J. L. Pender, No. 563; W. J. Studley. No resignations will be accepted from members under charges.

Complaint has been made by H. F. King, that S. A. Taylor is selling cheap sets of counterfeit stamps, at 24 Congress street, Boston, Mass., advertising 100 varieties of Confederate Locals for fifteen cents, and other bargains, prefacing the list with the following: "Notice! Our patrons are requested to take notice that we deal in canceled stamps for collecting purposes only, and that none of them unless where purchased direct from foreign post-offices are in any case guaranteed or warranted."

The By-Laws direct the Trustees to keep a "Black List of all individuals known to have ever dealt in counterfeit stamps or aided in their production." As it appears that this part of the duties has been neglected by the former officers, or the results of their labors lost, the Board will be thankful to members having the information necessary for the formation of such a list to send proofs at their convenience.

The next meeting will be held March 20.

By order of the Board.

J. W. SCOTT,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

MARCH, 1889.

The regular semi-annual dues are now due and should be paid at once. All members in arrears for dues will please remit to H. B. Seagrave, Pontiac, Mich., and avoid being dropped from the list of members. The list of delinquents will be published in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST next month.

Members who have not received a copy of the new Constitution will confer a favor if they will drop me a card, and a copy will be mailed to them immediately.

The list of members will be ready to mail about April 1.

The following is the list of

NEW MEMBERS.

No. 740. BACON, WILLIAM S., 170 Dean street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

No. 741. BREDER, CHARLES M., Bethlehem, Pa.

No. 742. CRITTENDEN, GEORGE W. D., 72 East 124th street, New York.

No. 743. DAY, HENRY A., Wilbraham, Mass.

No. 744. EVANS, E. O., Charlestown, Mass.

No. 745. FOLTE, G., care of German Savings and Loan Society, San Francisco.

No. 746. GUSTVE, H. K., Kellmaster, Mich.

No. 747. HANKINS, EDWARD, The Glen, Bury St. Edmunds, Eng.

No. 748. HARTPENCE, CLARENCE, Princeton, N. J.

No. 749. HERRMANN, care of German Savings and Loan Society, San Francisco.

No. 750. JACKSON, W. F. R., Bellefonte, Pa.

No. 751. JOHNSON, E., 716 Ionia street, Lansing, Mich.

No. 752. JOHNSON, E. A., 12 Sherman street, Watertown, N. Y.

No. 753. KINSEY, R. W., Box 13, Los Angeles, Cal.

No. 754. KNIGHT, M. R., Little York, P. E. I.

No. 755. MINES, L. F., 333 West Twenty-ninth street, New York.

No. 756. PARKER, EDWARD Y., 47, Huron street, Toronto, Can.

- No. 757. RICH, A. L., cor. Third and Fort streets, Los Angeles, Cal.
 No. 758. SPENCER, ALBERT N., Flat 19, Lombardy, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 No. 759. STUART, WILLIAM M., 177 Jackson street, Lawrence, Mass.
 No. 760. TIBBENS, H. U., Bellefonte, Pa.
 No. 761. ZIMMERMAN, C. L., Madison, Ind.

The following is the list of

APPLICANTS FOR MEMBERSHIP—LIST NO. 29.

- DENT, W. F., 192 So. Division street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 References: C. F. Rothfuchs, F. J. Grenny.
 DEWOLF, A. B. S., Box 115, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
 References: H. L. Hart, C. H. Mekeel.
 ENGEL, E. S., 1930 Larimer street, Denver, Colo.
 References: N. E. Carter, Chas. G. Woodworth.
 GEARY, M. N. M., Parkers Landing, Pa.
 References: G. C. Lubitz, C. H. Stadelman.
 GREGORY, W. F., Katonah, N. Y.
 References: R. R. Bogert, Arthur Tuttle.
 HART, R. A. BALDWIN, 765 Sherbrooke street, Montreal, P. C.
 References: Joseph Rechert, R. R. Bogert.
 HAYDEN, HORACE E., 601 South Main street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 References: W. C. Stone, James B. Smith.
 HINTON, THOS. H., 5 Paulton Square, Chelsea, London.
 References: Joseph Rechert, R. R. Bogert.
 HOBBS, CHARLES A., 81 West River street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 References: W. C. Stone, James B. Smith.
 KEEP, JOHN H., JR., 174 Broadway, Norwich, Conn.
 References: W. H. Bellis, G. R. Lumsden.
 KEILBACH, FRANK E., Clerk Court of Ordinary, Savannah, Ga.
 References: Emil J. Rall, S. B. Bradford.
 KINZER, W. S., Wooster, Ohio.
 References: W. H. Bodine, W. H. Bellis.
 KIRTLAND, ARTHUR M., 678 East 143d street, New York.
 References: Henry Gremmel, R. R. Bogert.
 LINDBERG, BJORN, Helsingfors, Finland.
 References: B. Blauhuth, Joseph Rechert.
 MCLEAN, W. S., 11 Church street, Boston, Mass.
 References: R. S. Hatcher, F. N. Massoth, Jr.
 MEYERS, S. M., Hanover Centre, Ind.
 References: F. N. Massoth, Jr., R. S. Hatcher.
 PAGE, WM. H., 16 and 17 Daggett Building, Haverhill, Mass.
 References: Henry Collin, H. L. Calman.
 RUBEN, EDVARD, Copenhagen.
 References: B. Blauhuth, Joseph Rechert.
 RUIHL, FRED., care of B. Fischer & Co., Greenwich and Duane streets, New York.
 References: R. R. Bogert, Arthur Tuttle.
 SERMIN, FERDINAND, 496 Forbes street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 References: D. A. Behen, Geo. W. Rode.
 STOCKWELL, C., Box 143, Painesville, Ohio.
 References: R. C. Moody, Irving A. Brown.
 WAGNER, CARL, 318 W. Market street, Pottsville, Pa.
 References: Wm. v. d. Wettern, W. A. MacCalla.
 WILES, L. A., Fowler, Ind.
 References: F. N. Massoth, Jr., R. S. Hatcher.

The persons named in the above list will be

entitled to membership on April 10, 1889, if no objection is received prior to that date.

S. B. BRADFORD, *Secretary*.

MARCH 1, 1889.

FOURTH PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

The auction sales during February, as mentioned in my last month's report, took place as advertised. The first sale was held on Saturday afternoon, February 16; it was Mr. Joseph J. Casey's eighteenth sale, and comprised Part I of the Hawley collection. The sale was well attended, and prices realized must have been very satisfactory. Mr. J. J. Casey, who is generally very active at his sales, was not present on account of sickness; he was, however, very ably represented, and I am authorized to state that he had over 1800 bids on his sale, which may account for its being so successful. The sale comprised 663 different lots, rather many for the short space of time. I beg to mention the following lots as the most interesting:

Lot.

No. 46.	Br. Guiana, 1850, 1c. magenta . . .	\$12 00
47.	Buenos Ayres, 1858, ¼ ps. vermilion . . .	44 00
88.	Charleston, 5c. blue, canceled . . .	4 70
90.	" " 5c. blue, embos., canceled . . .	9 25
91.	" " 5c. " " " " " " . . .	8 50
93.	" " 10c. green, " " " " . . .	5 00
94.	Columbia, 5c. blue on cream envelope . . .	10 50
95.	Fredericksburg, 5c. blue, unused . . .	3 00
100.	Memphis, 5c. red (pair), canceled . . .	3 60
101.	Mobile, 5c. blue, canceled . . .	3 55
104.	New Orleans, 2c. blue (strip of 3), canc. . .	4 00
110.	Petersburg, 5c. red, on orig. env. . . .	7 00
111.	Galveston, "Paid," hand-stamp. . . .	10 00
131.	Finland, 1866, 10p. red brown on lilac (rare error) . . .	10 25
147.	India, 4a. green, "Service," inverted. . .	3 00
148.	" " ½ a. lilac, "Service Postage" . . .	3 50
151.	Ghind, 1875, 8a. purple, unused. . . .	4 50
163.	Mexico, 1861, 1r. black on rosy lilac (error) . . .	5 20
169.	" " Guadalaajara, 1867, mecho. R. (pair) . . .	16 00
170.	" " 1867, 2r. green quadrille (orig. letter) . . .	3 00
186.	Port. Indies, 1876, 300, with barred V, unused . . .	4 00
187.	" " " " 600, with barred V, unused . . .	4 00
188.	" " " " 900, with barred V, unused . . .	5 00
214.	Trinidad, 1854, 4p. violet, w.p. (on orig. env.) . . .	3 05
215.	" " 1853, 6p. blue, w.p., used . . .	3 20
216.	" " 1851, 1sh. neutral, bl. p., used . . .	3 15
217.	" " 1858, 6p. blue, lithograph . . .	4 00
218.	" " "Lady McLeod" (was damaged) . . .	4 00

PROP. MEDICINE STAMPS.

263. Brandreth Pills, o. p., perforated . . .

LOCALS.

308.	Charleston City Post, 2c. bl. on lilac, o. env. . . .	6 00
309.	Kingman's City Post Paid, 2c. blue on white, o. env. . . .	2 60
310.	Honour's City Post Paid, black on lilac, o. env. . . .	2 40
311.	Philadelphia, Steinmeyer's City Post, 2c. bk. on blue. . . .	2 60

U. S. REVENUES.

422.	\$15.00 mortgage (unperf.), 1 issue . . .	\$ 2 25
429.	\$200.00, evenly printed, fine specimen (unp.), 1	10 50
454.	6c. Proprietary, perf., 1 issue	13 50
479.	\$200.00 (strip of three), perf., 1 issue	8 25
498.	\$20.00, second issue	5 00
499.	\$25.00, "	2 55
500.	\$50.00, "	5 00
501.	\$200.00, "	17 50

U. S. POSTAGE.

525.	Franklin carrier stamp	15 00
526.	" " " canceled (nick in corner)	5 00
530.	1851, 5c. horizontal strip of three	3 25
535.	1857, 5c. red brown " projections "	2 75
559.	1869, 90c. unused original	4 00
560.	1869, 90c. "	3 80
577.	Official sealed " Post Obitum "	4 00
580.	1865, newspaper, blue border	3 75

U. S. ENVELOPES.

634.	1870, 10c. letter size, white p. stamp black (rare color var.)	10 50
635.	1870, 10c. letter size, amber p., stamp black (rare color var.)	13 50

Lot No. 47, the Buenos Ayres $\frac{1}{4}$ ps., vermilion, which sold for \$44.00, was bought by Mr. Thorne. Two specimens of this stamp were sold for \$58.00 apiece, at Casey's 17th sale, to Mr. Gus. Burger. The amount realized on this sale was \$1240.

On February 25 and 26, R. R. Bogert & Co.'s eleventh sale took place at Leavitt's auction rooms. The sale comprised 771 lots, which were sold in two nights. It may be called a unique sale, as the objects for sale were only envelopes and postal cards, no stamps whatever. The first night's attendance was rather meagre; nevertheless, the envelopes brought good prices, whereas postal cards were rather neglected. Mr. R. R. Bogert, in his quiet, polite way, was promptly on hand and as attentive as ever. The second night's sale was better attended and prices were very satisfactory. The prices realized for war envelopes were rather high. The greatest part of them were bought by Mr. C. B. Corwin, for account of an English collector. The foreign envelopes represented a beautiful collection, which originally came from England. The specimens for sale, with a very few exceptions, even the used ones, were in fine condition; in fact, a lot of these postal values very seldom to be seen in such perfection, and although the collecting of foreign envelopes is rather limited in this country, the rarer ones brought good prices. The most interesting lots were postal cards.

Lot.

No. 116.	Madeira, 1880, 10 reis	\$3 40
121.	New South Wales, 1875, 1d.	1 65

U. S. ENVELOPES.

201.	1853, 3c. Die 1, buff, used	10 25
209.	" 3c. on white H 16, unused	3 00
214.	" 6c. green on white H 20, unused	3 75
215.	" 6c. green on buff H 21, unused	3 50
234.	1860, 6c. on white paper	20 00
236.	" 6c. "	14 00
243.	1861, 10c. " " H 75	5 25
278.	1870, 30c. amber H 200, specimen	2 75
279.	" 30c. cream H 201, "	2 55

280.	1870, 90c. white H 202, specimen	\$2 75
282.	" 90c. cream H 204, "	2 75
284.	" 90c. cream H 204, original	3 50
295.	" 24c. cream H 212, specimen	3 20
299.	" 90c. cream H 216, "	3 40
310.	1873, War D. Reay, 6c. cream H 232, specimen	3 60
311.	" " " 10c. white H 233, specimen	11 00
351.	1874, Plimpton issue, 30c. cream H 374, original	8 10
406.	1874, War Dep. Plimpton 6c. cream H 436 original	3 50
409.	" " " 6c. cream H 445 original	3 60
412.	" " " 6c. cream H 601 original	12 00
414.	" " " 10c. white H 437 original	6 50
415.	" " " 10c. amber H 438 original	19 00
416.	" " " 12c. white H 456 original	4 75
420.	" " " 12c. cream H 604 original	6 75
422.	" " " 15c. amber H 458 original	5 25
425.	" " " 15c. amber H 467 original	4 10
427.	" " " 15c. cream H 606	6 00
430.	" " " 30c. amber H 460	6 00
435.	" " " 30c. cream H 608	8 00

FOREIGN ENVELOPES.

480.	Austria, 1861, 5k. large, unused	6 70
481.	" 10k. " "	12 25
482.	" 15k. " "	4 50
529.	Finland, 1845, 10k. laid paper, used	5 00
530.	" 1850, 10k. letter sheet, used, white wove paper	52 00
531.	" 1850, 10k. letter sheet, used, blue paper	32 00
551.	Germany, 1861, $\frac{1}{2}$ s.g. lilac inscription, small size, used	4 50
552.	" 1861, 2kr. lilac inscription, large size, used	4 80
556.	" 1862, 2s.g. large size, unused	6 25
557.	" 3s.g. " "	6 25
592.	Hanover, 1857, 1s.g. " used	32 50
595.	" 2s.g. " "	8 50
610.	" 1858, local, used	5 60
611.	" 1861, " "	7 25
618.	Italy, 1819, 50c. blue "	13 00
734.	Saxony, 1862, 5n.gr., small size, unused	8 25
764.	Wurtemberg, 1863, 3kr., large inscription, used	9 75
765.	" 1863, 6kr., large inscription, unused	3 30
776.	" 1875, 10pf. on 3kr. of 1871, used	6 50

The total amount realized was about \$1700, and according to Mr. Bogert's information very satisfactory.

Auction sales are getting more popular every day, and for the month of March, the following sales are announced: Scott's 90th sale for March 5 and 6; Bogert's 12th sale March 18, and Mr. Casey informed me also that Part II of the Hawley collection is in preparation now. So there will be a good many chances yet this season for collectors to fill their spaces. Your representative had very little chance to purchase at Casey's sale, stamps selling too

high for his limits; he was, however, more lucky at Bogert's sale in securing 162 lots for the different members.

Yours truly,
CHARLES MUECKE.

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Business transacted for the month of February, 1889, as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Cash on hand	\$1 50
Blank sheets sold	194 9 70
Small covers sold	6 60
Large covers sold	8 80
Mailing envelopes sold	47 94
Hinges sold	900 90
	\$14 44

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Sundries	\$3 10
Postage, etc., February 1 to 28, inclusive.	8 08
	11 18

Balance on hand \$3 26

Received the following:

Filled sheets 285, valued at	\$1,594 79
Covers 96, valued at	425 29
Total 381 valued at	\$2,020 08

In my January report, the total amount of filled sheets reported as \$1630.57 should read \$1530.57, making a total valuation for January of \$1601.11 instead of \$1701.11.

I have despatched all sheets and covers received, and again state that I am giving my entire time to the Exchange Department, and am going to push it to a paying basis, and request that all members who desire to avail themselves of the department should do so at once, as I can and will handle promptly all business that the members entrust to my care. I have introduced a new feature which will lessen the cost to the Exchange Department in the way of postage and rearrangement of returned sheets; that is, I have added twelve names to individual circuits, and shall give every member of the Association a chance of selecting all stamps sent me for circulation, and request that each and every member will communicate with me at once and state what kind of stamps he or she desires, and whether they wish to receive on individual circuits when specialties are offered for circulation as well as through the Branch they may be members of. All individual members have *three days* to examine and report upon sheets sent them and members of Branches are entitled to *two days*.

I desire all Branch managers to send me a complete list of their members and state about what lines they desire for circulation, as I desire to give the fullest circulation to everything sent me at the lowest possible cost, and, to avoid sending individual members stamps they do not care for, the Superintendent should be informed of their specialties.

I am at work upon new exchange sheets and hope by my next report to give some practicable

plan for quick and speedy returns to all members.

Statements will be sent individual members on the fifth of each month, and they have eight days to make returns after such statements are received. Managers of Branches will be sent statements quarterly, and I trust this plan will work with greater satisfaction to the members than formerly, especially to those who desire cash for their stamps.

I am willing to receive suggestions from any member in regard to perfecting this department, as I shall strive to place the exchange and sale of stamps to every member, and my monthly request will be—send me your duplicates, and I will do my very best to dispose of them.

The Twin City Philatelic Society, of Pittsburgh, Pa., with six American Philatelic Association members and five non-members, have applied for and have been accepted as a Branch Society, to be known as the "Pittsburgh Branch, No. 12," on the list of Branch Societies, with Mr. George W. Rode as Ex. Manager.

The Middletown, Conn., Philatelic Club have organized with six American Philatelic Association members and four non-members, and request to be recognized as a Branch, with Mr. Arthur B. Hubbard as their Ex. Manager.

I trust the societies that are awaiting admittance will be promptly acted upon by the Secretary, and that they will be admitted during the month.

Respectfully,
E. B. STERLING, Superintendent.

LITERARY EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Members of the Association who desire to participate in the Literary Exchange, should send a list of their duplicate papers, etc., and wants to the Superintendent, with lowest cash price of each number, accompanied by 4c. in unused 1c. and 2c. stamps to pay postage. The lists should be made up by Tiffany's "Stamp Collectors' Library Companion;" for instance, suppose you had *Stamp Collectors' Record*, Taylor, Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, you should say: Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, each, 40c.; No. 3, 20c.; Nos. 4 and 5, each, 15c. List of wants need not be priced. These lists will be made into a book, and circulated same as Stamp Exchange; members who desire to receive lists, but have no papers to exchange, can receive the lists by writing to me.

Foreign papers and papers issued since Tiffany's book was issued may be given on lists by name of paper and name of publisher. No papers which do not contain a philatelic department, or are entirely devoted to philately, will be listed. All lists must be in by April 15. My post-office address is Box 616, St. Joseph, Mo.

H. C. BEARDSLEY,
Superintendent Literary Exchange.
ST. JOSEPH, MO., February 27, 1889.

REPORTS OF PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

[The Literary Board will publish the proceedings of such Philatelic Societies as are received by them. Secretaries will please send the MSS. before the first of each month.]

* * * HEREAFTER no reports of societies, not branches of the American Philatelic Association, can be published in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.
Branch No. 1, American Philatelic Association.



Meetings are held the 1st and 3d Thursday of the month at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at 8 P.M. President, A. L. Holman; Secretary, P. M. Wolsieffer. For information address the Secretary, Drawer 707, Chicago, Ill.

The fifty-ninth regular meeting was called to order in Club Room A of the Grand Pacific Hotel on Thursday evening, February 7, promptly at 8 o'clock, by President Holman. The members present were Messrs. Abraham, Danforth, Dilg, Drury, Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskell, Holman, Janssen, Jillson, Nelson, Roscike, Severn, Start, Voute and Wolsieffer. Minutes of the fifty-eighth meeting were approved as read. Bills received were: From Western Philatelic Pub. Co. for \$3.22; F. F. Gilbert, \$1.74, and from the Secretary for \$3.85, which were turned over to the Executive Committee for their indorsement. Communications were received from Julius F. Henkel, Marburg, Germany; The Netherlands Philatelic Society of Amsterdam; Mr. A. N. Spencer, Cincinnati, O., and Mr. Leon La Capere, Paris, France. Mr. Chas. H. Harraden requested his membership changed from active to passive, which on motion was granted. The Constitution Committee reported and submitted the revised Constitution and By-Laws, which were duly accepted. The President then appointed Mr. F. F. Gilbert Exchange Manager and Mr. C. R. Gadsden Auctioneer, in accordance with the revised Constitution. Also Committee on Entertainment, Messrs. Gadsden, Nelson and Jillson; and Committee on Exhibition, Messrs. Wolsieffer, McDonald, Severn, active members, and Messrs. Bradford and Stone, passive members. Applications for passive membership were received from Mr. Karl C. Miner, Hooisick Falls, N. Y., and C. F. Richards, New York City, both proposed by Mr. Wolsieffer; for active membership from Mr. Arthur P. Hosmer, Chicago, and Mr. E. E. Meyer, Chicago, both proposed by Mr. T. J. Mitchell. All applications were referred to the Executive Committee, who reported on them favorably. Mr. Gadsden made the usual motion to suspend the rules in favor of the passive applicants and elect them by acclamation. Seconded by Mr. Wolsieffer and unanimously concurred in. The applicants for active membership were unanimously elected by ballot. President Holman then announced Mr. Miner member No. 111, Mr. Richards No. 112, Mr. Hosmer No. 113, and Mr. Meyer No. 114. Recess then followed for the introduction and congratulations of new members. After recess the usual local auction took place. The Treasurer reported receipts since last meeting \$9.65. It was moved to adjourn at 10.45. Next meeting Thursday evening, February 21.

The sixtieth regular meeting was called to order by President Holman on Thursday evening, February 21, at 8.15 P.M. The members present were Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Brown, Chapman, Clausenius, Danforth, Dilg, Drury, Ford, Fritz, Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskell, Holman, Janssen, Jillson, Leckie, Massoth, Mitchell, Nelson, Ross, Severn, Start, Vidal, Voute and Wolsieffer. Mr. S. Brown was present as a visitor. The

minutes of the fifty-ninth meeting were approved as read. Communications received were bills from Messrs. Hack & Anderson and Treasurer Haskell, which were referred to the Executive Committee; New Year's greeting from the Wurtemberg Philatelisten-Verein, Stuttgart, and the resignation of Mr. W. S. Tower. On motion Mr. Tower's resignation was accepted. Mr. S. B. Bradt requested his membership changed from honorary to active, which on motion was granted. Mr. M. A. Thompson requested his membership changed from active to passive, which on motion was also granted. Committee on Constitution reported the work well under way, and promised to try and have copies ready for distribution at the next meeting. Application for passive membership was received from J. Lloyd Stephenson, Covington, Ky., proposed by J. A. Pierce; for active membership from S. Jamot Brown, Ravenswood, Ill., proposed by Mr. Holman; from G. A. Clausenius, Chicago, Ill., proposed by Mr. Dilg; from Samuel Leland, Chicago, Ill., proposed by Mr. Chapman, and from J. P. Vidal, Chicago, Ill., proposed by Mr. Holman. All applications were referred to the Executive Committee. Auctioneer Gadsden presented the Society with a lithograph of the officers of the American Philatelic Association, which Librarian Jillson accepted with a beam of pleasure on behalf of the Library. The Executive Committee reported favorably on all candidates. The usual motion by Mr. Gadsden prevailed that the applicant for passive membership be elected by acclamation and those for active membership by ballot. The motion being duly put and carried, President Holman announced Mr. Stephenson member No. 115, Mr. Brown No. 116, Mr. Clausenius No. 117, Mr. Leland No. 118, and Mr. Vidal No. 119. Mr. Bradt was allowed to retain his old No. 1, as was also Mr. Thompson his old No. 14. A short recess followed for the introduction of new members. During recess Mr. Wolsieffer, of the Western Philatelic Publishing Co., brought out copies of the new "Library Companion," which had been just issued, and presented several copies to the Library, and also booked a number of orders for it. The advertised auction sale of ninety-nine lots was next in order, which resulted in the sale of all lots except Nos. 9 and 10, which were withdrawn owing to a misunderstanding. The sale amounted to \$263. The Treasurer reported receipts since last meeting \$9. It was moved to adjourn at 11.10. Next meeting March 7. Next advertised auction sale March 21. P. M. WOLSEFFER, Sec.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held on every third Wednesday of each month at 7.30 P.M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I. President, Mr. Aug. Dejonge; Secretary Dr. G. Odendall. For information address the Secretary, P. O. Box 520, Stapleton, Richmond county, N. Y.

Seventy-second regular meeting, Stapleton, February 20, 1889.

Present: Mr. Aug. Dejonge, Chairman; Messrs. H. Clotz, E. L. Schumann, B. von Hodenberg, R. S. Lehmann, Dr. G. Odendall, and G. Kaufmann.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The President informed the Society that the Exhibition will be opened either the 1st or 5th of March, since the Eden Musée is now occupied by an Exhibition of Orchids.

The President asked the members to send in their sheets for the Exhibition to Mr. Wuesthoff, without further delay.

A letter from Mr. Joseph Rechert was read, in which he thanks the Society for his election as an honorary member.

Mr. Kaufmann and Dr. Odendall contributed some counterfeits for the Counterfeit Album of the Society.

Miss Sallie Brumby, American Philatelic Association 543, sent a contribution of stamps for the Captain Møller Collection. The Secretary was ordered to acknowledge the receipt of these stamps and to thank the lady for her kindness.

A letter from the ladies of the German Hospital Fair was received by the Society, thanking Messrs. Clotz, Lehmann, Van der Willigen, Dejonge, Corwin, Gregory, Kaufmann and Rasmus for their donations in stamps.

Mr. Schumann moved that the members be and herewith are informed that at the next meeting a committee on nominations for the next annual election of officers will be appointed and all members are requested to be present at the meeting March 20.

Adjournment.

All communications relating to exchange, address to Mr. E. L. Schumann, 115 Broadway, New York, and all matters pertaining to the Society to

DR. G. ODENDALL, *Secretary*.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings are held every second and fourth Wednesday of each month during the winter at 156 Second avenue, New York city, at 7.30 P.M. R. Wuesthoff, President, 215 Bowery, New York; L. S. Morton, Secretary. For information, address the Secretary, 128 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Third session National Philatelic Society was held in its chamber, February 13, 1889.

Chairman Wuesthoff called the house to order at 8 P.M.

Present: Messrs. Aue, Adenau, Berlepsch, Bogert, A. H. Burger, G. A. Burger, Bacon, H. L. Calman, Corwin, Collin, Gregory, Hobby, Mack, Muecke, Morton, Rechert, Scott, Terrett, Thorne, Vreeland, Wuesthoff, Wylie and Warner.

The minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The following active members were elected: Messrs. Wm. Kleine, 410 E. Fourth street, N. Y., proposed by Mr. Wuesthoff; A. M. Kirkland, 678 E. 143d street, N. Y., by Mr. G. A. Burger; T. B. Stillman, Hoboken, N. J., by Mr. Burger.

The following corresponding members were proposed by Mr. Corwin, all of Chicago, except where otherwise specifically set forth:

W. F. Greany, 827 Brannon street, San Francisco, Cal.

A. E. Fritz, 149 Clifton avenue, Lake View, Ill.

W. C. Kurtzweg, 91 State street.

B. J. Ford, 670 W. Ohio street.

H. M. Danforth, 2950 Cottage Grove avenue.

Ph. H. Dilg, 1530 Diversey street.

B. Abraham, 93 N. Clark street.

C. E. Severn, 448 Racine avenue.

C. H. Harraden, 55 Campbell Park.

W. F. Jillson, 456 W. Adams street.

W. H. McDonald, 223 Twenty-ninth street.

Geo. Nelson, 453 Dayton street.

W. G. H. Janssen, Merchants' Hotel.

W. H. Leckie, 162 State street.

J. R. Chapman, 2705 Indiana avenue.

J. P. Vidal, 438 W. Harrison street.

F. F. Gilbert, Box 800.

F. N. Massoth, Jr., Hanover Centre, Ind.

J. W. Start, Oak Park, Ill.

Chas. S. Wilcox, 70 State street.

The following were proposed by M. Rechert and elected:

C. R. Gadsden, Grand Crossing, Ill.

T. J. Mitchell, 356 Fulton street, Chicago, Ill.

O. W. Rosenhain, Adelaide, L. Australia.

F. G. Floyd, 742 Fourth street, South Boston, Mass.

Guy Semple, Amerland road, Wandsworth, England.

Mr. Calman moved that the National Philatelic Society be responsible for one-half the expense of the exhibition. Carried.

Mr. R. C. H. Brock presented the Society with beautifully enlarged photos of the rd. and ad. New South Wales "Sydney Views," and the thanks of the Society were tendered Mr. Brock.

Mr. Morton read a letter from the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, which clears up the mystery of the "rejected die."

Mr. Wuesthoff exhibited the new Salvador envelope stamp, 5c. blue.

Mr. Rechert exhibited German stamps, used on steamers and canceled *in transitu* by the purser: "Deutsche Seepost."

House adjourned at 9.45 P.M.

Fourth session National Philatelic Society held in its chamber, February 27, 1889.

Chairman Wuesthoff called the House to order at 8.15 P.M.

The minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The following parties endorsed by Mr. Rechert were elected corresponding members: Messrs. W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass., and J. B. Smith, Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Scott, reporting for the Exhibition Committee, announced that the exhibition of stamps will open at the Eden Musée, N. Y. City, March 11 prox., and will run for one month. The active members will receive tickets by March 2.

It was moved by Mr. Scott, seconded and carried, that the conduct of Messrs. Aue and Wylie, in publishing certain private business of the Society, obtained by virtue of their being members thereof, be considered at the next session.

Mr. Morton exhibited a Wurtemberg 3kr. envelope stamp printed 'negative' while the surcharged diagonal inscription was printed correctly; also a local postal card of the American Express Co.

House adjourned at 9 P.M.

L. S. MORTON, *Clerk*.

TWIN CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held every third Tuesday of each month, at No. 49 Fifth avenue, President, W. M. Biddle; Treasurer, I. Stauffer; Librarian, D. A. Behen, No. 144 Fifth avenue; Secretary, G. C. Lubitz, No. 2915 Penn avenue.

Meeting of January 9, 1889.

Minutes of last meeting read, approved and adopted as read.

Correspondence from H. S. Harte, Vice-President of C. P. A. read. The President appointed a committee of three—Messrs. G. W. Rode, D. A. Behen and G. C. Lubitz—to write the Secretary of American Philatelic Association and hurry matters of becoming a branch society. Superintendent of Exchange was ordered to make out his report, and read it at next meeting; also to make the rules governing his department. A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Neessuer, Behen and Lubitz were appointed by the President to look up a room for the Society.

Adjourned at 9 P.M. G. C. LUBITZ, *Secretary*.

Meeting January 23, 1889.

Meeting called to order at 8.30 P.M.

Visitors present: Messrs. Kirk and Sermin. Moved and seconded, that on account of the absence of Secretary the reading of the minutes be dispensed with. Carried.

Proposals for membership received from G. W. Rode, accompanied by initiation, for the admission of Mr. C. W. Kirk, as active member of the Society. Moved and seconded, that all members be notified that an adjourned

meeting be held January 29, 1889, for the advisability of changing the eve of meeting. Moved that Secretary be especially notified to be present, and that the Exchange Superintendent be prepared to make return for his department, accompanied by statement, for the foregoing two months. Carried.

Adjourned at 9.50 P.M.

A. E. DAUM, *Secretary pro tem.*

Meeting January 29, 1889.

Minutes of last meetings read and adopted as read.

Report of Committee on Room heard; accepted and discharged. Report of Committee on American Philatelic Association heard, and accepted. President vacated chair in favor of Mr. Neessuer. Motion made that members, instead of settling with each other, settle with the Exchange Superintendent. Carried. Secretary was notified to purchase postal cards, and other writing material for use of Society. Resignation of G. C. Lubitz, as Exchange Superintendent, received and accepted. G. W. Rode elected Exchange Superintendent for the unexpired term of G. C. Lubitz. Report of Treasurer heard and accepted. Moved that the Society pay the postage on individual American Philatelic Association sheets. Carried. Librarian was ordered to have the donation for Mr. Biddle bound.

Adjourned at 10.15 P.M.

G. C. LUBITZ, *Sec.*

Meeting February 19, 1889.

Minutes of last meeting read, and accepted as read. Reports of committee to look up room heard, and said that nothing had been done. Messrs. T. Sermin and J. Dalbey proposed for active membership in this Society. Mr. C. W. Kirk nominated, active member, by acclamation. Treasurer's Report heard and accepted. Moved and seconded that we have Literary Philatelic Programme every monthly meeting. Carried. Mr. A. E. Daum appointed to have an essay for next meeting. Moved that a committee be appointed to make out a list of philatelic papers and decide to which to subscribe. Carried. Messrs. Daum, Rode and Lubitz appointed on above committee.

Adjourned at 10 P.M.

G. C. LUBITZ, *Secretary.*

REVIEWS.

The "Stamp Collector's Library Companion," by President Tiffany, has just been issued by the Western Philatelic Publishing Co., of Chicago. It contains a full catalogue of all the stamp papers ever issued in the United States, together with publishers' names and dates of first and last issues, with the number of separate issues. The alternate pages are blank with the exception of dotted lines, and are intended to be used for noting wants, duplicates, etc. The list is brought up to January, 1889, and gives 284 titles, about thirty-five of which were current at that date. Durbin's *Philatelic Monthly* is now the oldest existing paper, and ranks No. 60 on the list. *The Philatelic World*, No. 117, comes next, followed by *The California Philatelist*, 143, *Philatelic Gazette*, 154, and the *Philatelic Journal of America*, 174. THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST ranks as No. 229. Twenty-seven new papers were started last year, seventeen of which still survive.

The book has been electrotyped, and the editor and publishers request information concerning any errors or omissions. The price, twenty-five cents, puts it within the reach of all, and no collector's library should be without it.

PARTS VIII, IX and X of the *Grosses Handbuch*

der Philatelie are at hand. The first treats of the issues of Congo, Cordoba, Corrientes, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cundinamarca, Curacao, Cypress, Denmark and the Danish West Indies. Parts IX and X, forming a double number, are given up to the issues of the German Empire, some ninety-two pages being required, which shows the magnitude of the work. Thus far the catalogue comprises 544 pages, and has only reached *Deutsches Reich*. The price, twelve cents per part, is certainly very moderate, and we urge our readers to subscribe to the work through our International Secretary.

EXCHANGES.

DOMESTIC.—*American Journal of Philately*, Vol. II, No. 1; *International Collector*, Vol. IV, Nos. 1 and 2; *Stamp Collector*, Vol. I, No. 7; *Philatelic World*, Vol. VIII, Nos. 73 and 74; *Quaker City Philatelist*, Vol. IV; *Fitchburg Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 2; *Philatelic Gazette*, Vol. V, No. 54; *Philatelic Beacon*, Vol. I, Nos. 5, 6; *Stamp World*, Vol. IV, Nos. 35, 36; *Collectors' Ledger*, Vol. IV, Nos. 10, 11; *Eastern Philatelist*, Vol. II, Nos. 5, 6; *Philatelic Journal of America*, Vol. V, No. 49; *Flour City Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 1; *Badger State Philatelist*, Vol. II, No. 3; *United States Philatelist*, Vol. II, No. 5; *Halifax Philatelist*, Vol. III, Nos. 1, 2; *Dominion Philatelist*, Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2; *Common Sense*, Vol. II, No. 17; *Park City Collector*, Vol. I, No. 3; *Canada Stamp and Coin Journal*, Vol. I, Nos. 6, 7; *Ohio Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 7; *Curio*, Vol. I, No. 1; *National Philatelist*, Vol. I, Nos. 11, 12; *International Philatelic Advertiser*, Vol. III, No. 1; *Hoosier Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 1; *Vindicta's Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. I, Nos. 11, 12; *Charleston Philatelist*, Vol. III, No. 1; *Collectors' Exchange*, Vol. I, No. 4; *Alabama Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 2; *American Stamp*, Vol. I, No. 1; *Stamp*, Vol. III, No. 11; *Rhode Island Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 1; *Literary Companion*, Vol. I, No. 1; *Plain Talk*, Vol. VIII, No. 44; *Tribune and Advertiser*, Vol. VI, No. 1; *One Dime*, Vol. II, Nos. 2, 3; *Buffalo Philatelist*, Vol. I, No. 1; *Philatelic Press*, Vol. I, No. 5; *Curiosity Collector*, Vol. I, No. 3.

FOREIGN.—*Berliner Philatelisten Club* (monthly), Vol. I, Nos. 1 to 11; *Der Philatelist*, Vol. IX, No. 17; Vol. X, Nos. 1, 2; *Briefmarken Journal*, Vol. XVI, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; *Tidning for Frimark Samlere*, Vol. III, Nos. 1, 2; *Borsen Courier*, Vol. IV, Nos. 1, 2; *Postwert Zeichen*, Vol. II, No. 2; *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, Vol. II, No. 14; *L'Union des Timbrophiles*, Vol. XV, No. 51; *Le Courrier du Timbrophile*, Vol. XIII, No. 23; *Timbre Poste*, Vol. XVIII, Nos. 98, 99; *Nederlandsche Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde*, Vol. V, No. 54; *Herdman's Miscellany*, Vol. II, No. 15.

NOTICE.

All members wishing to avail themselves of an opportunity of securing the emblem of the American Philatelic Association, in the shape of a button badge, are respectfully requested to address, as only a few more are left,

CHARLES E. BIRD,
OFFICIAL BUTTON MAKER.

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OTTAWA, ILL.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. III.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 10, 1889.

No. 7.

REPRINT OF THE HISTORY AND CATALOGUE OF THE STAMPED ENVELOPES OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY THE LATE W. E. V. HORNER.

(Continued from page 169.)

ISSUE VI.

COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE REAY ISSUE.

About the middle of 1870, the contract for making stamped envelopes passed from the hands of Messrs. Nesbitt & Co. into those of Mr. George H. Reay, of New York city. He at once proceeded to his work with judgment and promptitude, and, under the direction of the Government, in a short time produced a series of dies, which, for variety of design and beauty of finish, had hitherto never been equaled. As this issue marks a new epoch in stamped envelopes, it merits careful consideration under the heads already given in previous issues.

SIZES.

Of these there are nominally eight, beside newspaper wrappers. Nos. 4 and 6 being identical in size with Nos. 3 and 5 respectively, differing only in being on inferior paper and un gummed, the number of sizes is actually six, and numbered from 1 to 9 inclusive, the last number being for wrappers.

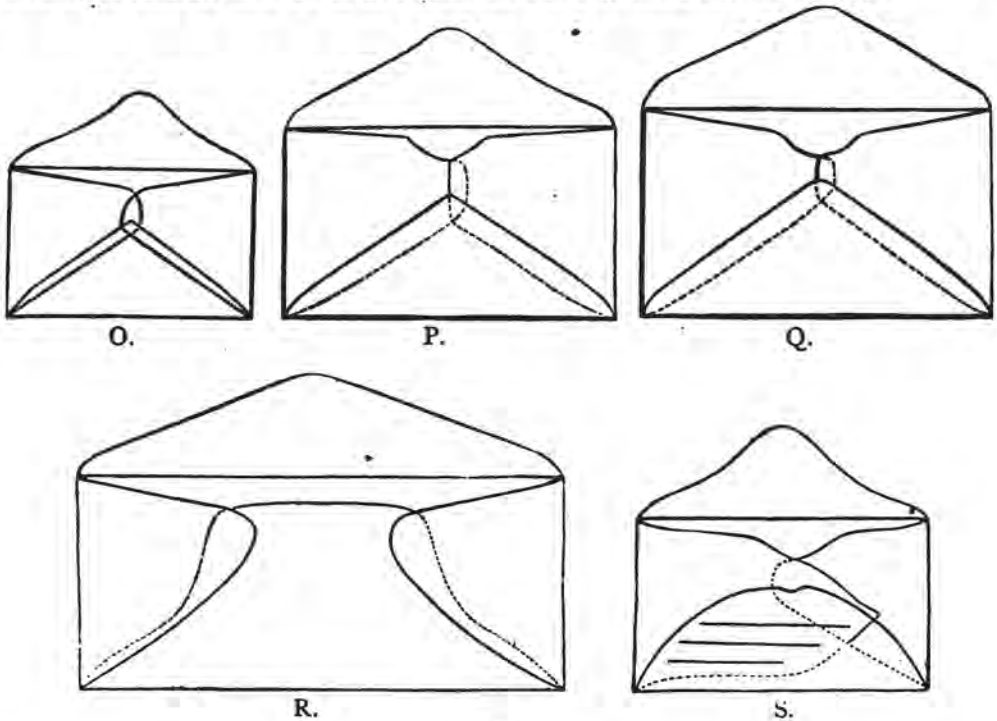
No. 1	Note,	$2\frac{3}{4}$	x	$5\frac{1}{4}$	inches.
No. 2	Ordinary Letter,	$3\frac{1}{8}$	x	$5\frac{3}{8}$	inches.
No. 3	Full Letter,	$3\frac{3}{8}$	x	$5\frac{1}{2}$	inches.
No. 4	Full Letter,	$3\frac{3}{8}$	x	$5\frac{1}{2}$	inches.
No. 5	Extra Letter,	$3\frac{1}{2}$	x	$6\frac{3}{8}$	inches.
No. 6	Extra Letter,	$3\frac{1}{2}$	x	$6\frac{3}{8}$	inches.
No. 7	Official,	$3\frac{1}{8}$	x	$8\frac{7}{8}$	inches.
No. 8	Extra Official,	$4\frac{3}{8}$	x	$10\frac{1}{4}$	inches.
No. 9	Newspaper Wrappers,	$6\frac{3}{8}$	x	$9\frac{1}{2}$	inches.

SHAPES.

We find five shapes in this issue, O, P, Q, R and S, which, while resembling each other, differ widely from those of any previous issue; the main point of difference being in the shape of the upper edge of the side flap, which is brought nearer to the upper or gummed flap, so as to afford more complete protection to the enclosure. In lettering the shapes of this issue, we have for the first time departed from the letters of Mr. Freeman, which, for the sake of lucidness, we have hitherto followed and have added fresh engravings which were needful. Here for the last time we meet the ruled or patent-lined envelope (shape S), and for the first time encounter the blue-lined, ruled on the outer face of the envelope. Both these were prohibited by Act of Congress, and ceased to be issued after June, 1872.

* * * On page 161, through error, two of the dies are wrongly lettered. The one given as Die 2A is really Die 2D and that given as Die 2D is Die 2A. This should be noted in your copies.

The ruled envelopes of none of the issues ever found much favor with the public, people seeming to consider their use as an imputation that they could not write straight.



DIES.

Eleven dies adorn Mr. Reay's handiwork, of which there are no varieties or subtypes. The workmanship of them all is excellent, if we except the somewhat "lumpy" hair on some of the heads. The choice of subjects is judicious, the engraver's skill having ample scope on the heads chosen. The benign face and flowing hair of Franklin, the determined profile of Jackson, the calm, steadfast face of Washington, the rough, strong profile of Lincoln, the pugnacious features of Stanton, the almost womanly beauty of Jefferson, the homely face of Clay, the massive, Jove-like brow of Webster, the handsome soldier-like face of Scott, the splendid head of Hamilton and the classic outline of Perry's comely features, form a gallery of America's noblest sons fitly immortalized by art. A minute description of the dies is rendered unnecessary by the excellence of our engravings, which reproduce the values corresponding to the order of subjects above named, from one cent to ninety.

COLORS.

The respective colors of the embossed stamps have already been given in our table of issues, and do not need repetition. With the exception of the 10c., Mr. Reay managed to preserve tolerable uniformity of shade, and even in this value the so-called black is but very dark brown, set, as Mr. Freeman remarks, four times its ordinary strength. The hue of the 6c. has also sobered down in brilliancy since its first issue, and the pale shades of the 24c. are due to exposure to the light. There is some slight variation in the 15c., from orange toward lemon, and the 12c. shows a few shades of tint. The superior quality of the colors used is self-evident from the fact that the great majority of them vary so little in proportion to the immense numbers printed.

VALUES.

On this head there is but little to say, further than to remark that the 1c. and 10c. are revived in this issue, and the 7c., 15c. and 90c. for the first time make their appearance. The 7c. was intended specially to prepay postage to Germany.

PAPER.

A much needed change was inaugurated in the matter of paper in the 1870 issue. In place of the hitherto unsettled shades of paper, three definite colors were announced and adhered to, viz.: white, amber and cream. The amber is properly straw color, and the cream is flesh or salmon. The white is always of the same quality, first, as it is called; the amber is found on three thicknesses, known as first, second and third, while the cream is of medium thickness and may be classed as second quality, except in the No. 8 envelopes, where for extra strength it is of the same thickness as the white. Nos. 4 and 6 are found on a thick, coarsely glazed paper called dark buff, but really orange, and varying somewhat in shade. The newspaper wrappers come on a strong, tough paper, made of manila hemp, and well adapted to its purpose. They are always gummed, while Nos. 4 and 6, being intended only for printed circulars, never are. Thus we then have five papers: white, amber, cream, orange and manila.

Another innovation was the change of watermark. In place of the plain old Roman letters, an elaborate monogram of the same capitals was substituted, as represented here:



A.

This is repeated many times, generally obliquely, in the envelope, and shows to advantage in the larger sizes. All sorts of "Special Request" envelopes are found on all the three principal colors of paper.

GENERAL ISSUE, 1870, REAY DIES.



REFERENCE LIST ISSUE VI.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Color.	Value.	Paper.
NOTE.					
122	No. 1	O	Green	3c.	White
123	No. 1	O	Green	3c.	Amber (2)
124	No. 1	O. Blue-lined	Green	3c.	White
ORDINARY LETTER.					
125	No. 2	P	Blue	1c.	White
126	No. 2	P	Blue	1c.	Amber
127	No. 2	S	Blue	1c.	White
128	No. 2	S	Blue	1c.	Amber
129	No. 2	P. Blue-lined	Blue	1c.	White
130	No. 2	P. Blue-lined	Blue	1c.	Amber
131	No. 2	P	Brown	2c.	White
132	No. 2	P	Brown	2c.	Amber
133	No. 2	S	Brown	2c.	White
134	No. 2	S	Brown	2c.	Amber
135	No. 2	P	Green	3c.	White
136	No. 2	P	Green	3c.	Amber
137	No. 2	P	Green	3c.	Amber (3)
138	No. 2	P	Green	3c.	Cream
139	No. 2	S	Green	3c.	White
140	No. 2	S	Green	3c.	Amber
141	No. 2	S	Green	3c.	Cream
142	No. 2	P. Blue-lined	Green	3c.	White
143	No. 2	P. Blue-lined	Green	3c.	Amber
144	No. 2	P. Blue-lined	Green	3c.	Cream
FULL LETTER.					
145	No. 3	P	Blue	1c.	White
146	No. 3	P	Blue	1c.	Amber
147	No. 3	P	Brown	2c.	White
148	No. 3	P	Brown	2c.	Amber
149	No. 3	P	Brown	3c.	White
150	No. 3	P	Green	3c.	White
151	No. 3	P	Green	3c.	Amber
152	No. 3	P	Green	3c.	Amber (3)
153	No. 3	P	Green	3c.	Cream
154	No. 3	S	Green	3c.	White
155	No. 3	S	Green	3c.	Amber
156	No. 3	S	Green	3c.	Cream
157	No. 3	P. Blue-lined	Green	3c.	White
158	No. 3	P. Blue-lined	Green	3c.	Amber
159	No. 3	P. Blue-lined	Green	3c.	Cream
160	No. 3	P	Red	6c.	White
161	No. 3	P	Red	6c.	Amber
162	No. 3	P	Red	6c.	Amber (3)
163	No. 3	P	Red	6c.	Cream
164	No. 3	P	Vermillion	7c.	Amber (3)
165	No. 3	P	Chocolate	10c.	White
166	No. 3	P	Chocolate	10c.	Amber
UNGUMMED.					
167	No. 4	P	Blue	1c.	Orange
168	No. 4	P	Brown	2c.	Orange

EXTRA LETTER.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Color.	Value	Paper.
169	No. 5	Q	Green	3c.	White
169½	No. 5	R	Green	3c.	White
170	No. 5	Q	Green	3c.	Amber
170½	No. 5	R	Green	3c.	Amber
171	No. 5	Q	Green	3c.	Amber (3)
172	No. 5	Q	Green	3c.	Cream
173	No. 5	S	Green	3c.	White
174	No. 5	S	Green	3c.	Amber
175	No. 5	S	Green	3c.	Cream
176	No. 5	Q. Blue-lined	Green	3c.	White
177	No. 5	Q. Blue-lined	Green	3c.	Amber
178	No. 5	Q. Blue-lined	Green	3c.	Cream
179	No. 5	Q	Red	6c.	White
180	No. 5	Q	Red	6c.	Amber
181	No. 5	Q	Red	6c.	Amber (3)
182	No. 5	Q	Red	6c.	Cream

UNGUMMED.

183	No. 6	Q	Blue	1c.	Orange
184	No. 6	Q	Brown	2c.	Orange

OFFICIAL.

185	No. 7	R	Green	3c.	White
186	No. 7	R	Green	3c.	Cream
187	No. 7	R	Red	6c.	White
188	No. 7	R	Red	6c.	Amber
189	No. 7	R	Red	6c.	Cream
190	No. 7	R	Purple	12c.	White
191	No. 7	R	Purple	12c.	Amber
192	No. 7	R	Purple	12c.	Cream
193	No. 7	R	Yellow	15c.	White
194	No. 7	R	Yellow	15c.	Amber
195	No. 7	R	Yellow	15c.	Cream
196	No. 7	R	Lilac	24c.	White
197	No. 7	R	Lilac	24c.	Amber
198	No. 7	R	Lilac	24c.	Cream
199	No. 7	R	Black	30c.	White
200	No. 7	R	Black	30c.	Amber
201	No. 7	R	Black	30c.	Cream
202	No. 7	R	Carmine	90c.	White
203	No. 7	R	Carmine	90c.	Amber
204	No. 7	R	Carmine	90c.	Cream

EXTRA OFFICIAL.

205	No. 8	R	Red	6c.	White
206	No. 8	R	Red	6c.	Cream (1)
207	No. 8	R	Purple	12c.	White
208	No. 8	R	Purple	12c.	Cream (1)
209	No. 8	R	Yellow	15c.	White
210	No. 8	R	Yellow	15c.	Cream (1)
211	No. 8	R	Lilac	24c.	White
212	No. 8	R	Lilac	24c.	Cream (1)
213	No. 8	R	Black	30c.	White
214	No. 8	R	Black	30c.	Cream (1)
215	No. 8	R	Carmine	90c.	White
216	No. 8	R	Carmine	90c.	Cream (1)

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Color.	Value.	Paper.
217	No. 9	Rectangle	Blue	1c.	Manila
218	No. 9	Rectangle	Brown	2c.	Manila

CLOSING NOTES.

It should be borne in mind that, in the foregoing list, amber is always thick, or first quality, unless otherwise numbered under the heading of "Paper." Likewise, cream is always thin, or second quality, except where the number (1) is appended to indicate a thicker quality. The white paper is always of fine, strong, clear fibre, and first quality. The ruled and blue-lined envelopes are now all exceedingly scarce, owing to their brief existence. In fact, it is doubtful whether Nos. 128 and 133 were ever issued for use to the public. So with Nos. 145 and 147, which exist, but are practically unattainable. Two other very rare envelopes are Nos. 149 and 185, the former being an error of impression, though a *bona-fide* envelope. The writer knows of but six in existence. No. 185 does not appear to have ever got into general use, and hence is now one of the rarest of the issue. With few exceptions, the cream envelopes are all becoming difficult to obtain. There is a deep, reddish shade of this paper which the author has on No. 172, which is rare.

The amateur need have but little trouble in deciding on the difference between first and third amber. A very little practice in feeling the upper, or gummed, flap will enable him to detect the variety in thickness. It is well known that the 7c. was only issued on third quality amber, though it was announced at one time that it was found on white. Cut specimens may be found with the amber paper artificially changed to white. The 10c. was never issued on cream, nor the 3c. official size on amber.

WAR DEPARTMENT ENVELOPES.

It is difficult to see why the War Department should have had stamped envelopes made specially for its use, other than, perhaps, wrappers for the Signal Service reports, when the Treasury Department, with its almost countless ramifications and vast correspondence, used only adhesives. Whatever the reason, they were made and used, conforming in size, shape, values and paper to the general issue. The disk of the dies is also the same, the frame being changed in the manner shown in the engraving. The color is always red, varying from brilliant scarlet to dull brick in the lower values. The envelopes appeared first about the middle of 1873, and continued coming up to the time of Mr. Reay's relinquishing the contract.



REFERENCE LIST WAR DEPARTMENT ENVELOPES. REAY ISSUE, 1873.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Color.	Value.	Paper.
219	Ordinary Letter	P	Red	6c.	Cream
220	Ordinary Letter	P	Red	10c.	White
221	Ordinary Letter	P	Red	1c.	White
222	Full Letter	P	Red	2c.	White
223	Full Letter	P	Red	3c.	White
224	Full Letter	P	Red	3c.	White
225	Extra Letter	Q	Red	3c.	Amber (3)
226	Extra Letter	Q	Red	3c.	Cream
227	Extra Letter	Q	Red	3c.	White
228	Extra Letter	Q	Red	3c.	Amber (3)
229	Official	R	Red	3c.	Cream
230	Official	R	Red	6c.	White
231	Official	R	Red	3c.	White
232	Official	R	Red	3c.	Cream
233	Official	R	Red	6c.	White

No.	Size.	Shape.	Color.	Value.	Paper.
234	Official	R	Red	12c.	White
235	Official	R	Red	15c.	White
236	Official	R	Red	30c.	White
237	Extra Official	R	Red	6c.	White
238	Extra Official	R	Red	12c.	White
239	Extra Official	R	Red	15c.	White
240	Extra Official	R	Red	24c.	White
241	Extra Official	R	Red	30c.	White
242	Wrappers	Rectangle	Red	1c.	Manila
243	Wrappers	Rectangle	Red	2c.	Manila

The collector will notice the fewness of amber and cream envelopes, owing, perhaps, to the fact of the emission never being completed, or to the preference for white paper. The amber is third quality, the cream second, the white always first. The watermark is the same as in the regular issue.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT ENVELOPES.

Not to be behind their neighbors of the War Office, the Post-office authorities, in 1873 devised and issued for their own use a set of envelopes, limited to three values and four sizes, as a facility in the incessant correspondence of the Department. The values are 2c., 3c. and 6c.; the sizes, Full Letter, Extra Letter, Official and Extra Official, numbered by the Department respectively, 1, 2, 3 and 4. The dies are very neatly executed, and fully worthy to keep company with the rest of the 1870 issue. The paper is always a fine, strong first-quality fibre of a bright canary or yellow color. Any envelopes of this issue on white paper are doubtless essays, or due to whims of the workmen.



REFERENCE LIST POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT ENVELOPES. REAY ISSUE, 1873.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Color.	Value.	Paper.
244	Full Letter	P	Black	2c.	Canary
245	Full Letter	P	Black	3c.	Canary
246	Full Letter	P	Black	6c.	Canary
247	Extra Letter	Q	Black	2c.	Canary
248	Extra Letter	Q	Black	3c.	Canary
249	Extra Letter	Q	Black	6c.	Canary
250	Official	R	Black	2c.	Canary
251	Official	R	Black	3c.	Canary
252	Official	R	Black	6c.	Canary
253	Extra Official	R	Black	3c.	Canary
254	Extra Official	R	Black	6c.	Canary

It does not appear that No. 246 was ever in actual circulation, or that it exists except with the surcharge "Specimen." No. 253 was certainly issued and probably used, but is almost unknown. The first three sizes come in four styles, viz., plain, except for the caution in lower left-hand corner; with three dotted lines for address, county and State; with the word "Postmaster" to left of upper dotted line, and word "County" to right of second line; and with address of various Department officers printed in full. The name of these last is legion. The words "Money Order Business" and "Registered Business" are also printed in upper left-hand corner. In addition to the above, the Department used in 1873 and 1874 an Extra Letter size envelope, on amber paper, watermarked U. S. P. O. D. but unstamped, for the return, free, of letters from the Dead Letter Office.

All the canary paper bears the 1870 monogram.

ISSUE VII.

BETTER KNOWN AS THE PLIMPTON ISSUE.

The Government contract with Mr. Reay for the manufacture of stamped envelopes, made according to custom for the period of four years, having expired in 1874, the Post-office authorities invited bids for a fresh contract, and the successful firm was the Plimpton Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Conn. The authorities having decided to make no change in the dies, and the former contractors having declined to give up those used in the last contract, the Plimpton Company was directed to prepare dies precisely similar. From a number of causes, they were unable to procure the services of first-class die-sinkers, and the result was the production of the four poorly engraved dies of the 1c., 2c., 3c. and 10c. values, which signalized the year 1874. The Government, however, having granted them an extension of time, they were enabled to produce an assortment of dies far surpassing anything previously issued by this or any other government. In variety of dies, of paper and minor points of interest, also, this issue invites our careful and minute study.

SIZES.

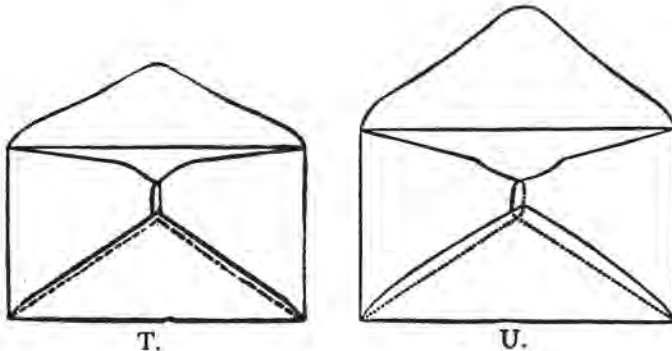
These do not vary from those of the Reay issue, to the table of sizes in which we refer the collector. A new size was, however, introduced early in 1875, midway between Full Letter and Extra Letter, making seven sizes in all, beside the newspaper wrappers, which also correspond with those of the Reay issue. The new size is known as

No. 4½. Commercial. 3¾ in. by 5¾.

Nos. 4 and 6 also correspond respectively as before with Nos. 3 and 5.

SHAPES.

In the envelopes made with the 1874 dies, an evident attempt was made to adhere strictly to the shapes used in the previous issue. Hence the shapes of Note, Ordinary Letter, the first issue of Full Letter, the first issue of Extra Letter and Official, are as nearly identical with the corresponding ones of the Reay issue as they can possibly be. The same is true of the first part of the second emission of Full and Extra Letter, *i. e.*, that some of the first specimens of envelopes stamped from the later dies more nearly resemble the Reay shapes than those now in use. In Full Letter, this difference in shape is so marked, that we have had new engravings made to show the difference between the early and later flaps—shapes T and U. A moment's observation will show the two points of difference: in T, the early shape, the side flaps come higher, nearly touching the upper or gummed flap, and the flap itself is pointed, while in U, the later shape, the side flaps slope away and the upper flap is rounded. These two shapes run through Full Letter, except in the 5c. values, which are always U, and are observable in Extra Letter. Commercial, being a later issue, is always found on U. By Full Letter we mean, of course, Nos. 3 and 4, and by Extra Letter, Nos. 5 and 6. Some variations in shape may be found, but they are trifling, and a careful examination of our Reference List will show that T, or the pointed flap, gradually gave way to U, or round flap, and that the latter is the distinguishing shape of this issue. The Extra Official size shows the same point of difference from the Reay's—the flap being slightly rounder.



GENERAL ISSUES, 1874-9, PLIMPTON DIES.



Die A.



Die B.



Die A.



Die B.



Die C.



Die D.



Die A.



Die B.



Die C.



Die A.



Die B.



DIES.

Although the experienced collector will have no difficulty in distinguishing the Plimpton dies from those of the Reay issue, we deem it best to call attention to some of the leading points of difference between the two:

ONE CENT.

Of this value there were two dies prepared, one in 1874, the other in 1875, which we designate as A and B. In Die A, the head is placed upright in the disk with chin well up, and the back of the bust nearly touches the oval; in "O" of "Postage," there is sometimes a dot and sometimes none, the lettering is poor and thin, and the engine-work in border poorly done. In Die B, the head is inclined forward, with a deep space toward the throat; the neck-cloth slopes upward; in the "O" of "Postage" are fine lines; the lettering is broad and clear, and the engine-work clean and distinct. The hair is also more massive and wavy than in A.

In the Reay die the hair is lumpy and straight; the nose pointed; the hair continuous at the back with the bust. There is more of the ear visible, and Franklin has a double chin.

TWO CENTS.

Three dies here claim our attention, lettered respectively A, B and C. Die A is, perhaps, the worst piece of work that ever appeared on a United States envelope. The face blurred and indistinct, the hair pushed back in short, thick lumps, the lettering weak and thin, and the engine-work wretched. The "P" of "Postage" is particularly bad, and the periods after "U" and "S" are often impossible to find. In Die B, the head apparently leans forward, the hair is brushed straight up from the forehead, the mouth is small and the chin projects slightly. The figures "2" at the sides are in ovals. The lettering is not good, the "E" of "Cents" being very poor, and the periods between "U" and "S" are hardly ever clear. The engine-work is often poor and blotchy. Die C, which is the one finally accepted by the Government, is very much superior. The hair over the forehead leans slightly forward, the mouth is larger and shut tight, and the wrinkles in the cheeks behind it are very marked. There is more of the ear visible, and the muscles of the neck are well defined. The lettering is broad and firm, the periods square, and the engine-work beautifully done. The figures "2" are much shorter. There is an amusing variety of this die in which the nose has a bloated, dissipated look, giving "Old Hickory" a disreputable appearance.

In the Reay die, the figures "2" are in circles, and Jackson's mouth is slightly open. The Plimpton dies all have the mouth closed. The nose and chin are also much more pointed.

THREE CENTS.

Here, again, we have two dies, A and B. In A, the top of the head is pointed, the nose aquiline, the mouth small and weak. The figures "3" in ovals at sides look top heavy, the lettering is poor and thin, and the engine-work faulty. Die B has a broader head, a more upright forehead, a strong, pointed Roman nose, a well-defined chin, and a deep groove in the drapery exactly in front of the peruke-ribbon. Die A has no such groove.

The Reay die has hair curled upward from the ears, a very long peruke, a thin, pointed nose, and the figures "3" in circles at sides. The Plimpton dies have the "3" in ovals.

FIVE CENTS.

A reference to our engraving will suffice for a clear idea of this handsome die. The only difference is in the shape of the "5" in ovals at sides, which in the later die, as shown in the engraving, has a high-shouldered look. The engine-work is particularly fine.

SIX CENTS.

In this die the hair of Lincoln falls forward, making a hook over his forehead, the nose and ear are large, and the under lip protrudes.

The Reay die has the hair in a mass over the forehead, the nose is smaller, the side-hair lumpy and the beard begins about the middle of the ear. The neck is longer and thinner, and the muscles in neck well marked.

SEVEN CENTS.

The workmanship on the hair and beard of Stanton is very fine, and the ear small. The figure "7" on solid circle at sides ends in a sharp curve to the right.

In the Reay die the beard is lumpy and the ear large. There is no curve on the figure "7."

TEN CENTS.

Of this there are two dies, A and B. A, which is appropriately called the "booby-head," is a singular-looking affair. The head fills up almost the entire disk, the neck is massive and bull-like, the lettering and figures miserable, and the engine-work very poor. Die B, however, is a gem in its way. The head and hair are beautifully done, the entire ear shows, and the peruke stands boldly out behind.

The Reay die has lumpy hair, the upper part of front of ear is hidden, and the peruke ends in a line with the bust. The figures "10" are much thinner than in Die B of the Plimpton issue.

TWELVE CENTS.

The head of Clay is round, the hair well done, the entire ear visible, the chin round and the neck well done.

In the Reay die, the head is long, the hair arranged in two or three curious coils, the front part of ear hidden, the chin pointed, the neck thin. The whole affair has a weazened, skinny look.

FIFTEEN CENTS.

Webster's hair is straight and parted. The eyebrow overhangs the left eye. There are no whiskers.

The Reay die has the hair falling in wavy lines, there is no parting, no eyebrow visible, and there is a small whisker in front of the ear. The neck from chin to clavicle is singularly straight, giving a thick, clumsy look.

TWENTY-FOUR CENTS.

The hair is neatly parted, the eyebrow distinct, the chin well marked, the nose aquiline and a little hooked at the end. The cartilage in the throat is not visible. The border of the engine-work consists of dots.

In the Reay die, the parting of the hair is only partial, there is no eyebrow, the chin slopes weakly into the throat, and the nose is thick and decidedly Hebraic. The old General also has a lump in his throat. The border of the engine-work consists of square loops.

THIRTY CENTS.

The hair is short and crisp, the nose aquiline and well formed, and the lower back part of bust broad. The oblong octagons containing figures "30" at sides are not set straight.

The Reay head has lumpy hair, a sort of frown on the brow, the chin runs into the neck at a sharp angle, and the lower back part of bust is sharp and pointed. The octagons at sides are exactly parallel.

NINETY CENTS.

This is a very close imitation of the Reay die. The Commodore's hair projects slightly over his forehead, the nose is prominent and pointed, and his back hair is apparently blown forward. The front point of the bust is blunt.

The Reay head has the front hair even with the forehead, the nose somewhat flat, and the hair lumpy. The side whisker comes farther forward, and the front part of the bust ends in a sharp point.

There are many subvarieties of the early dies of the 1c., 2c. and 3c., due to retouching. The writer has found seven or eight of the 1c. Die A, as many of the 2c. Die B, and as many as fifteen or sixteen of the 3c. Die A. They are of no philatelic importance. Die B of the 3c. begins to show signs of wear, as evinced by the running in of color on the embossed head, the vague look of the hair and features, and the blurring of the engine-work. The same is true of Die B 1c. and in a less degree of Die C 2c. There is often a curious ring around the heads of Die A 3c. and 10c., especially the latter, due, doubtless, to imperfect striking.

The writer chanced upon a box of fancy writing paper at a stationery store, the sheets and envelopes of which were adorned with embossed heads of Franklin, Washington, Jefferson and Adams. The first two were identical, line for line, with the Government dies (B of both values, 1c. and 3c.), yet the post-office authorities, when questioned, said they were made by them for a private firm in imitation of the regular dies. If so, it is the most marvelous achievement ever accomplished in imitative engraving.

As the new dies were adopted the old ones were thrown aside, and envelopes made from these became rare. Among those obsolete made from the later dies are the 6c. and 10c. (both dies), Full Letter, as also the ungummed 2c. Die B on Nos. 4 and 6, and the 15c., 30c. and 90c. on Official Size. The 7c. on Full Letter and both sizes of 12c. and 24c. became obsolete about the end of 1877. A very curious circumstance in connection with Die A of both 1c. and 2c. occurred about the same time. These long unused dies were suddenly resuscitated, and ungummed orange envelopes, No. 4, were put on sale at Philadel-

phia, New York and Boston, bearing the 1c. Die A, while newspaper wrappers bearing Die A of the 2c. in *red* began to appear in the mails. No satisfactory explanation was ever given, and the mysterious strangers disappeared as suddenly as they had come. While these are but two of the many surprises to which the Plimpton Company has treated collectors, it would be gratifying to know why they should put in use a die like Die A 2c., which is anything but a desirable advertisement for the firm from which it emanates.

COLORS.

No change was made in the colors of the Reay dies except the alteration of the 2c. from brown to vermilion, to distinguish it from the 10c., the same change having been previously made in the adhesive. A most interesting series of shades is, however, observable in the blue of the 1c. Die A is always deep blue, in which color also the early emissions of Die B were issued. As soon, however, as the 5c. value was established, its color being a bright indigo blue, a change set in in the 1c. Its deep dark blue grew gradually lighter, until it culminated in the dull washy hue found on the un gummed orange envelopes, Nos. 4 and 6. The reprints are of the same dull color, which, in some specimens, actually takes a greenish tinge, doubtless from the paper. Hence dark blue may be called the proper color of the earlier issues of the 1c., and light blue that of the later. Of the brown 2c., which is found on all three dies, there are many shades of color, Die B showing, perhaps, the greatest variety. The color to which this value was changed is a brilliant vermilion, very much like the now obsolete 7c. The green 3c. shows few shades, there being, however, one very pale tint of it on an Extra Letter, amber, Die B. The 5c. appears always in a deep rich blue. The 6c., like its ancestor of Issue VI, shows many tints of red. The 7c. was vermilion, running somewhat pale at times, noticeably on the rare first quality amber. The color of Die A of the 10c. value was a rich chocolate, running to deep brown; that of Die B generally dark brown, showing sometimes very dark. The writer has a pair of Full Letter 10c., white and amber, Die B, which are nearly as dark as the so-called black 10c., of Issue VI. The 12c. varied little in its peculiar shade, which we have called purple in lieu of a better name. The 15c. varies considerably from deep orange, which was probably the earlier hue, to pale lemon, found oftenest on Extra Official. The bright lilac of the 24c. showed little variation during its brief term of use, not having faded so much as its predecessor. The 30c. is always a deep, lustrous black. The rich carmine of the 90c. ends most handsomely the brilliant tints of this interesting issue, and shows to advantage on the white and amber paper alike.

VALUES.

To the eleven values of the previous issue, one was added when the uniform rate of 5c. per half ounce was adopted by the International Postal Union, the new one being, of course, 5c. Shortly afterwards, the 7c., 12c. and 24c. became obsolete, reducing the number of values from twelve to nine, at which it now remains. On the later schedules of the department, also, the 2c. on orange is not found in either Nos. 4 or 6. The 10c. was introduced in the new size, No. 4½, or Commercial, and in No. 7, Official, on white and amber. The 15c., 30c. and 90c. became obsolete on No. 7, early in 1877, and obsolete in amber also on No. 8. The three fawn-colored envelopes, viz.: 2c. and 3c., No. 4½, and 3c., No. 7, enjoyed but a brief existence, but are revived again in Issue VIII. The 6c. value was never issued on blue paper, and the writer is strongly of the opinion that at least three envelopes, viz.: 3c. Die A on Note Size, amber; 6c. on Full Letter, cream; and 6c. on Extra Letter, cream, were never issued to the public.

PAPER.

This issue shows no less than seven different kinds of paper: white, amber, cream, fawn, blue, orange and manila. The white is always first quality, though of a slightly coarser texture on the earlier dies; the amber is found on first, second and third; the cream on second and third; the fawn on second; the blue on third. The orange is a thick, coarse paper, varying greatly in shade, from brown to pale yellow, and the manila shows also a great difference in quality and color, some of the newspaper wrappers being a fine light straw, and others a much poorer fibre. Taken as a whole, the paper of the entire issue is of a superior quality to that of the previous ones.

WATERMARKS.

In addition to the well-known monogram of the department, which we shall hereafter allude to as A, two new watermarks are found in this issue, one of which was called into existence by the Centennial, the other in 1877 by the furnishing of a fresh set of envelopes for use by the Post-office Department. The first of these we designate as B, the second as C, and present illustrations herewith:



B.



C.

As will be seen by the Reference List, both these watermarks found their way into the paper of the general issue, though not originally designed to do so. B is found even in the envelopes of the War Department, fuller explanation of these irregularities being given elsewhere. A, of course, is the regular watermark, common to all papers; B is found on all the seven sizes of white envelopes; C, so far as known, is found only on a single specimen, 3c., Full Letter, amber.

LIST OF FOREIGN ENVELOPES—GERMANY.

JOHN K. TIFFANY.

(Continued from page 119.)

THURN AND TAXIS.

AS many collectors have inquired what meaning the words *Thurn und Taxis* have, it may be well to state that, according to a tradition, a member of this family, near the end of the fourth century, during a riot, defended a postal station at Milan, established in a tower, so bravely that the Bishop of Milan gave him the surname of della Torre. Some centuries afterwards, on the marriage of the princes of this house with the daughters of Taxis, Count of Vallassina, the latter name was added. The Emperor Maximilian conferred on Francis IV, of the Tower and Taxis, the charge of Postmaster-General of all his Estates, both those he then had and those he might acquire. The service thus established was gradually augmented till, in 1522, Charles the Fifth ordered Leonard, Count of the Tower and Taxis, to establish a post permanently from Holland to Italy. This gradually became the great artery of postal communication and ramified over the north-west, centre and south of Europe, but gradually various States, by revolt or purchase, established the right to their own postal establishments, until, at the time stamps were issued, the postal service of the Prince of the Tower and Taxis was reduced to the smaller German States with its principal office at Frankfort-on-the-Main. In 1867, these rights were ceded to Prussia.

Before the use of stamps and stamped envelopes for general use were issued, this office, which, at that time, included the postal service of Wurtemberg, issued, in 1847, envelopes for local service in Stuttgart, and gradually extended their use to Tübingen, Ulm, Heilbronn, Ludwigsberg and Reutlingen. Their use continued until Wurtemberg purchased the right to conduct its own postal service in 1851.

These envelopes were of white paper, of two sizes:

- 1 October, 1847, ordinary size.
17 November, 1847, ladies' size.

They bore a stamp of oblong rectangular shape, the corners being rounded out, surrounded by a heavy line, with inner finer line, and inscribed in two lines + *Frankirter + Stadt Brief* + in Gothic letters; "City Letter: Prepaid."

The use of stamped envelopes generally

in all their offices was begun by the office, October 1, 1861. There were two series, one for the countries which used the silbergroschen and the other for those which counted by kreutzers. Their issue is announced and provided for by a document dated September 21, 1861, among the provisions of which we find:

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

"A. For letters sent by post, mailed at offices which count by florins:

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | envelopes of 2 kreutzers, with octagonal stamp, yellow. |
| 2. | " 3 " " " " rose. |
| 3. | " 6 " " " " blue. |
| 4. | " 9 " " " " brown. |

B. For letters sent by post, mailed at offices which count by thalers, as well as in the offices of the free cities:

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | envelopes of $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., with oval stamp, orange. |
| 2. | " 1 " " " " rose. |
| 3. | " 2 " " " " blue. |
| 4. | " 3 " " " " brown. |

C. The envelopes are sold in large and small size. The stamps are printed in the upper right angle, and bear above the inscription, *Thurn und Taxis*, in the centre the value in figures, and below the value in letters. Besides, all the envelopes bear the value and the designation, *Franco Couvert*, in two lines parallel, in pearl capitals placed obliquely across the upper right angle, and continued on the borders of the two flaps. On the loose flap is placed a seal."

In order to avoid confusion it is more convenient to follow the two series separately through their various issues.

PART I.

Issue of October 1, 1861 (Silb. gr.).

Small oval stamps, 19 by 22 mm. Large figure of value in the centre, in colorless relief, on colored ground. Inner and outer embossed colorless frame line, with ornamental colorless engine-turned pattern between. Inscribed in sunken colored capitals, "Thurn u. Taxis" above, "Ein halb (ein, zwei, drei) Silb. gr." below. Inscription in two lines of small capitals diagonally above the stamp, "Ein halber (ein, zwei, drei) silbergroschen post-couvert," in lilac. Seal 5, short gum, Form 2, made at Berlin. Stamp and inscription on the upper right-hand corner.



LARGE SIZE 1.

- ¼ sgr., yellow orange.
- 1 " bright rose.
- 2 " dull blue.
- 3 " brown stone.

ORDINARY SIZE 2.

- ¼ sgr., yellow orange, red orange.
- 1 " bright rose.
- 2 " pale and dark dull blue.
- 3 " brown stone.

Issue of 1862 (Silb.gr.).

Made also at Berlin, but distinguished by the color of the two-line inscription, which is now in the same color of the stamps and varies with each value. Seal 5, short gum, Form 2, large and ordinary sizes.



LARGE SIZE 1.

- ¼ sgr., red orange.
- 1 " rose.
- 2 " dull blue.
- 3 " pale brown stone.

ORDINARY SIZE.

- ¼ sgr., red orange, yellow orange, orange.
- 1 " rose and bright rose.
- 2 " dull blue, ultramarine.
- 3 " pale and dark brown stone.

Issue of 1863 (Silb. gr.).

Made also at Berlin, but distinguished by the gum along the entire edge. Seal 5, Form 2.



LARGE SIZE 1.

- ¼ sgr., orange.
- 1 " rose.
- 2 " ultramarine.
- 3 " stone.

ORDINARY SIZE 2.

- ¼ sgr., pale and dark orange, pale and dark yellow, pale and dark red orange.
- 1 " rose and bright rose.
- 2 " pale and dark ultramarine.
- 3 " pale, dark and reddish stone.

The making of these envelopes was then transferred from Berlin to Frankfort, where they were printed by Raumann & Dondorf. The impressions are less perfect and the stamp less uniformly placed. The manufacture began in November, 1865. There are no envelopes of the large size. The ordinary sized envelopes are similar in form to the preceding, but present the slight variations illustrated in Vol. II, No. 7. A still smaller form, known as the ladies' envelope, No. 4, was added. These measure 148 by 64 mm. Both sizes bear a seal consisting of a post-horn surrounded by rays, differing in size with the envelope. It is hardly necessary to illustrate the smaller shape, as there is but one. The loose flap is tongued and the

side flaps have the upper and lower edges curved and the ends square. The ¼ sgr. alone was made in 1865, the others followed in 1866.

Issue of 1865-6 (Sgr.).



SEAL 7.

ORDINARY SIZE 2, FORM 3.

- ¼ sgr., black.
- ¼ " yellow orange, pale yellow.
- 1 " bright and pale rose, lilac rose.
- 2 " ultramarine.
- 3 " pale and bright reddish stone.

Variety with slightly larger inscriptions.

¼ sgr., red orange.

Oddities.

- (a) Inscription touching the stamp.
- (b) Lower line of inscription crossing the stamp.
- (c) Lower line of inscription crossing the stamp; and a second stamp in white a little to the left and below that, in color, about one-quarter overlapping; no seal on the flap, but a seal reversed on the face just below and a little to left of the stamp.



SEAL 8.

All of the ¼ sgr. black.

LADIES' SIZE 3.

- ¼ sgr., black.
- 2 " ultramarine.

Oddities.

- (a) With a second stamp in white to left of the colored stamp.
- (b) With both lines of inscription crossing the stamp.
- (c) Without inscription.

All of the ¼ sgr. black.

Hub proof. The ¼ sgr. on India paper, with the black circle about it.

These impressions, even when cut, can be distinguished by the inscription. On the Berlin impression, it measures 29 to 30 mm.; on the Frankfort, 30 to 31 mm.

PART II.

For the States using the florin and kreutzer, by the same decree, we have the same series with the value in kreutzers. These stamps are of the same general design and inscription; the outer frame line, instead of forming an oval, however, is eight-sided and the value, zwei, drei, sechs, neun kreutzer, the parallel lines of the inscription presenting the same words according to the value, followed by *post-couvert*.

Series of October 1, 1861 (Kr.).

Small octagonal stamps. Large figure of

value in centre oval, ornamental engine-turned work. Thurn u. Taxis and value in sunken letters as before and inscription in two lines, lilac, in the upper right-hand corner. Seal 5, short gum, Form 2, large and small sizes, 1 and 2. Printed at Berlin.

LARGE SIZE 1.

- 2 kreutzer, yellow.
- 3 " rose.
- 6 " dull blue.
- 9 " stone.

ORDINARY SIZE 2.

- 2 kreutzer, yellow.
- 3 " rose.
- 6 " dull blue.
- 9 " stone.



Proof on coarse white paper, without oblique inscription.

2 kr., canary yellow.

Issue of 1862 (Kr.).

Made also at Berlin, and distinguished by the color of the two-line inscription, which is now in the color of the stamp and varies with the value. Seal 5, short gum, Form 2, large and ordinary sizes, 1 and 2.

LARGE SIZE 1.

- 2 kreutzer, yellow.
- 3 " rose.
- 6 " dull blue.
- 9 " stone.

ORDINARY SIZE 2.

- 2 kreutzer, pale and bright yellow.
- 3 " pale and bright rose.
- 6 " dull blue, ultramarine.
- 9 " stone.

*Issue of 1863 (Kr.).*

Made also at Berlin, but distinguished by the gum along the entire edge. Seal 5, Form 2, large and small sizes.

LARGE SIZE 1.

- 2 kreutzer, yellow.
- 3 " rose.
- 6 " ultramarine.
- 9 " pale and red stone.

Oddity.

6 kr., white but blue inscription.

ORDINARY SIZE 2.

- 2 kreutzer, pale and bright yellow, orange yellow.
- 3 " " " rose.
- 6 " " " ultramarine.
- 9 " pale and dark stone, red stone.

For the same reason that the silbergroschen series changed their character, the kreutzer

values, also made by Raumann & Dondorf, at Frankfort, have the form illustrated in Vol. II, No. 7, and there was likewise a smaller value added, 1 kreutzer. The notice of their issue is dated December 6, 1865. There were no large sizes issued, but the ordinary size and ladies' size. Both long gum.

Issue of 1865-6 (Kr.).

ORDINARY SIZE 2, FORM 3.

- 1 kreutzer, dark green, green.
- 2 " yellow, pale yellow orange.
- 3 " bright rose, rose.
- 6 " ultramarine.
- 9 " dark stone, reddish stone, brown.



SEAL 7.

Oddities.

- 1 kr. with part of an extra stamp on loose flap.
- 2 kr., the left and lower part without color.
- 9 kr. with second stamp in white below it.
- 9 kr., the inscriptions without color.
- 2 kr. without seal.
- 2 kr. with seal 8 instead of seal 7.

Varieties with larger inscription:

- 2 kreutzer, yellow orange.
- 6 " dull blue.

LADIES' SIZE 3, FORM 4, SEAL 8.

- 1 kreutzer, pale yellow green, green, dark green.
- 2 " yellow orange.
- 3 " rose.
- 6 " ultramarine.



SEAL 8.

Oddities.

- 1 kr. without inscription.
- 1 kr., stamp on the back, none on face.
- 1 kr., second stamp below in white, but slightly overlapped by the colored impression.

Stamps crossed by the two lines of impression:

- 1 kreutzer, green.
- 2 " yellow.
- 3 " rose.
- 6 " blue.

1 kr., crossed by the lines of the inscription in two shades of green, the inscription in a much darker shade of green.

Hub proof, 1 kr. black on India, with usual dark line about the stamp.

The impressions can only be distinguished from those of Berlin by the seal on the envelopes, but they are rarely so clear or so exactly placed.

(To be continued.)

THE EDEN MUSÉE, NEW YORK, PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

LITTLE did Mr. Joseph Rechart realize when, as President of the National Philatelic Society, he first proposed this exhibition last autumn, to what fruition his suggestion would arrive; little did he imagine that he was giving birth to an idea that was destined to enlarge until it had attained a degree of completion hitherto unknown in philatelic history.

His proposition was received with favor from the first, the matter was fully discussed by the members of the Society, and in due course a committee was appointed, with power, to whom all details were intrusted. Immediately following this appointment, the sister societies of Brooklyn and Staten Island proposed to unite with the National in the matter, and the proposition being received with acclamation by the National, the committee of the whole was organized as follows:

J. W. Scott, *Chairman*,
240 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
C. B. Corwin, *Secretary*, Plainfield, N. J.

Representatives of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.
Charles Gregory, J. W. Scott,
G. M. Williamson.

