



SAPPHIRE

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PHILATELIC RECORD.

VOL. V.

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The Philatelic Record.

Vol. V.

FEBRUARY, 1883.

No. 49.



WE have before us another of Mr. Patrick Chalmers's serio-comic pamphlets, entitled *Sir Rowland Hill and James Chalmers, the inventor of the adhesive stamp*. The serious aspect of Mr. Chalmers's publications is the cowardliness of the attacks put forth in them, on the memory and honour of a dead man whose fair fame is happily as far beyond the reach of his slanders, as these are beneath the contempt of those interested in the questions at issue, whom he seeks to mislead. Mr. Chalmers cannot but be aware that, had he advanced these charges during the lifetime of Sir R. Hill, he would have incurred such rewards as the law metes out to slanderers. As it is, he is safe in attacking the dead, so long as he continues to observe the caution which, we are bound to admit, he shows in dealing with the living representatives of the object of his defamation. As regards the rest of his subject matter, his grotesque diction, clumsy logic, and ludicrous unfairness are absurd in the extreme.

Mr. Chalmers is most careful not to reproduce or answer any arguments which have been advanced against him. His last pamphlet, as its date, 1883, shows, was published at least a month after he had received the Philatelic Society's Report (printed by us last November), setting forth that his assertions had been carefully investigated and disproved; yet he omits all reference to the fact that the most competent authority in such matters has given judgment against him. On the other hand, he reprints for the fourth or fifth time the memorable letter which he received from the last Lord Mayor in answer to one from him carping at the honours about to be rendered, in the shape of a monument, to Sir Rowland

Hill. That we may not be accused of injustice we also give this letter, to which Mr. Chalmers attaches so much importance, in full, in order that our readers may judge of its weight in the controversy, and of the very decided opinion on the question which Lord Mayor Ellis expresses in it: "*The Mansion House, London, 27th March, 1882. The Lord Mayor presents his compliments to Mr. Chalmers, and begs to acknowledge the receipt of his letter of the 25th instant, which shall have due attention.*" His lordship could hardly have been less civil to a little dog who had asked for a bone.

Reverting to Mr. Chalmers's pamphlet, we will give a few more instances of his unfairness. He repeats, without the slightest qualification, his contemptible charge against Sir R. Hill of having put forward as his own plan a "concealed copy" of the recommendations of the fifth Report of the Commissioners of Post Office Enquiry, though, as our readers are aware, Mr. Chalmers well knows that this charge has been proved to be not only untrue, but impossible. Untrue, because the plans were essentially different; impossible, because, as Sir Rowland Hill submitted his scheme to the identical commissioners who had signed that report, there could have been no concealment even had there been anything to conceal.

In order to make it appear that Sir Rowland Hill in his pamphlet (issued in February, 1837) did not suggest adhesive stamps, Mr. Chalmers quotes from that pamphlet the paragraphs in which, no doubt, stamped envelopes and stamped sheets of paper only are mentioned. He, however, keeps back the fact that in the very next paragraph in that pamphlet Sir Rowland Hill proposed the adhesive label. This paragraph Mr. Chalmers characteristically suppresses.

In support of his claim that his father, Mr. James Chalmers, of Dundee, was the originator of the adhesive label, Mr. Patrick Chalmers puts forward letters which he says he has received from certain persons, whose memory is apparently so extraordinary, that they are able, nearly fifty years after the event, to declare they *recollect* that the adhesive stamp was proposed by Mr. James Chalmers, not in 1837 (as he himself says), but in 1834. And here Mr. Patrick Chalmers suppresses the fact that, as shown in our number for November, 1881, his father in a letter of October 1st, 1839, and in his printed statement, dated February 8th, 1838, distinctly gives November, 1837—nine months later than Sir

Rowland Hill's pamphlet was published—as the date when he “*first*” brought forward his suggestion.

These are but a few specimens of the manner in which Mr. P. Chalmers appears to think he is entitled to deal with facts and documents—a somewhat remarkable exhibition, to say the least of it, on the part of a man who comes forward to charge Sir Rowland Hill with a want of candour.

Whether Mr. Chalmers is desirous of rivalling the reputation of a certain Mr. Chaffers, or is actuated by a morbid craze for notoriety we are unable to say ; but if the latter, we fear that even in this hope he is doomed to disappointment. The public are far too busy to attend to him and his silly pretensions, or even to laugh at him. They are, luckily for them, so accustomed nowadays to the benefits of Sir Rowland Hill's great reform that they do not trouble themselves about details, and, with the exception perhaps of our own readers, they care no more who invented penny labels than they do who invented penny whistles. If Mr. Chalmers thinks it profitable to expend his money in printing pamphlets which, unless they are thrust upon them, few persons are likely ever to read, and still fewer to believe, or in circulating paragraphs in obscure country newspapers, advertising his wares, and praising his own virtue in bringing forward such charges, we suppose that we must rest content with the reflection that his money, time, and labour might perhaps be even worse employed. We cannot entertain an ingenious suggestion, which has been put before us, that the whole proceeding is a farce, and that he is really employed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. to advertise, at his own cost, the *Life of Sir Rowland Hill and History of Penny Postage*, though so far that has been the only result, if any, of his proceedings. Publishers so respectable as Messrs. De La Rue and Co. would not be likely to have anything to do with publications conceived in the spirit which we deplore in Mr. Chalmers's pamphlets.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Angola.—Of the usual type there has been issued

Adhesive. 40 reis, yellow.