Representatives of the National Philatelic Society.
Julius Adenaw, Henry Clotz,
J. W. Scott, H. L. Calman,
C. B. Corwin, R. Wuesthoff.

Representatives of the Staten Island Philatelic Society.
Henry Clotz, E. L. Schumann,
August Dejonge, P. van der Willigen.

After repeated meetings and conferences with the management of the Eden Musée, all obstacles were finally removed, and it began to appear that the exhibition could almost be considered *un fait accompli*.

The place set apart for the exhibition, however, being somewhat limited in room, it became necessary to economize space in order to accomplish what the committee had in view, and, upon a careful computation of the space at their disposal, it was found absolutely necessary to closely follow, with a few special exceptions, the Scott Co.'s catalogue, fiftieth edition, that being the latest issued in this country. This necessitated the eschewing of nearly all varieties, save perforate and imperforate, this company, as is well known, only cataloguing stamps according to their faces. It also became necessary to exhibit cut envelopes and wrappers only.

The ultimate aim of the committee was a "complete collection of the postage stamps

of all nations," and it is universally admitted that that object has been as nearly attained as any object can well be in this world of disappointments.

I have no knowledge of any other philatelic exhibition having as ambitious a scope as this present one, and consider that we are fully justified in calling our successful achievement one that is certainly unique.

In concluding these prefatory remarks it is but just to state that the lion's share of the hard work, incidental to the exhibition, fell upon the shoulders of, and was cheerfully assumed by the Chairman of the committee, who, by his uniform courtesy under the most trying circumstances, his unvarying *bonhomie* and his unswerving pushing toward the ultimate goal, attracted to himself the respect and admiration of all. Modesty forbids me to enlarge upon what the Secretary did to help matters along; suffice it to say, that in this matter he continually had in mind the example of

"Little Mary Wood,
She always did the best she could."

The balance of the committee can speak for themselves, which duty they are perfectly able to undertake.

Before entering upon a review of what is most interesting in this exhibition, it may be well to note that there were 167 countries exhibited, and that it required 275 sheets, corresponding in size to those of the Staten Island Society's permanent album, to show all the stamps offered, each exhibitor using his own taste in the arrangement of his specimens.

The following table shows the exhibitors and the countries they chose to present for philatelic approbation, there being thirty exhibitors in all. The figures following each exhibitor's name show the number of countries exhibited, and the capital letters the societies they are members of:

JULIUS ADENAW, 1, N., Baden.	R. R. BAUER, 1, S., Germany.
A. F. BONTECOU, 1, N., Prussia.	B. VON HODENBERG, 1, S., Hamburg.
PAUL LAZARUS, 1, S., Oldenburg.	A. LEHMANN, JR., 1, N., British Honduras.
G. ODRDALL, 1, S., Luxemburg.	J. OSTRERMAN, JR., 1, N., Netherlands.
F. L. SMITH, 1, B., Russia.	R. C. H. BROCK, 2, N., Cape of Good Hope, India, British.
JOSEPH RECHERT, 2, B. N. S., New Republic, Nicaragua.	G. ROSENHEIM, 2, N., Bavaria, Saxony.

- E. L. SCHUMANN, 2, N. S.,
Hayti,
Greece.
- F. VAN DER WILLIGHEM,
3, B. N. S.,
Denmark,
Dominica,
Sweden.
- A. H. E. BURGER, 4, N.,
Antigua,
Curacao,
Salvador,
San Marino.
- G. M. WILLIAMSON, 4, B.,
British Columbia,
Cyprus,
Nevis,
Peru.
- WILLIAM THORNE, 5, B. N.,
Finland,
Liberia,
Philippines,
Queensland,
Shanghai.
- J. V. B. VREELAND, 8, N.,
Bosnia,
Danish West Indies,
Dutch East Indies,
Hungary,
Monaco,
Montenegro,
Montserrat,
Norway.
- HENRY CLOTZ, 12, B. N. S.,
Bahamas,
Barbados,
China,
Congo,
Corea,
Costa Rica,
Eastern Roumelia,
Honduras,
Hong Kong,
South Bulgaria,
United States of Colombia.
- R. WUESTHOFF, 18, N.,
British Guiana,
Labuan,
Lagos,
New Brunswick,
Newfoundland,
New Zealand,
Nova Scotia,
Portuguese Indies,
St. Christopher,
St. Vincent,
Samoa,
Straits Settlements,
Tasmania,
Timor,
Tobago,
Tonga,
Western Australia,
Wurtemberg.
- W. C. BOWERS, 3, B.,
Buenos Ayres,
Romagna,
Roman States.
- E. R. ACKERMAN, 4, N.,
Austria,
Egypt,
France,
Turkey.
- HUGO S. MACK, 4, N.,
Angola,
Brazil,
Paraguay,
Trinidad.
- R. R. BOGERT, 5, B. N.,
Chili,
Ecuador,
Native Indian States,
Macao,
Orange Free State.
- H. C. NEEDHAM, 6, B.,
Belgium,
Gambia,
Gibraltar,
Gold Coast,
Iceland,
Ionian Islands.
- SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO.,
LIMITED, 10, B. N.,
By MR. H. L. CALMAN, 6,
British Bechuanaland,
British North Borneo,
Falkland Islands,
Fernando Po,
French Colonies,
New South Wales.
By MR. HENRY COLLIN, 4,
Brunswick,
Great Britain,
Hanover,
Portugal.
- J. W. SCOTT, 14, B. N. S.,
United States,
Confederate States,
Bolivia,
Canada,
Dominican Republic,
Fiji,
Hawaiian Islands,
Japan,
Mauritius,
Mexico,
Natal,
Persia,
Switzerland,
Two Sicilies.
- C. B. CORWIN, 27, B. N. S.,
Azores,
Bulgaria,
Ceylon,
Grenada,
Guinea,
Lubeck,
Madeira,
Mecklenburg Schwerin,
Sirelitz,
Modena,
Mozambique,
Parma,
Roumania,
St. Helena,
St. Lucia,
St. Thomas and Prince,
Sarawak,
Siam,
Sierra Leone,
South African Republic,
South Australia,
Stellaland,
Surinam,
Turks Islands,
Tuscany,
Victoria,
Virgin Islands.
- AUG. DEJONGE, 7, B. N. S.,
Bergedorf,
Bremen,
Cuba,
Heligoland,
Italy,
Porto Rico,
Schleswig Holstein.
- CHARLES GREGORY, 8, B. N.,
Cape Verde Islands,
Jamaica,
Poland,
Prince Edward Island,
Servia,
Spain,
Uruguay,
Venezuela.

The location of the exhibition being in the centre of the art gallery of the Eden Musée, in New York, and immediately under the skylight, affording a most admirable light by both day and night, a better selection of locality, probably, could not have been found. Immediately upon entering the art gallery from the elevator, the first object to strike the eye is a fine gilt frame surrounding an elaborate display of post cards, labeled, "Exhibited by Henry Collin, of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Limited, member of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club." This free advertisement of this company, I regret to state, was permitted by the Hanging Committee not only upon the aforesaid frame of post cards, but also upon the sheets shown by Messrs. Collin and Calman, and the comments passed upon the intrusion of their business into a private affair, must certainly have caused the ears of Messrs. C. and C. to burn right smartly at times. However, let us pass that and proceed to the other end of the gallery, where, facing us, we find that beautiful framed exhibit of Greece, shown by Mr. E. L. Schumann, at the Boston Convention, last summer, and remembered with such pleasure by all who inspected it there.

This frame is hung upon one side of a square cloth-covered case or frame, upon the right and left sides of which may be seen the two frames of U. S. fiscals, and match and medicine stamps exhibited by that past master in this branch of philately, Mr. Julius Adenaw. Here may be seen all the rarities in this line, and in the most perfect condition. Mr. Adenaw's exhibit of uncanceled U. S. fiscals is alone worth a trip to New York on the part of any lover of these stamps, while his exhibit of match and medicine is a "sight for sair een."

At the back of this case, Mr. H. N. Terrett shows a frame of entire U. S. envelopes, most ingeniously arranged, so that only the ends of the envelopes bearing the stamps are seen. This collection embraces many rarities and attracts much attention.

Retracing our steps to the front end of the room, we find, immediately behind the post cards, Mr. Henry Clotz's framed exhibit of U. S. of Colombia, which also was shown at the Boston Convention, and was

fully commented upon at that time. It needs, therefore, no further words of commendation from my pen. Then, upon the right, we notice a small frame of rarities shown by Messrs. C. A. Burger & Co., in the way of U. S. locals and Government issues, among which we notice three of those frauds called Merchants' Line Telegraph Stamps, but which are nothing more than labels used to seal the envelopes with; also, a carrier (Franklin) stamp, upon the original envelope, which has a decidedly fishy appearance. We also note an unused 5c. St. Louis, which looks decidedly too nice to be true.

While inspecting this frame one is apt to be solicited to purchase one of the exhibition catalogues, price one dime, which, I must certainly say, is money well invested. The catalogue was entirely compiled by Mr. J. W. Scott, who, by this time, is surely sufficiently well known at home and abroad to render the complete mention of his philatelic works and associations, which appears upon the title page, decidedly superfluous. A careful inspection of the aforesaid page renders apparent the fact that there are still two or three American and foreign societies that our friend is not a member of, and, it is to be hoped, for completion's sake, that this defect in his titulary attributes will be remedied ere he again has occasion to append his name to an affair of this sort.

The catalogue *per se* is interesting reading, and shows an intimate knowledge of philately, which should render the possessor thereof a happy man. Barring a few printers' errors and the solecisms which are freely scattered through its pages, one can find no fault with the catalogue in any way. It is a gem of the first water, and should be in the possession of all philatelists. The preface calls attention to the fact that Sir Rowland Hill was the man, after all, and consequently the Chalmerites so freely scattered through the "wild and woolly" West will feel that their pains have been wasted, and all that they have to show for them are those jubilee sets so freely scattered broadcast o'er our land a short time ago.

We have now arrived at the exhibition proper, which we find to be arranged upon two opposite sides of the gallery, under glass of course, in four large cases, each about fourteen feet long by four feet high. Commencing at the right hand, looking down the room, the sheets run in numerico-alphabetical order all around the top row of the four cases; then a second row follows and a third and a fourth. By this clever arrange-

ment every visitor moves as does his neighbor, and there is no jostling or confusion.

Let us, therefore, follow the masses and inspect the various countries whose philatelic contributions are spread before our attentive gaze, noting, as we proceed, those points of interest the repetition of which may please those philatelists who have been unable to attend in person.

The first country to attract our eyes is, naturally (the more especially as it is the first on exhibition), our own land of the free, the

UNITED STATES.—Here may be found nearly all the postmasters' stamps, such as Baltimore (adhesive and envelope), Brattleboro', Millbury, Providence, 5c. *used*, also an entire sheet showing all the varieties; St. Louis, the three dies each of 5 and 10c., and that old chestnut, the fabricated 20c., concerning which there was such a discussion some fifteen or twenty years ago, and a battered specimen of the New Haven, which the catalogue claims is the only one known. This is an error, as there are two others in existence, to my certain knowledge, and there may be others.

There is also shown a full line of U. S. City Dispatch Post, including the one on olive green paper, which, unfortunately, has a fair-sized hole through its centre, and the so-called buff paper (more certainly pink, to my way of thinking), which, as is invariably the case, is uncanceled. Until a used, authenticated specimen of this buff is produced, we shall always look upon it askance, lest it should, after all, turn out to be a *proof*.

An original used Franklin carrier next catches our eye, which is a gem; following that, we are pained to observe, copies of the first 24, 30 and 90c., imperf. It is understood that the 24c. was actually in use at one time in this condition, but the 30 and 90c. *never*. The so-called stamps are, in my estimation and from information at my command, nothing in the world but *proofs*.

We next notice a fine copy of the 15c., 1869, inverted centre, and accompanying it a block of four 24c. in similar condition; it is believed this latter is unique. It is a pity that the 30c., inverted, could not have been shown as well, as a copy is held in New York.

An imperforate pair of 2c., vermilion, 1875, is shown, and the 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10c. of '76, upon drab chemical paper. The newspaper set is complete, the most attractive feature being the 1865 10 and 25c.

used. The Departments are all used, even the high value States.

The locals are simply superb, and cannot be done justice to here. They are worthy of a separate article by themselves, if for no other reason, from the simple fact that not one of them appears upon the original letter or envelope, Mr. Scott not calling stationery to his assistance in determining the genuineness of a local.

CONFEDERATE STATES.—Here are seen a fine assortment of locals, among which we note: New Orleans, including a 5c., red on blue, which is considered unique, and is valued at \$500; Charleston adhesive and envelopes; Columbia; Memphis, including envelope; Mobile, 2 and 5c.; Baton Rouge, two types; Madison, one of the rarest of these locals; Fredericksburg, Greenville, Lenoir, Knoxville, Macon, Lynchburg, Marion, Pleasant Shade, Tellico Plains, etc., etc.; also, a magnificent strip of four Athens 5c., showing the two varieties, and a Kingston, Tenn., which there seems to be some doubt concerning as yet. We smile, however, when we see that old chestnut, the "Stars and Bars," C. S. of A., postage, blue, 10c., and the carmine head of Davis, 10c., both of which are frauds of the worst character, although the Scott Co. still have the hardihood to sell the latter at a round sum each, and to again catalogue them in their last edition. It is about time that these stamps were called in and the money refunded.

Following Mr. Scott's three sheets, come about a dozen from the Secretary's collection, showing shades, papers, etc., in great profusion.

ANGOLA and ANTIGUA call for no particular comment.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—We miss the 10 and 15c., 1864, imperf. Those shown are both perf. ones, clipped; in fact, the perfs. are plainly visible upon the 15c.

AUSTRIA.—The Mercuries, pink, yellow and red, are reprints, as is also the 2 soldi, orange, of 1858, and the newspaper 1kr., black.

AZORES.—The rare imperf. series looms up well here, and we notice, also, those gems, the 5r., black, of 1868, imperf., and 1871, with black surcharge.

BADEN.—The envelopes of 1858 are undoubtedly originals.

BAHAMAS.—We will wager that the 5s. and £1 shown never did postal duty.

BARBADOS.—A noteworthy object here is a half of the 1852, blue on blue paper, which is certainly a novelty. A fine unsevered pair of the 1878 provisional, also, is shown.

BAVARIA.—The exhibitor did not take the trouble to put any envelopes upon his sheets.

BELGIUM.—The 5 francs is one of those canceled with the lattice-work mark, which denotes that they were used only in the postal savings banks.

BERGEDORF.—Shown complete.

BERMUDA.—We miss the 3d. on 1 and 2d. in plain capitals.

BOLIVIA.—A number of the first as well as 1871 issues never passed a letter, being used as fiscals. This is a fine display.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.—Complete.

BRAZIL.—A fine lot, the 1845, 180, 300 and 600 reis particularly so. The 280 red, perf., unfortunately, is a fake, the perfs. being forged.

BREMEN.—The majority of those shown are reprints, or worse.

BR. BECHUANALAND.—A fine lot.

BR. COLUMBIA.—We miss the imperf. 2½ and 5c.

BR. GUIANA.—Truly a fine collection, the only shortage being the 2c., rose, of 1850, and the 4c., blue, of 1856. Of the 1862 provisionals, there are shown three of 1c., seven of 2c., and four of 4c. The magenta 4c., of 1856, is particularly fine.

BR. HONDURAS and BR. NORTH BORNEO.—A fine lot; no particular comment.

BRUNSWICK.—The 1sgr., black on yellow, which appears as a rouletted one is imperf.

BUENOS AYRES.—Here we have the complete, beautiful set, even including the Guacho essays (?). The green, red and yellow of the first issue are particularly fine.

BULGARIA.—The only notability here is the 5 on 30, black surcharge, of 1884.

CANADA.—An authentic used specimen of the 12 pence is shown, but it is in a somewhat dilapidated condition.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Here are seen specimens of the wood-block errors, 1d., blue, and 4d., red; also, the rare errors, THE EE, THRF and PENC B, found on the fourpence, blue, surcharged "Threepence." It is to be regretted, however,

that the exhibitor saw fit to display a specimen of 4d. triangular, black, the stamp being merely a discoloration or chemical change from the normal blue.

CAPE VERDE.—No particular comment.

CEYLON.—Here may be found, perhaps, the largest assortment of these favorite stamps, to the number of 429 specimens, in any one collection in this country; with the single exception of the 10d. without watermark, the exhibit shows every variety of shade, perforation and watermark known, and it is to be regretted that lack of space prevented other countries being shown in a similar manner. Prominent in this display are four copies each of the 4d. and 8d. imperf., three of 9d. three of 1s. 9d. and one of 2sh., together with a number of the pence issue of envelope stamps, canceled, which are very rare in this condition.

CHILI.—The envelopes shown are on white paper only, and the revenue used for postage, 1c., red, is a revenue only, having never done postal duty.

CHINA, CONGO AND COREA.—All shown complete. The Corea frauds should never have been shown.

COSTA RICA.—A fine display, those particularly noticeable being fine copies of the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2r. imp., and the DOS CTS. in black on $\frac{1}{2}$ r., blue, and same surcharge also over 2 cts. in red on $\frac{1}{2}$ r. These are two very rare stamps.

CUBA.—A complete exhibit. The $Y\frac{1}{4}$, orange, and red on plain paper are pen-stroked remainders.

CURACAO, CYPRUS, DANISH WEST INDIES, DENMARK.—All shown complete, save there are no Cyprus envelopes or bands shown.

DOMINICA.—We miss the 1d. on 6d., green.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—A really choice lot, save that the 1r., 1865, is badly torn. The 5f., without net, is missing.

DUTCH INDIES, EASTERN ROUMELIA, ECUADOR, EGYPT, FALKLAND ISLANDS, FERNANDO PO.—All complete, save that only two Ecuador revenues, used postally, are shown.

FIJI.—Particularly noticeable are fine original copies of the Times Express issue of 1871, 1 and 3d. and 1s.; also a fine line of the Gothic and Roman V.R. surcharges of 1875.

FINLAND.—A beautiful copy of the rare error 10 pen., claret on lilac, of 1866, is shown; also the envelopes 5 and 10 kop., of 1850, on blue paper. The 10 and 20k., of 1845, and the 20k., of 1850, are reprints.

FRANCE.—The 40c., Republic, 1849, is a canceled reprint, while the stamp shown as 1f., vermilion, is not the correct thing by any means.

FRENCH COLONIES.—Reprints abound in this exhibit. The Tahiti line is poor, only four stamps being shown, while at least double that quantity would have failed to intelligently show all the varieties of surcharge. A pair of original Reunions appears, but very indifferent specimens, the 30c. in particular being badly damaged. A particularly noticeable stamp is the Guadaloupe, unpaid, 40c., of 1877, black on blue, of the type of the 25c., which was recently "resuscitated" by a certain well-known "concoctor" of rarities, who, I am informed, disposed of it to the Scott Co. for \$25, and for which they are asking the modest sum of \$100. One would naturally look for security as strong as one of Casey's "hide-bound" guarantees, before investing in this stamp, especially considering whence its owners obtained it.

GAMBIA.—Exhibited complete.

GERMANY.—This is the poorest exhibit of all. The stamps are, many of them, in miserable condition, and the display of envelopes is simply ludicrous, not a single lilac inscription being shown, and but two or three provisionals. This lot never should have been allowed to be placed on exhibition.

GIBRALTAR, GOLD COAST.—Exhibited complete.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A very complete and fine exhibit. Among the rarities are the V.R., all the Mulreadys, a fine line of compound envelopes and a fine £5, although the specimen shown was used as a telegraph stamp.

GREECE.—Very fine and absolutely complete.

GRENADA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, HAMBURG, HANOVER.—All fine displays and fine exhibits, the noticeable feature being the complete line of first issue of Guinea, with small surcharge.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—A choice lot, particularly strong in the figure series. The first issue are all there, and the catalogue

states that \$2000 has been refused for these four stamps; it is thought that this is a little stretched, as the 5c. and 13c., H. I. & U. S. are cut very close, and the 2 and 13 are torn; the four not being in, by any means, a desirable condition.

HAYTI.—This fine exhibit is very appropriately displayed upon a *black* sheet of cardboard.

HELIGOLAND, HONDURAS, HONG KONG, HUNGARY, ICELAND.—All shown complete. The fiscal, 10 dollar, Hong Kong, is unused; and the 3 and 5c. were used as fiscals. The 2sk., Iceland, is used, being rare in this condition.

INDIA.—A particularly fine display, the only shortage being the 4a., provisional, service, of 1867. The feature of this exhibit is a copy of the first 4a., with inverted head.

NATIVE INDIAN STATES.—This exhibitor has done himself proud, no less than seven sheets being filled with these "gems of the engraver's art."

IONIAN ISLANDS, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, LABUAN, LAGOS, LIBERIA, LUBECK, LUXEMBURG, MACAO, MADEIRA.—All these countries are shown complete, the exhibits of Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxemburg and Madeira being particularly attractive. The noticeable features in these sheets are the fine set of imp. Liberias and the imp. 5r., Madeira, with black surcharge.

MAURITIUS.—Here we strike it rich, and this exhibit attracts great attention. Complete plates of the twelve types, each of the 1 and 2d., of 1848, are shown, and present an admirable appearance. The fillet head, 2d., of 1859, is but an indifferent specimen. The fellow who fabricated the surcharged "EIGHT PENCE" on 9d., magenta, shown in this exhibit, made a gross error, in so far as selecting an obliterated specimen for his handiwork, which bears the well-known "B 53" oval cancellation mark. Major Evans, in his article upon "The Stamps of Mauritius," says, concerning the magenta stamp: "Those bearing the (oval) mark with blank centre are certainly 9d.; those with the 'B 53' mark are certainly 1d." The magenta was issued as a 1d. stamp, November 21, 1862; the "B 53" mark first appeared in the middle of 1861; the 8d., surcharged, if it ever existed genuinely, was issued, in all probability, in April, 1854, when the surcharged, 4d., green came into use. The three specimens known to

and chronicled by Major Evans, in his aforesaid article, all bearing cancellation marks in use *prior* to 1861. We are surprised that the exhibitor should have allowed himself to be taken in by this fraud. We also notice a copy of the 9d., surcharged, ½d., in red, which is merely an essay, also the absence of the envelopes 1sh., yellow, and 6d. on 10d.

MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN, MECKLENBURG STRELITZ.—Complete.

MEXICO.—A fine lot and worthy of careful study. Twenty-eight used and seven unused Guadalajaras are here shown, together with the Campeche and Chiapas provisionals; also the rare 3c., of 1864, canceled, a gem in that state. We regret to see, however, that rubbish, the first issue (?) of Porte de Mar stamps, black on yellow, which, to the great relief of collectors, were dormant for years after they were supposed to have been issued; also those nondescripts, of 1880, color on white, which never were issued.

MODENA.—Here we note fine used copies of the 1859, 40 and 80c., excessively rare thus.

MONACO, MONTENEGRO, MONTSERRAT, MOZAMBIQUE.—Shown complete.

NATAL.—All the rare first issue are there, but, as is almost invariably the case with these stamps, in poor condition. We note the absence of the rarer 1s. stamps, surcharged "postage."

NETHERLANDS.—No envelopes shown.

NEVIS.—A beautiful display, including entire sheets of 1d. and 1sh.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—This exhibitor is a collector of unused stamps, and very particular as to their condition; as a consequence, his exhibits are simply elegant. In the present instance, we note a perforated Connell, which looks too good to be true, and a fine 1sh., used.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The gem here is as fine a copy of a 1sh., orange vermilion, *unused*, as can well be imagined. We also note a 5c., brown, of same pattern as the 10c., black, head of the Prince of Wales. What is it?

NEW REPUBLIC.—A fine lot.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Here is a goodly display, and very handsome. One notes the absence of a 2d. Sidney view, Plate 1, also that the 5d. imperf. is a proof, or has that appearance, and that the 8d. and 1sh., imp.,

are really perforated ones clipped; in fact, the 1sh. is carmine, in which color it is never found imperf.

NEW ZEALAND.—This is another nice lot, but we notice an absence of many of the revenues used postally.

NICARAGUA AND NORWAY.—Shown complete.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The gem here is a magnificent unused, wide-margined copy of the 1sh., apparently with original gum. No finer specimen can be imagined.

OLDENBURG.—Complete. The $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., of 1856, is in vile condition, and the 1860 set of envelopes is poor, the 2gr. being cut round.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—One of the types of 3 on 4d. is missing.

PARAGUAY.—A really fine display and complete.

PARMA AND PERSIA.—Good displays. The 1875 perforated Persia are really too nice.

PERU.—This is a grand lot of stamps. We notice the used P. S. N. Co., blue and medio pesos, rose and yellow, all beauties. In the Chilian stamps used in Peru, we note the absence of the 5c. blue, also a neatly postmarked specimen of the 1c. green, cut in half, which is a fake, as Peru never has had use for a stamp of $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

PHILIPPINES.—The note-worthies here are an exceptionally fine line of the first issues, in blocks and pairs, including the "CORROS" error; also, the later surcharges which are shown in great amplitude.

POLAND AND PORTO RICO.—Complete.

PORTUGAL.—The stamps shown of the first issue, and some of the later ones, are reprints.

PORTUGUESE INDIES.—The 10 and 20r. that appear in the first issue are out of place; they do not belong to that issue. This display is very complete.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND PRUSSIA.—Complete. The 1852 envelopes of Prussia are cut to shape.

QUEENSLAND.—Another fine lot. The first 2d. is not imperf.; the 2 and 20sh., of 1874, and the 2, 10 and 20sh., of 1882, were used as fiscals and not for postage.

ROMAGNA.—The 2, 4, 8 and 20 baj. have every appearance of being genuinely postmarked; the balance look fishy.

ROMAN STATES.—Complete.

ROUMANIA.—Complete. The first issue of 1858 is particularly fine.

RUSSIA.—A fine lot, embracing nine sheets of locals, which are very attractive and the recipients of many admiring glances. There are no envelopes shown.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.—The small type ONE PENNY on $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. of 1888 is missing.

ST. HELENA, ST. LUCIA, ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE, ST. VINCENT, SALVADOR, SAMOA, SAN MARINO, SARAWAK, SAXONY, SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, SERBIA, SHANGHAI, SIAM, SIERRA LEONE.—All complete, save the Saxon envelopes, which the exhibitor did not deign to show. The St. Vincents, being unused, show up well. The Samoa chestnuts should never have been tolerated in this exhibition. There is a "TWO CENTS" on 3c., Sarawak, shown, which requires authentication. The display of Shanghai is particularly fine. A beautiful unused copy of the Sierra Leone imp. 6d. is shown.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—Complete excepting three minor varieties of the surcharged stamps. The attraction here is the complete set, in two colors, of five varieties of type each of the 1d. on 6d. of 1879.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Complete, save the 10d., orange and blue, perf. Here may be found, of the 1884 series, the £1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15 and 20 unused, representing a face value of say \$300, and which were loaned the exhibitor for this purpose, by a friend who desires to remain unknown.

SPAIN.—A very fine and complete display, the only noticeable shortages being the light blue 1r., of 1854, and the perf. 19c. of 1865.

STELLALAND.—Complete.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Complete. A beautiful lot.

SURINAM.—Complete.

SWEDEN.—We notice a shortage of the 8sbco., while the 24sbco. shown is a reprint. The "TRETIO" error of 1872 is also not to be found.

SWITZERLAND.—This is another elegant display, although the 4c. Vaud is torn right across the middle. The prominent features are: the 10 varieties of the 6r. Zurich and 7 of the 4r., the double Geneva; and plates showing the forty varieties each of the 5r. of 1852, and the 10r. of 1850, all of which are very interesting.

TASMANIA.—Here are but thirty-three stamps shown on one sheet, which is the result of collecting by face only. The envelope stamp is missing, and the 1sh. imp. was used fiscally.

TIMOR, TOBAGO, TONGA.—Complete.

TRINIDAD.—A choice lot and complete. The 6d. and 1sh. imp. are beauties, and the Lady McLeod is as good as can be had.

TURKEY.—A fine lot and nearly complete.

TURK'S ISLANDS.—A complete assortment, the noticeable feature being the multitude of varieties shown in the 1881 surcharges, prominent among which appears three copies of the 4 on 1d.

TUSCANY.—Crowded on this one sheet are seventy-five stamps, showing every shade, and including all the rarities.

TWO SICILIES.—Shown complete. The $\frac{1}{2}$ T. arms is damaged; the cross is a beauty.

U. S. OF COLOMBIA.—This is a beautiful display and very nearly complete. The exhibitor certainly has here the most attractive feature of the whole exhibition, the arrangement of the stamps being simply that of an artist.

URUGUAY AND VENEZUELA.—Complete and fine displays.

VICTORIA.—Complete, save the first 2sh. rouletted, and a fine lot. The prominent feature is the display of the high value unused stamps, 1884 issue, of £5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and

10, which were loaned by the friend who owns the South Australians.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.—Complete.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—One notes here the absence of the first two issues rouletted, and the presence of a lot of stamps with a round hole punched in each, formerly known as "Convict" stamps. To my way of thinking, these are undeserving of a place in any well-organized collection.

WURTEMBERG.—Complete, and a very nice lot.

ZULULAND.—The display of stamps from this country reminds one of that chapter in a certain history of Ireland, entitled "The Snakes of Ireland." The contents of that chapter were: "There are no snakes in Ireland." There is no display of stamps from Zululand. Here the committee missed fire, evidently overlooking the fact that Wurtemberg had been displaced from the foot of the list of postal-issuing countries, where she had been so firmly planted for thirty-seven years.

Upon the whole, it must frankly be admitted that the organizing societies have certainly conferred a boon upon philately by their spirited action, and it is safe to predict a great increase of interest in philatelic circles as a direct result therefrom. Notwithstanding the many drawbacks, the general result is exceedingly good. The total value of the stamps exhibited is \$30,000, for which amount they are insured.

C. B. CORWIN.

NEW YORK, March 25, 1888.

ON CHEMICAL COUNTERFEITS.

DR. F. KALCKHOFF.

THE subject of chemical counterfeits of postal tokens has often been treated in philatelic literature, it is true, but one can hardly assert that the articles on the subject have been of general usefulness. It is clear that the field under discussion must be worked by a chemist, for one cannot derive the requisite understanding, by any means, merely from an encyclopedia, as G. Kauffmann tried to do.* On the other hand, the chemist in question must be a philatelist as well, in order to be able to carry out the investigation from the right standpoint. Both requisites were possessed

by the late Ferdinand Meyer, and what he published in the chemico-philatelic line is, no doubt, incontrovertible. But he treated principally isolated cases, as they happened to come up in practice, without going into a more systematic consideration of the subject.

In by far the largest number of cases, the colors of which are chemically changed, seek a place under the head of "errors," or "essays." Philatelic catalogues furnish enough examples of such mongrels, which, on the one hand, undoubtedly, genuine stamps, and, too, usually canceled, nevertheless, excite suspicion by the anomalous color in which they are clad. As the result

* *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, 1884, p. 206 et seq.

of a pretty extensive experimental investigation, I shall now try, in what follows, to give as complete an enumeration as I can of all the possibilities that may be taken into account, in connection with changes in the colors of stamps. In so doing, I shall naturally not divulge the processes that I have applied in each case. The expert will easily recognize them, while he of the laity, by my doing so, would only be incited to tamper unduly with stamps, if not led on to worse.

Particularly dangerous is the host of stamps printed in black on colored paper, for with them simply everything is possible. To mention only a few examples, it is easy, for instance, to make the chamois-colored Thurn and Taxis, $\frac{1}{4}$ sgr., and Baden, 1kr., out of the corresponding values on white paper. As it is a matter of no difficulty to bleach colored papers and then color them anew, "errors" can be produced to an indefinite extent, and in every variety of color you please. A drastic proof of this is furnished by the 2sgr., Brunswick, that has lately come to light in the brown color of the 3 pfennig stamp. These newly discovered "very rare errors" have sprung into existence in both imperforate and rouletted specimens, canceled and uncanceled. Moreover, the very rare error, Saxony, $\frac{1}{2}$ ngr., blue, is produced of late, by chemical process, from the corresponding gray stamp. Let this serve as a warning against these products.

Less limited* than in the case of stamps on colored paper is the capacity for alteration of postal tokens printed in color on white, although here, as well, the most difficult things may be accomplished. Not to omit any color, let us begin by considering, in the order of color in the rainbow, the BROWN stamps. The saturated varieties of brown are among the fastest that our albums afford. In them, one will seldom succeed in producing noticeable shades—never a decided change of color. Lighter shades of brown, especially yellowish ones, are, on the other hand, less durable, although their changeableness is always confined within narrow limits. Here may be cited, as an example, the Grecian 2 lepta stamp in the color of the 1 lepton stamp.

Shades of red are much more adaptable for chemical experiments. In the case of CARMINE and ROSE, the change leads gener-

ally to brown or gray, also to orange and yellow. The orange 1 frank stamp, of the first issue of France, is a familiar instance of the last-named change. But here the chemist need not be made responsible, for light, air and moisture are the worst enemies of organic colors,* to which carmine belongs; all these adversaries join hands oftenest in the storerooms of old writings. Then, too, there often joins them still another associate, unpleasant to the senses, sulphuretted hydrogen, which is especially dangerous to blue and yellow, and loves, besides, to blacken the color of innocence, and thus makes visible to the astonished eye the usually invisible net-work on Prussian, North German and Danish stamps. The beautiful BRICK-RED stamps belong chemically with the orange. Let us consider here one exception, that of the current 40c. stamp, of France, which—an unusual case—can change its dress to rose, and thus approach the 75c. stamp.

Very promising subjects for the chemist are the stamps which some very praiseworthy post-official caused to be issued in brilliant ORANGE or YELLOW. To tone down orange into yellow is as easy as the reverse process is difficult, surely a much to be regretted fact for certain speculators. That shades of yellow can, without human aid, change over into brown is often borne out by the 6 pfennig Prussian stamps. Artificially the change is brought about, of course, much more rapidly and smoothly. The efforts of the chemist, who is dissatisfied with yellow, succeed also, in substituting for it a beautiful silver gray, and even a green, and thus in producing, for example, an "error" of the Swiss 2c. stamp in the color of the 25c. On the other hand, in the attempt to change yellow to blue or violet, all of love's labor is lost.

As an offset, however, GREEN reacts in this way, and a 20c. Holland in the brilliant violet of the 25c. stamp forms the reward of the somewhat circumstantial and not easily accomplished process. That green easily changes to blue is in all probability known to every collector; why green stamps from over the sea are only too easily exposed to being spoiled in this way, on the voyage. Through the law suit *vs.* Joseph in Breslau, the swindle has become notorious, that was practiced in the changing of the Spanish green 5 reales into the rare 6 reales blue. But a blue that was originally a green always retains a

* The writer evidently means just the reverse. Possibly the words of the text, "*Nicht so beschränkt*," have a contrary sense to that implied in their literal translation.—[TRANSLATOR.]

* Under the head of organic colors are comprised all those that are derived from the animal or vegetable kingdom, as well as those from coal tar, in contradistinction to the "inorganic" or "mineral" colors.

greenish tendency (einen Stich ins Grüne), which is very characteristic, and, therefore, easily recognized by the somewhat experienced philatelist. Without trouble, moreover, green can be changed to yellow and brown; you obtain in this way the North German Postbezirk $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. in the color of the 5gr. stamp, the Swiss 1868 25c. in the dark brown of the 5c. stamp. From brown to gray is, here too, only a step. But it is not possible from green to attain to red, because shades of red cannot be produced at all from other colors, at least on postage stamps, with the exception of a few violet stamps and the above-mentioned 40c. stamp of France. All the changes of green stamps cited here refer to shades of green that are obtained by mixing yellow and blue. These occur, however, even on stamps, certain green tints, notably gray green, that possess a different chemical character, and therefore are not open to the above changes. One reaches here, at most, a transition into brown, brownish black or gray.

The BLUE stamps fall into two sharply defined groups. The first group is composed of stamps printed in *Prussian blue*, the second of those in *ultramarine*. The first group, in the changes of which it is capable, is associated with the green stamps, since the coloring matter of the latter is mostly a mixture of Prussian blue and yellow; but the transformations that can be effected from blue are still more manifold. The change from blue to black is well known. One finds it pretty often in the older stamps of England, and of its colonies, of which I shall name only Victoria and the Cape of Good Hope, whose 6 pence, 1856, and 4 pence, 1853, respectively, turned black, were formerly considered to be special issues. It is also easy to obtain from blue, brown shades in all gradations down to a yellow. Thus one can fashion of the older English 2d. stamp, the garb of a somewhat faded penny stamp, or make the 25c. France, 1876, appear in the tint of the 2c. stamp of 1877. Not very easy, but all the same possible, is the conversion of blue to green, e.g., Denmark, 1865, 2sk. in the color of the 16sk. Violet too can be produced from blue, as is proved by a current Italian 25c. in the color of the 50c. stamp. By a very slight change of process one secures, on the other hand, brown stamps on rose paper, as, for example, a French "error," 1872, 20c. (or 25c.) in the pattern of the 10c. stamp, brown on rose (when one prefers, also light brown like

the corresponding 10c. and 15c. stamps respectively).

The second group of blue stamps, namely, those printed in *ULTRAMARINE*, is capable of scarcely fewer changes, into yellow, brown and gray. The following may serve as illustrations: Prussia, 1861, 25gr. in the color of the 35gr. stamp; German Empire, 20pf. in the gray of the 50pf. stamp, of 1875; Finland, 1883, 20 penni, light gray, like the 2 penni stamp.

The decomposition of violet tints is so well known that I shall hardly have to cite special instances. I shall satisfy myself with a reference to the Mercury stamp of Austria and the 5ngr. stamp of Saxony. GRAY, as we know, occurs seldom in stamps, and can be converted, at most, into brown or brownish black. BLACK stamps are altogether unchangeable. In conclusion, with a view of taking an easier survey of the ground, I will group the possible changes of the several colors.

ONE CAN CHANGE:

<i>Carminé and Rose into</i>	<i>Brick Red, Orange and Yellow into</i>	<i>Green into</i>
Brown, Orange, Yellow, Gray.	Brown, (Rose), Yellow, Green, Gray.	Brown, Yellow, Blue, Violet, Gray.
<i>Blue into</i>	<i>Ultramarine into</i>	<i>Violet into</i>
Brown, Orange, Yellow, Green, Violet, Black.	Brown, Yellow, Gray.	Rose, Yellow, Green, Blue, Gray.

By this table one can determine in every case as it comes up whether (under a given hypothesis) a chemical change of color can have taken place, and at the same time I repeat, that the above table holds good only for stamps printed in color on white, while in those printed in black on colored paper every change of color is possible.—*Translated from Der Philatelist, of February 1, 1889, by Lucius L. Hubbard.*

NEW ISSUES.

W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

BRAZIL.—Our attention was recently called to the fact that in all the recent issues the emperor's head was being replaced quite rapidly by designs which would harmonize with the republican form of government, which will surely come when Dom Pedro dies and may before. In accord with this idea, a new set of stamps for newspapers has been issued. They are rectangular in shape, measuring 27 x 34 mm., and are inscribed CORREIO at top and BRASIL at bottom in straight lines. Diagonally between these is a scroll with JORNAES. On either side of this scroll, 10 REIS. They are the work of the National Bank Note Co., and contain a singular error in the use of an S for Z in Brazil. If this is corrected they may be rare. They are rouletted.

10	reis, yellow.
20	" "
50	" "
100	" "
200	" "
300	" "
500	" "
700	" "
1000	" "

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—There seems to be no end to the surcharges. The ½ penny Cape of Good Hope has been surcharged in green, and the 3 pence "unappropriated" die has been surcharged "Half—Penny."

½ penny, green on black, wmk. anchor.
½ penny, black on lilac, wmk. orb.

Protectorate.—The surcharge is now applied in two sizes of small block type, measuring respectively 18 and 22 mm.

1	penny, black on lilac.
2	" " " "
3	" " " "
4	" " " "
6	" " " "

In the surcharge on the ½ penny Gt. Britain, *Protectorate* is found in the small-sized letters, and also in Roman type, with "½" in addition.

½ penny, black on red (2 var.).

CUNDINAMARCA.—We have heard of the 10-cent. rose with the surcharge 1 — 5 — 5 — 1 in the corners. It is said to have been issued in 1883.

DOMINICA.—The revenue stamp men-

tioned this month has been used for postage already it seems. Mr. Gremmel has shown us a specimen which he has just received.

1 penny, carmine and black.

GAUELOUPE.—By a decree dated December 31, 1888, there were issued a quantity of 20-cent. stamps with the following type of surcharge:



3 centimes on 20 cent. red on green, black surcharge.
15 " " " " " " " "
25 " " " " " " " "

HAWAII.—The *American Journal* mentions the fact that many specimens of the 1853 13-cent. stamp have been seen during the past few years with the surcharge 5 in black writing ink, and says that it believes it to be a *bona-fide* provisional. Information on the subject is desired.

HOLKAR.—From V. Gurdji we have received a specimen of the new stamp for this State. In general the design is the same as the previous issue, except that it bears the head of the present rajah and the upper inscription is slightly different. The size of the stamp is also very much reduced. Perf. 14½.

½ anna, purple.

INDO-CHINA.—The French colonies are all to be heard from on the surcharge question, it seems. The 35 centimes, 1881, has been surcharged *Indo-Chine, 89 — 5 — R. D.* What these last two letters stand for is a puzzle.

5 on 35 centimes, black on yellow.

JAPAN.—G. W. Cross sends us a new variety of the official seal. The design is the same as the former issue, but the lower inscription now reads *Department of Communications of Japan*. Perf. 13½.

Official seal, brown (C.C., 91).

MAURITIUS.—The revenue stamp chroni-

cluded this month has already passed the post-office.

4 cents, carmine and black.

MEXICO.—The stamps are soon to be printed on watermarked paper, and we shall have to get a full strip of ten stamps to have the entire design as it is to consist of CORREOSEUM repeated for each horizontal row, each stamp containing one letter.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The jubilee eightpence is now at hand, and adds one more animal to our collection of beasts and birds in the person of the lyre bird. Perforation, etc., as usual.

8 pence, mauve.
2 pence, blue, surcharged O. S.

ORANGE FREE STATES.—Mr. Gremmel desires information concerning a penny stamp which he found in a lot received from the Cape. It is of the exact color of the shilling and shows no signs of being a changeling. It is used.

PERU.—The 1881-1882 *Departamentos del Sur* stamp has been surcharged 1888, and also *Habilitado*—1888.

25 centimes, red and black (1888).
25 " " " (Habilitado, 1888).

PHILIPPINES.—With the usual surcharge we find the 200 mil *Derechos de firma* stamp of 1880.

2 4-8 on 200 m., green and carmine.

The third surcharge mentioned in the decree in our January number has been issued. It is on the 1888 stamp of the above series.

2½ on 20 cent., brown and carmine.

RAJPEEPLA.—A new stamp for this State has been issued, which some papers have assigned to Nandode. It is a large rectangle, containing in the upper part a double oval, inscribed *Swa-Sihane Raja-pipela* (Independent State of Rajpeepla) stamp. In the middle of the oval is a very plump-looking crescent, and at the bottom of the stamp *ek ano* (one anna). They are printed in sheets of thirty-two varieties, in four horizontal rows of eight stamps each, and are perforated 11½.

1 anna, orange.

ROUMANIA.—The 2 bani unpaid, mentioned last month, is on white paper and not yellow. The 10 bani is found on yellow:

10 bani, green on yellow.

M. Moens has received a letter from the general inspector of finances, giving the following list as the only authentic stamps on colored paper.

	1 ¼ bani, black on blue.
	3 " violet " "
	5 " green " "
	25 " blue on yellow.
	50 " bistre on "
	10 " carmine on buff.
	15 " brown " "
Unpaid, 5	" green on yellow.
10	" " " "
30	" " " "

The stamps printed on other colors (1½ b. on bright blue or rose, and 25 b. on blue or rose) were obtained by illegal means.

RUSSIA—*Kolomna* (Moscow).—The following notice is translated from *Le Timbre Poste*:

NOTIFICATION FROM THE RURAL GOVERNMENT OF KOLOMNA.

In accordance with a decision of the Rural Court, approved by the regular Rural Assembly of Kolomna, Section 1888, the following rates have been fixed for sending mail by the Rural post, into and from the interior of the district:

1. For letters, etc., 3 kopecs each.
2. For registered letters and packets, 5 kopecs each.
3. " " " value stated, 1 kopec per rouble.
4. For papers, etc., of all kinds, 2 kopecs per weekly packet.

D. JEWLEFF, *President*.
P. KOLMAKOFF, *Secretary*.

KOLOMNA, Dec. 2, 1888.

Malmyche (*Viatka*).—New colors are announced for the stamps.

2 kopecs, blue.
2 " solferino.

Perieastar (*Poltava*).—The stamp issued last year now appears in a new color, and perforated 12½.

5 kopecs, red on yellow.

Prilouky (*Poltava*).—More changes of color, taking effect January 1.

5 kopecs, black on yellow green.
5 " " " blue "

Tschembar (*Pensa*).—A new stamp, bearing the arms of the district (three sheaves) on a shield between two branches, was issued November 22. No value is expressed. Perforated 12.

(5 kopecs), black, green, yellow and blue.

SAINT VINCENT.—Mr. Bogert has shown us the 5 shilling stamp in a very deep wine color, with the watermark C.A. and crown.

SAMOS.—A full set of seven values is said to have been issued for this island. The design is a mongrel combination of the current Hungarian and Turkish issues. We give the list here for what it is worth.

5	paras, gray.
10	" black and green.
20	" " " rose.
40	" " " blue.
2	piasters, red and gray.
5	" " " violet.
25	" " " brown.

TASMANIA.—Mr. Colket has had for several years a specimen of the 2d. of the current type with the laps perforated on thick paper, without watermark.

VIRGIN ISLES.—From the same source we have had a sight of the shilling stamp in a new color, which by courtesy we shall call brown, but which is more like that of very thin mud. Watermark, CA and crown, perforated 14.

1 shilling, brown.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. Holton has shown us the following envelopes of the current shapes, *i. e.*:

1c.	on white p., size 4½.
2c.	" " " 5.
3c.	" amber " " 5.
4c.	" blue " " 5.
5c.	" amber manila p., size 5.

The dies are entirely different from anything heretofore described. In the 1c. die Franklin's bust is larger than in the current type; the lower front part of the bust is pointed and comes within about 1 mm. of the border at the third point; the head inclines decidedly forward. In the 2c. die the neck of the bust is very narrow, and the head is much closer to the top of the oval; the figure of value is shorter and wider than in the current type.

BRAZIL.—Two new envelopes and three wrappers have put in an appearance. The envelopes are of the old design.

100	reis, green, 138 x 77 mm.
300	" pink, 120 x 94 mm.

The design of the wrappers is quite similar, the curved inscription above the head reading, *Brasil Correio* instead of *Brasil*, as in the envelopes.

20	reis, purple, 127 x 257 mm.
40	" blue, 127 x 316 mm.
60	" brown, 127 x 382 mm.

FRENCH COLONIES.—The envelopes and

wrappers mentioned last month bear stamps of the same design as the current adhesives.

Envelopes,	5	centimes, green on white, 115 x 78 mm.
	15	" " blue on blue "
	15	" " " " 124 x 96 mm.
Wrappers,	1	" black on buff, 56 x 320 mm.
	2	" brown " " "
	3	" red " " "

GIBRALTER.—A new wrapper was issued in February, it is said. The stamp is the same as that on the 1 penny post card.

1 penny carmine, 300 x 126 mm. (?)

HUNGARY.—The envelopes for sending money now bear a stamp consisting of St. Stephen's crown over a post-horn. *Postal Penzes Levelboritek* in curve above, *Ara 1 kr.* below.

1 kreutzer, black, 172 x 134 mm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—There is a new variety of newspaper wrapper.

1 penny, green on yellowish gray, 145 x 283 mm.

POST CARDS.

BELGIUM.—Fifteen new varieties of official cards are announced. *Ministère de l'Intérieur et de l'Instruction publique.* Black on blue.

1. Administration de l'enseignement primaire.
2. " " de l'affaires provinciales et communales.
3. Secrétariat général (comptabilité générale et pensions).
4. Service de santé, hygiène publique et voirie communale.

Ministère de l'Intérieur—Administration des affaires provinciales et communales.
Arms draped.

Black	on green.
"	yellow.
"	gray.
"	solferino.
"	blue.
"	salmon.
"	sea green.
"	orange.
"	rose.
"	grayish yellow.

Province de la Flandre Orientale.

Black on white.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—A ½ penny card inscribed *Post (arms) Card—Cape of Good Hope*, and instructions concerning the address, etc., has been issued. The stamp is like that on the newsband.

½ penny, brown on white.

CHILI.—A new card of the same design as the 1885 issue is reported.

2 cents, ultramarine on light orange.

CEYLON.—The 6-cent card has been surcharged 5 CENTS, with a bar over the original value.

5 cents on 6c., blue.

DANISH WEST INDIES.—The 2-cent card now has five lines for the address, like the 3 cent already announced.

GIBRALTAR.—Three new cards are announced of the usual type.

	½ penny,	brown on buff.
1½ x 1¼	"	green "
1 x 1	"	carmine "

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Jubilee cards of a most astonishing design have just come to hand. They measure 157 x 88 mm., and are inscribed POST (stamp) CARD. The address, etc., under Post, and For the United Kingdom by the long sea route (or For the United Kingdom, etc., Overland via Italy) under Card. The stamp is 55 x 40 mm., and contains, for a central design, the Sydney envelope of 1838, encircled in two lines by Designs of the first postage stamp. In commemoration of the fiftieth year of the issue of postage stamps in the colony. Jubilee—Stamp and numerals in upper angles, 1838—1888 in lower angles, value in words in centre at bottom.

2 pence, blue on white (sea route).
3 pence, green " (via Italy).

QUEENSLAND.—Not having a centennial to celebrate, this colony contents itself with a simpler and handsomer card. Royal arms at left, stamp with head of queen to left in oval at right, Queensland—Post Card—Australia on fancy scroll between. Under the stamp, which is simply inscribed Postage and value is via Brindisi or Naples.

3 pence, lilac on buff.

TASMANIA.—A card of local printing is reported. Size 123 x 74 mm.

1 penny, brick red on white.

VICTORIA.—Like her sister colonies, Victoria is ready with new cards for use to Old England. The design is somewhat as follows:



LETTER CARDS.

BRAZIL.—A new card is now in use. Stamp of same design as 100 reis, 1878, adhesive, Carta Belhete on scroll at left, Brazil in lower left corner.

80 reis, rose on white.

DENMARK.—The letter cards are now perforated through to the sides and bottom.

DUTCH INDIES.—Letter-sheets are expected.

NORWAY.—Cards with head of King Oscar are said to be in preparation.

VICTORIA.—Arms in centre at top: Letter—Card—Price: Three-halfpence—The address only to be written on this side and no enclosure of any kind permitted, in centre; seated figure at left, stamp with full-length figure of queen at right. On the reverse is

VICTORIA

“ This card may pass through the post to any place within Victoria and without additional postage to Queensland and Tasmania; but an additional One Penny Stamp must be affixed if addressed to New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, New Zealand, or Fiji.”

Below this are the pictures of a steamship, stage-coach and railway train.

1 penny (x ½ p.), green on drab.

TELEGRAPHS.

ARGENTINE.—The telegraph form can be found with the stamp in the centre of the upper part instead of at the left.

REVENUES.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Two more of the cable and anchor watermark.

6 pence, brown on yellow.
2 shillings, carmine.

CUBA.—The “Sello” stamps of 1888 are of the same design as the 1887, Spanish set.

35c. de peso, rose carmine.
75c. " greenish black.
1p. 10 cent, violet.
1p. 50 " orange.
1p. 85 " carmine.
3 pesos, olive bistre.
6 " pearl gray.
11 " 25c., brown.
18 " 75c., greenish yellow.
28 " 10c., bistre.
37 " 50c., dark brown.

DOMINICA.—The current 1 penny has been surcharged REVENUE.

1 penny, carmine and black.

INDIA.—Five new values have been discovered of the 1883 *Court Fee* stamps.

1	rupee, mauve.
2	" "
3	" "
4	" "
6	" "

ITALY.—*Borgo San Lorenzo*.—Perforated 11½.

5	centesimi, lilac.
10	" green.
30	" bistre.
60	" yellow.
80	" ochre brown.
1	lira, silver.
2	" bronze.
5	" gray.

Cento.—Type of 1884, retouched. Arms larger. Perforated 11½.

10	centesimi, bistre.
20	" red.
50	" blue.

Fauglia.—Perforated 11½.

5	centesimi, bistre on green.
10	" " rose.
20	" " gray blue.
30	" " yellow.
50	" blue on white.
60	" black on yellow.
80	" lilac on white.
1	lira, " gray.
2	" " "
5	" " rose.

Marradi.—Perforated 11½.

5	centesimi, brick red.
10	" green.
20	" yellow.
30	" lilac.
50	" black.
60	" red on rose.
80	" bronze.
1	lira, silver.
2	" blue.
5	" red on yellow.

Riparbella.—Perforated 11½.

20	centesimi, brick red.
50	" ultramarine.

San Piero a Sieve.

5	centesimi, yellow.
10	" greenish blue.
20	" lilac.
30	" brick red.
50	" ultramarine.
60	" bistre.
1	lira, yellow ochre.
2	" silver.
5	" bronze.
10	" gray.

Scurperia.—Perforated 11½.

5	centesimi, violet.
10	" brick red.
20	" ultramarine.
30	" yellow.
50	" silver.
60	" gray.
80	" red on rose.
1	lira, red on yellow.
2	" blue on green.
5	" " yellow.

Velletri.—Perforated 11½.

10	centesimi, blue.
20	" red.
50	" bistre.

MAURITIUS.—The four-cent. postage stamp has received the surcharge INLAND REVENUE in two lines, for use on receipts for sums over 10 rupees.

4 cents, carmine and black.*

NEW ZEALAND.—Two high values have just come to light, of the current series. Perf. 13, wmk. N. Z. and star.

3 pounds, ultramarine.
10 " blue.

PORTO RICO.—The 1888 *Sello* stamps are of the same design as the Cubans for that year.

25	cent. de peso, blue.
50	" carmine.
1	peso, brown.
2	" orange.
4	" greenish black.
7 p.	50 cent., violet.
12	" ultramarine.
18 p.	75 cent., pearl gray.
25	pesos, olive bistre.

PHILIPPINES.—The same remark holds good in this case also.

5	cent. de peso, black.
10	" red brown.
25	" emerald green.
40	" dark blue.
50	" carmine.
1	peso, pearl gray.
2	" ultramarine.
3	" orange.
5	" violet.
10	" olive.
15	" rose.
20	" greenish black.

TURKEY.—A new set exists, a design of which we do not feel competent to describe.

Receipts, 10 paras, yellow and carmine; blue surcharge.

Way bills, 1 piaster, green and " " "

Fishing and Hunting permits, 3 piasters, green and carmine; blue surcharge.

Transfers of real estate, 10, 20 paras, yellow and carmine; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7½, 10, 15, 20, 25, 37½, 50, 75, 100, 150, 200, 250, 375, 500 piasters, green and carmine; blue surcharge.

WEST AUSTRALIA.—Oblong stamp, swan in centre, in circle inscribed *Internal Revenue*, name above, value below. Wmk. crown C. A., perf. 14.

5 pounds, lilac.

282.	Victoria, 5s. blue on yellow, pp. <i>used</i>	£. s. d.
		5 17 6
283.	" pair, too late, unused.	6 10
284.	Gt. Britain, 1876, 8d. red brown, error of color, unused	6 10

Yours very truly,
CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

THE ADVANTAGES OF PHILATELY.

MANY of us, while arranging or examining our collections of stamps, have been ridiculed and laughed at by those whose knowledge of philately is very limited, for "wasting our money and spending our time on little bits of paper." But, to show them and you that there *are* advantages to be derived from the collecting of stamps, this article has been written.

Of course, we do not mean to say that philately gives us knowledge equal to that of any of the ologies or isms of the modern scientist or philosopher, but we do maintain that it affords us practical information (and what practical lesson can be compared to a theoretical one?), and that the collecting of postage stamps is not without its advantages.

It is, as it were, a channel through which the flow of our ambition, started moving by the waters of philately, is led into that great sea of knowledge, which, to us before, seemed boundless, but around which now our practiced eye can discern the shores of comprehension.

We notice, in looking over our stamps, some intricate or peculiar inscription or design on one of them, and we want to know what it means. We refer to the numerous philatelic publications, which, in most cases, give us very meagre information; we then turn to the history of such country, and,

after reading it through, at last find what we desire. Had it not been for this stamp, we might never have looked into a history. So much, then, to history.

Or, in finding out the names of the portraits and profiles on some of the stamps, we hear one of our learned brother philatelists remark that "he is the man who fought in the battle of ——— and was killed in it," or, "he is famous as a great statesman." We are thus led to read biography. Not long since, in looking over my collection with a companion (a non-philatelist), we came to St. Helena, upon which I remarked that this was the place where Napoleon was banished. He then asked me, "What was he banished for?" His question sounded to me as if he needed a channel to open up his historical ambition.

Philately is also very useful in imparting to us a geographical knowledge of the different countries, islands, provinces, etc., in the world, whom they belong to and what their government is. We are thus impressed with these things, as we get them from our stamps, and if we take an interest in our stamps, we will also surely take an interest in history, in biography and in geography. Stand a stamp collector with a boy who is going to school, ask them which of the West Indies belong to Great Britain and see who will answer the quicker. In every case the stamp collector will, as he learns to study them separately in looking over his collection.

So, if any of your acquaintances or companions, gentle reader, begin to criticise your hobby, just give them these facts, which I have, in humbly presenting them to you, tried to explain, and tell them that philately has, for one, benefited
PHILAT.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 172, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.*Secretary*, S. B. BRADFORD, Ottawa, Ill.*Treasurer*, H. E. SEAGRAVE, Pontiac, Mich.*International Secretary*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Exchange Superintendent*, E. B. STERLING, Box 294, Trenton, N. J.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, H. C. BEARDSLEY, St. Joseph, Mo.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, R. WUESTHOFF, New York.*First Purchasing Agent*,

H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.

Third Purchasing Agent, A. L. HOLMAN, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.*Fourth Purchasing Agent*, CHAS. MUECKE, 468 Broome St., New York.*Librarian*, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, H. N. TERRETT, Woodside, N. Y.; AUG. DEJONGE, Staten Island; J. W. SCOTT, 240 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.*Literary Board*, R. C. H. BROCK, Box 287, Philadelphia; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MACCALLA, Phila.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS.

The publication of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST has been delayed several times by the tardiness of officers in sending in their reports. We therefore beg to inform the officers of the Association and others, that hereafter, unless copy is in our hands by the second of each month, it will be laid over until the next month.

THE EDITORS.

THE TRUSTEES.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board was held March 20, and the usual business transacted.

The Trustees see with regret the increasing number of complaints submitted for their consideration, and desire to call the attention of members to the fact that the Association can be carried out on two plans.

1. To make the membership as large as possible, including nearly every collector, thereby forming a valuable advertising medium for dealers or others desirous of knowing all the people who collect stamps.

2. To use the utmost care in admitting new members and by expelling all already in the society who are guilty of dishonorable practices; make a membership in the Association not only an honor, but a guarantee of good faith in all dealings, so that members can send their duplicates through the exchange circuits with certainty of quick returns, or in sending stamps for exchange or sale direct to members may feel quite confident of receiving their stamps back or the cash in a reasonable time. Many would as soon be cheated out of their stamps as to have their correspondent remain their permanent debtor.

The Trustees recognize the fact that they are the servant of the Association, sincerely wishing the welfare of the society; they are not dealers and have no objects to accomplish or ends to serve, and simply desire to carry out the wishes of the members as a body. To this end they would be pleased to have the members express their preferences through the columns of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, or by letter or even post-card to the Trustees.

The Board desires to call the attention of the

officers of the American Philatelic Association to the necessity of immediate incorporation, which affords the only safeguard to its members.

The bonds of the Treasurer and Secretary have not yet been executed, although seven months overdue.

The following gentlemen desire to resign from the Association; all being in good standing, their resignations are accepted: C. E. Griffith, F. F. Hall, P. W. Tourtellot, 618.

No resignation will be accepted from members under charges.

The next meeting will be held April 17.

By order of the Board.

J. W. SCOTT,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

APRIL, 1889.

The following is the list of

NEW MEMBERS.

- No. 762. DEAN, H. G., New Bedford, Mass.
 No. 763. DENT, W. F., 192 So. Division street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 No. 764. DEWOLF, A. B. S., Box 115, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
 No. 765. ENGEL, E. S., 1930 Larimer street, Denver, Colo.
 No. 766. GEARY, M. N. M., Parkers Landing, Pa.
 No. 767. GREGORY, W. F., Katonah, N. Y.
 No. 768. HART, R. A. BALDWIN, 765 Sherbrooke street, Montreal, P. C.
 No. 769. HAYDEN, HORACE E., 601 South Main street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 No. 770. HINTON, THOS. H., 5 Paulton Square, Chelsea, London.

- No. 771. HOBBS, CHARLES A., 81 West River street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 No. 772. KEEP, JOHN H., JR., 174 Broadway, Norwich, Conn.
 No. 773. KEILBACH, FRANK E., Clerk Court of Ordinary, Savannah, Ga.
 No. 774. KIRTLAND, ARTHUR M., 678 East 143d street, New York.
 No. 775. LINDBERG, BJORN, Helsingfors, Finland.
 No. 776. MCLEAN, W. S., 11 Church street, Boston, Mass.
 No. 777. MEYERS, S. M., Hanover Centre, Ind.
 No. 778. PAGE, WM. H., 16 and 17 Daggett Building, Haverhill, Mass.
 No. 779. RUBEN, EDVARD, Copenhagen.
 No. 780. RUHL, FRED., care of B. Fischer & Co., Greenwich and Duane streets, New York.
 No. 781. SCOTT, MISS ELLA, 589 Monroe street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 No. 782. SERMIN, FERDINAND, 496 Forbes street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 No. 783. STOCKWELL, C., Box 143, Painesville, Ohio.
 No. 784. WAGNER, CARL, 318 W. Market street, Pottsville, Pa.
 No. 785. WILES, L. A., Fowler, Ind.

The following is the list of

APPLICANTS FOR MEMBERSHIP—LIST NO. 30.

- AIKEN, C. A., Colonnade Hotel, Worcester, Mass.
 References: E. S. Phelps, William H. Danforth.
 ARNDT, WALTER T., De Pere, Wis.
 References: F. N. Massoth, Jr., N. E. Carter.
 BARR, BREVOORT B., 1500 Park avenue, New York.
 References: R. R. Bogert, I. D. Willets.
 BARTON, CHARLES J., 129 Dartmouth street, Boston, Mass.
 References: I. W. Risdon, W. B. Jackson.
 BEIL, GUSTAVE, 64 Rue des Batignolles, Paris.
 References: Joseph Rechert, C. R. Gadsden.
 BROWN, S. JAMOT, 508 Opera House Building, Chicago.
 References: A. L. Holman, P. M. Wolsieffer.
 CLAUSSENIUS, G. A., 2 South Clark street, Chicago.
 References: A. L. Holman, P. M. Wolsieffer.
 DILG, PHIL. H., 1530 Diversey street, Lake View, Ill.
 References: A. L. Holman, P. M. Wolsieffer.
 DUNNING, A. W., Room 17, Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 References: N. E. Carter, K. Brewster Cox.
 GREEN, L. L., Medford, Mass.
 References: William H. Danforth, R. R. Bogert.
 HOSMER, ARTHUR P., 44 Bellevue Place, Chicago.
 References: A. L. Holman, P. M. Wolsieffer.
 KAMM, H. A., 503 Broome street, New York.
 Reference: Henry Clotz.
 KIRK, C. W., 71 Pride street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 References: D. A. Behen, George W. Rode.
 LAUER, John B., 443 Greenwich street, New York.
 References: C. Witt, Henry Clotz.
 LEHMAN, ROBERT S., 1440 Lexington avenue, New York.
 References: Henry Clotz, B. v. Hodenberg.
 LELAND, SAMUEL, 2101 Indiana avenue, Chicago.
 References: A. L. Holman, J. R. Chapman.
 LUETZENKIRCHEN, E. H. B., 332 E. Division street, Chicago.
 References: J. R. Chapman, A. L. Holman.
 MUELLER, G., Room 15, 155 La Salle street, Chicago.
 References: P. M. Wolsieffer, A. L. Holman.

- PALMER, LOUIS H., Oak Park, Ill.
 References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.
 SANFORD, E. HARRISON, 7 E. Sixty-sixth street, New York.
 References: R. R. Bogert, Arthur Tuttle.
 SCHWARZ, ROBERT, 13 Broadway, New York.
 References: Henry Clotz, C. Witt.
 STREET, HENRY C., First National Bank, Chicago.
 References: J. R. Chapman, A. L. Holman.
 TALCOTT, F. L., 408 Swan street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 References: C. F. Rothfuchs, Henry J. Turner.
 THOMPSON, JARVIS V., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 References: Mrs. R. L. Phillips, S. B. Bradford.
 TUTEN, EARLE C., Bellefonte, Pa.
 References: George T. Bush, J. H. Green.
 WRIGHT, VERNE A., Woodstock, Ill.
 References: C. E. Severn, Alfred E. Fritz.

The persons named in the above list will be entitled to membership on May 10, 1889, if no objection is received prior to that date.

S. B. BRADFORD, *Secretary.*

APRIL 1, 1889.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Below, find list of names of members who should be dropped for non-payment of dues, *Sept. 1, 1888, to March 1, 1889.* I do not furnish names of foreign members, as I have not had replies from all of them, since bills were sent out March 1:

H. F. Ketcheson, Belleville, Ont.	No. 417
H. L. Hart, Halifax, N. S.	" 106
C. A. Curry, "	" 233
S. P. Ballard, Sharon, Wis.	" 87
A. J. Robertson, Fort Douglas, Utah.	" 535
William Reppen, Galveston, Texas.	" 418
B. P. Knoll, "	" 553
Jos. Hymans, Del Rio, Texas.	" 303
Chas. Rhea, Knoxville, Tenn.	" 178
W. P. Arnold, Lafayette, R. I.	" 400
D. A. Behen, Pittsburgh, Pa.	" 621
E. E. Kendig, Altoona, Pa.	" 138
E. C. Mann, "	" 131
Wm. M. Watson, Philadelphia, Pa.	" 281
A. W. Robinson, "	" 157
R. K. Pearce, "	" 186
Wm. W. Woodruff, "	" 480
J. J. Minster, "	" 108
F. L. Mills, Cincinnati, Ohio.	" 167
O. S. Hart, Cleveland, "	" 240
E. Colonna, Dayton, "	" 289
H. Chisholm, Cleveland, "	" 164
F. Irving Bood, Brooklyn, N. Y.	" 283
Robt. Caccavajo, "	" 261
Frank P. Comings, Watertown, N. Y.	" 1
Theo. F. Cuno, Brooklyn, "	" 404
C. D. Smith, Delta, "	" 260
J. F. Henry, Brooklyn, "	" 436
W. R. Ely, Chenango Forks, "	" 212
W. J. Myers, Brooklyn, "	" 74
F. B. Wright, Wasaia, "	" 215
G. F. Stein, Troy, "	" 149
C. L. Moreau, New York City.	" 277
Wm. A. Warner, "	" 313
R. S. Finney, "	" 370
Jos. S. Rich, "	" 534
A. St. Andraasy, "	" 523
Hugo E. Herel, "	" 459
Chas. C. W. Drew, "	" 260
Wm. Sellasberg, Hoboken, N. J.	" 152
J. Ostermann, Jr., "	" 270
H. F. Neefus, Newark, N. J.	" 169
Geo. W. McFarland, Trenton, N. J.	" 306
G. W. von Utassy, Exeter, N. H.	" 402
David Prosky, Paterson, N. J.	" 95
H. C. Beardsley, St. Joseph, Mo.	" 540
C. O. Rondi, St. Louis, Mo.	" 545
Theo. Mensch, "	" 273
Dr. Louis Hauck, St. Louis, Mo.	" 462
M. D. Batchelder, "	" 103
Col. T. B. Rodgers, "	" 103

Members sending in such stamps, etc., must state the price they ask for each, and the specimens so advertised shall be sold to the first person applying therefor.

"All stamps sent to the agent must be accompanied by a sum sufficient to pay the postage and registration fee for the return of the stamps or remittances, and every application for a stamp or stamps so advertised must be accompanied by the amount necessary to pay the return postage and registration fee, in addition to the price, in cash, check, or money order.

"All stamps, etc., sent in for sale, shall be held for thirty days after the appearance of the Official Journal announcing the offer of the same, and if not then disposed of, shall be returned to the owner. The Third Purchasing Agent shall deduct five per cent from the price realized for every stamp when remitting to the owner for the same."

So much for the rules governing the office as appear in the By-Laws. In order that the affairs of the office may be conducted in a business-like manner, I beg to state that I shall be governed by the following rules, until instructed to the contrary by the proper officers of the Association.

1. There being nothing in the Constitution or By-Laws defining what a "rarity" consists of, I shall use my own judgment in the matter, taking into consideration, price, condition, etc.

2. All stamps sent to me to be advertised in the Official Journal, must be guaranteed genuine by the party sending the same and no recourse can be had on me should a specimen prove to be otherwise.

3. As it is not supposed that, by accepting the position, I in any way give up my individual rights as a member of the Association, I desire to state that I shall use this right in purchasing for my own collection any specimens I may desire, a due note of which will be made in the records of the office.

4. When members send in stamps accompanied by only return postage, *without* registration fee, the stamps if returned to them will not be registered, and I shall not be held responsible for loss of any kind.

5. The By-Laws not being perfectly explicit on the length of time stamps sent to me shall be held in my possession, provided they are not sold, I shall hold them until the tenth of the following month, after the appearance of the Official Journal, as the journal is dated on the tenth of the month, and under no condition will a stamp be returned before that time.

6. Under no conditions will a stamp be advertised by me unless the stamp is actually in my possession.

In conclusion, I would say that, should any of the above rules be deemed arbitrary, or thought in any way to conflict with the individual rights of any member of the Association, the proper way for such member to act is to lodge a complaint with the Board of Trustees.

ALFRED L. HOLMAN.

FOURTH PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

The month of March was one of the liveliest of the season as far as auction sales are concerned. The first one, Scott's ninetieth sale, took place on March 5 and 6, at Bangs & Co.'s auction rooms, 739 Broadway, with a full attendance. Prices realized were fair. The following are some of the rare stamps sold:

Lot.	
No. 16.	U. S. 1869, 90c. black and carmine, canceled. \$3 10
80.	Mobile, 5c. blue, on orig. env. 5 10
81.	Petersburg, 5c. red, on orig. env. 7 25
82.	Tellico Plains, 10c. red, unused. 11 50
99.	Argentine Republic, 1856, corrientes, tr. blue, canceled. 2 95
134.	Barbadoes, 1878, 1p. on half of 5sh. canceled. 5 75
149.	Bolivia, 1869 (9 stars), 500 black. 5 50
151.	" 1871 (11 stars), 500 black. 19 25
175.	Br. Guiana, 1876, 96c. bistre. 3 15
208.	Canada, 1857, 7/4 p. green, canceled. 3 60
214.	" 1858, 6p. lilac, perf., canceled. 4 95
230.	Ceylon, provisional, 10 on 36c., canceled. 3 00
245.	Cuba, 1856, 1/4 r. orange, canceled. 3 00
249.	" 1866, 40c. rose. 3 60
333.	Great Britain, 1882, 5 pounds, orange, canceled. 8 00
353.	" newspaper stamp, 1p. red on entire copy of <i>Sun</i> , January 28, 1838, unique. 3 50
436.	Mauritius, 1861, 1sh. green, canceled. 3 20
464.	Mexico, 1868, 100c. brown, unperf., canceled. 3 00
512.	Newfoundland, 1857, 2p. vermilion. 3 00
513.	" " 4p. vermilion (mended). 4 10
515.	" " 6p. vermilion. 4 30
516.	" " 6p. scarlet. 7 10
525.	N. South Wales, 1858, 2p. blue (Sidney). 3 10
548.	Oldenburg, 1856, 1/2 gr. green. 3 50
634.	Russia (Livonia), 1862, 2k. rose. 3 50
677.	So. Australia, 1870, 3p. blue, red, surcharge. 4 10
744.	Tasmania, 1853, 1p. blue. 3 75
755.	Trinidad, 1851, 1sh. brown on blue paper, canceled. 3 70
759.	" 18 9, 6p. blue (bad lith.), canceled. 4 40
761.	" 1859, 1sh. blue black, canceled. 6 70
779.	Turks Island, 186 4 on 1p. red, canceled. 0
785.	Two Sicilies, 1860 (v.), 1/2 toreuse, blue. 6 75
792.	U. S. Colombia, 1861, 2 1/2 c. black, canceled. 5 50
984.	New York, 1843, 3c. blue, glazed p., on orig. env. 7 50

Messrs. R. R. Bogert & Co.'s twelfth sale, which took place on March 18, at Leavitt's auction rooms, showed a neat assortment of stamps and envelopes, and, although the attendance was not very large, prices must have been satisfactory:

Lot.	
No. 22.	Horseman carrier, red, unused. \$8 00
46.	U. S., 1869, 90c., unused. 4 55
76.	U. S. envelope, 1860, 4c. buff, unused (cut). 4 15
77.	" " 4c. white, unused (cut). 5 20

158.	Canada, 1852, 10c. blue, used	\$3 10
160.	" 1858, ¼ d. pink, unused	4 30
171.	Ceylon, 1857, 9d. dark red brown, used.	3 60
173.	" " ash. blue (star), used. . . .	4 00
194.	Fiji, double surcharge used	7 25
222.	Hawaii, 2c. black on blue, used	4 10
251.	Mauritius, 1859, 2d., clear imp., used . .	4 80
285.	N. South Wales, 1850, 1d. red (Sidney laid p., used	5 50
286.	" " " wove p., used	4 50
288.	" " 2d. blue (Sid- ney), used.	3 10
296.	" 1854, envelope (Sid- ney embossed), used, cut.	5 00
471.	Tasmania, 1853, 1d. blue, used	5 10

The third and last sale of the month was Scott's ninety-first sale, on March 25, again at Bangs & Co.'s auction rooms. The sale comprised the collection of a New York gentleman, who has left our ranks, giving up collecting. The most interesting lots were the Newspaper and State Departments, both of which were complete, and which were sold at good prices, owing to the competition of Mr. Strauss and Mr. Harris, who both seemed very anxious to get those stamps. The Periodicals sold for nearly fifty per cent above prices realized at Bogert's ninth sale:

Lot.	
No. 3.	New York, 3c. blue, glazed paper . . . \$6 75
6.	Providence, 10c. black 11 50
13.	U. S., 1866, 3c. scarlet, unused 5 50
16.	" 1868, 3c. (embossed all over), un- used 3 50
21.	" 1849, 1c. rose, carrier stamp. 6 50
24.	" 1851, Horseman, 1c. red, used 5 50
25.	" 1865, Newspaper, 5c. blue (blue border) 3 80
30.	" 1875, newspaper, ½ blue, used 3 75
31.	" " " 9 orange, used. 5 00
32.	" " " 12 green 11 50
33.	" " " 24 purple 13 00
34.	" " " 36 red. 29 50
35.	" " " 48 brown 37 00
36.	" " " 60 violet. 46 00

50.	U. S. envelopes, 1861, 4c. blue and red, white p. (cut) \$5 75
51.	" " " 4c. blue and red, buff p. (cut). 4 35
65.	" " 1870, 24c. purple, w. p. (cut) 4 10
67.	" " " 24c. purple, cream p. (cut) 4 20
72.	" " " 90c. carmine, cream p. (cut) 4 75
88.	State Department, 2a, unused 3 10
89.	" " 5, 8 50
90.	" " 10, " 11 75
91.	" " 20, " 16 50
97.	War envelope, 1875, 10c., red, white p. 4 00
106.	Charleston, 1861, 5c. blue, used 5 00
113.	Petersburgh, 1861, 5c. red, used 8 50
148.	Bolivia, 1867, 5c. violet 4 25
149.	" " 100c. green 4 50
150.	" 1869, 500c. black (9 kars) 8 25
163.	Br. Columbia, 1868, 1¢, green. 3 75
186.	Canada, 1858, 6p. lilac, used 10 50
214.	Cuba, 1866, 40c. rose. 4 25
323.	Mauritius, 1848, 1p. red, bluish paper . 4 50
324.	" " 2p. blue, early imp 5 00
330.	" 1858, 1p. scarlet, green bor- der. 5 50
351.	Mexico, 1867, provisional, ¼ r. gray . . . 5 00
391.	N. South Wales, 1853, 8p. yellow 5 10
393.	" " 1854, 8p. " 5 10
420.	Peru, 1858, ¼ p. orange. 12 00
533.	Tasmania, 1853, 1p. blue 5 70
558.	U. S. Colombia, 1861, 2½ c. black 5 25
564.	" " 1862, 1p. lilac 11 00

The above extracts will enable the members to form an idea as to the value of some rare stamps. For the month of April only one sale has been announced. It is Mr. Casey's nineteenth sale, comprising Part II of the Hawley collection. Catalogues of this sale will be in the hands of the members before this. The season is going to end, and Mr. Casey's sale will probably be the last one for this season.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES MUECKE,

Fourth Purchasing Agent.

REPORTS OF PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

[The Literary Board will publish the proceedings of such Philatelic Societies as are received by them. Secretaries will please send the MSS. before the first of each month.]

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch No. 1, American Philatelic Association.



Meetings are held the 1st and 3d Thursday of the month at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at 8 P.M. President, A. L. Holman; Secretary, P. M. Wolsieffer. For information address the Secretary, Drawer 707, Chicago, Ill.

The sixty-first regular meeting was called to order by the Secretary, on Thursday evening, March 7, at 8.10 o'clock, P.M. The President and Vice-President both being absent, Mr. Wolsieffer nominated Mr. S. B. Bradt for Chairman. There being no other nomina-

tions, Mr. Bradt was elected Chairman for the evening by acclamation. The members present were: Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Clausenius, Danforth, Dilg, Ford, Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskell, Janssen, Jillson, Kurzweg, Leland, Leutenkirchen, Massoth, Mueller, MacDonald, Petford, Roscike, Severn, Start, Vidal, Voute and Wolsieffer. The minutes of the sixtieth meeting were approved as read. Communications received were: A card from J. Nales, editor *L'Union des Timbrophiles*, Paris, France, and bill from the Exchange Manager. Reports were received from the Constitution Committee and Exchange Manager. Applications for active membership were received from D. T. Higginson, Elmhurst, Ill., proposed by T. J. Mitchell; from E. B. Leutenkirchen, Chicago, proposed by J. R. Chapman; from G. Mueller, Chicago, proposed by Phil. H. Dilg; from Louis H. Palmer, Oak Park, Ill., proposed by S. B. Bradt. All applicants were referred to the

Executive Committee. The Treasurer having reported W. J. Clark and H. Gottlieb delinquents of long standing, it was moved, seconded and carried that they be suspended for the non-payment of dues. It was moved by Mr. Gadsden, and seconded by Mr. Dilg, that a committee of three be appointed to see what could be done to secure a club room for the Society. The motion was carried and the Chair appointed Messrs. Dilg, Gadsden, and Clausenius. The Executive Committee having reported favorably on all applications, they were balloted for, and unanimously elected. The Chair then announced Mr. Higginson member No. 120; Mr. Leutzenkirchen, No. 121; Mr. Mueller, No. 122, and Mr. Palmer, No. 123. Recess followed for the introduction and congratulation of new members. After recess, the local society auction sale took place. The Treasurer reported the receipts since last meeting, \$30.51. It was moved to adjourn at 10.45. Next meeting March 21.

The sixty-second regular meeting was called to order on Thursday evening, March 21, at 8.10 P.M., President Holman in the chair. The members present were: Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Brown, Chapman, Clausenius, Danforth, Dilg, Ford, Fritz, Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskell, Holman, Hosmer, Janssen, Jillson, Kurzweg, Leland, Leutzenkirchen, McDonald, Massoth, Mitchell, Nelson, Palmer, Severn, Start, Thompson, Vidal, Voute and Wolsieffer. W. H. Peeke, Jr., Pres. Osborn and several others were present as visitors. The reading of the minutes of last meeting was deferred till next meeting. Bills were presented from Messrs. Hack & Anderson, Jameson & Morse and the Secretary, all of which were turned over to the Executive Committee. The Committee on Club Room reported progress. The Constitution Committee made their final report, and circulated copies of the new Constitution among the members. On motion this committee was discharged. Mr. Chapman presented the application for passive membership of Henry C. Street, of South Evanston, Ill. Mr. Holman presented the application for active membership of Charles S. Wilcox, Chicago. Both applications were referred to the Executive Committee, who reported favorably. The usual motion to suspend the rules prevailed, and the applicant for passive membership was elected by acclamation. The applicant for active membership was unanimously elected by ballot. The President then announced Mr. Henry C. Street member No. 124, and Mr. Charles S. Wilcox No. 125. Recess followed, during which the members examined the auction lots that were displayed by Auctioneer Gadsden. Immediately after recess the advertised sale of one hundred and fifty-one lots was commenced, and resulted in the sale of all but one lot, which was withdrawn on account of an error. The total receipts of the sale were upward of two hundred and fifty dollars. The Treasurer reported receipts since last meeting for dues, \$12.90. Motion for adjournment prevailed at 11.20. Next meeting, April 4. Next advertised auction sale, April 18.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER, *Secretary*.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings are held every second and fourth Wednesday of each month during the winter at 156 Second avenue, New York city, at 7.30 P.M. R. Wuesthoff, President, 215 Bowery, New York; L. S. Morton, Secretary. For information, address the Secretary, 128 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The fifth regular meeting was held on March 13, 1880. President Wuesthoff called the meeting to order at 8 P.M.

Present: Messrs. Adenau, Aue, Bacon, Berlepsch, Bogert, Clotz, Corwin, Crittenden, Dejonge, Gremmel, Hencken, Herzog, Hobby, Lesser, Meyenburg,

Mines, Mitchell, Morton, Muecke, Rechert, Rosenheim, Scott, Stillman, Strauss, Terrett, Turner, Vreeland, Wuesthoff and Wylie.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. J. D. Willetts, 118 Broadway, N. Y., proposed by Mr. Bogert, was elected an active member.

Mr. Corwin proposed the following parties, who were elected corresponding members: Wm. Pimm, 61 Lionel street, Birmingham, England; Wm. G. Walton, Webster street, Astor, Newtown, Birmingham, England; Harold Sibley, Broad street, Birmingham, England; W. W. Blest, Broomsraaf, Wateringsbury, Kent, England.

Mr. W. A. MacCalla was introduced and made a short address.

Mr. Corwin moved the following resolution, which was passed:

"Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Society be and hereby are tendered to our Vice-President, Mr. J. W. Scott, for his efficient services in the organization of the Philatelic Exhibition, now being held at the Eden Musée."

Mr. Scott addressed the meeting regarding the exhibition.

Mr. Corwin laid a new exchange system before the meeting.

Mr. Corwin read an essay having humorous tendencies.

Dr. Mitchell exhibited numerous stamps by means of a polyopticon, and on motion was tendered the thanks of the Society.

It was moved, seconded and carried to hold the next meeting earlier and to adjourn to the Eden Musée.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P.M.

L. S. MORTON, *Secretary*.

TWIN CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held every third Tuesday of each month, at No. 49 Fifth avenue. President, W. M. Biddle; Treasurer, I. Stauffer; Librarian, D. A. Rehen, No. 144 Fifth avenue; Secretary, G. C. Lubitz, No. 2915 Penn avenue.

At the regular meeting of the Society, March 19, Messrs. F. Sermin and J. M. Dalbey were elected active members, and the name of Mr. R. D. Book was proposed for active membership.

Owing to the absence of Secretary Lubitz, who also failed to send in his books, or the accounts of the first two months' workings of the Exchange Department, of which he was Manager, it was decided to call a special meeting for March 26, and to urge him to be present. Some dissatisfaction was expressed at Mr. Lubitz's carelessness.

Mr. E. Doebelin exhibited his collection of stamps, which is a fine one, containing over 6000 specimens, including many complete sets of early European issues, all in splendid condition.

Mr. Daum read an essay upon philatelic societies.

Adjourned 10.30 P. M.

The special meeting of the Society, on Tuesday, March 26, was fairly well attended, nine members being present. Notwithstanding a formal notice to be present, Secretary G. C. Lubitz failed to appear. Anticipating just such an event, a committee had visited Mr. Lubitz's home and obtained from him his minute and account books.

Upon motion of Mr. Rode, a committee of three was appointed to wait upon Mr. Lubitz to audit and secure a settlement of his accounts, and accept his resignation as Secretary of the Society.

Upon motion, the Treasurer settled all accounts of

the Exchange Department due from Mr. Lubitz's term as Exchange Manager, and the Auditing Committee will apply to Mr. Lubitz for the amount when they call upon that gentleman.

Under Mr. Rode's management, the Exchange Department is now working very promptly and satisfactorily.

Meeting adjourned 10.15 P.M.

A. E. DAUM, *per* W. M. B.,
Secretary, *pro tem*.

THE BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings every other Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at 85-87 Court street. President, Chas Gregory; Secretary, John M. Sheridan, 22 St. Felix street. For information address Secretary.

Meeting March 14, 1889.

The meeting was called to order at 8.15 o'clock, by Vice-President J. W. Scott, in the absence of President Gregory.

The following members were present: Messrs. Scott, Corwin, Smith, Williamson, Aue, Needham, Gelston, Hobby, Mitchell, Rasmus, Lee, Furlong and Sheridan. Also our honorary member, Major E. B. Evans, of Bermuda, and Dr. Evans, of London.

Minutes of previous meeting were adopted as read.

The Committee on By-Laws and Committee on Photographs reported progress.

The business meeting being over, Dr. W. H. Mitchell gave an exhibition of stamps with the polyopticon, which afforded much amusement.

Mr. Corwin read an essay on the new "Vienna" local.

Meeting then adjourned.

Meeting March 28, 1889.

Meeting was called to order by President Charles Gregory at the usual time. The following gentlemen were present: Messrs. Gregory, Scott, Corwin, Bogert, Lee, Rasmus, Gelston, Clutz, Nast and Sheridan. Also Messrs. F. DeCoppet, E. Harrison Sanford, George H. Watson and Walter S. Scott.

The previous minutes were adopted as read.

A report was tendered by the Committee on Photographs.

Moved and seconded that they be empowered to issue the first photograph of rare stamps, the specimens to be chosen by themselves. Carried. They selected two entire sheets of the early Br. Guiana, loaned by Mr. DeCoppet.

The following names were offered for active membership—By Mr. Rasmus: Mr. F. DeCoppet and Mr. George H. Watson, both of New York city; by Mr. Charles Gregory: Mr. Walter S. Scott, Brooklyn, and Mr. F. H. Bangs, of New York; by Mr. J. W. Scott: Mr. E. Harrison Sanford, New York.

The Executive Committee reported favorably on all the propositions, and the gentlemen were unanimously elected.

A catalogue of the post cards of the world was received from the compiler, Mr. R. R. Bogert, and accepted with thanks.

At the next meeting a discussion will be held on the stamps of St. Vincent.

The members then had great pleasure in inspecting part of the superb collection of Mr. DeCoppet. This gentleman has, perhaps, the best collection in the country, and to describe adequately the portion exhibited, would fill pages. For instance, he had Canada, 12 pence, complete collection of Br. Guiana, with many entire

plates of the rare early issues, an entire plate of the rare 5c., violet, Bolivia, besides many other very rare North and South American specimens.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN M. SHERIDAN, *Secretary*.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held on every third Wednesday of each month at 7.30 P.M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I. President, Mr. August Dejonge; Secretary, Dr. G. Odendall. For information, address the Secretary, P. O. Box 520, Stapleton, Richmond Co., N. Y.

Seventy-third regular meeting, Stapleton, March 20, 1889.

Present: August Dejonge, Chairman; Messrs. R. S. Lehmann, E. L. Schumann, P. v. d. Willigen, Alfred Wihl, Dr. G. Odendall.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The Committee on Exhibition reports that the exhibition at the Eden Musée is now open, and the members are requested to induce their friends to attend.

The President informs the Society that, on next Wednesday evening, the National Society and the Brooklyn Club will visit the exhibition in a body, and we are invited to participate. The rendezvous is to be at the National's meeting room, Manhattan Café, 156 Second avenue, at 7.30 P.M. The Secretary please notify all members to that effect.

Mr. Lehmann proposes a vote of thanks to be tendered to Mr. J. W. Scott for the able and efficient manner of arranging the exhibits at the museum. Seconded and unanimously carried.

Mr. Clutz is appointed a committee of one to arrange with the publishers of the *American Journal of Philately* for the furnishing of their paper to our members.

Mr. Schumann moves that a Committee on Nominations be appointed to prepare for the May election of officers, and to report at the next meeting. Seconded and approved.

The President appoints P. v. d. Willigen, R. S. Lehmann and B. v. Hodenberg on such committee.

The President draws the attention of those members who did not as yet send in their photos to that fact, and asks them to do so soon, as the spaces in the album ought to be filled up.

The members are respectfully requested to attend the next meeting, as important business will be transacted.

Some very fine Australian and African stamps were shown by Mr. Schumann and found ready sale, and Mr. Dejonge showed some Mexican revenues, the property of Mr. Levy, of Texas. Mr. Schumann showed an Albina 2c. present issue envelope on manila.

Adjournment.

All communications relating to exchange, address to Mr. E. L. Schumann, 115 Broadway, New York, and matters pertaining to the Society to

DR. G. ODENDALL,
Secretary.

NEW ADDRESSES.

- Andrews, Geo. W., Box 544, Holyoke, Mass.
Baldwin, R. A., 765 Sherbrooke street, Montreal, Can.
Levy, Ben. F., 226 E. 114th street, New York City.
McMinn, T. J., 151 E. 45th street, New York City.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. III.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 10, 1889.

No. 8.

REPRINT OF THE HISTORY AND CATALOGUE OF THE STAMPED ENVELOPES OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY THE LATE W. E. V. HORNER.

(Continued from page 203.)



Die A, Plimpton Issue, 1874.

(Omitted from page 199; the one illustrated is Die B.)

REFERENCE LIST ISSUE VII.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Wmk.
NOTE.							
255	No. 1	O	A	Green	3c.	White	A
256	No. 1	O	A	Green	3c.	Amber (2)	A
257	No. 1	O	B	Green	3c.	White	A
258	No. 1	O	B	Green	3c.	White	B
259	No. 1	O	B	Green	3c.	Amber (2)	A

ORDINARY LETTER.

260	No. 2	P	A	Blue	1c.	White	A
261	No. 2	P	A	Blue	1c.	Amber	A
262	No. 2	P	B	Blue	1c.	White	A
263	No. 2	P	B	Blue	1c.	Amber	A
264	No. 2	P	A	Brown	2c.	White	A
265	No. 2	P	A	Brown	2c.	Amber	A
266	No. 2	P	B	Brown	2c.	White	A
267	No. 2	P	B	Brown	2c.	Amber	A
268	No. 2	P	C	Brown	2c.	White	A
269	No. 2	P	C	Brown	2c.	Amber	A
270	No. 2	P	C	Red	2c.	White	A
271	No. 2	P	C	Red	2c.	Amber	A
272	No. 2	P	A	Green	3c.	White	A
273	No. 2	P	A	Green	3c.	Amber	A
274	No. 2	P	A	Green	3c.	Cream	A
275	No. 2	P	B	Green	3c.	White	A
276	No. 2	P	B	Green	3c.	White	B
277	No. 2	P	B	Green	3c.	Amber	A
278	No. 2	P	B	Green	3c.	Cream	A
279	No. 2	P	B	Green	3c.	Blue	A

FULL LETTER.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Wmk.
280	No. 3	T	A	Green	3c.	White	A
280½	No. 3	U	A	Green	3c.	White	A
281	No. 3	T	A	Green	3c.	Amber	A
281½	No. 3	U	A	Green	3c.	Amber	A
282	No. 3	T	A	Green	3c.	Cream	A
282½	No. 3	U	A	Green	3c.	Cream	A
283	No. 3	T	B	Green	3c.	White	A
284	No. 3	T	B	Green	3c.	Amber	A
285	No. 3	T	B	Green	3c.	Cream	A
286	No. 3	U	B	Green	3c.	White	A
287	No. 3	U	B	Green	3c.	White	B
288	No. 3	U	B	Green	3c.	Amber	A
289	No. 3	U	B	Green	3c.	Amber	C
290	No. 3	U	B	Green	3c.	Cream	A
291	No. 3	U	B	Green	3c.	Blue	A
292	No. 3	U	A	Blue	5c.	White	A
293	No. 3	U	A	Blue	5c.	Amber	A
294	No. 3	U	A	Blue	5c.	Blue	A
295	No. 3	T		Red	6c.	White	A
296	No. 3	T		Red	6c.	Amber	A
297	No. 3	T		Red	6c.	Cream	A
298*	No. 3	U		Red	6c.	White	A
299*	No. 3	U		Red	6c.	Amber	A
300*	No. 3	U		Red	6c.	Cream	A
301	No. 3	T		Vermilion	7c.	Amber	A
302	No. 3	T		Vermilion	7c.	Amber (3)	A
303	No. 3	U		Vermilion	7c.	Amber (3)	A
304	No. 3	T	A	Chocolate	10c.	White	A
305	No. 3	T	A	Chocolate	10c.	Amber	A
306	No. 3	U	A	Chocolate	10c.	White	A
307	No. 3	U	A	Chocolate	10c.	Amber	A
308	No. 3	U	B	Chocolate	10c.	White	A
309	No. 3	U	B	Chocolate	10c.	Amber	A

FULL LETTER—UNGUMMED.

310	No. 4	T	A	Blue	1c.	Orange	A
311	No. 4	T	B	Dark blue	1c.	Orange	A
312	No. 4	U	B	Dark blue	1c.	Orange	A
313	No. 4	U	B	Light blue	1c.	Orange	A
314	No. 4	U	A	Light blue	1c.	Orange	A
315	No. 4	T	A	Brown	2c.	Orange	A
316	No. 4	U	B	Brown	2c.	Orange	A

COMMERCIAL.

317	No. 4½	Q	A	Brown	2c.	Cream	A
318	No. 4½	Q	C	Red	2c.	Fawn	A
319	No. 4½	Q	C	Red	2c.	Cream	A
319½	No. 4½	V	C	Red	2c.	Cream	A
320	No. 4½	Q	B	Green	3c.	White	A
320½	No. 4½	V	B	Green	3c.	White	A
321	No. 4½	Q	B	Green	3c.	White	B
322	No. 4½	Q	B	Green	3c.	Amber	A
322½	No. 4½	V	B	Green	3c.	Amber	A
323	No. 4½	Q	B	Green	3c.	Cream	A

* Not issued for use by the public.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Wmk.
323½	No. 4½	V	B	Green	3c.	Cream	A
324	No. 4½	Q	B	Green	3c.	Fawn	A
325	No. 4½	Q	B	Green	3c.	Blue	A
325½	No. 4½	V	B	Green	3c.	Blue	A
325¾	No. 4½	V	B	Green	3c.	Blue	C
326	No. 4½	Q	B	Blue	5c.	White	A
326½	No. 4½	V	A	Blue	5c.	White	A
327	No. 4½	Q	B	Blue	5c.	Amber	A
327½	No. 4½	V	A	Blue	5c.	Amber	A
328	No. 4½	Q	A	Blue	5c.	Blue	A
329	No. 4½	Q		Red	6c.	White	A
330	No. 4½	Q		Red	6c.	Amber	A
330½	No. 4½	V		Red	6c.	Amber	A
331	No. 4½	Q		Red	6c.	Cream	A
332	No. 4½	Q	B	Chocolate	10c.	White	A
332½	No. 4½	V	B	Brown	10c.	White	A
333	No. 4½	Q	B	Chocolate	10c.	Amber	A
333½	No. 4½	V	B	Brown	10c.	Amber	A

EXTRA LETTER.

334	No. 5	T	A	Green	3c.	White	A
334½	No. 5	U	A	Green	3c.	White	A
335	No. 5	T	A	Green	3c.	Amber	A
335½	No. 5	U	A	Green	3c.	Amber	A
336	No. 5	T	A	Green	3c.	Cream	A
336½	No. 5	T	B	Green	3c.	Cream	A
336¾	No. 5	U	A	Green	3c.	Cream	A
337	No. 5	U	B	Green	3c.	White	A
338	No. 5	U	B	Green	3c.	White	B
339	No. 5	U	B	Green	3c.	Amber	A
340	No. 5	U	B	Green	3c.	Cream	A
341	No. 5	U	B	Green	3c.	Blue	A
342	No. 5	T		Red	6c.	White	A
343	No. 5	T		Red	6c.	Amber	A
344	No. 5	T		Red	6c.	Cream	A
345	No. 5	U		Red	6c.	White	A
346	No. 5	U		Red	6c.	Amber	A
347	No. 5	U		Red	6c.	Cream	A

EXTRA LETTER—UNGUMMED.

348	No. 6	T	A	Blue	1c.	Orange	A
349	No. 6	T	B	Dark blue	1c.	Orange	A
350	No. 6	U	B	Dark blue	1c.	Orange	A
351	No. 6	U	B	Light blue	1c.	Orange	A
352	No. 6	U	B	Brown	2c.	Orange	A

OFFICIAL.

353	No. 7	R	A	Green	3c.	Cream	A
354	No. 7	R	B	Green	3c.	Cream	A
355	No. 7	R	B	Green	3c.	Fawn	A
356	No. 7	R	A	Blue	5c.	Cream	A
356½	No. 7	R	B	Blue	5c.	Cream	A
357	No. 7	R		Red	6c.	White	A
358	No. 7	R		Red	6c.	White	B
359	No. 7	R		Red	6c.	Amber	A
360	No. 7	R		Red	6c.	Cream	A

No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Wmk.
361	No. 7	R	B	Chocolate	10c.	White	A
362	No. 7	R	B	Chocolate	10c.	Amber	A
363	No. 7	R		Purple	12c.	White	A
364	No. 7	R		Purple	12c.	Amber	A
365	No. 7	R		Purple	12c.	Cream	A
366	No. 7	R		Orange	15c.	White	A
367	No. 7	R		Orange	15c.	Amber	A
368	No. 7	R		Orange	15c.	Cream	A
369	No. 7	R		Lilac	24c.	White	A
370	No. 7	R		Lilac	24c.	Amber	A
371	No. 7	R		Lilac	24c.	Cream	A
372	No. 7	R		Black	30c.	White	A
373	No. 7	R		Black	30c.	Amber	A
374	No. 7	R		Black	30c.	Cream	A
375	No. 7	R		Carmine	90c.	White	A
376	No. 7	R		Carmine	90c.	Amber	A
377	No. 7	R		Carmine	90c.	Cream	A

EXTRA OFFICIAL.

378	No. 8	R		Red	6c.	White	A
379	No. 8	R		Red	6c.	White	B
380	No. 8	R		Red	6c.	Amber	A
381	No. 8	R		Purple	12c.	White	A
382	No. 8	R		Purple	12c.	Amber	A
383	No. 8	R		Orange	15c.	White	A
384	No. 8	R		Orange	15c.	Amber	A
385	No. 8	R		Lilac	24c.	White	A
386	No. 8	R		Lilac	24c.	Amber	A
387	No. 8	R		Black	30c.	White	A
388	No. 8	R		Black	30c.	Amber	A
389	No. 8	R		Carmine	90c.	White	A
390	No. 8	R		Carmine	90c.	Amber	A

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

391	No. 9	Rect.	A	Blue	1c.	Manila	A
392	No. 9	Rect.	B	Dark blue	1c.	Manila	A
393	No. 9	Rect.	B	Light blue	1c.	Manila	A
394	No. 9	Rect.	A	Brown	2c.	Manila	A
395	No. 9	Rect.	A	Red	2c.	Manila	A
396	No. 9	Rect.	B	Brown	2c.	Manila	A
396½	No. 9	Rect.	B	Red	2c.	Manila	A
397	No. 9	Rect.	C	Brown	2c.	Manila	A
398	No. 9	Rect.	C	Red	2c.	Manila	A

In addition to the above, a number were gotten up for the set exhibited in the Government Building at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. Quite possibly some of these got out and into circulation, as several sets of many of them were prepared, and in view of this I append a list of all the known varieties.

REPRINTS AND OTHERS PROBABLY PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
399*	No. 2	P	A	Green	3c.	Amber 3	Square	A
400*	No. 2	P	B	Green	3c.	Amber 3	Square	A
401*	No. 3	T	A	Green	3c.	Amber 3	Square	A
401½	No. 3	U	A	Green	3c.	Amber 3	Round	A
402	No. 3	U	B	Green	3c.	Amber 3	R. & S.	A
403*	No. 3	U		Red	6c.	Amber 3	Round	A
404	No. 4	U	A	Brown	2c.	Orange	None	A

*Also found in regular issue.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
406	No. 5	U	A	Green	3c.	Amber 3	Round	A
407*	No. 5	U	B	Green	3c.	Amber 3	Square	A
408	No. 5	U		Red	6c.	Amber 3	Round	A
409	No. 6	U		Brown	2c.	Orange	None	A
412	No. 8	R		Red	6c.	Cream	Square	A
413	No. 8	R		Purple	12c.	Cream	Square	A
414	No. 8	R		Yellow	15c.	Cream	Square	A
415	No. 8	R		Lilac	24c.	Cream	Square	A
416	No. 8	R		Black	30c.	Cream	Square	A
417	No. 8	R		Carmin	90c.	Cream	Square	A

Subsequent researches make it certain that all the 3rd Ambers were not owing to the Centennial, as used copies of 401, 402 and 407 are in existence, and there is every reason to suppose that 406 and 408 were issued in 1875, although none have been found,—404 is really 315 with the die changed. Whether the originals of such of the above as are really reprints ever existed, is a difficult problem to solve.

Nos. 405, 410 and 411 I have stricken out altogether, as there is no proof whatever of their existence. No. 315, I may say here, has also been omitted, as 404 takes its place. In regard to the six envelopes from 412 to 417, there is no proof that they were made prior to 1876, the Government having ordered cream, but the Plimpton Co. having substituted amber, so that the anomaly arose of cream paper on one schedule and amber on sale, and on a subsequent one, of amber on schedule and cream on exhibition at the Centennial. Perhaps the only No. 8 on cream of which we know is 463, at least with any certainty.

Nos. 402, 404 and 409, there is little doubt, were prepared solely for the Centennial.

CLOSING NOTES.

As mentioned before, I look on Nos. 256, 297 and 344 with great disfavor, but have given them the benefit of the doubt. No. 259 had a very brief existence and is now very rare. It is more than likely that the second quality amber of this and No. 256 are both due to the Centennial. No. 285 I have never seen, but it doubtless exists, as neither 283 nor 284 are very scarce. No. 289 is a genuine oddity, and no doubt an accident. No. 296 was on sale for a brief time at the New York Post-office, but is now very difficult to obtain. Nos. 298, 299 and 300 I have never seen, but there is reason to think that the first two at least exist. The same remark applies to No. 302. The collector will note the fact of No. 311 on pointed flap (shape T). Of No. 313 there are almost innumerable shades, both of die and paper. No. 314 is, of course, the reprint alluded to before. Its orange paper is of three distinct and separate shades. I have chronicled No. 315 on the authority of information from a trustworthy source that this envelope was, for a brief time, on sale at the post-office at Pottsville, Pa. Apart from this, my opinion is against it. No. 317 is a mystery—it exists, but unless coming into being when No. 395 did, and from the same reason, cannot well be accounted for. No. 336 has become quite rare. Of No. 351 there are as many varieties as of No. 313. There is a very distinct shade of paper of No. 354, the cream being of a marked reddish tinge, confined, I think, to the earlier issues. No. 355 is one of the very rarest envelopes of this issue. I have heard that copies of it passed the post, but have never seen one post-marked. The Government rejected fawn in favor of cream in every case, and if it ever had an existence, it must have been exceedingly brief. From No. 363 to 377, inclusive, all are obsolete and rapidly becoming rare. The dies, from being comparatively little used, are all remarkably clear.

The use of the specially prepared paper, intended for the Centennial envelopes only, but found running through the seven sizes of the general issue, is not to be wondered at. The Plimpton Company, having doubtless a large stock of it on hand at the end of 1876, preferred using to wasting it, and so employed it for all sizes of envelopes issued on white paper. As seen by the Reference List, it is always found with the 3c. value stamped on it, except on Official and Extra Official size, where it is used for the 6c., the 3c. white not existing on these two sizes. There are very many shades of No. 393. No. 395 is a very rare wrapper, and probably due to the using of Die A while a fresh transfer was being made

* Also found in regular issue.

from Die C. No. 397 and 398 are, of course, from the same die, the color being changed from brown to red when the adhesive 2c. was similarly changed to avoid confusion with the 10c. There is a beautiful rose shade of No. 398.

The collector will notice that Die B (perhaps more properly transfer B) of the 5c. is found only on white and amber No. 4½. Curious as this is, it is, like many other points about this issue, entirely inexplicable.

ENVELOPES ISSUED FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Soon after receiving the contract for the manufacture of stamped envelopes, the Plimpton Company commenced the manufacture of a special set for the War Department. Like those of the preceding issue, they are made from the dies prepared for the general issue, a special border being substituted in the oval frame surrounding the head, as shown in the illustration accompanying the list of the Reay issue. The envelopes are all very handsome, owing to the brilliant red of the embossed stamp and the superior quality of paper. There are eight values: all of the Plimpton values except the 5c., 7c., 24c. and 90c., though one would expect these last named. There are five shapes: O, P, R, T and U. The 1c., 2c., 3c. and 10c. are all from the second die of each value, Die C of the 2c. not appearing.

REFERENCE LIST OF WAR DEPARTMENT ENVELOPES. ISSUE VII.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
NOTE								
418	No. 1	O	B	Red	3c.	White	Square	A

ORDINARY LETTER.

419	No. 2	P	B	Red	1c.	White	Round	A
420	No. 2	P	B	Red	1c.	Amber	Round	A
421	No. 2	P	B	Red	2c.	White	Round	A
422	No. 2	P	B	Red	2c.	Amber	Round	A
423	No. 2	P	B	Red	3c.	White	R. & S.	A
424	No. 2	P	B	Red	3c.	Amber	Square	A
424½	No. 2	P	B	Red	3c.	Amber 3	Square	A
425	No. 2	P	B	Red	3c.	Cream	Square	A
426	No. 2	P	B	Red	3c.	Blue	R. & S.	A
426½	No. 3	U	B	Red	1c.	Amber	Round	A

FULL LETTER.

427	No. 3	U	B	Red	3c.	White	Round	A
428	No. 3	U	B	Red	3c.	White	Round	B
429	No. 3	U	B	Red	3c.	Amber	Square	A
430	No. 3	T	B	Red	3c.	Cream	Square	A
431	No. 3	U	B	Red	3c.	Cream	Round	A
432	No. 3	U	B	Red	3c.	Blue	R. & S.	A
433	No. 3	U		Red	6c.	White	Round	A
434	No. 3	U		Red	6c.	White	Round	B
435	No. 3	U		Red	6c.	Amber	Round	A
435½	No. 3	U		Red	6c.	Amber 3	Round	A
436	No. 3	U		Red	6c.	Cream	Round	A
437	No. 3	U	B	Red	10c.	White	Round	A
438	No. 3	U	B	Red	10c.	Amber	Round	A
438½	No. 4½	Q	B	Red	2c.	White	R. & S.	A

No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
EXTRA LETTER.								
439	No. 5	U	B	Red	3c.	White	Round	A
440	No. 5	U	B	Red	3c.	Amber	Round	A
441	No. 5	U	B	Red	3c.	Amber 3	Round	A
441½	No. 5	U	B	Red	3c.	Cream	Round	A
442	No. 5	U		Red	6c.	White	Round	A
443	No. 5	U		Red	6c.	White	Round	B
444	No. 5	U		Red	6c.	Amber	Round	A
444½	No. 5	U		Red	6c.	Amber 3	Round	A
445	No. 5	U		Red	6c.	Cream	Round	A

UNGUMMED.

446	No. 6	T	B	Red	2c.	Orange	None	A
446½	No. 4½	V	C	Red	2c.	Orange	None	A

OFFICIAL.

447	No. 7	R	B	Red	3c.	White	R. & S.	A
448	No. 7	R	B	Red	3c.	Amber	Square	A
449	No. 7	R	B	Red	3c.	Cream	Square	A
450	No. 7	R		Red	6c.	White	R. & S.	A
451	No. 7	R		Red	6c.	Amber	R. & S.	A
452	No. 7	R		Red	6c.	Cream	Round	A
453	No. 7	R	B	Red	10c.	White	Square	A
454	No. 7	R	B	Red	10c.	Amber	Square	A
455	No. 7	R		Red	12c.	White	Square	A
456	No. 7	R		Red	12c.	Amber	Square	A
457	No. 7	R		Red	15c.	White	Square	A
458	No. 7	R		Red	15c.	Amber	Square	A
459	No. 7	R		Red	30c.	White	Square	A
460	No. 7	R		Red	30c.	Amber	Square	A

EXTRA OFFICIAL.

461	No. 8	R		Red	6c.	White	Square	A
462	No. 8	R		Red	6c.	Amber	Square	A
462½	No. 8	R		Red	6c.	Amber	Square	None
463	No. 8	R		Red	6c.	Cream	Square	A
464	No. 8	R		Red	12c.	White	Square	A
465	No. 8	R		Red	12c.	Amber	Square	A
466	No. 8	R		Red	15c.	White	Square	A
467	No. 8	R		Red	15c.	Amber	Square	A
468	No. 8	R		Red	30c.	White	Square	A
469	No. 8	R		Red	30c.	Amber	Square	A

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

470	No. 9	Rect.	B	Red	1c.	Manila	Square	A
471	No. 9	Rect.	B	Red	2c.	Manila	Square	A

CLOSING NOTES.

The white paper of this issue is always first quality, the amber first unless otherwise specified, as in No. 441, and the cream second. The collector will note the use of the Centennial paper for Nos. 428, 434 and 443. Also the existence of the first shape (T, pointed flap) in Full Letter, No. 430, and Extra Letter, No. 446. Very possibly it exists on other papers of the same sizes, but I have not seen them. The paper of No. 431 runs almost to fawn, while No. 463 is of the reddish cream peculiar to the early issues.

ENVELOPES ISSUED FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Not to be behind the previous issue, the Plimpton Company prepared dies specially for the Post-office Department, resembling very closely those of the Reay issue. Careful examination will show, however, that the figures of the Plimpton dies are larger in all three values. There are no varieties. The paper runs in all imaginable shades of yellow, from light lemon to deep chrome yellow, the majority, however, keeping pretty closely to the normal color, canary. The Department indulged itself in no less than six different sorts of official envelopes, only three of which merit attention. We give them in the order in which they appear to have been used:

1. Unwatermarked yellow paper in Full Letter and Official sizes, bearing the official "caution," but cut by a different knife, and having a rectangle printed in upper right-hand corner, enclosing words, "Here affix official stamp."
2. Canary paper, watermarked U. S. P. O. D. (A), in Full Letter, Extra Letter, Official and Extra Official sizes. One each also in white and very pale amber, Extra Letter size.
3. Canary paper, watermarked U. S. Postal Service (C), in same sizes as last.
4. Unwatermarked white and yellow paper in Full Letter and Official sizes, cut by different knife, and without official "caution."
5. Canary paper, watermarked U. S. Postal Service (C), and bearing official "caution," but unstamped in Full and Official sizes.
6. Blue paper, watermarked U. S. Postal Service (C), in Full Letter, Extra Letter, Official and Extra Official sizes. A very few come on paper watermarked U. S. P. O. D. (A), and the Third Assistant Postmaster-General used, for notices of dead letters, Extra Letter size on amber and canary, watermarked respectively A and C. All these bear the official seal in blue, "United States Postal Service" in upper right-hand corner.

Of the above six classes, the first and fourth need no further mention. The fifth shows the regular shapes and is a *bona-fide* official envelope. We now present lists of the second, third and sixth in order. Three shapes appear in them, T, U and R.



REFERENCE LIST POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT ENVELOPES. ISSUE VII. WATERMARK U. S. P. O. D.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.
FULL LETTER.						
472	No. 3	T	Black	2c.	Canary	Square
473	No. 3	U	Black	2c.	Canary	Round
474	No. 3	T	Black	3c.	Canary	Square
475	No. 3	U	Black	3c.	Canary	R. & S.
476	No. 3	U	Black	6c.	Canary	Round
EXTRA LETTER.						
477	No. 5	U	Black	2c.	White	Round
478	No. 5	T	Black	2c.	Canary	Square
479	No. 5	U	Black	2c.	Canary	Round
480	No. 5	T	Black	3c.	Pale amber	Square
481	No. 5	U	Black	3c.	Pale amber	R. & S.
482	No. 5	T	Black	3c.	Canary	Square
483	No. 5	U	Black	3c.	Canary	Round
483½	No. 5	U	Black	3c.	White	Round
484	No. 5	U	Black	6c.	Canary	Round

OFFICIAL.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.
485	No. 7	R	Black	2c.	Canary	Square
486	No. 7	R	Black	3c.	Canary	R. & S.
487	No. 7	R	Black	6c.	Canary	Square

EXTRA OFFICIAL.

488	No. 8	R	Black	2c.	Canary	Square
488½	No. 8	R	Black	3c.	Canary	Round
489	No. 8	R	Black	6c.	Canary	Square

REFERENCE LIST POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT ENVELOPES. ISSUE VII. WATERMARK
U. S. POSTAL SERVICE.

FULL LETTER.

490	No. 3	U	Black	2c.	Canary	Round
491	No. 3	U	Black	3c.	Canary	Round

EXTRA LETTER.

492	No. 5	U	Black	2c.	Canary	Round
493	No. 5	U	Black	3c.	Canary	Round

OFFICIAL.

494	No. 7	R	Black	2c.	Canary	Round
495	No. 7	R	Black	3c.	Canary	Round
496	No. 7	R	Black	6c.	Canary	Round

EXTRA OFFICIAL.

497	No. 8	R	Black	6c.	Canary	Round
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CLOSING NOTES.

The collector will notice how the early shape (T, pointed flap) runs through those Post-office envelopes bearing the old watermark. The change of watermark was made in July, 1877, about the time of the issue of the blue envelopes, which, under the Act of March 3, 1877, were to supersede the canary stamped ones. I have called these envelopes by their regular numbers, 3, 5, 7 and 8 (although they are known to the Department as 1, 2, 3 and 4) to avoid confusion. No. 476 I have only seen in "Specimen." I have heard that a 3c. was issued on white, as a companion to No. 477, but have never seen it. No. 480 I have never seen, although it doubtless exists. The color of No. 481 is very light, running almost to white, and all that I have ever seen were intended for use in Canadian Money Order Business. No. 484 is said to have been used, and No. 488 was issued, but whether used or not I cannot say. All the envelopes of both watermarks come with printed addresses to the various heads of departments and bureaus, and other postal officials.

POSTAL SERVICE ENVELOPES.

Soon after the passage of the Act of March 3, 1877, which restored in a limited degree the franking privilege to the Post-office Department, and a few other branches of the Government, special envelopes were issued for use by the postal officials in Washington. These bear no stamp or indication of value but the seal already illustrated, the name of the bureau, and customary caution, or rather penalty. The paper is a good first quality, blue, varying from indigo to pale chalky blue, and, with few exceptions, bearing watermark C. A few, however, are found with A. There are four sizes: Full Letter, Extra Letter, Official and Extra Official, and two shapes: U and R. In the accompanying Reference List, I have followed the order of the "Postal Guide" as to heads and subdivisions.

Where no number is given, I have not seen the envelope so omitted. The numbers given are those used by the Department, viz.: 1 for Full Letter, 2 for Extra Letter, 3 for Official, and 4 for Extra Official.

REFERENCE LIST BLUE POSTAL SERVICE ENVELOPES.							
No.	F. Let.	No.	Ex. Let.	No.	Offi.	No.	Ex. Offi.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.							
				498	No. 3	499	No. 4
POSTMASTER-GENERAL.							
500	No. 1			501	No. 3*	502	No. 4
CHIEF CLERK.							
503	No. 1			504	No. 3	505	No. 4
FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.							
		506	No. 2	507	No. 3	508	No. 4
SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.							
509	No. 1*	510	No. 2	511	No. 3	512	No. 4
DIVISION OF RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.							
		513	No. 2	514	No. 3	515	No. 4
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.							
		516	No. 2	517	No. 3	518	No. 4
DIVISION OF FINANCE.							
				519	No. 3	520	No. 4
DISBURSING CLERK AND SUPERINTENDENT.							
		521	No. 2	522	No. 3		
DIVISION OF DEAD LETTERS.							
		523	No. 2†	524	No. 3	525	No. 4
DIVISION OF STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES, ETC.							
		526	No. 2	527	No. 3	528	No. 4
DIVISION OF REGISTRATION.							
				529	No. 3		
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS.							
		530	No. 2	531	No. 3	532	No. 4
MONEY ORDER OFFICE.							
		533	No. 2	534	No. 3	535	No. 4
TOPOGRAPHER'S OFFICE.							
536	No. 1	537	No. 2	538	No. 3	539	No. 4
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.							
		540	No. 2	541	No. 3		

CLOSING NOTE.

Quite likely the above list is not perfect. I do not think it is, but give it for the satisfaction of such collectors as may be induced to render it more nearly complete.

* Watermark A.

† On canary and amber paper, bearing surcharge in blue, of a circle, a square, a triangle, a double triangle, or plain, in addition to regular surcharges. These devices usually stand between name of bureau and seal, but the circle is sometimes in left upper corner.

CENTENNIAL ENVELOPES.

With the advent of 1876, the Government decided on the issue of a special envelope with appropriate device as a sort of memento of the year. As mentioned elsewhere, specially watermarked paper was prepared, but until this was ready the old paper (watermark A) was used. Envelopes on this paper in both sizes are now growing scarce. Only two sizes were issued, Full Letter and Commercial, both of which come on both kinds of paper, the paper being always first quality, white. Two transfers of the same die were used, one at Philadelphia, the other at Hartford, where the Plimpton factory is situated. A very close examination will show the letters "U. S. M." on the hindmost car in the stamp. While there are some minor differences, the most marked point observable between the transfers is in the lower edge of the label containing the word "Postage," which in the Hartford is perfect, but in the Philadelphia is cracked or double. The Full Letter has the stamp impressed in green, the Commercial in red. We present illustrations of both transfers:



Hartford.



Philadelphia.

REFERENCE LIST CENTENNIAL ENVELOPES.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Transfer.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
542	Full Letter	U	Hartford	Green	3c.	White	Round	B
542½	Full Letter	U	Hartford	Green	3c.	White	Round	A
543	Full Letter	U	Philadelphia	Green	3c.	White	Round	A
544	Full Letter	U	Philadelphia	Green	3c.	White	Round	B
545	Commercial	U	Hartford	Red	3c.	White	Round	A
545a	Commercial	U	Hartford	Red	3c.	White	Square	B
546	Commercial	U	Hartford	Red	3c.	White	Round	B

CLOSING NOTES.

Some fault has been found with the design of this memorial stamp, but it appears to us that no better device could have been found than the post-boy of 1776 contrasting with the telegraph and railway mail-service of 1876. Many other designs were submitted to the Government. The green runs from pale pea-green to deep dark green, and the red from pink and rose to deep, brilliant red. These envelopes were manufactured by the tens of thousands in the Government Building at the Centennial, as well as at Hartford, and were largely used. Many collectors will remember the ingenious little machine by which they were made. With the end of the year, their manufacture was discontinued.

UNCOLORED ENVELOPES.

These philatelic albinos merit only passing notice. They are due to carelessness or undue haste in the workmen, and are caused by the edges of two envelopes or wrappers adhering and only the upper one receiving the blow of the die. They are perfectly good for use whether colored or not. A list of them is useless, as no one knows how many there are. The writer has fifteen or sixteen different ones, all confined to the three lowest values, and on all colors of paper. Doubtless, there are nearly as many more in existence. There is one known with one impression on front of the envelope, and another on the back, both without color, another with two colorless impressions on the front of the wrapper, and a third with one colored and another uncolored just below it.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES.

These are made of very heavy, tough manila paper, bearing "Instructions," "Record of Transit," and address, all printed in red, and shaped so as to afford absolute protection to the contents. There have been three varieties: first, red, white and red in three broad parallel bars covering entire face; second, plain, with wide red border; third, scalloped-edged flap, lace-work edge at ends, fancy interwoven border, and plain face. They are all of about the same size, 10 by 5 inches.

(To be continued.)

ST. VINCENT AND HER STAMPS.

C. B. CORWIN.

(Read before the Brooklyn Philatelic Club, April 26, 1889.)

ST. VINCENT, one of the most beautiful of the Caribbean or Windward islands, is situated ninety miles due west from Barbadoes and midway between St. Lucia at the north and Grenada at the south. The island is seventeen miles long and about ten miles broad and has a total area of 131 square miles, or 84,000 acres, of which only 35,000 are under cultivation. The total population in 1871 was 35,000, of whom only 2500 were white; this population had increased in 1881 to 40,000.

The capital or chief town is Kingston, which is situated upon the south-west coast, and has a population of 5000.

The island is traversed from north to south by a range of high volcanic mountains, intersected by fertile and highly productive valleys. These mountains rise in one part to a height of 3000 feet, the name of the principal height being Souffrière, and its volcanic crater being three miles in circumference. The last volcanic eruption, which was of a most violent nature, occurred in 1812. The soil is very rich and productive, although sandy in some parts, and the climate is healthy, notwithstanding the heavy rains, the annual fall being about eighty inches.

The principal products are the usual ones of the West Indies—sugar, rum, cotton and molasses.

The revenue of the island in 1871 was about \$150,000, and the public expenditures about \$130,000; the total of exports was about \$1,250,000 (of which nearly \$1,000,000 was in sugar), and of imports \$800,000, showing a healthy balance of trade in her favor of nearly half a million dollars. During that year the total tonnage of the vessels entering and clearing at her ports was over 42,000 tons.

In common with all other sugar-producing islands, however, during the past twenty years St. Vincent has passed through many trials of a business nature; in the absence of any later statistics than those furnished for 1871, I am unable to state how vitally she was thereby affected, but I presume in the same degree as her sister islands, where the general condition of affairs has been gloomy enough, and it is a common saying at present, in business circles, that the more sugar plantations a person owns the worse that person is off.

Let us now leave the dry field of statistics, and turn our attention to the subject for this evening's study, the stamps of St. Vincent. At the outset, it may be noticed that all the issues up to 1880, save as noted hereafter, present the not unusual difficulty experienced in so many other British colonial stamps of a corresponding period, namely, the almost utter inability of the philatelist to arrange them according to perforation, on account of the irregular manner in which this operation was performed.

The changes are rung from 11½ to 15½. Being sometimes simple and sometimes compound, it seems almost impossible to bring order out of this chaos, and although it may be possible to make up complete sets of each variety, in all the different gauges of perforation, still I must frankly confess that, up to the present time, I have not had the courage to undertake this task. Moreover, the different perforations appear to have been applied indiscriminately without any regard for regularity, and there is, therefore, lacking the proper incentive for an arrangement by perforations.

The irregularly perforated stamps naturally range themselves into two classes, *viz.*:

1. Those without watermark, issued from 1861 to 1869 inclusive.

2. Those watermarked with a six-pointed star, issued from 1871 to 1882 inclusive.

It appears, however, upon competent testimony, that the 1861 issue *1d. rose red* and *6d. deep green*, both on thin paper, at sometime, date unknown, were issued *im-perforate*.

The existence of these two stamps is vouched for in the columns of *The Philatelist* for December, 1867, by Mr. E. L. Pemberton. The same stamps are described by M. J. B. Moens in his last catalogue, issued in 1883. The first perforated stamps were issued in

1861. 1d., pale red and rose red.
6d., deep green.

There are many shades of the 1d., and a considerable variation in hue may also be observed in the 6d. Following these we have issued during

August, 1866. 4d., blue.
1sh., slate or purple black.

The 4d. is very rarely found perforate

other than 11½, while the 1sh. seems to carry all the vagaries of its predecessors in that respect.

The color of the 4d. is a clear Prussian blue, with few shades, while that of the shilling varies from purple black to deep slate without that tinge of red in it which makes a purple.

Concerning these two stamps the following quotation anent them from the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, for December 1, 1866, may not come amiss as evidencing what a difficult task was before the describer of minute philatelic varieties in those days, and what rapid strides philately has made during the past twenty years. The editor says, speaking of entire sheets that he had seen: "Like the one penny and sixpence already known, these stamps are on thin woven paper, without watermark and perforated. The fourpence is perforated by a machine, which removes a little circular piece of the paper, like that in use for the English stamps, but with the holes very much wider apart. The sheets of the shilling stamps are also perforated by a machine and show the following remarkable peculiarity in the perforation; the horizontal lines which sever the stamps from the rows above and beneath them, are, as in the fourpence, perforated by a succession of small circular holes cut or punched out; but the vertical lines dividing the stamps from their fellows, side by side in the row, are perforated (if that term be quite accurate) by an instrument fixed in the machine, which leaves a series of indentations, much closer than the holes before alluded to, and which does not remove a particle of paper except in a very occasional spot, hardly one in a thousand. On severing the stamps by tearing, a rough indented edge is left on each side; a ragged edge, caused by the holes being too far apart, is left above and below. A similar difference has been remarked by us in the former issues, specimens of each of which *completely* perforated by either method may be found, as also occasionally a copy showing *both* systems on the *same* stamp."

An examination of the specimens shown will verify these remarks.

The color of the 1sh. was changed early in 1869, to dull dark blue, and, following that, at an interval of three months, appeared the 4d., deep yellow and 1sh., brown.

The 1sh., blue, was first chronicled in August, 1869, and the other two in November, 1869.

It appears that these three stamps are

rarely found otherwise than perf. 11½, and it is worthy of note that the 1d. rose and 6d. yellow green (new shade) are given this date for their appearance in similar condition.

The series therefore would appear

1869. No watermark, perf. 11½.
 1d., rose red.
 4d., deep yellow.
 6d., dull green.
 1sh., dull dark blue.
 1sh., brown.

It does not follow, however, that these special hued stamps of 1869 are only found perf. 11½, as it is plainly intimated that this rule is not without exceptions, and that they may all be found in other condition; upon this point I am not prepared to speak authoritatively. These stamps do not vary much in shade, and very few varieties of each are, therefore, to be found in our albums.

This closes the list of the stamps upon unwatermarked paper which, as in common with all the St. Vincents, are engraved in *taille-douce* upon white wove paper. We next come to the stamps printed upon paper watermarked with a star, which first made their appearance in 1871. The first issued of these were

1871. 1d., black.
 6d., green, deep green.
 1sh., lake red.

There is very little variation in shade in this issue. Following it appeared

1874. 1sh., pale rose.
 1875. 1sh., purple lake, claret.

In these two issues considerable variance in shade may be noticed. Then appeared at the end of

1876. 6d., pale-yellow green.
 1sh., vermilion.

The 6d. runs into a variety of shades, while the 1sh. is almost permanent as an intense bright vermilion. It will be noticed that the color in which the 1sh. was printed was changed six times in eight years, and that, during 1869, it was issued in two different colors. No reason has ever been given for these perplexing changes, and, although they took place at so recent dates, the matter still remains a philatelic mystery.

This series was completed by the issue of

1878. 4d., deep blue.
 1880. 1d., dull sap green.
 6d., full bright green.

It is presumed that the 4d. was issued in March, 1878, and the 1d. and 6d. in June,

1880, although the months are not definitely known.

The 4d. and 6d. may be found in shades, while the 1d. hardly varies.

The next stamp to claim our attention is that very handsome "PAX ET JUSTITIA" label, issued in

1880. 5sh., carmine red,

which has the star watermark and is perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. The *Philatelic Record* of August, 1880, states that this was a fiscal stamp which had lately been employed for postal purposes, and, failing the sight of any postmarked specimens, it has been taken for granted that such was the case.

I have lying before me, however, a letter to Mr. R. R. Bogert from Mr. Jno. J. Aug. Hughes, postmaster of St. Vincent, per date of April 24, 1883, wherein he states: "The five shilling stamps I sent you previously were postage, the only difference with our present revenue stamps being the word REVENUE printed across the centre in black." From this it is apparent that, whatever its original status, in 1883, and no doubt thereafter, the 5sh. label was a postage stamp, and the fiscal of same value was formed by the aforesaid surcharge. It is well to note, however, that the specimen shown you is perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, although all the authorities unite in stating this value to be perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ only.

The next series in order is that composing the four rare provisionals of 1880-81, viz.:

1. 1d. in red upon the two halves of 6d., deep green.
2. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in red upon the two halves of 6d., bright green.
3. 4d. in black upon 1sh., vermilion.
4. ONE PENNY in black upon 6d., bright green.

Let us consider these in their order as above.

1. This stamp was first chronicled in the *Philatelic Record* of July, 1880. The date of emission may be safely set, therefore, as June, 1880, in which opinion M. Moens coincides. Being perf. 12 down the centre of the original 6d., each moiety presents the curious appearance of perf. 15 upon three sides and perf. 12 upon one, the same remarks applying equally well to the next stamp. This additional perforation is sharp and clean cut and has every appearance of having been done with a proper perforating machine.

2. This stamp was first noted in the *Philatelic Record* of October, 1881, indicating September, 1881, as its probable date of issue. I have seen a specimen in which the fraction line between the 1 and 2 was omitted, the impression being upon the left half.

3. The *Philatelic Record* of December, 1881, states that the mail which arrived in London, December 13, brought this stamp. The usual passage from St. Vincent being a fortnight, more or less, fixes the latter part of November, 1881, for the date of issue of this stamp.

Upon both this and the succeeding provisional, the original value was obliterated with a bar, and the entire stamp was employed, thus indicating a more plentiful supply of the original values than when the first two provisionals were employed.

4. Immediately thereafter this stamp was brought into being, it being first mentioned in the *Philatelic Record* of January, 1882, the specimen described being postmarked Dec. 2, 1881. My own specimen is dated Nov. 30, 1881.

These four surcharged provisionals are getting rarer year by year, and are in great demand. The quantity of each originally issued was as follows:

1800	of No. 1.
1440	" " 2.
630	" " 3.
720	" " 4.

The remainders of these stamps were disposed of in 1883 as per following public advertisement:

GOVERNMENT OFFICE,

No. 27. SAINT VINCENT, 22d February, 1883.

TENDERS will be received at this office until 3 P.M. on Tuesday, 13th day of March ensuing, from persons desiring to purchase from the Government the under-mentioned absolute Saint Vincent Postage Stamps, viz.:

- 36 red 1sh. with 4d. surcharged.
- 384 green 6d. with 1d. surcharged in words.
- 787 green 6d. with $\frac{1}{2}$ d. surcharged in figures.

By His Excellency's Command.

CHARLES FITZROY CLEMENTS,
Chief Clerk.

It will be observed that there were none of the 1d. on half of 6d. offered, and very few of the 4d. on 1sh., while the other two varieties were in quite plentiful supply.

The next regular issue to claim our attention is

- 1881. 1d., dull brown gray or drab.
- 4d., bright ultramarine.

These were described first in the *Philatelic Record* of January, 1882, and it would, therefore, appear that the supply of the former arrived at about the time the provisional was issued, and the latter a month later. These stamps are mentioned as being only found perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, and I have never succeeded in discovering that any other gauge was employed.

The following January brought the

1882. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., orange, perf. 12.

This stamp is of the same type as its predecessor, but somewhat reduced in size; with its issue came to an end the series upon the star watermarked paper, all of the succeeding stamps being printed upon paper watermarked crown and C. A., the first printing of the stamps by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. marking the advent of this watermark.

The first issued were in January,

1883. 1d., drab, machine perf. 14.
4d., bright blue, " 14.

And in February,

1883. 2½ d., surcharged upon 1d. lake, mach. perf. 14.

To produce this stamp, in order to save the expense of a new die, the 1d. was struck off in lake, the value obliterated with a bar, and 2½ PENCE surcharged above in black block letters, the entire operation being undertaken at the original place of manufacture. This stamp is still in use, after six years of a make-shift existence, the total number issued up to the end of 1888 being 124,440.

The next of this series to appear was, in October,

1883. 6d., grass green, machine perf. 12.
1sh., dull vermilion, " " 12.

Following that, in September,

1884. ¼ d., green, machine perf. 12.
4d., dull blue, " " 12.

I am unable to state positively the month in which the 4d. was issued, as I can find no mention of it save in catalogues.

Then was issued, in March,

1885. 1d., surcharged upon 2½ d. upon 1d., lake, machine perf. 14.

This is perhaps the most curious variety extant of surcharge upon surcharge; first 1d., then 2½ d., then again 1d. The several varieties of the figures 1 known came about through the last surcharge being locally performed.

Some of the figures 1 have straight and some curved tops, and again some are found with the right half of the bottom stroke missing altogether. Twelve thousand of these stamps were issued, and they are in plentiful supply at present.

There was next issued in

1885. ¼ d., green, machine perf. 14.

I am unable to assign an exact date to this stamp, as I can find no record of its having been ever before mentioned; I assume the issue to have been in 1885, inasmuch as the

perf. 12 was issued in 1884, and the only perf. 14 that I have ever seen, and which is shown you among specimens, is dated Ju., '85, only part of the postmark appearing; therefore the month may have been either June or July. The final issues of this series were as follows:

April, 1885. 1d., rosy vermilion, machine perf. 14.
4d., rose brown, " " 14.
June, 1886. 1d., pink, " " 14.
4d., dark puce brown, " " 14.
Dec., 1888. 6d., bright lilac, " " 14.
Feb'y, 1889. 5sh., intense carmine, " " 14.

With these the series upon crown and C. A. paper is closed for the present, but for how long no one can say, as the latest arrival appears only to have been put into use within two months. Taken as a whole, the stamps of St. Vincent form as interesting a study as any limited series that I know of. Though few in number, the great varieties found in color, shade and perforation, will tax the tenacity of the most ardent philatelist; but, when careful study has resulted in systematic arrangement, the result is most gratifying, the more especially as by the delicacy of design and richness of color of the specimens those pages of our albums devoted to this country are among the most attractive that can be exhibited.

Before closing, I desire to call attention to that so-called "G. B. 40c. surcharge," consisting of an upright, pointed oval, divided in the centre by a double line, the upper half containing the letters "G. B." and the lower "40c.," the impression being either in red or black. For a long time the unscrupulous have endeavored to foist these upon the unwary with varying success, notwithstanding the "surcharge" was applied indiscriminately to all values. The true explanation is as follows: The original use of the hand-stamp was for the purpose of denoting the amount due the French post-office, for their services in carrying letters from the West Indies to England, the postal service formerly having been performed by French steamers, running intermediately with the regular mail packets; the letters G. B. signified Grande Bretagne, and the 40c. (centimes) the amount due the French steamers for their services.

This hand-stamp, having ceased to be used for its original purpose, was latterly employed as an obliterating stamp only, hence its appearance upon all values.

NEW ISSUES.

W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

UNITED STATES.—E. H. Sandford has discovered a distinct die variety of the 1857 1 cent. The curved line under the label inscribed *One Cent* is unbroken.

From C. B. Corwin we receive the following important news: "The post-office authorities have just applied to the American Bank Note Co. for proofs of each postage stamp in two colors, and announce their intention of at once changing the colors of the entire series."

U. S. City Dispatch Post.—George H. Watson has a specimen of the 3 cent on blue glazed paper, on a letter mailed Nov. 22, 1842. This should settle the date of issue, concerning which catalogues are at variance, some giving 1842 and others 1843. Moens says August 1, 1842, and this is probably correct.

Mr. Mekeel has shown us a specimen of the 30c., 1861 issue, which has a grill covering the entire stamp, like some of the 3c. value in the same issue. This stamp was found in the Mehl collection, and is believed to be the only known specimen. It has been submitted to competent authorities, who pronounce the grill genuine.

AUSTRIA—*Levant.*—It seems that when the recent surcharged set was issued that the postal authorities at Bayreuth surcharged what *solidi* stamps they had on hand, instead of returning them to the home office, in exchange for the surcharged kreutzer set. Perf. $9\frac{1}{2}$.

20 paras	on 5 soldi,	carmine.
1 piaster	" 10 "	blue.
2 "	" 20 "	gray.
3 "	" 50 "	violet.

BHOPAL.—New plates of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna green, and $\frac{1}{4}$ anna black, are reported. There are 32 varieties of each, there being, however, only one due to bad spelling, SHAH being spelled SAH in one stamp on each sheet of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna green.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna,	black, unperforated.
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	blue green, "
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	deep green, perforated 6.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—Numerous varieties of the surcharge of the Cape $\frac{1}{2}$ penny are said to exist. The *Philatelic Record* has seen specimens with double surcharge and with no surcharge at all on the same sheet.

Protectorate.—The Cape $\frac{1}{2}$ penny has been surcharged *Bechuanaland—Protectorate* in two lines in green.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green on black.

BULGARIA.—The Scott Co. are informed by a correspondent in Sophia, that the recently chronicled 3 stot on 5 stot is a fraud, and that if any value were likely to run short it would be the 5 stot.

CANADA.—The 3 cent is said to have again changed its shade, but as we have not yet seen a specimen we can give no particulars.

CEYLON.—The 4 cent has been surcharged "*Postal—Commission—Three Cents*" in three lines in blue. It is probably for use on postal notes to pay the fee.

3 cents on 4c., blue on red violet.

CONGO.—There is a new 25-cent. stamp of the same design as the current 50 cent.

25 centimes, blue.

The 5 fr. has been surcharged COLIS POSTAUX
Fr. 1.20 in a double-lined frame, $15\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ mm.

3 fr., 50c. on 5 francs, blue on violet.

COSTA RICA.—The 5 cent *timbre proportional* has been used for postage.

5 centavos, red brown.

CURAÇAO.—It is said that stamps of the denomination of 1 and 2 cents are soon to be issued, and also a set of postage due stamps.

DUTCH INDIES.—The color of the 5 cents is reported to have been changed.

5 cents, blue.

EGYPT.—The unpaid letter stamps are said to have been slightly changed, the inscriptions in the centre being in an oval.

2 milliemes,	green.
4 "	brown.
1 piaster,	blue.
2 "	orange.

The 4 milliemes seems to be a new value.

FARIDKOTE.—The $\frac{1}{4}$ anna of the square type is announced in vermilion red on white wove paper, imperforate.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, vermilion red.

FRANCE—*Levant.*—The surcharge on the 25 centimes now reads 1 PIAST 1.

1 piaster on 25c., black on red.

GABOON.—By a decree dated Libreville,

December 28, 1888, authority was given for the transformation of 4000 5-centime stamps into stamps of 25, by surcharging a new value. The decree concludes with this clause: "No sale of postage stamps shall be made except for the purpose of immediate franking." If this is enforced, we shall have to be content with used specimens.

25 on 5 centimes, green.

GREAT BRITAIN.—We find that there are several stamps with the surcharge ^{GOTT.} ^{PARCELS} that we have not chronicled.

1884 type, 1 shilling, green.
1888 " 1 " green.
" " 9 pence, blue and violet.

GREECE.—Some unknown friend has sent us the current 20 lepta *rouletted*, and our Greek member, J. N. Chaidopoulos, of Patras, sends a specimen of the 1 lepton printed in Athens, from the plates imported from Belgium, where the previous supplies were printed. The impression is very poor, and the stamp differs from the early impressions as much as the Athens print of the first issue did from those printed in Paris. It was issued March 1.

1 lepton, dark brown, local print.
20 lepta, carmine, rouletted.

INDIA.—The Scott Company announce that two of the *Court Fee* stamps have been used for postage.

1 anna, brown.
4 " green.

ITALY.—Ex-Secretary Bradt writes us that he has found a 20 cent of the 1858 issue with an extra line $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the frame and extending nearly around the stamp. Also a 1 cent black, newspaper stamp, with a hyphen between *Franco-Bollo*. Both specimens were used.

JAMAICA.—The two-penny telegraph stamp has been used for postage.

2 pence, lilac.

A new bicolored set, *à la Siam*, Sarawak and the current issue Great Britain, is beginning to make its appearance. They are inscribed *Postage and Revenue*.

1 penny, lilac and purple.
1 " green and ?

NABHA.—The following Indian stamps are now surcharged in *black*:

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green.
Service. $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
1 " purple brown.
4 " olive green.

NATAL.—The five shillings now comes with the crown C. A. watermark sideways on the stamp.

5 shillings, maroon, crown C. A. wmk.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The shilling stamp of the "Jubilee" set is latest value to put in an appearance. It bears a kangaroo for the central figure under an arch inscribed *One Hundred Years*. At the left side, *New South*, and at the right, *Wales Postage*. Below, *One Shilling*. Various flowers and plants are used for filling in around the kangaroo. The stamp is by far the handsomest of the set. Watermark, crown N S W, perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

1 shilling, brown violet.

The following have been surcharged O. S. :

4 pence, brown.
6 " carmine.
8 " red violet.

PANAMA.—The surcharge fever has struck the isthmus. The ten centavos of the "map" issue has been seen with the numeral obliterated by a broad violet bar, and with a figure 5 in the centre of the stamp.

5 on 10 centavos, black on yellow (violet surcharge).

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.—It is said that the 2c. brown has been surcharged to do duty as a 5 cent. stamp. Not having seen a specimen, we cannot give any details as to whether it differs from the previous issue.

5c. on 2c., brown on buff.

SARAWAK.—In addition to the values previously given, there is a 25-cent stamp of the same design.

25 cents, green and red brown.

SURINAM.—Two new values are announced of the postage due set.

30 cents, lilac.
50 " "

It is said that the following are soon to be issued of the set for general use:

15 cents, gray.
20 " green.
30 " red brown.
40 " brown.
1 gulden, gray and brown.

SWITZERLAND.—In addition to the values already given, the following are now issued perforated 10:

20 centimes, orange.
40 " gray.
50 " blue.
1 franc, red brown.

TASMANIA.—The one-penny stamp is now issued in a bright vermilion red.

1 penny, vermilion red (C. C. 124).

TRINIDAD.—The recently chronicled one-pound stamp is said to be for fiscal purposes.

TUNIS.—The five francs of the second type is now in use.

5 francs, violet.

TURK'S ISLANDS.—The six-penny is now found in a new color.

6 pence, yellow brown.

TUSCANY.—Mr. S. B. Bradt writes us that he has found a used specimen of the 1 cent, 1860, issue in exactly the same color as the 10c. (C. C. 80).

VENEZUELA.—A curious "error" has been discovered on some specimens of the 10 bol. The word BOLIVARES begins with an 8 instead of B.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.—The one-penny of the first design is said to be printed in carmine and watermarked crown C. A.

1 penny, carmine.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

UNITED STATES.—R. G. Hodge sends us a 2-cent white envelope, No. 5, with the stamp midway down the left end.

E. A. Holton has the 2 cent on buff of the die mentioned last month. This is said to have been engraved by Louis Tiffany, of New York, and will probably be known by his name.

2 cents, green on oriental buff.

Portsmouth, Ohio.—While most of our readers probably saw the article on this new discovery in the *Philatelic Journal of America* for February, still we think it worthy of repetition. It was brought to light by C. B. Duffy, of Columbus, and consists of sheet white letter paper, impressed with a stamp, 26 mm. square, composed of fancy border type, 9 mm. wide, with a figure 5 in the centre. The letter was dated January 19, 1846, and postmarked January 20. They were sold to the public for seven cents each, it is said.

5 cents, black on white (letter sheet).

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—The following sizes of the surcharged Cape of Good Hope registration envelopes are in use :

4 pence, blue, 150 x 98 mm.
4 " " 200 x 127 "
4 " " 292 x 158 "

FARIDKOTE.—*Der Philatelist* reports the following with the arms in black :

1 anna, brown on white (118 x 66 mm.).

GWALIOR.—The old ½ anna has been found surcharged in red GWALIOR above, with the native equivalent below, and the arms in ultramarine.

½ anna, blue on white (118 x 66 mm.).

NEW SOUTH WALES.—There have been

three new official envelopes issued recently. The one-penny bears a stamp of the centennial issue, with O. S. inserted in the corners. The 6 pence is for registration, and bears the 1870 stamp, with O. S. in the angles.

1 penny, violet on white (138 x 79 mm.)?
1 " " " (222 x 100 ")?
6 " " " (" " ")?

POST CARDS, ETC.

BRAZIL.—In addition to all the new issues given last month, it seems that there are a couple of cards which we overlooked. The design is the same as the letter card (see page 220).

40 reis, blue.
40 x 40 " "

CEYLON.—There is a set of ten postal orders, 215 x 87 mm., bearing a rectangular stamp, with head of Queen in double oval, inscribed *Postal Order*. *Commission* above, value in words below.

3 cents, green and black;	Orders of 50c.
3 " dark green and red,	" 1 rupee.
3 " carmine and brown,	" 1r. 50c.
3 " red violet and black,	" 2 rupees.
3 " brown and dark red,	" 2r. 50c.
5 " orange and black,	" 3 rupees.
5 " brown and blue,	" 4 " "
5 " olive and blue,	" 5 " "
10 " gray and brown,	" 7r. 50c.
10 " violet and brown,	" 10 rupees.

CONGO FREE STATE.—Two new cards are announced, the general design being the same as the 15c. orange on salmon, but with a new stamp. In the centre of the stamp is a radiant star, above the value, with palms at either side, and CONGO below. The 10 centimes also has the following inscription, below CARTE POSTALE. (*Service de l'intérieur et des pays limitrophes jusques et y compris Libreville au Nord et Mossamedes au Sud.*)

10 centimes, black on white.
15 " carmine on buff.

DUTCH INDIES.—An official communication from Batavia gives the information that the surcharges on the 12½c., other than the figure 5, are spurious, and that only one style of type was used.

GERMANY.—The 5 pfennig has been seen with 289, the 5 x 5pf. with 1288, and the 20pf. Post-Anweisung with 1288 and 189.

NABHA.—The arms are now surcharged in black.

¼ anna, brown on buff.

QUEENSLAND.—There is a two penny of the same design as the threepence, inscribed *via direct route*.

2 pence, blue.

SURINAM.—A. Lohmeyer writes us that he has the new cards, which are similar to the 1888 issue, except the inscription, which reads

Briefkaart
(Adressijde)

with (*met betaald Antwoord*) between these two words on the double card.

2½ cent, carmine on pink, reverse white.
2½ x 2½ " " "

The first half of the double card has a pink face and white reverse, while the reply half reverses this.

LETTER CARDS.

ITALY.—Letter cards of twenty centesimi for home and colonial use are soon to be issued.

REVENUES.

CALIFORNIA.—C. H. Bogart writes us that

he has the thirty cents blue State Tax on thin white paper.

PORTO RICO.—Two sets of *Sello* stamps hitherto unknown have come to light recently. The set for 1884 is of the same design as the 1883 Spanish, and the 1886 issue is the same as the 1885.

1884, 25 cent de peso,	green.
50 " "	blue lilac.
1 peso,	bronze green.
2 " "	mauve.
4 " "	orange.
7p. 50c.,	pearl gray.
12p. 50c.,	ultramarine.
18p. 75c.,	yellow brown.
25 pesos,	olive bistre.
1886, 25 cent de peso,	bistre.
50 " "	yellow ochre.
1 peso,	blue.
2 " "	green.
4 " "	pearl gray.
7p. 50c.,	orange.
12p. 50c.,	red violet.
18p. 75c.,	violet.
25 pesos,	carmine.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE two following letters are published by request of the Board of Trustees of the Association:

TO THE EDITORS "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

I desire to call the attention of the members of the American Philatelic Association to the fact that John R. Hooper, of Ottawa, Canada, is not a member of the American Philatelic Association, although he advertises himself as such. From his recent utterances and disparaging remarks about the American Philatelic Association, I should not think he would care to become a member, much less advertise himself as being one. The records show that he once applied for membership but failed to qualify; in other words, he did not pay his dues. It is a fraud for any man to advertise himself as an American Philatelic Association member when he is not one, particularly when it is done to try to catch the American Philatelic Association trade. Yours truly,

P. M. WOLSIEFFER,

Secretary A. P. A. Branch No. 1.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 1, 1889.

TO THE EDITORS "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

The readers of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST probably noticed an article in the *Stamp*

Advertiser, a paper published at Hudson, Mass., by Mr. W. F. Trowbridge, which was as follows:

"C. W. Pearl, who was of late President of the Lawrence Philatelic Society, tendered his resignation in February. He was forced to do so on account of his conduct toward certain members and well-known men. He is a person to be avoided in all respects, and is now shaking with fear in his boots."

I must explain to the members of the American Philatelic Association the reason why the above was published. The Lawrence Philatelic Society was formed last December. I was elected President and Mr. W. M. Stuart was elected Secretary. All went along well until a Mr. King, janitor of the Lawrence Court House, was admitted as a member. Mr. King informed the society that they could hold their meetings in the Probate Court room, provided they would pay for the gas they would burn. We accepted Mr. King's kind offer at once. The following day I was asked by several parties if Mr. King had the authority to permit any society to meet there, he being only a janitor. I accordingly made an investigation, and a lawyer advised me to write to the county commissioners about the whole affair. I did so (without permission of the society), and the next day I received a letter from the commissioners stating that "they could not

allow the Court House to be used for any other purpose than what it was built for."

In writing to the commissioners the members of the society think that I acted unjustly with them, and for so doing I was asked to resign as their President. They voted upon this, and I ascertained that the result was seven to five in their favor. I therefore resigned as their President and left the Society altogether, wishing them success in the future. At the last meeting I attended (last February), I was not treated in a fair way, and all of the advanced members were indignant. Twelve collectors have called on me and said that Lawrence should become a branch of the American Philatelic Association this fall. It will be an advanced society with fifteen members. Since the article was published, I asked Mr. William M. Stuart if he wrote the article about me; he denied having done so before two collectors here. I immediately opened a correspondence with Mr. Trowbridge on the matter, and he loaned me the letters Mr. Stuart sent him about me. On the same paper on which the minutes were the scandal was written also.

Mr. Stuart says he has nothing against me, and there is not a collector in Lawrence who has. If I am a person to be avoided, I sincerely hope that the philatelic public will do so at once. I believe that I have established my reputation as a stamp collector during the last five years. I have represented some of the largest firms in the United States, and I have *always* dealt honestly with each and all. I shall continue to do so. Mr. Stuart is *not* a stamp fraud, but that the members of the American Philatelic Association may have the whole story I must write all.

CHAS. W. PEARL,
A. P. A. No. 401.

LAWRENCE, MASS., March 25, 1889.

TO THE EDITORS "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

I have read the report of the Trustees published in your last issue, and am glad to see that they desire to ascertain the opinion of the members on the question they submit.

I am decidedly in favor of not making the membership of the Association too large. I presume that, by this time, the Trustees are pretty well acquainted with the names of those who have not paid for stamps removed from sheets, or who have not paid dues, etc. These persons should be expelled at once, after giving them fair notice.

It seems to me that if we go on in admitting members promiscuously, we will have an association so large that an Exchange

Department must necessarily prove a total failure. If, on the other hand, we use the utmost care in admitting members, the membership will naturally be kept within bounds, and it will be an honor to belong to the body, whilst the Exchange Department (with improvements) will work satisfactorily.

Even as things stand now, the rules governing this department are inadequate. I have covers out since February 18, 1888, and sheets since March, 1888. This kind of thing won't do. I want to know (within a reasonable time), where I stand. I get my debit notes very regularly, and am expected to pay within eight days, which I do. But since my last payment I have received a credit note for about ten dollars, but no money has been forthcoming.

Since September last, I have not sent in any sheets and do not propose to do so until other rules for the Exchange Department, securing returns (say in six months) are made, and until some method is adopted to restrict the membership to only such persons as have some social or business standing.

Upon Mr. Sterling's assuming the office of Exchange Manager he issued a circular stating that no mention, such as 25% below Scott's (or anybody's) catalogue should be put on the sheets, as this would simply be an advertisement for some dealers. This may be proper, but I have noticed that Mr. Sterling does not apply the rule to himself. I have had a number of sheets, marked No. 26, evidently Mr. Sterling's, and most of the stamps (being United States revenues) are marked at the bottom: "Sterling's Catalogue, No. . . ."

Altogether, it seems to me that there will be plenty of material for discussion and revision of rules at the next St. Louis convention.

Yours truly,

P. VAN DER WILLIGEN.

NEW YORK, April 19, 1889.

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED B. AND O. STAMPS.

When the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Co. entered Connecticut for business, there was a local line in operation whose wires ran from Hartford to New Haven *via* the towns along the Connecticut river, called the Connecticut River Telegraph Co. With this company, the B. and O. made a contract by which messages were sent mutually over the lines as connected.

It was then suggested that as the B. and O. had commutation stamps, that the Con-

necticut River should also issue a set, which was done, and the result was two stamps of the denominations of one and five cents, black on buff, which were sold in books of \$10, and used for several years. This was sometime in 1885.

After the contract above mentioned had been made and above stamps were issued, the Connecticut River extended its line from Hartford, through New Britain, Collinsville, New Hartford and West Winsted, to New Boston, Mass., and another set of one and five cent stamps were issued, using the same die, but changing the color of the paper to blue. These stamps could be used only at above-named places and intermediate points. These were put on sale in October, 1887.

When the B. and O. was absorbed by the Western Union, the Connecticut River contract being voided, it was at once leased to the United Lines, which was in the field in Connecticut as a competitor of the Western Union, and the stamps then ceased to be issued.

ISAIAH BAKER, JR.,
A. P. A., 140.

A CORRECTION.

Two errors crept into my notes upon the exhibit of French colonies stamps last month.

1. The Guadeloupe, unpaid, 40c. of 1877 shown was not the one obtained from the "Concoctor," spoken of, that now being in the collection of Mr. G. B. Calman. The one shown came from a small collection recently purchased by the Scott Co.

2. The price asked by them for their specimen is not, as I stated, the paltry sum of \$100, but the more advanced one of \$250.

It is worthy of note, however, that M. J. B. Moens classes this among the doubtful stamps in the supplement to his catalogue of 1883.

C. B. CORWIN.

I WISH to call the attention of American Philatelic Association members to the United States, 1870 issue, with forged grill, which have been offered in quantities here lately, and have been traced to one John Coumbe, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., who tells a very washy story of how he got them in a collection of an old lady, who died about four years ago.

The grill is cleverly done, and likely to

deceive, but upon close examination the squares are irregular in size.

R. WUESTHOFF,
Asst. Cft. Detector.

TOLIMA COUNTERFEITS.

One of my correspondents in Tolima informed me that Sngr. Traniegas, Veiva, Tolima, received the permission of the Government of Tolima to reprint all the Tolima stamps, but as almost all the plates of the old issues are destroyed, he HAS ORDERED NEW PLATES, and his productions will be COUNTERFEITS.

Collectors will be wise to examine all the old issues of Tolima in future, when they are offered as bargains, as these so-called REPRINTS will be in the market within a short time.

HENRY GREMMEL.

THE time has now come when members of the Association should turn over in their minds the plans for their mutual welfare that may have occurred to them and which they desire to present for the consideration of the Convention to be held in St. Louis this summer.

There is one question which deserves especial consideration, and that is, Shall we become

An Incorporated Body?

There are so many advantages to be derived from this that it seems hardly worth while to point them out separately. I merely mention that the one fact, that it relieves members individually from responsibility for debts of the Association, is sufficient in itself.

The next question is, Under the laws of what State shall we become incorporated?

This is a point that requires very careful consideration and investigation. For where each individual would naturally like to see his State chosen, these individual tastes should not be taken into consideration when weighed against the common good of all.

In our opinion the whole matter should be referred in due time to a committee of, say, three lawyers, including the President of the Association as one of the committee, with instruction to examine carefully into the statutes of the different States, and choose that under which we can secure the greatest possible advantages and have the smallest possible taxes. Unless the choice is made in this way, it had better not be made at all.

It is important that this subject be given careful consideration *in advance*, because if it should please the members to incorporate our Association, a great deal of study will have to be given to the Constitution or charter to be adopted, which cannot be changed every year or two, as is now the custom. It will be necessary to find out exactly what we want, that we may have provided for us a manner of getting it.

The Association has been in existence long enough for us to have learned how it should be conducted, and the time has now come when we can safely adopt a policy for the future which shall bind us to the proper course to pursue in order to promote the collection and study of stamps, and to cultivate friendly feeling between collectors.

Should this suggestion meet with favor, it is to be hoped that some member will take such steps, as under our present Constitution and By-Laws are necessary, to enable the Board of Officers to take the necessary steps to secure a charter.

It will be of service to the Association if members will communicate their views to the Board of Officers.

REVIEWS.

THE seventeenth edition of Durbin & Hanes' catalogue comes to us in an entirely new dress, and contains many new features. For a frontispiece it has a fine portrait of Mr. Durbin, produced by the Ives process. The illustrations of coats of arms, devices, etc., are retained, as is also the list of words and abbreviations found on stamps. The first new feature that strikes the eye is the numbering of the stamps in consecutive order. Rarities have their approximate values given in italics. The British colonials are for the first time in an American catalogue given with all the different watermarks in full. This alone should be enough to make the catalogue a *sine qua non* in

every philatelist's library. The various surcharges on the Costa Ricas and Natalis are illustrated, and the revenue stamps used for postage are chronicled in full. Included in the United States are lists of the document stamps, both perforated and unperforated.

Taken all in all the catalogue is the best gotten up one for the money that we ever saw. There may be room for improvement, but we are afraid Brother Hanes will find it hard to improve when he undertakes the eighteenth edition.

THE eleventh and twelfth parts of the "Grosses Handbuch der Philatelie" contain pages 545-656, and include the countries from Dominica to France. At this rate it will rival the "Encyclopedia Britannica."

THE third supplement to Moens' catalogue is now complete, and comprises the issues from 1883 to date. This does away with the two former supplements. It comprises 382 pages of text and 90 of illustrations, there being over 1700 of them. This makes a book fully half as large as the original catalogue.

R. R. BOGERT'S catalogue of post-cards, which has been running as a serial in the *Philatelic World* for sometime past, has just been issued in pamphlet form. It catalogues 2434 cards issued by 142 governments. Unstamped official cards, local cards and the like are not included. The general get-up of the book is the same as that of the well-known stamp catalogue of the same author. The countries are, however, alphabetically arranged, which is a great improvement. As one example of the thoroughness of the work, we may mention that Würtemberg is credited with no less than 173 cards. No purchaser of the book will consider his quarter wasted after he has examined it.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 173, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.*Secretary*, S. B. BRADFORD, Ottawa, Ill.*Treasurer*, H. B. SEAGRAVE, Pontiac, Mich.*International Secretary*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Exchange Superintendent*, E. B. STERLING, Box 294, Trenton, N. J.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, H. C. BEARDSLEY, St. Joseph, Mo.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, R. WUESTHOFF, New York.*First Purchasing Agent*, WM. SELLSCHOPP, 328 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.*Second Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Third Purchasing Agent*, A. L. HOLMAN, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.*Fourth Purchasing Agent*, CHAS. MUECKE, 468 Broome St., New York.*Librarian*, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, H. N. TERRETT, Woodside, N. Y.; AUG. DEJONGE, Staten Island; J. W. SCOTT, 240 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.*Literary Board*, R. C. H. BROCK, Box 237, Philadelphia; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MACCALLA, Phila.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS.

The publication of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST has been delayed several times by the tardiness of officers in sending in their reports. We therefore beg to inform the officers of the Association and others, that hereafter, unless copy is in our hands by the second of each month, it will be laid over until the next month.

THE EDITORS.

THE TRUSTEES.

The regular monthly meeting was held April 17, and the usual accumulation of business disposed of. Mr. J. W. Scott read a rambling communication from Mr. Theo. F. Cuno, charging Mr. Henry L. Calman and J. W. Scott with conspiracy, and preventing his election as International Secretary at the Boston Convention of the American Philatelic Association. When the reading of the document was finished, Mr. Scott asked the Chairman for permission to retire from the Board until the charges had been disposed of, which was granted. A Court was ordered to be convened, according to Section 3, Article II, of the Constitution, to meet on Wednesday, April 24, but on notice from Mr. Cuno that he was only disengaged on Tuesdays, the date was altered to suit his convenience.

The documents in the keeping of Mr. J. C. Feldwisch have at length been handed over to the present Board of Trustees, but it was considered that too long a time had now elapsed to prosecute the substitution case. It was, therefore, ordered that Mr. Corwin's sheet of stamps be returned to Mr. Clotz, and that that gentleman make a requisition on the Society for the value of the stamp changed.

The bond of the Secretary has been received and accepted; the Treasurer's bond has been returned for notarial certification.

The following gentlemen desire to resign from the Association; all being in good standing, their resignations are accepted: W. B. Brockway, No. 407; H. C. Levis, No. 180 (to take effect September 1); A. L. Neaham, No. 641.

On Tuesday, April 23, the Court composed of the following members met at No. 1 New street, New York city: Aug. Dejonge, Chair-

man; P. van der Willigen, Secretary; C. B. Corwin, Charles Gregory, R. Wuesthoff.

On the meeting of the Court it was discovered that Mr. Cuno would not attend, and considering the trivial nature of the facts charged (which consisted in the publication of an article on page 268, Vol. I, *American Journal of Philately*, calling attention of American Philatelic Association members to a suitable Board of officers to be voted for at the Boston Convention, on the strength of which notice the charge of conspiracy was sought to be maintained), the Court concluded, with one dissenting (P. van der Willigen), to proceed with the investigation. After a careful and impartial consideration of all the facts, it was "Resolved, That the complaint be referred back to the Board of Trustees by this committee, the charges not being sufficiently important, or sufficiently definite, for this committee to act upon." Carried unanimously and signed by the full Court.

The next regular meeting of the Trustees will be held May 15.

AUG. DEJONGE,
Secretary pro tempore.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

MAY, 1889.

The Board has appointed Mr. Wm. Sellschopp First Purchasing Agent, thereby completing the Board of officers.

The following is the list of

NEW MEMBERS.

No. 786. AIKEN, C. A., Colonnade Hotel, Worcester, Mass.

- No. 787. ARNDT, WALTER T., De Pere, Wis.
 No. 788. BARR, BREVOORT B., 1500 Park avenue, New York.
 No. 789. BARTON, CHARLES J., 129 Dartmouth street, Boston, Mass.
 No. 790. BEIL, GUSTAVE, 64 Rue des Batignolles, Paris.
 No. 791. BROWN, S. JAMOT, 508 Opera House Building, Chicago.
 No. 792. CLAUSSENIUS, G. A., 2 South Clark street, Chicago.
 No. 793. DILG, PHIL. H., 1530 Diversey street, Lake View, Ill.
 No. 794. DUNNING, A. W., Room 17, Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 No. 795. GREEN, L. L., Medford, Mass.
 No. 796. HOSMER, ARTHUR P., 44 Bellevue Place, Chicago.
 No. 797. KAMM, H. A., 503 Broome street, New York.
 No. 798. KIRK, C. W., 71 Pride street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 No. 799. LAUER, JOHN B., 443 Greenwich street, New York.
 No. 800. LEHMAN, ROBERT S., 1440 Lexington avenue, New York.
 No. 801. LELAND, SAMUEL, 2101 Indiana avenue, Chicago.
 No. 802. LUETZENKIRCHEN, E. H. B., 332 E. Division street, Chicago.
 No. 803. MUELLER, G., Room 15, 155 La Salle street, Chicago.
 No. 804. PALMER, LOUIS H., Oak Park, Ill.
 No. 805. SANFORD, E. HARRISON, 7 E. Sixty-sixth street, New York.
 No. 806. SCHWARZ, ROBERT, 13 Broadway, New York.
 No. 807. STREET, HENRY C., First National Bank, Chicago.
 No. 808. TALCOTT, F. L., 408 Swan street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 No. 809. THOMPSON, JARVIS V., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 No. 810. TUTEN, EARLE C., Bellefonte, Pa.
 No. 811. WRIGHT, VERNE A., Woodstock, Ill.

The following is the list of

APPLICANTS FOR MEMBERSHIP—LIST NO. 31.

- BARTLETT, J. D., South Amboy, N. J.
 References: H. G. Manchester, J. E. Harpel.
 BERGER, ANT, 13 Rue du Nord, Luxemburg, Europe.
 References: B. Blauhuth, Jos. Rechert.
 BOSSERT, G. HUGO, 719 Franklin street, Milwaukee, Wis.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, W. F. Greany.
 CAMERON, CHAS. E., 87 Mansfield street, Montreal, Canada.
 References: Jos. Rechert, Henry Clotz.
 CHAUMONT, MICHAEL H., Imp. Marit. Customs, Shanghai, China.
 References: R. D. Wainwright, Jos. Rechert.
 DREW, B. L., 122 Oxford street, Cambridge, Mass.
 References: B. A. Cottlow, A. G. Bishop.
 GOLDSBURY, F. S., Barre, Vt.
 References: W. H. Bacon, E. B. Jones.
 GOOLD, HARRY M., Waterloo, Iowa.
 References: R. S. Hatcher, F. N. Massoth, Jr.
 HAINES, MISS J. B., Cheltenham, Pa.
 References: T. B. Farrell, S. B. Bradford.
 HERRMANN, OSCAR, San Francisco, Cal.
 References: Wm. Herrmann, G. Folte.