Bangkok.—In addition to the values we have already described, we now have, surcharged **B** as before, the following Straits Settlements stamps :

<i>Adhesives.</i>	4 cents, rose	} <i>Wmk. C.C. and Crown.</i>
	6 " lilac	
	12 " blue	

Barbadoes.—We are informed that almost the whole stock of the Local Registration envelopes has passed into the hands of collectors. It is not likely to be renewed, as there is no demand for these envelopes in the colony.

We have seen a minor variety of the provisional card which we described in January, 1882. The legend is the same, but the type employed is different. In the third line, the **w** of **WRITTEN** and the **s** of **SIDE** are of the same size as the **A** of **ADDRESS** and the **T** of **THE**; whereas, in the card first described, the two latter words are the only ones which are initialled with larger capitals than the others. There are some other slight differences, proving that there must have been at least two settings-up of the card. The specimen before us is franked by the current One Penny, rose, adhesive.

P. Card. Without expressed value, black, on white card, 2nd variety.

Bikanir.—We have received a letter from the Postmaster of Bikanir, enclosing specimens of stamps varying in value from 1 anna to 1 rupee. They are fiscals, not postage stamps. The worthy postmaster naively wonders what we can possibly want with Bikanir stamps.

Bosnia.—A correspondent sends us the long rectangular 1 Novčić, rose, fiscal, postmarked the 17th June, 1882. He says that he has seen the 4 Novčićs similarly used. His informants assure him that these fiscals were used for postal purposes by the military authorities only.

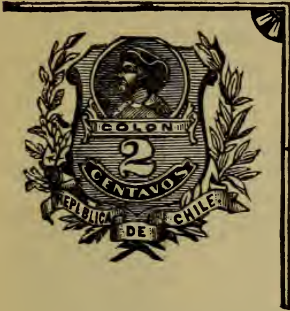
Provisional. (?) 1 Novčić, rose, fiscal; used for postage.

Canada.—Dr. Viner writes us: "I have just received what professed to be all the current stamps of Canada; but there were no 1 cent, blue, cards, such as described on page 93 of *Record*. There were, however, some 1 + 1 cent cards answering the description exactly—colour, grey. The wrappers are yellow, of rather a brimstone hue. The die of the envelopes appears to be wearing out. On the 1 cent the Queen has blue whiskers and eyes, and

a patch on her nose. The 3 cents is of a richer red than before, and the 5 cents Registration of a bluer green."

A reply-paid card has been issued, which is precisely similar to the current single card, except that the second half has (REPLY) over THE ADDRESS, &c. The impressions are on the first and third pages, and the cards are joined along the top.

P. Card. 1+1 cent., dark slate, on straw card.



Chili.—We illustrate the new post card described by us last month.

Confederate States.—The annexed cut represents the Houston Local, described in our last number.



Costa Rica.—We have two more provisional stamps to describe, for which we are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield, King, & Co., who inform us, on the authority of their correspondent, that these stamps were created for use by one mail only, the new stamps having already arrived at Port Simon, but not having been landed. The provisionals consist of the Medio real, surcharged 5 and the Dos reales, surcharged 10 cents in the same manner. The numerals are 5, the smaller letters 3, and the Roman U.P.U. capitals 4 mm. high. They were on letters, postmarked San José, 18th January, 1883. We have also received the new 10 centavos, adhesive. Within an oval, on ground of crossed lines, is the nearly full face bust portrait, looking to left, of some one in military uniform. An outer oval is inscribed in white Roman capitals—UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL in the upper, and COSTA RICA, followed by four six-rayed stars, in the lower curve. This oval is cut obliquely by bands, issuing from the left lower and right upper corners of the stamp, the first bearing the numerals 10, and the latter 1°. EN^o. In the left upper and right lower corners are excentric ornamented blocks, with the numerals 10. A plain label at the bottom of the stamp is inscribed CENTAVOS in white Roman capitals. The stamp is evidently produced by the American Bank Note Company. Who is the nobleman whose portrait adorns the stamp? We fondly hope that it is not Bolivar. According to Whitaker, the President of Costa Rica is General Prospero Fernandez, and perhaps the portrait is of him. The new stamp is of the same shape but slightly larger than the old ones.

Adhesives, Provisionals. 5 centavos, surcharged in red on the $\frac{1}{2}$ real, blue.
 " 10 " " black " 2 reales, red.
New Issue. 10 " orange, on white wove paper; *perf.* 12.

Cyprus.—We have lately seen some stamps purporting to be the 30 paras, provisional, surcharged on the 1 piastre, rose, respecting which we have grave doubts. The surcharge is, so far as we can judge without comparing the stamps side by side, which we have not had an opportunity of doing, identical with that on the genuine stamp. But insuring identity between the two surcharges is not an impossible typographical feat. The stamps we allude to are in no case postmarked so as to interfere in any way with the surcharge, and we are informed that the obliterations on some of the stamps (those we saw were genuine, but indistinct) bore the date of December last. We appeal to our friends in Cyprus whether these stamps have been used again since their temporary emission in May last.