- HOLLIS, W. H., 712 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.
 References: E. F. Gams, G. Folte.
 HOWE, H. C., JR., Ponca, Neb.
 References: W. R. King, Roy D. Hassler.
 KALMBACH, HARRY L., 48 Clinton street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 References:
 KIDDER, MISS S. B., 39 Court street, Room 11, Boston, Mass.
 References: Chas. W. Pearl, I. C. Richardson.
 KUNTZ, JOS. A., Station R, New York.
 References: Henry L. Calman, Henry Collin.
 LEVY, BEN. F., 226 E. 114th street, New York.
 References: Hy. Gremmel, Aug. Dejonge.
 LIMONGI, FELIX, 51 Royal street, New Orleans, La.
 References: A. A. Brinsmade, S. B. Bradford.
 LOWRIE, HENRY H., 98 Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J.
 References: E. B. Sterling, E. R. Ackerman.
 MAYER, EMIL, 309 Canal street, New York.
 References: Hugo S. Mack, R. R. Bogert.
 MILLER, HARRY H., Burlington, Kans.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, C. M. Boyer.
 O'BERN, JOSHUA, Saltsburg, Pa.
 References: T. R. Johnston, C. H. Mekeel.
 SCHMIDT, A. H. R., care of German Savings & Loan Society, San Francisco, Cal.
 References: Wm. Herrmann, G. Folte.
 SHAW, CHAS. E., Clinton, Mass.
 References: E. A. Holton, C. E. Hutchison.
 SNEAD, ROBERT J., Lynchburg, Va.
 References: Henry L. Calman, Henry Collin.
 WARD, GEO. B., 176 Cass street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 References: T. J. Mitchell, S. B. Bradford.

The persons named in the above list will be entitled to membership on June 10, 1889, if no objection is received prior to that date.

S. B. BRADFORD, *Secretary*.

MAY 1, 1889.

TO THE LITERARY BOARD OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION:

Sirs:—Through an error I caused to be published in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST the name of N. W. Chandler, No. 323, as a delinquent. This was a mistake, as his dues were paid up to March 1, 1889, and I regret it very much.

Yours truly,

H. B. SEAGRAVE,
Treasurer.

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Business transacted for the month of April, 1889, as follows:

Blank sheets sold	256
Small covers "	24
Large " "	21
Mailing " "	13
Hinges " "	14,000

Received the following:

Filled sheets 359, value	\$327 02
" covers 62, "	495 58

Total, 421 \$2822 60

A very creditable showing, considering the

bitter attack made upon this department by a fellow-member through the columns of the *Philatelic Gazette*, which article has certainly been far more productive of bringing out the duplicates of the members and of benefit to the department than the writer ever intended it should be.

The receipt of filled sheets and covers proves that those who have confidence in the department are certainly going to stand by the officer in charge, who is trying his best, under adverse circumstances, to carry out a plan for the prompt and speedy circulation of the members' sheets and covers, and *who proposes to do so*. Sheets can be circulated to advantage on individual circuits of twelve members each, within sixty days, and reports of sales rendered. I shall send out all statements on the fifth of each month, and will settle up all accounts just as soon as I can make satisfactory settlements, and the amount placed to the credit of the members whose stamps have been disposed of, either for them to receive a cash settlement or allow the amount to stand as a credit to draw against exchanges.

Members who are supplying this department with filled sheets and covers certainly are, to my mind, entitled to the fullest benefit of the department, whether they are branch members or individual, and I shall certainly forward all exchanges to where I think the best sales can be effected, certainly not through branches that have no desire to receive or extend in return filled sheets for what has been sent them. I am working this department for the benefit of the members who are supplying it, with material and the benefit of those that desire to buy or exchange; if a collector, then a collector, if a dealer then a dealer. My main aim has been and will be to give all the fullest benefits that are offered, and those that have tried the department under the present management are the ones to speak out, either for or against the present workings of the department, not the past; let the past take care of itself.

If mistakes have been made, help the present officer to correct them, not condemn him for matters over which he has not had control.

I have introduced a very important feature that has given general satisfaction, and that is the placing of thin tissue paper between each filled sheet in making up the exchange books, which keeps the stamps from falling off by constant rubbing against each other; also prevents the ink from the hand-stamps from spoiling the stamps opposite, when a name has been marked off. Every book that leaves this office is arranged in this manner.

I have also issued new exchange sheets, giving spaces for twelve names upon individual circuits, so that a book, instead of circulating amongst six members and then being returned to be made up again and started on the second circuit, goes the full limit within sixty days to the twelve members. I have tried this plan for the past month, and have proved it can be carried out with success. The value of such books depends

entirely upon the value of the sheets sent in for circulation. The greater the value of the stamps sent me, the larger the amount of the books and the greater the sales.

I am much pleased to report that the month of April has seen me with a greater number of filled sheets than any month since I assumed charge.

Eleven hundred and seventy-eight filled sheets, valued at \$7768.42, have been received by the department since December 31, 1888.

Two hundred and nineteen covers, valued at \$1335.12, also have been received, making a total valuation of \$9103.54.

Seventy-two exchange books, valued at \$5333.79, are now going the circuits.

Forty-two exchange books have gone the rounds and have been returned from circulation, and the owners of such return sheets are the ones to state whether the sales have been productive of any good or not.

Filled sheets, valued at \$677.90, are now being made up into books for circulation this week, and which will be sent out over a large and varied field of collectors.

I can circulate to advantage and have proved it by those that have tried the Exchange Department, that if the members will send me good salable stamps, priced at a reasonable amount, I can dispose of them promptly to advantage, and invite each and every member that has duplicates to exchange or sell to give this department a trial.

The Secretary of the Providence Society reports ten American Philatelic Association members, and they have been admitted as Branch No. 14 of the Association.

Respectfully,

E. B. STERLING,
Superintendent.

FOURTH PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

The season for auction sales is on its down grade. The month of April was not as eventful as March, only one sale having taken place during the past month. It was Mr. Joseph J. Casey's nineteenth sale, comprising Part II of the Hawley collection, on April 13, at George A. Leavitt & Co.'s auction rooms. Mr. Casey again had chosen the afternoon, and this may account for the comparatively meagre attendance. Nevertheless, prices realized were satisfactory. The following are some of the most interesting lots:

Lot.		
No. 65.	Ceylon envelope, 9p., unused, cut . . .	\$2 40
66.	" " 1s., used, cut round . . .	2 25
67.	" " 1s. 9p., unused, cut . . .	2 00
68.	" " 2s. 6p., " cut to shape	2 55
741.	India "Service Postage," on half anna rev., used.	2 00
143.	" " " on 6 anna for. bill, used	23 00
188.	Philippine, 1854, 5c., deep orange, used.	8 50
189.	" " " (lithogr.), used.	9 00

252. Turkey, 1865, 25 piasters, orange, used.	\$3 00
253. " " " " brown, un- paid, used.	3 50
410. U. S. Revenue, first issue, perf., \$200, used.	5 25
422. Charleston, 5c., blue on orig. env., marked "due 10," used.	3 50
423. Columbia, 5c., blue on buff envelope. .	6 00
429. Salem, 5c., on manila, unused env. . .	2 00
632. U. S. newspaper, 1865, blue border (strip of three)	4 00
635. Blood's Despatch envelope, unused. . .	2 00
647. U. S. envelope, 1861, 3c., ladies' note, H. 55.	3 50
650. " " " 20c., blue and red.	2 00
651. " " " 24c., green and red.	2 30
655. " " 1870, 24c., white, off. size (Reay)	3 50
656. " " 1870, 90c., cream, off. size (Reay)	4 10

All other lots were of minor importance, but, as mentioned above, prices realized were satisfactory. Mr. Casey, who has recovered from his recent illness, attended personally, executing a good many orders for his friends.

Mr. Bogert's next sale, which was announced for the 30th of April, has been postponed until May 6. This will undoubtedly be the last sale for this season. The catalogue shows a well-as-

sorted lot of stamps, amongst them a beautiful set of unused periodicals, which may find many admirers.

Yours respectfully,
CHARLES MUECKE,
Fourth Purchasing Agent.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION:

The official button badges of the Association now being exhausted, I will make the following offer in order that all members who have not already availed themselves of the opportunity of securing an emblem of the American Philatelic Association may do so at a small expense. If one hundred (100) members will agree to purchase buttons by June 20, 1889, I will deliver on and after that date buttons post-paid for only twenty-six cents. This will be the last chance of securing them, and if not accepted the die will be destroyed. Remit immediately to the undersigned, and if enough of buttons are ordered, same will be mailed without delay or money refunded.

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. BIRD,
Official Button Maker.

677 NINTH AVE., N. Y. CITY,
April 18, 1889.

REPORTS OF PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

[The Literary Board will publish the proceedings of such Philatelic Societies as are received by them. Secretaries will please send the MSS. before the first of each month.]

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch No. 1, American Philatelic Association.



Meetings are held the 1st and 3d Thursday of the month at the Society's rooms, No. 80 La Salle street (opposite City Hall), 8 P.M. President, A. L. Holman; Secretary, P. M. Wolsieffer. For information address the Secretary, Drawer 707, Chicago, Ill.

The sixty-third regular meeting was called to order on Thursday evening, April 4, at 8.00 P.M., by President Holman. Present: Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Chapman, Claussen's, Dilg, Drury, Eisen, Ford, Fritz, Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskell, Holman, Hosmer, Janssen, Kurzweg, Leckie, Leland, Leutzenkirchen, McDonald, Nelson, Palmer, Roscike, Severn, Start, Vidal, Voute, Wilcox and Wolsieffer. Mr. W. H. Peeke, Jr., was present as a visitor. Major E. B. Evans, of Bermuda, West Indies, was the guest of the Society on this occasion. The minutes of the sixty-first and sixty-second meetings were approved as read. Mr. Gadsden moved the By-Laws be suspended, and the introduction of a special order of business. Seconded by Mr. McDonald, and carried. Mr. Gadsden then referred to the pleasure it gave the members to welcome so distinguished a philatelist as Major Evans, and moved that he be made an honorary member by acclamation. Seconded by Mr. Wolsieffer, and unanimously carried. Major Evans thanked the Society for its action and accepted the honorary membership, making a short address in relation

to the reception he had received at the hands of philatelists in the United States. It was then moved, seconded and carried to have a short recess for the introduction of those members who had not had the opportunity of previously meeting the Major. After recess the regular order of business continued. Communications received were: A letter from H. M. Danforth requesting his membership changed from active to passive; a telegram from S. B. Bradford regretting his inability to be present at this meeting; bills from H. B. Seagrave, Western Philatelic Publishing Co., E. W. Voute, and the Treasurer's report for first quarter of 1889, all of which were referred to the Executive Committee. The Committee on Club Room reported progress. Applications for passive membership were received from James R. Boyd, Centreville, S. C., proposed by Mr. Wolsieffer, and from E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa., proposed by Mr. Holman. For active membership, from W. Eisen, Chicago, Ill., proposed by Mr. Dilg. All applications were referred to the Executive Committee. Mr. T. J. Mitchell requested his membership changed from passive to active, which was granted, as was also Mr. Danforth's from active to passive. The Executive Committee having reported favorably on all applications, they were all elected by ballot. The President then announced Major Evans member No. 126, Mr. Boyd No. 127, Mr. Parker No. 128, and Mr. Eisen No. 129. Mr. Mitchell retains his old No. 3 and Mr. Danforth his old No. 50. Recess being next in order, business was suspended for fifteen minutes. After recess the local auction sale took place, which resulted in the sale of forty-four lots. It was moved to adjourn at 11.05. Carried. Next meeting, Thursday evening, April 18.

P. M. WOLSEFFER, Secretary.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings are held every second and fourth Wednesday of each month during the winter at 156 Second avenue, New York city, at 7.30 P.M. R. Wuesthoff, President, 215 Bowery, New York; L. S. Morton, Secretary. For information, address the Secretary, 128 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sixth regular meeting, held at its quarters, Wednesday, March 27, 1889, was called to order by Vice-President Scott, and adjourned immediately, in order that the members might attend the exhibition at the Eden Musée.

Seventh regular meeting, held Wednesday, April 10, 1889.

President Wuesthoff called the meeting to order at 8.15 P.M.

Present: Messrs. Berlepsch, Bogert, H. L. Calman, Corwin, Morton, Scott, Terrett, Thorne, Turner, Van der Willigen and Wuesthoff. Honorary member Major Evans and corresponding member A. Lehman, Mr. E. S. Gerard as a visitor.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. G. E. Jones, *N. Y. Times*, was proposed for active membership by Mr. Thorne, and elected.

Mr. Donald A. King, P. O. Dept., Halifax, N. S., was proposed for corresponding membership by Mr. Corwin, and elected.

Mr. Charles E. Cameron, M.D., 87 Mansfield street, Montreal P. O., was proposed for corresponding membership by Mr. Rechert, and elected.

On motion of Mr. Scott, Messrs. Bogert and Thorne were appointed to audit the Musée account.

Mr. Corwin addressed the meeting relative to the Exchange Department.

Mr. Morton moved a Constitutional amendment, fixing the minimum age of active members at eighteen years. It will take the regular course.

Major Evans then addressed the meeting.

Mr. Berlepsch exhibited the 1g., Netherlands.

Major Evans exhibited a number of U. S. envelope stamps, having a darker secondary impression showing on the colored parts. He also showed War Dept. stamped envelopes, surcharged with the penalty clause, etc., on one of which the surcharge was inverted.

Mr. Thorne exhibited a number of early Swiss on original envelopes.

The meeting adjourned at 9.15 P.M.

The eighth regular meeting, held at its quarters on Wednesday, April 24, 1889, was called to order by President Wuesthoff at 8.15 P.M.

Present: Messrs. Berlepsch, Bogert, H. L. Calman, Corwin, Hobby, Mitchell, Morton, Turner, Thorne and Wuesthoff. Mr. E. S. Gerard as visitor.

Mr. Corwin proposed the following gentlemen for corresponding membership:

Theodore Siddall, 213 S. Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

E. R. Durborow, 203 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. E. Osburn, 1421 Fairmount avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. J. Craig, Pictou, N. S.

C. J. Lambert, Glenoak, Essex, England.

Capt. H. G. Followhead, Ochiltree, Scotland.

Mr. Bogert proposed Mr. H. H. Lowrie, 98 Park place, Plainfield, N. J., for active membership, and Mr. Berlepsch proposed Mr. E. S. Gerard, 39 Long street, Jersey City, N. J., for active membership. In the absence of a majority of the Executive Committee, the rules were suspended and all of the above gentlemen were elected.

An invitation was received to attend the annual dinner of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, on the 15th

of May, inst. A committee of twelve was appointed to attend.

Mr. Berlepsch complained that stamps with paper adhering to their backs had been allowed to circulate on the exchange sheets, in violation of the exchange rule in such case made and provided. This will be stopped.

In view of the death of our honorary member, the late Mr. Henry G. Pearson, recent Postmaster at New York city, Dr. Mitchell moved that a committee be appointed to draft suitable resolutions in the premises. The President appointed Dr. Mitchell.

Dr. Mitchell read an interesting essay on the mechanical powers and the part they play in philately.

An auction sale was held.

Meeting adjourned at 9.55 P.M.

L. S. MORTON, *Secretary*.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held on every third Wednesday of each month at 8.00 P.M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I. President, Mr. August Dejonge; Secretary, Dr. G. Odendall. For information, address the Secretary, P. O. Box 520, Stapleton, Richmond Co., N. Y.

Seventy-fourth regular meeting, Stapleton, April 17, 1889.

Present: August Dejonge, Chairman; Mrs. L. Benary; Messrs. Clotz, Corwin, E. L. Schumann, R. S. Lehmann, Dr. von Doring, P. van der Willigen, Dr. G. Odendall.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved. Photographs received with thanks from Messrs. J. W. Scott and Charles Gregory.

The President proposed for membership Mr. Alfred Kiefer, Detroit, Mich.

The Committee on Nominations reported that they had nominated the following gentlemen as the officers for 1889-1890:

Mr. August Dejonge, as President; E. Kaufmann, as Vice-President; R. S. Lehmann, as Secretary and Librarian; Henry Clotz, as Treasurer; E. L. Lehmann, as Manager of Exchange; Messrs. B. von Hodenberg, P. van der Willigen and C. Witt, as Executive Committee.

Mr. Van der Willigen proposed, and Mr. Corwin seconded, that a vote of thanks be tendered to our retiring Secretary for his efficient services during his term of office (five years). Unanimously adopted.

The Eden Musée Committee reported that the exhibition had closed, and the President nominated Messrs. Lehmann and Von Hodenberg as committee to confer with the other committees and to audit the accounts of the exhibition.

The President called the attention of the members to the fact that in May the fifth anniversary of our Society will take place.

Mr. Corwin moved that the members of the National and Brooklyn societies be invited to attend the fifth anniversary and the social of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, taking place on the third Wednesday in May. Carried.

Mr. Van der Willigen proposed as Committee on Entertainment Henry Clotz, E. L. Schumann, and the President *ex officio*. Carried.

The President told the members that 170 catalogues, left from the exhibition, will be sold at auction after close of the meeting.

Adjournment.

All communications relating to exchange, address to Mr. E. L. Schumann, 115 Broadway, New York City, and matters pertaining to the Society to

DR. G. ODENDALL,
Secretary.

LONDON AUCTION SALES.

At the Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, London, England, on March 30, a portion of the collection of Dr. Houston, of Sydney, N. S. Wales, was sold by auction, by Messrs. Ventom, Bull and Cooper. There was a very large company of collectors and dealers present and the varieties excited keen competition.

The following are a few of the best things sold, with prices realized:

Lot.	£.	s.	d.
No. 8. Great Britain, V. R. 1d. black, unused.	5	10	
9. " 8d. red brown, unused, error of color.	6	5	
49. N. S. Wales, November 30, 1838, original embossed wrapper on bluish paper, unused (Charles J. Phillips)	23		8
50. " do., used.	8		
51. " embossed envelope, used, dated April 28, 1851 (T. Buhl).	21		
86. " 3d. Sydney, the so-called pink flesh color as described in Postmaster's Report for 1867, used.	3		
100. " 8d. laureated, orange, unused (Tapling).	15		
117. " registration stamp, blue and red, pair unused.	5		
118. " registration stamp, orange and blue, unused (Phillips).	5	10	
123. " sheet of eight entire wrappers, 1d. red on wove paper, only eighteen sheets printed (Buhl).	8		
127. " envelope, 1d. red, unused, only three known, stamps similar to that of the wrapper of 1864 (Phillips)	9		
128. " do., 2d. blue.	6	10	
218. Tasmania, 1853, 1d. blue, unused.	4	10	
230. Western Aust., 1855, 2d. brown on red, unused (Wilson).	3	5	
238. " error of color, 2d., pale violet, used.	5	5	
241. Victoria, 1850, 2d. gray lilac, fine ground and fine border, unused (Tapling).	20		
264. " registered stamp, rouletted, used.	4	4	

On April 13, at the same place, another very successful auction was held; the stamps sold being the property of various collectors. The following were the best things:

Lot.	£.	s.	d.
No. 15. France, 1 franc, orange, unused.	4	10	
25. Columbia, 1862, 20c. carmine, used.	7	5	
27. " " 1p. lilac, used.	3	5	
40. Ceylon, 4d. rose, imperf., used.	4	12	6
41. " 9d. violet brown, imperf., used.	2		
43. " 2s. blue, imperf., used.	2		
51. Bt. Guiana, 1850, 4c. circular, yellow on original envelope.	17		

Note.—This was a poor specimen, torn and hardly legible, but had large margins.

No. 53. Bt. Guiana, 1851, 4c. blue, used.	3	10	
63. " 1856, 4c. magenta, used.	7	5	
Another, used.	6	5	
82. Trinidad, native impression (6d.) blue, very fine, on letter.	3		
96. " " Lady Macleod," used on letter.	7	5	
109. Natal, embossed, 9d. blue, superb, used copy.	15		
113. Mauritius, 4d. green, curved surcharge.	4		
117. " 2d. blue, fillet, used, not very fine.	7	17	6
119. Victoria, " Too Late," unused.	3	3	
125. New Brunswick, 1s. violet, used.	4	15	
127. Nova Scotia, 1s. violet, used, extra fine.	5	10	
130. South Aust., 1855, 1d. yellow green pair, used.	3		
137. Finland, error, 1open. in color of 5pen. unused.	2	10	
138. " another, used.	2	7	6
158. Newfoundland, 4d. orange, unused.	3	15	
160. " 6½ " "	3	5	
161. " 1s. " used.	5		
197. Peru, Medio Peso, rose, used, very fine.	20		
230. Spain, 1852, 2 reales, unused.	4	12	6
246. " 1865, 2ctos. rose and blue, used, centre inverted.	6		
255. Switzerland, Vaud, 1849, 4c. red and black, used.	4		
262. " Zurich, 6r. strip of 5 types, unused.	5	10	
268. Tuscany, 60 crayic, unused.	6		
271. " 3 lire, orange yellow, used.	9	10	

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS,

28 SPRING ROAD, EDGBASTON,
BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

NEW ADDRESSES.

- Crittenton, G. W., 615 Walton avenue, N. Y. city.
Hart, R. A. Baldwin, 768 Sherbrooke street, Montreal, Can.
Schaefer, J. W., 887 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. III.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 10, 1889.

No. 9.

REPRINT OF THE HISTORY AND CATALOGUE OF THE STAMPED ENVELOPES OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY THE LATE W. E. V. HORNER.

(Continued from page 241.)

ISSUE VIII.

PLIMPTON AND MORGAN CONTRACT.

THE contract of the Plimpton Manufacturing Company expired October 1, 1878, but they, in connection with The Morgan Envelope Company, of Springfield, Mass., secured the contract for the succeeding four years, the place of manufacture remaining at Hartford, Conn. With the new contract came a change in the shapes and an addition to the watermark. Fawn paper was also substituted for cream. The new shapes, for the smaller sizes, differ from the old in having the side flaps cut lower and the lower flap more rounded at the point. The difference in the shape of No. 7 and 8 sizes will readily be noticed by referring to the Table of Shapes. It has been a question whether this last shape does not belong to Issue VII, but we think its proper place is in Issue VIII. It is true that it appeared during the latter part of the year 1878, and that it has not been usual for envelopes of a new contract to be supplied until the beginning of the following year. But it must also be remembered that the contracts expire October 1, and any novelties which might be introduced after that date, even before the end of the year, would seem naturally to belong to the new contract. Outside of the Department envelopes, there are not more than one or two varieties upon which there can be any comment. The new knives were put into use before the old paper became exhausted and hence there is such a mixture of knives, watermarks and paper that this issue is the most difficult of all to arrange. In order to simplify it as much as possible we have catalogued the issues as one, but under two heads, viz., Watermark A and Watermark D, which last is simply the old watermark with a five-pointed star inserted between the monograms. The envelopes, beginning with this issue, have been catalogued by some under the head of Morgan Dies. The dies, however, are the same which have been in use since 1875 and the Plimpton Company still supply the envelopes, though in connection with the Morgan Company. Why two companies are engaged in the work we are unable to say unless it is that the demands of the Department for envelopes and wrappers have grown to such proportions that the Plimpton Company finds itself unable to meet it alone. Or, it may be the two concerns are really one. The old paper remained in use throughout the year 1879, although Watermark D began to make its appearance about July. A change also occurred in the shape of newspaper wrappers. Those of Issue VII came with a perfectly rounded edge on the gummed end, while those of Issue VIII, whether of Watermark A or D, present a sharp corner where the rounded edge meets the side. There is also a much more extended gummed space, being nearly an inch in width.

REFERENCE LIST ISSUE VIII.

OLD WATERMARK.

NOTE.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum. Wmk.
547	No. 1	W	B	Green	3c.	White	Round A

ORDINARY LETTER.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
548	No. 2	X	B	Blue	1c.	White	Round	A
549	No. 2	X	B	Blue	1c.	Amber	Round	A
550	No. 2	X	C	Red	2c.	White	Round	A
551	No. 2	X	C	Red	2c.	Amber	Round	A
552	No. 2	X	B	Green	3c.	White	Round	A
553	No. 2	X	B	Green	3c.	Amber	Round	A
554	No. 2	X	B	Green	3c.	Cream	Round	A
555	No. 2	X	B	Green	3c.	Fawn	Round	A
556	No. 2	X	B	Green	3c.	Blue	Round	A

FULL LETTER.

557	No. 3	Y	B	Green	3c.	White	Round	A
558	No. 3	Y	B	Green	3c.	Amber	Round	A
559	No. 3	Y	B	Green	3c.	Amber	Round	C
560	No. 3	Y	B	Green	3c.	Cream	Round	A
561	No. 3	Y	B	Green	3c.	Fawn	Round	A
562	No. 3	Y	B	Green	3c.	Blue	Round	A
563	No. 3	Y	B	Green	3c.	Blue	Round	C
?	No. 3	Y		Blue	5c.	White	Round	A
564	No. 3	Y	A	Blue	5c.	Amber	Round	A
564½	No. 3	Y	A	Blue	5c.	Blue	Round	A
565	No. 4	Y	B	Blue	1c.	Orange	None	A

COMMERCIAL.

566	No. 4½	Y	C	Red	2c.	Cream	Round	A
567	No. 4½	Y	C	Red	2c.	Fawn	Round	A
568	No. 4½	Y	B	Green	3c.	White	Round	A
569	No. 4½	Y	B	Green	3c.	Amber	Round	A
570	No. 4½	Y	B	Green	3c.	Fawn	Round	A
571	No. 4½	Y	B	Green	3c.	Cream	Round	A
572	No. 4½	Y	B	Green	3c.	Blue	Round	A
573	No. 4½	Y	A	Blue	5c.	White	Round	A
574	No. 4½	Y	A	Blue	5c.	Amber	Round	A
574 ^a	No. 4½	Y	A	Blue	5c.	Blue	Round	A
?	No. 4½	Y		Red	6c.	White	Round	A
?	No. 4½	Y		Red	6c.	Amber	Round	A
?	No. 4½	Y		Red	6c.	Cream	Round	A
?	No. 4½	Y		Red	6c.	Fawn	Round	A
?	No. 4½	Y	B	Chocolate	10c.	White	Round	A
?	No. 4½	Y	B	Chocolate	10c.	Amber	Round	A

EXTRA LETTER.

575	No. 5	Y	B	Green	3c.	White	Round	A
576	No. 5	Y	B	Green	3c.	Amber	Round	A
577	No. 5	Y	B	Green	3c.	Cream	Round	A
578	No. 5	Y	B	Green	3c.	Fawn	Round	A
579	No. 5	Y	B	Green	3c.	Blue	Round	A
580	No. 6	Y	B	Blue	1c.	D'k Orange	None	A

OFFICIAL.

581	No. 7	Z	B	Green	3c.	Cream	Square	A
581 ^a	No. 7	Z	B	Green	3c.	Cream	Round	A
582	No. 7	Z	B	Green	3c.	Fawn	Round	A
583	No. 7	Z	A	Blue	5c.	Cream	Square	A

No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
583 ^a	No. 7	Z	A	Blue	5c.	Cream	Round	A
?	No. 7	Z		Blue	5c.	Fawn	Round	A
?	No. 7	Z		Red	6c.	White	Square	A
584	No. 7	Z		Red	6c.	White	Round	A
?	No. 7	Z		Red	6c.	Amber	Square	A
585	No. 7	Z		Red	6c.	Amber	Round	A
?	No. 7	Z		Red	6c.	Cream	Square	A
586	No. 7	Z		Red	6c.	Cream	Round	A
?	No. 7	Z		Red	6c.	Fawn	Round	A
587	No. 7	Z	B	Chocolate	10c.	White	Square	A
587 ^a	No. 7	Z	B	Chocolate	10c.	White	Round	A
588	No. 7	Z	B	Chocolate	10c.	Amber	Square	A
588 ^a	No. 7	Z	B	Chocolate	10c.	Amber	Round	A

EXTRA OFFICIAL.

589	No. 8	Z		Red	6c.	White	Square	C
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NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

590	No. 9	Rect.	B	Blue	1c.	Manila	Round	A
591	No. 9	Rect.	C	Red	2c.	Manila	Round	A

WAR DEPARTMENT.

ORDINARY LETTER.

592	No. 2	X	B	Red	3c.	Fawn	Round	A
593	No. 2	X	B	Red	3c.	Blue	Round	A

FULL LETTER.

594	No. 3	Y	B	Red	3c.	Amber 3	Round	A
594½	No. 3	Y	B	Red	3c.	Amber	Round	A
595	No. 3	Y	B	Red	3c.	Blue	Round	A

EXTRA LETTER.

596	No. 5	Y	B	Red	3c.	Blue	Round	A
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OFFICIAL.

597	No. 7	Z	B	Red	3c.	White	Round	A
598	No. 7	Z	B	Red	3c.	Amber	Round	A
598½	No. 7	Z	B	Red	3c.	Cream	Round	A
599	No. 7	Z		Red	6c.	White	Round	A
600	No. 7	Z		Red	6c.	Amber	Round	A
601	No. 7	Z		Red	6c.	Cream	Round	A
602	No. 7	Z	B	Red	10c.	White	Round	A
603	No. 7	Z		Red	12c.	White	Round	A
604	No. 7	Z		Red	12c.	Cream	Round	A
605	No. 7	Z		Red	15c.	White	Round	A
606	No. 7	Z		Red	15c.	Cream	Round	A
607	No. 7	Z		Red	30c.	White	Round	A
608	No. 7	Z		Red	30c.	Cream	Round	A

NEWSPAPER WRAPPER.

609	No. 9	Rect.	B	Red	1c.	Manila	Round	A
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POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

FULL LETTER.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
610	No. 3	Y		Black	2c.	Canary	Round	A
611	No. 3	Y		Black	3c.	Canary	Round	A
612	No. 3	Y		Black	3c.	Canary 3	Round	A
613	No. 3	Y		Black	6c.	Canary	Round	A

EXTRA LETTER.

614	No. 5	Y		Black	2c.	White	Round	A
615	No. 5	Y		Black	2c.	Canary	Round	A
616	No. 5	Y		Black	3c.	Canary	Round	A
616½	No. 5	Y		Black	3c.	Amber	Round	A
617	No. 5	Y		Black	6c.	Canary	Round	A

OFFICIAL.

618	No. 7	Z		Black	2c.	Canary	Square	A
618a	No. 7	Z		Black	2c.	Canary	Round	A
619	No. 7	Z		Black	3c.	Canary	Square	A
619a	No. 7	Z		Black	3c.	Canary	Round	A
620	No. 7	Z		Black	3c.	Canary	Round	C
621	No. 7	Z		Black	6c.	Canary	Square	A
621a	No. 7	Z		Black	6c.	Canary	Round	A
622	No. 7	Z		Black	6c.	Canary	Round	C
622a	No. 7	Z		Black	6c.	Canary	Square	C

EXTRA OFFICIAL.

623	No. 8	Z		Black	2c.	Canary	Square	A
624	No. 8	Z		Black	3c.	Canary	Square	A
625	No. 8	Z		Black	6c.	Canary	Square	A

As showing the limited use of nearly all the War Department envelopes the following list is presented, giving the number of those on cream paper in Issues VII and VIII which were actually manufactured. The list is compiled from the official records at Washington. Their numbers are as follows :

- 125,000 of Nos. 430 and 431.
- 100 of No. 441½.
- 1,300 of No. 449.
- 100 of No. 436.
- 75 of No. 445.
- 100 of No. 452.
- 100 of No. 601.
- 100 of No. 604.
- 100 of No. 606.
- 75 of No. 608.

The last four came out about November, 1878, and are among those which are in dispute as to which issue they really belong. For reasons elsewhere given we include them in Issue VIII. They simply add another to the already long list of Plimpton puzzles.

REFERENCE LIST ISSUE VIII.

STAR WATERMARK.

NOTE.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
625½	No. 1	W	B	Blue	1c.	Amber	Round	D
626	No. 1	W	B	Green	3c.	White	Round	D

ORDINARY LETTER.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
627	No. 2	X	B	Blue	1c.	White	Round	D
628	No. 2	X	B	Blue	1c.	Amber	Round	D
629	No. 2	X	C	Red	2c.	White	Round	D
629½	No. 2	X	D	Red	2c.	White	Round	D
630	No. 2	X	C	Red	2c.	Amber	Round	D
630½	No. 2	X	D	Red	2c.	Amber	Round	D
631	No. 2	X	B	Green	3c.	White	Round	D
632	No. 2	X	B	Green	3c.	Amber	Round	D
633	No. 2	X	B	Green	3c.	Fawn	Round	D
634	No. 2	X	B	Green	3c.	Blue	Round	D

FULL LETTER.

635	No. 3	Y	B	Green	3c.	White	Round	D
636	No. 3	Y	B	Green	3c.	Amber	Round	D
637	No. 3	Y	B	Green	3c.	Fawn	Round	D
638	No. 3	Y	B	Green	3c.	Blue	Round	D
639	No. 3	Y	B	Blue	5c.	White	Round	D
639½	No. 3	Y	A	Blue	5c.	White	Round	D
640	No. 3	Y	B	Blue	5c.	Amber	Round	D
640½	No. 3	Y	B	Blue	5c.	Blue	Round	D
641	No. 3	Y	Garfield	Brown	5c.	White	Round	D
642	No. 3	Y	Garfield	Brown	5c.	Amber	Round	D
643	No. 3	Y	Garfield	Brown	5c.	Blue	Round	D

FULL LETTER.

644	No. 4	Y	B	Blue	1c.	Buff	None	D
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COMMERCIAL.

645	No. 4½	Y	C	Red	2c.	Fawn	Round	D
646	No. 4½	Y	B	Green	3c.	White	Round	D
647	No. 4½	Y	B	Green	3c.	Amber	Round	D
647½	No. 4½	Y	B	Green	3c.	Amber 3	Round	D
648	No. 4½	Y	B	Green	3c.	Fawn	Round	D
649	No. 4½	Y	B	Green	3c.	Blue	Round	D
650	No. 4½	Y	A	Blue	5c.	White	Round	D
651	No. 4½	Y	B	Blue	5c.	White	Round	D
652	No. 4½	Y	A	Blue	5c.	Amber	Round	D
653	No. 4½	Y	B	Blue	5c.	Amber	Round	D
654	No. 4½	Y	A	Blue	5c.	Blue	Round	D
654½	No. 4½	Y	B	Blue	5c.	Blue	Round	D
655	No. 4½	Y	Garfield	Brown	5c.	White	Round	D
656	No. 4½	Y	Garfield	Brown	5c.	Amber	Round	D
656½	No. 4½	Y	Garfield	Brown	5c.	Blue	Round	D
657	No. 4½	Y		Red	6c.	White	Round	D
658	No. 4½	Y		Red	6c.	Amber	Round	D
658½	No. 4½	Y		Red	6c.	Fawn	Round	D
659	No. 4½	Y	B	Chocolate	10c.	White	Round	D
660	No. 4½	Y	B	Chocolate	10c.	Amber	Round	D

EXTRA LETTER.

661	No. 5	Y	B	Green	3c.	White	Round	D
662	No. 5	Y	C	Green	3c.	White	Round	D
663	No. 5	Y	B	Green	3c.	Amber	Round	D
664	No. 5	Y	C	Green	3c.	Amber	Round	D

No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
665	No. 5	Y	B	Green	3c.	Fawn	Round	D
665½	No. 5	Y	C	Green	3c.	Fawn	Round	D
666	No. 5	Y	B	Green	3c.	Blue	Round	D
666½	No. 5	Y	C	Green	3c.	Blue	Round	D
667	No. 5	Y		Red	6c.	White	Round	D
668	No. 5	Y		Red	6c.	Amber	Round	D
668½	No. 5	Y	B	Chocolate	10c.	Amber	Round	D

EXTRA LETTER.

669	No. 6	Y	B	Blue	1c.	Buff	None	D
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OFFICIAL.

670	No. 7	Z	B	Green	3c.	Fawn	Square	D
670a	No. 7	Z	B	Green	3c.	Fawn	Round	D
671	No. 7	Z	B	Green	3c.	Amber	Round	D
672	No. 7	Z	B	Blue	5c.	Fawn	Round	D
672½	No. 7	Z	A	Blue	5c.	Fawn	Round	D
673	No. 7	Z		Red	6c.	White	Round	D
674	No. 7	Z		Red	6c.	Amber	Round	D
674½	No. 7	Z		Red	6c.	Fawn	Round	D
675	No. 7	Z	B	Chocolate	10c.	White	Square	D
675a	No. 7	Z	B	Chocolate	10c.	White	Round	D
676	No. 7	Z	B	Chocolate	10c.	Amber	Round	D

EXTRA OFFICIAL.

677	No. 8	Z		Red	6c.	White	Square	D
678	No. 8	Z		Orange	15c.	White	Square	D
679	No. 8	Z		Black	30c.	White	Square	D
679½	No. 8	Z		Carmine	90c.	White	Square	D

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

680	No. 9	Rect.	B	Blue	1c.	Manila	Round	D
681	No. 9	Rect.	C	Red	2c.	Manila	Round	D
681½	No. 9	Rect.	D	Red	2c.	Manila	Round	D

Many of No. 9 appear with apparently no watermark.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

NOTE.

681¾	No. 1	W	B	Red	3c.	White	Round	D
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ORDINARY LETTER.

682	No. 2	X	B	Red	3c.	White	Round	D
683	No. 2	X	B	Red	3c.	Fawn	Round	D

FULL LETTER.

684	No. 3	Y	B	Red	1c.	White	Round	D
685	No. 3	Y	B	Red	1c.	Amber	Round	D
686	No. 3	Y	C	Red	2c.	Amber	Round	D
687	No. 3	Y	B	Red	3c.	White	Round	D
688	No. 3	Y	B	Red	3c.	Amber	Round	D
689	No. 3	Y	B	Red	3c.	Blue	Round	D
690	No. 3	Y	B	Red	3c.	Fawn	Round	D
690½	No. 3	Y	B	Red	6c.	White	Round	D

COMMERCIAL.								
No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
691	No. 4½	Y	B	Red	1c.	Fawn	Round	D
692	No. 4½	Y	C	Red	2c.	White	Square	D
OFFICIAL.								
693	No. 7	Z	B	Red	3c.	White	Round	D
694	No. 7	Z		Red	6c.	White	Round	D
695	No. 7	Z		Red	6c.	Amber	Round	D
696	No. 7	Z	B	Red	10c.	White	Round	D
697	No. 7	Z	B	Red	10c.	Amber	Round	D
697½	No. 7	Z		Red	12c.	White	Round	D
EXTRA OFFICIAL.								
697¾	No. 8	Z		Red	6c.	White	Square	D
698	No. 8	Z		Red	12c.	White	Square	D
698½	No. 8	Z		Red	30c.	White	Square	D
NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.								
699	No. 9	Rect.	B	Red	1c.	Manila	Round	D
700	No. 9	Rect.	C	Red	2c.	Manila	Round	D
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.								
FULL LETTER.								
701	No. 3	Y		Black	2c.	Canary	Round	D
702	No. 3	Y		Black	3c.	Canary	Round	D
703	No. 3	Y		Black	6c.	Canary	Round	D
EXTRA LETTER.								
704	No. 5	Y		Black	2c.	Canary	Round	D
705	No. 5	Y		Black	3c.	Canary	Round	D
706	No. 5	Y		Black	3c.	White	Round	D
706½	No. 5	Y		Black	3c.	Amber	Round	D
707	No. 5	Y		Black	6c.	Canary	Round	D
708	No. 5	Y		Black	6c.	White	Round	D
OFFICIAL.								
709	No. 7	Z		Black	2c.	Canary	Round	D
710	No. 7	Z		Black	3c.	Canary	Round	D
711	No. 7	Z		Black	6c.	Canary	Round	D
EXTRA OFFICIAL.								
712	No. 8	Z		Black	6c.	Canary	Square	D

ISSUE IX.

It would seem as though the Plimpton Company, ever thirsting after some new thing, had almost exhausted their ingenuity when they invented their multifarious shapes and increased their manifold watermarked paper. Yet they reserved a new surprise in the shape of another watermark, which, though issued in 1882, did not make its appearance until very early in 1883.

The new series consists of the old familiar U. S. P. O. D. monogram, but instead of the star appear a couple of figures, "82," watermarked in the texture of the paper, which we name Watermark E. It will be noticed that the 1 and 2 cent envelopes, in Ordinary Letter size, are omitted in this issue, and that the head of Garfield replaces that of Taylor on the 5 cents, the color being changed to brown.

REFERENCE LIST ISSUE IX.

NOTE.								
No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
713	No. 1	W	B	Green	3c.	White	Round	E
ORDINARY LETTER.								
714	No. 2	X	B	Green	3c.	White	Round	E
715	No. 2	X	B	Green	3c.	Amber	Round	E
716	No. 2	X	B	Green	3c.	Fawn	Round	E
717 (?)	No. 2	X	B	Green	3c.	Blue	Round	E
FULL LETTER.								
718 (?)	No. 3	Y	B	Blue	1c.	White	Round	D
719	No. 3	Y	B	Blue	1c.	White	Round	E
720	No. 3	Y	B	Blue	1c.	Amber	Round	D
721	No. 3	Y	B	Blue	1c.	Amber	Round	E
722	No. 3	Y	C	Red	2c.	White	Round	D
723	No. 3	Y	C	Red	2c.	White	Round	E
724	No. 3	Y	C	Red	2c.	Amber	Round	D
725	No. 3	Y	C	Red	2c.	Amber	Round	E
726	No. 3	Y	B	Green	3c.	White	Round	E
727	No. 3	Y	B	Green	3c.	Amber	Round	E
728	No. 3	Y	B	Green	3c.	Fawn	Round	E
729 (?)	No. 3	Y	B	Green	3c.	Blue	Round	E
730	No. 3	Y	Garfield	Brown	5c.	White	Round	E
731	No. 3	Y	Garfield	Brown	5c.	Amber	Round	E
FULL LETTER.								
732	No. 4	Y	B	Blue	1c.	Orange	None	D
733	No. 4	Y	B	Blue	1c.	Orange	None	E
COMMERCIAL.								
734	No. 4½	Y	B	Blue	1c.	White	Round	D
735	No. 4½	Y	B	Blue	1c.	White	Round	E
736	No. 4½	Y	B	Blue	1c.	Amber	Round	D
737	No. 4½	Y	B	Blue	1c.	Amber	Round	E
738	No. 4½	Y	B	Blue	1c.	Fawn	Round	D
739	No. 4½	Y	B	Blue	1c.	Fawn	Round	E
740	No. 4½	Y	B	Blue	1c.	Blue	Round	D
741	No. 4½	Y	B	Blue	1c.	Blue	Round	E
742	No. 4½	Y	C	Red	2c.	White	Round	D
742½	No. 4½	Y	C	Red	2c.	White	Round	None
743	No. 4½	Y	C	Red	2c.	White	Round	E
744	No. 4½	Y	C	Red	2c.	Amber	Round	D
745	No. 4½	Y	C	Red	2c.	Amber	Round	E
746	No. 4½	Y	C	Red	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
747	No. 4½	Y	C	Red	2c.	Blue	Round	D
748	No. 4½	Y	C	Red	2c.	Blue	Round	E
749	No. 4½	Y	B	Green	3c.	White	Round	E
750	No. 4½	Y	B	Green	3c.	Amber	Round	E
751	No. 4½	Y	B	Green	3c.	Fawn	Round	E
752	No. 4½	Y	B	Green	3c.	Blue	Round	E
753	No. 4½	Y	Garfield	Brown	5c.	White	Round	E
754	No. 4½	Y	Garfield	Brown	5c.	Amber	Round	E
755	No. 4½	Y		Red	6c.	White	Round	E
756	No. 4½	Y		Red	6c.	Amber	Round	E

EXTRA LETTER.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
757 (?)	No. 5	Y	B	Blue	1c.	White	Round	D
758	No. 5	Y	B	Blue	1c.	White	Square	E
759	No. 5	Y	B	Blue	1c.	Amber	Round	D
760	No. 5	Y	B	Blue	1c.	Amber	Round	E
761	No. 5	Y	C	Red	2c.	White	Round	D
762	No. 5	Y	C	Red	2c.	White	Round	E
763	No. 5	Y	C	Red	2c.	Amber	Round	D
764	No. 5	Y	C	Red	2c.	Amber	Round	E
765	No. 5	Y	B	Green	3c.	White	Round	E
766	No. 5	Y	B	Green	3c.	Amber	Round	E
767	No. 5	Y	B	Green	3c.	Fawn	Round	E
768	No. 5	Y	B	Green	3c.	Blue	Round	E
769 (?)	No. 5	Y		Red	6c.	White	Round	E
770 (?)	No. 5	Y		Red	6c.	Amber	Round	E

EXTRA LETTER.

771	No. 6	Y	B	Blue	1c.	Orange	None	D
772	No. 6	Y	B	Blue	1c.	Orange	None	E

OFFICIAL.

773	No. 7	Z	B	Green	3c.	Fawn	Round	E
774	No. 7	Z	Garfield	Brown	5c.	Fawn	Round	D
775	No. 7	Z		Red	6c.	White	Round	E
776	No. 7	Z		Red	6c.	Amber	Round	E
777	No. 7	Z	B	Chocolate	10c.	White	Round	E
778	No. 7	Z	B	Chocolate	10c.	Amber	Round	E

EXTRA OFFICIAL.

778½	No. 8	Z		Red	6c.	White	Square	E
779	No. 8	Z		Black	30c.	White	Square	E
780	No. 8	Z		Carmine	90c.	White	Square	E

NEWSPAPER WRAPPER.

781	No. 9	Rect.		Blue B	1c.	Manila	Round	E
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WAR DEPARTMENT.

ORDINARY LETTER.

781a	No. 2	X	C	Red	2c.	Amber	Round	E
781b	No. 2	X	B	Red	3c.	Fawn	Round	E

FULL LETTER.

781c	No. 3	Y	B	Red	3c.	White	Round	E
781d	No. 3	Y	B	Red	3c.	Blue	Round	E

OFFICIAL.

781e	No. 7	Z		Red	6c.	White	Round	E
781f	No. 7	Z		Red	12c.	White	Round	E

EXTRA OFFICIAL.

781g	No. 8	Z		Red	12c.	White	Square	E
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CLOSING REMARKS.

I believe the foregoing lists to be as nearly correct as it is possible to make them, owing to the perplexing mixture of paper and watermarks, which, beginning in Issue VIII, ran consistently, or inconsistently, through Issue IX. There is apparently an effort being made to reduce the envelopes to something like an intelligible basis, although when one obtains sight of a lot of the "Specimen" genus, it leaves him in a state of profound uncertainty as to what is and what is not. There are shapes, sizes, and values not dreamed of in the official schedules, all of which are found in these specimens. Of course they are no guide, but serve only to perplex the collector.

Among them we may mention the 3 cents amber, official size No. 7; the 12 cents War, long unused, reappearing in extra official No. 8, etc.; and in the regular issues, the 250 envelopes, 5 cents, No. 3, on blue paper, and the 200 5 cents, No. 7, on fawn, both with head of Garfield, and which were immediately withdrawn after being issued to a solitary post-office—all belonging to Issue VIII; the 1 and 2 cents, Nos. 3, 4½ and 5 with Star Watermark in Issue IX; such phenomenal appearances as the 6 cents, No. 8, with Watermark C; and so on.

Strangest of all, however, is a die of which but very few specimens are known to exist, 3 cents, No. 5, Star Watermark, which we catalogue as Die C. The head of Washington presents somewhat of the same bull-necked look observable in the 1874 die of the 10 cents Jefferson. Its history and origin are unknown to us; it is a separate die and has never been chronicled. The countless varieties of misstrikes, albinos, etc., are legion, and we cannot enter into a category of them.



WATERMARK D.



WATERMARK E.

LIST OF FOREIGN ENVELOPES—GERMANY.

JOHN K. TIFFANY.

(Continued from page 206.)

LUBECK.

THE next issue of stamped envelopes in Germany took place in the Hanseatic town of Lubeck, on the 1st of July, 1863.

The stamp consisted of the arms of the town, in white relief, on a plain oval ground of color, within an oval frame of an exterior and interior white line, with engine-turned work between; numeral of value on

small, colorless oval, on each side; "Lubeck" above, Schilling below, in sunken colored block capitals.

FIRST SERIES.

July 1, 1863. Stamp on the upper left corner. Inscription in two lines in small brown capitals above the stamp, diagonally, as usual, Ein Halber (ein, zwei, zwei u. einen halben, vier), Schilling Post-Couvert.

Large and ordinary sizes, 1 and 2, envelopes, white wove paper, form 2, seal 5. Flap gummed along the edge.



LARGE SIZE 1.

1/2	schilling, emerald green.
1	" orange vermillion (shades).
2	" carmine rose (shades).
2 1/2	" sky blue and ultramarine.
4	" stone.

ORDINARY SIZE 2.

1/2	schilling, emerald green.
1	" orange vermillion (shades).
2	" carmine rose (shades).
2 1/2	" sky blue, ultramarine.
4	" stone.

SECOND SERIES.

April 1, 1864. Identical with the preceding series in all particulars, except that the stamp and inscription are transferred to the upper right corner, to conform to the agreement made between the German post-offices. White paper. Ordinary size 2 only, form 2, seal 5, gum upon the edge.



(a)	" Schilling " only in the inscription.
1/2	schilling, emerald green (shades).
1	" orange vermillion (shades).
2	" carmine rose.
2 1/2	" ultramarine blue.
4	" stone.
(b)	" Schilling " in the inscription.
2	schilling, carmine rose.
4	" reddish stone.

January 1, 1866. "Schillinge" in the inscription, a new value, with octagonal stamp of 1 1/2 schilling added, paper, form, seal, etc., as before. Bluish paper.

1/2	schilling, emerald green.
1	" orange vermillion.
1 1/2	" lilac.
2	" carmine rose.
4	" stone.

Variety.—1 1/2 " lilac on white paper.

These envelopes were also withdrawn on January 1, 1868.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

Stamps and stamped envelopes were introduced simultaneously in this country, on October 1, 1864. The notice is dated "Neu-Strelitz, August 23, 1864." The only matter of interest therein is as follows:

"From the 1st of October, of the current year, prepayment of letter postage on articles mailed at the post-offices can be made by means of stamps and stamped envelopes, or in money, and to this effect it is ordered: * * * the envelopes bear, in the upper right-hand corner, an impression of the stamp, in color, and in the crowned shield is found the crowned buffalo head of Meck-

lenburg. The shape of the stamp is octagonal. The armorial shield is surrounded by an ornamented frame, which has for a legend, on the left and right, the figure of value, above the words 'Mecklenb. - Strelitz,' below the words 'ein, zwei, drei silbgr.' The color of the stamps on the envelopes is:

"	Stamps of 1 sgr., rose.
"	" " 2 " blue.
"	" " 3 " brown.

"The envelopes bear on the address side, in the upper right corner, and on the seal side, on the left, two parallel lines, which contain, in diamond type, the words 'Post couvert, ein, zwei, drei silbgr.' Besides, the point of the part to be fastened of the envelope is provided with a stamped rosette, and the free part of the envelope is provided, inside, with a gum, so that the envelope can be closed by merely moistening the gummed part. * * *

"3. There are envelopes of the value of 1, 2 and 3 silbergroschen, in both large and small size.

"4. Stamps and envelopes are sold, in any quantities desired, at each post-office.

"No post-office has the right to charge for stamps or stamped envelopes more than their respective face value.

"It is useless to write the word 'franco' (paid) on any package prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

"In order that stamps and stamped envelopes can not be abusively employed more than once they are, before the departure of the letter, etc., rendered recognizable as used."

Further description is unnecessary, except to state that the stamps are of the size of the then current envelope stamps of Prussia, and the envelopes have similar characteristics.

Issue of October 1, 1864.



Stamp and red brown inscription in the upper right-hand corner. Large and ordinary sizes 1 and 2, form 2, seal 5, gummed along three-fourths of the edge, bluish white paper.

LARGE SIZE 1.

1	silbergroschen, pale carmine rose.
2	" ultramarine blue.
3	" brown stone.

ORDINARY SIZE 2.

1	silbergroschen, pale carmine rose, rose.
2	" pale and bright ultramarine.
3	" brown stone, stone.



Variety.—With seal 6.

3 silbergroschen, stone.

These envelopes were also withdrawn on January 1, 1868.

HAMBURG.

The last of the countries, afterwards united in the German Confederation of 1868, to issue stamped envelopes, was the Hanseatic town of Hamburg. Its first issue was made on the 5th of April, 1866. The stamps were octagonal. They bear a large, embossed, central numeral, with the armorial castle behind it, on a colored ground; colorless frame, with heavy exterior and very light interior and exterior line. "Hamburg" above, and "Postmarke" below, in colored block capitals; value in ordinary capital and small letters, with ornaments at the ends, on the left; "Schilling" on the right; both in color.

The impression, and likewise the ordinary diagonal inscription, Ein Halber (Ein u. Ein Viertel, Ein u. Einen Halben, Zwei, Drei, Vier, Sieben) Schilling (or Schillinge) printed in black, on the upper right-hand corner. The stamps all bear the word "Schilling," but the inscriptions of 3, 4 and 7 schillings have the word "Schillinge," in plural. The 2 schilling has the word, however, in the singular in the inscription.

FIRST SERIES.



April 5, 1866. Stamp and inscription in the upper right-hand corner. Ordinary size 2 only, form 2, seal 5, gummed along the edge. Envelopes of plain wove paper, generally white.

$\frac{1}{2}$	schilling, black.
$1\frac{1}{4}$	" violet.
$1\frac{3}{4}$	" rose, carmine.
2	" orange vermilion (shades).
3	" ultramarine blue "
4	" yellow green "
7	" lilac.

SECOND SERIES.

February, 1867. The only difference in this issue is that the envelopes, instead of being of plain wove paper, now have a large castle impressed upon them. This seems to be rather an impression than a watermark, as on one side or the other it is much depressed below the surface of the paper, and is fully as plain when the envelope is not held to the light as when it is. Another peculiarity is that the towers of the castle

have one four and the other five battlements. Usually the tower on the right has the five battlements, and the left four. This paper is ordinarily made up with the depression outwards and the castle erect upon the face of the envelope. It is found, however, made up with the depression on the inside, the left tower having then the five battlements. Both arrangements are found with the castle upside down. Occasional specimens show the castle tipped over to the left, nearly on its side, in fact. But there is another set of specimens which shows the castle, when depressed, with five battlements on the left and only four on the right, evidently produced by a different dandy. This probably exists in all the positions noted for the other, though all values are not known.

- (a) (Castle depressed, four and five battlements.)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling, black.
 2 " orange vermilion (shades).
 3 " pale blue "
 4 " green "

Varieties.— $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 schilling on a very thin paper.
 2 and 4 with inscription across the stamp.
 2, castle tipped over to the left.
 1 and 4, castle upside down.
 2, castle double or twice impressed.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2, castle depressed on the inside.
 (b) (Castle depressed, five and four battlements.)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling, black.
 2 " orange vermilion (shades).
 4 " green.

Varieties.— $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 and 4, castle tipped to left.
 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3 and 4, depressed on the inside.
 $\frac{1}{2}$, castle upside down, depressed on the inside.
 (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3, no watermark.

All these envelopes vary somewhat in their form from the ordinary Berlin form, as the upper edges of the side folds are curved away from the lower edge in a continuous, smooth curve, somewhat more bent than ordinary.

Reprints of the first series are to be distinguished by their being in this second form instead of the ordinary Berlin shape. The only value known, complete, is:

$1\frac{1}{4}$, lilac and slate.

but all the values were also reprinted on small pieces of paper, with the inscription above, some of the 3 schillinge have the final *e* reversed in the inscription.

It is stated that the 3 schilling, of the second series, were never actually used, as the stock of the first issue was not exhausted before the series was withdrawn.

The stamps of 3 and 4 schilling, on a full blue paper, sometimes found cut in collections, are not from envelopes but money orders.

(To be continued.)

NEW ISSUES.

W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

CONFEDERATE STATES.—*The American Journal of Philately* presents a cut of the Goliad, Texas, 5 cent stamp which we do not think has been illustrated before. It is of the same size as the 10c., but has a different border. The inscription reads

Goliad

5

POSTAGE.

It is printed in black on bluish paper.

ARGENTINE.—The new 5 centavos was issued March 12. Head of Rivadaria to right in circle, inscribed *Correos y Telegrafos—Republica Argentina, Cinco centavos* below, numerals in upper corners. Perforated 12.

5 centavos, red.

BAVARIA.—The 3pf. is now perforated 14½ and has the horizontal watermark.

3 pfennig, yellow green.

The postage due stamps are now perforated 14½.

3 pfennig, gray and red.
5 " " "
10 " " "

BELGIUM.—Two more errors are noted on the 1 centime stamp: *Belgique* and *Belgiqué*.

BRAZIL.—It is said that the *Jornaes* set are for the use of the publishers and are not to be sold to the public. A change of color is already talked of.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—The set with surcharge in large figures is now completed by the appearance of the 20 cents.

20 cents on 6 pence, yellow.

CANADA.—Mr. C. B. Corwin has shown us the 5c., registered, in a yellowish-green shade. Much lighter than the old color.

5c., registered, light green.

CEYLON.—The latest surcharge is *two* on the 4 cents lilac pink. We have not seen it inverted yet, but expect to before our next issue.

2 on 4 cents, lilac pink.

COLUMBIA.—There is a registration stamp similar to the one issued for Panama.

10 centavos, red.

CONGO FREE STATE.—The 5 centimes of the current type is at hand and the ten may be expected before long.

5 centimes, green.

COSTA RICA.—The stock of 5 centavo stamps having been exhausted, the authorities have authorized the use of the 5 cent revenue stamp, which is described on another page. We chronicled the stamp last month, but have only just learned that it was authorized by the government.

FARIDKOTE.—This country is getting decidedly mixed. The 1882 type, which was re-engraved in 1888, has again undergone a change. It now measures 21 x 26 mm., instead of 20 x 25.

¼ anna, ultramarine.

It seems that it is the ¼ anna (rect.) which we chronicled last month, and not the ½ anna (square), which has been issued in vermilion. An illustrated article on these stamps has been promised us for a future number.

FORMOSA.—*Le Timbre Poste* has the following from Shanghai:

"The 20 cash stamps are in use in the island of Formosa. I have seen used specimens. What is curious is that they all have the same origin, the English consulate. There are many offices of the customs in Formosa and all use nothing but the seals, which have been questioned in *Le Timbre Poste*."

GABOON.—Two more surcharges are chronicled by our New York contemporary.

February 7. 15c. on 1 franc, olive green (1200 issued).
25c. on 75 centimes, carmine (1000 ").

GREAT BRITAIN.—We have received from W. L. R. Tilton a registered envelope sent from Constantinople to Prairie Depot, Ohio, bearing upon the face two 40 para stamps; between them is a label printed in red, concerning which Mr. Tilton desires information. It is the size of an ordinary postage stamp, unperforated, with a small white

crescent and star in the upper left corner and EXPRESS D'ORIENT in colored letters on a white label diagonally across the stamp (?). The remainder is solid color.

GUADELOUPE.—We hear from W. A. Tebow that an error exists in one of the recent surcharges, the 25c. on 20c. The word *centimes* is spelled *centimes*.

HAYTI.—Our attention has been called by several of our members to the fact that there are two dies of the 1883 set. We have just received from E. F. Gambs specimens of both sets, and take this opportunity to call attention to them. The numerals of value are much larger in the second die, as is also the head of liberty. All the values are found in the new type.

INDO-CHINA.—There is a second type of the surcharge

INDO-CHINE

1889

5

R—D

These last two letters are the initials of Messrs. Richaud and Demars, the Resident General of Indo-China and the Director of Posts and Telegraphs at Saigon.

5 on 35 cents, red sur. on black on yellow.

NABHA.—The 1 rupee is now surcharged in black.

1 rupee, black on gray.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The centennial set is now completed by the issue of the five shilling stamp. It is about 26 mm. square and has for a central design a small map of Australia. Around this in an octagonal frame is *New South Wales Postage—Five Shillings*. At the left are the arms of Great Britain, and at the right those of the colony. Watermark and perforation as in the rest of the set.

5 shillings, violet.

O. S. 1 " brown violet.

NEW ZEALAND.—The *Philatelic Record* has received the 1 penny with inverted watermark (NZ and star), four sheets only having been printed. Also the same value in a darker shade. The dies of the 1p. and 2p. are to be retouched.

PARAGUAY.—A new 15 centavos has been seen. In the centre of an oblong frame is a five-rayed star containing a liberty cap.

Around this are laurel branches, and below in an upturned curved label *Republica del Paraguay*. At the top of the frame, *Correos*; at the bottom, *Union Postal*; at the sides, *Centavos*; in the corners, numerals of value. Perforated 11½.

15 centavos, purple.

PERSIA.—The following OFFICIEL surcharges are reported by the Compte de Saint Sand:

8 on 5 shahi, green.
8 " 10 " orange.
6 " 10 " "

This last has the oblique surcharge from top to bottom reversed and from right to left.

PERU.—Mr. Aug. Dejonge informs us that in a letter just received from Mr. Paul Asher, he encloses an official decree and writes: "These new provisional stamps have been authorized by the Postmaster-General, and as soon as the stamps ordered in New York arrive, all stamps will be surcharged. As we have twenty-three different districts there will be about 161 different stamps."

GENERAL POSTAL ADMINISTRATION PERU.

The following circular which bears the Number 17, has been issued under yesterday's date by the Postmaster-General.

LIMA, March 14, 1889.

To the distributor of stamps at * * *

The supreme government has, by the decree of the 10th inst., authorized my department to make use of the stamps of the denomination of 1 and 10 cents, which have been withdrawn from circulation, and to place them on sale.

The motive for this authorization is the non-receipt, up to the present date, of the stamps of the above-mentioned types, from the American Bank Note Co., who is to blame that the small supply of them on hand has been exhausted.

In accordance with the power in me vested, my department has required me to make a necessary provision for the same, by using the old stamps of the denomination of 1 and 10 cents green, imprinting on the former, a triangular red seal, containing the word Peru, and one of the same color, but elliptical in shape, reading Union Postal Universal—Plata—Lima, on the latter.

I would advise you, that the stamps of the same types, which have heretofore been in circulation and of which a small quantity still remains on hand for the public, continue in use at the same time as the provisional stamps for the prepayment of postage on correspondence, in order to make it unnecessary to exchange them.

I do not regard it as useless, to declare in conclusion, that the above-mentioned issue is of a *provisional* character and is in strict accordance with the interests of the Treasury and of the public, for the stamps of this issue are limited to those absolutely necessary for the prepayment of postage on correspondence, by each steamer.

May God protect you.

(Signed)

D. C. URREA.

PHILIPPINES.—The postal which we mention in another department as having been surcharged for use as a revenue has been used for postage.

2½c., black on blue.

The 10 centimes has appeared in a new color with the usual surcharge in carmine.

2½c. on 10 centimes, carmine on green.

REUNION.—A set of four postage due stamps has made its appearance. They are type-set and read as follows:



They measure about 18 x 23 mm., and have above and below the value lines of fancy border type. They were issued March 4.

5 centimes, black.
10 " "
20 " "
30 " "

RUSSIA—*Griazowets (Vologda)*.—A type-set stamp in four varieties was issued in February.

4 kopecs, black.
4 " blue.
4 " red brown.

Novgorod (Novgorod).—On the 15th of March the stamp of the 1888 type was issued in blue on white.

5 kopecs, blue.

Oustsyzolsk (Vologda).—The 1887 type is now replaced by a new issue of quite similar design, but the bear is sitting down at the foot of a tree. Perforated 11½.

2 kopecs, red.

Schatz (Tamboff).—Arms above value in oval, inscribed with name above and *potchta* below. Numerals in corners.

3 kopecs, rose.
3 " " (rouletted).
3 " black on rose.
3 " " (rouletted).

SAINT VINCENT.—The sixpence has been changed from green to purple. Watermark, crown C. A.

6 pence, purple.

SEDANG.—“We learn from an official source that this kingdom, the sovereign of which is our compatriot, Monsieur M. de Mayrena (*alias Marie I*), is about to enter the Universal Postal Union. The design for the stamps is selected, and the order will shortly be sent to the printers at Paris” (*L'Echo de la Timbrologie*).

SURINAM.—The stamps mentioned last month as being shortly expected are at hand.

TASMANIA.—We are indebted to Guy Semple for the first news of the issue of a half-penny stamp of the current design. It was issued March 8, and was engraved in Melbourne and printed in Hobart Town. Watermark, T.A.S. Perforated 11½.

¼ penny, orange.

WADHWAN.—The stamps are perforated 12½.

¼ pice, black.

WEST AUSTRALIA.—Mr. Semple also sends us a specimen of the penny stamp printed in a very handsome shade of rose carmine.

1 penny, rose carmine.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

UNITED STATES.—The following are reported by Durbin & Hanes of the 1886 issue with '82 watermark.

2 cents, green on white, sizes 9, 10, 11.
2 " " " amber, " 2, 9.
2 " " " blue, " 9.

Mr. Holton has shown us what are said to be two very rare envelopes, the rejected die in *yellow green*. The current die has already been noted in this shade.

2 cents, yellow green on white, size 4¼.
2 " " " " amber, "

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The 4 penny registered envelope now bears the imprint of *Thos. De La Rue & Co., Patent*, on the flap. Two sizes have been seen thus far, 201 x 127 and 150 x 95 mm.

FRENCH COLONIES.—Another size of the 15c. envelope has been issued, and also two new wrappers.

Env. 15 centimes, blue on blue gray. 147 x 113 mm.
Wrappers, 4 centimes, claret on blue. 56 x 320 mm. (?)
5 " " green on buff. " " "

MEXICO.—The 2 centavos wrapper (head of Hidalgo) exists with the error *60 gramos* like the same value with numeral of value.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—New registration envelopes are announced with the stamp on

the flap. The instructions, etc., are as before.

- 4 pence, pink, 230 x 100 mm.
- 4 " " 149 x 88 mm.
- 4 " " on rosy white, 149 x 88 mm.
- 4 " " "greenish white, 149 x 88 mm.

POST CARDS.

BELGIUM.—Two new official cards are announced. *Province de Brabant—Indicateur no.—Carte-correspondence de service* (arms)—*Le conducteur provincial—du 1er district.* 130 x 90 mm.

No value, black on yellow.

No inscription for the address except *Le cantonnier.* 128 x 88 mm.

No value, black on rose.

BULGARIA.—The 10s. card is now on white with the following inscription in red: *Union Postale Universelle, Bulgarie.* UTBO-PEHO HNCMO.

10 stotinki, carmine.

FINLAND.—We annex the form of a new reply card which appeared May 1. Size 92 x 140 mm.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.

FINLAND. SUOMI ONHARHAIR. FINLANDE.

Postkort—svar (Russian inscription)	||	Postikortti—vastavs. CARTE POSTALE— réponse.
--	--	--

There are four dotted lines for the address, two long and two short, and one line of instructions at the bottom in the four languages. At the right of the above is the stamp and at the left a small map of Finland.

10 x 10 penni, rose and black.

GWALIOR.—The cards are now found with the arms in black.

- ¼ anna, red brown.
- ¼ x ¼ " "

INDIA.—The three lines of inscriptions on the official card now begin and end as follows:

- 1st line, The signature
- 2d " and on
- 3d " the reverse.

Printed on yellowish white paper.

¼ anna, ultramarine.

ITALY.—The 10-cent card is now dated "89" and the 75-cent postal packet card is rouletted.

- 10 cent, brown.
- 75 " " on rose.

NORWAY.—The 10 x 10 ore postal union card is now without a frame.

Verdenspostfereningen.

(*Union postale universelle.*)

Brevkort med betalt Svar (Carte postale nec réponse payee).



Paa denne side skrives kun.—Adressen.

(*Cote reserve à l'adresse.*)

On the second half of the card, *Svar Brevkort (Carte postale réponse)* compose the third and fourth lines. The stamp is of the current type. Form I.

10 x 10 ore, carmine on rosy white.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—A provisional card is reported. Between the words BRIEFKAART is stuck an adhesive 1 penny stamp. It is most likely a private issue. Size 113 x 87 mm.

1 penny, red brown.

SAINT LUCIA.—The 1½ penny cards are now of the large size.

1½ penny, red brown.

SURINAM.—There are two 5 cent cards of similar type to the new 2½ cents.

- 5 cents, violet on blue (white reverse).
- 5 x 5 " " " "

SWEDEN.—The 10 ore has a new frame consisting of post-horns and *Sverige* between double lines and *Sverige—Suede* in the upper part.

BREFKORT

(CARTE POSTALE)

VERLDSPOSTFÖRENINGEN

(UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.)

Sida afsedd för adressen (Cote reserve à l'adresse).

10 ore, carmine.

LETTER CARDS.

ARGENTINE.—A 2 cent card was issued March 12. The stamp has a head of President Celman in a circle, inscribed as in the current adhesives; 2 CENTAVOS 2, below. *Carta Postal* and two lines for the address.

2 centavos, red brown on yellowish.

TELEGRAPHS.

CASHMERE.—There are three higher values it seems than those already known. The design we suppose is the same.

- 5 rupees, ?
- 10 " ?
- 20 " ?

COLUMBIA.—A new 1 peso has been seen by one of our exchanges. We are unable to give a full description, as it merely states that there is a head in oval.

1 peso, black.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Two new forms have been issued for the Stock Exchange. On one the address is left blank, and on the other *Bourse—Paris* is inserted. The new tariff, which went into use April 1, fixed the rate for five words at tenpence. The old embossed die of the postal issue has been utilized for the stamp, but in a new color.

10 pence, sky blue.

SALVADOR.—The counterseal has been reported on the current 3, 5 and 10 cent postage stamps. We judge that these are intended for telegrams like the previous set.

- 3 centavos, brown and violet.
- 5 " blue and black.
- 10 " orange and black.

REVENUES.

ARGENTINE.—Another value of the 1888 set with head of Mercury is reported. Perforated 13½.

7½ pesos, ultramarine.

BIKANIR.—There is a new issue for this State. The design consists of four lines of inscription.

¼ anna, black.

BUENOS AYRES.—An entirely new set has been issued for 1889. There are two types, for the centavo values and for the pesos.

Numeral in large oval inscribed *Provincia de Buenos Aires*; centavos nacionales below. In the upper part arms of the republic between *Ley de—Sellos*; in the lower part an oblong label inscribed in small letters *Direccion general de ventas 1889*. Upon this is struck the serial number.

- 5 centavos, blue.
- 10 " carmine.
- 15 " greenish blue,
- 20 " yellow bistre,
- 25 " ultramarine.
- 30 " carmine.
- 35 " pale green.
- 40 " purple.
- 45 " orange red.
- 50 " bright violet.
- 60 " vermilion.
- 70 " blue green.
- 80 " mauve.
- 90 " yellow.

Of the second type only one value is as yet known, although the whole set of twenty-two will probably be issued as heretofore.

Provincia—de—Buenos—Aires and arms in upper part of the stamp. *Ley—de—Sellos—1—Peso—Nacional* at left and right centre respectively. Label at bottom as above.

1 peso, blue. 1

BRITISH GUIANA.—The new inland revenue consists of the following values. Watermark, *Crown C.A.* Perforated 14.½

- 1 cent, lilac and black.
- 2 " " "
- 3 " " "
- 4 " " "
- 6 " " "
- 8 " " "
- 10 " " "
- 20 " " "
- 40 " " "
- 72 " " "
- 1 dollar, green and black.
- 2 " " "
- 3 " " "
- 4 " " "
- 5 " " "

CEYLON.—The 60 cents *Foreign Bill* of the 1875 issue has been seen with the surcharge *twenty (20) cents*.

20 cents on 60c., red ochre and black.

COLUMBIA.—A new set, dated 1889—1890, was issued January 1. The design resembles that of the September, 1887, issue except in the lettering, which is a trifle different. The oval in the centre is inscribed *Republica de Colombia* and value. At the left is 1889, and at the right 1890. *Timbre Nacional* at top, *Primera, secunda* or *tercera clase* at bottom.

- 20 centavos, orange.
- 50 " dark blue.
- 1 peso, brick.

New values of the July and September, 1887, issues have recently been discovered and the sets now comprise the following:

- July, 25 centavos, green.
- 50 " dark blue.
- 1 peso, purple.
- September, 25 centavos, orange.
- 50 " dark blue.
- 1 peso, vermilion.

CORDOVA.—The following is a full list of the set issued October 31, 1883, only one value of which has been chronicled before. Perforated 11½.

- 2 centavos, green.
- 4 " blue.
- 10 " dark brown.
- 25 " vermilion.
- 50 " bistre.
- 60 " orange.
- 1 peso, claret.
- 2 " blue.
- 3 " olive green.

COSTA RICA.—A new value of the *proportional* set is announced. The design consists of a portrait of President Soto to left in oval, *Republica de Costa Rica* above, *cinco centavos—timbre proporcional* below, numerals in upper corners and at sides of lower end of oval. Perforated 12.

5 centavos, red brown.

This is the stamp chronicled last month as having been used for postage.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The *consular service* series has received an addition.

3 dollars on 10 shillings, brown on green.

GRENADA.—The October, 1884, set, head in octagon, has been increased by the following values:

2 pence, lilac and blue.
4 " " black.
6 " " bistre.
9 " " brown.
2 shillings, green and blue.

GUATEMALA.—The Hamilton Bank Note Co., of New York, have prepared a beautiful set of seven values for this State. In the centre in an oval is an Indian girl holding a horn of plenty on her right arm, while her left hand rests upon a small shield containing the national arms; at the foot of this oval are the dates 1889-1890, while around it is *Republica de Guatemala*; at the top of the stamp on a scroll is *Timbre*; below the dates on a groundwork formed by the word *Guatemala* many times repeated is the numeral of value, and at either side of it on scrolls the same in words. The numerals are in dark blue and the stamp is perforated 14.

1 centavo, bistre.
1 " yellow green.
10 " violet.
20 " vermilion.
1 peso, ?
5 " ?
10 " ?

INDIA.—Here are a few more values of the *Court Fee* series:

12 annas, mauve.
1 rupee, "
1 " 2a. "
2 " "
4 " "
6 " "

ITALY—Acquaviva Platani.—

5 centesimi, dark blue.
10 " brick red.
20 " violet.
50 " olive.

Caccamo.—

20 centesimi, yellow green.
60 " blue.
5 " brick red.
40 " violet.
60 " blue.
1 lira, golden yellow.

Capranica.—

20 centesimi, brick red.
50 " violet.
1 lira, dark blue.

Castel Vittorio.—

10 centesimi, red brown.
20 " gray.
50 " violet.
1 lira, yellow green.

Fossato di Calabria.—

20 centesimi, black.
25 " yellow green.
50 " blue.
60 " violet.
1 lira, brown.
2 " yellow.
5 " brick red.

Ivria.—

20 centesimi, black.
50 " brick red.
60 " blue.
1 lira, yellow green.
2 " violet.
5 " yellow.

Monte S. Giuliano.—

50 centesimi, golden yellow.

Radicea.—

10 centesimi, black.
20 " brick red.
50 " bistre.
1 lira, gray.
2 " ochre.
5 " violet.
10 " blue.

Sant' Ilario d'Enza.—

10 centesimi, brick red.
20 " violet.
50 " blue.
1 lira, yellow.

MEXICO—Puebla.—There is a new value of the *contribucion civil* series.

12½ centavos, black.

MORVEE.—Another Indian State makes its bow before the philatelic world. The design of the stamp consists of a full-face portrait of the Rajah in a circle in the upper part of the stamp, native inscriptions in two lines above, *Morvee State* at sides, value surcharged in Guzerati and English below.

1 anna, black and dark blue.

PHILIPPINES.—The 2½ cent postage stamp has been surcharged *Recargo de Consumos*

—*Habilitado*—\$002½ in a double oval in black.

2½ cent, black on blue.

RUSSIA.—The 60 kopecs now has the horizontal groundwork on the lower label.

60 kopecs, blue green, green lines.

VICTORIA.—The 35 shillings of the 1880 set is now printed in gray.

35 shillings, gray.

WEST AUSTRALIA.—There are other values of the set of which we have chronicled the 5 pounds. They are as follows: 2, 3 pence, 2½, 5, 10 shillings and 1 and 10 pounds. We have not yet learned the colors.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Sirs: Sterling, in his most excellent and complete catalogue of United States Revenues, fifth edition—alas! he declares he never intends to edit another, on account of financial reasons—gives, under the medicine stamps, No. 71, Dally's Magical Pain Extractor, 1c. black, the following measurements of dimensions, viz., 84 x 23 millimetres, which I imagine must be intended to include the marginal paper as well as the engraving of the stamp proper, for none of my specimens are as large otherwise as his measurements.

Lately I obtained two copies of the watermarked variety of the stamp referred to above and was struck with an evident difference in their size. Upon measuring them very carefully under a microscope, according to the outer lines of the engraving, as I saw the marginal white paper was different in the two stamps, I found them as follows, measured by Sterling's paper millimetre scale:

No. 1 was 80½ millimetres long, by 20¼ millimetres wide.

No. 2 was 79 millimetres long, by 20½ millimetres wide. By a wooden metric ruler I had these dimensions differed slightly, but the proportions remained the same relatively. I then measured them by a surveyor's standard ivory foot rule, divided to ⅛ of an inch and found them to be

No. 1. Three and ¾ inches long, by ¾ of an inch wide.

No. 2. Three and ⅛ inches long, by ⅞ of an inch wide.

All of these measurements I have repeated several times under the microscope to eliminate errors of personal equation.

In my album I found that I already had a copy of the old and silk varieties that agreed with the size of No. 2, but that my specimen of the watermarked variety agreed with No. 1.

It seems evident from the above that there was probably a second die engraved from which one of these varieties in size was printed, and from my own collection I should argue that the largest size, which I have designated as No. 1, was the latest issue. For though I do not know the sequence of medicine stamps, I suppose they follow that of the match stamps as to the date of their issue according to papers, viz., old from 62, silk 71, pink 77, watermark 78. As the shortest engraving is found in the old and silk papers, it probably ran into the watermarked series until it became so worn as to necessitate re-engraving.

I am sorry to be situated where I cannot investigate these circumstances further, but leave it for some of my fraternal friends to carry forward what I have commenced and inform us of the facts so far as they are able to ascertain them.

Yours truly,
C. A. COOLIDGE,
No. 89.

JAMES B. SMITH.

It is with great sorrow that we have to announce the sudden death of James B. Smith, local editor of the Springfield *Republican*, and well known in philatelic circles by his stamp articles in that paper. He was accidentally shot May 13 by his brother-in-law, who mistook him for a burglar.

Mr. Smith was a native of Springfield, and was educated in the public schools, graduating from the High School in 1878, in the same class as the writer. After five years of college life at Wesleyan and Harvard, Mr. Smith entered the service of the *Republican*, and at the time of his death had risen to be in charge of the local field.

As a philatelist, Mr. Smith devoted himself entirely to the postal issues of our own country, and his collection was one to be coveted by all. A little more than a year ago he began the publication of a series of philatelic articles in the *Republican* which attracted much attention, and which were widely copied.

Mr. Smith was married in 1886, and leaves one child (a girl) less than a year old. The funeral was largely attended and the floral tributes abundant. The bearers were his associates on the staff of the *Republican*.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 172, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Vice-President, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.

Secretary, S. B. BRADFORD, Ottawa, Ill.

Treasurer, H. B. SEAGRAVE, Pontiac, Mich.

International Secretary, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.

Exchange Superintendent, E. B. STERLING, Box 294, Trenton, N. J.

Literary Exchange Superintendent, H. C. BEARDSLEY, Box 616, St. Joseph, Mo.

Counterfeit Detector, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

Assistant Counterfeit Detector, R. WUESTHOFF, New York.

First Purchasing Agent, WM. SELLSCHOPP, 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Second Purchasing Agent, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.

Third Purchasing Agent, A. L. HOLMAN, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.

Fourth Purchasing Agent, CHAS. MUECKE, 468 Broome St., New York.

Librarian, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.

Board of Trustees, H. N. TERRETT, Woodside, N. Y.; AUG. DEJONGE, Staten Island; J. W. SCOTT, 240 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

Literary Board, R. C. H. BROCK, Box 287, Philadelphia; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MACCALLA, Phila.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS.

The publication of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST has been delayed several times by the tardiness of officers in sending in their reports. We therefore beg to inform the officers of the Association and others, that hereafter, unless copy is in our hands by the second of each month, it will be laid over until the next month.

THE EDITORS.

THE TRUSTEES.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board was held May 15, and the usual number of complaints investigated.

Many letters have been received by the Trustees advocating that careful scrutinizing be given all applicants for membership, to the end that no persons of doubtful integrity be admitted. Some correspondents express the opinion that the references of defaulting members should be held responsible for any Association debts contracted by parties introduced by them. It is, therefore, advised that members should not allow their names to be used as reference except by persons with whom they are well acquainted or have had prolonged business associations.

In the matter of Theo. F. Cuno vs. J. W. Scott and H. L. Calman, which case was referred back to the Board of Trustees by the court convened to investigate the complaint, it was resolved that, as Mr. Theo. F. Cuno is no longer a member of this Association, the Trustees have no jurisdiction in the matter.

Mr. H. P. Seagrave having resigned the office of Treasurer, it becomes the duty of this Board to order an election to fill the vacancy.

The fourth section of Article IX provides:

"In all cases where an election or a general vote of the Association becomes necessary, under this Constitution or the By-Laws, not less than thirty days shall intervene between the date of mailing the notice of such election or vote and the closing of the polls; and the votes of such members only as were entitled to vote the day of mailing such notice shall be counted or taken into consideration in determining the result."

It is, therefore, ordered that notices of an election to fill the office of Treasurer, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. H. P. Seagrave, be mailed to every member, which notice should be filled out with the name of the voter's candidate for the office of Treasurer of the American Philatelic Association, and mailed to J. W. Scott, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, 240 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., before July 15, at which date the polls will close.

The following gentlemen desire to resign from the Association; all being in good standing, their resignations are accepted: W. P. Brown, No. 282; J. H. Goodby, No. 231.

No resignation will be accepted from members under charges.

The next meeting will be held June 19, 1889.
By order of the Board,

J. W. SCOTT, *Secretary*.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

JUNE, 1889.

The resignation of H. B. Seagrave as Treasurer has been received and accepted by the Board and a special election called to fill the vacancy.

During the month the following members have been

REINSTATED.

No. 22. HAMBLETON, R. S., 458 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y.

No. 5. BRADT, S. B., Grand Crossing, Ill.

No. 611. BEHEN, D. A., 144 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

No. 169. MCFARLAND, GEO. W., Box 497, Trenton, N. J.

No. 95. BEARDSLEY, H. C., St. Joseph, Mo.

- No. 273. HAUCK, DR. LOUIS, 905 Morrison avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
 No. 53. SANFORD, D., JR., 349 Wabash street, St. Paul, Minn.
 No. 101. CRITTENDEN, A. H., 61 Griswold street, Detroit, Mich.
 No. 454. TALBOT, WM., 100 Court street, Brockton, Mass.
 No. 345. CURTIS, L. E., Box 45, Freeport, Me.
 No. 304. MASSOTH, F. N., JR., Hanover Centre, Ind.
 No. 186. PEARCE, R. K., Box 200, Philadelphia, Pa.
 No. 308. HATCHER, R. S., Lafayette, Ind.

The Literary Board have informed me that back numbers of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST cannot be supplied. Therefore the members who have been dropped cannot, upon re-entering and paying their back dues, be furnished with the numbers that they may have missed.

The following is the list of

NEW MEMBERS.

- No. 812. BARTLETT, J. D., South Amboy, N. J.
 No. 813. BERGER, ANT., 13 Rue du Nord, Luxembourg, Europe.
 No. 814. BOSSERT, G. HUGO, 719 Franklin street, Milwaukee, Wis.
 No. 815. CAMERON, CHAS. E., 87 Mansfield street, Montreal, Canada.
 No. 816. CHAUMONT, MICHAEL H., Imp. Marit. Customs, Shanghai, China.
 No. 817. DREW, B. L., 122 Oxford street, Cambridge, Mass.
 No. 818. GOLDSBURY, F. S., Barre, Vt.
 No. 819. GOULD, HARRY M., Waterloo, Iowa.
 No. 820. HAINES, MISS J. B., Cheltenham, Pa.
 No. 821. HERRMANN, OSCAR, San Francisco, Cal.
 No. 822. HOLLIS, W. H., 712 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.
 No. 823. HOWE, H. C., JR., Ponca, Neb.
 No. 824. KALMBACH, HARRY L., 48 Clinton street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 No. 825. KIDDER, MISS S. B., 39 Court street, Room 11, Boston, Mass.
 No. 826. KUNTZ, JOS. A., Station R, New York.
 No. 827. LEVY, BEN. F., 226 E. 114th street, New York.
 No. 828. LIMONGI, FELIX, 51 Royal street, New Orleans, La.
 No. 829. LOWRIE, HENRY H., 98 Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J.
 No. 830. MAYER, EMIL, 309 Canal street, New York.
 No. 831. MILLER, HARRY H., Burlington, Kans.
 No. 832. O'BERN, JOSHUA, Saltsburg, Pa.
 No. 833. SCHMIDT, A. H. R., care of German Savings & Loan Society, San Francisco, Cal.
 No. 834. SHAW, CHAS. E., Clinton, Mass.
 No. 835. SNEAD, ROBERT J., Lynchburg, Va.
 No. 836. WARD, GEORGE B., 176 Cass street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The following is the list of

APPLICANTS FOR MEMBERSHIP—LIST NO. 32.

- BABCOCK, W. L., Eden, N. Y.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, G. J. Luhn.
 BERNICHON, JULES, 20 Rue Louis Blanc, Paris.
 References: Gustave Beil, Jos. Rechert.

- BLACKSHAW, J., 11 Royal Arcade, Sydney, New South Wales.
 References: Jos. Rechert, Henry Clotz.
 CONYNGHAM, HERBERT, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 References: Horace E. Hayden, Chas. A. Hobbs.
 EISEN, WILLIAM, 218 Fremont street, Chicago, Ill.
 References: Phil. H. Dilg, Julius H. Huber.
 GREEN, C. W., P. O. Box 1366, Portsmouth, N. H.
 References: J. L. Pender, F. N. Massoth.
 HAMMERSCHLAG, A. J., 1530 Dunning street, Lake View, Ill.
 References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.
 KIEFER, A. K., 115 Russell street, Detroit, Mich.
 References: Henry Clotz, Aug. Dejonge.
 MACKIE, CLARENCE S., 1009 Pine street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 References: W. A. MacCalla, E. R. Durborow.
 MARCHALL, GEORGE P., 3448 State street, Chicago, Ill.
 References: P. M. Wolsieffer, A. L. Holman.
 MILLER, GEORGE A., P. O. Box 312, Cambridge, Neb.
 References: H. C. Beardsley, W. C. Michaels.
 OLSSON, OTTO, Persgatan, 41, Helsingborg, Sweden.
 References: Joseph Rechert, R. R. Bogert.
 PALMER, JOHN W., Oak Park, Ill.
 References: A. L. Holman, S. B. Bradt.
 PHELPS, E. A., 758 S. Division street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, S. B. Bradford.
 RIDENOUR, E. A., Woodhull, Ill.
 References: F. N. Massoth, Jr., R. S. Hatcher.
 STEARNS, L. D., 24 S. River street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 References: Horace E. Hayden, Chas. A. Hobbs.
 STUTSMAN, C. W., Bunker Hill, Ind.
 References: C. H. Mekeel, F. N. Massoth, Jr.
 SYLVA, HENRY, Shanghai, China.
 References: R. D. Wainwright, Jos. Rechert.
 TURNER, ALBERT W., 129 Best street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 References: W. F. Dent, H. J. Turner.

The persons named in the above list will be entitled to membership on July 10, 1889, if no objection is received prior to that date.

S. B. BRADFORD, *Secretary*.

JUNE 1, 1889.

LITERARY EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Members of the American Philatelic Association who desire to participate in the Literary Exchange should send a list of their duplicates, papers, etc., to the Superintendent, with lowest cash price of each number, accompanied by 4c. in unused 1 and 2c. stamps to pay postage. The lists should be made out by Tiffany's "Stamp Collectors' Library Companion;" for instance, suppose you had Stamp Collectors' Record, Taylor, Vol. I. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, you should say: No. 1—Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, each 40c.; No. 3, 20c.; Nos. 4, 5, each 15c. The lists will be made into a book and circulated same as stamp exchange. Members who desire to receive lists, but have no papers to exchange, can receive the lists by writing to me.

Foreign papers and papers issued since Tiffany's book may be given on lists by name of paper and name of publisher. No papers which do not contain a philatelic department, or are

entirely devoted to philately, will be listed. All lists must be in by July 15. My P. O. address is Box 616, St. Joseph, Mo.

H. C. BEARDSLEY,
Literary Superintendent.

MAY 31, 1889.

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Business transacted for the month of May, 1889, as follows:

Blank sheets sold	165
Small covers "	8
Large " "	23
Mailing " "	19
Hinges " <i>Die Cut</i> uniform size	19,000

Received the following for circulation:

Filled sheets 340, value	\$1665 84
" covers 20, "	242 62
Total, 360	\$1908 46

I have made satisfactory arrangements with Mr. Angier to furnish the Exchange Department with perfect die cut hinges that I think will give general satisfaction to the members in mounting their stamps. The size is 19 x 11 millimetres, rectangular in shape, with the ends octagonal, and can be used in two different ways and always with uniformness.

Having given these hinges a month's trial, I have concluded to adopt them, and take pleasure in recommending them to the members as being the best and most perfect hinge I have tried, and, being die cut, one always has a hinge of uniform size and ready for use.

They will be furnished at the price of the ordinary cut hinge, ten cents per thousand. I would respectfully call the members' attention to conform as much as possible to the rules laid down by the Association in regard to removing the backs from stamps circulating on the exchange sheets, and have them perfectly clean and free from any foreign substance except the gum, unless part of the envelope is retained to show the postmark, which should always be retained where possible. Clean specimens of used stamps command the attention of buyers, and the returned sheets will prove that the stamps generally selected are those that have the best appearance in looks as well as those that are bargains in price. Besides, a stamp would much oftener be removed if the watermark could be examined.

Members receiving individual circuits will please bear in mind that all books sent them go over the routes, and that it is much more satisfactory to the owners of the returned sheets to have the name of the party through whose hands the sheets have circulated, if they will kindly place their name on the back of all sheets passing through their hands, whether they have removed stamps or not, and I would thank each and every circuit member to do this, and consider it necessary to do so. Also, that book numbers and the amount selected shall be reported to the Superintendent upon

the sending of the exchange books or covers to the next on the circuit.

Several members seem to have overlooked this important fact which, in case of loss, would result very unsatisfactorily, and I hope all will promptly report the amount removed.

That the success of the Exchange Department is an assured fact, as regards the individual circuits, for rapid time and satisfactory sales, I would state that on December 31, 1888, the list of members that desired to be placed on individual circuits from the pass-book handed me was just 55 names. That list I have increased to 205 names of "individual members" participating in the exchange to May 31. I also report that four branches have been formed, with thirty-one American Philatelic Association members participating. It is my desire that every member of the Association shall participate in the Exchange Department, and I will cheerfully place any member in good standing upon my list and see that he is supplied with the exchange books in due time, and invite all to give me some idea of the lines they collect.

Respectfully,
E. B. STERLING,
Superintendent.

FIRST PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

The First Purchasing Agency will be in running order as soon as the documents, addresses, moneys, etc., from the former agent are to hand, which will probably be in a few days, and after the number of members has reached at least *thirty*. By a large correspondence and numerous friends in different parts of the world, I hope to be able to purchase the new adhesives, envelopes, cards, etc., of nearly all countries.

The list of the countries will be published in the next number of this paper.

The members of the Department will be classified as follows:

- Class I. Members who wish to get all purchased adhesives, envelopes, cards, etc., up to the face value of 5s. English.
- Class Ia. Same as Class I. The adhesives only.
- Class II. Same as Class I. Up to the face value of 1s. English.
- Class IIa. Same as Class II. The adhesives only.
- Class IIb. Same as Class II. The envelopes ^{and} or postal cards ^{and} or wrappers, etc., only.

Members belonging to one of these classes may state *those* countries of which the new issues are *not* wanted.

Class III. Members who wish to get the new issues of *certain* countries only.

Gentlemen wishing to become members of one or more of the above-named classes may send at once their addresses and \$10 if the Classes I or Ia, and \$5 if the Classes II, IIa or IIb are chosen; if Class III is selected smaller amounts.

Gentlemen belonging already to the Department will only state the class wanted, without sending any money.

New payments—after the first one—to be made by all members on the request of the Agent only.

If a majority of members state wishes in that direction, the classes may be changed somewhat.

All members desiring the new stamps, etc., issued since the last purchase of Mr. Cuno may state so at once, and if the number of subscribers is sufficient all these things will be ordered.

My first purchase for the Department was thirty-two rejected die envelopes, No. 3 amber, which will be divided between the first thirty-two members of the Classes I to IIb for face value.

As without a large membership, the First Purchasing Agency cannot accomplish the desirable advantages, I sincerely hope that a sufficient number of my fellow-members may join the Department, and I only can assure that I will do everything in my power to make this Department a success.

W. SELLSCHOPP,
First Purchasing Agent.

My address is 120 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal., and not as given in former numbers of the journal, etc., Montgomery street.

FOURTH PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

MAY 31, 1889.

During the month of May there have been more auction sales of stamps than could be expected considering the advance of the season. On the 6th of the month, Messrs. R. R. Bogert & Co.'s sale, which was originally announced for the 29th of April, and later on postponed to the above date, took place. The sale was well attended and the stamps for sale, on the average, in a good condition.

The following are the prices realized for some of the more interesting lots:

Lot.

No. 1.	U. S. Mail, 1c., buff, used, on orig. env.	\$6 50
3.	Horseman, 1c., red, unused	4 50
4.	New York, 3c., on blue glazed paper, used	5 50
13.	Providence, 10c., good margin	10 25
20.	U. S. 1856, 5c., unperforated, used	3 60
37.	1868, 3c., grill all over, unused	6 75
47.	1869, 9c., original, unused	4 50
52.	Post Obittum, unused	4 50
53.	Periodical, 1865, 5c., blue border, unused	4 00
64.	" 1875, 5c., unused	6 70
65.	" " \$12, "	8 75
66.	" " \$24, "	15 75
67.	" " \$36, "	22 00
68.	" " \$48, "	28 50
69.	" " \$60, "	33 00

This set of Periodicals did not bring as much as the set sold at Scott's last auction sale, as it was not in such a fine condition.

Lot.

No. 91.	State Department, 5c., unused	\$3 10
93.	" " 5c., "	6 20
94.	" " \$10, "	9 25
95.	" " \$20, "	14 50
109.	U. S. Envelope, 1860, 4c. on buff, cut but good margin	5 25

No. 124.	U. S. Envelope, 1870, 24c., on white, unused	\$2 80
164.	U. S. Document, 1862, 5c., slightly damaged	6 25
167.	U. S. Document, 1871, 5c., blue	4 25
168.	" " 1871, 5c., blue	3 60
169.	" " 1872, 5c., orange	3 40
260.	Ceylon Env., 10 pence, unused, cut square	4 15

CONFEDERATE LOCALS.

Lot No. 263.	Baton Rouge, 5c., used, on orig. env.	\$26 00
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This stamp was a beauty, and were it not for its mutilation by a would-be purchaser, who, in his eagerness to ascertain the genuineness of the stamp, tore it partly off the envelope and so damaged the stamp, it would decidedly have brought a higher price.

Lot.

No. 264.	Charleston env., 5c., blue on blue paper, cut square, used	\$5 00
265.	Charleston env., 5c., blue on buff, cut square, unused	5 50
266.	Charleston entire envelope, 5c., on buff paper, used	10 00
267.	Charleston adhesive, 5c., used, on entire envelope	5 25
269.	Fredericksburg, 5c., blue, unused	3 50
271.	Lynchburg, 5c., blue, used	10 50
279.	Petersburg, 5c., red, unused	5 20
300.	Cuba, 1866, 40c., used	3 50
310.	Fernando Po, 1868, 20c., brown, unused	3 10
334.	Hong Kong, \$10, revenue, used for postage	4 70
351.	Lubeck env., 4 ins. at left, unused	3 30
372.	Mexico, 1867, half, green on bluish	3 75
429.	Philippine, 1854, 10c., pale red, unsevered pair	5 50
430.	Philippine, 1862, 2rl., blue, unused	4 75
433.	" Habilitado, etc., double surcharge on 5c., red, unused	3 55
470.	Saxony, 3 pfg., used	6 25
533.	Wurtemberg, 1862, 9kr., envelope, cut square, with large inscription	3 75
534.	Wurtemberg, 1862, 6kr., envelope, cut square, with large inscription	3 75

On May 20 and 21, we again see Mr. Bogert step forward with a large sale of stamps, which, although not containing great rarities, showed a splendid assortment of stamps in first-class condition. The attendance was fair, but the heat in the auction room nearly intolerable, so that everybody present was glad when the sale was over. Amongst the stamps sold the most interesting ones were as follows:

Lot.

No. 11.	Horseman carrier, 1 sent, red error (the error hardly visible)	\$18 00
12.	U. S. Mail, 1c., yellow, unused	3 25
23.	1857, 5, red brown, with projections, used	3 10
88.	Alabama seal, 5c., blue, on orig. doc.	4 10
93.	Chicago Match Co., 3c., black, O. P.	5 10
182.	Bermuda, 3 on 2, used	6 00
195.	Bolivia, 1867, 5, violet, used	4 10
209.	Brazil, 1844, 600, used	6 05
224.	British Guiana, 1853, 1c., red, used	4 00
276.	Ceylon, 1857, 2sh., unperforated, used	3 10
217.	Costa Rica, 1862, 4rl., unperforated	4 00
457.	Hawaii, 1863, 2c., black on blue, used	4 10
741.	Peru, 1858, 1/2 peso, yellow, used	5 00

No. 768.	Philippine Islands, 1854, 10c., carmine, used	\$3 25
773.	Philippine Islands, 1862, 1rl., violet, unused	4 50
806.	Philippine Islands, 1880, 1rl., red on top., brown, unused	4 90
929.	Spain, 1868, 19c., brown, unused	3 10
966.	Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue, used	4 10
973.	Tolima, 1870, 5, on white, unused	4 10
980.	Trinidad, 1854, 6d., blue, used	3 00
983.	" 1858, 6d., blue, bad lith.	5 10

The "boss" sale of the season took place on May 27, at Bangs' auction rooms, Scott's 92d sale. Notwithstanding the terrible weather and the drenching rain which would have kept people indoors were it not for the attraction of so many rarities at that sale, the auction room was crowded, bidding very lively and the prices in some instances ridiculously high. The principal purchasers were the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, for their clients; but Mr. C. B. Corwin, Messrs. J. W. Thorn, Charles Gregory, Mr. Henken, Mr. Herzog, as well as Mr. Rothfuchs, of Washington, Mr. Harris, of Doylestown, and your representative purchased also a good many lots.

It is utterly impossible for me to mention all the rarities sold at this night, or I would have to copy the whole catalogue. I confine myself to such lots which sold for or above four dollars, and mention:

Lot.

No. 3.	U. S., 1857, 5c., red brown	\$6 25
7.	" 1866, 3c., scarlet	6 50
9.	" 1869, 90c., Lincoln, ungrilled	4 50
15.	Brattleboro', 1846, 5c., black on buff, on orig. env.	150 00

This stamp was a fine specimen—a pity it was a little damaged at the upper right corner.

Lots.

No. 16.	New York, 1842, 3c., buff	\$75 00
17.	" 1843, 3c., blue glazed paper	7 50
21.	Providence, 1846, 10c., black	1 25
22.	St. Louis, 1845, 5c., black, Die C, used	29 00
23.	" 10c., black, Die A, used	20 50
30.	U. S. envelope, 1860, 4c., red and blue, w. p., cut	5 50
56.	D. O. Blood & Co., 1845, Type I, used	8 00
57.	" " " II, "	4 00
58.	" " " III, "	4 75
61.	Athens, Ga., 5c., purple, used	25 00
64.	Fredericksburg, Va., 10c., red	10 00
67.	Knoxville envelope, 5c., green, blue paper	4 00
68.	Lynchburg, Va., 5c., blue	8 50
71.	Mobile, Ala., 2c., black (poor)	4 75
74.	Nashville, Tenn., 5c., carmine, used	6 50
76.	Petersburg, Va., 5c., red	4 25
77.	Pleasant Shade, Va., 5c., blue (damaged)	6 00
101.	Barbadoes, 1878, 1p., on half of 5sh., used	6 25
109.	Bolivia, 1861, 5c., violet	5 25
110.	" " 10c., brown	9 50
111.	" " 100c., green, used	4 00
112.	" " 50c., blue	10 00
113.	" " 100c., blue green	10 00
114.	" 1869, 9 stars, 500c., black	5 10
115.	" 1871, 11 " " "	15 00
117.	Autofagasta, 1878, 10c., blue envelope (entire)	16 00
122.	Brazil, 1844, 300r., black	4 50

No. 123.	Brazil, 1844, 600r., black (torn)	\$4 75
128.	British Columbia, 1868, 10c., pink and blue	6 75
129.	British Columbia, 1868, \$1, green and blue	4 50
130.	Brit. Guiana, 1850, 4c., yellow paper, cut diagonally, damaged at right side	55 00
132.	Brit. Guiana, 1850, 12c., blue, cut octagonally	23
133.	Brit. Guiana, 1850, 1c., magenta, ship in shield, " Patimus"	7 5c
134.	Brit. Guiana, 1850, 4c., blue, used	14 00
137.	Brit. Guiana, 1856, type set, ship in oblong, 4c., magenta, used	40 00
138.	Brit. Guiana, 1856, 4c., blue, used (P. M.'s endorsement on stamp; a beautiful stamp, and one of the rarest stamps ever offered for sale.)	260 00
139a.	Brit. Guiana, 1862, Provisional type set, 2c., yellow	17 00
181.	France, 1849, 1fr., bright vermilion	12 50
189.	Great Britain, 1840, 1p., black, V. R.	28 25
192.	" 1878, 1/2, violet	6 40
205.	Hanover local envelope, 1850, 3p., blue (entire)	4 00
289.	Mauritius, 1847, 1p., red, white paper, used	6 80
290.	Mauritius, 1847, 1p., red, bluish paper, used	5 00
293.	Mauritius, 1847, 2p., blue, white paper, early impression	8 50
293.	Mauritius, 1847, 2 pence, rare variety, used	9 00
297.	Mauritius, 1858, 4p., green, used	10 00
298.	Mauritius, 1868, 2p., blue, head of Queen (fillet head), slightly damaged	50 00
301.	Mauritius, 1868, 1p., scarlet, Greek border	7 95
317.	Mexico, 1867, 1/2 r., gray, Gothic surcharge	5 10
318.	Mexico, 1868, 100c., brown on brown, unperf.	6 00
319.	Mexico, 1868, 100c., brown on brown, perf.	5 75
331.	Natal, 1857, 9p., blue, canceled	25 00
332.	" " " uncanceled	5 50
334.	" 1858, 1p., blue, canceled	9 00
336.	" " 1p., pink, "	5 75
346.	Newfoundland, 1857, 4p., vermilion	10 00
347.	" " 6p., "	5 75
348.	" " 6p., "	12 00
352.	New South Wales, 1850, 2p., blue (Sidney view), vert. lines, used	7 25
366.	Philippine Islands, 1854, 10c., rose, used	4 25
371.	Philippine Islands, 1862, 1 real, violet	4 50
399.	St. Vincent, 1882, 4p., on 1sh., vermilion	6 75
407.	S. Afric. Republic, 1877, red surcharge, 6p., blue, used	5 25
424.	Switzerland, Geneva, 1843, 10c., green	8 50
440.	Tuscany, 1852, 600r., brick red, used	7 50
447.	U. S. of Colombia, Antioquia, 1868, 2 1/2 c., blue, canceled	40 00
455.	U. S. of Colombia, Bolivar, 1863, 10c., green, canceled	20 25

Worth while mentioning yet are lots Nos. 219 to 264, undoubtedly the finest series of Afghanistan stamps ever offered for sale at auction, and the most complete set which I have seen so far. These stamps, however, did not seem to find any admirers; there was hardly any bidding for them, and they were all bought in by the Scott Company at their figures, ranging from \$1 to \$55.

For the next month (June), Mr. Bogert has

announced his last sale for this season. It comprises a fine assortment of U. S. Revenues, Match and Medicine stamps, and, as the season is well advanced and the atmosphere in the auction rooms getting very hot and uncomfort-

able, further sales will, undoubtedly, be postponed until next fall.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES MUECKE,
Fourth Purchasing Agent.

REPORTS OF PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

[The Literary Board will publish the proceedings of such Philatelic Societies as are received by them. Secretaries will please send the MSS. before the first of each month.]

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch No. 1, American Philatelic Association.



Meetings are held the 1st and 3d Thursday of the month at the Society's rooms, No. 80 La Salle street (opposite City Hall), 8 P.M. President, A. L. Holman; Secretary, P. M. Wolsieffer. For information address the Secretary, Drawer 707, Chicago, Ill.

The sixty-fourth regular meeting was held on Thursday evening, April 18, at eight o'clock P.M., President Holman in the Chair. The members present were: Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Danforth, Dilg, Drury, Ford, Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskell, Holman, Hosmer, Kurzweg, Leland, Leuders, Massoth, Nelson, Palmer, Roscike, Severn, Start, Vidal, Voute and Wolsieffer. The minutes of the sixty-third meeting were approved as read. Communications received were two bills from Messrs. Hack and Anderson. Committee on Club Room reported and recommended that the room No. 80 La Salle street, being in their opinion the most suitable, be leased by the Society. Report accepted and committee discharged. On motion it was unanimously agreed to rent the room, and President Holman was delegated to make final arrangements. On motion Messrs. Palmer, Bradt and Dilg were appointed a committee to purchase furniture. Applications for passive membership were received from F. G. Hillman, New Bedford, Mass.; Charlie Messinger, Egg Harbor city, N. J.; A. E. Wheeler, Birmingham, Ala., all proposed by Mr. Wolsieffer; from H. B. Wilber, Cambridgeboro, Pa., proposed by Mr. Bradt; for active membership, from Aug. Leuders, Chicago, Ill., proposed by Mr. Dilg. All applications were referred to the Executive Committee. Under head of *New Business* the Secretary preferred charges against Frank White, which on motion were referred to a committee—Messrs. Gadsden, Nelson and Kurzweg. The Executive Committee having reported favorably on all applicants, they were elected by ballot. The Chair then announced Mr. Hillman, member No. 130; Mr. Messinger, No. 131; Mr. Wheeler, No. 132; Mr. Wilber, No. 133, and Mr. Leuders, No. 134. Recess followed. After recess the advertised auction sale of ninety-five lots took place, which resulted in the sale of all but one lot, which was withdrawn. Motion to adjourn prevailed at 11.10. Next meeting May 2. Next advertised auction sale May 16.

The sixty-fifth regular meeting was called to order on Thursday evening, May 2. President Holman in the Chair. The members present were Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Chapman, Danforth, Dilg, Drury, Eisen, Ford, Fritz, Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskell, Holman, Hosmer, Huber, Janssen, Kurzweg, Leland, Luetsenkirchen, Leuders, Marchall, Massoth, Palmer, Roscike, Severn, Start, Voute and Wolsieffer, or twenty-eight in all. The minutes of the sixty-fourth meeting were approved. This being the first meeting in our own rooms, President Holman made a few appropriate remarks and con-

gratulated the Society on the good showing and rapid progress made since the organization in October, 1886. Communications received were a request from W. H. Shelton to have his membership changed from active to passive, which on motion was granted. Bills were received from the Secretary, Exchange Manager, Room Committee for furniture, rent and keys, all of which were referred to the Executive Committee. An application for active membership was received from George P. Marchall, Chicago, Ill., proposed by Mr. Wolsieffer; for passive membership, from John C. Casey, Lynn, Mass., proposed by Mr. Hosmer; from Frederick Doughty, East Saginaw, Mich., proposed by Mr. Wolsieffer; from Aug. Lehman, Jr., Paterson, N. J., proposed by Mr. Wolsieffer; all of which were referred to the Executive Committee. Under head of *New Business* it was moved by Mr. Bradt, seconded by Mr. Abraham, that the Secretary write the proprietors of the Grand Pacific Hotel a letter of thanks for the attention and courtesy shown us during the time of our meetings held under their hospitable roof. Carried. Motion by Mr. Bradt prevailed that each active member may obtain a key to our rooms by depositing twenty-five cents with the Treasurer, the key to remain the property of the Society. Mr. Dilg moved that Mr. S. B. Bradt be made the Custodian of our rooms, seconded by Mr. Kurzweg and carried. Mr. Bradt preferred charges against W. H. Lightstone. On motion it was referred to the committee that had the Frank White matter under consideration—Messrs. Gadsden, Nelson and Kurzweg. Motion prevailed that Mr. Bradt be empowered to secure proper janitor service. The Executive Committee reported favorably on all applications, and on being balloted for the candidates were unanimously elected. The Chair then announced Mr. Marchall member No. 135; Mr. Casey, No. 136; Mr. Doughty, No. 137, and Mr. Lehman, No. 138. Mr. Shelton was allowed to retain his old No. 4.

Mr. Bradt moved that an amendment be added to the Constitution "that all applications for membership lay over one meeting before taking action on them, so as to enable the Executive Committee to thoroughly investigate each application." Motion seconded by Mr. Kurzweg and carried, the same to take the usual course and come up for final action at the first meeting in June, the Secretary notifying each active member. Motion prevailed that the Chair appoint a committee of three to discuss ways and means for the best and most profitable manner to arrange and prepare auction sales. Messrs. Gadsden, Bradt and Wolsieffer were appointed to act on this committee. Mr. Gadsden moved and Mr. Hosmer seconded that members may leave stamps for sale with the Custodian, and that the Custodian shall have ten per cent for his commission, settlements to be made monthly. Carried. Recess was next in order. After the recess a short auction sale was held. The Treasurer reported receipts since last meeting from dues and commissions at \$78.50. It was moved to adjourn at 11.05. Next meeting May 16.

The sixty-sixth meeting was called to order by President Holman, on Thursday evening, May 16, at 8.20

P.M., with the following twenty members present: Messrs. Abraham, Bradt, Dilg, Drury, Ford, Gadsden, Gilbert, Haskell, Holman, Hosmer, Janssen, Kurzweg, Leland, Massoth, Nelson, Pierce, Severn, Start, Voute and Wolsieffer. The minutes of the sixty-fifth meeting were approved as read. Communications received were the resignation of H. B. Seagrave and bills from Messrs. Hack and Anderson and from the Western Philatelic Pub. Co., all of which were referred to the Executive Committee. The committee having the matter of charges preferred against members to investigate reported progress. The Committee on Auction Sales recommended the following By-Laws, which on motion were adopted:

1. Stamps purchased by or for persons who have had an opportunity of examining same previous to auction sales cannot be returned on account of condition, or on any account, except that of being proved fraudulent or returns not so catalogued.

2. Stamps sold on bids executed for persons at a distance from the place of sale may be returned if they prove to be otherwise than in condition catalogued.

3. A stamp that has been sold and is afterwards proved to be fraudulent may be returned and the purchase price if refunded, provided the purchaser makes said return within ten days of the discovery of the character of the stamp and not over six months from date of purchase, and satisfactorily establishes the identity of the stamp in question.

4. Stamps will be on exhibition at the Society's rooms on day of sale, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. and from 7.30 P.M. until the meeting begins.

This applies to both the advertised and unadvertised sales.

An application for active membership from A. J. Hammerschlag, Chicago, was presented by Mr. Gilbert; from John W. Palmer, Oak Park, Ill., by Mr. Holman. For passive membership, from George V. S. Camp, Watertown, N. Y., by Mr. Bradt; from Charles E. Hargraves, Pawtuxet, R. I., by Mr. Wolsieffer, and from W. S. Kinzer, Wooster, O., by Mr. Wolsieffer.

Mr. Dilg offered the following amendment to the Constitution, to be voted on at the meeting of June 20:

"That Article III, Section 1, third paragraph, be amended to read as follows: The second class shall consist of those persons residing outside of Cook county, State of Illinois, who desire to affiliate with the Society, and of residents of Cook county under seventeen years of age."

Mr. Bradt moved and Mr. Dilg seconded the adoption of the following By-Law, to be voted on at the sixth meeting: "That By-Law 5 be amended by striking out of Section A the word 'fifty' and inserting in its place the words 'one dollar,' and also by striking out the whole of Section B, same By-Law."

The Executive Committee having reported favorably on all applications, a motion prevailed that the Secretary cast the ballot for the Society, which resulted in the unanimous election of all the candidates. The Chair then announced Mr. Hammerschlag member No. 139; Mr. Palmer, No. 140; Mr. Camp, No. 141; Mr. Hargraves, No. 142, and Mr. Kinzer, No. 143.

Recess was next in order, the members taking advantage of it by viewing the splendid display made by Auctioneer Gadsden of stamps, etc., comprising the sixth advertised sale. After recess the sale was at once commenced, which at times was quite spirited. The ninety-nine lots were disposed of in one hour and twenty minutes. The Treasurer reported receipts since last meeting at \$14.90.

It was moved to adjourn at 11.10 P.M. Next meeting June 6.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER,
Secretary.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings are held every second and fourth Wednesday of each month during the winter at 156 Second avenue, New York city, at 7.30 P.M. R. Wuesthoff, President, 215 Bowery, New York; L. S. Morton, Secretary. For information, address the Secretary, 128 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ninth regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society was held at its quarters, Wednesday, May 8, 1889, at 8.20 P.M., President Wuesthoff in the Chair. Present: Messrs. Adenau, Aue, Berlepsch, H. L. Calman, Corwin, Gregory, Morton, Rosenheim, Scott, Terrett, Turner, Wuesthoff and Wylie.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following parties were proposed for corresponding membership: Messrs. G. Schirmer, Jr., 28 West street, Boston, Mass., proposed by Mr. Morton; A. M. Jones, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., proposed by Mr. Corwin; and the following as an active member, proposed by Mr. Wylie: Mr. James Holmes, Jr., 7 Pearl street, New York city. In the absence of a majority of the Executive Committee, the rules were suspended and all the candidates were elected.

Mr. Scott announced that the treasurership of the American Philatelic Association was vacant and that a nomination for the position would be in order. The matter was laid on the table. Mr. Bogert presented a copy of his new postal card catalogue, which was received with thanks.

Mr. Gregory exhibited his fine collection of Mexican revenue stamps. Mr. Terrett exhibited a Baton Rouge stamp on the original envelope. Mr. Rosenheim exhibited an envelope bearing two impressions of the 2c. green embossed stamp.

Meeting adjourned at 9.10 P.M.

L. S. MORTON,
Secretary.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held on every third Wednesday of each month at 8.00 P.M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I. President, Mr. August Dejonge; Secretary, R. S. Lehmann. For information, address the Secretary, 116 East Ninetieth street, New York.

Seventy-fifth regular meeting, Stapleton, May 15, 1889.

Present: August Dejonge, Chairman; Messrs. Odenall, Clotz, Beutler, Bauer, Dr. von Doring, Schumann, Kaufmann, Oscar Dejonge, Lazarus, Van der Willigen, Wiehl, Corwin, Rasmus, Mrs. Benary, Miss Margraf, Scott, Lehmann, Tutthill.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The following gentlemen were proposed for membership: Mr. R. F. Albrecht, by Mr. C. Witt; Mr. Hugo S. Mack, by Mr. H. Clotz; Mr. H. E. Deats, by Mr. August Dejonge; Mr. R. H. Benary, by Mr. August Dejonge; Mr. Edgar T. Humphrey, by Mr. Tutthill; Mr. David B. Idell, by Mr. Tutthill.

The Executive Committee reports favorably on the application of A. K. Kiefer, of Detroit, Mich. He was unanimously elected member No. 75.

Mr. Paul Gutzzeit tendered his resignation, which was accepted with regrets.

It was moved and seconded that the ticket proposed by the Committee on Nominations be voted upon, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, to wit:

Mr. August Dejonge, President; Mr. E. Kaufmann, Vice-President; Mr. R. S. Lehmann, Secretary and Librarian; Mr. Henry Clotz, Treasurer; Mr. E. L.

Schumann, Manager of Exchange; Mr. B. von Hodenberg, Mr. C. Witt, Mr. P. van der Willigen, Executive Committee.

Adjournment.

All communications relating to exchange, address to Mr. E. L. Schumann, 192 Broadway, New York, and matters pertaining to the Society to

R. S. LEHMANN, *Secretary.*

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

After the adjournment of the meeting the members repaired to the banquet hall to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Society.

There were present as guests the following:

Mr. and Mrs. R. Wuesthoff, Mrs. Lazarus, Mrs. Mueller, Mrs. Bauer, Mr. William Sturz, Mr. L. S. Morton, Mr. C. Muecke, Mr. G. B. Callmann, Mr. R. R. Bogert, Mr. W. C. Needham, Mr. David B. Idell, Mr. Hugo Kessler, Marquis A. de Boisselier, Mrs. Schumann, Mrs. Beutler, Miss Bella Miller, Mr. H. L. Callmann, Mr. J. O. Hobby, Mr. H. S. Mack, Mr. Henry Collin, Mr. H. E. Deats, Mr. H. Gremmel, Mr. R. H. Benary, Mr. F. Poel, Mr. H. Hammersdorf, Mr. E. Dejonge.

The table was set in the shape of a horse-shoe, elaborately decorated with flowers; each lady was presented with a corsage bouquet and each gentleman with a boutonniere.

Behind the seat of the President was the monogram of the Society made of United States stamps, the pictures of the officers of the American Philatelic Association, and the pictures of the founders of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, decorated with the American and German flags and with a profusion of flowers.

The President welcomed the guests in his usual able manner and read a letter of E. B. Sterling, regretting not being able to be present.

After partaking of the good things spread before the company, speeches were made by Messrs. Wuesthoff, Scott, Bogert, Corwin, Henry Calman, Mack, Needham and Muecke.

It was remarked that Mr. Corwin did not kick this evening, which was, undoubtedly, owing to the Committee on Entertainment having placed him between two ladies. No doubt, we will have the benefit of his being so quiet at our next meeting.

After a very enjoyable evening, the guests departed to catch the last boat for home, but the members still felt so happy that till the wee small hours of the morning they sat together drinking bumpers to the health of all philatelic friends in the universe.

THE BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings every other Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at 85-87 Court street. President, Chas Gregory; Secretary, John M. Sheridan, 22 St. Felix street. For information address Secretary.

Meeting held May 9, 1889.

Meeting called to order at 8 P.M., by President Gregory.

Members present: Messrs. Gregory, Scott, Needham, Lehman, Collin, Bogert, Terrett, Nast, Sheridan, Corwin and Scott. Visitors: Messrs. Morton and Turner.

Moved and seconded that Mr. Sheridan's resignation, as Secretary, be accepted with regret. Carried.

Photography Committee reported progress.

Committee on Incorporating reported progress.

Moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on the Eden Musée be accepted, and committee be discharged. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the thanks of the Club be tendered to the Eden Musée Committee for the able manner in which they performed their work. Carried.

The election of officers then took place, with the following result:

Mr. Charles B. Corwin, Second Vice-President.

Mr. William Lee, Librarian.

Mr. Walter S. Scott, Recording Secretary.

Mr. F. A. Nast, member of Executive Committee.

Moved and seconded that the discussion on the stamps of the Sandwich Islands be laid over until the next meeting night. Carried.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P.M.

Meeting held May 23, 1889.

Meeting called to order at 8 P.M., by President Gregory. Members present: Messrs. Gregory, Scott, Lehman, Rasmus, Sheridan, Needham, Lee, Adenau and Scott.

Committee on Photographic Plates reported progress.

Moved and seconded that photograph No. 4 should consist of rare United States Locals now in the hands of the committee. Carried.

A debate then ensued in regard to the price to be charged for the various photographic plates as they appear. It was moved by Mr. J. W. Scott, and seconded by Mr. H. C. Needham, that members should be supplied at fifteen cents each; all additional copies at twenty-five cents, at which price non-members could be supplied through any member of the Club. Carried.

Committee on Incorporating reported progress.

Mr. H. E. Deatz was unanimously elected a member, Mr. Lehman was unanimously elected Corresponding Secretary.

The committee appointed to represent the Club at the anniversary meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Association reported attending the dinner and having passed a very enjoyable evening.

Moved and seconded that the stamps of the Dominican Republic be considered at the next meeting. Carried.

The meeting adjourned at 9.15 P.M.

WALTER S. SCOTT,
Recording Secretary.

LONDON AUCTIONS.

On May 2, 3 and 4, the leading sale by auction of postage stamps of the present season was held at the mart, London. The stamps offered were entirely the property of Mr. M. P. Castle, of Brighton, who, before he parted with any of his collection, was looked upon as the second collector in this country. The sale consisted of 903 lots, and was remarkable chiefly for the fine condition of the stamps, as they were the pick of the best collections for many years. No stamps of Oceanica were offered for sale, as Mr. Castle is not parting with these. The leading lights of philately were present in strong force, especially on the third day of the sale, as that consisted of the choicest part of the collection. Among those present I noticed the Earl of Kingston, Baron A. de Worms, T. K. Tapling, M.P.; Douglas Garth, M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, W. B. Thornhill, A. H. Wilson, Theodore Buhl, Morris Giwelb, C. N. Briggs, A. Chambers, C. Colman, H. Firth, D. Mackenzie, J. A. Tilleard, H. Townsend, Rev. W. N. Usher, etc., etc.

The following are a few of the best lots, with the prices realized:

Lot.		£	s.	d.	Lot.		£	s.	d.
12.	Great Britain, 1d., black, V. R., unused	6	0	0	663.	Cape of Good Hope, 1d., blue, error, slightly damaged	16	10	0
42.	" " 1d., red, imperf., a pair, Plate No. 116, unused	3	3	0	664.	" " 4d., red, error, very fine, used	28	0	0
59.	" " 1d., red, a pair of Archer roulettes, unused	6	5	0	715.	Mauritius, 1d., red, plate of 12 varieties, about third state of wear	8	5	0
86.	Ionian Isles, a very fine set of yellow, red and blue, postmarked	4	0	0	716.	" 2d., blue, plate of 12 varieties, used	19	0	0
98.	Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown, used	4	4	0	718.	" no value, red, brown and blue, used	3	0	0
153.	India, 2 annas, green, <i>perce en pointes</i> , used	8	10	0	721.	" surcharged, 4d., in circle	3	7	6
155.	" 1855, 1 anna, brown on blue paper, used	3	0	0	743.	" "fillet," 2d., dark blue	8	0	0
159.	" 2 annas, green, perf., unused	3	17	6	745.	" Greek border, 1d., red, unused	3	10	0
160.	" 2 " " imperf., unused (creased)	2	6	0	748.	" " 1d., red, used	2	8	0
165.	" long "service," 2 annas, used	2	0	0	749.	" " 1d., red, a fine pair, used	4	15	0
166.	" " 4 " " "	3	12	6	782.	Canada, 6d., perf., used	2	17	6
167.	" " 8 " " "	6	10	0	783.	" 6d., perf., unused	3	7	6
168.	Mauritius, 1849, 1d. red, early imp., used	2	15	0	784.	" 6d., perf., used, on laid paper	5	10	0
171.	" 2d., blue	2	12	6	793.	New Brunswick, 6d., yellow, unused	2	17	6
210.	Natal, embossed, 1d., pink, unused, orig. gum	2	10	0	794.	" 1sh., violet, used	4	12	6
218.	" 1860, <i>wmk. star</i> , 3d., blue, imperf., unused, large margins, described as being almost unique	10	10	0	796.	" " unused	6	5	0
222.	" surcharged, thin capitals, 1sh., green, used	5	5	0	804.	Nova Scotia, 1sh., used, extra fine	6	5	0
224.	" surcharged, 12 x 1 3/4 mm., rubbed, used	3	15	0	813.	Newfoundland, 6d., orange vermilion, unused	3	3	0
227.	" surcharged, 14 x 2 mm., used	5	5	0	815.	" 1sh., orange vermil. used	6	0	0
228.	" curved surcharge in black, with a second fainter surcharge, used	7	15	0	822.	" 6 1/2 d., vermilion, unused	3	5	0
283.	Nevis, plate of 12 types of 6d., on grayish paper	3	17	6	823.	" 6 1/2 d., " used	3	12	6
410.	Ceylon, inverted surcharge, 5c. on 64c., used	4	10	0	826.	" 1sh., " used	6	0	0
473.	Turk's Island, 4d. on 1d., 2 types, used together	2	17	6	827.	" 1sh., " unused	10	0	0
474.	" " " surcharge inverted, used	3	15	0	835.	Vancouver Island, 5c., red, imperf.	6	0	0
500.	Trinidad, litho., slate blue, unused	5	0	0	839.	British Columbia, 2 1/2 d., imperf., unused	12	5	0
502.	" " early imp., dark blue on envs.	3	0	0	841.	Prince Edward's Island, pair, 9d., impf. vertically, and 2d., impf.	5	0	0
507.	" 1859, 4d., violet, good margin, used	2	6	0	844.	Brit. Guiana, 1850, 8c., green, cut octagonally	11	0	0
508.	" 1859, 6d. and 1sh., good margin, used	2	4	0	846.	" 1850, 12c., pale blue, cut square	6	10	0
547.	Bermuda, 1d., rose, imperf., large margin, used	6	6	0	847.	" 1850, 12c., a pair, cut sq.	17	0	0
548.	" another	7	0	0	863.	" 1856, 4c., crimson, used	9	0	0
552.	" 3d. on 2d., blue, used	4	15	0	878.	" 1862, provisionals, 2 cents, pearls, used	3	3	0
553.	" " " (P. with flourish)	4	10	0	879.	" " 2 cents, pearls, error "TWC"	5	0	0
571.	Transvaal, small rouletted, 1d. on pelure paper	3	0	0	880.	" " provisionals, 2 cents, trefoil, cut close	4	8	0
581.	" 1d., red on blue, imp., error, TRANSYRAL	6	0	0	881.	" " provisionals, 4c. blue, cross in circle, used	6	15	0
582.	" 1d., red on blue, rouletted, TRANSYRAL	3	10	0	883.	" " provis., 4c., blue, do. with inner lines	7	10	0
587.	" 6d., blue on blue, surcharge omitted	3	5	0	887.	" " provis., 4c., blue, trefoil, unused	7	0	0
607.	Great Britain, 1d., black, V. R., fine pair, unused	11	10	0					
610.	" 4d., <i>wmk. small garter</i> on blue paper, unused	15	0	0					
621.	" 8d., brown, error of color, unused	5	5	0					
633.	Ceylon, imperf., 4d., rose, used	5	5	0					
634.	" " 8d., brown, " "	4	4	0					
636.	" " 9d., violet, " "	2	12	6					
638.	" " pair, 1sh. 9d., unused	3	12	6					
640.	" " 2sh., unused	5	12	6					
648.	" perf., <i>wmk. star</i> , 8d., brown, unused	2	12	6					
648a.	" " " 8d., yellow brown, unused	3	12	6					

The total amount of the three days' sale was £1650, or thereabouts. As far as I can learn, it is not proposed to hold any other sale of importance this season, as most of the leading buyers are out of town during the hot months.

Yours truly,

CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

28 SPRING ROAD,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

THE Convention of the Canadian Philatelic Association will be held in Halifax on July 31, and following days. This paper will be represented by William C. Stone. The summer carnival occurs the next week and reduced rates will probably be obtained.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. III.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 10, 1889.

No. 10.

REPRINT OF THE HISTORY AND CATALOGUE OF THE STAMPED ENVELOPES OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY THE LATE W. E. V. HORNER.

(Continued from page 268.)

ISSUE X.



Die A (October).

THE reduction in postage, from 3 to 2 cents per half ounce, which went into effect October 1, 1883, necessitated a change in stamped envelopes as well as in adhesives.

The same paper was used, viz., Watermark A, with the addition of the figures "82" (Watermark E). The main point of difference lies, of course, in the adoption of the 2 cent and 4 cent envelopes in place of the 3 and 6. The two cents has the head of Washington in brick red and vermilion in the October die, changing to bright carmine afterwards, the difference in shade being more noticeable in the white paper than in the other three. The double rate, or 4 cent envelope, bears the head of Jackson, and is a creditable piece of workmanship, of a dark green color, and fairly struck; it was issued October 1, though Dr. Horner places it with the November series. There were really two issues, or parts of issues, the first being in some sort a provisional issue, supplanted by the better workmanship and brighter colors of the envelopes issued about a month afterwards.

REFERENCE LIST ISSUE X. DIE A.

OCTOBER 1, 1883.

No.	Size.	Shape.	NOTE.				
			Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
782	No. 1	W	Red	2c.	White	Round	E
ORDINARY LETTER.							
783	No. 2	X	Red	2c.	White	Round	E
784	No. 2	X	Red	2c.	Amber	Round	E
785	No. 2	X	Red	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
786	No. 2	X	Red	2c.	Blue	Round	E
787	No. 2	X	Red	2c.	Blue	Round	E

FULL LETTER.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
788	No. 3	Y	Red	2c.	White	Round	E
789	No. 3	Y	Red	2c.	Amber	Round	E
790	No. 3	Y	Red	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
790½	No. 3	Y	Red	2c.	Fawn	Round	D
791	No. 3	Y	Red	2c.	Blue	Round	D
792	No. 3	Y	Red	2c.	Blue	Round	E

COMMERCIAL.

793	No. 4½	Y	Red	2c.	White	Round	E
794	No. 4½	Y	Red	2c.	Amber	Round	E
795	No. 4½	Y	Red	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
796	No. 4½	Y	Red	2c.	Blue	Round	D
797	No. 4½	Y	Red	2c.	Blue	Round	E

EXTRA LETTER.

798	No. 5	Y	Red	2c.	White	Round	E
799	No. 5	Y	Brown	2c.	White	Round	E
800	No. 5	Y	Red	2c.	Amber	Round	E
801	No. 5	Y	Red	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
802	No. 5	Y	Red	2c.	Blue	Round	D
803	No. 5	Y	Red	2c.	Blue	Round	E

OFFICIAL.

804	No. 7	Z	Red	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
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NEWSPAPER WRAPPER.

804½ (?)	No. 9	Rect.	Red	2c.	Manila	Round	D
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As we have explained, Watermarks D and E are simply A with the addition of a star in D and the figures "82" in E. Why the blue paper should still be found with star watermark, when the same paper with the new watermark appeared before the abolition of the Jackson die, is difficult to understand.

In November, 1883, the second die 2 cents appeared, being re-engraved in a far superior manner. The color is also changed to a rich, deep carmine. The paper is all Watermark E, except in blue, and the two unaccountable freaks in fawn, 790½ and 813½, as shown in the appended list. The gum is of course always of the elongated rounded form, except in No. 8, where it is invariably square.



Die B (November).



REFERENCE LIST ISSUE X. DIE B.

NOVEMBER 1, 1883. RED IMPRESSIONS.

NOTE.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
805	No. 1	W	Red	2c.	White	Round	E

ORDINARY LETTER.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
806	No. 2	X	Red	2c.	White	Round	E
807	No. 2	X	Red	2c.	Amber	Round	E
808	No. 2	X	Red	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
809	No. 2	X	Red	2c.	Blue	Round	D
810	No. 2	X	Red	2c.	Blue	Round	E

FULL LETTER.

811	No. 3	Y	Red	2c.	White	Round	E
812	No. 3	Y	Red	2c.	Amber	Round	E
813	No. 3	Y	Red	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
813½	No. 3	Y	Red	2c.	Fawn	Round	D
814	No. 3	Y	Red	2c.	Blue	Round	D
815	No. 3	Y	Red	2c.	Blue	Round	E

COMMERCIAL.

816	No. 4½	Y	Red	2c.	White	Round	E
817	No. 4½	Y	Red	2c.	Amber	Round	E
818	No. 4½	Y	Red	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
819	No. 4½	Y	Red	2c.	Blue	Round	D
820	No. 4½	Y	Red	2c.	Blue	Round	E
821	No. 4½	Y	Green	4c.	White	Round	E
822	No. 4½	Y	Green	4c.	Amber	Round	E

EXTRA LETTER.

823	No. 5	Y	Red	2c.	White	Round	E
824	No. 5	Y	Red	2c.	Amber	Round	E
825	No. 5	Y	Red	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
826	No. 5	Y	Red	2c.	Blue	Round	D
827	No. 5	Y	Red	2c.	Blue	Round	E
828	No. 5	Y	Green	4c.	White	Round	E
829	No. 5	Y	Green	4c.	Amber	Round	E

OFFICIAL.

830	No. 7	Z	Red	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
831	No. 7	Z	Green	4c.	White	Round	E
832	No. 7	Z	Green	4c.	Amber	Round	E

EXTRA OFFICIAL.

833	No. 8	Z	Green	4c.	White	Square	E
834 (?)	No. 8	Z	Green	4c.	Amber	Square	E

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

835 (?)	No. 9	Rect.	Red	2c.	Manila	Round	E
835½	No. 9	Rect.	Red	2c.	Manila	Round	D

Nos. 834 and 835 are errors of Dr. Horner; they probably never existed. There is a peculiar error of watermark on some of No. 815, reading "8" instead of "82." Nos. 787, 790½, 799 and 813½ are scarce envelopes, but one box of 799 were brought to light, they were furnished to a Philadelphia business house, and nearly all of them were used for business purposes. There has been much speculation over 804½; some collectors claim to have seen it; it is wrapped in mystery. Watermark D finally disappears with the November issue.

In May, 1884, the die of November, 1883, was issued, printed in a rich chocolate brown. It was only in use about a month.

REFERENCE LIST ISSUE X. DIE B.

MAY 1, 1884. BROWN IMPRESSIONS.

NOTE.								
No.	Size.	Shape.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.	
836	No. 1	W	Brown	2c.	White	Round	E	
ORDINARY LETTER.								
837	No. 2	X	Brown	2c.	White	Round	E	
838	No. 2	X	Brown	2c.	Amber	Round	E	
839	No. 2	X	Brown	2c.	Fawn	Round	E	
840	No. 2	X	Brown	2c.	Blue	Round	E	
FULL LETTER.								
841	No. 3	Y	Brown	2c.	White	Round	E	
842	No. 3	Y	Brown	2c.	Amber	Round	E	
843	No. 3	Y	Brown	2c.	Fawn	Round	E	
844	No. 3	Y	Brown	2c.	Blue	Round	E	
COMMERCIAL.								
845	No. 4½	Y	Brown	2c.	White	Round	E	
846	No. 4½	Y	Brown	2c.	Amber	Round	E	
847	No. 4½	Y	Brown	2c.	Fawn	Round	E	
848	No. 4½	Y	Brown	2c.	Blue	Round	E	
EXTRA LETTER.								
849	No. 5	Y	Brown	2c.	White	Round	E	
850	No. 5	Y	Brown	2c.	Amber	Round	E	
851	No. 5	Y	Brown	2c.	Fawn	Round	E	
852	No. 5	Y	Brown	2c.	Blue	Round	E	
OFFICIAL.								
853	No. 7	Z	Brown	2c.	Fawn	Round	E	
NEWSPAPER WRAPPER.								
854	No. 9	Rect.	Brown	2c.	Manila	Round	E	

The fine lines of the November die quickly deteriorated, and in June, 1884, they were deepened and retouched, producing some ludicrous impressions. There are countless varieties which are entirely unworthy of classification. We note the three most prominent ones in the references. These dies were printed indiscriminately in red and brown.

The recut dies had a very short life, and were succeeded, July 1, by the very handsome stamp known as Die C, or the July die. It is also often called the Kellogg die, which name, however, is a misnomer. About the time this die made its appearance, the Kellogg Company received the contract for plain official and penalty envelopes, and the impression that they were the makers of the new die accounts for the mistake. The Kellogg Company have never made any stamped envelopes. The contract was then as now in the hands of the Plimpton and Morgan Companies. This die was very satisfactory and remained in use during the balance of the 1882 contract, and the first eleven months of the 1886 contract, when it gave way to the green stamp now in use. Nos. 925, 926 and 928 were not issued until July, 1885, at which time the postage rates were further reduced by increasing the single rate limit from a half ounce to an ounce. The red impressions of this die (Nos. 910, 916, 917 and 930) are extremely rare; but four specimens of 917 are known.

REFERENCE LIST ISSUE X. DIE B. RETOUCHEE.

JUNE 1, 1884. RED IMPRESSIONS.

NOTE.							
No.	Size.	Shape.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
855	No. 1	W	Red	2c.	White	Round	E
ORDINARY LETTER.							
856	No. 2	X	Red	2c.	White	Round	E
857	No. 2	X	Red	2c.	Amber	Round	E
858	No. 2	X	Red	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
859	No. 2	X	Red	2c.	Blue	Round	E
FULL LETTER.							
860*	No. 3	Y	Red	2c.	White	Round	E
861†	No. 3	Y	Red	2c.	White	Round	E
862*	No. 3	Y	Red	2c.	Amber	Round	E
863†	No. 3	Y	Red	2c.	Amber	Round	E
864*	No. 3	Y	Red	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
865 (?)	No. 3	Y	Red	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
866*	No. 3	Y	Red	2c.	Blue	Round	E
867 (?)	No. 3	Y	Red	2c.	Blue	Round	E
COMMERCIAL.							
868	No. 4½	Y	Red	2c.	White	Round	E
869	No. 4½	Y	Red	2c.	Amber	Round	E
870	No. 4½	Y	Red	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
871	No. 4½	Y	Red	2c.	Blue	Round	E
EXTRA LETTER.							
872	No. 5	Y	Red	2c.	White	Round	E
873§	No. 5	Y	Red	2c.	White	Round	E
874	No. 5	Y	Red	2c.	Amber	Round	E
875§	No. 5	Y	Red	2c.	Amber	Round	E
876	No. 5	Y	Red	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
877	No. 5	Y	Red	2c.	Blue	Round	E
OFFICIAL.							
878	No. 7	Z	Red	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
NEWSPAPER WRAPPER.							
879 (?)	No. 9	Rect.	Red	2c.	Manila	Round	E

REFERENCE LIST ISSUE X. DIE B. RETOUCHEE.

JUNE 1, 1884. BROWN IMPRESSIONS.

NOTE.							
No.	Size.	Shape.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
880	No. 1	W	Brown	2c.	White	Round	E
ORDINARY LETTER.							
881	No. 2	X	Brown	2c.	White	Round	E
882	No. 2	X	Brown	2c.	Amber	Round	E
883	No. 2	X	Brown	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
884	No. 2	X	Brown	2c.	Blue	Round	E

* Two links under right 2. † Round "O" in "Two." ‡ Three and a half links over left 2.
 (?) This mark always indicates that the existence of the envelope in question is doubtful.

FULL LETTER.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
885	No. 3	Y	Brown	2c.	White	Round	E
886*	No. 3	Y	Brown	2c.	White	Round	E
887†	No. 3	Y	Brown	2c.	White	Round	E
888	No. 3	Y	Brown	2c.	Amber	Round	E
889*	No. 3	Y	Brown	2c.	Amber	Round	E
890†	No. 3	Y	Brown	2c.	Amber	Round	E
891	No. 3	Y	Brown	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
892*	No. 3	Y	Brown	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
893†	No. 3	Y	Brown	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
894	No. 3	Y	Brown	2c.	Blue	Round	E

COMMERCIAL.

895	No. 4½	Y	Brown	2c.	White	Round	E
896	No. 4½	Y	Brown	2c.	Amber	Round	E
897	No. 4½	Y	Brown	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
898	No. 4½	Y	Brown	2c.	Blue	Round	E

EXTRA LETTER.

899	No. 5	Y	Brown	2c.	White	Round	E
900	No. 5	Y	Brown	2c.	Amber	Round	E
901	No. 5	Y	Brown	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
902	No. 5	Y	Brown	2c.	Blue	Round	E

OFFICIAL.

903	No. 7	Z	Brown	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
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NEWSPAPER WRAPPER.

904	No. 9	Rect.	Brown	2c.	Manila	Round	E
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REFERENCE LIST ISSUE X.



Die C (July).

JULY 1, 1884.

NOTE.

905	No. 1	W	Brown	2c.	White	Round	E
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ORDINARY LETTER.

906	No. 2	X	Brown	2c.	White	Round	E
907	No. 2	X	Brown	2c.	Amber	Round	E
908	No. 2	X	Brown	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
909	No. 2	X	Brown	2c.	Blue	Round	E
910	No. 2	X	Red	2c.	Blue	Round	E

* Two links under right 2. † Round "O" in "Two."

FULL LETTER.							
No.	Size.	Shape.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
911	No. 3	Y	Brown	2c.	White	Round	E
912	No. 3	Y	Brown	2c.	Amber	Round	E
913	No. 3	Y	Brown	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
914	No. 3	Y	Brown	2c.	Blue	Round	E
COMMERCIAL.							
915	No. 4½	Y	Brown	2c.	White	Round	E
916	No. 4½	Y	Red	2c.	White	Round	E
917	No. 4½	Y	Lake	2c.	White	Round	E
918	No. 4½	Y	Brown	2c.	Amber	Round	E
919	No. 4½	Y	Brown	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
920	No. 4½	Y	Brown	2c.	Blue	Round	E
EXTRA LETTER.							
921	No. 5	Y	Brown	2c.	White	Round	E
922	No. 5	Y	Brown	2c.	Amber	Round	E
923	No. 5	Y	Brown	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
924	No. 5	Y	Brown	2c.	Blue	Round	E
OFFICIAL.							
925	No. 7	Z	Brown	2c.	White	Round	E
926	No. 7	Z	Brown	2c.	Amber	Round	E
927	No. 7	Z	Brown	2c.	Fawn	Round	E
EXTRA OFFICIAL.							
928	No. 8	Z	Brown	2c.	White	Square	E
NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.							
929	No. 9	Rect.	Brown	2c.	Manila	Round	E
930	No. 9	Rect.	Red	2c.	Manila	Round	E

(To be continued.)

LIST OF FOREIGN ENVELOPES—GERMANY.

JOHN K. TIFFANY.

(Continued from page 270.)

NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

THE envelopes of all the countries described were finally replaced, on the 1st of January, 1868, by those of the general postal system established for the whole Confederation by the Federative Parliament: two values only of envelopes, 1 groschen and 3 kreutzer, for the countries using the thaler and florin currency respectively, to which, on November 1, 1868, two wrappers of the values of ½ groschen and 1 kreutzer were added.

The designs of the stamps were those of the adhesives issued by the same authority. Both bear a central numeral of value on an

engine-turned disk, surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves and a colorless band, inscribed above, "Norddeutscher Postbezirk," in colored block capitals, bounded exteriorly by a double colored line. The stamps are further bordered by an exterior colored line forming a rectangle, the corners filled in by alternate winged wheels and post-horns. The disk in the groschen stamps is circular, and the stamp is completed by a colorless label inscribed with the value. The kreutzer values have an oval disk, with the value in the lower part of the oval band.

The impression on the envelopes is struck on the upper right-hand cover, crossed by

two lines of inscription in the usual type, consisting of the words, "Ein Groschen (or Drei Kreuzer) Post Couvert." The envelopes are of the second form, the flap gummed along the edge, seal 5.

LARGE SIZE 1.

1 gr., rose shades, black inscription.
1 " " " gray "

ORDINARY SIZE 2.

1 gr., rose shades, black inscription.
1 " " " gray "
1 kr., " " " gray "

Variety.—1 gr. rose, inscription reversed.

WRAPPERS, 350 x 64 mm.

½ gr., green, { bordered above and below by a
1 kr., " { broad band of the same color.

An envelope of ordinary size of the modification of form 2, as in the later Hamburg envelopes of white laid paper, and with seal 9, and bearing a 1 gr. adhesive stamp, is said to have been officially issued provisionally in 1868, at Oberhausen. In order to utilize the stock of the discontinued envelopes on hand on July 24, 1868, an adhesive stamp was pasted over the stamped impression and over the whole was struck a rectangular die with rounded corners, 26 x 29 mm., a plain colored line bordered inside with a key pattern forming the frame, and the ground formed of thirty lines, each bearing the words: "Norddeutscher Postbezirk," twice repeated in small capitals, the impression being in gray.

The envelopes known to have been so treated are:

Prussia, IV series, I, 1861, seal 5, gum 1.

1	groschen	on	1	sgr.,	large	and	ordinary	sizes.
1	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"
2	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"

Prussia, IV series, II, April, 1863; black inscription, crossing the stamp; seal 5, gum 1.

1	groschen	on	1	sgr.,	large	and	ordinary	sizes.
1	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"
2	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"

Prussia, IV series, IV, 1863; same, seal 5, gum 2.

1	groschen	on	1	sgr.,	large	and	ordinary	sizes.
1	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"
2	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
2	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"

Prussia, V series, 1867; form 3, seal 5, gum 3.

1	groschen	on	3	pfg.,	ordinary	size.
1	"	"	6	"	"	"
1	"	"	1	sgr.,	"	"
1	"	"	2	"	"	"

1	groschen	on	3	sgr.,	ordinary	size.
1	"	"	1	kr.,	"	"
1	"	"	2	"	"	"
1	"	"	3	"	"	"
1	"	"	6	"	"	"
1	"	"	9	"	"	"
2	"	"	2	sgr.	"	"
2	"	"	6	pfg.	"	"
3	kreuzer	on	1	sgr.,	ordinary	size.
3	"	"	2	"	"	"
3	"	"	3	"	"	"
3	"	"	1	kr.,	"	"
3	"	"	2	"	"	"
3	"	"	3	"	"	"
3	"	"	6	"	"	"
3	"	"	9	"	"	"

Brunswick, III and IV series, 1865; seal 10, gum 2.

1	groschen	on	1	gr.,	large	and	ordinary	sizes.
1	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"
2	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"

Brunswick, III and IV series, 1865; seal 5, gum 2.

1	groschen	on	1	gr.,	large	and	ordinary	sizes.
1	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"
2	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"

Saxony, series of 1863-5, seal 6.

1	groschen	on	¼	ngr.,	large	and	ordinary	sizes.
1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"

Saxony, series of 1863-5, seal 5.

1	groschen	on	¼	ngr.,	large	and	ordinary	sizes.
1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	"
2	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"

Oldenburg, series of 1862, I, seal 5.

1	groschen	on	¼	gr.,	large	size,	gum	1
1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1
1	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	1
1	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	1
1	"	"	¾	"	ordinary	"	"	1
1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1
1	"	"	¼	"	"	"	"	2
1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	2
1	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	2
1	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	2
2	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	2

Oldenburg, series of 1862, seal 5. As the ordinary adhesive did not entirely cover the stamp on the envelope, others were printed with larger margins, which did cover the stamp; these are regularly rouletted, and give the following additional varieties:

1	groschen	on	¼	gr.,	large	size,	gum	1
1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1
1	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	1
1	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	1
1	"	"	¾	"	ordinary	"	"	1
1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1
1	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	1

1	groschen on 1/4 gr., ordin. size, gum	2
1	" " 1 " " " "	2
1	" " 2 " " " "	2
1	" " 3 " " " "	2
2	" " 2 " " " "	2

Mecklenburg Strelitz, series of 1864; seal 5.

1	groschen on 1 sgr., large and ordinary sizes.
1	" " 2 " " " "
1	" " 3 " " " "
2	" " 2 " " " "
2	" " 3 " " " "

As the Victoria National Invaliden Stiftung still enjoyed the privilege of reduced rates, special envelopes for this use were also made of this series, all bearing the 1/3 groschen stamp in green, and generally the inscription "Angelegenheiten der Victoria-National Invaliden Stiftung" on the lower left-hand corner. Of these there are the following varieties:

Size 380 x 130 mm., on grayish brown paper.
Three-line inscription in German script.
Two " " Gothic type.
No " " " "
No " " stamp without color.

Size 151 x 120 mm., white laid paper.
Two-line inscription in German script.
Two " " English script.
Three " " Roman type.
No " " " "

Size 190 x 120 mm., white wove paper.
Two-line inscription in German script.
Two " " smaller German script.
Two " " English script.
Three " " Roman type.
No " " " "

Size 123 x 187 mm., laid paper.
No inscription.

Size 150 x 130 mm., laid paper.
Two-line inscription in Gothic type.

A large number of envelopes of various kinds, with various formulas and various hand-stamps, were used for soldiers' letters. As such letters enjoyed the privilege of passing the post free, whether in these prepared envelopes or not, and as most of them, if not all, were not officially issued, they seem rather to be curiosities than anything else, especially as none of them have a stamp.

With the formation of the German Empire, on December 15, 1871, all the envelopes of the North German Confederation were in their turn withdrawn.

HISTORY OF U. S. REVENUE STAMPS AFTER THE FIRST ISSUE.

CHAS. E. HUTCHISON.

III.

THE REPEAL OF THE STAMP DUTIES. THE SECOND ISSUE OF STAMPS.

THE first Act for the reduction of internal revenue was approved by the President, July 13, 1866, and from that time on the war taxes were steadily reduced. There is none now left in issue of the revenue stamps which the ordinary revenue collector gathers, that is to say, document, match and medicine. The Act of July 13, 1866, did not change the document taxes to any extent. Those on *gaugers'*, *measurers'* and *weighers' returns* (Vol. III, pp. 174-5), for which no special stamps had been issued, were abolished, as was also that on *warehouse receipts*, and that on *contracts* for the transfer or sale of stocks or bonds.

In Schedule C, the tax on *photographs* (see Vol. III, p. 175) was repealed, so that the collector who hunts for stamps on the backs of old sun pictures of any kind will find them only upon those made between July 1, 1864, and August 1, 1866. The tax

on *playing-cards* (Vol. III, p. 13) was reduced to one of five cents on every pack of fifty-two playing-cards, irrespective of price or value. This explains why the few playing-card stamps of *two*, *four* and *ten-cent* denominations are so scarce, and why they are found upon old paper only. An addition was also made to Schedule C in the shape of a tax on canned meats, etc.

"For and upon every can, bottle, or other single package containing meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, syrups, prepared mustard, jams, or jellies, contained therein and packed or sealed, made, prepared and sold, or offered for sale, or removed for consumption in the United States, on and after the first day of October, 1866, when such can, bottle, or other single package with its contents shall not exceed two pounds in weight, *one cent*. For every additional pound or fraction thereof, *one cent*."

Of course any manufacturer of canned goods had the right to prepare private dies

for his stamps, but it does not appear that any did so, although the tax ran for four years.

The next Act for the reduction of internal revenue was that of March 2, 1867. While it makes no changes in the stamp duties, yet it contains one section which may be of slight interest to the collector of cigar and tobacco stamps. It is as follows:

"Section 32. Any person who shall sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of, any empty cigar box or boxes, which have been stamped, without first defacing or destroying such stamps, shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty of \$100, or to imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, or both, in the discretion of the court, with the costs of trial."

This law is still in force.

The next reduction, made by Act of February 3, 1868, abolished the cotton tax, and the brass cotton stamps (see Vol. III, p. 174) went out of use.

In 1869, the administration of Johnson gave way to that of Grant, and, March 10, Commissioner Rollins was succeeded in office by Columbus Delano, a prominent Ohio Republican, who had served in Congress during the war. Mr. Delano sent in his report of the Internal Revenue Bureau for the year ending June 30, 1869, in November of that year. In this report he remarked that the receipts from stamp duties from May to October, 1869, inclusive (during which he had occupied his office), were one million dollars greater than for the corresponding six months of the preceding year, an increase of *one-ninth*. This increase, he remarks, has "resulted mainly from the policy of this office, in April last, requiring all stamps to be so placed on the instrument as to exhibit *the entire face of the stamp*, and prohibiting the practice, which has obtained extensively, of covering the supposed half of one stamp by the attachment of another, when, in fact, the stamp was cut in two and the other half made to represent a full stamp in another instance." Mr. Delano, on becoming commissioner, undoubtedly did find that such a practice existed, but that it was entirely the "policy of this office" that made the increase of a million dollars in one short six months is, I think, open to some doubt. In all the documents which I have ever examined, in search of stamps, I have never found a single instance of this fraud. I would like very much to have any collector who has found halves of stamps so used to communicate with me. But I *have* found stamps stuck over one another quite as frequently *after* April, 1869, as before, which would go to show that the "policy" was not enforced

thoroughly enough to make a difference of two million dollars a year. It seems likely that the gain in receipts resulted more from the natural increase of business, which was gaining very rapidly at that time, than from the policy of Mr. Delano, who was probably anxious in his report to show what an earnest and efficient commissioner he was. During his term of office, the Act of July 12, 1870, was enacted, which released from duty promissory notes under one hundred dollars in amount, all receipts for money paid, and the stamp tax on canned meats, which had been found very troublesome to collect.

Mr. Delano sent in his resignation soon afterward, to take effect October 31, 1870. The office was conducted by Acting Commissioner John W. Douglass, of Pennsylvania, until January 3, 1871, when it was filled by the appointment of Alfred Pleasanton, of New York. Mr. Pleasanton served to August 9, 1871, when he was succeeded by J. W. Douglass as commissioner. It was during this year, 1870-71, that the second issue of document stamps was made, with a number of other kinds of revenues. From the way in which he speaks in some of his reports, I judge that Mr. Douglass had the most to do with the preparation and issue of the stamps.

It fell to him to make the report of the bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, because he was commissioner when the report was called for in November, to be ready by the opening of Congress in December. He begins by mentioning the change in commissioners during the year, and when it comes to speak of the stamps, furnishes some very interesting matter. During that year three contracts were made for the manufacture of adhesive revenue stamps—one with Joseph R. Carpenter, of Philadelphia, for the document and proprietary stamps; another with the Continental Bank Note Co. of New York, for tints for the distilled spirit and tobacco stamps; a third with the National Bank Note Co. of New York, for tints for the beer stamps. These contracts, the commissioner says, were awarded to the lowest bidders, who already possessed facilities for doing the work. What follows is in his own words.

Important changes have been made in the materials and manner of preparing the stamps, in order to prevent fraudulent issues, counterfeits and reuse. Heretofore nearly all the issues of revenue stamps have been printed in a single color, upon ordinary commercial paper, furnished by the parties doing the printing. By the changes referred

to, the Government provides a distinctive paper, and permits the printing of stamps upon no other, and requires that all the stamps shall be printed in two or more colors.

It is well known that the revenue derived from stamps has seriously suffered through the fraudulent reuse of stamps. It has been found no difficult matter on the part of ill-disposed persons, by the use of chemicals carefully manipulated, to remove the cancellation marks entirely, without injuring the appearance of the stamps, thus enabling dishonest parties to reuse them, or sell the same for reuse, and defraud the Government to that extent.

It is believed the stamps *now* being furnished under the contracts lately made can not be tampered with. Especially is this thought to be the case with the adhesive, and tobacco, snuff and cigar stamps printed upon chameleon paper. This paper so effectually changes its color upon the application of chemical agents employed for the restoring of stamps for reuse, as to render restoration to its original state impossible. In addition, a soluble ink is used in the preparation of adhesive stamps. This ink (the black in the centre) contains the ingredients of ordinary writing ink; any acid or alkali of sufficient strength to remove the cancellation would also remove that portion of the stamp printed in soluble ink.

By printing the stamp in two or more colors, counterfeiting, which has been largely practiced with the aid of photography, becomes impossible.

Another feature of the present issue is that, with the exception of the documentary and proprietary stamps, none is allowed to be entirely prepared by any single establishment. The National Bank Note Co., for

instance, print the tints only of certain stamps, while the Bureau of Engraving and Printing finishes them and delivers them at this office.

The paper used in printing these stamps was adopted especially for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of this office, and is manufactured by James M. Wilcox & Company, of Glenn Mills, Pa., under Government supervision. It is not lawful for any one to manufacture this paper, or to sell it or have it in possession, except by authority of this department.

It may be added that the average cost of the present series of stamps is considerably less, per one thousand, than that of the previous issue.

The document stamps, so carefully prepared, were not destined, however, to a very long existence. Section 36, of the Act of June 6, 1872, abolished, at one fell stroke, the entire schedule of document taxes, with the exception of the two-cent tax on bank checks. That and the match and medicine stamps, which three had always been by far the most important of the stamp duties, were left. The average proportion of revenue which these three taxes yearly contributed is very well shown in the receipts for the year 1881-2, which were, in round numbers, from *medicine* stamps, \$1,000,000; from *bank checks*, \$2,000,000; from *match*, \$3,000,000.

By Act of March 3, 1883, these were abolished and the stamp taxes became a thing of the past.

[THE END.]

NOTE, *Erratum*.—Vol. III, p. 174, at the top of the first column, read: "Proofs spirit shall be held and taken to be that alcoholic liquor which contains one-half its volume of alcohol of a specific gravity of 7939, at sixty degrees F."

ERRORS.

C. B. CORWIN.

(Continued from page 171.)

QUEENSLAND.—Of the 1864 issue upon stout, soft, unwatermarked paper, the 2d. blue and 6d. green are known imperforate; of the stamps watermarked crown over "Q" the 1d. orange vermilion and the 2d. blue of 1869, and the 6d. emerald green and 1s. bright mauve are also to be found imperforate. In the 1879-80 issue we find that a die of the

one penny found its way into one or more sheets of the fourpence, hence the error, 1d. yellow; also that the 1d. red exists imperforate, and that a variety of the 1d. is known with Queensland spelled, "QOENSLAND," owing to defective printing. Many minor varieties may be found in the lettering of all the values of this series. The above defective rendering of

Queensland appears upon some copies of the surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ d. upon rd. of 1880. In some of the rd. red stamps of the 1883 issue, the first E of Queensland is an F, while in others it resembles an S; in some of the 6d. green, the C of pence is a distinct O, and in others the first E of Queensland is entirely omitted. In this series the rd. also exists in yellow. The registered stamp of 1865 is found imperforate.

ROMAN STATES.—In the 1867, imperforate series, the 2c. and 40c. are found with no stop after cent, while the 5, 20 and 40c. are found with no stop after the figures of value, the same varieties occurring in the series of 1868, perf. 13.

ROUMANIA.—There is an error of defective impression upon some of the 2b. yellow of 1868, reading "FOSTA" for POSTA. In the 1872 issue the $\frac{1}{2}$ b. bronze and 5b. stone are said to exist imperf., and the 5b. olive brown and the 15b. red brown of 1876 are to be found in the same condition; in this issue of 1876 there is an error of 5b. blue found on the sheet of the 10b., and I have seen upon the original cover a specimen of the 5b. in rose, called an error of the 1879 series. I am informed that of the 1879 issue, the 5b. and 25b. exist in black, and that the $1\frac{1}{2}$ b. and 25b. are known imperf.

ROUMELIA, EASTERN.—In the provisional issue of 1880, the $\frac{1}{2}$ pi. pale green and the 20pa. mauve and green are known with the surcharge "R. O." inverted. The 5, 10 and 20pa., and the 1pi. of the regular issue of 1880-81, are found imperf., but the supposition is that these were probably obtained by favor.

RUSSIA.—The 3 kop. green, of 1870, was issued in error with the ground-work of the 5 kop., and of the same issue of 1868-71, the 1k. yellow, 3k. green and 5k. lilac were issued imperf. during 1874-79. I have a copy of the 7k. blue, of 1884, imperf., which I took from the original envelope, and the 8k. gray and red is known in similar condition.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.—I have a copy of the provisional ONE PENNY upon $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue, issued in 1888, with surcharge inverted.

ST. HELENA.—The 1d. deep red, imperf., is known without the surcharge, ONE PENNY, forming the error 6d. red, imperf.

ST. VINCENT.—The first 1d. pale rose and 6d. deep green are known imperf., whether by accident or design is not known.

SARAWAK.—All values of the 1875 issue, viz., 2, 4, 6, 8, and 12c., are known imperf.; it is believed, however, that these were obtained in some irregular manner and that the sheets never saw Sarawak.

SAXONY.—Of the 1851 issue the $\frac{1}{2}$ ngr. is known in a pale blue color, the shade of the 2 ngr. It is probable, however, that this is a concoction; none of the specimens that I have ever seen or heard of would bear critical tests.

SERVIA.—In the 1866 series the 2p. brown is known in both perf. and imperf., lettered PARF instead of PARE. In the 1869 series the 1p. yellow and 20p. blue are found imperf.

SHANGHAI.—In the first issue of 1865, the 4 cand. yellow and 6 cand. green with antique numerals are found with the Chinese character for mace at the left, instead of candareens; the 3 cand. brown, with ordinary numerals, is known with the defective impression or error, CANDARFENS; and a 6 cand. vermilion exists, which is found upon the sheet or strip of the 16; the 3 cand. brown is also known without the exterior line below. In the issue for June, 1866, is chronicled the error 3 cents blue, and in that for December, 1866, 1 cand. brown and 6 cand. yellow, the latter being found upon the sheet of the 3 cand. The *Philatelic Record* for March, 1884, mentions the 2 cents rose and 16 cents green, of 1866, with a fair margin, apparently imperf. In 1877, the 1 cand. was issued in rose by error. The provisionals of 1888, 20 cash on 40 cash brown and on 80 cash flesh exist with surcharge inverted.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The imp. 1sh., of 1857, exists in a slate blue or lilac color, it being supposed that a sheet was struck off by error in the color of the 6d. The 1sh. orange, rouletted, of 1859, is known printed upon both sides. The 2sh. carmine, of 1869, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, is known without vertical perforation between certain rows of stamps, and the 9d. printed in deep yellow and surcharged TENPENCE is found unsurcharged, forming the error, 9d. deep yellow, and existing both rouletted, and perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ one way and rouletted the other. The 10d. yellow, of 1869, rouletted, is known with the black surcharge inverted, and printed above instead of below the head. The 4d., perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, is known in ultramarine without the usual surcharge of 3 PENCE. The surcharge "O. S." is found inverted upon the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on

1d. green of 1882, the 1d. green of 1875, and the 2d. orange red of 1871. At the end of 1871 the 2d. orange red and the 4d. lilac were issued upon paper watermarked V and crown, some of the paper of Victoria having probably been employed through error.

SOUTH BULGARIA.—I have seen a copy of the 5pi. rose and blue, with lion only, doubly surcharged, the under surcharge being very faint.

SPAIN.—The 2 reales of 1851 exists printed in blue, and the 12 cuartos of 1852 in greenish blue. There are a number of errors in the issue of 1855, as follows: On the sheet of the 1 real greenish blue was inserted a 2 reales; the 4c. lake and 1r. blue exist lettered *CORRFOS*; the 4c. lettered *CARTOS*; the 1r. with the figure of value omitted; the same lettered *CORRLOS*; the 2r. brown violet, lettered *CORRIOS*, and the same lettered *PEALES*.

There are only three errors known in the subsequent issue of January, 1856, viz., 2r., printed in green, 1r. blue lettered *CORRLOS*, and also *CORRFOS*, while in the subsequent issue of April, 1856, there are four, viz., 4c. rose lettered *CORRECS*, 4c. rose and 1r. blue lettered *CORRFOS*, and 1r. lettered *CORRLOS*; the 1r. of this issue exists printed in rose, but the sheets so printed in error were never issued for use. Later on, however, they were obliterated like the other remainders.

In the same category is the 2 cuartos lilac, of the 1860 issue.

In the 1865 issue, the 12c. rose and blue exists with the centre inverted, both in imperf. and perf. Of the surcharged stamps of 1868-69, the five following are known with surcharge reversed: *HABILITADO POR LA NACION* in black, short letters upon 12c. yellow; H. P. N. in black in an oval upon 12c. yellow, 25 mils. rose and blue and 200m. green; *HABILITADO POR LA NACION* in blue, in a double-lined oval, on 50m. brown. Of the 1872 issue, the 2c. violet and 5c. green exist imperf. There exists a 25c. rose in the 1874 issue, and on the 10c. de p. brown, issued in October, 1874, the following errors are noted: *CENTC*, *CENT 3*, *CENTZ*; the normal type is also known imperf. The 2c. chocolate and 10c. blue, of 1875, are also in existence in an imperf. state, as well as the 2c. black and 25c. ultramarine of 1879. Of the War Tax (*Impuesto de Guerra*) stamps, the following are found imperf.: 5c. black of 1874, 5c. green and 10c. violet of 1875, and 15c. claret of 1887.

A number of errors exist in the 16 maravedis, rose, Carlist stamp issued in Catalonia, viz.: *PAIRIA* for *PATRIA*, *RFY* and *KFY* for *REV*, *ANO EN* for *ANO DE* and 10 for 16 maravedis, some of the errors being found in combination. I have a block of four ¼c. de p. green of 1877, impressed twice, one impression being reversed.

(To be continued.)

NEW ISSUES.

W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

UNITED STATES.—The following item appeared in the Washington correspondence of the *Springfield Republican* for June 10:

"The two-cent postage stamps will remain green for some time to come. Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen has charge of this matter, and he intimates that there may be a change some day, but not immediately. The present contract expires in October. The change is not likely to be made before then, although it need not necessarily await the making of a new contract. Mr. Hazen says there will probably be no change in the designs. He considers the present one, two, four and five-cent stamps about as tasteful in design as anything which can be devised, and superior to any stamps which have been in use before. The Government owns the plates, so that, if the work should go to another contractor, the plates would be transferred to him. The plan was broached last winter of having the postage stamps printed at the Bureau of

Engraving and Printing, and Superintendent Graves estimated that it could be done as cheaply as by private contract. The trade unions seem rather opposed to having Government work concentrated at Washington. The engravers capable of doing it naturally opposed the transfer, and the plan fell through. A new contract with private parties will now have to be made, so that the proposition cannot be renewed for several years."

The following item appeared in the *New York Sunday Tribune* for June 30. The mention of a fifty-cent stamp is probably an error for the thirty-cent:

"The specifications just issued by the Postmaster-General for the guidance of bidders under the next contracts for postage stamps, advertised for under date of June 17, 1889, provide for bids for two series of stamps, one of them being the size now in use, the other about one-third smaller. If stamps of the larger size should be determined on when the bids are in, the colors will be as follows: 1c., ultramarine blue; 2c., metallic red; 3c., vermilion; 4c., milori green; 5c., chocolate; 6c.,

dark red; 10c., light brown; 15c., orange; 50c., black; 90c., carmine.

"If stamps of the smaller size should be preferred, the colors will be as follows: 1c., ultramarine blue; 2c., carmine; 3c., royal purple; 4c., chocolate; 5c., light brown; 6c., vermilion; 10c., malori green; 15c., steel blue; 30c., black; 90c., orange.

"From the above it will be seen that the color of the two-cent stamp will be changed from green to either carmine or metallic red. In speaking of the proposed changes, Postmaster-General Wanamaker said to-day he believed that the smaller-sized stamp would be quite as useful and popular as the larger size now in use, and by reducing the size of the stamp, a material saving would be effected which could be profitably expended in a better and in every way more desirable color. The metallic red proposed under one form of bid was the color of the two-cent stamp which immediately preceded the green two-cent stamp now in use. No change in the designs have yet been determined upon."