Dominica.—We hear that new post cards of the value of One Penny are about to be issued. Our illustration represents the second type of surcharge, in red, of the provisional Halfpenny described by us last month.



Faridkot.—We are informed that the current stamps are to be found in green and brown, as well as in blue, but all of one value. The sheet consists of sixty-six stamps, disposed in six horizontal rows of eleven. The value of these labels is 3 pies or $\frac{1}{4}$ anna.

France.—A correspondent sends us the 30 centime *carte-telegramme*, on which the numeral 3 has been beautifully altered to a 5, raising the value of the card to 50 centimes. The alteration has been so neatly effected that, although it can be detected by a collector, it would most certainly escape the notice of the Post Office people.

German Empire.—The 5 + 5 pfennig reply-paid cards are now dated in the right lower corner in the same way as the current 5 pfennig cards.

Great Britain.—Our illustrations represent the current Three-penny and Sixpenny adhesives, and the new Twopenny post card.



The duties which have hitherto been denoted by adhesive Inland Revenue stamps of the value of 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s., and 2s. 6d., or by combinations of those stamps, are for the future to be denoted by postage stamps—one or more stamps, as may be necessary, to be used to make up the requisite amount—care being

taken, however, in every case to cancel the stamps by writing the signature (or initials) and the date across the stamps. Until a postage stamp of the value of 2s. 6d. shall have been provided, that amount of duty may be denoted either by the present Inland Revenue stamp at 2s. 6d., or by the necessary number of postage stamps at lower rates; and although no more of the superseded adhesive Inland Revenue stamps will be supplied to postmasters for sale to the public, yet any such stamps which may already be in the possession of the public may continue to be used for the payment of Inland Revenue duties, and they may be used also in payment of postage. The documents for which postage stamps may in future be used are: Agreements liable to a duty of 6d.; bills of exchange for payment of money on demand liable to the duty of 1d.; certified copies of or extracts from registers of births, &c. (duty 1d.); charter parties (duty 6d.); contract notes (duty 1d.); delivery orders (duty 1d.); lease, or tack, or agreement for the letting, for any definite term less than a year, of a dwelling-house, or part of a dwelling-house, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £10 a year (duty 1d.), of a furnished dwelling-house, or apartments, for any definite term less than a year (duties 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d.); letters of renunciation (duty 1d.); notarial acts (duty 1s.); policies of insurance, not life or marine (duty 1d.); protests of bills of exchange or of promissory notes (duties 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., and 1s.); proxies liable to the duty of 1d.; receipts (duty 1d.); transfers of shares in cost-book mines (duty 6d.); voting papers (duty 1d.); warrants for goods (duty 3d.). Postage stamps cannot be used for inland bills payable otherwise than on demand, for promissory notes, for foreign bills, for law or other fees, nor for any documents other than those above enumerated.

Grenada.—To meet emergencies the One Penny, orange, fiscal stamp has been surcharged POSTAGE in Roman capitals 3 mm. high, and pressed into the postal service.

Provisional. 1d., surcharged POSTAGE in black on the 1d. orange and green fiscal.

Hyderabad.—A member of the Civil Service writes us from India as follows: “‘*Sircar*’ does not mean ‘official seal or circuit,’ but is identical with our word ‘Service’ surcharged on the British Indian stamps. The Koorshedjah envelope is a myth. When at Hyderabad last month I saw the private secretary of Prince Koorshedjah, and showed him the engraving of the envelope, offering him anything he liked to name for a few dozen. Senhor Da Costa (the private secretary) laughed in my face, and told me there was no such thing from a postal point of view; that the engraving represented an impression of Koorshedjah’s hand-signet, and possessed no postal significance whatever. Nevertheless, I spent three days in visiting the various grandees of Hyderabad, exhibiting the engraving to each in turn. They one and all grinned, and assured me I was mistaken in connecting it in any way with the post.”

India.—We have official information that the new series of postage stamps, with star watermark, will, when complete, be of the following values and colours :

<i>Adhesives.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green.
	9 pies, carmine.
	1 anna, plum.
	2 annas, bright blue.
	4 ,, olive-green.
	6 ,, citron.
	8 ,, purple.
	1 rupee, grey.

Japan.—It would appear that the stock of 12 sen, pale rose, of the issue of June, 1877, is exhausted ; and for some inscrutable reason the authorities have re-issued the 12 sen of January, 1875, with syllabic character 2. Our readers will kindly add this variety to the list on page 101 of Vol. IV.

The current 1 and 5 sen stamps have been changed in colour to meet the requirements of the Postal Union.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 sen, green.
	5 ,, ultramarine.

Luxemburg.—All the values of the actual issue have been surcharged s. p. for official use.

Mexico.—The following translation of a letter concerning the authenticity of the star series of Porte de Mar stamps is published by *The Stamp World* of Cincinnati : “Mexico, October 20th, 1882. I have received a communication from the Minister of the United States, resident in this Republic, in which he requests me to forward you for publication information regarding the Porte de Mar stamps, issued by this General Administration. I have the pleasure of complying with the request expressed in his note of the 18th instant, and send you herewith specimens of the stamps and information desired. All Porte de Mar stamps are now obsolete. They are prepared at the Treasury, and used for special service in the seaport offices, not being sold to the public as the ordinary issues. I annex a translated list of the stamps mentioned herein, with date of issue :

- “1875. 2, 5, 10, 12, 20, 25, 35, 50, 60, 70, 75, 85, and 100 cents, black colour.
- “1879. 2 c., brown ; 5 c., yellow ; 10 c., red ; 25 c., blue ; 50 c., green ; 100 c., violet.
- “1881. 5 c., yellow ; 10 c., red ; 25 c., blue ; 50 c., green ; 85 c., black ; 100 c., violet.

“Hoping that the above will embody all that you desire, I remain, very truly, your obedient servant (signed), M. TENAZAS, Secretary of the Mexican Post Office.”

In this letter our readers will observe that mention is made of a 70 centavos, black, a value which we never saw or heard of except in the forged sets sent from the United States. The enumeration of the 1881 issue would hardly be satisfactory, did we not know by experience that post officers handle stamps year after year without noticing what they are like. The 10 c. is not red, except

as regards the numeral in the centre ; nor, so far as our eyes may be trusted, is the 100 c., violet.

The 2 centavos, current type, is changed in colour.

Adhesive. 2 centavos, bluish grey.

Captain Evans looks with just indignation upon the compound envelopes to which we alluded in our last. He says, "The stamp in the right upper corner only is impressed before the envelope is made up ; the others are added afterwards for the benefit (?) of collectors. Why should the authorities employ two 5 c. stamps when they have a 10 c. die, or a 5 and two 10 c. stamps, when the 25 c. stamp is available?" Echo answers, "Why?"

Peru.—We have seen the lithographed stamp, on pelure paper, which was issued or used in Arequipa, without the red surcharge. To the list in our last number (page 223) must therefore be added :

IV. Variety iv. Without the red surcharge.

10 centavos, grey-blue.

Portuguese Indies.—We illustrate the stamp on the post card which we described last month.

We have since received another value. The legend consists of two lines. 1st, INDIA PORTUGUEZA and BILHETE POSTAL, in thin Roman capitals, divided by the royal arms ; 2nd, D'ESTE LADO SOMENTE O NOME E MORADA DO DESTINATARIO. The stamp is of the same type as our illustration.



The card is buff on the address side, and white on the other. No border.

Post Card. $\frac{1}{2}$ tanga, blue, on buff. Size 120 x 75 mm.

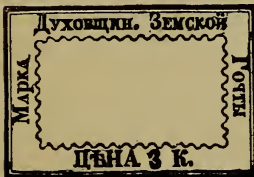
Philippines.—We have a specimen of the provisional Dos reales, carmine surcharge, which we described last February, and illustrated in March, which seems to have been first surcharged 8 CMS in a paler shade of carmine, and then altered to the value it now bears. This is a curiosity.

Queensland.—Of the same type, paper, watermark, and perforation as the Twopenny value which we illustrated last month ; we now have a new Sixpence, and, of the same type as the Two Shilling and Half a Crown values, illustrated in December, we have a Ten Shilling adhesive.

Adhesives. 6d., pale yellow-green.

10s., brown.

Russia. *Zemstvo Stamps.*—We are indebted to the *Timbre-Poste* and correspondents for the following information :



Douchowstchina (Province of Smolensk).—"Stamps of the annexed type are," says M. Moens, "the last of this post, and were suppressed by the Zemstvo on the 21st October, 1881. They are lithographed instead of being typographed like their predecessors.

Adhesives. 3 kopecks, pale blue.

6 " " rose.



Kadnikoff.—Mr. Siewert writes us: "About Christmas last I received from a post officer a Kadnikoff stamp of the annexed design, with round surcharge, which I sent to Mr. Breitfuss for his inspection." This stamp appears to be the ordinary label, which is typographed, with the surcharge hand-stamped upon it.

Adhesive. 3 kopecks, green, on white wove paper.

Mr. Siewert also sends us another stamp, which we presume supersedes the one illustrated above. The inscriptions seem to be the same; but the stamp is narrower, and the inner frame consists of single lines only. In each corner is a four-rayed star. This stamp is also typographed.

Adhesive. 3 kopecks, green, blue surcharge.

Shadrinsk (Province of Perm).—Our illustration represents the stamps described by us in October last.

St. Vincent.—The printing of these stamps seems to be passing into the hands of the all-devouring Messrs. De La Rue and Co. We have the One Penny and Fourpence, evidently printed by them, with a good clean cut perforation, and on slightly surfaced paper.



Adhesives. 1d., drab; *wmk.* C. A. and Crown; *machine perf.* 14.
4d., bright blue " "

Sungei Ujong.—We have received the following varieties of the Straits Settlements stamps used here:

Adhesives.

Surcharged	SUNGEI	in black, on 2 cts., brown; <i>wmk.</i> C. A. and Crown.
	UJONG,	
"	"	4 cts., rose; " C. C. "
"	"	8 cts., orange " C. A. "
"	"	10 cts., black; " " "
"	S.U.	4 cts., rose; " " "

Trinidad has issued three new adhesives of the values of a Halfpenny, Penny, and Twopence Halfpenny. Diademed profile portrait of Her Majesty, to left, on ground of horizontal lines, within a circle. Curved label, with square ends, over the circle with TRINIDAD POSTAGE, in thin white block letters, on ground of solid colour. Straight white label at bottom, inscribed with value in words. The remainder of the stamp is filled in with arabesques. Makers, Messrs. De La Rue and Co. We have the One Penny (with surcharge), and the Fourpence watermarked C. A. and Crown.