Henry Gremmel sends us what seems to be a distinct variety of the five-cent Garfield stamp. The groundwork in the oval in front of the head is composed of crossed lines, as in the present blue stamp. The retouching probably took place shortly before the change of color.

UNITED STATES UNPERFORATED OFFICIAL SEALS—1888 ISSUE.—The early part of June, 1888, I obtained a few unperforated officially sealed stamps. At that time the 1888 issue had not been chronicled. The color is much darker than the perforated seals now in use. The color impression shows plainly on the back of the unperforated seals. At first glance I believed that they were poor imitations of the 1879 issue, and submitted a pair to collectors of U. S. stamps, who also took the same view. Finally, I sent a specimen of the 1879 issue and an unsevered pair of the unperforated seals to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General to ascertain whether they were forgeries or a new issue. Receiving no reply, I sent another letter. The next day I received the following answer:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THIRD ASSIST. P. M. GEN'L,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1888.
MR. C. F. ROTHFUCHS, 359½ Penn'a avenue, Wash-
ington, D. C.:

Sir: Your two letters, of the 10th and 19th inst., are before me. The two unperforated "official seals," submitted with the first of these letters, are genuine samples of seals which the Dead Letter office and postmasters recently, for a short time, were using. Those that are now used are identical in design, but are perforated.

The two seals, together with a third one, submitted by you—being a specimen of the steel-plate seal formerly in use—are herewith returned.

Yours, very respectfully,

H. R. HARRIS,
Third Assist. P. M. General.

Noticing that different publishers of philatelic magazines and stamp catalogues chronicle the 1888 issue official seals as lithographed and perforated only, and possessing information that the unperforated seals were used, I decided to take a few hours off and pick up what other light I could on the subject and publish the result.

June 15, 1889, I called on and had an interview with the chief clerk of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Dead Letter office and chief bookkeeper of the Government Printing office. I was informed that the official seals were printed at the Government Printing office, and perforated and gummed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. That they were printed from relief plates taken from a wood cut, and are not lithographed.

The first lot received by the Post-office Department was unperforated, and all other lots received since then have been perforated.

C. F. ROTHFUCHS.

ANTIGUA.—Mr. Holton has a pair of the 1 penny first issue unperforated. This has not been noted before, we think.

1 penny, rose, imperf.

AZORES.—The current 2½ reis has been seen with the surcharge inverted.

BHOPAL.—The square ¼ anna stamp is chronicled as being perforated 7½.

¼ anna, black.

BULGARIA.—We are indebted to Henry S. Harte, of the Canadian Philatelic Association, for a sight of the new 5 stotinki stamp. The design is the one mentioned in our March number.

5 stotinki, light green.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The *Philatelic Record* says that the 1 penny stamp is printed in a redder tone of carmine than heretofore.

CONGO FREE STATE.—The 10 centimes is out. This completes the set, unless there should be a 3½ franc stamp issued to take the place of the surcharged issue.

10 centimes, rose.

We annex here translations of a couple of official orders fixing the postal rates and providing for the issue of stamps, etc.

"RATES OF PREPAYMENT.

"The Administrator-General of the Department of Foreign Affairs, seeing Article VIII of the Decree of September 16, 1885, authorizing him to fix the rates due upon mail matter sent and received by the post-offices to its destination in the interior or abroad, and reviewing Article XI of the order of September 18, 1885,

"ORDERS.

"Article I. The rates of prepayment are modified as follows:

For the Interior.

Letters, per 15 grams	25 centimes.
Postal cards	10 "
" " with reply	15 "
Commercial papers, printed matter and samples of merchandise, per 50 grams	5 "

For Foreign Countries.

Letters, per 15 grams	50 centimes.
Postal cards	15 "
" " with reply	25 "
Commercial papers, etc., per 50 grams	10 "

Registration Fee.

For the interior	25 centimes.
For foreign countries	50 "
Notice of receipt	25 "

"Correspondence for the neighboring colonies between and including Lilreville, on the north, and Mossamedes, on the south, is charged the same rates as for the interior,

"(Signed) EDM. VAN EETVELDE.
"BRUSSELS, March 25, 1889."

"POSTAL ISSUES.

"The Administrator-General of the Department of Foreign Affairs, seeing Articles XVI and XXI of the Postal Decree of September 16, 1885,

"ORDERS.

"Article I. There is issued:

1. A stamp of fr. 0.25, blue.
2. A card of fr. 0.15, red on pale yellow, for international use.
3. A card of fr. 0.10, black on gray.
4. A reply paid card of fr. 0.25, black on pale green, for international use.
5. A reply paid card of fr. 0.15, brown on pale gray.

"The fr. 0.10 card and the fr. 0.15 reply paid card are intended for use in the interior, and in that district between and including Lilleville, on the north, and Mossamedes, on the south.

"Article II. The fr. 0.25 stamps of the first issue, also the postal cards of the third issue now on hand at the post-offices will continue to be sold by them, and will be received in payment of postage.

"(Signed) EDM. VAN EETVELDE.

"BRUSSELS, March 1, 1889."

COSTA RICA.—It is reported that a contract for new stamps, etc., has been made, or is about to be, with the Hamilton Bank Note Co., of New York. For particulars, see Salvador.

CURACAO.—The postage-due stamps are out, and are of the same design as those of Surinam.

2½ cents, greenish black.

5	"	"	"
10	"	"	"
12½	"	"	"
15	"	"	"
20	"	"	"
25	"	"	"
30	"	"	"
40	"	"	"
50	"	"	"

DUTCH INDIES.—The following official notice needs no explanation, as it is sufficiently explicit in itself:

"By an order, dated January 10, 1889, the stamps of 10 cents and over, bearing the head of the King of Holland, the inscription, *NED. INDIE.* above, and the value below, also those of 5 cents and under, will bear, in place of the head, the indication of value in large figures in the centre of the stamp.

"The values will be as follows: 1, 2, 2½, 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50 cents, and 2 gulden 50 cents, the colors remaining the same.

"The due stamps will be nine in number as follows: 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 75 cents.

"The stamped envelopes will be five in number, of the respective values of 10, 12½, 15, 20 and 25 cents."

FARIDKOTE.—The following additions are noted:

Oblong . . . 1 paisa, green, imperf.

1 " yellow, "

Type of 1888, ½ anna, black, perf. 12.

Type of 1889, ½ " black, imperf.

½ " red, "

½ " green, "

Possibly the Hamilton Bank Note Co. have the contract for furnishing these stamps as well as those of certain Central American countries.

GABON.—The latest novelty in the way of provisionals is formed by surcharging certain "postage-due" stamps with *GABON—TIMBRE—15* (or 25).

Specimens canceled at Lilleville, April 6, have been received on letters at Bordeaux.

15 on 5 centimes, black.

25 on 20 " "

Fifteen hundred of each were prepared, and they are said to be sold only for actual use!!

GOLD COAST.—One of our foreign exchanges reports that the sixpenny stamp has been surcharged ^{ONE} _{PENNY} in black, with the original value erased by a heavy line.

1 penny on 6p., orange.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The official seal chronicled in our February number is now slightly different in the arrangement of the legend:

V. (Crown) R.
FOUND AND OPEN

OFFICIALLY SEALED.

GREECE.—The Athens print series now comprises three values, and the others will, no doubt, follow as soon as the stock on hand is exhausted.

20 lepta, carmine.

25 " ultramarine.

GUADALOUPE.—Three more surcharges with the attendant subvarieties and errors!! The type is similar to the last issue.

10 centimes on 20c., red on green.

15 " on 30c., brown on bistre.

25 " on 40c., red on straw.

HONDURAS.—For particulars concerning the new contract said to have been entered into, see Salvador.

HONG KONG.—E. F. Gambs writes us that he has recently had in his possession a 16 cent lemon stamp with the surcharge *CENTS*, which was taken from a letter received about two years ago. This stamp was never intended to be used in this condition except on the post cards, but some one evidently soaked one off and used it, the post-office folks overlooking it, or winking at it.

HUNGARY.—Mr. Gambs also informs us that he has the 1kr., orange, with large perforations, and we hear of the 2kr., perf. 11½ instead of 13.

JHIND.—The *Philatelic Record* is informed by the postmaster of Sangruz that the native stamps have been suppressed.

LUXEMBURG.—The shade of the 2 centimes is slightly changed.

2 centimes, bistre brown.

MADAGASCAR.—*French Post-office.*—It is reported that the 40 centime colonial stamp has been surcharged 25 in black.

25 on 40 centimes, vermilion and black.

NEW ZEALAND.—The *Postage Free* label is now printed in black on pale blue, and perforated 13.

— black on pale blue.

OODEYPUR.—The following letter speaks for itself:

"OODEYPUR, March 12, 1889.

"Sir: I received your letter, and, in reply, I inform you that the stamp you send is not really a stamp, but is an impression of the seal of the State army office, and this seal is not current now-a-day, and has been broken down.

"Yours, faithfully,

"RAI MEHTA PANNA ZALE, J.E.,

"Prime Minister Oodeypur State."

RUSSIA.—The following notice from the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, of May 3 (15th), announces the issue of several new stamps. They bear no inscriptions except *Postage Stamp* (in Russian) and the value. The notice gives an idea of the design. The watermark and perforation are as in the current set.

"Commencing to-day, May 2 (14th), the Department of Posts and Telegraphs will put on sale at St. Petersburg the new postage stamps for foreign mail matter. These postage stamps are octagonal in shape. Those of 4 kopecs are red on rose groundwork; the postage stamps of 10 kopecs, dark blue on blue groundwork; those of 50 kopecs, lilac on lilac groundwork, with a

green medallion, upon which is placed the imperial arms in white; those of 1 rouble, brown on brown network, with orange medallion. The 1 rouble stamp is of a larger size than the others, and identical in size with the existing 3r., 50k. and 7 rouble postage stamps. * * *

"Exchanging the old postage stamps for the new is not allowed. The ordinary stamps will serve for foreign letters when they represent the exact rate."

- 4 kopecs, carmine.
- 10 " indigo blue.
- 20 " blue, red centre.
- 50 " lilac, green "
- 1 rouble, bistre, orange centre.

It will be noticed that there is a 20 kopec stamp of which no mention seems to have been made in the notices.

Bouzoulouk (Samara).—A stamp has been found by M. Breitfuss which resembles the first type issued. There are no designs in the angles, the upper inscription is on solid ground and the network in the centre is different.

- 3 kopecs, red, yellow-green frame.

Livny (Orel).—A change of color was made in April.

- 5 kopecs, blue.

Morschank (Tamboff).—A stamp of the second type has been discovered with the arms and value in black, the frame in blue, the medallion above and the label below in red.

- 5 kopecs, black, blue and red.

Tscherdina (Perm).—E. Von der Beeck has made known a stamp which was issued last October. In the centre of an oval on groundwork of horizontal lines is *tsiena dwie kop* (value two kopecs); around the oval *Potchtowaja Marka* (postage stamp) *Tscherdinsk Ziemstwa* (of the rural government of Tscherdina). Perforated 11.

- 2 kopecs, black on rose.

SALVADOR.—We have received from S. C. Dawson specimens of the 1 cent stamp, printed on thin batonné linen paper.

- 1 centavo, green on linen paper.

A contract has been made by the post-office authorities with the Hamilton Bank Note Co., of New York, through Mr. N. F. Seebeck, the Secretary of the company, by which several hundred varieties of stamps, etc., will be issued during the next ten years. We make the following extracts from the contract, that collectors may see the history of this latest emission for the benefit of stamp collectors:

"I. N. F. Seebeck, in representation of the above named company, binds himself to supply, free of any cost to the mail service of Salvador, such quantities of the necessary postal issues as will be hereinafter determined, for the period of ten successive years, commencing from the date of the present agreement, according to the designs which the General Management will supply on the first day of April of each year, it being understood that the issues of each period of twelve months be perfectly distinct from those preceding and following them, while the type adopted for each year's series of postal issues must be uniform.

"6. In compensation of the disbursements made by the company in engraving and furnishing the postal issues in question, the Supreme Government of Salvador agrees to cede to the company the stock which, on the conclusion of each year, may be in its possession, upon the previous declaration of their nullity on the first day of January of each year, whatever be the quantity thereof; binding itself, moreover, not to sell stamps or any of the other issues mentioned for less than their nominal value, while they are in use.

"7. This stock will be delivered, without any cost whatever, by the Government of Salvador to the representative of Mr. Seebeck in this capitol on the first

day of February of each year for the term of the present agreement.

"8. Upon the representative of Salvador being notified by the Supreme Government that the issues of each successive year being declared void and not receivable for postage, and advice having been given to that effect to the engraving company, the latter can withdraw from the safe deposit already mentioned, the matrices of the postal issues, and break, in the presence of the representative, the seals referred to in Article II, for the purpose of using the plates to make such reprints as the engraving company may want to sell to stamp dealers and collectors."

Mr. Seebeck, it will be remembered, was the gentleman who was the printer of the dated series of the Bolivar and the Dominican sets with and without network and surcharges, with all the attendant "errors." The engraving company evidently expect to dispose of large quantities to dealers and collectors, as the expense of engraving the plates is to be at no cost to the government. Our advice to collectors is to let the things alone—in other words boycott them—and make no mention of them whatever in catalogues or papers. They will not be chronicled in these columns.

Similar contracts are said to have been made with Costa Rica and Honduras.

SHANGHAI.—From C. H. Mekeel we have received two new surcharges. The first, issued April 3, is the 100 cash yellow, surcharged 20 CASH, and the same in Chinese in a double rectangular frame. These, however, were not needed and so were resurcharged 100 CASH in red diagonally.

- 100c. on 20c. on 100 cash, red and black on yellow.

The second stamp is the 100 cash, blue, surcharged with the new value, in red, in English and Chinese. It was issued May 6.

- 20 cash on 100 cash, red on blue.

SERVIA.—New stamps, bearing the head of the thirteen-year-old King, Alexander I, are said to be in preparation. We trust he will hold his throne long enough for them to be issued, but the latest advices from this hot-bed of Russo-Austrian intrigue indicate trouble before many months.

SWITZERLAND.—The *Philatelic Record* says that the new issue is perforated 9½.

TOBAGO.—The 1 penny of the 1879 type has been found with the "C. A." watermark.

- 1 penny, carmine.

TRINIDAD.—The 1 pound stamp is a fraud, having been altered from a ½ penny.

TURKEY.—It is reported that the stamps are to appear on watermarked paper.

WEST AUSTRALIA.—The colors of the 2 pence and 4 pence have also been changed to conform to the colonial standard.

- 2 pence, slate.
- 4 " red brown.

E. T. Parker has sent for our inspection a copy of the 4 pence carmine, surcharged 1 R, which has been used for postage. The cancel mark is not as distinct as is desirable.

- 4 pence, carmine.

ZULULAND.—The 1½ penny of the jubilee set has been surcharged for the use of Cetwayo's descendants.

- 1½ penny, purple and green.

There are two types of the surcharge on the Natal half-penny. One has a period after the name and the other has none.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

ARGENTINE.—There has been a new issue of the newsband, the die having been retouched. The branches are longer; there are two oblique lines cross-

ing each other on the envelope, and an accent over the "u" of *Republica*.

½ centavo, brown on manila.

Just in time for insertion we learn of the issue of another new band inscribed *correos y telégrafos* above name at sides, arms in centre, value on envelope at bottom. Size 157 x 244.

½ centavo, brown on light buff.

BRAZIL.—By some error the recently issued wrappers have the value in Spanish instead of Portuguese. This has been corrected and the new wrappers are now in use. The sizes are as before.

20 reis, purple (vinte).
40 " blue (quarenta).
60 " brown (sessenta).

GREAT BRITAIN.—Guy Semple informs us that he has the following compound envelopes which are not chronicled:

1s. + 2½ p. + 3p. = 1s. 5½ p.
1s. + 4p. + 4p. = 1s. 8p.
{ 1s. + 2½ p. + 1½ p. } = 1s. 10½ p.
{ 1½ p. + 2p. + 3p. }

PORTO RICO.—E. B. Hanes has shown us an envelope received recently from a postal official in Porto Rico which bore, hand-stamped in the left corner, a large double oval containing the Bourbon arms in the centre with *Comunicaciones* above and *Humacao, Pto-Rico*, below. It is without doubt a frank stamp, as there was no other stamp on the letter.

Official frank, lilac.

RUSSIA.—Two new envelopes are announced as shortly to be issued, of the same design as the new adhesives.

POST CARDS.

BULGARIA.—The 10 stotinki is now vermilion instead of rose.

10 stotinki, vermilion on cream.

CHAMBA.—It is reported that the sun, with rays forming a circle, has been found in *brown* as well as in black.

¼ anna, red brown on buff.

CONGO.—The new cards mentioned in the order given in another column are as follows:

5 x 10 centimes, bistre on white,
15 x 10 " black on sea green.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The supply of 2 cent cards having run out 700 of the 1 cent cards have been surcharged over the stamp with 2 CENTS in black.

2 " 2
2c. on 1 cent, green.

RUSSIA.—Cards of 4 and 8 kopeks are soon to be issued.

SWEDEN.—Of the design described last month there is a 15 ore reply.

15 x 15 ore, green on white.

An official railroad card is announced. It bears a circular stamp inscribed HALNSTAD-NASSJO JERNVAGAR, with a winged wheel in the centre upon a groundwork of thunderbolts.

— blue on white.

REVENUES.

CALIFORNIA.—E. F. Gambs has unearthed several new *Bill of Lading* stamps. The highest value heretofore catalogued has been the \$100 and that is (?) by Sterling. Although Mr. Gambs fails to mention the color, we presume it is the same as the rest of the set.

\$200, red on bluish.
300 " "
400 " "

The following new specimens are also found in an Oakland collection:

50 cents, blue.
1 dollar "
2 " "
4 " "
10 " "

The 50 cent stamp is a new value and we are not aware of its existence in the red set.

OREGON.—In a lot of revenues purchased at a recent auction sale we came across the following varieties which we are unable to find catalogued. All are perforated:

Shield to right,
20 cents, light green.
Shield to left,
10 cents, light brown.
50 " bright blue.
1 dollar, rose.

ARGENTINE.—There are two new stamps announced which resemble those of 1885; there are two stars in the upper corners and the numerals in the label below are much heavier. Perforated 13½.

10 centavos, pale blue.
50 " red brown.

BHAVNAGAR DUNBAR.—There are two additional values of the stamps chronicled a short time since.

1 anna, vermilion red.
2 " "

BUENOS AYRES.—The 1888 set with head of Mercury contains a two pesos stamp which has not been chronicled.

2 pesos, yellow green.

CUBA.—The 5 cent postage stamp has been seen cut in half and surcharged HABILITADO PARA EL SELLO 13°.

GRENADA.—There should be added to the stamps with head in octagon the following newly discovered values:

1 shilling, green; carmine surcharge.
5 " " black "

LUXEMBURG.—There has been a slight change in the ornament between the numeral and the word CTS. Six values are known of this new type.

5 centimes, blue.
10 " "
15 " "
20 " "
25 " "
50 " "

RUSSIA—*Cronstadt*.—Since 1881 there has been used in this city a stamp containing the city arms in the centre and inscribed "Hospital stamp of the Government of the City of Cronstadt."

1 rouble, black and yellow.

TRANSVAAL.—The 5 pound stamp of the 1876 type has been seen perforated 12½ and in color on white.

5 pounds, blue.

TURKEY.—One of our contemporaries chronicles a set of stamps which have for a central design a scavenger's cart or rubbish wagon.

1 piaster, black on blue.
2½ " " yellow.
5 " " violet.
10 " " buff.
10 " " red.
15 " " rose.

WEST AUSTRALIA.—E. T. Parker sends us a specimen of the 4 penny postage stamp surcharged 1 R, in black, and with *postage* struck out by a black bar.

4 pence, black on carmine.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

- President*, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 179, Laclède Building, St. Louis, Mo.
- Vice-President*, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.
- Secretary*, S. B. BRADFORD, Ottawa, Ill.
- Treasurer*, H. B. SEAGRAVE, Pontiac, Mich.
- International Secretary*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.
- Exchange Superintendent*, E. B. STERLING, Box 294, Trenton, N. J.
- Literary Exchange Superintendent*, H. C. BEARDSLEY, Box 616, St. Joseph, Mo.
- Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
- Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, R. WUESTHOFF, New York.
- First Purchasing Agent*, WM. SELLSCHOPP, 220 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
- Second Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.
- Third Purchasing Agent*, A. L. HOLMAN, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.
- Fourth Purchasing Agent*, CHAS. MUECKE, 468 Broome St., New York.
- Librarian*, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.
- Board of Trustees*, H. N. TERRETT, Woodside, N. Y.; AUG. DEJONGE, Staten Island; J. W. SCOTT, 240 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.
- Literary Board*, R. C. H. BROCK, Box 287, Philadelphia; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MacCALLA, Phila.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS.

The publication of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST has been delayed several times by the tardiness of officers in sending in their reports. We therefore beg to inform the officers of the Association and others, that hereafter, unless copy is in our hands by the second of each month, it will be laid over until the next month.

THE EDITORS.

THE TRUSTEES.

The regular monthly meeting of the Trustees was held June 19. In reply to applicants for money due from Exchange Department, the Trustees find that Mr. Clotz has been unable to collect outstanding amounts and in one case even to get the books returned. It is, therefore, very evident that all accounts cannot be settled up unless an appropriation be made from the treasury of the Association. This will have to be discussed at the St. Louis meeting.

In regard to the books stolen from a member, who is totally unable to pay the full value, a report has been sent to the owners, stating the facts and asking that some reduction in the amounts be made. All but two have replied, and when the sum was within the member's means, the amount was remitted through this office. It is to be hoped that in the interests of brotherly feeling, the owners of the sheets will make their price as low as possible, and within the reach of the loser to pay.

In reply to request for the voting slips sent out by the Secretary, they should have been received by the 15th of June, and will certainly reach members before this report is printed.

Mr. K. Brewster Cox, No. 20, sends his resignation, which is accepted with regret.

The next meeting will be held July 17, 1889.

By order of the Board,
J. W. SCOTT, *Secretary*.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

JULY, 1889.

In accordance with the orders of the Official Board notices of the election to fill the office of Treasurer, made vacant by the resignation of

H. B. Seagrave, have been mailed to each member of the Association.

During the month the following members have been

REINSTATED.

- M. D. BATCHELDER, St. Louis, Mo.
C. F. STEIN, Troy, N. Y.
CHARLES DREW, New York city.

The following is the list of

NEW MEMBERS.

- No. 837. BABCOCK, W. L., Eden, N. Y.
No. 838. BERNICHON, JULES, 20 Rue Louis Blanc, Paris.
No. 839. BLACKSHAW, J., 11 Royal Arcade, Sydney, New South Wales.
No. 840. CONYNGHAM, HERBERT, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
No. 841. EISEN, WILLIAM, 218 Fremont street, Chicago, Ill.
No. 842. GREEN, C. W., P. O. Box 1366, Portsmouth, N. H.
No. 843. HAMMERSCHLAG, A. J., 1530 Dunning street, Lake View, Ill.
No. 844. KIEFER, A. K., 115 Russell street, Detroit, Mich.
No. 845. MACKIE, CLARENCE S., 1009 Pine street Philadelphia, Pa.
No. 846. MARCHALL, GEORGE P., 3448 State street Chicago, Ill.
No. 847. MILLER, GEORGE A., P. O. Box 312, Cambridge, Neb.
No. 848. OLSSON, OTTO, Persgatan, 41, Helsingborg, Sweden.
No. 849. PALMER, JOHN W., Oak Park, Ill.
No. 850. PHELPS, E. A., 758 S. Division street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
No. 851. RIDENOUR, E. A., Woodhull, Ill.

- No. 852. STEARNS, L. D., 24 S. River street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 No. 853. STUTSMAN, C. W., Bunker Hill, Ind.
 No. 854. SYLVA, HENRY, Shanghai, China.
 No. 855. TURNER, ALBERT W., 129 Best street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The following is the list of

APPLICANTS FOR MEMBERSHIP—LIST NO. 33.

- BABCOCK, CHARLES E., 90 College avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
 References: Charles L. Zimmerman, T. B. Farrell.
 BIRGE, ARCH., 25 Rue St. Vincent de Paul, Paris, France.
 References: Joseph Rechert, Henry Clotz.
 GRAY, HARRY L. B., 19 Madison avenue, Springfield, Mass.
 References: W. J. Eldred, W. C. Stone.
 IESURUM, DR. PHIL. I. A., Magdeburg, Buckau, Germany, Schoenbeckerstrasse, No. 39.
 References: Joseph Rechert, Bernard Blauhuth.
 SHORTHOUSE, EDMUND, 5 Charles Road, Birmingham, England.
 References: Charles J. Phillips, E. S. Gibbons.
 WAUSER, DUTTON, Box 3003, Denver, Colo.
 References: Harold R. Foster, H. C. Wood.

The persons named in the above list will be entitled to membership on August 10, 1889, if no objection is received prior to that date.

S. B. BRADFORD, *Secretary*.

FIRST PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

Since my first report, moneys, etc., have arrived from Mr. Cuno, and I am now busy looking over the different individual accounts, and forwarding Mr. Cuno's last purchase with statements to all members of the department, which, I hope, will be done before this paper reaches its readers.

In addition to the classes in the last paper, I wish to state that any changes will have my full attention, per example: Mr. A. wants Class I, without cards; Mr. B. wants Class Ia, up to 10sh. or even £1; Mr. C. wants II, without Europe. All these things can easily be done, but if Mr. X. wants Class III, half the countries of the globe, Mr. Y. the other half, and Mr. Z. something similar, all nicely mixed up about this way: Trinidad wanted, Barbadoes not, Paraguay envelopes up to 1sh., and Uruguay only stamps up to 50 cents; and if I have a couple of dozen subscribers in this class the business will be pretty hard for me!

It will not be possible to make intermediate classes between the values of one shilling and five shillings. Thus, if a member wishes stamps of higher value than one shilling, he must take them up to five shillings and not up to fifty cents or seventy-five cents value!

I hope to receive sufficient subscribers that, before this paper makes its appearance, stamps, etc., may be ordered already by me.

According to the Constitution of the American Philatelic Association, the First Purchasing Agent has to purchase only the *new* issues. Therefore, all stamps, etc., will be purchased

but *once*, after that they are not new for me, and members joining the department can only receive the stamps, etc., ordered *after* their affiliation.

A full list of countries from which I purchase cannot yet be given. I will try to get the new issues of all countries of the world, and will give, in the monthly report, always the stamps ordered.

All forwarding will be done every two or three months, and every member will receive at each remittance a full statement.

To explain it for non-members of the department, I give herewith a *proforma* statement, as follows:

PROFORMA STATEMENT FOR CLASS I, WITHOUT CARDS.

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find the postage stamps, etc., received since the last forwarding:
 38 stamps.
 32 envelopes, wrappers (cards, etc.).
 Net cost at San Francisco \$7 43
 Commission (according to the By-Laws) 74
 Postage of to-day's remittance 14

\$8 31

STATEMENT.

Your credit as per last account \$10 00
 Payment of the . . . (date) 00 00

\$10 00

Amount of to-day's sending \$8 31
 Approximative share for stamps ordered,
 but not yet received 8 00

16 31

(Surplus) Deficit \$6 31

As there is no longer a surplus [As your surplus has diminished to less than \$1], I request you to increase the amount to [\$5] \$10, that means, you have to send [\$5 or] \$10, plus the deficit [minus the surplus], as otherwise I can neither fill orders for you nor forward stamps.

During the next months I am on a trip to Europe, and all business will be done from there just as well. My address from the appearance of this paper till further notice will be, *for money only*, W. Sellschopp, 120 Sutter street, San Francisco; for all letters, etc., etc., W. Sellschopp, Gr. Store, near Rostock, i. M., Germany.

W. SELLSCHOPP,
First Purchasing Agent.

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Business transacted for the month of June, 1889, as follows:

Blank sheets sold	424
Small covers sold	16
Large covers sold	17
Mailing covers sold	13
Die-cut uniform hinges	16,000

Received the following for circulation:

Filled sheets 248, value	\$2,150 12
Filled covers 119, value	625 89

Total . . . 367 value \$2,776 01

The fine grade of stamps received this month is worthy of special mention and well worth the

attention of the most fastidious and advanced collector. The condition of the majority received is *par excellence*, and it gives me pleasure to state that on most of the sheets received the stamps are in fine condition. With this knowledge and with the hope that each month will find increased activity, in spite of the hot weather, for I shall take no vacation and expect to keep the circuits going at a lively rate this summer, and prove to all that the "Individual Circuits" are for the best and general welfare of the Association, and should be fostered and encouraged to the fullest extent, for upon these circuits depends the life of the Exchange Department, both for rapid delivery, quick return, good sales and general satisfaction.

On "Individual Circuits" I have sold as high as sixty-one per cent in seventy-four days' time, with the amount to the credit of the owners, and the majority of the sales has been about fifty per cent, with some below and many above, the sales depending entirely upon the condition and price. The better the condition and the more attractive our sheets, combined with price below standard catalogues, have been well taken advantage of, and I can and will find customers for good stamps, if priced within reason. I have been disappointed with many of the sales from books sent the branches, and a great many sheets first sent in are still outstanding, much to the detriment of the sales to my knowledge, and which I cannot recommend for the good of the Association. A few of the branches are good buyers, and these I will see much sustained and well supplied, but some others I would much prefer to see disband, as one has done, and get down to business over the "Individual Circuits," as the name of Branch is out of place to such small buyers.

Member No. 357 would have the "Individual Circuits" abolished if he had the saying power or was in a position to carry out his selfish ideas, but, thank the powers that be, he will never have the opportunity to see his cherished wish carried into effect, not as long, however, as I am the Exchange Superintendent, for I shall render to the individual member the fullest privileges of the Exchange Department as long as the member desires it and remains in good standing, and to prove the popularity of the "Individual Circuits," I will again state that the list existing December 31, 1888, of those that composed the membership of the Association of over 600 members, but *fifty-five* were enjoying these *special privileges*, for special they certainly were, and must have been few and far between. Beyond the pass book, I have no other records of the business done by the Exchange Department, as all such information is and has been denied me, and I have never seen the accounting books or correspondence of the former Exchange Superintendent to this day. Now, fellow-members, I have proved that the Exchange Department can be seen on a paying basis if properly managed, and I see no reason why the Exchange Department cannot be made to pay just as well as any man can conduct the stamp business in his own name, or

that of a firm or company. I have found many members that have never seen an exchange book, although members in good standing of sixteen to eighteen months, simply because they have lived at remote or isolated places, and these members, who pay their dues and support the Association, are to my mind the principal ones to be induced to partake of the benefits in the Exchange Department, and I have endeavored to give them good selections, much to my satisfaction and their benefit and enjoyment. From that little list of *fifty-five names*, to-day I count over 250 in the full enjoyment and active participation in the filled sheets and covers sent out over the "Individual Circuits" alone. Abolish them! Well, I guess not, No. 357.

The St. Louis Convention will be the place to talk this over, and my plans for the governing of the Exchange Department will be stated in open Convention, and if I live I will be there to defend them and promote the growth of the Exchange Department as I understand it, and should be.

To those members who desire to avail themselves of the privileges of the Exchange Department, I would extend the fullest benefits as long as they are in good standing, and ask them to give me a list of the lines they collect, so I can keep them well supplied with exchange books that contain the stamps desired.

I place upon record and also upon the members' sheets, the date they are received, so that the member can see for himself just how long the sheets have been out of his possession.

Sixty to ninety days over twelve individual circuits is my plan, and with the amounts collected monthly, I am prepared to effect settlements upon a business basis, and not keep a member months in waiting.

All stamps sold, the proceeds will be placed to the owners' credit each month, as returns are made, and in this way I see no reason why I should take months to collect balance and square up accounts.

For the information of, and gratification of the members, I will state that by actual count 149 different members are supplying the Exchange Department with filled sheets and covers.

Over 250 members are buying from the Exchange Department over individual circuits; besides this, *eight branches* are also buyers and exchangers. One of the largest branches (St. Louis) has disbanded, and asks to be supplied over the "Individual Circuits;" two of the smaller ones had better be, for one is without a manager (Minnesota), and in the other the members do not respond to their manager (Portland). It is proper, no doubt, that the members should know, at least, some of the more prominent fellow-members who are active participants in and firm supporters of the Exchange Department, and I give below a list of some that are now enjoying these benefits. I cannot give a full list, as space forbids, but this will answer for the purpose: Messrs. Brock, Partello, Coolidge, Appell, Potts, Gurdji, Brinsmade, Boyd, Ball, Bates, King, Judkins, Eldredge, Eldred, Ken-

dig, Cairnes, Deats, Gregory, Terrett, Bishop, Mason, Danforth, Stone, Harris, Worthington, Painter, Rechert, Watson, Cooper, Kane, Cox, Kendall, Fine, Jager, Levick, Leckie, Holman and other well-known collectors. Among the dealers are such men as the Calmans, Bogert, Rothfuchs, Lohmeyer, Carter, Schneider, Camp, E. T. Parker, M. F. Walton, Bird, Massoth, Jr., Peck, Beans, Wylie, Brown of England, Noyes, Batchelder, Herbest and others. These men, fellow-members, are the ones to say whether the "Individual Circuits" shall be abolished or continued.

Respectfully,
E. B. STERLING,
Superintendent.

FOURTH PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

JUNE 30, 1889.

That heat has no effect on stamp collecting and stamp buying was proven by the large attendance at Bogert's fourteenth sale and Casey's twentieth sale. In spite of the nearly intolerable air in the auction room at both occasions, the ladies and gentlemen present stuck to their post like brave soldiers, from beginning to end. Bogert's fourteenth sale, which took place on June 10 and 11, contained a nice assortment of U. S. envelopes as well as some very nice and rare match and medicine stamps, some of which were sold at high prices. The sale contained 893 different lots, the most interesting of which are the following:

U. S. ENVELOPES, ENTIRE.

Lot.	
No. 1.	1853, 3c., die I, w. p., note size, H. ¾, used. \$7 50
11.	1853, 3c., shape C. w. p., H. 14, used. 8 00
16.	1853, 6c., w. p., H. 20, unused 3 00
27.	1860, 4c., buff p., patent lines, H. 37½, used. 10 00
28.	1861, 3c., w. p., ladies' note, H. 51, unused 3 70
79.	1884 (July), 2c., wrapper (printed in red), unused 9 00
81.	1884, 2c., red on blue, size 2, unused 9 00
83.	1886, 5c., Garfield, blue on buff, unused 4 50
90.	1886, 90c., carmine on blue, size 9, unused 3 00
91.	1886, 90c., carmine on manila, size 7, unused 4 75
92.	1886, 90c., carmine on amber, size 7, unused 4 75
113.	Unchronicled die of 1 cent cus., 1887, blue on white, size 4¼, unused 24 00
121.	1878, War Dept., 10c., No. 7, white, specimen, U. S. stamps 3 50
144.	1860, 24c., proof, unperforated 5 25
156.	1866, 3c., scarlet, unused 5 75
157.	1867, 3c., grill all over, unused 6 00
158.	1867, 3c., " used. 3 00
170.	1869, 90c., Lincoln, used 3 35
211.	State Department, \$5, canceled to order 4 00
212.	State Department, \$10, canceled to order 5 25
213.	State Department, \$20, canceled to order 8 00
218.	City Despatch Post (c.c.) on white, used 4 50

U. S. REVENUES.

Lot.	
No. 260.	6c., proprietary, perforated, I issue . . . \$8 00
268.	\$20, prop. of will, " " 7 25
274.	\$200, perforated, I issue 6 25
285.	\$50, blue, perforated, II issue 3 50
286.	\$200, red and blue, perforated, II issue. 9 50
287.	1c., blue, inverted head, II issue 4 50
290.	50c., blue, inverted head, II issue 4 00
296.	\$1, proprietary, used 4 50

MATCH STAMPS.

308a.	Byam, Carlton & Co., 1c., black, p. p. 4 00
309.	Chicago, 3c., black, o. p. 7 25
310.	Doolittle, 1c., blue, o. p. 6 20
314.	T. Gorman & Bro., 1c., black, o. p. 13 00
320.	J. J. Macklin & Co., 1c., black, o. p. 30 00
324.	Pierce, 1c., green, o. p. 15 00
328.	Alexander, 1c., blue, s. p. 25 00
340.	New York, 5c., blue, s. p. 6 50
359.	V. R. Powell, wrapper, buff paper. 8 00

MEDICINE STAMPS.

362.	J. C. Dyer & Co., 4c., red, o. p. 54 00
371.	Bazin, 2c., blue, o. p. 6 50
374.	P. H. Drake & Co., 2c., black, o. p. 17 00
377.	Husband, 2c., violet, o. p. 31 00
379.	Holloway's pills, imp., pair, o. p. 4 75
382.	D. Jayne & Son, 1c., blue, o. p. 7 25
384.	Kelly, 4c., black, o. p. 6 15
386.	Littlefield, 4c., green, o. p. 5 50
387.	Lippman, 4c., blue, o. p. 6 50
389.	Marsden, 2c., blue, o. p. 14 00
414.	Lippman, 4c., blue, s. p. 5 50
417.	Ring, 4c., black, s. p. 3 10

FOREIGN STAMPS.

555.	Bermuda, 3d. on 1d., surcharges fancy letters, used 4 50
556.	Bermuda, 3d. on 2d., surcharges, fancy letters, unused 3 50
562.	Br. Guiana, 1856, 4c., magenta, used on or. env. 16 00
563.	Br. Guiana, 1850, 1c., magenta, block of four, used 7 75
569.	Canada, 1857, 7½ d., green, used. 4 25
679.	Spain, 1851, 2 ris., red, unused. 26 00

CONFEDERATE LOCALS.

586.	Baton Rouge, 5c., used on orig. env. 11 50
591.	Petersburg, 5c., used on orig. env. 5 75

U. S. ENVELOPES, ENTIRE.

737.	1860, 1c., on orange (specimen) 5 25
738.	1860, 1c., on buff, no period, unused, H. 31 11 50
739.	1860, 4c., on buff, ruled lines, unused, H. 37½ 26 00
741.	1861, 6c., on white (specimen), H. 70¼ 5 25
789.	1873, War Dept., 10c., unused, H. 233 43 00
793.	Plimpton issue, 3c., die A, amber, size 5, round gum 5 00
794.	Plimpton issue, 3c., on fawn, size 7, shape R 17 00
795.	Plimpton issue, 5c., on cream, size 7, shape R, die C 10 00
805.	Plimpton issue, 24c., on amber, size 7. 5 75
806.	" " 24c., on white, size 8 5 75
812.	" " 90c., on cream, size 7 8 50
819.	" " 90c., on blue, size 8, W. 82 16 00

The second two days' sale was Mr. Joseph J. Casey's twentieth sale, comprising the Levy collection. The U. S. stamps (postage as well as revenue stamps) were mostly all beauties in the full sense of the word, and found ready buyers at good prices; also the U. S. envelopes. The amount realized was \$2550. Mr. Casey

was present on both days executing many bids for his clients. The most important lots of the sale were the following:

Lot.

No. 32.	Bermuda, 1p. on 2p., and 1p. on 3p.	\$3 75
36.	Bolivia, 1867, 100c., green	3 00
80.	Ceylon, 1857, 2sh., blue, unperforated.	3 00
112.	Great Britain, 1882, 45, slightly damaged	6 35
113.	Proof in black of Mulready cover	10 00
166.	Newfoundland, 1857, 6p., vermilion	4 60
167.	" " " " "	6 25
	v. fine	6 25

U. S. REVENUES.

18r.	Alabama, \$2, blue	4 70
193.	California, \$19, brown	4 00
218.	Louisiana Lottery, 12½c.	2 30
250.	First issue, imperforate, \$1.30	4 10
253.	" " " " \$1.90	5 60
309.	" " perforate, 6c., proprietary, canc. (a beauty)	9 20
310.	First issue, perforate, 6c., proprietary, unused	8 10
319.	First issue, perforate, \$20, prop. of will.	8 50
322.	First issue, perforate, \$200.	7 25
336.	Second issue, \$20	4 00
338.	" " \$50	3 50
339.	" " \$200	15 25
340.	" " 1c., inverted medallion	3 75
341.	" " 2c., " "	4 65
342.	" " 50c., " "	4 20
343.	" " 70c., " "	5 10
352.	Third issue, \$20	3 00
356.	" " 2c., inverted medallion	3 50
357.	" " 30c., " "	7 15
361r.	Proprietary, 11 issue, \$1, orig. gum	7 25
362.	" " " " \$5,	21 25

U. S. ENVELOPES, ENTIRE.

487.	1860, 1c., orange letter (specimen), H. 29	5 00
488.	1860, 1c., buff letter (no period), H. 31	9 00
490.	1860, 1 and 3c., white letter, H. 40	11 00
491.	1860, 1 and 3c., buff, ord. letter, H. 37½	18 00
494.	1863, 3c., orange, no watermark, not in Horner (Casey, 249)	60 00
535.	1874, Plimpton, 2c., die A, red wrapper	37 00
536.	1874, Plimpton, 2c., die D, red on white	32 00
537.	1874, Plimpton, 2c., die D, red, on wrapper	10 50
547.	1874, Plimpton, 7c., amber (thick paper), H. 301	10 00
552.	War Dep., 10c., white p., official, specimen	9 50

FOREIGN STAMPS.

583.	British North Borneo, 1c., rose, error in centre of block of 4	6 25
611.	Philippine, 1854, 5c., orange	7 75
612.	" " " " lithograph	5 50

CONFEDERATE STAMPS.

606.	Athens, 5c., purple, on orig. env.	15 50
607.	Baton Rouge, 5c., green, " "	26 00
608.	Greenwood Depot, " " "	20 00
700.	Mobile, 5c., blue, " " (pair)	5 00
701.	Nashville, 5c., brown on bluish, on orig. env.	4 00

U. S. STAMPS.

Lot.		
No. 714.	1851, 5c., brown, imperf., unused	\$7 00
716.	1851, 24c., lilac, " "	11 50
723.	1861, 3c., scarlet, " "	6 25
727.	1863, 5c., yellow brown, " "	5 30
729.	1868, 3c., rose, grilled all over, " "	5 60
735.	1868, 90c., grilled, " "	4 75
742.	1869, 90c. (no grill), " "	5 25
747.	1869, 90c. (reprint), " "	4 50
758.	1865, newsp'r, 5c., blue border, unused.	4 25
767.	1875, " " \$ 6, unused	4 00
768.	" " " 9, " "	6 50
769.	" " " 12, " "	10 00
770.	" " " 24, " "	11 00
771.	" " " 35, " "	17 00
772.	" " " 48, " "	24 00
773.	" " " 60, " "	31 00
784.	State Department, 5, " "	5 00
785.	" " " 10, " "	8 00
786.	" " " 20, " "	10 25

MATCH STAMPS.

793.	American Match Co., 3c., green (Rock Island), old paper	37 00
801.	Bonsfield & Poole, 3c., rose lilac, o.p.	50 00
803.	Brown & Darling, 1c., black, " "	39 00
807.	Byam, Carlton & Co., 1c., black, " "	8 00
809.	Chicago Match Co., 3c., black, " "	8 00
812.	W. E. Doolittle, 1c., blue, " "	5 25
815.	T. Gorman & Bro., 1c., black, " "	10 00
822.	Jock & Wilder, 1c., red, " "	53 00
823.	Macklin & Co., 1c., black, " "	22 00
829.	Pierce Match Co., 1c., green, " "	16 00
830.	Powell, V. R., 1c., black (wrapper), " "	33 00
834.	Wise & Co., 1c., black, " "	5 50
866.	N. Y. Match Co., 5c., blue, silk paper	5 25
869.	Wilmington Match Co., 1c., black, s.p.	5 70
870.	Underwood, Alex., 1c., green, " "	4 00

MEDICINE STAMPS.

906.	Bazin, V., 2c., blue, o.p.	8 75
909.	Bennett, Pictus & Co., 6c., blue, " "	13 00
918.	Drake & Co., P. H., 2c., black, " "	9 50
931.	Husband, T. J., 2c., violet, " "	25 00
934.	Jayne & Son, Dr. D., 1c., blue, " "	4 00
937.	Kelly & Co., J. B., 4c., black, " "	6 50
943.	Marsden, T. W., 2c., blue, " "	41 00
945.	Mercado & Scully, 2c., black, " "	13 00
954.	Swain, Jos., 6c., red, " "	60 00
957.	U. S. Prop. Med. Co., 6c., black, " "	8 25
971.	Bennett, Pictus & Co., 4c., black, s.p.	8 20
995.	Lippman & Bro., Jacob, 4c., blue, " "	4 75
1022.	Woodworth & Son, C. Z., 1c., green, " "	6 00
1029.	Ayer & Co., J. C., 1c., black, pink paper	6 90
1031.	Brown, F., Jamaica Ginger, 2c., black, pink paper	8 00
1111.	Goodall, 5c., black	6 50

In reference to my remarks in last number, as to the Afghanistan stamps sold at Scott's ninety-second sale, I have to correct my report. I have since been informed that the entire line of those stamps was bought by the Scott Company for one of their clients, a very prominent collector.

As this is doubtless my last report for this season, I beg to express my thanks to all members who have patronized my office, and who have shown so much courtesy to me during this period. So I say, "*Au revoir*" to all of you, and hope our pleasant relations will continue to be as satisfactory in future as they have been heretofore.

Yours, very truly,
CHARLES MUECKE,
Fourth Purchasing Agent.

REPORTS OF PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

[The Literary Board will publish the proceedings of such Philatelic Societies as are received by them. Secretaries will please send the MSS. before the first of each month.]

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch No. 1, American Philatelic Association.



Meetings are held the 1st and 3d Thursday of the month at the Society's rooms, No. 80 La Salle street (opposite City Hall), 8 P.M. President, A. L. Holman; Secretary, P. M. Wolsieffer. For information address the Secretary, Drawer 707, Chicago, Ill.

The sixty-seventh meeting was called to order by the President on Thursday evening, June 6, at 8.30 P.M. The following twenty-four members answered to roll call: Messrs. Bradt, Dilg, Drury, Ford, Fritz, Gilbert, Hammerschlag, Haskell, Holman, Hosmer, Janssen, Kurzweg, Leland, Leutenkirchen, McDonald, Marcholl, Nelson, Palmer, Pierce, Roscike, Severn, Start, Voute and Wolsieffer. The minutes of the sixty-sixth meeting were approved as read. Communications received were, the resignation of W. F. Jillson as Librarian, and a request to change his membership from active to passive. On motion, the resignation was accepted. It was also moved, seconded and carried to change Mr. Jillson's membership from active to passive. A letter from Secretary Bradford and the resignation of B. Abraham were received. On motion, the resignation of Mr. Abraham was accepted. Bills were reported and referred to the Executive Committee, as follows: The Secretary, \$2.86; Hack & Anderson, 75 cents; M. J. Webb, \$3; Eagle Stamp Works, 75 cents; Exchange Manager, \$1.21, and G. & J. Turnbull, \$4.26. Nominations for Treasurer of the American Philatelic Association being in order, Mr. Bradt, in a few well-chosen words, nominated Mr. E. B. Hanes, American Philatelic Association, No. 58, of Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Wolsieffer seconded the nomination. There being no other nominations, Mr. E. B. Hanes was declared the unanimous candidate of American Philatelic Association Branch No. 1.

A report being called for from the Committee on Charges Preferred against Members, the Secretary was instructed to notify the Chairman of said Committee to render a full report at next meeting. The Furniture Committee was continued in service, as several purchases yet remain to be made. Applications for membership were received as follows: For active membership, from John N. Allen, Chicago, Ill., proposed by Mr. Dilg; John Richman, Chicago, Ill., proposed by Mr. Bradt; for passive membership, from Wilbur S. Bradt, Grand Crossing, Ill., proposed by Mr. Wolsieffer; from B. A. Cottlow, Shelbyville, Ill., proposed by Mr. Bradt; from John J. Spencer, East Saginaw, Mich., proposed by Mr. Wolsieffer, and from W. L. R. Tilton, Prairie Depot, O., proposed by Mr. Bradt. All applications were referred to the Executive Committee. Mr. Bradt reported an addition to our Library in the shape of a cloth-bound copy of Messrs. Durbin & Hanes' last edition Catalogue and a portrait of L. W. Durbin. The Secretary was instructed to acknowledge the same, and return the thanks of the Society.

Under head of unfinished business, the resignation of Mr. H. B. Seagrave was accepted. It was moved, seconded and carried that the By-Law offered at the last meeting, "That By-Law V be amended by striking out of Section A the words, *fifty cents*, and inserting in its place the words, *one dollar*, and also by striking out the whole of Section B, same By-Law," be adopted.

It was also moved, seconded and carried that By-Law VII, Section D, be stricken from the By-Laws. On motion, it was also agreed that these revisions and alterations go into effect the 1st of June.

On motion of Mr. Dilg, Messrs. Bradt, Wolsieffer and Dilg were appointed a Committee to report at the next meeting on the advisability of having the Chicago Philatelic Society incorporated.

Mr. Dilg nominated Mr. S. B. Bradt for Librarian; seconded by Mr. Wolsieffer. There being no further nominations, Mr. Bradt was elected by acclamation.

After considerable discussion of the affairs of the "Auction Department," a motion of Mr. Palmer prevailed, that the Auctioneer render a report to the Society at the second meeting after each sale, showing exact amount of sale, commission and delinquents.

The Chair appointed Mr. Dilg on the Entertainment Committee to succeed Mr. W. F. Jillson, late active member, now passive.

The Executive Committee reported favorably on five applications, one being held over for further investigation. A motion prevailed that the Secretary cast the ballot of the Society, which, being favorable, the Chair announced them members in the following order: John N. Allen, No. 144; Wilbur S. Bradt, No. 145; B. A. Cottlow, No. 146; John J. Spencer, No. 147, and W. L. R. Tilton, No. 148.

Recess was next in order.

After recess, no business of any consequence being brought before the meeting, a general discussion was indulged in. The Treasurer reported receipts at \$18.75.

A motion to adjourn prevailed at 11 P.M. Next meeting June 20.

The sixty-eighth regular meeting was called to order by President Holman promptly at 8 o'clock, on Thursday evening, June 20.

The following twenty-one members were present: Messrs. Bradt, Chapman, Dilg, Drury, Ford, Gilbert, Haskell, Holman, Hosmer, Janssen, Kurzweg, Leland, Leutenkirchen, Marcholl, Palmer, Pierce, Severn, Start, Voute, Wilcox and Wolsieffer.

Minutes of last meeting were approved.

Bills received, from Hack and Anderson, \$1.25, and from Western Philatelic Publishing Co., \$1.26.

Communication from E. B. Hanes, Philadelphia, Pa., and a written request from George P. Marcholl to have his membership changed from active to passive. On motion this request was granted.

The Committee on "Incorporation" presented their report, and recommended that the Society be incorporated and secure a charter without unnecessary delay, and that the President and members Numbers 1 and 2 be the incorporators of the Society. The report was unanimously adopted and the committee discharged.

Owing to press of business, Mr. Gadsden asked to be relieved from the *Committee on Charges*, of which he was the Chairman. His request was granted, and Mr. Dilg appointed in his place.

The Librarian reported several additions to the library.

The Furniture Committee reported progress.

Mr. Dilg moved the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution of which he gave notice May 16. Seconded by Mr. Start. Mr. Bradt moved to amend "that ladies, irrespective of age or residence, be eligible to passive membership." The amendment to the amendment was seconded by Mr. Wolsieffer. On motion the amendment as amended was unanimously adopted, the full text of it being as follows: "That Article III, Section 1, third paragraph, be amended to read as follows: 'The second class shall consist of those persons residing outside of Cook county, State of Illinois, who desire to affiliate with the Society, and of residents of Cook county under seventeen years of age, but *ladies* irrespective of age or residence are eligible to this class.'

The following applications for passive membership

were received: Proposed by Mr. Bradt, W. H. Bruce, Hartford, Conn.; W. J. Crosby, Detroit, Mich.; W. R. King, Grand Island, Neb. By Mr. Dilg, Gus. C. F. Helm, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. By Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Sidney D. Hooker, Dillon, Mont. All applications were referred to the Executive Committee.

The amendment relating to the holding over of applications for one meeting, proposed May 2, was, on motion, laid on the table.

It was moved and seconded that members may use our other room for transacting exchanges, etc., during regular business meetings. On being put to a vote the motion was lost.

The Treasurer was instructed to carry out By-Law 5 and report all delinquents promptly.

The Executive Committee having reported favorably on all applications, it was moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary cast the ballot of the Society for all the passive applications. The Secretary's ballot was favorable.

The one active applicant left over from last meeting was balloted for and elected. The Chair then announced them members in the following order: W. H. Bruce, No. 149; W. J. Crosby, No. 150; Gus. C. F. Helm, Jr., No. 151; Mrs. Sidney D. Hooker, No. 152; W. R. King, No. 153. and John Richman, No. 154.

Recess was next in order. After recess the advertised "Auction Sale" of 94 lots took place, a number of the lots bringing good prices.

The meeting adjourned at 11.10. Next meeting July 3. Next advertised auction sale July 18.

P. M. WOLSEFFER,
Secretary, Drawer 707.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held on every third Wednesday of each month at 8.00 P.M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I. President, Mr. August Dejonge; Secretary, R. S. Lehmann. For information, address the Secretary, 116 East Ninetieth street, New York.

Seventy-sixth regular meeting, Stapleton, June 19, 1889.

Present: Messrs. August Dejonge, Schumann, Clotz, Van der Willigen, O. Dejonge, Lauer and Lehmann, and Messrs. R. F. Albrecht and Henry Gremmel as guests.

Minutes of last meeting approved as read.

The Executive Committee reported favorably upon the nominations made last meeting, and, in consequence, the following gentlemen were elected as members, the Secretary casting the ballot for the Society, viz.: Mr. R. F. Albrecht, 76; Mr. Hugo S. Mack, 77; Mr. R. H. Benary, 78; Mr. H. E. Deats, 79; Mr. Edgar T. Humphrey, 80, and Mr. David B. Idell, 81.

Mr. Van der Willigen moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the President and the Committee on Entertainment, for the able and efficient manner in which the arrangements for the celebration of the fifth anniversary were made, thereby greatly contributing to its success. This motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

The President read several letters from our honorary member, Mr. Paul Ascher, of Lima, Peru, in which he states that the new stamps ordered from the American Bank Note Co. would be surcharged with the names of the various departments, and that the old 1c. and 2c., green, would be used provisionally until the new supply arrives.

He says that he pities the collectors, as thereby about 160 new varieties would be created.

Mr. Van der Willigen moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Ascher for the kind information. The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

The President reported that the Brooklyn Philatelic

Club had decided to present our Society with the series of photographs of rare stamps, which they are now publishing, the first two of which were received this evening. They are the photographs of complete sheets of the rare 1c. and 4c. provisional 1864 issue of British Guiana. They were greatly admired by the members, being very finely executed copies. Mr. Schumann moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Brooklyn Philatelic Club for its kind donation. The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

Messrs. Gustav Brauchle and J. P. Schmidt tendered their resignations, which were accepted with regret.

The Bayerischer Philatelisten Verein returns exchange sheets and renders account. This was referred to the Exchange Manager.

A letter from Mr. C. B. Corwin was read, in which he inquires if the Society intended to take the National Society's exchange sheets during the summer months. As the present Exchange Manager will not be able to attend to the duties of his office during the months of July, August and September, Mr. R. F. Albrecht was elected to hold the office during that time.

Mr. Dejonge vacated the Chair, and, in absence of the Vice-President, Mr. Van der Willigen was appointed to preside.

The President then made quite a speech upon the affairs of the American Philatelic Association, and complained that various persons had criticised the manner in which the affairs of the Exchange Department were being settled by Mr. Clotz, and proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Much adverse criticism having been made upon the actions of Mr. Henry Clotz, ex-Manager of Exchange of the American Philatelic Association, in winding up the affairs of his department, we hereby

Resolve, That, although we most earnestly desire to occupy a neutral position in the struggle which is now going on in the American Philatelic Association, we declare our complete confidence in Mr. Clotz, and that we regard all hindrances to his settling the affairs of the Exchange Department as emanating from matters entirely beyond his control.

A lottery was held for the following newly issued stamps, which were presented by Mr. Dejonge: Peru, 1c. and 10c., green, red surcharge; Br. Honduras, 20c., large surcharge, and Argentine, 5c., red. The lucky winners were Messrs. Schumann, Lehman, Lauer and Van der Willigen, who were profuse in their thanks to the kind donor.

Mr. Gremmel presented several falsifications of the Society's counterfeit album, for which he has the thanks of the members.

Adjournment.

All communications relating to exchange, address to R. F. Albrecht, 615 W. Thirty-eighth street, New York, and matters pertaining to the Society to

R. S. LEHMANN, Secretary,
116 E. Ninetieth street, New York.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings are held every second and fourth Wednesday of each month during the winter at 136 Second avenue, New York city, at 7.30 P.M. R. Wuesthoff, President, 215 Bowery, New York; L. S. Morton, Secretary. For information, address the Secretary, 128 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tenth regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society, held June 12, 1889, at its quarters, was called to order at 8.10 P.M., by President Wuesthoff.

Present: Messrs. Berlepsch, H. L. Calman, Corwin, Gremmel, Holmes, Mack, Meyenburg, Morton, Rechter, Rosenheim, Scott, Turner, Van der Willigen, Wuesthoff and Wylie, and, as a visitor, Mr. Levi.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The following corresponding members were proposed by Mr. Corwin:

A. B. S. Wolf, Halifax, N. S., Canada.
 F. J. Grenny, Brantford, Ont., Canada.
 Theo. Larsen, Halifax, N. S., Canada.
 F. C. Kaye, P. O. D., Halifax, N. S., Canada.
 H. Heckler, 184 Argyle street, Halifax, N. S., Canada.
 L. H. Hubbard, 142 Huntington street, Boston, Mass.

W. L. Frost, 8 Congress street, Boston, Mass.

F. C. Foster, 8 Congress street, Boston, Mass.

M. F. Walton, Box 8, Philadelphia, Pa.

And the following by Mr. Rechert:

M. Giwelb, 34 Leicester square, London, W. C., England.

Dr. G. W. Massamore, 227 N. Charles street, Baltimore, Md.

The following active member was proposed by Mr. Calman: Charles Faile, S. Boulevard, corner 138th street, New York city.

The above were all elected upon a suspension of the rules.

The following amendment to Article III, Section 3, of the Constitution of the National Philatelic Society was proposed by Mr. Morton, on April 10, 1889, amended by Mr. Calman, at this meeting, and adopted by a unanimous vote:

"Only such persons as shall have attained the age of eighteen years, shall be entitled to vote at the meetings of the National Philatelic Society; but nothing in this section shall be construed so as to apply to members elected previous to the adoption of this amendment."

The Brooklyn Club, through Mr. Scott, presented the Society with photographs of the 1862 British Guiana provisionals, and a vote of thanks ensued.

The resignation of Mr. Stadie, as Librarian, was received and accepted.

It was moved and carried that a list of the officers and members of the Society be published.

Mr. Gremmel exhibited three Tasmania 1d. on 1d., two of which were errors, one with broken "a," and the other with broken "p."

Mr. Rechert exhibited a letter that went from Paris to Brasle by balloon, postmarked Oct. 11, 1870, and bearing the printed inscription, "Par Balon Monté;" two Guadalajaras on white paper, and the Mexican 1882 100c. black on thin paper unused; and, with Mr. Berlepsch, exhibited the new Russian stamps. Mr. Levi exhibited his fine collection of Mexican stamps.

Meeting adjourned at 9.45 P.M.

L. S. MORTON,
Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings every other Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at 85-87 Court street. President, Chas. Gregory; Secretary, John M. Sheridan, 22 St. Felix street. For information address Secretary.

Meeting held June 6, 1889.

Meeting called to order at 8.30 P.M., by President Gregory.

Members present: Messrs. Gregory, J. W. Scott, Corwin, Rasmus, Furlong, Bogert, Lehman, Needham, Mitchell, Nast, and W. S. Scott.

Minutes of previous meeting approved and adopted as read.

It was directed that out-of-town members of the Club could be supplied with photographs by the Secretary.

Moved and seconded that the committee be instructed to send a copy of each photograph with the compliments of the Club to the following societies:

American Philatelic Association.
 National Philatelic Society.
 Staten Island Philatelic Society.
 Chicago Philatelic Society.
 Canadian Philatelic Association.

Internationaler Philatelisten Verein, Dresden.

Société Française de Timbrologie, Paris.

The Philatelic Society, London.

Oesterreichischer Philatelisten Club, Vienna.

Bayerischer Philatelisten Verein, Munich.

Nova Scotia Philatelic Association.

Committee on Photography reported progress.

The stamps of San Domingo were discussed, and further discussion deferred to next meeting.

An exhibition of the stamps of San Domingo took place during recess.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P.M.

Meeting held June 20, 1889.

Meeting called to order at 8.15 P.M., by President Gregory.

Members present: Messrs. Gregory, Scott, Corwin, Rasmus, Furlong, Mitchell and W. S. Scott. Visitors: Messrs. Morton and Turner.

Minutes of previous meeting approved and adopted.

Moved and seconded that the Articles of Incorporation, the Constitution, By-Laws and such other information as the committee desire to disseminate among the members be published in one cover. Carried.

Mr. J. W. Scott announced that the Brooklyn Philatelic Club was duly incorporated on the 14th of June, and read a copy of the certificate, as follows:

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF THE BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
 CITY OF BROOKLYN,
 COUNTY OF KINGS, } ss.:

We, the undersigned, of full age, citizens of the United States, four of whom are citizens of the State of New York and resident therein, being desirous of associating ourselves together for social, mutual benefit and literary purposes, as hereinafter is more particularly described, pursuant to and in conformity with an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed May 12, 1875, entitled "An Act for the incorporation of societies or clubs for certain lawful purposes, and the several Acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto," do hereby certify and declare as follows:

First. That the corporate name by which said Club, hereby to be formed, shall be known and distinguished is and shall be "The Brooklyn Philatelic Club."

Second. That the objects for which said Club is formed are as follows, viz.: For social purposes, and especially the cultivation of feelings of friendship among philatelists; the dissemination of knowledge and information in relation to stamps, which knowledge and information shall be imparted principally by the reading of essays or other literary productions; the mutual benefit which may arise from the reading of essays, and the acquaintance and conversations of philatelists.

Third. That the number of Trustees of said Club shall be and are five in number; and that the names and residences of such Trustees who shall manage its concerns for the first year are as follows:

Charles Gregory, 5 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, N. Y.

John W. Scott, 240 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charles B. Corwin, Plainfield, N. J.

William Rasmus, 142 Amity street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frederick A. Nast, 86 Keep street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fourth. That the principal office of said Club shall be and is located in the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings and State of New York.

In testimony whereof we have signed this certificate in duplicate, and have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals this sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

(Signed)

CHARLES GREGORY,
 JOHN W. SCOTT,
 CHARLES B. CORWIN,
 WILLIAM RASMUS,
 FREDERICK A. NAST.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
CITY OF BROOKLYN,
COUNTY OF KINGS, } ss.

I, Henry C. Needham, a Commissioner of Deeds for the city of Brooklyn, duly commissioned and qualified, do hereby certify that, on this sixth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, personally appeared before me, Charles Gregory, John W. Scott, Charles B. Corwin, William Rasmus and Frederick A. Nast, to me severally known, and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they thereupon severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein set forth.

(Signed) HENRY C. NEEDHAM,
Commissioner of Deeds, City of Brooklyn.

I, Edgar M. Cullen, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, of the Second Judicial District, in which the principal office of the aforesaid Club shall be located, do hereby approve of the form and sufficiency of the foregoing certificate of incorporation, and consent that the same be filed.

(Signed) EDGAR M. CULLEN,
Justice Supreme Court, Second Judicial District.
BROOKLYN, June 11, 1889.

Photograph Committee reported progress.

Mr. Rasmus moved, and seconded by Mr. Corwin, that the International Society of Dresden be elected a corresponding member of this Club. Carried.

Mr. Scott stated that he had been looking up information regarding the stamps of San Domingo, but had been unable to complete his researches.

Mr. Corwin moved, and seconded by Dr. Mitchell, that the action of Mr. N. F. Seebeck, Secretary of the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Co., in entering into his late contract with the Government of Salvador, whereby it becomes apparent that it is his intention to again foist upon an offending philatelic public annually for the next ten years a full series of such stamps, etc., as he formerly produced for Bolivar and the Dominican Republic, in the interest of philately, is hereby heartily condemned, and this Society will do all in its power to defeat Mr. Seebeck's unworthy object. Carried unanimously.

It was moved by Dr. Mitchell and seconded by Mr. Rasmus, that the color chart of the National Philatelic Society, the millimetre gauge of E. Faber, of New York, the perforation gauge of E. A. Holton and the plate gauge of Brown & Sharp, Providence, R. I., be adopted by the Club.

Mr. Corwin moved that the motion be laid upon the table until the Secretary was able to procure specimens of the above for examination by the Society. Carried.

During recess Mr. Corwin exhibited a part of his beautiful collection, including the stamps of Ceylon, numbering over 650 varieties.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P.M.

WALTER S. SCOTT,
Recording Secretary.

TWIN CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held every third Tuesday of each month, at No. 49 Fifth avenue. President, W. M. Biddle; Treasurer, I. Stauffer; Librarian, D. A. Behen, No. 144 Fifth avenue; Secretary, A. E. Daum, No. 42 Third street, Allegheny, Pa.

Meeting of April 16, 1889.

Committee appointed to audit the books of the Secretary report heard and accepted. They also reported that they had received the resignation of Secretary G. C. Lubitz, which they duly accepted.

A. E. Daum elected by acclamation to fill the office of Secretary for the balance of term.

R. D. Book unanimously elected to active membership in this Society.

Mr. D. A. Behen, proposed Mr. Jos. Haas as an applicant for active membership in this Society.

Mr. G. C. Rode elected Superintendent of Exchange by acclamation, for the ensuing term.

Committee on Hunting Rooms report that as Mr. Woolridge (through Mr. G. W. Rode) has been so kind as to allow us to hold our meetings at No. 49 Fifth avenue, they have given up further search for meeting rooms elsewhere, and ask that they be discharged.

Moved and seconded that Committee on Hunting Rooms be discharged. Carried.

Meeting adjourned at 10 P.M.

Meeting of May 21, 1889.

Meeting called to order at 8.35 P.M.

Owing to the absence of President Biddle and Vice-President Buvinger, moved and seconded that Mr. Neessner occupy the chair for the evening. Carried.

Minutes of last meeting read, and approved as read.

Report of Superintendent shows that the Exchange Department is in a very flourishing condition, and that the amount of business done the last term was twice as much as done in the previous term.

Mr. Jos. Haas balloted upon and rejected from admission to this Society.

Moved and seconded that the Secretary be instructed to write the *Rhode Island Philatelist*, disclaiming any connection with auction sale as advertised in the issue of April, and that Mr. Haas had no authority whatever to publish such an advertisement, as he was not a member of our Society, nor was such a sale to take place. (This was the cause of his rejection.) Carried.

Moved and seconded that Mr. Haas be given the floor to make an explanation in regard to the advertisement in the *Rhode Island Philatelist*, referred to in the foregoing motion. Carried.

Mr. Haas, by way of explanation, stated that the advertisement was inserted by a gentleman on the South Side, for him, without his authority or knowledge.

Moved and seconded that the motions with reference to Mr. Haas be reconsidered. Defeated.

Meeting adjourned at 10.30 P.M.

Meeting of June 19, 1889. Meeting called to order at 8.30 P.M., with President Biddle in the Chair.

Roll called and ten members present.

Mr. T. W. Voetter was present as a visitor.

Secretary read copy of letter which was forwarded to the *Rhode Island Philatelist*, with relation to the auction sale, as advertised in their April issue.

President Biddle vacated the Chair in favor of Vice-President Buvinger.

Mr. Biddle read an excellent essay upon Confederate Stamps.

Moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be tendered him for his well-prepared essay. Carried.

Moved and seconded that a copy of Mr. Biddle's essay be placed on file. Carried.

Mr. T. W. Voetter was proposed by Mr. E. E. Buvinger for resident membership in this Society.

Motion was made that a committee be appointed to prepare plans for properly celebrating our first anniversary next meeting night. Carried. Committee appointed.

Mr. Stauffer made another exhibition of some of his beautiful proofs of U. S. stamps, which deserve credit for the manner in which they were arranged.

Meeting adjourned at 10.45 P.M.

A. E. DAUM, *Secretary.*

MIDDLETOWN PHILATELIC CLUB.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held alternate Tuesdays at 7 P.M. President, George T. Rockwell; Secretary, R. C. Fagan. For information address the Secretary, Box 624, Middletown, Conn.

Regular meeting, held March 30, 1889.

Meeting called to order by President Rockwell.

Present: Messrs. Binney, Rackliffe, Rockwell, Cone, Baldwin, Davis, Bunce, Hubbard, Johnson, Bacon and Fagan.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Exchange Manager reported.

Mr. Fred. Brewster was elected to membership.

Mr. Bunce gave a very interesting account of a visit to the Stamp Exhibition at the Eden Musée, New York.

Messrs. Bacon and Fagan were appointed a committee to revise the Constitution of the Club.

By-Law I was amended to read as follows: "All questions of order and parliamentary law shall be determined by reference to 'Roberts' Rules of Order,'" and the Secretary was instructed to purchase a copy of the rules.

A committee was appointed to provide an entertainment for the next meeting, consisting of Messrs. Baldwin and Davis.

R. C. Fagan exhibited a fine Athens, Ga., local on the original envelope.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Regular meeting, held April 13, 1889.

Meeting called to order by President Rockwell.

Present: Messrs. Rockwell, Rackliffe, Bunce, Brewster, Hubbard, Bacon, Johnson, Williams and Fagan.

Minutes of last meeting approved as read.

The Exchange Manager reported that we had been accepted as branch No. 13 of the American Philatelic Association.

Mr. B. S. Ratty was elected to membership.

The committee appointed to revise Constitution reported, and the new Constitution they submitted was unanimously adopted.

As the new Constitution provides for a Vice-President it was moved that we ballot for that officer, and after several ballots Mr. E. S. Johnson was elected.

A committee was appointed to draft a new set of By-Laws, consisting of Messrs. Hubbard and Rackliffe.

The meeting then adjourned.

Regular meeting, April 27, 1889.

Meeting called to order by the President.

Minutes of last meeting approved as read.

Committee on By-Laws reported.

Mr. Davis read a very interesting paper on "Stamp Collecting."

The Exchange Manager reported that he was making arrangements to exchange with other societies.

The meeting then adjourned.

Twenty-first meeting, held June 11, 1889.

Meeting was called to order by President Rockwell. Nine members present. Minutes of last meeting approved as read.

Mr. Hubbard made the suggestion that the members ask questions concerning any philatelic subjects, and that the members try and answer such questions at the next meeting.

Mr. Hubbard then asked, "Who invented the adhesive postage stamp?" After the cries of "chestnuts" had stopped, Mr. Bacon read a long article in answer to the question. At this point the Secretary was obliged to leave, and Mr. Bacon was appointed Secretary *pro tem*. The meeting then adjourned.

Twenty-second meeting, held June 25.

Meeting was called to order by President Rockwell, at 7.25 P.M. Eight members present. Minutes of last meeting approved as read.

Treasurer's report approved.

The Exchange Manager reported that he had concluded the exchange with the Bridgeport Philatelic Society, and would settle the accounts with members as soon as possible.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Bacon, we were not regaled with bad puns.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned for two weeks.

After the adjournment about an hour was spent in looking over stamps and exchanging.

R. C. FAGAN, Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

I want to call the attention of the members of the Association to the necessity that they should patronize the Exchange Department, as well as the other departments of the Association, in order that it may be made a success. Mr. Sterling has, I think, not only shown his willingness, but his ability to make it a success.

On March 16, I sent ten sheets of stamps, amounting to \$89.28, to the department, and they were returned to me May 29 (within seventy-five days), showing sales of \$54.29, or over sixty per cent. This is the most convincing evidence, to my mind, that the Exchange Department may be made successful. There is, no doubt, room for improvement, but this is the case with all features of our Association. These improvements must come slowly, as the postage stamp itself has advanced from the homely Brattleboro label to those exquisite specimens of art, the present periodical stamps.

I therefore urge all members of the Association who have desirable duplicates, not trash, to dispose of, to send them to the Exchange Department, to the end that it may be made both profitable and successful.

HENRY O. HARRIS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION:

Gentlemen: The place of meeting for the next American Philatelic Association Convention has been and will be an important subject with us, and we believe that those who do not attend often forget its importance. The place should be as near the centre of membership as possible. Having this in view, we desire to call your attention to the location of Niagara Falls, N. Y., with its large and commodious hotels, the far-famed falls, the grand scenery, the rapids and the whirlpool, all of which has in the past and will in the future make it the Mecca of conventions. Eight of the great railroads reach its doors, and low rates can always be obtained during the summer.

The members of the Buffalo Philatelic Association and members of the American Philatelic Association, in this vicinity, will endeavor to make your visit one long to be remembered. Send your proxies to W. F. Dent, 192 South Division street, Buffalo, N. Y., or instruct those who will represent you to vote for Niagara Falls, N. Y., first, last and all the time.

W. F. DENT, A. P. A., C. P. A., Pres't Buffalo P. S.
R. S. HAMBLETON, M. D., A. P. A., Vice-Pres't Buffalo P. S.

A. J. TURNER, A. P. A., Buffalo P. S.

A. J. CAMP, A. P. A., Buffalo P. S.

F. L. TALCOTT, A. P. A., Buffalo P. S.

A. W. TURNER (applied), A. P. A., Buffalo P. S.

C. J. MANNING (applied), A. P. A., Buffalo P. S.

JOSEPH PAUL, Buffalo P. S.

TO THE EDITORS "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Sirs: I am so much pleased with my new volumes of the "Staten Island Permanent Album" that I feel compelled to call attention to them, and urge all other philatelists who need or can afford to purchase them to do so in preference to anything else I have ever seen, for this is nearly, if not quite, perfection, and permits each one to consult his individual taste in the arrangement of his collection. It is suitable to the beginner or the advanced collector and the specialist; and as its name truthfully implies, it becomes a "permanent" album, if systematically and judiciously arranged, so

that, even if one changes his line of collecting, he is not obliged to pull off his stamps and rearrange them, as I have done, two or three times, as his collection increases by the addition of new issues not originally sufficiently provided for by the blank spaces of other albums.

I have commenced to rearrange my collection according to Major Evans' valuable catalogue now being published in the *Philatelic Journal of America*, which is extended enough for the use of a general collector and yet does not omit varieties that ought to be taken into account and frequently not distinguished by most American catalogues. In rearranging one country by Evans' catalogue, I added to my collection some six or eight varieties from my store of duplicates, which had been ignored under my former arrangement. In regard to the details of the album, that I leave any one to learn by writing to the proper persons. It is tastefully executed in every particular, and I do not see how any one can fail to be delighted with it.

Its advantage of expanding according to the increase of one's collection, and a small outlay for the additional leaves from time to time, renders it particularly advantageous to those who can not afford to purchase at once a series of volumes which they may need in the future.

CHARLES A. COOLIDGE.

NEW ADDRESSES.

- Andrews, Geo. W., P. O. Box 544, Holyoke, Mass.
 Arndt, W. T., Rooms 155-6, New Insurance Building, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Bird, Charles E., 203 West 104th street, New York.
 Chamberlain, A. V., Hennepin County Savings Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Davison, Alvah, Helmetta, N. J.
 Herzog, Albert, 11 Brooklyn avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Jillson, —, 67 S. Tenth street, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.
 Rushmore, Townsend, Plainfield, N. J.

NOTICE.—Some one at Prairie Depot, O., is extensively circulating changelings of the P. O. envelope, Plimpton die, 3c. and 6c. The paper is changed from the ordinary color to *white*. They are very well done and likely to deceive.

E. A. HOLTON.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. III.

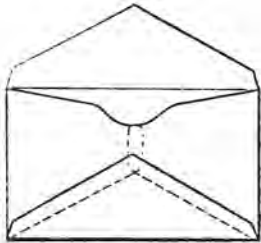
PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 10, 1889.

No. 11.

REPRINT OF THE HISTORY AND CATALOGUE OF THE STAMPED ENVELOPES OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY THE LATE W. E. V. HORNER.

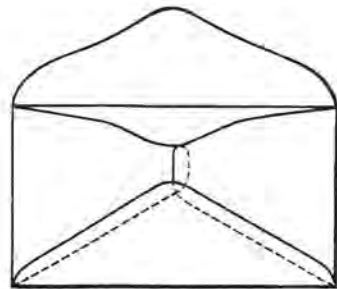
(Continued from page 293.)



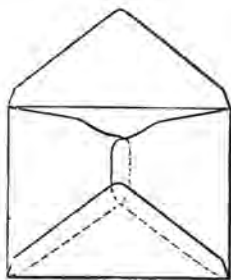
AA



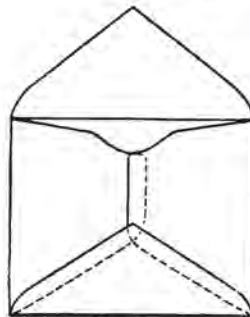
WATERMARK F.



BB



CC



DD

A NEW four-year contract with the Plimpton and Morgan Companies was entered upon October 1, 1886. With the beginning of this contract the familiar "82" watermark was discarded and a new design, consisting of the letters U. S. in monogram, was adopted. This we designate as watermark F. Several new shapes and sizes are introduced, necessitating a renumbering of some of the old sizes. No. 2 is now $3\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and an entirely new knife is used. We have called this shape AA. No. 9, or legal size, is $3\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; it is very similar to shape Y, but the side flaps are cut differently; we call it shape BB. No. 10 is the small baronial $3\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{5}{8}$ inches. No. 11 is the large baronial $4\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{8}$ inches; they are proportioned alike, but are of different form, as shown in the cuts of shape CC and DD. The newspaper wrapper is now scheduled as No. 12; it is narrower than the previous issue. Three qualities of paper, in two colors each, are used—first quality, white and amber; second quality, blue and oriental buff; third quality, plain and amber manila. Qualities, colors and sizes sufficient to suit every taste and requirement. An entirely new arrange-

ment is made in regard to the high values, 10, 30 and 90 cents; postmasters are not permitted to carry them in stock. They are only furnished in lots of 1000 in one quality (which may be of two colors) upon a special order, in the manner provided for special request envelopes; they can thus be had in any size or quality of the regular schedule. New dies were in preparation to be used at the commencement of the new contract, but they were not ready in time, and the old dies and colors were continued until September, 1887.

No. 933, with watermark E, was found in actual use, but those with this watermark to which we give fractional numbers we cannot explain; it will be noted that they only appear in the sizes not found in the 1882 contract.

REFERENCE LIST ISSUE XI.

OCTOBER 1, 1886.

NOTE.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
931	No. 1	W	Brown	2c.	White	Round	F

COMMERCIAL NOTE

932	No. 2	AA	Brown	2c.	White	Round	F
933	No. 2	AA	Brown	2c.	White	Round	E
934	No. 2	AA	Brown	2c.	Amber	Round	F
934½	No. 2	AA	Brown	2c.	Amber	Round	E
935	No. 2	AA	Chocolate	10c.	White	Round	F
936	No. 2	AA	Chocolate	10c.	Amber	Round	F

FULL LETTER.

937	No. 3	Y	Blue	1c.	White	Round	F
938	No. 3	Y	Blue	1c.	Amber	Round	F
939	No. 3	Y	Brown	2c.	White	Round	F
940	No. 3	Y	Brown	2c.	Amber	Round	F
941	No. 3	Y	Brown	2c.	Orien. Buff	Round	F
942	No. 3	Y	Brown	2c.	Blue	Round	F
943	No. 3	Y	Brown	2c.	Pl. Manila	Round	F
944	No. 3	Y	Brown	2c.	Am. Manila	Round	F
945	No. 3	Y	Chocolate	10c.	White	Round	F
946	No. 3	Y	Chocolate	10c.	Amber	Round	F
947	No. 3	Y	Chocolate	10c.	Orien. Buff	Round	F
948	No. 3	Y	Chocolate	10c.	Blue	Round	F
949	No. 3	Y	Chocolate	10c.	Pl. Manila	Round	F
950	No. 3	Y	Chocolate	10c.	Am. Manila	Round	F
951	No. 3	Y	Black	30c.	Orien. Buff	Round	F
952	No. 3	Y	Black	30c.	Blue	Round	F

CIRCULAR.

953	No. 4	Y	Blue	1c.	Pl. Manila	None	F
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COMMERCIAL.

954	No. 4½	Y	Blue	1c.	White	Round	F
955	No. 4½	Y	Blue	1c.	Amber	Round	F
956	No. 4½	Y	Blue	1c.	Pl. Manila	Round	F
957	No. 4½	Y	Blue	1c.	Am. Manila	Round	F
958	No. 4½	Y	Brown	2c.	White	Round	F
959	No. 4½	Y	Brown	2c.	Amber	Round	F
960	No. 4½	Y	Brown	2c.	Orien. Buff	Round	F

No.	Size.	Shape.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
961	No. 4½	Y	Brown	2c.	Blue	Round	F
962	No. 4½	Y	Brown	2c.	Pl. Manila	Round	F
963	No. 4½	Y	Brown	2c.	Am. Manila	Round	F
964	No. 4½	Y	Brown	5c.	White	Round	F
965	No. 4½	Y	Brown	5c.	Amber	Round	F
966	No. 4½	Y	Chocolate	10c.	Orien. Buff	Round	F
967	No. 4½	Y	Chocolate	10c.	Blue	Round	F
968	No. 4½	Y	Chocolate	10c.	Pl. Manila	Round	F
969	No. 4½	Y	Chocolate	10c.	Am. Manila	Round	F
970	No. 4½	Y	Black	30c.	Pl. Manila	Round	F
971	No. 4½	Y	Black	30c.	Am. Manila	Round	F

EXTRA LETTER.

972	No. 5	Y	Brown	2c.	White	Round	F
973	No. 5	Y	Brown	2c.	White	Round	None
974	No. 5	Y	Brown	2c.	Amber	Round	F
975	No. 5	Y	Brown	2c.	Orien. Buff	Round	F
976	No. 5	Y	Brown	2c.	Blue	Round	F
977	No. 5	Y	Brown	2c.	Pl. Manila	Round	F
978	No. 5	Y	Brown	2c.	Am. Manila	Round	F
979	No. 5	Y	Green	4c.	White	Round	F
980	No. 5	Y	Green	4c.	Amber	Round	F
981	No. 5	Y	Green	4c.	Pl. Manila	Round	F
982	No. 5	Y	Green	4c.	Am. Manila	Round	F
983	No. 5	Y	Brown	5c.	White	Round	F
984	No. 5	Y	Brown	5c.	Amber	Round	F
985	No. 5	Y	Brown	5c.	Orien. Buff	Round	F
986	No. 5	Y	Brown	5c.	Blue	Round	F
987	No. 5	Y	Chocolate	10c.	Orien. Buff	Round	F
988	No. 5	Y	Chocolate	10c.	Blue	Round	F
989	No. 5	Y	Chocolate	10c.	Pl. Manila	Round	F
990	No. 5	Y	Chocolate	10c.	Am. Manila	Round	F

CIRCULAR.