Adhesives. ½d., green, on white surfaced paper; *wmk.* C. A. and Crown; *perf.* 14.

1d., carmine " " "
2½d., ultramarine " " "

PHILATELIC GAINS OF 1882.

THE contents of the following list, where not otherwise described, are to be taken as adhesives. Words in italics point to the particular change in the object in question which constitutes it a new variety; and the *page* referred to is that of the fourth volume of the *Philatelic Record* on which the novelty is described. A note of interrogation indicates that the authenticity is doubtful.

AFGHANISTAN.—Current type. 1 abasi, black-brown. (Page 107.)

ANGOLA.—10 reis, green.
40 ,, buff-yellow.

ANTIGUA.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green. (Page 107.)
Half of 1d. used as $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (Page 140.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Provisional. $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 5 c., vermilion; perforated across the centre. (Page 32.)

The same, *not* perforated across. (Page 107.)

Varieties of the above (,, 123.)

Variety lettered PROVISORIO (,, 172.)

New type. $\frac{1}{2}$ c., brown (,, 123.)

1 c., vermilion (,, 123.)

12 c., blue (,, 123.)

Envelope. 12 c., pale blue (,, 140.)

Post Cards. Provisionals, black surcharge in two varieties:

(1) 2 c. on 6 c., rose (Page 107.)

2+2 c. on 4+4 c., green (,, 107.)

(2) 2 c. on 6 c., rose (,, 107.)

2+2 c. on 4+4 c., green (,, 107.)

Varieties of the above (,, 140.)

New type. 2 c., black on sea-green (,, 140.)

2+2 c., black on pale yellow (,, 140.)

Newsband. $\frac{1}{2}$ c., brown on buff (,, 155.)

ATJEH.—1 real, claret (?) (Page 141.)

AUSTRIA.—5 kr., red; *perf. 12.* (Page 124.)

50 soldi, salmon; *perf. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.*

Post Cards for the German and Bohemian provinces.

2 kr., brown on *dull rose.* (Page 155.)

Pneumatic Post Cards. 10 kr., blue on blue; 3rd variety. (Page 5.)

10 kr. ,, 4th ,, (,, 155.)

Field Post Cards. Two varieties (,, 5.)

AZORES.—Large surcharge, 25 r., brown-lilac. (Page 49.)

Small ,, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ r., bronze-green (,, 191.)

5 r., black (,, 172.)

10 r., green (,, 172.)

25 r., brown-lilac (,, 155.)

50 r., blue (,, 155.)

100 r., lilac (,, 211.)

BADEN.—Resuscitation. Arms on white ground.

1 kr., black; *perf. 13.* (Page 5.)

BAHAMAS.—1d., vermilion; *wmk. Crown and C.A.* (Page 108.)

4d., rose ,, ,, (,, 108.)

1s., green ,, ,, (,, 50.)

- BARBADOS.—1d., grey. (Page 108.)
- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| New type | ½d., sea-green | (Page 141.) |
| | 1d., carmine | („ 141.) |
| | 2½d., ultramarine | („ 141.) |
| | 4d., grey-green | („ 191.) |
| Envelope | 1d., pink | („ 172.) |
| Registration Envelopes | 1d., rose ; blue inscriptions | („ 191.) |
| | 4d., olive-grey „ | („ 172.) |
| Wrappers | ½d., red-brown on buff | („ 191.) |
| | 1d., carmine „ | („ 191.) |
| Post Cards | ½d., red-brown on white | („ 172.) |
| | 1d., carmine „ | („ 172.) |
- BAVARIA.—Resuscitations, 1870-73.
- | | | |
|--|--|-------------|
| | 1 kr., green, laid <i>vertically</i> . | (Page 141.) |
| | 3 kr., rose | „ |
| | New wmk. 5 pf., violet. | „ |
| | 25 pf., brown. | „ |
| | 1 mark, mauve. | „ |
- Newsband. *White* paper ; wmk. *horizontal* undulations ; 3 pf., green.
- Post Cards. Arms in an oval ; 3 + 3 pf., green on grey. (Page 155.)
- Without impressed stamps („ 211.)
- BELGIUM.—1 c., grey-green.
- Letter Card. 10 c., carmine. (Page 211.)
- BHOPAL.—Type of 1881. ¼ a., black. (Page 50.)
- BOSNIA.—Envelope. 5 novcica, red (?) (Page 108.)
- BRAZIL.—Type with larger head. 10 r., black. (Page 156.)
- | | | |
|------------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| | 100 r., deep green | („ 108.) |
| Envelopes. | Varieties of type | („ 108.) |
| Post Card. | New type. 80 r., vermilion on buff | („ 92.) |
- BRITISH GUIANA.—Resuscitations. Type of 1856.
- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------|
| | 1 c., black on yellow (?) | (Page 6.) |
| | 1 c., black on magenta | („ 50.) |
| Provisionals of 1881. | Varieties of surcharge | („ 50.) |
| Provisionals. | 1 c., black on rose ; three-masted ship | („ 6.) |
| | 2 c., black on yellow „ „ | („ 6.) |
| | 1 c., black on rose, two-masted ship | („ 6.) |
| | 2 c., black on yellow „ „ | („ 6.) |
- Type of 1876. Wmk. *Crown and C.A.*
- | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------|
| | 1 c., grey | (Page 92.) |
| | 2 c., orange | („ 92.) |
| | 4 c., ultramarine | („ 124.) |
| | 8 c., carmine | („ 124.) |
| | 24 c., green | („ 124.) |
| | 48 c., red-brown. | |
- BRITISH HONDURAS.—4d., mauve ; wmk. *Crown and C.A.* (Page 142.)
- BULGARIA.—3 stotinki, orange on yellow. (Page 174.)
- | | | | |
|----|---|----------------------|---|
| 5 | „ | dark on pale green | „ |
| 10 | „ | red on flesh | „ |
| 15 | „ | violet on pale lilac | „ |
| 25 | „ | dark on pale blue | „ |
| 30 | „ | violet on pale green | „ |
| 50 | „ | dark blue on flesh | „ |
- CANADA.—Resuscitations. 1859. 5 c., red, *imperf.* (Page 156.)
- | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 1868. | 1 c., orange, on <i>laid</i> . | („ 213.) |
| | 3 c., red „ | („ 32.) |