991	No. 6	Y	Blue	1c.	Pl. Manila	None	F
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OFFICIAL.

992	No. 7	Z	Brown	2c.	White	Round	F
993	No. 7	Z	Brown	2c.	Amber	Round	F
994	No. 7	Z	Brown	2c.	Orien. Buff	Round	F
995	No. 7	Z	Brown	2c.	Blue	Round	F
996	No. 7	Z	Brown	2c.	Pl. Manila	Round	F
997	No. 7	Z	Brown	2c.	Am. Manila	Round	F
998	No. 7	Z	Green	4c.	Pl. Manila	Round	F
999	No. 7	Z	Green	4c.	Am. Manila	Round	F
1000	No. 7	Z	Chocolate	10c.	White	Round	F
1001	No. 7	Z	Chocolate	10c.	Amber	Round	F
1002	No. 7	Z	Chocolate	10c.	Orien. Buff	Round	F
1003	No. 7	Z	Chocolate	10c.	Blue	Round	F
1004	No. 7	Z	Chocolate	10c.	Pl. Manila	Round	F
1005	No. 7	Z	Chocolate	10c.	Am. Manila	Round	F
1006	No. 7	Z	Black	30c.	White	Round	F
1007	No. 7	Z	Black	30c.	Amber	Round	F
1008	No. 7	Z	Black	30c.	Orien. Buff	Round	F
1009	No. 7	Z	Black	30c.	Blue	Round	F

No.	Size.	Shape.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
1010	No. 7	Z	Black	30c.	Pl. Manila	Round	F
1011	No. 7	Z	Black	30c.	Am. Manila	Round	F
1012	No. 7	Z	Carmine	90c.	Pl. Manila	Round	F
1013	No. 7	Z	Carmine	90c.	Am. Manila	Round	F

EXTRA OFFICIAL.

1014	No. 8	Z	Brown	2c.	White	Square	F
1015	No. 8	Z	Brown	2c.	Amber	Square	F
1016	No. 8	Z	Brown	2c.	Orien. Buff	Square	F
1017	No. 8	Z	Brown	2c.	Blue	Square	F
1018	No. 8	Z	Brown	2c.	Pl. Manila	Square	F
1019	No. 8	Z	Brown	2c.	Am. Manila	Square	F
1020	No. 8	Z	Green	4c.	Pl. Manila	Square	F
1021	No. 8	Z	Green	4c.	Am. Manila	Square	F
1022	No. 8	Z	Chocolate	10c.	White	Square	F
1023	No. 8	Z	Chocolate	10c.	Amber	Square	F

LEGAL.

1024	No. 9	BB	Brown	2c.	White	Round	F
1024½	No. 9	BB	Brown	2c.	White	Round	E
1025	No. 9	BB	Brown	2c.	Amber	Round	F
1025½	No. 9	BB	Brown	2c.	Amber	Round	E
1026	No. 9	BB	Brown	2c.	Orien. Buff	Round	F
1027	No. 9	BB	Brown	2c.	Blue	Round	F
1027½	No. 9	BB	Brown	2c.	Blue	Round	E
1028	No. 9	BB	Brown	2c.	Pl. Manila	Round	F
1029	No. 9	BB	Brown	2c.	Am. Manila	Round	F
1030	No. 9	BB	Green	4c.	White	Round	F
1031	No. 9	BB	Green	4c.	Amber	Round	F
1032	No. 9	BB	Green	4c.	Pl. Manila	Round	F
1033	No. 9	BB	Green	4c.	Am. Manila	Round	F
1034	No. 9	BB	Chocolate	10c.	White	Round	F
1035	No. 9	BB	Chocolate	10c.	Amber	Round	F
1036	No. 9	BB	Chocolate	10c.	Orien. Buff	Round	F
1037	No. 9	BB	Chocolate	10c.	Blue	Round	F
1038	No. 9	BB	Carmine	90c.	Orien. Buff	Round	F
1039	No. 9	BB	Carmine	90c.	Blue	Round	F

SMALL BARONIAL.

1040	No. 10	CC	Brown	2c.	White	Round	F
1040½	No. 10	CC	Brown	2c.	White	Round	E
1041 (?)	No. 10	CC	Brown	2c.	White	Square	F

LARGE BARONIAL.

1042	No. 11	DD	Blue	1c.	White	Round	F
1043	No. 11	DD	Blue	1c.	White	Square	F
1044	No. 11	DD	Brown	2c.	White	Round	F
1044½	No. 11	DD	Brown	2c.	White	Round	E
1045	No. 11	DD	Brown	2c.	White	Square	F
1046	No. 11	DD	Chocolate	10c.	White	Round	F

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

1047	No. 12	Rect.	Blue	1c.	Manila	Round	F
1048	No. 12	Rect.	Brown	2c.	Manila	Round	F



New designs for the 1, 2, 4 and 5-cent values were issued September 1, 1887, and with these the colors of the 30 and 90-cent (old dies) were changed from black and carmine to brown and purple respectively. The 10-cent is the only value retained in its old form. The new dies had been in use four or five months when collectors discovered that there were two varieties in the two-cent value. These we have called die A and B. In Die A the rosettes at the sides are round instead of oval; there is no cross-bar to the G of postage, and there are seventy-two points to the inner circle, while die B has sixty-seven. This die was in use but a short time. On second and third quality envelopes it is very rare. It has been called the rejected die on the assumption that it was not intended to be used. In cataloging the 10, 30 and 90c. values we only mention those known to be issued; others can be had by special orders of 1000, as before explained, this list is of the current series and brings the catalogue up to the date of publication. We are trying to get some other facts in relation to our subject, which we will present later on if our efforts are successful, for this reason we omit the closing notes from this chapter.

REFERENCE LIST ISSUE XII. WATERMARK F.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1887.

NOTE.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Color.	Value.	Die.	Paper.	Gum.
1049	No. 1	W	Green	2c.	B	White	Round

COMMERCIAL NOTE.

1050	No. 2	AA	Green	2c.	B	White	Round
1051	No. 2	AA	Green	2c.	B	Amber	Round

FULL LETTER.

1052	No. 3	Y	Blue	1c.		White	Round
1053	No. 3	Y	Blue	1c.		Amber	Round
1054	No. 3	Y	Green	2c.	A	White	Round
1055	No. 3	Y	Green	2c.	A	Amber	Round
1056	No. 3	Y	Green	2c.	A	Oriental Buff	Round
1057	No. 3	Y	Green	2c.	A	Blue	Round
1058	No. 3	Y	Green	2c.	A	Plain Manila	Round
1059	No. 3	Y	Green	2c.	A	Amber Manila	Round
1060	No. 3	Y	Green	2c.	B	White	Round
1061	No. 3	Y	Green	2c.	B	Amber	Round
1062	No. 3	Y	Green	2c.	B	Oriental Buff	Round
1063	No. 3	Y	Green	2c.	B	Blue	Round
1064	No. 3	Y	Green	2c.	B	Plain Manila	Round
1065	No. 3	Y	Green	2c.	B	Amber Manila	Round
1066	No. 3	Y	Brown	30c.		Oriental Buff	Round
1067	No. 3	Y	Brown	30c.		Blue	Round

CIRCULAR.

1068	No. 4	Y	Blue	1c.		Plain Manila	None
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No.	Size.	Shape.	COMMERCIAL.					Gum.
			Color.	Value.	Die.	Paper.		
1069	No. 4½	Y	Blue	1c.		White	Round	
1070	No. 4½	Y	Blue	1c.		Amber	Round	
1071	No. 4½	Y	Blue	1c.		Plain Manila	Round	
1072	No. 4½	Y	Blue	1c.		Amber Manila	Round	
1073	No. 4½	Y	Green	2c.	B	White	Round	
1074	No. 4½	Y	Green	2c.	B	Amber	Round	
1075	No. 4½	Y	Green	2c.	B	Oriental Buff	Round	
1076	No. 4½	Y	Green	2c.	B	Blue	Round	
1077	No. 4½	Y	Green	2c.	B	Plain Manila	Round	
1078	No. 4½	Y	Green	2c.	B	Amber Manila	Round	
1079	No. 4½	Y	Blue	5c.		White	Round	
1080	No. 4½	Y	Blue	5c.		Amber	Round	
1081	No. 4½	Y	Brown	30c.		Plain Manila	Round	
1082	No. 4½	Y	Brown	30c.		Amber Manila	Round	

FULL LETTER.

1083	No. 5	Y	Green	2c.	A	White	Round
1084	No. 5	Y	Green	2c.	A	Amber	Round
1085	No. 5	Y	Green	2c.	A	Oriental Buff	Round
1086	No. 5	Y	Green	2c.	A	Blue	Round
1087	No. 5	Y	Green	2c.	B	White	Round
1088	No. 5	Y	Green	2c.	B	Amber	Round
1089	No. 5	Y	Green	2c.	B	Oriental Buff	Round
1090	No. 5	Y	Green	2c.	B	Blue	Round
1091	No. 5	Y	Green	2c.	B	Plain Manila	Round
1092	No. 5	Y	Green	2c.	B	Amber Manila	Round
1093	No. 5	Y	Carmine	4c.		White	Round
1094	No. 5	Y	Carmine	4c.		Amber	Round
1095	No. 5	Y	Carmine	4c.		Plain Manila	Round
1096	No. 5	Y	Carmine	4c.		Amber Manila	Round
1097	No. 5	Y	Blue	5c.		White	Round
1098	No. 5	Y	Blue	5c.		Amber	Round
1099	No. 5	Y	Blue	5c.		Oriental Buff	Round
1100	No. 5	Y	Blue	5c.		Blue	Round

CIRCULAR.

1101	No. 6	Y	Blue	1c.		Plain Manila	None
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OFFICIAL.

1102	No. 7	Z	Green	2c.	B	White	Round
1103	No. 7	Z	Green	2c.	B	Amber	Round
1104	No. 7	Z	Green	2c.	B	Oriental Buff	Round
1105	No. 7	Z	Green	2c.	B	Blue	Round
1106	No. 7	Z	Green	2c.	B	Plain Manila	Round
1107	No. 7	Z	Green	2c.	B	Amber Manila	Round
1108	No. 7	Z	Carmine	4c.		Plain Manila	Round
1109	No. 7	Z	Carmine	4c.		Amber Manila	Round
1110	No. 7	Z	Brown	30c.		White	Round
1111	No. 7	Z	Brown	30c.		Amber	Round
1112	No. 7	Z	Brown	30c.		Oriental Buff	Round
1113	No. 7	Z	Brown	30c.		Blue	Round
1114	No. 7	Z	Brown	30c.		Plain Manila	Round
1115	No. 7	Z	Brown	30c.		Amber Manila	Round
1116	No. 7	Z	Purple	90c.		White	Round
1117	No. 7	Z	Purple	90c.		Amber	Round
1118	No. 7	Z	Purple	90c.		Plain Manila	Round
1119	No. 7	Z	Purple	90c.		Amber	Round

EXTRA OFFICIAL.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Color.	Value.	Die.	Paper.	Gum.
1120	No. 8	Z	Green	2c.	B	White	Square
1121	No. 8	Z	Green	2c.	B	Amber	Square
1122	No. 8	Z	Green	2c.	B	Oriental Buff	Square
1123	No. 8	Z	Green	2c.	B	Blue	Square
1124.	No. 8	Z	Green	2c.	B	Plain Manila	Square
1125	No. 8	Z	Green	2c.	B	Amber Manila	Square
1126	No. 8	Z	Carmine	4c.		White	Square
1127	No. 8	Z	Carmine	4c.		Amber	Square
1128	No. 8	Z	Carmine	4c.		Plain Manila	Square
1129	No. 8	Z	Carmine	4c.		Amber Manila	Square
1130	No. 8	Z	Brown	30c.		White	Square
1131	No. 8	Z	Brown	30c.		Amber	Square
1132	No. 8	Z	Purple	90c.		White	Square
1133	No. 8	Z	Purple	90c.		Amber	Square

LEGAL.

1134	No. 9	BB	Green	2c.	B	White	Round
1135	No. 9	BB	Green	2c.	B	Amber	Round
1136	No. 9	BB	Green	2c.	B	Oriental Buff	Round
1137	No. 9	BB	Green	2c.	B	Blue	Round
1138	No. 9	BB	Green	2c.	B	Plain Manila	Round
1139	No. 9	BB	Green	2c.	B	Amber Manila	Round
1140	No. 9	BB	Carmine	4c.		White	Round
1141	No. 9	BB	Carmine	4c.		Amber	Round
1142	No. 9	BB	Carmine	4c.		Oriental Buff	Round
1143	No. 9	BB	Carmine	4c.		Blue	Round
1144	No. 9	BB	Carmine	4c.		Plain Manila	Round
1145	No. 9	BB	Carmine	4c.		Amber Manila	Round
1146	No. 9	BB	Brown	30c.		Oriental Buff	Round
1147	No. 9	BB	Brown	30c.		Blue	Round
1148	No. 9	BB	Purple	90c.		Oriental Buff	Round
1149	No. 9	BB	Purple	90c.		Blue	Round

SMALL BARONIAL.

1150	No. 10	CC	Green	2c.	B	White	Round
1151	No. 10	CC	Green	2c.	B	White	Square

LARGE BARONIAL.

1152	No. 11	DD	Blue	1c.		White	Round
1153	No. 11	DD	Blue	1c.		White	Square
1154	No. 11	DD	Green	2c.	B	White	Round
1155	No. 11	DD	Green	2c.	B	White	Square

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

1156	No. 12	Rect.	Blue	1c.		Plain Manila	Round
1157	No. 12	Rect.	Green	2c.	B	Plain Manila	Round

ERRORS.

C. B. CORWIN.

(Continued from page 299.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—In the 1879 provisional issue, the Five Cents on 8c., yellow, exists with a comma between the "F" and "i" thus "F,ive." The 1883 provisional issue presents the error "2 Ccnts" on 4c. rose. Specimens of the 1c. in black italics on 2c., rose, Perak, are known with the word "one" inverted, thus: ²⁰CENT PERAK

SWEDEN.—The 20 ore, vermilion, of 1872, is known with the value expressed "TRETIO" (thirty).

SWITZERLAND.—The 4 and 6 rappen, Zurich, of 1843, are said to exist, printed in error upon plain white paper, without the fine rosy red lines upon it. I have never yet seen a specimen of these so-called errors that was entirely satisfactory, each one that I have inspected showing more or less trace of the lines. I fancy, with Major Evans, that those showing no trace of the red are simply specimens from which the red has faded. Of the 1854 issue the 5, 10 and 40 rap. are to be found without the silk thread, and the 20r. is known printed in brown, the proper color of the 5r. A specimen is known of the 5c., of 1862, printed in gold, the color of the 1f. A most curious error occurred upon each sheet of the 5c., brown, and 50c., violet, of the 1862-67 issue, which is difficult to describe. The words **HELVETIA** and **FRANCO** at the top and bottom of the stamp and the figures 5 or 50 in each corner appear to have been reversed; then the error was discovered, and the words and figures overprinted in their correct position. Any one who possesses these errors, which, since the sale of the Swiss remainders are not uncommon, can easily understand what I mean by a close inspection of the stamps themselves. I must confess I am unable to solve the problem of how this correction of the error was performed, but it was, that is certain. Moreover, in the centre of each of these errors there is an oval white line which leads me to think that the centre was inverted also, as this oval occupies the exact position where would be found the outer oval line surrounding the cross on the shield in the lower right foreground. Examination also shows, on the errors, faint traces here and there of other parts of the central design,

notably a portion of the spear and faint outlines of the lower drapery. Altogether, I fancy this error was a *tête-bêche*, but how corrected I cannot imagine. Another strange thing is that these errors were comparatively unknown until the purchase of the remainders, although in the *Philatelic Record* for February, 1883, I find a mere mention of the 5c., "with the figures in corners inverted, and corrected by a surcharge." I have also seen a copy of the 5c. used.

TASMANIA.—The 4d., 1855, star watermark is said to exist in deep green, and the 1d., 1864, perf. 12, is known both unwatermarked and with watermark "2." The 1d. red, 3d. maroon and 9d. blue of the 1871-2 issue exist imperforate; Major Evans also mentions the 5sh., mauve, in similar condition. The London Society catalogue a 2d., blue, error, watermark 2, but inasmuch as they can be so easily produced, by chemical action, from the normal dark green, I do not pin my faith to this stamp.

TOBAGO.—The ½d., on 6d., brown, of 1886, exists with surcharge inverted.

TRANSVAAL.—The following errors occur upon the surcharged stamps of the British occupancy.

July, 1877. ^{V.R.}TRANSVAAL in black, surcharge inverted, on 1d., red, 3d., lilac, 6d., blue, and 1s., green, imperforate, 6d., blue, and 1s., green, fine roulette, and 1s., green, wide roulette; doubly surcharged on 6d., imperforate; no stop after R of V. R. on 1d., imperforate, and fine roulette; no stop after TRANSVAAL on 1d., 6d. and 1s., imp., 6d. and 1s., fine roulette and 1s., wide roulette; inverted A for V in TRANSVAAL on 1d., imp. and fine roulette. The same surcharge in red, 1877, is found inverted upon the 6d. and 1s. imp.

October, 1877. The 6d. blue on pink is found in both imperf. and fine roulette, with surcharge inverted, and with no stop after R of V. R. in both normal and inverted surcharge.

January, 1878. ^{V.R.}TRANSVAAL. The issue was first 1d., red on blue, 3d., lilac on buff, and 6d., blue on green; later, in 1878, appeared the 1d., red on orange, and 6d., blue on blue. These are the errors: Surcharge inverted on 1d., red on blue, 3d. and 6d.,

blue on green and on blue, imp.; also on 6d. blue on green, rouletted; "Transvaal" instead of "Transvaal" on 1d., red on blue, imp. and roul.; no stop after v of v. r. on 1d. red on blue and on orange, and on 6d., blue on blue, imp.; also on 1d., red on orange, roul.; no stop after r of v. r. on 1d. red on blue and on orange and on 6d. blue on blue and on green, imp.; also on 6d. blue on green roul.; stop before the r. of v. r. instead of after it, on the 6d. blue on green, imp.; no stop after v of v. r. and the letters closer together on 1d., red on orange, imp.; no stop after v or r and letters as last on 1d., red on orange, imp.; the 6d., blue on blue, is found unsurcharged in both imp. and roul.

1878. ^{V. R.} ^{Transvaal} The errors are, surcharge inverted on 6d., blue on blue, imp. and wide roulette; no stop after R of V. R. on 1d., red on orange, imp., and 6d., blue on blue, wide roulette.

May, 1879. The 1d. on 6d., Queen's head, black, exists with reversed surcharge in black in upright block capitals. The 3d., lilac on green, type of 1878 surcharges, exists unsurcharged and also surcharge inverted in both Italic and Roman v. r.

Latter part of 1879 and 1880. Similar surcharge to 1878 in Roman capitals, but smaller and closer together; errors are, small capital r to Transvaal on 1d., red on yellow and on orange, and on 3d., violet on green and on blue, in both imperf. and fine roulette; also on 1d., red on yellow and orange, wide roulette; on 1d., red on yellow, compound roulette; on 1d., red on orange, medium roulette, and on 1d., red on yellow, and 3d., violet on blue, pin perf.; no stop after r of v. r. on 3d., violet on green, imp.; surcharge omitted on 3d., violet on green, imp.; v. r. only on 3d., violet on green, and, finally "Tra nvaal" on 3d., violet on blue, imp. The 1d. on 4d., olive-green, of 1882, exists with surcharge inverted. The provisional ½d. on 3d., violet, of 1885, issued in 1885, exists with PRNNY instead of PENNY.

TRINIDAD.—The 1d., carmine, of 1865, wmk. crown and cc., exists imperf.

TURKEY.—All the values of the 1863 issue exist without the colored band between the rows, 20 paras, 1, 2 and 5 piastres. In the 1865 issue we find the 10pa., green and 2pi., blue, imperf.; the 25pi., orange vermilion, imperf. horizontally, and the 10pa., bronze green, with the numeral 1 instead of 10, in the corners. In the 1867 issue, the 1pi., gray lilac, exists imperf. In the 1869

issue, the 10pa., brown violet and gray brown, 20pa., green, and 2pi., vermilion, exist imperf., the latter also being found imperf. horizontally. The 10pa., red violet, and 1pi., yellow, of 1875, are known with surcharge inverted. In the January, 1876, issue, the ½ pre. (20 paras) is found in ultramarine; the same value in green is found with surcharge inverted. The ½ pre. and 1¼ pre. exist with the error Prc. instead of Pre.; the 2 pres. and 5 pres. with the error Prcs. instead of Pres.; the 2 pres. is also found with the error Pres. instead of Pres. These last errors are presumably caused by broken letters. A stamp of 25pi. is found upon the sheet of the 5pi., of September, 1876, forming the error 25pi., red on gray blue, and in some copies of the 20pa., violet on green, and 50pa., blue on yellow, may be found CMP: for EMP:.. In May, 1880, the 1pi., black on blue, was issued lettered PIASTRES, and continued in use until April, 1881, when the error was corrected. Most of the values in the 1880-81 series exist imperf., it being presumed that they were issued in this condition for philatelists only. Of the 1884 issue, the 20pa., rose on gray, and 25pi., red on claret, are found imperf.

In the unpaid series, the 5pi., red brown, of 1863, is found without the red band; the 1pi., stone brown, of 1867, is found imperf.; the 20pa., yellow brown, perf. 13½, of 1869, is known with surcharge inverted, and the 20pa., yellow brown, of 1871, is found imperf.

TURKS ISLANDS.—The 1881 provisional, small 4 on 1d., is known with surcharge inverted; there are many varieties of type in all the 1881 provisionals, but no positive errors that I am aware of save the one mentioned above.

TUSCANY.—There is a specimen known of the 80c., of 1860, printed in orange yellow, the color of the 3 lire.

UNITED STATES.—Of the 1861 issue, the 3c., rose, 5c., yellow brown, and 12c. and 15c., black, are known imperf.; the 1c., blue, 3c., rose, and 12c., black, of 1868-69, grill 9x14 mm., are to be found imperf., and in like condition may be noted the 3c., ultramarine, and 6c., blue, of 1869. I have a specimen of the 2c., brown, of 1869, with a double grill.

The 15, 24, 30 and 90c., of 1869, are known with centres inverted. I have seen satisfactory specimens of the 2, 3, 15, 24, 30 and 90c., of 1869, without grill, having

the original brown gum. In the 1870 issue, with grill, the 2c., brown, and 6c., rose, exist imperf., and in the 1872-75 issue in like condition may be found the 1c., blue, 2c., brown, 2c., vermilion, 3c., green, 5c., blue, 6c., rose, 10c., brown, 12c., purple, 15c., orange, and 30c., black, as well as the 5c., brown, of 1882, and the 2c., claret, and 4c., green, of 1883. I have a copy of the 7c., of 1870, with about 7 grills, as nearly as I can make out; this 7c. also exists imperf., without grill. Copies of the postage due stamps, of 1879, are known imperf. in 1, 2 and 10c. The Scott Co. catalogue a 2c., green, Navy, error, but, in my opinion, this is a dufer. The 6c., Post-office, may be met with imperf., also the 12c. and 90c., Interior.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.—There is a 20c., green, and 50c., red, known in the 1863 issue. The 1c., green, and 5c., blue, of 1883, are known imperf. I have seen a pair of each imperf. between, vertically. The 1c., green, of 1886, is also known imperf. A 10c., lilac, of the 1887-88, map series has been chronicled. Thus far I have heard of but one specimen and have my doubts.

Antioquia.—There was a 50c. printed on each sheet of the 10c., red, of 1886, forming the error 50c., red.

Cundinamarca.—Of the provisional issue of 1883, I have a 10c., black on yellow, with the "m" of "Admor," reversed, thus: "Aduor."

Santander.—On each sheet of the 10c., violet, of 1886, there is found a stamp inscribed "CINCO" instead of "DIEZ" centavos, in the bottom label, presenting however the correct numerals "10" in each upper corner. A 10c., blue, error, is also mentioned in this series, but of this I have no knowledge.

Tolima.—Numerous errors occur in the 1870 issue, of which I am unable to present a correct list. The stamps were type-set and the composition occurred on many occasions; the errors are about as plentiful as specimens of the stamps themselves.

In the 1871 issue, specimens of the 5c., brown, are known with the value in the lower label expressed "CINGO," and I have a copy of the 10c., blue, printed on both sides.

URUGUAY.—Specimens of the thick numerals 60, 80, 100, 120 and 180c. and the thin numerals 100, 120 and 180c., of 1859, may be found lettered "COBREO" for "CORREO" on the left. There are a number of

errors in the surcharged series of 1865, viz.: SurchARGE inverted 5 on 12c., blue, and 20 on 06c., rose; numerals surcharged three times, instead of twice, on the stamp, 10 on 08c., green, 15 on 10c., yellow brown, and 20 on 06c., rose; numerals surcharged four times instead of twice, 5 on 12c., 10 on 08c., 15 on 10c., 20 on 06c.; surcharged on the wrong stamp, 5 on 10c., 10 on 10c., 20 on 10c., 10 on 12c. and 10 on 06c. The following errors occur in the series of 1866, both perf. and imperf.

5 CENTECIMO.
5 ENTECIMOS.
5 OENTECIMOS.
5 CFNTECIMOS.
5 CCNTECIMOS.
10 CENTEC MOS.
10 CENTRCIMOS.
10 CENLECIMOS.
10 CENTESIMOS.
DIFZ for DIEZ.
DIZZ for DIEZ.

The 5c. also exists without shading in the head of the large figure 5.

The 1c., brown, of October, 1880, exists imperf. between a pair, both horizontally and vertically; also imperf., in a pair, all around. I have a pair of the 7c., blue, of 1881, imperf. between, vertically; a pair of the 10c., red, of 1877, imperf. between, horizontally; a pair of the 1c., green, of 1882, imperf. between, vertically; a specimen of the 2c., rose, of 1882, imperf.; a pair of the 5c., blue, of 1883, imperf. between, horizontally; another pair imperf. between, vertically; another pair imperf. all around, and a pair of 5c., blue, of 1884, imperf. between, horizontally.

The surcharge "OFICIAL" exists inverted upon the 1c., gray, and 1c., green, of 1884. The *Philatelic Record*, of June, 1885, mentions, on hearsay, a specimen of the 180c., October, 1859, block numerals, printed in deep carmine vermilion, and canceled in August, 1860. I have a specimen of the 5c., green, provisional, of 1883, with surcharge reading downwards instead of upwards.

VENEZUELA.—I have a specimen of the $\frac{1}{2}$ real, brown violet, of 1866, lettered to right "VENLZA" instead of "VENEZA." The microscopic surcharge on the 1874 issue is found inverted upon all values, the 1 and 2c. and $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2r.; the larger surcharge of 1875-76 is found inverted upon the 2c., $\frac{1}{2}$ r. and 1r., and the microscopic surcharge of 1877 is found inverted upon the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1r. I have a copy of the Escuelas 25c., yellow, perf., of 1880, printed upon both sides.

VICTORIA.—The 1851 2d., brown, lilac, gray, etc., presents the errors "VICTOPIA" for "VICTORIA" and "T B" and "T R" instead of "T. H." in the lower left and right corners specimens are also known with the value omitted in the bottom label.

In the lithographed 2d., queen on throne gray to mauve, supposed to be issued in 1854, specimens are known showing the bottom left and right corner letters, in Nos. 29 and 30 of plate, "D I" and "WA" instead of "D I" and "E K;" there is also chronicled the error "TWO PENCE;" both of these discrepancies occurring by means of defective transfers. The 2d., lilac, p. 12, of 1862, exists watermarked "THREE PENCE," also "THREE PENCE;" the 4d., rose, p. 12, of 1862, presents the error of watermark "FIVE SHILLINGS" diagonally, within a single lined frame; it also exists imperf. This same 4d. was issued by error, in 1866, printed in lake, the color of the 1866 3d.; only one copy is known. There are numerous errors of watermark in the 1864-5 issue, issued as follows: 1d., green, wmk. double-lined "4," single-lined "4," "6" and "8," "SIX PENCE;" 2d., lilac, wmk. double-lined "1" and "4," single-lined "4," "6" and "8," "SIX PENCE;" 6d., blue, wmk. single-lined "4," double-lined "1" and "4," "THREEPENCE" and "FOURPENCE," and the 10d., slate, wmk. single-lined "8;" the 1d., 2d. and 4d. are to be found imperf. The 9d. on 10d., red brown on rose, of 1871, exists with double surcharge; the 8d., red brown, of 1876, was issued in 1878, wmk. single-lined "10." The 3d., dull lake, of 1866, exists imperf., as also the 2d., mauve, of 1867, wmk. V and crown.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.—The 6d., carmine rose, of 1867, exists imperf.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—The 2d., brown on red, of 1855, is known printed upon both sides. The 4d., blue, of 1858, exists with the central vignette inverted in the frame. The 1d., deep rose, 2d., blue, and 6d., purple brown, wmk. a swan, of 1862-64, are known imperf.; in this state they are probably to be considered as proofs, although specimens of the 1d. seem to have passed the post. In the 1865 issue, wmk. crown and cc., the 1d. is known in bistre, the exact color of the 2d.; the 2d. is found in pale violet, a die of the 2d. having been inserted by mistake, when preparing the plate to print off the 6d., in 1877, and the 1s., in 1869, was printed in bistre, by error. The 1d. on 2d., yellow, of March, 1875,

exists with inverted and with treble surcharge.

WURTEMBERG.—The 3kr., rose, of 1866, exists imperf., and in same condition may be found the 14kr., orange yellow, of 1869.

ADDENDA.

Since this compilation was commenced, I have had my attention called in various ways to a number of errors, many of which have not heretofore been chronicled. Every error now to be mentioned has been duly authenticated, and this addition may therefore be considered reliable.

ANTIGUA.—The 1d., pale lake, and 6d., green, of 1862, star wmk., exist imperf.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The $\frac{1}{2}$ on 5c., of 1882, exists without any parenthetical line to the right of the word "PROVISORIO;" also with "PROVISORIO" at top, and " $\frac{1}{2}$ " at bottom. The 4 on 5c., of 1884, exists with inverted surcharge. I have met with a pair of 3c., green, of 1888, imperf. horizontally between, and perf. all around the pair.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.—I have seen a strip of three 5c., yellow, of 1850, printed on both sides.

AZORES.—The 20 reis, stone, of 1868, perf., is known with inverted surcharge, and in like condition is found the 2r., black surcharge, of 1885.

BERMUDA.—The 1d., rose, of 1865, is known imperf.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—The 1d., no wmk., blue, of 1865, exists imperf. vertically. In the 1888 provisional issue, small surcharge, occur these errors: .2c. on 1d., rose, and 10c. on 4d., violet, with inverted surcharge; 2c. on 1d., rose, doubly surcharged.

BULGARIA.—In 1886 the 5 stotinki was found printed in rose, instead of green.

CANADA.—A specimen of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., pink, of 1858, is known imperf. at top and bottom, with a portion of another stamp showing at the top.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The "THREE-PENCE" on 4d., blue, of 1879, is known with double surcharge.

CEYLON.—The 5c. on 64c., of 1885, is found with inverted surcharge. The "TWO" on 4d., lilac, of 1889, presents these errors: "two" impressed twice, once regularly and once just above the crowned head of the Queen; "two" in-

verted in upper right corner; "two" impressed twice, once regularly, and once inverted in upper right corner.

CUBA.—A specimen of the 10c., of 1883 (Scott No. 724), is known with surcharge impressed twice.

CYPRUS.—The provisional $\frac{1}{2}$, of 1880, surcharge $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, exists with the v of penny omitted.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—I have seen the following errors in the provisional issue of 1883: 5c. on 1c., green, and 50c. on 10c., rose, surcharge inverted; "centimos" only on 1c., green, the figure 5 being omitted; "25 centimo" on 5c., blue, the final s being omitted, all these occurring upon stamps without net.

FERNANDO PO.—The 50c. on 2c., pink, of 1884, exists with the surcharge half way reversed, the top of the surcharge being at the right side of the stamp; also with the surcharge doubly impressed in the same condition.

FIJI ISLANDS.—The 2c. on 1d., blue, of 1872, and the 1d., blue, of 1880, exist imperf.

FINLAND.—The 20 pen., blue on blue, of 1866, is known with the inscription in the bottom label reading: "20 PFN."

FRENCH COLONIES—*Martinique*.—I have a block of four unpaid letter stamps of 1887 15c., the lower pair of which is unsurcharged.

Reunion.—In the 1886 issue, the 20c. on 30c. and the 5c. on 40c. are known with inverted surcharge.

St. Pierre and Miquelon.—I have seen a pair of 5c. on 4c., of 1885, with the figure "5" omitted from one of the stamps.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The 6d., lilac, of 1867, wmk. a spray, exists imperf.; the 8d., of 1876, was printed accidentally in brown.

GREECE.—The 1l., brown, and 20l., blue, of 1861, Paris print, exist printed upon both sides.

GUATEMALA.—I have seen a pair of $\frac{1}{2}$ r., green, of 1875, imperf. vertically, between, and perf. all around.

HAYTI.—The 1c., vermilion, of 1883, exists, in a pair, imperf. vertically, between, and perf. all around.

INDIA.—The $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue, Service, of 1867, exists with surcharge inverted.

LIBERIA.—I have seen a pair of 2c., green, of 1885, imperf. vertically, between, and perf. all around.

MACAO.—The 80r. on 100r., lilac, of 1884, is found with an accent over the "E" of Reis, and the 5r. on 25r., rose, of 1885, is to be met with in like state.

MAURITIUS.—The 6d., slate, of 1862, may be found in a pair imperf. vertically, between, and perf. all around. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 9d., lilac, of 1872 is known with surcharge inverted. I have a copy of the 2c. on 38c., violet, of 1885, with the surcharge "2 CENTS" at top, instead of bottom of stamp, and no line underneath.

MODENA.—I have been informed of the existence of the following authentic canceled errors: 5c., green, "ENT 5," "CE Z T. 5," and "CENT. 25;" 10c., rose, "CE Z T. 10," "CE 6 T. 10" and "CNET. 10;" 15c., yellow, "CETN. 15;" 40c., blue, "CENE. 40."

NAPLES.—Of the 1861 issue I have seen the $\frac{1}{2}$ grano, brown, 1 gr., black, and 2 gr., blue, with head inverted, genuinely canceled.

NATAL.—A canceled specimen is known of the 1sh., green, of 1870, doubly surcharged (in curve) in black, one surcharge being fainter than the other. I have a strip of three 1sh., green, of 1875, POSTAGE surcharged in Roman capitals, no stop, $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., the word POSTAGE on the middle stamp measuring but 14 mm.

PERSIA.—The 4 shahi, vermilion, and 4 kran, yellow, of 1876, imperf., are known printed upon both sides.

PERU.—I have seen a specimen of the 1 sol, blue, of 1882, with the horse-shoe surcharge inverted and the Chilian arms surcharge normal, this being an error of the American Bank Note Co., who printed on the horse-shoe surcharge.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The 6d., green, of 1860, exists imperf.; the 9d., mauve, imperf. vertically, and the 2d., dull rose, rouletted.

ST. VINCENT.—The 1d., black, of 1871, exists imperf. horizontally.

SHANGHAI.—The 1 cand. on 4 cents, gray lilac, of 1873, exists with blue surcharge inverted.

In concluding this compilation, which has been drawn to a much greater length than anticipated when I started in the pleasurable task, I beg to state that every error mentioned is thoroughly authenticated either by my own observation or that of others. There are many more minute varieties

known which I have not attempted to mention, being of but little general interest, but the lover of such may find them detailed in the catalogue of Mons. J. B. Moens.

My only regret is that the nature of the compilation has rendered it necessary to present it in a somewhat disjointed fashion. However, there is some satisfaction in stating that every error that has been mentioned in American or English catalogues and periodicals has been, so far as I can judge, noted in this article, together with many more which

have thus for the first time found their way into print. The study has been an interesting as well as profitable one to me, and I trust those who have perused the results can echo this sentiment.

Thanks are due to many friends who have kindly forwarded specimens for inspection which have proved of interest to me.

Should any further errors be called to my attention, I shall be pleased to chronicle them upon some future occasion.

[THE END.]

THE CANADIAN CONVENTION.

WM. C. STONE.

YOUR representative left Boston, Monday, July 29, on the Steamer *New Brunswick*, in company with W. H. Goodrich, of the *Eastern Philatelist*. After a very rough and foggy passage, we arrived at Annapolis Royal, about an hour late, on Tuesday. From Annapolis (Port Royal of colonial times) we proceeded by the Windsor and Annapolis Railroad to Halifax, 130 miles distant. The road runs through a very pretty country, and passes very near the site of the old Acadian town of Grand Pre, where Evangeline lived. We reached Halifax at ten minutes past twenty. At the station to meet us were W. L. Emory, who had come by direct boat a day or so before, and several members of the N. S. P. S.

The Convention opened Wednesday morning, at the Y. M. C. A. building, with President Henry Hechler in the chair. The following members were present in person: H. Hechler, D. A. King, H. L. Hart, W. H. Goodrich, W. L. Emory, F. C. Kaye, A. J. Craig, O. Larsen, T. Larsen, A. B. S. DeWolf and Wm. C. Stone.

The preliminary roll call showed that proxies were held as follows:

W. C. Stone	20
A. J. Craig	17
D. A. King	2
H. Hechler	1
	—
	40

This, with the members present in person, made a total of fifty-one members represented.

Messrs. Theo. Larsen, Emory and Hart were appointed a Committee on Credentials and Standing Rules.

There being only one member of the Executive Committee present, Messrs. O.

Larsen and Stone were appointed to assist in counting the ballots.

The Convention then adjourned to 14.30.

Upon being called to order at 14.40, the Committee on Credentials reported as above and the report was accepted. There being considerable confusion in the ballots for election, the report of the Committee was postponed to Friday. The rules of the last Convention were adopted for the present.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Brooklyn Philatelic Club, for its gift of photographs of stamps.

President Hechler then addressed the Convention as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen, in calling this, the Second Annual Convention of the Canadian Philatelic Association to its deliberations, I cannot refrain from expressing the gratification felt by the Nova Scotia branch at having the opportunity to greet so many of the members of our Association from the sister provinces. We also gladly welcome our friends from beyond the borders of the Dominion. Though they are foreigners to us in their national allegiance, we meet them here on—I will not say neutral—but on common ground as philatelists. As such, we extend to them a most hearty, cordial and brotherly greeting.

"I have summoned this Convention thus early, because I believe that it would best serve the convenience of the majority to meet for the purpose of discussing the various topics that are of interest to our Association during the pleasant summer holidays than later on when business engagements will recall them to their regular avocations, and when it will be more difficult to get away.

"This is, in a certain sense, a new Association, and we have, as was natural, met with difficulties and disappointments, but, I am happy to say, with none that have not been surmounted with more or less ease.

"We have suffered the loss of some of our most valued members, during the past year, by their transferring their residences. In this connection, I may be permitted to recall the name of Mr. Walker, who made himself such a favorite with all the members who had the privilege of attending last year's Convention. Though absent he will never be forgotten by those who came in contact with him.

"The reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and other officers will be duly submitted, and I am glad to be able to assert that all these officers have very efficiently performed the duties devolving upon them, and have materially aided me in the efforts that I have made to render the C. P. A. a success.

"During the short period in which I have had the honor to fill the highest office in the gift of this Association, I have experienced, that, through the want of sufficient inducements to members, some of them have dropped out of our ranks. I cannot too strongly impress upon the proper Committee the advisability of revising the statutes and regulations so that members of this Association, whether they are members of their respective provincial branches or not, shall have equal access to the exchange sheets. At present they do not enjoy this privilege.

"My chief object when accepting office was to extend the influence of this association by instituting affiliations with sister societies. I have not as yet been able to accomplish much of a definite nature, in this direction, but I hope that during my projected tour in Europe, I shall have an opportunity to close the several negotiations now pending.

"The success of all societies, as of this, depends upon all the members working harmoniously together for the common good.

"In closing, I gratefully acknowledge the uniform courtesy extended to me by all the members, while I have held office. I assure you that I shall always, whether I hold office or not, endeavor to render my best services to the advancement of the objects of this Association—the science of philately."

The report of the Secretary was read and accepted. It stated that there were at present 141 members, with five applications on hand. Some of the members, however, are in arrears and will be dropped unless they settle soon. The cash receipts have been

\$185.39, and the expenses, \$153.23, leaving \$32.16 on hand.

The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts of his office had been \$91.95, and the expenses, \$33.97, leaving \$57.98 on hand, which, with the cash in the possession of the Secretary, makes a total balance of \$90.14. There are about \$100 due from members for the current half year.

The report of the Exchange Superintendent stated that, from the 15th of September, 1888, to July 1, 1889, 92 exchange books had been put in circulation, their value amounting to \$4345.48. From these stamps to the amount of \$1053.46 had been removed.

The receipts of the department from sale of blank sheets, etc., amounted to \$30.75, and the expenses to \$36.87, leaving a balance of \$6.12 due the Superintendent.

No reports were received from the Purchasing Agent, Librarian or Counterfeit Detector.

The report of the Executive Committee was read and accepted, but dealing with private matters should not, of course, be published for the inspection of non-members.

The President then appointed these standing committees:

Finance and Official Organ, W. L. Emory, D. A. King, Theo. Larsen; Library, A. J. Craig, W. H. Goodrich, Theo. Larsen; Exchange and Purchasing Department, F. C. Kaye, H. L. Hart, Olaf Larsen; Constitution and By-Laws, H. Hechler, W. C. Stone, H. L. Hart, A. J. Craig and W. L. Emory.

Adjourned to Thursday morning.

THURSDAY, August 1, 10.30 o'clock.

The roll call and minutes being dispensed with, the Convention voted that the ruling of the Executive Committee, published in the March, 1889, *Halifax Philatelist*, by which only one member was allowed in each foreign country, be declared null and void, as it was in direct violation of the Constitution.

The ballot for the place of the next Convention resulted in 47 votes for Montreal and 3 for Niagara Falls, the time being left to the Executive Board. Notice to be given to members at least three months in advance.

A resolution sent by H. E. Deats, and one from Karl C. Miner, were referred to the Committee on Exchange Department. Adjourned to afternoon.

Called to order at 15.40 o'clock. The report of the Committee on the Official Or-

gan was read and accepted. Members were urged to send in contributions and aid the editor in whatever way they could.

The Finance Committee reported the Treasurer's accounts to be correctly drawn.

The report of the Committee on the Exchange and Purchasing Department recommended several slight alterations in the By-Laws, and it was referred to that committee.

They reported that the Purchasing Agent had done nothing, and that an explanation should be demanded.

Mr. Stone, for the Committee on the Constitution and By-Laws, reported numerous changes in the Constitution, and, as the representation at the Convention was too small to amend it, recommended that they be published in the official organ, and a mail vote taken under the direction of the Executive Committee. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Aug. 2, 11.15 o'clock.

The Executive Committee reported as follows concerning the election of officers:

Whole number of members entitled to vote, 115; number of votes necessary (two-thirds of membership), 76; number of votes cast, 77. President—A. J. Craig, 52; H. Hechler, 21; R. A. B. Hart, 4. Vice-President—E. Y. Parker, 71; all others, 5. Secretary—D. A. King, 77. Treasurer—C. E. Cameron, 76; H. L. Hart, 1.

The Committee on the Library recommended that the librarian be required to furnish a list of the contents of the library for publication in the official organ, and that he also make a report every quarter. The report was accepted and it was so ordered.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws recommended several slight changes in the By-Laws, and it was voted to submit them to the members by a mail vote with the new Constitution.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association expresses its emphatic disapproval of such postal contracts as have been lately entered into by certain Central American States, and urges its members to do all they can to discourage the collection of such issues of stamps, etc.

By a vote of 27 to 21 the Chalmers-Hill matter was again postponed for one year.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Nova Scotia Philatelic Society for its courtesy to the visiting members, and a vote of thanks was also tendered the visiting members from the United States for the assistance rendered during the deliberations of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Goodrich, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Official Board was authorized to contract with the *Halifax Philatelist* for an advertisement setting forth the advantages of membership in the C. P. A.

THE "INDIVIDUAL CIRCUIT" PLAN.

C. B. CORWIN.

I NOTICE in the July number that our Exchange Superintendent states, that so long as he holds his position, the system of individual circuits will have the preference, and, as well, he intrudes upon these columns various other matters, which might perhaps have better been omitted.

It has never been my desire to mix up personalities with American Philatelic Association affairs, and I should pay no attention to the remarks in question, were it not for the fact that it is highly proper that all American Philatelic Association members should surely have all the facts before them, in order that they may properly be enabled to indicate their preferences at the approaching convention. The more these Association matters are publicly ventilated, the bet-

ter are our members able to form proper and unbiased opinions.

It is a well-known fact that, upon a proper and satisfactory management of the Exchange Department, depends the future prosperity of the American Philatelic Association, as that is the foundation upon which our edifice is erected; it is equally well known that, up to date, the Exchange Department has not given universal satisfaction, for the simple reason that it is based upon clumsy methods of operation, and that these methods will have to be amended or the system will fall into a state of inanition.

What drew forth the remarks of the Exchange Superintendent, in the July number, was the plan for an Exchange Department, which I set forth in the June *Philatelic Gazette*, at page 104, and which I now

reproduce, in order that every American Philatelic Association member may have an opportunity to do his or her own thinking upon this, perhaps the most important matter that will be discussed at the coming convention. The plan* is as follows :

"1. Individual circuits to be abolished.

"2. All participating members to be formed into branches and clubs ; the former to be constituted as at present, the latter of those members who by their distance from each other are unable to join the regular branches. Each branch or club to have its Exchange Manager, with whom alone the Exchange Superintendent will keep accounts. Each club to be formed by joining together six or more members, selected according to their proximity to each other, and not belonging to other clubs or branches.

"3. Members to send to their Managers not less than three to five filled sheets at one time. Each book arranged by the Superintendent to contain the stamps of one member only. (It makes no difference how many sheets there are to each book ; three to fifteen would be about the thing.)

"4. The Superintendent to (as at present) start each circuit in such a way that he will not see it until it has completed its rounds, and then the sheets may be returned to the proper Managers.

"5. Each Manager to promptly notify the Superintendent when a circuit is sent to the next Manager on the list, of the total amount taken, together with the amount taken by his branch or club *from each book*. These amounts to be at once credited, less the ten per cent, to the Managers from whom they came, according to book numbers.

"6. Every three months the Superintendent shall notify each Manager by regular account, first, of the total amount, to the debit of his branch or club, and, second, of the total amount to its credit, specifying the total amount sold from each book (hence the manager knows what the proper amount actually is to pass to the credit of each member who has sent in sheets). Upon receipt of sheets from Managers, the Superintendent shall at once notify them as to their book numbers, for example: "Book No. 159 contains sheets 1121 to 1128, value \$59.85, owner John Smith." (The

manager is thereby enabled to know for whose account every sale is made.)

"7. Cash settlements to be made pro and con every three months."

In this connection it is proper to observe that this is no theoretical and untried plan, for it is the one upon which I am at present running a small exchange department in connection with the National Philatelic Society, and, so far, it has worked to a charm.

The main object in an exchange department is what the name implies, viz., *exchanging*, and, unless this result is obtained, dissatisfaction will surely ensue.* Those who have participated in the workings of our American Philatelic Association department can say whether this result has been arrived at as yet. It is true that for the past six months there has been an abnormal activity manifested in certain directions, but, during that time, the Chicago, Staten Island and New York branches have been sadly neglected, as any member thereof can testify, and this, too, in sight of the fact that these three branches are liberal purchasers. I am a member of both the Staten Island and New York branches, and am, therefore, competent to speak. During the present incumbency, I have only seen one fairly good circuit passing around among the members of these two branches, from which I removed stamps to the amount of \$23 or so. The members of these three branches are not satisfied to be treated as they have been in the past six or eight months, and, as a consequence, are placing with the present Exchange Superintendent very few of their duplicates. Last year about the best stamps circulated in the Exchange Department came from the New York branch, of which I was at that time manager, and am therefore a competent judge. This year that branch has sent in, up to May 20, 74 filled sheets and covers amounting to \$356.82 ; in a less period, in 1888, from March 1 to July 7, it had sent in about 275 filled sheets and covers, valued at \$3045.36. These figures speak for themselves. During a period of seven active months, in 1888, this branch received twelve circuits and purchased therefrom \$369.25, while from their own sheets were taken, in the corresponding period, \$937.06. And yet this active branch of some twenty-five members

*The editors wish it to be distinctly understood that they are to be considered in no way preferring this or any other plan for the management of the Exchange Department.

*It may not be out of place here to mention that the majority of our members are exchangers and not buyers or sellers, at least so far as this department is concerned.—ED.

is, at present, almost neglected by the present Superintendent, I presume in consequence of the active demand from individual circuits absorbing all the available. This is hard upon the members of these three active branches, to say the least. However, this is hardly the place for the discussion of motives, etc.; those who desire to go into the true inwardness of the case are referred to the files of the *Philatelic Gazette*, for this year, from April on, where everything is explicitly dwelt upon. The object of this present writing is to call the attention of the members to the fact that, under my plan, at the end of every quarter, they will not only be told how much is to their debit on the books of their Manager, but will also be told how much is to their credit, *i.e.* how much in value of their stamps other members have taken during the quarter.

In this way, when balances are struck, very little cash need pass between the Superintendent and the Managers, and the whole affair comes down to an *exchange* basis.

I am a practical business man and a book-keeper as well, being the active manager of a business of close upon one million dollars annually, and am therefore, I fancy, fully prepared to pass a business-like opinion upon a business plan, such as I now lay before the American Philatelic Association membership; and, furthermore, I beg to state that I do not make the above statement in any vain-glorious spirit, but simply that the members may know that this is a business man talking to them, who has "traveled and observed."

Moreover, as before stated, my plan has been practically tested and not found wanting, not only in the National Society's exchange department but in that of the Dresden Society as well, after which the plan now before you is modeled.

It may be that it contains some crudities which practice will eliminate, but I am sure

that the essential details are correct. I trust therefore that this matter will be given careful thought by the members, bearing in mind the fact that it matters not how long their stamps are out, provided they are in active circulation all the time, and that, when the time comes for settlement, they are not obliged to pay out cash unnecessarily, from lack of knowledge on the part of the Exchange Superintendent as to how many of the stamps of each member have been sold during the quarter.

It is certainly far preferable to have your stamps in active circulation among say 150 to 200 members, even though it takes twelve months to do it (provided you get your account of sales every quarter), than to have them out 75 days, and only seen by 12 members, or at the outside 24, which would mean a transfer every 75 days of the remaining stamps to new sheets (at the exorbitant rate of five cents each), and a total circulation, during the year of 300 days, among from 48 to 96 members (all of which is a mathematical deduction from the July report of the Exchange Superintendent), the Constitution stating (for what astute reason passes my comprehension) that, while members of branches may only retain the sheets two days, those on "individual circuits" may have three days in which to make their selections, which is manifestly unfair.

I believe that the matter is now made sufficiently plain, and trust that the members will not hesitate to offer any suggestions as to the improvement of the plan now before them, either through these columns next month, or directly to me. Any worthy corrections will be carefully noted, in order that when this matter comes up for discussion at the St. Louis convention, such discussion may be upon an approved plan, which is the result of the united wisdom of the rank and file (not the "*powers that be*") of the American Philatelic Association, of which rank I am proud to be a member.

108 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

THE REVENUE STAMP TAX LAWS OF OUR VARIOUS STATES.

ROBERT S. HATCHER.

(Continued.)

MARYLAND (EMBOSSÉD).

CHAPTER 61, of the Act of 1846, entitled, "A further additional supplement to the Act imposing duties on promissory notes, bills of exchange, specialties and other instruments of writing to aid in paying the debts of the State," reads as follows:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that all mortgages and releases of mortgages, and all such deeds and bills of sale as are now required by law to be recorded, which have been, or may hereafter be printed or written on vellum, skin, parchment, paper or other material, without the same having been first stamped according to the provisions of the second section of the Act passed at December session, eighteen hundred and forty-five, chapter one hundred and ninety-three, shall be to all intents and purposes as valid and available, as if the same had been and were so stamped; provided, that when any one of the aforesaid instruments of writing presented to the clerk of any county, or of Howard District, to be recorded, there shall be paid to the clerk the duty chargeable by law on such instrument of writing, which duty such clerk is hereby authorized and required to receive, and to endorse a receipt therefor, under his hand, upon some part of such instrument of writing, and it shall be the duty of the clerk to record said receipt, together with instrument of writing upon which it is endorsed, and the clerks of the counties and of Howard District, shall account to the Treasurer for all sums so received, in the same manner as required by the ninth section of the Act passed at December session, eighteen hundred and forty-four, chapter two hundred and eighty, and, provided, further, that the said instruments of writing so printed or written upon unstamped vellum, skin, parchment or paper or other material, shall not be so valid and effectual, unless the duty chargeable thereon by law, shall be paid to the clerk, as in the preceding proviso is directed.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That every one of the aforesaid instruments of writing, which has been heretofore recorded without the same having been stamped as required by law, is hereby declared to be valid and available for all intents and purposes as if the same had been and were so stamped; provided, that the duty chargeable by law on said instrument shall have been paid to the clerk of the county, or of Howard District, at the time of recording the same, or shall be paid within six months after the passage of this Act.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That nothing contained in the Act to which this is a supplement, shall be so construed as to require the payment of the duty or tax therein mentioned, on any deed, when the property thereby conveyed shall not exceed two hundred dollars; and that nothing contained in this Act shall be so construed as to alter the present law relating to the recording of deeds and other instruments of writing mentioned in the first section of this Act.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That the fourteenth section of the Act passed at December session, eighteen hundred and forty-four, chapter two hundred and eighty, limiting the operation of said Act to the first day of May, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the said original Act and its supplements are hereby continued in force until repealed by the General Assembly.

Act of 1847, Chapter 262, Section 2, reads:

Be it enacted, That the commissioner of loans be

and he hereby is authorized to employ a clerk at a salary not exceeding five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid out of the moneys received for stamps.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That this Act shall be in full force from and after the passage of this Act.

Act of 1849, Chapter 272.

A supplement to an Act entitled, An Act imposing duties on promissory notes, bills of exchange, specialties and other instruments of writing, to aid in paying the debts of the State, passed December session, eighteen hundred and forty-four, chapter two hundred and eighty.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever any of the instruments of writing named in the Act to which this is a supplement, and which are therein required to be stamped, shall come or may have come into the hands of any executor or executors, administrator or administrators, from the estate of his or their testator or intestate, without being written upon stamped paper, vellum or parchment, that in such case, the executor or administrator, and if more than one, either of them, may make oath or affirmation, as the case may be, that he believes that at the time of making and receiving such instrument by his testator or intestator, that the said testator or intestate did not know of the requisitions of the Act, to which this is a supplement, requiring said instrument to be stamped or marked, as in said Act provided; or if he shall believe that his testator or intestate did know of such requisitions, that he believes that said instrument of writing was made or received through inadvertence or forgetfulness thereof, and with no intention to evade the provisions of said Act; and upon making such oath or affirmation, and paying to the clerk of the county, or of Howard District, or of the city court of Baltimore, as the case may be, the duty chargeable by law on such instrument of writing, together with ten dollars in addition thereto, which duty and additional sum such clerk is hereby authorized and required to receive, and endorse a receipt thereof, under his hand, upon some part of such instrument of writing, and he shall endorse thereon the oath or affirmation to be taken as aforesaid, after which endorsements, and not otherwise, such instrument of writing, whether drawn and made before or after the passage of this Act, shall be to all intents and purposes as valid and available as if the same had been or were stamped or marked, as by said Act is required.

The stamp laws of Maryland were repealed by Act of 1856, Chapter 352, beginning with Section 4, which is worded thus:

SEC. 4. Be it enacted, That the Act of Assembly passed at December session, eighteen hundred and forty-four, chapter two hundred and eighty, imposing stamp duties on promissory notes, bills of exchange, specialties and other instruments of writing, and the Act of Assembly passed at December session, eighteen hundred and forty-five, chapter one hundred and ninety-three, imposing stamp duties on mortgages, bills of sale, and other instruments of writing, and any subsequent Act re-enacting the same, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, That all bills, notes that have been drawn previous to the repeal of this Act, and have not been stamped, shall be as good and valid as though they had been stamped and all debts that have been created, where the proper vouchers are sworn, shall be as valid in law as though the stamp Act had never been passed.

SEC. 9. Be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from its passage.

NEW ISSUES.

W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

UNITED STATES.—There are no further developments about the new stamps. The *Boston Herald*, in an editorial, July 18, thinks that the 30 and 90 cent stamps ought to be replaced by those bearing the values of 50 cents and \$1, with perhaps one of 20 or 25 cents. A 12 cent stamp for registration would be very handy and for that matter the fee ought to be reduced at least one-half. From information furnished one of our members by the Post-office Department, we find that out of thirty-one countries, exclusive of the United States, only ten charge as much as we do, while seventeen charge five cents or less. A few of these charge a cent or two extra for the return receipt. A reduction in this quarter would be fully as acceptable as one to one cent postage.

We hope our readers will favor us with all the newspaper clippings regarding stamps, etc., that they run across.

We recently received a letter prepaid with a 3 cent of the 1857 issue, a stamp which has not been receivable for postage since January 1, 1862. The letter passed through three offices undetected.

ARGENTINE.—H. G. Manchester sends us a specimen of the 1 centavo printed in light chocolate.

1 centavo, light chocolate.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—*Le Timbre Poste* reports the following oddities on the ¼ p. green on black.

British Bechuanaland.	British Bechuanaland.
Bechuanaland.	Bechuanaland.

BRITISH GUIANA.—It seems that the 72 cent revenue stamp chronicled early in the year is one of a full set which is intended for both postal and revenue use. They are all of the same design and color, but surcharged with the various values.

1 cent, purple and black.
2 " " "
4 " " "
6 " " "
8 " " "
12 " " "
24 " " "
48 " " "

It is said these are to be put in use as fast as the old issue is exhausted. The 2 cents was used about forty-eight hours during a temporary shortage. They were not, however, sold to the public. It is also reported that on account of attempts being made to raise the value by inserting a 7 before the 2, the colors being the same, that a large figure 2 has been printed in the centre of each stamp in red.

2 cents, red and black on lilac.

A \$1 black on green is also reported, but whether it is available for postal uses we cannot say. We are indebted to Capt. Coolidge, U. S. Army, for most of the above information.

CANADA.—Mr. Corwin sends us the 2 cent in blue green.

2 cents, blue green.

The registration fee has been raised from 2 to 5 cents and the 2 cent registry stamp will probably lapse into innocuous desuetude.

COLUMBIA—*Bogota*.—The *Philatelic Record* has received a local stamp for newspapers for use in this

city. The design consists of an eagle displayed on a shield within a scrolled frame. Around the upper part, *Correo Urbano de Bogota*; and below, *Medio Centavo*. Perforated 13½.

½ centavo, black.

CONFEDERATE STATES—*Baton Rouge*.—In C. H. Mekeel's new catalogue we find listed a 2 cent stamp, a hitherto unknown value. The *American Journal* illustrates the type, which differs from the 5 cents. Within a square border formed of St. Andrew's crosses on colored ground is the following inscription in four lines: P. O.—Baton Rouge, La.—Paid 2 cents—J. McCormick.

2 cents, green.

CUBA.—All the Spanish colonies are to have new stamps in 1890 with the head His Infant Majesty Alfonso XIII.

CURACAO.—In the postage due stamps announced last month the numerals are in black and the rest of the stamp in green.

FERNANDO PO.—A 10 cent stamp of the current design has been added to the set now in use.

10 cent, brown.

GABOON.—The 10 cent of the 1881 type is reported with the surcharge 25.

25 on 10 cent, black on violet.

M. Christophe announces two stamps for this colony. Oblong frame inscribed *Gabon-Congo* above; *Postes* below that; in diagonal line *Republique Française*, and in the lower left corner a numeral of value.

15 centimes, black on rose.

25 " " green.

GREECE.—The perforating machine it is said has been badly damaged by the ignorant employés who attempted to use it. Some sheets of the 20 lepta were perforated and put on sale at Syra the 16th (28th) of May. The 10 lepta Athens print is in use.

10 lepta, orange, local print.

20 " blue, perforated 13½.

GADELOUPE.—We are indebted to H. L. Calman for a correction of the surcharges mentioned last month. They should have read as follows:

10 centimes on 40c., red on straw.

15 " " 20c., " " green.

25 " " 30c., brown on bistre.

MEXICO.—A year ago in May one of our foreign exchanges chronicled a stamp of the value of 4 centavos which differed from the current type in having the inscriptions and numeral in color, there being also differences in the groundwork, etc. What this stamp was for has not yet been discovered, but three new varieties have recently turned up.

4 centavos, black on pale yellow.

5 " " " " blue.

10 " " " " blue " white.

NATAL.—The color of the penny stamp is said to have been changed to maroon. Watermark C. A. and crown, perforated 14.

1 penny, maroon.

NORWAY.—Postage due stamps are announced by our Amsterdam exchange, but our Dutch is not up to translating the description. Perforated 14.

1 ore, gray green (or brown).

10 " carmine.

50 " violet.

Das Postwertzeichen gives brown as the color of the ore.

PERU.—Two new surcharges are announced by the *American Journal*.

Horseshoe in black and triangle in red.

1 centavo, green.

" *Union Postal Universal—Plata—Lima*" in red.

10 centavos, green.

PHILIPPINES.—Of the same type as the $\frac{3}{4}$ centavo there were issued three new values the first of last May.

1 mils de peso, rose.

2 " " blue.

5 " " brown.

RAJPEEPLA.—The stamp chronicled on page 218 has been seen in two new colors.

1 anna, ultramarine blue.

1 " yellow green.

RUSSIA—*Gaditsch (Pollava)*.—A new 6 kopeck stamp is announced. The arms are in a shield in the centre with the usual inscriptions around.

6 kopeks, blue and rose.

Morschansk (Tamboff).—Still another stamp here. Perforated 12.

5 kopeks, black and red.

Rostoff on the Don (Ekaterinoslav).—Arms in oval, *Ziemskaia Ouprawa Postowsk na Donow Oujesda*.

2 kopeks, pale blue.

Tscherdina (Perm).—The stamp catalogued last month is already supplanted by another which has ornaments in the corners, no numerals at the sides, and the groundwork of the oval is plain. Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

2 kopeks, blue on rose.

SEDANG.—A set of seven "stamps" have been sent us by E. T. Parker, which pretend to emanate from this petty Indo-Chinese State. In our opinion, they are worth but little more than Voute's celebrated "locals." A Frenchman named Mayrena has succeeded in getting himself chosen chief of this State, which lies between Siam and Annam, and has at once put on royal airs, calling himself Marie I, King of the Sedangs. He is at present in Paris, we believe, and has there caused these stamps to be printed. It is reported that admission to the Postal Union has been refused the Sedangs, and one of our French exchanges doubts whether there is such a thing as a post-office in the country. To cap the climax, the Paris letter of one of the New York daily papers states that Marie I is now a king without a kingdom, a revolution having occurred during his absence.

SHANGHAI.—Mr. Hanes has shown us the new 20 cash with watermark consisting of two Chinese characters, which Mr. Rechert translates as *municipal council*.

20 cash, gray.

Mr. Rechert also sends us a surcharge that we do not seem to have noted before.

20 cash on 80c., red on green.

SIAM.—A large oval stamp, with scalloped edges and having for a centre design what looks like a pile of rocks with a bundle of hay on top, has been chronicled by some of our exchanges. It is said to be a dead-letter stamp and is printed in green.

SUNGEI UJONG.—The following new varieties are announced:

Surcharged SU, no punctuation.

2 cents, carmine.

8 " yellow.

Surcharged in capital letters 16, and 14 x 3 mm., the J being of the same size as the other letters.

2 cents, carmine.

TURKS ISLANDS.—The 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, 1882, has been surcharged "One Penny" in black.

1 penny on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p., red brown.

VENEZUELA.—The 20 bolivares *Escuelas* stamp is of the same general design as the rest of the set, the frame differing as in the former values.

20 bolivares, purple red

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

BARBADOES.—The registration envelopes now bear the imprint of De La Rue & Co.

GRENADA.—The same remark applies to this colony.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The 2 penny of the centennial type is in use. Size 138 x 78 mm.

2 pence, blue on white.

RUSSIA—*Oustysolsk (Volodga)*.—An envelope with stamp containing a bear in an oval was issued during May or June. Size 150 x 120 mm.

2 kopeks, red on white (?).

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

JAMAICA.—The 3 pence now has the C. A. and crown watermark. Perforated 14.

3 pence, lilac.

POST CARDS.

UNITED STATES.—The bids for making the post cards for the next four years have been opened and are under consideration. There were twelve in all, that of the present contractors, Woolworth & Graham, of Castleton, N. Y., being \$189,530. Among the others were: Holyoke Envelope Co., \$174,000; A. C. Daggett, of New York, \$157,000; Bill & Russell, \$179,800. The contract calls for 400,000,000 cards in three sizes, the ladies' size of pearl gray, the ordinary size and a larger size for business purposes. Why not reduce the cost of the cards to the public when bought by the 100 or 1000?

BELGIUM.—Eight more official cards are announced by M. Moens. We do not consider these of enough importance to catalogue and shall omit them in the future unless our readers express a desire to have them listed.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—Four cards, measuring 137 x 90 mm., have recently been issued. The two lower values have stamps of the adhesive (type of 1886) in the upper right corner with the company's arms in a circular band containing *Government of British North Borneo* and a native inscription; *Post Card* in centre, with native inscription above, and the address, etc., below. At the right side is a Japanese inscription in two columns.

The two higher values bear a large stamp, 31 x 26 mm., with numeral of value in upright oval band inscribed in the upper part *North Borneo*, with *British* above in a label, *Postage* in the lower part above small shield with numeral of value. On each side of the shield, cents. Arms in left corner with native inscription. In the centre *British—North Borneo—Post Card* with instructions, etc., below. Japanese inscription at the side.

1 cent, ochre.

3 " purple brown.

6 " blue.

8 " green.

The *Philatelic Record*, to which we are indebted for the above news, says they are intended to be used respectively for local correspondence, for eastern countries, for Europe and for America.

TURKEY.—The 20 paras is said to be found on cream, but considering that they are announced by the same individual who manufactured the Austrian Levant surcharges on the soldi values, we shall wait further developments.

REVENUES.

AFGHANISTAN.—A set of stamps issued in 1872-75 is listed in the last number of *Le Timbre Fiscal*. They are about as large around as a half dollar and contain for a design nothing but inscriptions. The outside inscription denotes the use for which the stamps are intended.

while the centre circle contains the rate of the tax. There are two sets of the stamps, dated respectively 1289 (1872) and 1292 (1875). There are no values expressed on the stamps.

1872.	For 200 rupees, black.
	300 " "
	400 " "
	1000 " "
1875.	2½ " "
	100 " "
	250 " "
	500 " "

ARGENTINE.—There is a 5 centavos of the type described last month.

5 centavos, red bistre.

CUBA.—The "Policia" stamps have had their colors changed for the current year.

6 cent de peso,	greenish blue.
10 " "	bistre brown.
25 " "	dark blue.
50 " "	yellow green.
1 peso,	violet.
1¼ " "	carmine.
2 " "	ultramarine.
4 " "	yellow ochre.
5 " "	gray.
6 " "	brown on green.
7½ " "	gray " "
8 " "	yellow " "
8½ " "	blue " "
10 " "	red " "
17 " "	" orange.

HAVANA.—New colors and some new denominations are the only changes in the municipal stamps for 1889.

12½ c. de peso,	bistre brown.
15 " "	blue.
25 " "	yellow green.
37½ " "	yellow ochre.
50 " "	carmine.
75 " "	greenish black.
1 peso,	violet.
1¼ " "	gray bistre.
3 " "	rose.

ECUADOR.—We have seen some of the 1887-1888 set with the oblique surcharge "1889-1890." Probably all the values exist.

1 centavo,	dark green.
2 " "	crimson.
10 " "	orange.

MAURITIUS.—The die of the 4c. postage stamp has been used for manufacturing a revenue stamp. Impressions have been made in violet with *Inland—Revenue* surcharged at the sides over *postage*.

4 cents, lilac.

NICARAGUA.—A new set is said to be on exhibition at the Paris exposition. Arms in centre; *Republica de Nicaragua, Impuesta—de instruccion publica*. Perforated(?).

1 centavo,	blue.
2 " "	yellow.
5 " "	brown.
10 " "	green.
50 " "	violet.
1 peso,	carmine.

SWEDEN.—Two stamps, measuring 52 x 28 mm., have been discovered, which it is thought are used at the consulates. Value in words at top, arms below between numerals of value; at the bottom the equivalent in dollars, francs, pounds sterling, florins, reis, marks and roubles. Perforated 11½.

4 kroner,	black and green.
5 " "	" " " "

TRAVANCORE.—Couch in circle inscribed *Government of Travancore*. Value in words at top, native inscription below. Perforated 11¼.

1 anna, vermilion.

VICTORIA.—There is a new ½ stamp. Head of queen in oval, *Five—Victoria* above, *Stamp Duty—Pounds* below, numerals in corners. Perforated 12¼.

5 pounds, rose and blue.

PROXIES.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION:

As there are doubtless many members of the Association who are not sufficiently familiar with its wants to be able to discriminate among either the plans for which their votes had best be cast or the persons to whom their discretion had best be delegated, I take the liberty of suggesting to all unable to attend the convention in St. Louis, and who have the same merited confidence in our President that I have, that it would be most desirable to send to him our proxies, for past experience has shown that our interests are safe in his hands.

ROBERT C. H. BROCK.

I shall be at the St. Louis Convention.

Those members who are unable to be present, and who wish themselves represented by one who is going there are invited to send their proxies to me, with full directions as to any reformatory resolutions they desire introduced, and such other specific directions as they may find expedient.

C. B. CORWIN.

108 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

Members desiring to be represented by a collector, having only the best wishes for our Association, should send their proxies, with full instructions, to the undersigned.

W. A. MACCALLA,

237 DOCK STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL J. M. EATON, D.D.

Again are we called upon to mourn the death of one of our number. From the Erie, Pa., papers we learn of the sudden death, on July 16, of Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Franklin. While walking upon the street he was seen to fall and died before medical aid could reach him. Dr. Eaton was sixty-nine years of age, and had been settled over the Presbyterian church, of Franklin, for forty years. He was quite well known as an author and was one of the instructors of the Chautauqua Assembly. His wife survives him. Our hearty sympathies are extended to her and to his many friends for their great loss.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 172, Laclède Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Vice-President, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.

Secretary, S. B. BRADFORD, Ottawa, Ill.

Treasurer, H. B. SEAGRAVE, Pontiac, Mich.

International Secretary, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.

Exchange Superintendent, E. B. STERLING, Box 294, Trenton, N. J.

Literary Exchange Superintendent, H. C. BEARDSLEY, Box 616, St. Joseph, Mo.

Counterfeit Detector, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

Assistant Counterfeit Detector, R. WUESTHOFF, New York.

First Purchasing Agent, WM. SELLSCHOPP, Gr. Stove, near Rostock, i. M., Germany.

Second Purchasing Agent, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.

Third Purchasing Agent, A. L. HOLMAN, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.

Fourth Purchasing Agent, CHAS. MUECKE, 468 Broome St., New York.

Librarian, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.

Board of Trustees, H. N. TERRETT, Woodside, N. Y.; AUG. DEJONGE, Staten Island; J. W. SCOTT, 240 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

Literary Board, R. C. H. BROCK, Box 287, Philadelphia; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MacCALLA, Phila.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS.

The publication of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST has been delayed several times by the tardiness of officers in sending in their reports. We therefore beg to inform the officers of the Association and others, that hereafter, unless copy is in our hands by the second of each month, it will be laid over until the next month.

THE EDITORS.

THE TRUSTEES' REPORT.

The regular monthly meeting of the Trustees was held July 17, and the regular routine business disposed of.

The votes cast for Treasurer were counted, with the following result:

Charles Gregory, 97; E. B. Hanes, 42; C. B. Corwin, 15; S. B. Bradt, 10; Ignaz Stauffer, 5; Charles R. Gadsden, 5; P. M. Wolsieffer, 4; C. H. Mekeel, 4; Henry Clotz, 3; Alvah Davison, 3; J. W. Scott, 2; E. R. Aldrich, 2; John C. Feldwisch, 2; Gustav Aue, 1; W. M. Biddle, 1; A. S. Bishop, 1; R. R. Bogert, 1; A. A. Brismade, 1; C. A. Coolidge, 1; W. H. Corfield, 1; Alfred Dawson, 1; W. H. Goodrich, 1; Henry O. Harris, 1; A. L. Holman, 1; John M. Hubbard, 1; H. McAllister, 1; F. F. Ouley, 1; E. T. Parker, 1; R. D. Potts, 1; C. F. Rothfuchs, 1; D. Sandford, Jr., 1; E. B. Sterling, 1; E. W. Voute, 1; Total, 214.

The officers and Mr. Gregory were duly notified of the result of the election, and Mr. Gregory having filed his bond for \$200, the Trustees announce that Mr. Charles Gregory, of No. 1 New street, New York city, is now Treasurer of the American Philatelic Association.

Eleven votes have been received since the polls closed, six o'clock, on the 15th. These were not counted. It is greatly to be regretted that so few members took the trouble to vote, considering the importance of the office to be filled; the general reason given for neglecting this necessary duty being that, as no nominations were made, they did not know who to vote for.

The following gentlemen desire to resign from the Association; all being in good stand-

ing, their resignations are accepted: Walter S. Meutzer, No. 702; Paul Guttzeit, No. 291.

The next meeting will be held August 21, 1889.

By order of the Board,

J. W. SCOTT, *Secretary*.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

AUGUST, 1889.

The result of the election to fill the office of Treasurer made vacant by the resignation of H. B. Seagrave, as reported by the Board of Trustees, is as follows:

Charles Gregory	97
E. B. Hanes	42
C. B. Corwin	15
Scattering	60

Total 214

They therefore announce that Mr. Gregory, having filed the requisite bond, is duly elected Treasurer of the American Philatelic Association.

The following is the list of

NEW MEMBERS.

- No. 856. BABCOCK, CHARLES E., 90 College avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
 No. 857. BIRGE, ARCH., Rue St. Vincent de Paul, Paris, France.
 No. 858. GRAY, HARRY L. B., 19 Madison avenue, Springfield, Mass.
 No. 859. IESURUM, DR. PHILIP I. A., Magdeburg, Buckau, Schoensbeckerstrasse 39, Germany.
 No. 860. SHORTHOUSE, EDMUND, 5 Charles Road, Birmingham, England.
 No. 861. WAUSOR, DUTTON, P. O. Box 300, Denver, Colo.

The following is the list of

APPLICANTS FOR MEMBERSHIP—LIST NO. 34.

- ALLEN, JOHN N., 1427 Roscoe street, Lake View, Ill.
References: Philip H. Dilg, P. M. Wolsieffer.
- BAMFORTH, H. F., 27 Central street, Springfield, Mass.
References: W. C. Stone, W. J. Eldred.
- D'ETIOLLES, ERARD LEROY, 5 avenue du Coq (59 Rue St. Lazare), Paris.
References: Gustave Beil, Paris; Joseph Rechert, Hoboken.
- EVANS, STANLEY, P. O. Box 313, Austin, Tex.
References: Frederick Noyes, John P. Watson.
- GRAEME, JOSEPH WRIGHT, 34 South River street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
References: Charles A. Hobbs, Horace Edwin Hayden.
- LAZARUS, LOUIS, Tehema, Tehema county, Cal.
References: E. F. Gamba, William E. Loy.
- LEE, HARRY S., 30 Maple street, Springfield, Mass.
References: W. C. Stone, W. J. Eldred.
- LEIMER, CHARLES J., care of Waters Pierce Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark.
References: Gustave Folte, W. R. Cooper.
- MISCALLY, READ, 176 Taylor street, Savannah, Ga.
References: James H. Houston, Frank E. Keilbach.
- MUNRO, WILLIS, 513 Delaware street, Buffalo, N. Y.
References: W. F. Dent, F. L. Talcott.
- ROBERTSON, J. S., care of McDougall & Robertson, St. Thomas, Ont.
References: J. W. Scott, T. B. Farrell.

The persons named in the above list will be entitled to membership on September 18, 1889, if no objection is received prior to that date.

I have been notified to change the addresses of the following members from that given in the list of members for 1889, to read as follows:

- Perry, Fred. B., 5210 Washington avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- Arndt, Walter T., Rooms 155 and 156, New Insurance Building, Milwaukee, Wis.
- Cummings, J. F., Brownsville, Texas.
- Chamberlin, A. V., care of Hennipen County Savings Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Hill, Rev. J. C., Belvidere, Ill.
- Moody, H. C., 602 Maplewood, Malden, Mass.
- Rushmore, Townsend, Plainfield, N. J.
- Bird, Charles E., 203 West 204th street, New York city.

- Borden, Arba, 199 Neponset avenue, Boston, Mass.
- Andrews, George W., P. O. Box 544, Holyoke, Mass.

Respectfully,

S. B. BRADFORD, *Secretary.*

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Business transacted for the month of July, 1889, as follows:

Blank sheets sold	483
Large covers "	30
Small " "	30
Mailing envelopes (Patent fasteners)	43
Hinges sold, <i>Die cut</i>	18,000

Received the following for circulation:

Filled sheets 476, value	\$3564 23
" covers 42, "	635 27

Total, 518 \$4199 50

This certainly is encouraging; in spite of the hot weather, the receipts have been gradually increasing, until this month finds me with the

largest number yet recorded since I have assumed charge, and the character of the filled sheets and covers certainly will suit the most fastidious as well as the young or the advanced collector.

All classes of stamps have been received from the Pacific coast to Texas and Maine, and also France and England have contributed their quota. The duplicates of the members are fast melting from their respective corners, and I can and will handle all I may be favored with. Keep up the good work, fellow-members, for it certainly goes to show that "Individual Circuits" are meeting with the approval of the majority of the members, and the list is still increasing.

Of the receipts this month I report the fact that I think will be of interest to the members, and give all some idea of the amounts certain members whose courage has inspired them to place in the hands of the Superintendent, to exercise his judgment in distributing to where he thinks they will be disposed of to advantage, viz., four Branches have sent to the value of \$1214.77, of which \$1,004.04 was contributed by the New York Branch. Forty-two individual members outside of the four Branches, have sent me to value of \$2984.73, of which amount \$349.40 was contributed by three members in New York city of the National Society.

Thirteen members from various sections have contributed as follows:

Mr. E. T. Parker	\$347 48
" E. H. Holton	230 96
" George L. Gilmore	204 49
" George B. Mason	142 92
" V. Gurdji	110 59
" W. H. Peek, Jr.	99 76
" E. R. Aldrich	93 17
" William Brown	75 41
" Felix Limongi	74 32
" H. B. Hubbard	65 94
" Henry O. Harris	52 91
" H. C. Alvord	52 71
" M. D. Batchelder	51 45
Total	\$1602 11

Twenty-six members from various sections have contributed to the value of \$1033.22, and their names are as follows: Bartlett, Chandler, Carter, Davison, Elliot, Houston, Henbest, Hutchison, Humphrey, Jones, Lacopere, Kane, Merrill, Miller, McFarland, Partello, Pearl, Parrish, Phelps, Pickard, Potts, Sterling, Sears, Shwartz, Wagner, Wolsieffer.

A glance at this list, fellow-members, will convince you who are furnishing the Exchange Department this month with material for the Superintendent to distribute, and I hope the publishing of this list and the large amounts sent will induce many who have not tried the Department to give me at least a trial and see what the result will be. Stamps in fine condition, nicely arranged on the sheets, the backs being clear, and all priced at a reasonable sum below any standard catalogue, will insure good returns within a reasonable time, and I shall be glad to give any one the fullest information as to the manner of arranging and classifying of

stamps that will sell. Hunt up your duplicate, and if you desire to be placed on "Individual Circuit" don't be afraid to notify your Superintendent at once.

E. B. STERLING,
Exchange Superintendent.

FIRST PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

Since my last report I received the replies to a good many statements (but not all) I sent out last month, most of them stating that my predecessor's accounts were correct; a few misunderstandings will be settled as soon as I have reached my destination. At the same time I hope to find so many new subscriptions that I can commence to purchase at once.

To my fellow-members, I beg to say:

1. If anyone received duplicates with my first statement, it was because they were transferred to me from Mr. Cuno, and I hope, as the prices are very little above face value, that everybody can dispose of them easily and with profit. Out of my own purchases no one will get duplicates.

2. Please send your remittances by post or express money orders, or in drafts on San Francisco, Chicago and New York only.

3. Please read the reports carefully and do not ask questions which are answered already in the last month's paper.

Members wishing to join the department, will find information in the reports of June and July.

By the way, by my own experience I can state that every "Mark" which I have spent in the highly managed Purchasing Agency of the In-

ternationaler Philatelisten Verein, Dresden, since 1884, is actually worth to-day "One Dollar!" Why should we not reach in the American Philatelic Association the same result?

W. SELLSCHOPP,
First Purchasing Agent.

Address for moneys only: 120 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Address for letters, etc.: Gr. Stove, near Rostock, i. M., Germany.

LITERARY EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

I am sorry to say that the Literary Exchange Department is not patronized as it should be. I have one book on the rounds now; there were only four members who desired lists sent them at my first call, and only one at my second call. Why is this?

Send me your list of duplicate papers, with lowest cash prices for each number; also list of wants, numbered by Tiffany's "Stamp Collectors' Library Companion." Please do not put your name on your list; number the papers chronologically. Foreign papers, papers issued since the "Library Companion," and books should be made into an alphabetical list. No amateur or other non-philatelic papers noticed. Send lists, before September 15, to me, at Box 616, St. Joseph, Mo.

H. C. BEARDSLEY,
Superintendent Literary Exchange.
AUGUST 1, 1889.

REPORTS OF PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

[The Literary Board will publish the proceedings of such Philatelic Societies as are received by them. Secretaries please send the MSS. before the first of each month.]

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch No. 1, American Philatelic Association.



Meetings are held the 1st and 3d Thursday of the month at the Society's rooms, No. 80 La Salle street (opposite City Hall), 8 P.M. President, A. L. Holman; Secretary, P. M. Wolsieffer. For information address the Secretary, Drawer 707, Chicago, Ill.

The sixty-ninth meeting was called to order promptly at 8 P.M., on Wednesday evening, July 3, President Holman in the Chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Allen, Bradt, Dilg, Gadsden, Gilbert, Hammerschlag, Holman, Janssen, Luetzenkirchen, Massoth, Palmer, Severn, Start, Voute, Wilcox and Wolsieffer. The minutes of the sixty-eighth meeting were approved as read. Bills from the printers and janitor and the resignation of W. S. Kinzer were received. The latter was accepted. The Committee on Securing Charter reported and procured the necessary blanks from the Secretary of State, and recommended that the papers be filled out and forwarded as soon as

possible. It was moved by Mr. Palmer and seconded by Mr. Luetzenkirchen, that we hold an election for nine Directors the first meeting in August, and that the Constitution and By-Laws be amended in compliance therewith. Carried. The Committee on "Auction Department" reported progress. An application for passive membership was received from Louis P. Wolsieffer, proposed by Mr. Bradt. Referred to Executive Committee. A motion by Mr. Bradt prevailed that a committee be appointed to revise the Constitution and By-Laws. The Chair appointed Messrs. Bradt, Palmer and Dilg. Mr. Bradt presented the following resolution, proposed by Mr. C. B. Corwin, of New York:

"Resolved, That the action of Mr. N. F. Seebeck, Secretary of the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company, in entering into his late contract with the Government of Salvador, whereby it becomes apparent that it is his intention to again foist upon an unoffending philatelic public annually, for the next ten years, a full series of such stamps, etc., as he formerly produced for Bolivar and the Dominican Republic, is hereby heartily condemned in the interest of philately, and,

"Resolved, That the Chicago Philatelic Society will do all in its power to defeat Mr. Seebeck's unworthy object."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Gadsden and unanimously carried. The Executive Committee reported favorably on the passive application, and on motion the President was requested to cast the ballot of the Society. It being favorable, the Chair announced Louis P. Wolsieffer member No. 155. Recess was next in order. After recess the members viewed a portion of Mr. C. B. Corwin's collection of stamps, including his many varieties of "Ceylon," which he kindly forwarded from New York for our inspection. It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the Secretary extend the thanks of the Society to Mr. Corwin for affording us the opportunity of inspecting a portion of his fine collection. At 11.05 it was moved to adjourn. Next meeting, at which the advertised auction sale takes place, will be held July 18. Any one can bid at these sales, and obtain sale catalogues from the Secretary on application.

The seventieth regular meeting was called to order promptly at 8 o'clock by the President. The following members responded to the roll call: Messrs. Allen, Bradt, Dig, Dreery, Gadsden, Gilbert, Hammerschlag, Haskell, Holman, Hosmer, Kurzweg, Luetzenkirchen, Nelson, Palmer, Perry, Pierce, Severn, Wilcox and Wolsieffer.

The minutes of the sixty-ninth meeting were approved as read.

Communications received were a letter from J. P. Vidal, a request from D. T. Higginson to have his membership changed from active to passive, the resignations of E. W. Voute and T. J. Mitchell, and bills from Exchange Manager Gilbert and Hack & Anderson. On motion Mr. Higginson's membership was changed from active to passive, and the resignations of Messrs. Voute and Mitchell accepted.

Librarian Bradt reported three photographs of rare stamps received from the Brooklyn Philatelic Club and several bound volumes of works on philately from Mr. George C. Fry. A motion prevailed that the Society extend a vote of thanks to the Brooklyn Philatelic Club, and the Secretary was instructed to write Mr. Fry and thank him for his donation to our library.

The Treasurer submitted his quarterly report for the second quarter of 1889.

The Committee on Auction Department reported progress. The Committee on the Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws also reported progress.

It was moved by the Secretary and seconded by Mr. Severn that a committee of five be appointed to advocate ways and means to attend the American Philatelic Association Convention at St. Louis, and have this branch properly represented. Carried.

On motion it was ordered that the public be cautioned about dealing with one A. C. Grohmann, No. 200 Steinhoman, Bohemia, Austria, from whom two members of this Society received lots of stamps which proved to be counterfeits of the rankest kind. The party advertised in the exchange column of the *Philatelic Journal of America*.

Recess was next in order.

After recess the eighth advertised auction sale took place. Many of the lots brought good prices and the competition was lively. The Treasurer reported receipts from dues, commissions, etc., since last meeting at \$26. Next meeting, August 1. Next advertised auction sale (the ninth), August 15. It was moved to adjourn at 11.10. Carried.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER, Secretary.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held on every third Wednesday of each month at 8.00 P.M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I. President, Mr. August Dejonge; Secretary, R. S. Lehmann. For information, address the Secretary, 116 East Ninetieth street, New York.

Seventy-seventh regular meeting, Stapleton, July 17, 1889.

Present: Messrs. A. Dejonge, Clotz, Scott, Oscar Dejonge, Albrecht, Von Hodenberg, Corwin and Lehman; also Mr. H. Gremmel as visitor.

Minutes of last meeting were corrected as to the date of British Guiana provisionals, which should have been 1862 and not 1864. Accepted as corrected.

Photo. No. 3, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club, was received, namely that of the Swiss cantonals. Mr. Clotz moved a vote of thanks; above was seconded and unanimously carried.

A letter from Mr. Witt, a member of this Society, was read, in which he announces the arrival of a son and heir; he proposes him as a member; as his full name is not yet known, no action could be taken on this matter. Mr. Clotz moved to send congratulations; this was seconded and unanimously carried.

Secretary read article in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST in regard to the contract between the Hamilton Bank Note Co. and the government of Salvador.

Mr. Corwin moved to adopt the following resolution, viz.:

"Resolved, That the action of Mr. N. F. Seebeck, Secretary of the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Co., in entering into his late contract with the Government of Salvador, whereby it became apparent that it is his intention to again foist upon an offending philatelic public annually, for the next ten years, a full series of such stamps, etc., as he formerly produced for Bolivar and the Dominican Republic, in the interest of philately, is hereby heartily condemned, and that this Society will do all in its power to defeat Mr. Seebeck's unworthy object."

This motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. Corwin also moved a vote of thanks to the Literary Board of the American Philatelic Association, for the stand they had taken on this subject in the interest of collectors; this was seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. Scott announced that Mr. Gregory had been elected Treasurer of the American Philatelic Association, and (Mr. Corwin having taken the chair) Mr. Dejonge moved to heartily congratulate Mr. Gregory upon his election; this was seconded and unanimously carried.

Adjournment.

During the recess Mr. Gremmel exhibited some rare stamps, and Mr. Corwin, a portion of his fine collection, which were greatly admired by the members.

All communications relating to exchange, address to R. F. Albrecht, 615 W. 38th street, New York, and matters pertaining to the Society, to

ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

116 E. 90TH STREET, NEW YORK.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings are held every second and fourth Wednesday of each month during the winter at 156 Second avenue, New York city, at 7.30 P.M. R. Wuesthoff, President, 215 Bowery, New York; L. S. Morton, Secretary. For information, address the Secretary, 128 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eleventh regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society, held July 10, was called to order at 8 P.M. by President Wuesthoff. Present: Messrs. Adenau, Berlepsch, Bogert, G. B. Calman, H. L. Calman, Corwin, Gremmel, Holmes, Krebs, Mack, Morton, Muecke, Rechert, Seebeck, Scott, Turner and Wuesthoff.

The following parties were proposed, by Mr. Corwin, as active members: W. B. Montgomery, 603 Washington street, New York city, and W. M. Stillman, Plainfield, N. J., and as corresponding members, S. C. Stevens, 79 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill., J. H. Hu-

ber, 170 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., and J. L. Merritt, 1026 Ridge avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; and by Mr. Calman, E. Shorthouse, Birmingham, Eng.

Mr. Gregory's name was transferred from the active to the corresponding roll.

Letters from Mr. J. N. Chaidopoulos were read, which stated that the following Grecian stamps of Athenian press-work were issued on May 10, 1889: 11. dark brown, 20l. pale rose, and 25l. blue, and on June 20, 1889, 10l. orange; that the 20l. rose is perforated; that they all appear on paper watermarked through the sheet, and that a 10l. rose, revenue, for receipts, was issued on May 27, 1889. He also enclosed specimens of the above stamps, and was tendered the thanks of the Society.

The resignation of Mr. W. A. Warner was accepted with regret. Mr. Svenson's resignation was received and accepted.

Mr. Corwin read his semi-annual report as Exchange Superintendent. It was moved by Mr. Corwin, and lost, that the price of exchange sheets be reduced to two cents.

Mr. Rechert moved to increase the Committee on Quarters by the addition of the Executive Committee. Carried.

Mr. Berlepsch was elected Librarian.

Mr. Corwin moved the following resolution:

"Resolved: That the action of Mr. N. F. Seebeck, Secretary of the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company, in entering into his late contract with the Government of Salvador, whereby it becomes apparent that it is his intention to again foist upon an unoffending philatelic public, annually, for the next ten years, a full series of such stamps, etc., as he formerly produced for Bolivar and the Dominican Republic, in the interest of philately, is hereby heartily condemned, and that this Society will do all in its power to defeat Mr. Seebeck's unworthy object."

Mr. Morton moved to table the resolution, and after considerable debate the motion was lost. On the resolution being put it was lost by a vote of 8 to 5. Mr. H. L. Calman moved the adoption of the following amendment to the Exchange Rules:

"The profits from the sales of sheets and covers less the necessary expenditure incurred in the working of the department, shall be turned into the treasury of the Society, at the expiration of each quarter, but the five per cent commission charged by the Superintendent shall be his free of all deduction." Carried.

Two photographs of stamps, one on a large scale, were received from the Brooklyn Philatelic Club, with thanks.

An auction sale was held.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P.M.

L. S. MORTON, *Secretary*.

THE BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings every other Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at 85-87 Court street. President, Chas. Gregory; Secretary, John M. Sheridan, 22 St. Felix street. For information address Secretary.

No meeting was held by this Club on July 4, owing to its being a public holiday.

Meeting of July 18 was called to order at 8 P.M., by Vice-President J. W. Scott.

Minutes of the previous meeting approved and adopted as read.

Mr. Corwin called attention to the false report circulated by a visitor, in regard to the series of photographs of rare and interesting stamps owned by members and now being photographed for the benefit of philately. The series will be increased from time to time, and the question of privilege brought up at the next meeting.

American Philatelic Association matters were debated at length and appropriate action taken.

The Committee on Printing reported that the Constitution and By-Laws will be ready for delivery at the next meeting of the Club. A letter was received from Mr. Rechert, requesting that his name be taken off the active list and placed on that of the corresponding members, as owing to distance of place of meeting he was seldom able to attend. The desired change was ordered to be made, and the hope unanimously expressed that our distinguished member would attend as frequently as possible.

Mr. Scott announced that at the meeting of the Trustees of the American Philatelic Association the votes for Treasurer of that body had been counted with the result of electing our President, Mr. Charles Gregory, to that important office. The congratulations and best wishes of the Club were duly voted to our honored chief. Dr. Mitchell failed to attend and deliver the promised address.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P.M.

W. S. SCOTT,
Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OTTAWA, CANADA, July 8, 1889.

Gentlemen: I hope you will in justice to myself allow the enclosed short letter to go in the next AMERICAN PHILATELIST, as I appear to be greatly misunderstood by the members of the American Philatelic Association.

TO THE EDITORS "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Gentlemen: In answer to the question why I do not become a member of the American Philatelic Association after I had been accepted, I may simply state I have good and sufficient private reasons. As a member of the Amsterdam Philatelic Association, No. 42, I use the letters "A. P. S." to distinguish from "A. P. A.," but through an error of the printer it was put in A.P.A. in one of my advertisements, through no fault or cause of mine.

Yours truly,
JOHN R. HOOPER.

C. P. A., No. 1, A. P. S., No. 42.

TO THE EDITORS "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Gentlemen: In reading over the last report of the Exchange Superintendent, I find, to my great surprise, the following:

"Beyond the pass-book, I have no other records of the business done by the Exchange Department, as all such information is and *has been denied me*, and I have never seen the accounting books or correspondence of the former Exchange Superintendent to this day."

This statement, I wish to brand, so far as it relates to me, as *false in conception and false as to my action*. Mr. Sterling *never* asked me a word of information, hence I could not refuse him. At the time, I went so far as to take the books myself to Trenton, and explained the workings thereof to Mr. Sterling, and then answered Mr. Sterling's questions and furthermore informed him I would cheerfully give any information asked for, which I repeated also in my letters to him. I could not turn the books over to Mr. Sterling, as they were of *no use* to him whatsoever; they were and are still used by me in the settlement of my accounts, and after all settlements are made, the books will be handed over to the Board of Trustees.

Respectfully,
HENRY CLOTZ,

NEW ADDRESSES.

Biddle, W. M., St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lohmeyer, A., 922 N. Gilmore street, Baltimore, Md.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. III.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 10, 1889.

NO. 12.

WHAT OUR PROXIES OWE US.

AS was the case at the last Convention of the American Philatelic Association, the proxy holders were all powerful, so they will be at that which is shortly to take place, and it is these few men who have the destinies of the Association in their hands, to make or mar it. I think all will agree that the falling off in our monthly lists of applicants for membership has been in very great measure due to a feeling of uncertainty as to the future. Murmurs of discontent upon all subjects have been heard on all sides.

But the question before us is not who is responsible for this, but who will be responsible if a remedy is not provided in several cases where it is so urgently needed.

A calm and more or less thorough view of the situation does not fill us with a consciousness that the condition of our affairs will be improved. While we have the highest possible regard, personally, for all those who, to our knowledge, have solicited proxies, it is with deep regret and no little alarm that we are obliged to recognize the fact that some of these gentlemen manifest a much greater interest in defeating certain others than they do in promoting the welfare of the Association.

Let us, therefore, watch every movement of those to whom we have entrusted our voice, influence and vote, and hold them responsible if they act otherwise than *for the common good*.

It behooves these gentlemen who are to cast our votes to confer together and find out not their differences of opinion and how far apart they are in their plan to be acted upon at this Convention, but first and most important of all, how much they have in common; next, why they differ. Then let that which, after a proper and fair consideration, seems on its merits to be best, be approved by all, and then submitted in Convention for such suggestions as the wisdom

and ability of the members personally present may bring forward. In no other way can the business of such a large and important body as ours be properly and economically conducted. So much for generalities, now let us get down to the business that will certainly come before the Convention.

1. In an editorial some months ago we begged members to consider the advisability of incorporating the Association. Shortly afterwards some of the local societies became incorporated, and now it is in order to discuss the merits and demerits of the same action if taken by this Association.

In our judgment this is not a question which can be settled positively *in all its details* at this Convention and it should not be attempted.

The question which should be answered, is:

“SHALL THE ASSOCIATION BECOME AN INCORPORATED BODY?”

Further than this, in our judgment this Convention should not decide.

Should it be decided to incorporate the Association, the question should be referred to a Committee, say of seven members to be appointed by the President, and of this Committee, beside the President, there should be three business men and three lawyers.

The work of studying the question in all its bearings can then be subdivided, as may seem best to the members of the Committee, which by reason of its legal membership would be able to have the statutes of the different States thoroughly investigated and find which are best applicable to our case.

To illustrate the importance of this course of action, we will take two points that will come up, to wit, the residence of officers, and the holding of annual meetings.

These are two *matters of detail* which

should be given mature consideration and deliberation, and should not be acted upon until the Committee makes its report through the official journal of the Association, and thereby enables members to give their votes upon such a vital matter intelligently and with a thorough understanding of all the bearings of the case.

For the present Convention to take final and binding action upon this question, otherwise than as suggested, would be an insult to the wishes and intelligence of our members who have given their proxies without the least intention or idea that they would be used in such a manner.

To decide *now* to incorporate under the laws of Pennsylvania, Missouri, Colorado, New York or Illinois, would be out of place. The choice of the Convention might happen to fall on the best, but this hasty action would be an outrage upon all who have had no intelligent voice in the selection.

No doubt the wisdom of the Convention will keep it from any such errors.

2. The business of next importance seems to be:

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

This, too, is a matter of the greatest moment, affecting, as it will, almost every member of the Association, and this should be handled in a truly *American* spirit—that word being part of our title.

We are apt to hear a great deal about the weight to be given to individual wishes, tastes and opinions. What we now want in this department is as much scope as possible for these individual wishes to be carried out.

A glance at the Preamble of our Constitution tells us that the objects for which our Association was formed are to assist members in acquiring knowledge of our pursuit, the cultivation of friendship among philatelists, and affiliation with members of other similar associations.

It is apparent that it was no part of the plan of our foundation to engage in financial transactions, or to further the business of stamp buying either for individuals or as an Association. Much of the acrimony and ill-feeling that have marred the history of our Association has risen from a misconception of our objects, or the neglect to keep them in mind. As a part of the plan for acquiring knowledge about our treasures is naturally their acquisition, several features of our plan, such as the Exchange Department and the Purchasing Agencies, intended originally to assist collectors

in adding to their treasures at small pecuniary cost, and of enabling those who have a surplus in one direction to extend to others their advantages, while availing themselves of the advantages possessed by those others, are so easily perverted from that object and made a means of financial profit, that members are tempted to conclude that this is the chief object of our Association; that these departments are the only features, and so desire to amend our old rules or frame new ones, so as to make it possible to obtain greater and more rapid gains. The idea has even gained prominence, that to obtain the control of these agencies will be a means of furthering individual financial projects. Hence we have keen rivalry where we should all be working for one end. We have projects that savor of injustice to some that others may be the gainers, and to forward these objects, appeals are made to prejudices that should be extinguished rather than fostered, and unfortunately honesty and fair dealing have thereby suffered.

The two plans about which we have all heard so much lately are so diametrically opposite that reconciliation is impossible. Some desire "individual circuits" only, while others insist that the department can only be successfully worked by the adoption of the "branch" system; in other words, absolutely compelling all who wish to become participants in the exchange to join a branch.

The merits of these plans have been pretty thoroughly discussed in the philatelic press. It only remains to show a little of the workings of the branches. Every member becomes liable and must pay for stamps taken by a member who either cannot or will not pay for them.

Members of the Philadelphia Branch have gone through this, and also, we believe, the St. Louis and Chicago Branches. We have heard that the manager of the New York Branch refused for a long time to divide a large sum of money among its members entitled to it, because one member had neglected to pay for some stamps removed by him from exchange sheets. While the methods of the Dresden Society may be most excellent, there is no reason why we should slavishly follow them.

In order to facilitate the work of the Superintendent, the system of branches has been introduced. The members of a branch are thereby enabled to see more stamps at less expense than members who are treated with alone, and the Superintendent dealing

with a branch as one, instead of with individuals, is saved time. Balances are struck and the branch has to pay any balance against it as a whole. The branch is therefore responsible for each one of its members. It may be very desirable for those who regard the matter purely from a business standpoint to have this additional guarantee, and it is all right where both the branch and the Superintendent are agreed. But it has not always been quite a success.

A strict enforcement of the rules would necessitate either that the branch should make good the deficits of some, or all the members of a branch be obliged to forego the privileges of the exchange until delinquents made good their short-coming. Again it often happens that there are persons who are desirable members of the Association who are not considered desirable members by the nearest branch. It hardly seems just or advisable to exclude such from the privileges of the exchange or from the Association, or to compel the branch to be responsible for a person they desire to exclude, or a person to associate with a branch he is not in harmony with. Individual circuits are therefore, at times, a necessity, and if any member desires to deprive himself of the additional benefits of a branch, or the branch does not desire to accept him, and the member is willing to bear the additional expense, and the Superintendent to take the additional time, it seems more just that the rules should permit this to be done. In the Dresden Exchange, which was our model, the rule seems to permit of individual exchanges.

Would it not be wise for the Convention to adopt some plan by which a certain latitude or discretion would be left to members as to whether they prefer their exchange sheets to have "individual" or "branch" circuits? and also to allow discretion to their Superintendent in sending out sheets where the owners had made no choice, while he might be required to send to branches sheets of the same value that each sent in to him? In short we should adopt neither system to the exclusion of the other. Both have advantages too important to be lost.

There is nothing in this plan that would be at all incompatible or inconsistent with the best methods of accounting that have heretofore been suggested. We all realize the objection of the recent method of requiring cash from a member who is certain to have quite a nice balance due him.

The Convention should certainly devise

some method of obviating this injustice and inconvenience. Almost from the infancy of the Association, complaints have been made on this score, and we have the right now to demand a remedy.

Without wishing to criticise the past or feel perhaps premature satisfaction with the present head of this department, it may not be out of place to express the hope that we may always have a dealer as Exchange Manager (as the Dresden Society has in Mr. B. Blauhuth, who is also the representative of our Association in Europe). Still it would be unwise to insert in our Constitution any provision as to this, as it is not at all impossible that we may some day earnestly desire the appointment of a member not a dealer. Surely the Board of Officers can always exercise the best discretion with regard to this.

The importance of our official journal as a means of furthering our objects is admitted by all. Many interesting features might be added if the editorial work could be more subdivided, and it would be well to add two more members to the Literary Board.

Various important suggestions are made in the officers' reports published in another part of this journal, and all of these should be read and carefully digested.

With the details of these suggestions the Convention can best deal, but it would be of great assistance if members would either communicate their suggestions to the President or Secretary, so that they can be read in the form of communications; or else instruct their proxies to present their views. This would add greatly to the interest of the meeting.

General instructions are, as a rule, all that can be given to proxies, but on matters of vital importance too much discretion should not be left to them when it can be avoided.

It may be worth while to mention to members that if they have given a proxy to one whom they thought would faithfully represent them, but have afterwards regretted it and desire to make a change, they can do so. All that is necessary is to give another proxy bearing a later date.

We earnestly hope that all those who can go to the Convention will remember that it is of the first importance to cultivate a feeling of friendship with all fellow-members whom they meet.

Let no personal difficulties or animosities disturb the deliberations of the Convention. Make no reflections on the Association or its officers. Order and decorum of proceed-

ing and a desire to further the best interests of all, and not persons or combinations, should characterize the assembly. This will

gain friends for our cause and members for our body. Let the motto of the St. Louis Convention be, Peace and Progress.

NOTES FOR U. S. PHILATELISTS.

ROBERT S. HATCHER.

ONE hundred and fifty-four dollars were paid in New York city, during a week of June, for two U. S. proprietary (medicine) stamps, the combined face value of which was five cents. They were both of the Lowell medicine firm of J. C. Ayer & Co. The four cents red, damaged, brought at auction sale fifty-four dollars; the one cent red (not generally known as existing), at private sale, one hundred dollars.

American revenues realizing \$153,095 above their original government cost, is another proof that our fiscal stamps are in great demand, and as valuable as any other class of stamps collected.

THE lock-seal stamps of the design in use for several years past (Goddess of Liberty standing) were printed, when first issued, in green, and at a later period in black, then the color was changed to red, after which green was again substituted.

The latest consignments of these stamps sent out from Washington are printed, some in yellow and others in indigo blue. These changes in color are due to a new scheme of the Revenue Bureau. Instead of adhering to but one tint as heretofore, it is now the custom to alternate each month, forwarding to the revenue collectors one-month sheets of a certain color, and during the following month a different color, so that at the end of the year several varieties will have been in use.

WHILE all the other States and territories of this Union have long been represented by beautiful and appropriate heraldic devices, no coat-of-arms has ever been allotted by the authorities to our wealthy Territory of Alaska. They would do well, however, to profit by a hint thrown out by the recent Centennial Celebration of Washington's Inauguration, during which the preparation of a suitable design for the invitation to the reception at the Lawyer's Club, in the N. Y. Equitable Building, was intrusted to Mr. W. Gaston Hamilton, Chairman of the Committee on States, through whose admirable suggestions the

design—executed by Tiffany & Co.—became a decided artistic success, and a production of considerable interest.

The wording of the request was surrounded by the full quota of armorial—State and territorial—bearings, tastily grouped together, the most noteworthy among them being a design for the arms of the Alaskan Territory (also the creation of Chairman Hamilton), consisting of two seals sunning themselves upon a bed of rocks, with a mountainous and marine view, characteristic of the native geography, for a background. Should our Northern brethren wisely adopt this as their official emblem, the entire sisterhood of States and territories would be dignified by the possession of a distinct and separate seal.

While this gratuitous suggestion is made for the Alaskans, the U. S. Government might profit by it in such a manner as to render the present administration very popular among the philatelic fraternity, viz., by causing the issue of a special series of elaborately engraved postage stamps, fittingly emblazoned as above described, for the use of the subjects of Uncle Sam in his possession of the North. Such action might also inspire with worthy zeal the stamp-collecting portion (?) among the sturdy little natives. We may yet see the time when Alaska shall be dotted over with Esquimau Philatelic Societies.

CERTAIN philatelists argue that the New York Custom House "Fee" stamps are not United States stamps, but on what ground it is difficult to conceive; some say because the words "United States" do not appear upon them; this idea is erroneous. The Baltimore local "horse and rider" postage stamps are void of such inscription; yet, as commonly known, they were the emissions of the Federal Government, but for use in one city only. The N. Y. fee stamps might appropriately be termed "government locals," though fiscal instead of postal. They are issued by the United States, are manufactured at the Engraving and Printing Bureau of the United States (where only U.

S. work is carried on), are sold by employes of the United States, and the proceeds derived from their sale accrue to the funds of the United States Treasury, consequently their character is national, although they serve a local purpose.

My attention has been called by a prominent Western collector to a number of California revenue stamps in his possession, none of which have yet been catalogued; though some of these varieties may be known to a few advanced philatelists, the publication of this list will be in the nature of a surprise to many. They are:

- State Revenue, rectangular, adhesive, 50 cents, blue.
- State Revenue, circular, die cut, 50 cents, brown.
- Same, \$3, blue.
- Same, \$4, green.
- Bill of Lading, first, circular, \$100, red (for cargo, valued at \$50,000).
- Bill of Lading, second, circular, \$200, red on bluish paper (for cargo, valued at \$100,000).
- Same, \$400, red on bluish paper (for cargo, valued at \$200,000).
- Bill of Lading, third, circular, \$100, red on bluish paper (for cargo, valued at \$100,000).
- Same, \$400, red on bluish paper (for cargo, valued at \$200,000).
- Bill of Lading, fourth, circular, \$100, red on bluish paper.
- State Tax, circular, exchange, first, unperforated, \$300, red on bluish paper.
- Same, \$38, red on bluish paper.
- State Tax, circular, exchange, first, open letters, no dot after tax, unperforated, \$6, red.
- State Tax, circular, exchange, second, open letters, no dot after tax, 20 cents, red.
- State Tax, insurance, circular, \$1, red on bluish paper.
- State Tax, insurance, circular, very large, \$10, red on bluish paper (12 months).

Nearly all of these have various surcharges, but as their variety is legion, and new surcharges are constantly appearing, I have deemed it best not to mention them; moreover, the collecting of all the various California surcharges would be a meaningless and endless task.

THE entire series of Maryland embossed revenue stamps was prepared, the dies engraved, and the presses for their manufacture designed and completed within forty days from the time the order was given until they were delivered in Annapolis, as the law provided that no promissory note, etc., issued without the stamp would be legal, after the date fixed by the legislature for the law to take effect.

As the whole series was quite extended, and the dies of steel, it required hard work to complete the job within the time specified.

Mr. Stabler, the designer and engraver, was quite busy with other work at the time, and would not consent to undertake the

State contract, but the Governor insisted that it was humiliating to have to resort to this means of raising revenue for the State, and did not want to send the work to an engraver out of the State, and as Mr. Stabler was the only person in Maryland who could do it, he finally consented to undertake it, much to the relief of the chagrined executive.

"REPUBLICS are ungrateful" is a saying which does not often apply to our country, but has not this nation been a notorious ingrate towards the discoverer of America? Our United States, the largest and most powerful confederation populating any portion of Columbus' vast discoveries, has so far paid but shallow tribute, through its government, to the appreciation due the intrepid navigator of 1492. Other governments, notably Italy, Spain and certain South American Republics, are glad to portray his features upon their national paper currency, while little Chili, many years ago, set us the good example of displaying the bust of the "Geographer of Genoa" on the entire series of its postage stamps, running through the different colors and denominations, and though a few years back a series of new design was inaugurated, the Chilians clung to the features of "Colon," as they call him, and he has adorned all subsequent issues.

It is true that the U. S. Government recognized Columbus in a small way, by putting a microscopic representation of the "landing of Columbus" (from the painting in the Capitol, at Washington) on the short-lived fifteen-cent stamp, of 1869, and once more only does he figure on a government security, viz., in the small vignette (Columbus and crew approaching land) which appeared in the upper left-hand corner of the dollar note, with Washington's head in the centre. This bill has been obsolete for several years, and there is nothing now issued by this great government to remind us of Christopher's former existence. Why should this man not rank as prominently among us as does Washington? His profile would not be an inappropriate embellishment for our national coinage. Let our rulers redeem themselves before it is too late, by at least presenting the country with a distinct set of postage stamps in 1892, each bearing a finely graven portrait of Christopher Columbus. The American Post-office Department could not more fittingly commemorate this historic quadrecentennial anniversary.

THE current green two-cent postage

stamp, soon to be abolished, has caused much comment in the press throughout the land, and seems to have few friends. Below are a few editorials written about it, and clipped from various papers:

The Rochester *Post-Express* says: "The decision of the Post-office Department to abolish the sickly green two-cent stamp is to be commended."

Says the *Utica Observer*: "The vigorous plea for the abandonment, on æsthetic grounds, of the green two-cent stamp, and the substitution of red, promises soon to be effective. We congratulate."

The Albany *Times* has this: "The Postmaster-General has decided to do away with the green two-cent stamp, and we hope he will not allow arsenical stuff in the sticking composition on the one he adopts in its stead."

From the Washington *Star*: "The administration has covered itself with glory, and responded to a popular and æsthetic appeal by painting the two-cent postage stamp red. Hereafter, the sickly green yields to metallic red and carmine."

THE Postmaster-General is reported as having a preference for a postage stamp smaller than that now in use, on the score of both convenience and economy. He says, he believes that the smaller-sized stamps would be quite as useful and popular as the larger ones now in use, and by reducing the size a material saving would be effected, which could be profitably expended in a better and in every way more desirable color. The manufacture of our postage stamps is an industry which has been confined to New York for the past twenty-eight years, but which, at the present writing, seems likely to be transferred to Philadelphia, the home of Mr. Charles F. Steel, who was the only competitor against the American Bank Note Co. for producing the stamps, and was also the lowest bidder. He has made an offer to the Girard Trust for the old Stock Exchange in the Quaker City, and if his bid is accepted, he will manufacture the stamps there, turning out annually about 140,000,000 sheets, and employing some two hundred hands.

CANADIAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION NOTES.

W. C. STONE.

THE exhibition which was held at the close of the Convention was not as well attended as it deserved. The exhibit was worth some \$1200, and consisted for the most part of the various provincial issues. The exhibit of President-elect A. J. Craig was, to quote the words of one of the exhibitors, "unparalleled in its magnificence." There were scores of the early provincials on the original covers, singly, in pairs or blocks and a nearly full line of the provisional half stamps. Among the unique specimens was a block of six Canadian half-penny stamps, which Mr. Craig secured in Charlottetown. Among the curiosities must be mentioned a letter from Prince Edward Island, franked with a small piece of paper, perforated around the edges and inscribed with pen and ink:

3d.
No
Stamp.

This was the only evidence of prepayment, and it must be considered a *rara avis* among provincial stamps. Among a large exhibit of early frank stamps was one bearing the signature of the famous Charles Con-

nell. Mr. Craig expects to attend the 1890 American Philatelic Association Convention, if it is held in New York, and will have his treasures along with him.

WITH all the variety of the provincial issues, the only specimen of the Connell stamp in the exhibit was shown by one of the United States members, W. L. Emory, of Fitchburg. He has a standing offer of \$50 for this stamp. He also showed the \$1, \$2 and \$3 Nova Scotia Bill Stamps and the 2, 3, 15 cents, 1868, Canada watermarked, with an unsevered pair of the 12½ cents.

OLAF LARSEN's exhibit consisted of a large frame, two by three feet, containing over 200 stamps, representing nearly every issuing country. They were neatly arranged in pen-and-ink designs, and as a work of art reflect no little credit upon Mr. Larsen's skill as a designer. The frame was on exhibition in one of the store windows during Carnival week.

SECRETARY KING showed a large assortment of British Colonials, among which were many deserving of special mention. The

4d., triangular, Cape of Good Hope, was represented by no less than thirteen specimens, representing as many shades. The 6 pence, Canada, was also represented by thirteen shades. A 2 pence, P. E. I., rouletted, full sets of the Weights and Measures, Gas Inspection and Supreme Court stamps, Canada 12 pence "specimen," the scarce Canadian Pacific Telegraph stamp, were all to be found in this exhibit. Mr. King expects to be at the 1890 American Philatelic Association Convention, and his application for membership will soon be filed.

FRANK C. KAYE's specialty is British Colonials, and he showed many rarities, among which the 2 pence "fillet head" Mauritius deserves special mention. His Canadian exhibit lacked only the 12 pence, of which no copy was shown, except Mr. King's "specimen." We make no mention of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shillings, for nearly everybody had them, there being over a dozen of the Nova Scotias alone on exhibition. We are inclined to think that these stamps are selling for more than they are really worth, on account of the great demand for them which has recently sprung up.

W. H. GOODRICH had the Guatemala stamps on exhibition which he showed at last year's Boston Convention.

THEO. LARSEN exhibited specimens of the St. Pierre and Miquelon P. D. stamps, two of them being on the original letters. Mr. Larsen also exhibited his album, which contained many nice things.

H. L. HART's album is like all the Haligonian collections, noted for the fine display of British-American stamps, including of course the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shillings.

THE writer had a small exhibit, containing one stamp from each Postal Union country, the rare English match stamp, worth from \$25 to \$50, and specimens of the brass cotton-tax stamps.

HENRY HECHLER, on account of his approaching trip to Europe, was unable to find time to prepare an exhibit, but favored the Yankees with a view of his collection and a part of his stock in trade.

There are few dealers in America who can boast as large or well-selected stock as is to be found in the little tobacco shop on Argyle street. Mr. Hechler is in Europe by this time and will remain until Novem-

ber. We are promised some letters concerning his philatelic experiences while away.

SEVERAL of the local collectors were unable to attend the convention on account of business engagements. Among these was J. N. Crane, who, however, managed to get around every evening and help us chase away the midnight hours swapping philatelic experiences. Jim's pet hobby is his "ledger," which is *sometime* to contain his collection. The ruling in it is similar to the Staten Island, and he claims the credit for the first use of the idea.

ONE of the most pleasant features of our visit was the excursion on the river in a steam launch. Mr. Crane acted as pilot and "Sid" DeWolf as butler. There was no seasickness during the trip. At the picnic grounds on the Northwest Arm, President Hechler took our pictures. At the extreme right stands A. B. S. DeWolf; next stands Frank Kaye, who does not look as though he were continually guilty of punching the Queen's head; next to him comes Adjutant J. Noble Crane, of the 63d Rifles, half hidden behind a ferocious-looking mustache. In the centre is J. E. DeWolf, and beside him the next President of the Canadian Philatelic Association, Mr. A. J. Craig, of Pictou, with a few registered letter stamps in a book in his hand. Treasurer H. L. Hart, with a revenue stamp on his hat, is the next man, while at the end of the line is Olaf Larsen, looking none the worse for the salt water he drank. Seated in the foreground, holding an American flag, are the three Yankees, with President Hechler at the right and Secretary King at the left.

THE vote fixing upon Montreal for the next convention would have been unanimous but for a few instructed proxies. The date was left to the Official Board, in order that if possible it might be arranged so as not to conflict with the American Philatelic Association, but come at such a time as to permit members to attend both.

By an oversight the ballots included numerous officers who should be appointed and not elected. The question of the official organ will be dealt with in the same manner, as there were not sufficient votes to make an election, a number of persons not voting on that question. The contract with the *Halifax Philatelist* does not expire until 1890, and by that time some decision will be reached about the future. An independent paper like THE AMERICAN PHIL-

ALIST was the wish of all present, but in view of the present small membership it is of course not to be thought of. Perhaps some arrangement could be made with the American Philatelic Association by which THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST could become the organ of both societies.

THE new officers do not assume their duties until January, 1890, and by a special provision in the proposed new Constitution, will hold until after the 1891 convention.

Unless this is done they would only hold office for some six months, which is too short a time to accomplish anything. The Constitution and By-Laws as amended will be printed in the official organ and submitted to a male vote, there not being sufficient representation at the convention to adopt the amendments. We trust that a full vote will be polled. The proposed Constitution is practically that of the American Philatelic Association.

MAIL 'ROBBERS AND THE POSTAL LAW.

PH. HEINSBERGER.

A VERY interesting postal matter came recently before the City Court at Berlin, in Germany. I thought it may be of interest to philatelists, and therefore concluded to inform the numerous readers of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST in the United States and in foreign countries of the following postal facts. On the 27th day of October, 1888, at 9 o'clock in the evening, there arrived at the general post-office at Berlin the mail wagon, carrying the mail from the railroad station, received by the incoming train, Cologne-Berlin. As soon as the mail car reached the yard in the post-office, there appeared a man, dressed in postal uniform, and shouted to the conductor: "Hurry up, boys, with the mail bags; the postal clerks in the delivery room up-stairs are waiting for you!" The car conductor, believing that the man addressing him was a postal clerk from up-stairs (at the post-office), answered, "Here they are! Give us a hand!" Speaking thus, the conductor as well as the driver of the mail car loaded themselves with some mail bags and gave the supposed postal clerk some other mail bags to carry them up-stairs in the post-office. When they arrived up-stairs the car conductor and the car driver did not see their companion, and neither could they find the mail bags carried by him. They at once reported the matter, as they could not find the missing man with the mail bags in the yard. Investigation proved that no postal clerk in the post-office had received orders to call for the mail bags. The telegraph was put in operation, and the postal robbery was reported all over the European continent. The mail bags stolen by the bogus postal clerk contained many

hundreds registered letters and money letters. Among the registered mail were two registered letters from the firm of Ph. Heinsberger, New York, containing postage and revenue stamps amounting to \$400. The total value of the missing registered mail was \$500,000, and the total value of money letters was \$4000. (In Germany the government is responsible for lost registered mail.) The balance of the contents of the stolen mail bags contained railroad bonds and mining stock. Great consternation reigned at the Berlin post-office, as no clue could be found. But suddenly, on the 30th of October, 1888, there were found, by two workmen, the missing mail bags in the Spandau channel, Berlin. The bags were found opened—the contents gone! but all registered mail addressed to the German government was found all right and untouched. Matters remained a mystery, but the postal detectives suspected a man as the robber who formerly was employed as assistant postal clerk in the delivery room, but had been dismissed. Meanwhile something important had happened. On November 1, 1888, four days after the postal robbery, a man entered the office of a banking house in the city of Hamburg, and offered some railway bonds for sale. The banker, looking over the bonds, recognized at once that the numbers of the bonds corresponded with those stolen at the post-office at Berlin. He told his customer that at the moment he had not money enough in the safe to pay for the bonds, but requested him to call again in the afternoon. The customer promised this, and left. The banker at once notified the police of his suspicions.

In the afternoon the customer came back with the bonds to the banking house, and was at once arrested by the hidden policemen. At the police station in Hamburg he was, by means of a photograph received from the Berlin post-office, recognized as the former assistant postal clerk named Schröder, and as the supposed mail robber. It was soon proved that he was the man wanted, and at last he confessed. He told the names of several people in Hamburg who had acted as concealers of the stolen mail-bag contents. At the residence of these concealers lots of the stolen registered mail was found, with part of the cash money gone. Among the registered mail were also found those two registered letters containing stamps sent by me to Berlin. My letters were found intact, as the robbers did not understand the value of stamps. The letters were safely forwarded to my customers at Berlin. This gang of postal robbers was

transported from Hamburg to Berlin, and tried there. The whole lot was found guilty, and the bogus postal clerk who had stolen the mail bags was sentenced to four years to the State prison and four years under police control. The concealers of the stolen mail were sentenced to seven years State prison and seven years under police control.

As is shown in this case, the concealer of the stolen mail received a much stronger sentence than the robber, because it is a well-known fact that if a robber had no accomplices there would not be so many robberies, especially not so many postal or money robberies, which is a dangerous play in Europe as well as in America.

Honesty is the first duty of post officials, and, in the interest of philately, I may add, honesty is the first duty of stamp collectors who receive from stamp dealers or fellow-collectors stamps on approval.

NEW ISSUES.

W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

UNITED STATES.—In our July chronicle (page 300) we called attention to the two varieties of the 5 cent brown. We have since run across a number of the blue stamps without the crossed lines, which goes to show that there are probably two plates in use. Will our members kindly see what varieties are to be had at their post-office, and let us know at once?

BRAZIL.—The *Jornais* stamps are beginning to appear in their new colors still retaining the error BRASIL. The colors are to be the following, of which the 20 and 50 reis have been shown us by Henry Hechler:

10 reis, olive.
20 " light green.
50 " pale orange.
100 " red.
200 " black.
300 " pale rose.
500 " dark green.
700 " blue.
1000 " maroon.

BRITISH GUIANA.—From K. Brewster Cox we learn of a 2 cent, 1860 (perforated 10) stamp, watermarked in black letters $\frac{3}{4}$ inch high, "EX," probably being part of EXTRA, denoting the brand of paper. Is not this as worthy of notice as the 1868 Canadas? We think so.

BULGARIA.—The 1 lev. of the new type is now in use.
1 lev., red carmine.

CANADA.—Will our members having specimens of the 1868 issue watermarked, please inform us what letters they find on the different values. We wish to discover what the full watermark consists of.

COLOMBIA.—*Le Timbre Poste* reports a 5 pesos of the May, 1883, type, lettered EE UU DE COLOMBIA, perforated 11.

5 pesos, light brown on yellow.

CUBA.—There are two new values of the *Impresos* series.

$\frac{3}{4}$ centavo, black.
1 " "

DOMINICA.—It is reported by *Der Philatelist* that the current issue has been surcharged OFICIAL.

1 centavo, green.
2 " red.
5 " blue.
10 " orange.

GABOON.—The following are the number of provisionals issued of each value with the dates of issue as given in the official decrees:

August 1, 1886.	5 on 20 centimes,	900
	10 " 20 "	900
	25 " 20 "	10,500
	50 " 15 "	300
	75 " 15 "	300
Dec. 28, 1888.	25 " 5 "	4000
Feb. 7, 1889.	15 " 1 franc,	1200
	25 " 75 centimes,	1000
March 8.	25 " 10 "	800
	* 15 " 10 "	400
March 27.	25 " 20 "	unpaid, 1500
	15 " 5 "	" 1500
April 16.	25 " 20 "	" 1200
May 1.	25 " 20 "	" 1500
	* 15 " 30 "	" 250

* These two surcharges have not been chronicled by us before.

GAMBIA.—The colors of the two-pence and six-pence have been changed. They are watermarked C.A. and crown.

2 pence, orange.
6 " blue.

GERMANY.—New stamps are expected October 1.

HAYTI.—There is a decided difference in the quality of the paper in the 1883 perforated set. E. F. Gamba sends us three distinct varieties of the 20 cent, and no doubt, the other values exist also.

ITALY.—Six new values were issued August 1. The design is similar to the current series, except that the 5c. has the royal arms in the centre and all of them have numerals of value in the angles.

5 centesimi, green.
40 " brown.
45 " slate green.
60 " purple.
1 lira, brown orange.
5 " rose green.

MADAGASCAR.—The 10 cent stamp has been surcharged 05.

05 on 10c., black on lilac (900 issued).

Of the 25 on 40c. there were 3700 issued.

NOSSI-BÉ.—It is said that the 40 cent of the 1877 and 1881 issues of the French colonies have been surcharged "25" for this island which is situated north-west of Madagascar. Obliterated copies received by a correspondent of the *Timbre Poste* are dated May 30 and June 4, 1889. The surcharge is in blue.

1877 type. 25 on 40 cent vermilion, imperforated.
1881 type. 25 " " " perforated 13½.

PERAK.—Three new varieties of the 1 cent stamp are reported. The first has ONE CENT PERAK in capitals; the second ONE CENT in italics and PERAK in the italic block capitals; the third has ONE CENT in italic capitals and PERAK in upright block capitals.

1 cent on 2 cents, rose. 3 varieties.

QUEENSLAND.—The following notice discovered by A. F. Bassett Hull, and published in last month's *Philatelic Record*, fixes beyond dispute the date of issue of the first stamps.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, BRISBANE,

September 21, 1860.

QUEENSLAND POSTAGE STAMPS.

It is hereby notified for public information that a supply of Queensland postage stamps has been received from England, and will be issued on the first day of November next, from which date the New South Wales postage stamps at present in use will no longer be acknowledged upon letters posted within this colony. All letters, therefore, posted in Queensland after the 1st of November, bearing the New South Wales stamp will be treated as unpaid, and will accordingly be opened and returned to the writer.

R. R. MACKENZIE.

SALVADOR.—In our remarks upon the new postal contract we unknowingly charged the Dominican surcharges upon Mr. Seebeck. He had nothing to do with them and we regret the error.

H. F. Bamforth and H. L. B. Gray have called our attention to several varieties of the current 1 centavo. While they are probably old we do not recall having seen them mentioned in any paper. They are as follows:

POSTAL
SALVADOR
UNIVERSAL

It is quite probable also that the other A's exist without the bar, but we do not happen to have run across any.

SHANGHAI.—We have received from E. B. Hanes a specimen of the new 40 cash with watermark. The design is unchanged.

40 cash, black.

SWEDEN.—It is reported that there are three new stamps of the same design as the current 10 ore, except that the inscriptions are larger.

5 ore, green.
10 " rose.
20 " blue.

TOBAGO.—We have received from H. N. Johnson a new provisional which was issued sometime during June. It is the 2½ penny blue (C. A. and crown), surcharged 1 PENNY in black.

1 penny on 2½ p., blue.

TURKS ISLAND.—Of the surcharged 1 penny on 2½ penny, £50 worth or 12,000 stamps were issued. Of these, some £10 worth were used and the rest bought up by speculators. We are indebted to President-elect Craig of the Canadian Philatelic Association for this information.

VENEZUELA.—*Coro and La Vela.*—New stamps for this post were issued January 1, 1889. Carrier pigeon in centre, four five-pointed stars above and seven * * * * * below. "CORREO DEL I Entre" at left; CORO Y at top; "La Vela I COMERCIO" at right; value below. Rouletted in color.

Porte libre, black on buff.
¼ real, " blue.
1 " " rose.
2 " " green.
3 " " lilac.

ZULULANA.—Two new surcharges on the current Great Britain stamps.

2½ pence, black on purple and blue.
5 " " lilac "

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—The *Philatelic Record* reports that the die of the English 4 pence envelope has been utilized for making a registration envelope for this colony, a label with the name having been added above. A few specimens have been found without the label.

4 pence, vermilion, 150 x 98 mm.

CANADA.—We are indebted to Donald A. Kibb, Secretary of the Canadian Philatelic Association and an employé of the Halifax Post-office, for information concerning what is certainly a novelty in the postal line, namely, an unpaid letter stamped envelope. When a letter is returned from the dead-letter office the sender is required to pay the regular postage and these envelopes have been prepared of various values. The only one we have seen is the 3 cent value. It is about 175 x 120 mm., and is made of manila paper. In the place for the stamp is a figure 3 about 23 mm. high. In the left hand upper corner RETURNED DEAD LETTER; in the lower corner

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

On the reverse, *The enclosed Dead Letter is returned by order of the Postmaster-General for the reasons thereon assigned.* The following values are said to exist:

3 cents, black on manila.
6 " " ?
9 " " ?
12 " " ?
18 " " ?

MEXICO.—It is now said that the stamps chronicled on page 333, are for wrappers, and the following list is given by some of our European contemporaries:

1	cent, red on white.
2	" blue "
2	" brown "
5	" red "
6	" " "
10	" blue "
10	" brown "
4	" black on yellow.
5	" " "
4	" " buff.
5	" brown "
6	" " "
10	" " "
10	" black on blue gray.

POST CARDS.

UNITED STATES.—The contract for the next four years has been awarded to Albert Daggett of New York. The number of cards needed is estimated at 2,000,000,000, for the four years and it will require nearly 7000 tons of paper to make them. Size number one is to measure $2\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inches and to weigh 5 pounds $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce per 1000. The cost will be 37 cents per 1000. Size number two is the present size ($3 \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches), and is to weigh 5 pound 5 ounces per 1000, instead of 5 pounds 4 ounces as at present. The cost will be 35 cents per 1000, instead of 47 cents. Size number three is to measure $3\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ inches and weigh 9 pounds 1 ounce per 1000. The cost will be 50 cents a 1000. Compared with the last contract there will be a reduction in the cost of about \$150,000. When cards were first issued in this country in 1873, the contract price was \$1.39 $\frac{3}{4}$ per 1000, while under the new contract it will only average about 40 cents. The cards will be made in Derby, Conn.

GREAT BRITAIN.—When post cards were first issued they were sold for their face value. Then the stationers raised such a row that the price was raised $\frac{1}{2}$ penny per dozen. When the thick cards of 1875 were issued the price was fixed at 8 pence per dozen, and that of the thin ones at 7 pence. On the first of July these prices were changed respectively to 6 pence and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence per 10. New thin cards have also been issued which are sold at 6 pence per 10. The private cards for 12 years were stamped free of charge. Then a change of 1s. 6p. per 1008 was made and now that has been raised to 2s. 6p.

The new 3 penny card bears a rectangular stamp with curved projections on each side. The full length portrait of the queen is from the picture by Angeli. The inscriptions are

POST (arms) CARD
BRITISH EMPIRE

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

The card measures 140 x 89 mm.
3 pence, red on buff.

RUSSIA.—The new Postal Union card is out. It measures 144 x 90 mm., and bears a stamp of the new issue in the upper right corner, arms in left, three lines of inscription between, five dotted lines for the address with a single line of instructions at the bottom. The arms and inscriptions are in black.

4 kopecs, black and vermilion on buff.

SWEDEN.—The *American Journal of Philately* says that 10 copies of the 1879, 10 ore are known to exist with embossed stamp.

10 ore, carmine on white.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

UNITED STATES.—We have recently run across a B. & O. stamp with the imprint *Forbes Co., Boston*.

We have a faint recollection of having heard of this before, but are unable to find the item.

25 cents, orange (red sur.).

REVENUES.

UNITED STATES.—A hitherto unknown variety of the 40c. tobacco stamp of the 1872 issue is announced by R. S. Hatcher. The red surcharge "Issued under Act of March, 1875," reads "March 31."

ARGENTINE.—We sum up here the values of the "Mercury" type:

25	centavos, green.
50	" red brown.
75	" orange.
1	peso, blue.
2	" yellow green.
3	" bistre.
4	" "
7	" ultramarine.

CUBA.—The "Movil" stamp is dated "1889."
5c. de peso, green.

GREECE.—A new set was issued May 15 (27), the values of which will come into use as the old supply becomes exhausted. Large rectangle 26 x 35 mm.; Greek border at top and bottom; arms in upper part on ground of diverging rays; *ΧΑΡΤΟΣΗΜΟΝ—ΔΕ ΠΙΟ—ΔΕΚΑ—1888*, below on ground of small squares. Watermarked, large crown and 1888, perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. The ground-work is in rose for all values. 10 lepta, rose and black.

50 " " "
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 drachmæ, rose and blue.

ITALY.—New stamps with the head of Humbert are announced for passports and legalizations.

Passports.	2 lire, brown.
	5 " green.
	10 " purple.
Legalizations.	3 " blue.
	5 " "

SERVIA.—The 5 paras has been replaced by a new stamp somewhat resembling the old design minus the outside ornaments and with smaller arms.

5 paras, green (blue seal).

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The 50c. of the current type of REVENUE stamps has been seen in a new dress.

50 cents, violet, carmine value.

TOBAGO.—The 1879 type are now found with C. A. watermark. The 1 penny was incorrectly chronicled by us a short time ago as a postal.

6 pence, orange.
1 shilling, yellow green.

VENEZUELA.—We are informed by Henry Hechler that he has the 2c. "Escuelas," *Fuerte* below, with head reversed.

THE final installment of Horner's History will appear in our October issue. Mr. Hanes informs us that the concluding chapter will be of great value to collectors, as it will list a large number of envelopes never before catalogued. We regret not being able to get it into this number, to complete it with the volume, it being impossible to get all the matter into form in time. We would say in this connection that the forthcoming third edition will contain many features that have not appeared in our reprint.

PROXIES.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION:

As there are doubtless many members of the Association who are not sufficiently familiar with its wants to be able to discriminate among either the plans for which their votes had best be cast or the persons to whom their discretion had best be delegated, I take the liberty of suggesting to all unable to attend the Convention in St. Louis, and who have the same merited confidence in our President that I have, that it would be most desirable to send to him our proxies, for past experience has shown that our interests are safe in his hands.

ROBERT C. H. BROCK.

Members desiring to be represented by one having only the best wishes for our Association, should send their proxies, with full instructions, to the undersigned.

J. W. SCOTT.

240 JEFFERSON AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

Members desiring to be represented by one having only the best wishes for our Association, should send their proxies, with full instructions, to the undersigned.

W. A. MACCALLA.

237 DOCK STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Members desiring to be represented by one having only the best wishes for our Association, should send their proxies, with full instructions, to the undersigned.

E. B. STERLING.

BOX 294, TRENTON, N. J.

Members desiring to be represented by one having only the best wishes for our Association, should send their proxies, with full instructions, to the undersigned.

H. L. CALMAN.

12 E. 23D STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Members desiring to be represented by one having only the best wishes for our Association, should send their proxies, with full instructions, to the undersigned.

C. B. CORWIN.

108 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Permit me to ask our members for information regarding an English stamp, known in its days as the "Ocean Stamp."

It has been described to me as being about the size of the first $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp, printed in blue, inscription "Ocean Postage" above, and "One Penny" below, ship in centre.*

I should like to hear from collectors, who may have this stamp in their collections, through the columns of our Journal.

I have referred to several reliable catalogues, but have failed to find any mention of it.

Let us have light for all.

Yours truly,

A. LOHMEYER, No. 353.

TO THE EDITORS "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Sirs: I desire to give notice through the columns of our official Journal, that I shall have offered by my representative at the St. Louis Convention a resolution touching upon the Hamilton-Salvador contract for furnishing ten annual issues of stamps, etc., together with the privilege of manufacturing *Reprints to sell to collectors and dealers*, as being speculative in its terms and conditions and having a tendency to drive collectors from our ranks in disgust.

We, who have the welfare, growth and permanency of our study at heart, cannot too strongly criticise and condemn this practice of casting upon us these annual issues and especially the flooding of the stamp market with unlimited thousands of *Reprints*.

It is desirable that we should act as a *unit* in this matter, and I ask all my fellow-members who, like myself, cannot attend in person, and who may favor such a resolution, to instruct their representatives to give it their support.

Your truly,

A. LOHMEYER, No. 353.

* It is said to have been used to pay postage on letters transferred from one vessel to another meeting on the ocean.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 172, Laclède Building, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.*Secretary*, S. B. BRADFORD, Ottawa, Ill.*Treasurer*, CHARLES GREGORY, 1 New St., New York.*International Secretary*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Exchange Superintendent*, E. B. STERLING, Box 294, Trenton, N. J.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, H. C. BEARDSLEY, Box 616, St. Joseph, Mo.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, R. WUESTHOFF, New York.*First Purchasing Agent*, WM. SELLSCHOPP, Gr. Stove, near Rostock, i. M., Germany.*Second Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Third Purchasing Agent*, A. L. HOLMAN, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.*Fourth Purchasing Agent*, CHAS. MUECKE, 468 Broome St., New York.*Librarian*, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, H. N. TERRETT, Woodside, N. Y.; AUG. DEJONGE, Staten Island; J. W. SCOTT, 140 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.*Literary Board*, R. C. H. BROCK, Box 287, Philadelphia; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MACCALLA, Phila.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS.

The publication of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST has been delayed several times by the tardiness of officers in sending in their reports. We therefore beg to inform the officers of the Association and others, that hereafter, unless copy is in our hands by the second of each month, it will be laid over until the next month.

THE EDITORS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION:

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the vote of the Convention held at Boston, August 13, 1888, the Fourth Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association will be held in the city of St. Louis, beginning Monday, October 7, 1889. The Convention will be called to order in Hall No. 7, Odd Fellows' Building, corner of Olive and Ninth streets, at 10 o'clock A.M.

The following gentlemen have been appointed a Committee of Arrangements, as provided by Article V, Section 1: Col. T. B. Rodgers, Assistant Adjutant General G. A. R., No. 404 Market street, Chairman; W. F. Muenighaus, 2618 Olive street, or Gen. P. O., Secretary; W. H. Minstedt, 1000 Hickory street; C. H. Mekeel, No. 1011 Locust street, and L. G. Custer, Gen. P. O.

As the hotels of our city are overcrowded at this season by the guests of our Annual Fair and Exposition, members desiring accommodations will do well to inform the Committee as to the character of the accommodations they will need, and have arrangements made accordingly, as it is not practicable to arrange for all members at any one hotel at this season. The Committee will be pleased to give any further information in their power, but cannot yet announce any programme for the Convention.

JOHN K. TIFFANY, *President*.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

The regular monthly meeting of the Trustees was held August 21, and they are pleased to report a marked decrease in the number of complaints, and hope to have but two or three members to recommend for expulsion at the forthcoming Convention.

The principal business to come before the members at their annual meeting will be measures proposed by the Trustees for the better protection of members from frauds of every description, and it is to be hoped that every member possible will be present at the Convention, and that all who cannot possibly attend will be represented by proxy. They recommend great care in the selection of parties suitable to represent them and recommend, that preference be given to parties having known views on subjects which interest them, or that officers of the Association be selected or duly accredited representatives of the larger Branch Societies be chosen, care being taken to see that the parties receiving the proxies really intend going to St. Louis. Proxies to be used to accomplish the following express purposes:

1. The incorporation of the Association, making it a legal body, capable of enforcing honesty among the users of the exchange sheets.
2. Making the Trustees elective officers.
3. Enforcing rules to protect members from the advent of irresponsible persons in their ranks.
4. The election of a Vice-President in every city containing twenty-five collectors who will be empowered to receive complaints from members in his own vicinity, and then speedily with the help of a jury of the vicinage expel an unworthy member. He should also be required to endorse all applicants for membership in

his own district, and thus prevent irresponsible persons from joining. These local centres would be valuable aids in spreading the science, and greatly increase our membership with solid responsible men and women.

The following gentlemen have handed in their resignations, and if no objections are made will be accepted at the next meeting of the Board: Reed Caughey, Erie, Pa., American Philatelic Association, 315; E. F. Johnson, Middletown, Conn., American Philatelic Association, 751.

The late Treasurer has not yet turned over the cash and books to his successor, and as he never applied to the Trustees to designate a bank in which to deposit the funds of the Association, they are retained at his own risk.

The next and last meeting before the Convention will be held September 18, at 3.30 o'clock, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 1 New street, where the Trustees will be pleased to see any member and receive instructions for their guidance in St. Louis.

By order of the Board,
J. W. SCOTT,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

SEPTEMBER, 1889.

The following is the list of

NEW MEMBERS.

- No. 862. ALLEN, JOHN N., 1427 Roscoe street, Lake View, Ill.
No. 863. BAMFORTH, H. F., 27 Central street, Springfield, Mass.
No. 864. D'ETIOLLES, ERARD LEROY, 5 avenue du Coq (59 Rue St. Lazare), Paris.
No. 865. EVANS, STANLEY, P. O. Box 313, Austin, Tex.
No. 866. GRAEME, JOSEPH WRIGHT, 34 South River street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
No. 867. LAZARUS, LOUIS, Tehema, Tehema county, Cal.
No. 868. LEE, HARRY S., 30 Maple street, Springfield, Mass.
No. 869. LEIMER, CHARLES J., care of Waters Pierce Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark.
No. 870. MISCALLY, READ, 176 Taylor street, Savannah, Ga.
No. 871. MUNRO, WILLIS, 513 Delaware street, Buffalo, N. Y.
No. 872. ROBERTSON, J. S., care of McDougall & Robertson, St. Thomas, Ont.

The following is the list of

APPLICANTS FOR MEMBERSHIP—LIST NO. 35.

- ALBRECHT, R. F., 55 St. Paul's avenue, Tompkinsville, N. Y.
References: Henry Clotz, Ernst L. Schumann.
ALLEN, GEORGE H. H., New Bedford, Mass.
References: Arthur G. Grinnell, Benjamin Baker.
BIRCH, G. C., Penang, Straits Settlements.
References: Joseph Rechert, Henry Clotz.
BRYDON, W. M., Danville, Va.
References: T. B. Farrell, S. B. Bradford.
CLARK, FREDERICK U., Beaumont Lodge, Winchester Hill, London, Eng.
References: Joseph Rechert, Henry Clotz.

- CURTIS, WILLIAM T., 80 State street, Boston, Mass.
References: E. B. Sterling, R. R. Bogert.
GILLETT, A. J., 142 Bellefontaine street, Indianapolis, Ind.
References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.
HOLMES, JOSEPH, 7 Pearl street, New York city.
References: Henry Gremmel, Arthur E. Tuttle.
HOPPER, A. M., 24 South Holliday street, Baltimore, Md.
References: A. Lohmeyer, Robert S. Hart.
HUMPHREY, EDGAR T., P. O. Box 2424, New York city.
References: Henry Clotz, Ernst L. Schumann.
IDELL, DAVID B., 283 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, N. J.
References: Henry Clotz, Ernst L. Schumann.
KLEIN, EUGENE S., 1742 Missouri street, St. Louis, Mo.
References: John K. Tiffany, E. A. Hildenbrant.
LEVIN, J., Race street wharf, Philadelphia, Pa.
References: W. A. MacCalla, Charles E. Osborn.
LOMLER, G. W., Portland, Oregon, Box 555.
References: Duncan S. Wylie, J. W. Scott.
MACY, CHARLES ALEXANDER, 208 West 45th street, New York city.
References: Charles Gregory, W. Rasmus.
MANNING, CLARENCE J., Buffalo, N. Y.
References: Henry J. Turner, W. F. Greany.
MESSER, PHILLIP L., 1015 W. Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.
References: J. W. Schaefer, William v. d. Wettern, Jr.
NICKLES, JR., WILLIAM, 1133 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.
References: J. W. Schaefer, William v. d. Wettern, Jr.
ROBERTSON, W. E., Malden, Mass.
References: John C. Schayer, Henry F. King.
RUMFORD, C. P. M., 1003 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.
References: P. Garrett, Jr., E. B. Hanes.
- The persons mentioned in the above list will be entitled to membership on September 10, if no objection is received previous to that date.
- Respectfully,
S. B. BRADFORD, *Secretary.*

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Business transacted for the month of August as follows:

Sheets sold	483
Covers, large	30
" small	30
" mailing (Patent fasteners)	43
Hinges, <i>Die cut</i>	18,000

Received the following for circulation:

406 filled sheets, value	\$2679 92
7 " covers "	119 52
Total, 413	\$2799 44

Considering the fact that August being the month generally devoted to vacation time speaks well for the receipts which were contributed from the following Branches and individual members, thus:

BRANCHES.

N. Y. Branch	\$638 87
San Francisco Branch	326 82
Philadelphia Branch	41 11
Chicago Branch	12 43
<hr/>	
4 Branches, Total	\$1019 23

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS.

E. A. Holton	\$219 62
B. A. Sterling	215 53
E. T. Parker	158 01
J. W. Scott	121 58
A. G. Bishop	85 01
J. Lossan (Hamburg)	77 53
Leon Lacapere (Paris)	72 04
C. C. Gallagher	68 06
P. M. Wolsieffer	65 51
P. Parrish	65 76
E. J. Rall	56 63
W. H. Rollins	55 17
J. M. T. Partello	54 83
M. C. Berlepsch	54 71
A. J. Craig (Picton)	47 48
Henry Sylva (Shanghai)	41 81
Frederick Noyes	40 35
G. A. Camp	26 69
W. A. MacCalla	26 45
I. Baker, Jr.	24 50
E. Y. Parker (Toronto)	23 81
H. E. Hayden	23 50
George W. McFarland	21 77
N. E. Carter	19 14
J. K. Garrett	18 00
R. J. Hambleton	15 36
F. P. Sears	11 08
H. H. Miller	9 48
C. Hartpence	7 55
Edward Hankins (England)	6 90
George L. Gilmore	6 41
A. G. Gardner (England)	6 25
D. S. Wylie	6 25
P. Garrett, Jr.	5 64
K. C. Miner	5 40
H. LeB. Gray	4 58
C. V. Herbert	3 96
A. B. Merrill	3 22
J. H. Lyons	3 04
S. D. Reed	1 60

40 Total Individuals \$1780 21

The time for our Annual Convention is drawing near, and as much has been said for and against the present system of conducting the Exchange Department, by various parties, it is well to consider the various plans that have been offered, and as I have given this my attention during the past year, I would submit my plan which I think will suit the majority of those that have participated and be the means of inducing many others to participate in the exchanges.

My plan is simple and I think to the point. It is this:

1. Individual Circuits to be retained and encouraged.
2. One or more sheets from a member to be made into a book by himself.
3. The number of books placed in one cover to be at the discretion of the Superintendent.
4. Individual members of Branches taking stamps from sheets, to at once report to the Superintendent, giving the sheet numbers and the value so taken from each book, for which

purpose blanks will be furnished by the Superintendent to accompany each book.

5. Amounts so taken to be credited to the owner of books, less commission.

6. Monthly statements to be rendered, debiting, as at present, amounts taken from sheets of others, and crediting amounts reported taken, less commission, from sheets of party to whom statement is rendered.

7. When balance is in favor of party to whom statement is rendered, the balance to be paid only when collected by Superintendent.

This plan, I fully believe, if adopted, will prove satisfactory to the majority of members that have duplicates to sell or exchange in a short space of time, as one has no wish to wait twelve months in order to find out that one's stamps have been the rounds of every member and, perhaps, then not many removed. I shall attend the Convention, and urge the adoption of this plan.

For those that desire to participate in the Exchange Department during the recesses of the Convention, I will state that I shall take a number of the Exchange Books with me, which will be at the members' disposal, and I hope that those who desire to have their duplicates shown will send in their filled sheets prior to October 1.

Respectfully,
E. B. STERLING,
Exchange Superintendent

LITERARY EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

As I expect to attend the Convention, would advise members to send me their lists, so that I may take them there and thus be able to dispose of papers which otherwise I would not be able to get rid of.

Send list of duplicates, numbered by Tiffany's "Library Companion," with volume, number and lowest price for each number. Send also list of wants. Do not put your name on your list. The lists must reach me before October 1. My P. O. address is Box 616, St. Joseph, Mo.

H. C. BEARDSLEY,
Superintendent Literary Exchange.

AUGUST 29, 1889.

ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

I should like to know the names of the Eastern members intending to visit the St. Louis Convention. If a party is formed, lower rates may be obtained.

W. A. MACCALLA,
237 DOCK STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE October number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST will be issued about October 15, or as soon after as the official proceedings of the Convention are received.

REPORTS OF PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

[The Literary Board will publish the proceedings of such Philatelic Societies as are received by them. Secretaries will please send the MSS. before the first of each month.]

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch No. 1, American Philatelic Association.



Meetings are held the 1st and 3d Thursday of the month at the Society's rooms, No. 80 La Salle street (opposite City Hall), 8 P.M. President, A. L. Holman; Secretary, P. M. Wolsieffer. For information address the Secretary, Drawer 707, Chicago, Ill.

The seventy-first regular meeting was called to order on Thursday evening, August 1, at 8 o'clock sharp, Vice-President George Nelson in the Chair.

The following members answered roll call: Messrs. Allen, Bradt, Deats, Drury, Fritz, Gilbert, Haskell, Hosmer, Kurzweg, Luetsenkirchen, McDonald, Nelson, Pierce, Start and Wolsieffer. Mr. B. Abraham was present as a visitor.

Minutes of last meeting were approved as read. Communications received were a notification of delinquents by the Treasurer and bills from the Secretary, McAbee and Kendig, Western Philatelic Publishing Co., Hack and Anderson and S. B. Bradt.

On motion, M. L. Lester and C. E. Petford were dropped for non-payment of dues.

In the cases of H. C. W. Laubenheimer, W. H. Lightstone and Frank White action was postponed, pending investigation by the Secretary and Committee on Charges.

The Librarian reported an offer, from E. W. Voute, of philatelic papers in settlement of his note, which on motion was accepted.

Committees on Charges, Auction Department and Revision of Constitution reported progress.

Under head of "Unfinished Business," a motion prevailed to reconsider the matter of Committee on American Philatelic Association Convention at St. Louis. It was then moved that a committee of five be appointed forthwith to consider the best interests of the Chicago Philatelic Society, and be prepared to present them at the coming American Philatelic Association Convention at St. Louis. Carried. The Chair appointed Messrs. Wilcox, Dilg, Bradt, Huber and Wolsieffer.

Recess was next in order.

After recess the usual local auction sale was held. The auction sale having been brought to a close early, our passive member, Mr. H. E. Deats, of Hightstown, N. J., exhibited his fine collection of proofs and essays of United States stamps and part of his British American stamps. It was a rare treat for the members present, and the absentees missed inspecting a collection which it is well worth going a long distance to see.

The Treasurer reported receipts since last meeting at \$17.85 Meeting adjourned at 11.10.

Next meeting and advertised auction sale August 15.

The seventy-second regular meeting was called to order on Thursday evening, August 15, promptly at 8 o'clock, the President in the Chair. The members present were Messrs. Allen, Bradt, Dilg, Fritz, Hammerschlag, Haskell, Holman, Hosmer, McDonald, Nelson, Pierce, Severn, Wilcox and Wolsieffer. Mr. George R. Stannard, Mr. Abraham and a reporter from the *Inter-Ocean* as visitors.

The minutes of the seventy-first meeting were approved.

The resignation of Mr. George W. Von Utassy, Germantown, Pa., was on motion accepted.

Mr. Dilg, Chairman of the Committee on Auction Department, made a final report which was on motion

accepted and the committee discharged, the President thanking the committee for their prompt action and full report.

A motion prevailed that the Society assume the responsibility of the several lots of stamps that were lost.

The resignation of C. R. Gadsden as officer and member was received, and on motion accepted.

The Chair then appointed Mr. S. B. Bradt auctioneer, and Mr. Bradt selected Mr. C. S. Wilcox as his assistant.

The Convention Committee on Ways and Means requested that they be given full power to act, and that the Society endorse their views against the centralization of officers of the American Philatelic Association. It was moved and seconded that the Society endorse the committee's views on this subject. Mr. Bradt called for the ayes and nays. The Secretary called the roll and found the ayes unanimous, the Chair not voting.

Following applications were received: For passive membership—Mr. A. J. Gillett, Indianapolis, Ind., proposed by Mr. Wolsieffer; Mr. Charles Gregory, Brooklyn, N. Y., proposed by Mr. Holman; Mr. E. A. Holton, Boston, Mass., proposed by Mr. Holman; Mr. Harry C. Quinby, Lake Village, N. H., proposed by John M. Hubbard; Mr. J. W. Schaefer, Baltimore, Md., proposed by Mr. Wolsieffer; Mr. J. W. Scott, Brooklyn, N. Y., proposed by Mr. Holman. For active membership—Mr. A. B. Carlsted, Chicago, Ill., proposed by Mr. Bradt. All applications were referred to the Executive Committee.

Under head of *New Business* a motion prevailed that we elect a member of the Executive Committee to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Gadsden, resigned. Mr. Bradt nominated Mr. McDonald. There being no other nominations, Mr. McDonald was unanimously elected.

A committee of five having been appointed to look after the Society's interests at the St. Louis Convention, it was not deemed advisable to elect any special delegates.

The Executive Committee reported favorably on all applications, and they were duly elected. Their numbers are: Mr. A. J. Gillett, No. 156; Mr. Charles Gregory, No. 157; Mr. E. A. Holton, No. 158; Mr. H. C. Quinby, No. 159; Mr. J. W. Schaefer, No. 160; Mr. J. W. Scott, No. 161, and Mr. A. B. Carlsted, No. 162.

Recess was next in order.

After recess the ninth advertised auction sale of 123 lots took place, many of them bringing good prices. The Treasurer reported receipts since last meeting, \$33.23. It was moved to adjourn at 11.05. Next meeting, September 5. Next advertised auction sale (the 10th), September 19.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER,
Secretary.

DRAWER 707.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held on every third Wednesday of each month at 8.00 P.M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, R. S. Lehman. For information, address the Secretary, 116 East Ninetieth street, New York.

Seventy-eighth regular meeting, Stapleton, August 21, 1889.

Present: Messrs. President A. Dejonge, Clotz, Scott, Van der Willigen, Corwin, Albrecht, O. Dejonge, Lauer, Rechert and Lehman, and Mr. O. Rechert as visitor.

Minutes approved as read.

Mr. Clotz proposed as member Miss Justina A. Harrison, of Toronto, Ont. As the young lady was an ex-member, Mr. Scott proposed to waive the rules and ballot immediately. Elected unanimously.

Mr. W. L. R. Tilton, of Prairie Depot, O., applied for passive membership; rejected on account of being a dealer.

President Dejonge read a letter from Mr. Paul Ascher, of Lima, in which he states that the Peruvian government had recalled the 1c. and 10c. provisional and had concluded *not* to surcharge the new stamps, as at first decided upon.

President Dejonge showed a photograph of Mr. Ascher, which he had received, and the members were so pleased with the same that, upon motion of Mr. Van der Willigen, it was decided to request him to send one for the Society album.

Mr. Van der Willigen proposed to elect Mr. August Dejonge as delegate to the Convention of the American Philatelic Association at St. Louis, and in case of his inability to go, to have the power to appoint his substitute. Motion seconded and carried unanimously.

President Dejonge, in a neat speech, thanked the members and stated that he was not able to say whether he could go or not; he appointed Mr. J. W. Scott to act in his place if he was unable to go.

Mr. Scott moved that requests for proxies be sent to American Philatelic Association members. Seconded and carried.

Adjournment.

All communications relating to exchange, address to R. F. Albrecht, 615 W. Thirty-eighth street, New York, and matters pertaining to the Society, to

ROBERT S. LEHMAN,
116 E. Ninetieth street, New York.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings are held every second and fourth Wednesday of each month during the winter at 156 Second avenue, New York city, at 7.30 P.M. R. Wuesthoff, President, 215 Bowery, New York; L. S. Morton, Secretary. For information, address the Secretary, 128 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Twelfth regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society, held August 14, 1889, was called to order by President Wuesthoff, at 8 P.M. Present: Messrs. Berlepsch, Bogert, A. H. Burger, G. H. Burger, G. B. Calman, H. L. Calman, Collin, Corwin, Dejonge, Gerard, Gremmel, Hobby, Holmes, Lehman, Levick, Mitchell, Morton, Nast, Rechert, Scott, T. B. Stillman, Terrett, Van der Willigen, Witt and Wuesthoff. Messrs. Lauer and Lazarus as visitors.

Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved. Mr. Warner was reinstated at his own request, and the resignation of Mr. Lesser was accepted.

Mr. Rechert proposed the following corresponding members: Henry Sylva, Shanghai, China, and Erard Le Roy d'Etoilles, 5 Av. du Coq, Paris, France. Mr. Van der Willigen proposed the following active members: C. G. G. Hall, 321 Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y.; E. T. Barrows, 24 Beaver street, New York, N. Y.

Mr. Bogert proposed the following active members: F. Ruhl, care of B. Fisher & Co., corner Duane and Greenwich streets, N. Y.; H. Dettmer, care of B. Fisher & Co., Duane and Greenwich streets, N. Y.

Mr. Corwin proposed R. S. Lehman, 116 E. 90th street, N. Y., as an active member, and E. C. Geldard, Brooklands Av., Cambridge, Eng., as a corresponding member, all of whom were elected. Mr. Berlepsch reported for the Room Committee. Mr. G. B. Calman moved that the President appoint three delegates to the American Philatelic Association Convention. Mr. Stillman moved to amend the motion in that but one delegate be sent and that he be elected. The amendment

and the motion as amended were carried and Messrs. H. L. Calman and Corwin were placed in nomination. Mr. Corwin was elected.

Mr. Corwin offered the following resolution:

Resolved: That the action of Mr. N. F. Seebeck, Secretary of the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company, in entering into his late contract with the Government of Salvador, whereby it becomes apparent that it is his intention to again foist upon an unoffending philatelic public, annually, for the next ten years, a set of stamps, such as he formerly produced for Bolivia and the Dominican Republic, in the interest of philately, is heartily condemned, and that the National Philatelic Society will do all in its power to defeat Mr. Seebeck's unworthy object."

Mr. Morton moved to table it. Motion lost. After a protracted debate the resolution was carried by a vote of 12 to 9.

Mr. Scott's motion to reduce the price of exchange sheets to two cents was lost.

Mr. Corwin laid the following amendment to Article VI, Section 1, of the Constitution, before the Society: "That the word Tuesday be substituted for Wednesday."

Messrs. A. J. S. Edwards and H. F. Neelus were expelled for non-payment of dues.

Mr. Rechert exhibited the new Persian 1ch., rose, the new set of the Danubian Steam Navigation Co., and the Shanghai 20 on 80 and 20 on 100 cash.

The meeting adjourned at 9.45 P.M.

L. S. MORTON, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings every other Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at 85-87 Court street. President, Chas. Gregory; Secretary, John M. Sheridan, 22 St. Felix street. For information address Secretary.

Minutes of meeting held August 1, 1889.

The regular fortnightly meeting was called to order at 8.30 P.M., by Vice-President, J. W. Scott. Members present, Messrs. Scott, Hobby, Bogert, Sheridan, Nast, Van der Willigen, Furlong and W. S. Scott.

Communications were received from various philatelic societies acknowledging the receipt of photograph No. 3. Mr. A. L. Holman was unanimously elected a corresponding member of this Club.

Mr. Joseph Holmes, Jr., was nominated for active membership by Mr. J. W. Scott. American Philatelic Association affairs were discussed at length by the members present, and while it was resolved that Mr. J. W. Scott, the delegate of the Club, should be instructed to introduce and vote proxies on the resolutions as advocated by the Club, on all other subjects he should request special instructions from the giver of the individual proxy.

The Photograph Committee reported that a complete series of stamps of Moldavia and Moldo-Wallachia were in the hands of the photographers, and would be issued as soon as satisfactory copies could be obtained. The artists found great difficulty in getting clear prints of the 108 blue on rose, on account of the tendency of blues to photograph light and the reds black, thus reversing the way it is necessary to print this stamp. The difficulty is enhanced by several colors being taken on one sheet.

Meeting adjourned at 9.45.

Minutes of meeting held August 22, 1889.

Meeting called to order at 8.15 by Vice-President J. W. Scott.

Letters of thanks for photographs were received from the Secretary of the Philatelic Society of London.

Mr. Joseph Holmes, Jr., was unanimously elected an active member.

M. J. W. Scott read the first part of his list of the stamped envelope franks of Wells, Fargo & Co., which

will be finished at the next meeting; members are requested to bring their collections, or any specimens of these franks they may have, for comparison.

Photograph Committee reported progress.

Meeting adjourned at 10 P.M.

WALTER F. SCOTT,
Recording Secretary.

TWIN CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meeting held every third Tuesday of each month, at No. 49 Fifth avenue. President, W. M. Biddle; Treasurer, I. Stauffer; Librarian, D. A. Behen, No. 144 Fifth avenue; Secretary, A. E. Daum, No. 42 Third street, Allegheny, Pa.

Meeting held July 16, 1889.

Meeting called to order by D. A. Behen, Acting Chairman.

Roll called and the following were present:

I. Stauffer, John Neessner, D. A. Behen, A. E. Daum, C. W. Kirk, F. Sermin, T. W. Voeter.

Committee on Arrangements for Celebrating the First Annual Anniversary reported that they had decided it not advisable to take any action.

Moved and seconded that deferred business be passed over and new business be taken up. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the *Rhode Island Philatelist* be written to by the Secretary, and ascertain if the letter sent by him with reference to the auction sale advertisement, published over the name of Joseph Haas, who stated it was to be held by the Society, was published or not. Carried.

T. W. Voeter elected to resident membership in this Society by acclamation.

After a recess of about twenty minutes, meeting recalled to order upon the arrival of President W. M. Biddle, when deferred business was taken up.

Moved and seconded that G. C. Lubitz, former Secretary and Exchange Superintendent, be expelled in accordance with the motion as submitted at our last meeting, which was as follows:

"We hereby move the expulsion of G. C. Lubitz from membership of this Society, for the following, viz.:

"1. Neglecting to pay balances due the Exchange Department for stamps taken from exchange sheets while he was Superintendent.

"2. Neglecting to pay over balances collected by him as Exchange Superintendent.

"3. Neglecting to settle for stamps taken from the exchange sheets since he has resigned as Superintendent.

"4. Retaining money received for postal cards while he was Secretary." Carried.

Moved and seconded that a committee of two be appointed to write the Trustees of the American Philatelic Association, and have them take the proper steps to expel Mr. G. C. Lubitz from the American Philatelic Association for charges preferred at the last meeting.

Moved and seconded that the same committee write the *Buffalo Philatelist*, and set them right in the matter published about G. C. Lubitz, wherein they state Mr.

Lubitz is Secretary of this Society. Carried. G. W. Rode and D. A. Behen constituted above committee.

After some very interesting remarks upon philately, meeting adjourned.

Meeting held August 19, 1889.

Meeting called to order at 8.30 P.M., President W. M. Biddle in the Chair.

Roll called and the following responded: W. M. Biddle, I. Stauffer, Thomas McKinnell, Ferd. Sermin, T. W. Voeter, G. W. Rode, John Neessner, N. S. Wollridge, C. W. Kirk, A. E. Daum.

Committee appointed to write the American Philatelic Association Trustees, making charges against G. C. Lubitz, and asking that he be expelled from the American Philatelic Association, reported that they had written them a letter (copy of which was read), but up to this time had received no reply.

Secretary reported that he had received a copy of the *Rhode Island Philatelist*, and therefore did not write in regard to the Joseph Haas matter.

There being some doubts if the motion to expel Mr. G. C. Lubitz had been duly passed at last meeting, Mr. Voeter moved that it be reconsidered, which was carried. The Secretary stated that he had notified Mr. Lubitz in person (by a letter, of which he read copy). The motion to expel him was then put to a vote and was passed—ayes, 9; nays, none. As there are sixteen members, the President announced that a majority of the resident members had voted for his expulsion, and announced that G. C. Lubitz had been expelled from the Society.

Mr. G. W. Rode proposed Mr. Henry A. Breed as a resident member.

Moved and seconded that the Secretary be instructed to invite the American Philatelic Association Convention to hold their next Convention at Pittsburgh. Carried.

President Biddle, desiring to be excused, appointed Mr. John Neessner to take the Chair.

Moved and seconded that this Society commence a collection of counterfeits, and all members having any in their possession be requested to contribute them to the same. Carried.

Mr. I. Stauffer presented the Society with a handsome album, to be used for the above purpose.

Moved and seconded that Mr. Stauffer be given a vote of thanks for his kindness in presenting the Society with the album. Carried.

Moved and seconded that all counterfeit stamps put on sheets be confiscated and put into the collection of counterfeits. Carried.

Mr. I. Stauffer elected by acclamation to fill the position of Counterfeit Detector.

Meeting adjourned at 10.30 P.M.

A. E. DAUM, Secretary.

NEW ADDRESS.

BIRD, C. E., 677 Ninth Ave., New York City.

INDEX and title page for Volume III will be issued with the October number.