- CANADA.—Current type . 3 c., red, *imperf.* (Page 192.)
 New type . . . ½ c., grey-black (, 109.)
 Wrapper, new type. 1 c., blue on straw (, 142.)
 Post Card , . 1 c., blue on pale buff (, 93.)
 1 c., ultramarine on pale buff. (, 93.)
- CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Provisionals; black surcharge.
 “One Halfpenny” on 3d., dull carmine. (Page 125.)
 “3” upside down , , (, 109.)
 ½d., grey-black; wmk. *Crown and C.A.* (, 192.)
 1d., carmine-rose , , (, 156.)
 2d., yellow-brown , , (, 156.)
 3d., dull carmine , ,
 6d., violet , , (, 192.)
- Registration Envelopes. 4d., bright blue; size F (with R). (, 174.)
 4d. , , G , (, 192.)
 4d. , , I , (, 192.)
 4d. , , K (, 192.)
- Wrapper . . . ½d., olive-green on buff (, 174.)
 Post Card, new type . 1d., red-brown on white (, 142.)
- CASHMERE.—¼ a., orange-vermilion, on thin wove. (Page 109.)
 ½ a. , ,
 ½ a., pale dull red , ,
 Curious label (? postal) , ,
- CEYLON.—Provisionals. 16 c. on 24 c., green. (Page 174.)
 20 c. on 64 c., Venetian-red , ,
- CHILI.—5 c., *blue.*
 Post Cards, new type. 2 c., red on grey. (Page 213.)
 2 + 2 c. , ,
- CONFEDERATE STATES.—Resuscitation. Local for Houston, Texas.
 20 c., purple on blue. (Page 213.)
- COSTA RICA.—Provisional. 1 c., in red, on ½ rl., blue. (Page 193.)
- CUBA.—Resuscitation, 1880. 10 c., carmine-lake. (Page 7.)
 New type. 1 c. de peso, sea-green , ,
 2 , , rose , ,
 2½ , , chocolate , ,
 5 , , ultramarine , ,
 10 , , yellow-brown , ,
 20 , , red-brown , ,
- Post Cards. 2 , , dark green on buff. (Page 52.)
 4 , , carmine , , (, 7.)
 10 , , dark blue , , (, 52.)
 2 , , lake on white (, 7.)
 2 + 2 , , (, 7.)
 3 , , rose on white (, 7.)
 3 + 3 , , (, 7.)
- CURACAO.—Post Cards. Provisionals; black surcharge.
 7½ c. on 15 c., brown. (Page 213.)
 7½ + 12½ c. , , (?) , ,
- Postal Union Card. 5 + 5 c., carmine on rose , ,
- CYPRUS.—30 paras on 1d., red; *double surcharge.*
 ½ on ½ piastre, green. (Page 93.)
 30 paras on 1 , , rose , ,
 30 paras, rosy-lilac , ,
- Wrappers. ½ pias., green (adhesive), on white paper. (Page 125.)
 ½ , , green on buff , ,

DENMARK.—New type	5 ore, green	(Page 125.)
	20 ,, blue	„
	40 ,, rose	„
Wrapper, new type	5 ,, green	„
Post Card	10 ,, carmine on buff	„
	Locals. (Pp. 51, 73, and 110.)	
DOMINICA.—Provisionals.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d., in black, on half of 1d., lilac.	(Page 193.)
	$\frac{1}{2}$ d., in red	(„ 214.)
	Fiscal used for postage; surcharged REVENUE in black.	
	6d., green.	
	Post Card, Provisional. Carmine on white.	(Page 110.)
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—Post Cards.	2 c., green on rose.	(Page 13.)
	2+2 c. ,,	(„ 110.)
	3 c., red on rose	(„ 13.)
	3+3 c. ,,	(„ 110.)
Postal Union Cards.	2 c., green on grey	(„ 13.)
	2+2 c. ,,	(„ 13.)
	3 c., red on grey	(„ 110.)
	3+3 c. ,,	(„ 110.)
	2 c., green on buff	(„ 110.)
	2+2 c. ,,	(„ 110.)
	3 c., red on buff	(„ 110.)
	3+3 c. ,,	(„ 13.)
	3 c., red on white	(„ 13.)
ECUADOR.—	2 c., claret.	(Page 32.)
	20 c., ultramarine	(„ 32.)
	Provisional. 4 c., in black, on 1 real, orange, of 1873.	(Page 214.)
EGYPT.—	10 paras, pearl-grey.	(Page 8.)
FARIDKOT.—	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, blue; small oblong.	(Page 193.)
	$\frac{1}{4}$,, ,, upright rectangle	„
FERNANDO PO.—New issue.	1 c. de peso, green.	(Page 125.)
	2 ,, rose	„
	5 ,, blue	„
FIJI.—	1d. blue; <i>perf.</i> $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.	(Page 214.)
	2d., green; <i>perf.</i> 10	(„ 214.)
	5s., black and rose	(„ 156.)
FINLAND.—Resuscitation.	40 pen., rose on rose, of 1866; <i>perf.</i> 13.	
	Current stamps, <i>perf.</i> $12\frac{1}{2}$.	(Page 194.)
	Locals. (Page 157.)	
FRANCE.—	10 c., black on <i>green</i> (?)	(Page 126.)
Unpaid Letter Stamps.	1 c., black	(Page 157.)
	2 c. ,,	„
	3 c. ,,	„
	4 c. ,,	„
	5 c. ,,	„
	10 c. ,,	„
	15 c. ,,	„
	20 c. ,,	„
	40 c. ,,	„
	1 fr. ,,	„
	2 fr. ,,	„
	5 fr. ,,	„
Envelopes	5 c., green on green	(Page 175.)
	15 c., blue on pale blue (3 sizes)	(„ 157.)
	15 c. ,, white	„
	15 c. ,, yellow	„

FRANCE.—Wrappers	1 c., black on buff	(Page 157.)
	1 c. ,, greenish	
	1 c. ,, grey	
	2 c., red-brown on buff	(Page 157.)
	2 c. ,, greenish	
	2 c. ,, grey	
Pneumatic-post Cards	30 c., rose, blue, and black	(Page 52.)
	30+30 c., rose	(,, 8.)
Pneumatic-post Letter Sheet.	50 c., rose, blue, and black	(,, 175.)
NEW CALEDONIA.—Provisionals.	5 c. on 40 c., red	(Page 194.)
	25 c. on 75 c., carmine	,,
TAHITI.—Provisional.	25 c. on 35 c., black on yellow.	(Page 143.)
GERMANY.—Post Cards.	5 pf., lilac; dated '82.	(Pp. 8, 73.)
	Official Post Cards. Varieties.	(Page 73.)
	Pneumatic-post Cards. 25 pf., brown; <i>type altered.</i>	(Page 8.)
GOLD COAST.—Provisional.	Half of 1d., blue, used as $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	(Page 214.)
GREAT BRITAIN.—5s., rose; wmk. <i>anchor.</i>	(Page 214.)	
	£5, orange	(,, 73.)
Official Stamps.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green	(,, 194.)
	1d., lilac	(,, 175.)
	6d., grey-black	(,, 194.)
Registration Envelopes.		
	2d., blue; size F, with the month number inverted.	(Page 33.)
	2d. ,, ,, no date	(,, 73.)
	2d. ,, size G; no date; inscription in two lines	(,, 110.)
	2d. ,, ,, ,, three ,,	(,, 110.)
	2d. ,, ,, ,, large R in an oval	(,, 214.)
Post Cards	$\frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{2}$ d., red-brown on buff	(,, 157.)
	$\frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{2}$ d., red-brown on white	(,, 157.)
GREECE.—20 lep., <i>carmine</i> ; no figures on back.	(Page 74.)	
	20 ,, <i>bright rose</i> ,,	
	30 ,, <i>blue</i> ,,	(,, 93.)
	40 ,, <i>purple</i> ,,	(,, 194.)
	80 ,, <i>carmine</i> ,,	(,, 126.)
	5 ,, <i>yellow-green</i> ; double figure on back	(,, 126.)
GRENADA.—Error, "ONE SHILLINS."	(Page 215.)	
GUATEMALA.—2 c., green and brown, with centre inverted.	(Page 126.)	
	Doubtful surcharges. (Pp. 126, 176.)	
	Fiscals used for Postage. 1 c., black.	
	5 c., carmine.	
GUINEA.—Large surcharge.	100 reis, lilac.	(Page 176.)
	Small ,, 200 ,, orange ,,	
	300 ,, brown ,,	
HAWAII.—3 c., yellow-brown; <i>perf. 13.</i>		
	5 c., green ,,	(Page 157.)
	7 c., blue ,,	,,
	2 c., violet on <i>white</i> ; <i>imperf.</i>	
Post Cards, Provisionals.	Red on white.	(Page 215.)
	Brown on white	,,
HAWAII.—New types	1 c., blue.	(Page 228, vol. iii.)
	10 c., black	
	15 c., lake	(Page 74.)
	1 c., <i>green</i>	(,, 127.)
Old types	2 c., <i>lake-rose</i>	(,, 127.)
	5 c., <i>pale blue</i>	(,, 127.)
Post Cards	1 c., <i>vermilion</i> on buff	(,, 74.)
	2 c., black on white	(,, 74.)
	3 c., sea-green on white	(,, 74.)

- HONG KONG.—2 c., rose; wmk. *Crown and C.A.* (Page 111.)
 5 c., blue ,, ,, (,, 194.)
 10 c., mauve ,, ,, (,, 76.)
 12 c. on 10 dollars, rose (,, 143.)
- HUNGARY.—20 kr., greenish-black; *watermarked.*
- ICELAND.—3 aur., yellow. (Page 127.)
 5 ,, *green* ,,
 20 ,, *blue* ,,
 40 ,, *lilac* ,,
 Official. 3 ,, yellow ,,
- INDIA.—New type. 1 a., chocolate. (Page 158.)
 3 a., orange (,, 8.)
- ITALY.—New type . . . 2 lire, orange (Page 127.)
 “Estero” Stamps. 1 c., variety of type (,, 176.)
 5 c., green; new type (,, 53.)
 Post Cards . . . 10 c., brown on white; dated '82.
 10 c. ,, green. (Page 229, vol. iii.)
 10+10 c. ,, ,, ,, ,,
- JAPAN.—Wrapper. $\frac{1}{4}$ sen, red; new type. (Page 127.)
- JAVA (Dutch East Indies).—Unpaid Letter Stamps.
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., carmine-red and black. (Page 9.)
 5 c. ,, ,, ,,
 20 c. ,, ,, ,,
 40 c. ,, ,, ,,
 75 c. ,, ,, ,,
- JHIND.—New types. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., yellow. (Page 143.)
 1 a., brown ,,
 2 a., dull blue ,,
 4 a., sea-green ,,
 8 a., vermilion ,,
- LABUAN.—8 c., carmine. (Page 144.)
- LAGOS.—1d., lilac; wmk. *Crown and C.A.* (Page 111.)
 2d., blue ,, ,, ,,
 3d., brown ,, ,, ,,
 4d., rose ,, ,, ,,
 6d., green ,, ,, ,,
 1s., orange ,, ,,
- LIBERIA.—New types. 8 c., blue. (Page 111.)
 16 c., rose (,, 127.)
 Registration Envelope. 10 c., pale blue (3 sizes). (Pp. 127, 177.)
- LUXEMBURG.—Old type. Dutch impression; perf. 12.
 1 c., brown
 5 c., yellow
 30 c., rose-violet
 New type . . . 1 c., violet (Page 158.)
 2 c., grey ,,
 4 c., yellow ,,
 5 c., pale green ,,
 10 c., carmine ,,
 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., grey-blue ,,
 20 c., orange ,,
 25 c., ultramarine ,,
 30 c., dark green ,,
 50 c., pale brown ,,
 1 franc, lilac ,,
 5 ,, brown ,,

LUXEMBURG.—

Official Stamps, surcharged OFFICIEL.	1 fr., brown; perf. 13.	(Page 33.)
Surcharged S.P.	1 c., brown; perf. 13.	(,, 9.)
	4 c., green	(,, 9.)
	5 c., yellow	(,, 9.)
	12½ c., rose	(,, 128.)
	25 c., blue	(,, 128.)
	1 franc, brown and black; perf. 13	(,, 9.)
	1 c., brown; perf. 12	(,, 111.)
	2 c., black	(,, 9.)
	5 c., yellow	(,, 158.)
	10 c., lilac	(,, 9.)
	12½ c., rose	(,, 9.)
	20 c., brown	(,, 9.)
	25 c., blue	(,, 9.)
	30 c., violet	(,, 9.)
	40 c., orange; rouletted on colour	(,, 9.)

The stamps of the new type are also surcharged S.P.

Post Cards. Fresh variety.	5+ 5 c., lilac on buff	(Page 111.)
,,	10+10 c., yellow-brown on buff	(,, 158.)
With stamps of new type.	5 c., lilac on buff	(,, 216.)
	5+ 5 c.	(,, 216.)
	10 c., yellow on buff	(,, 216.)
	10+10 c.	(,, 216.)

MALTA.—½d., orange-yellow; wmk. *Crown and C.A.* (Page 112.)

MAURITIUS.—4 c., orange; wmk. *Crown and C.A.* (Page 144.)

8 c., blue
Envelope, new type. 8 c., blue. (Page 94.)

MEXICO.—Current issue on thin wove paper. (Page 33.)

4 c., yellow; type of 1874, on thin paper	(,, 159.)
Type of 1879	12 c., deep brown (,, 144.)
	18 c., yellow-brown (,, 144.)
	24 c., lilac (,, 144.)
	50 c., brown-yellow (,, 144.)
	100 c., orange (,, 144.)
New type	2 c., dark green (,, 128.)
	3 c., carmine (,, 128.)
	6 c., ultramarine (,, 128.)

“Porte de Mar” stamps. New type.	
5 c., pale yellow	(,, 94.)
10 c., rose	(,, 76.)
25 c., blue	(,, 76.)
50 c., deep green	(,, 76.)
85 c., grey-black	(,, 76.)
100 c., sage-green	(,, 94.)

Envelopes	5 c., red-violet
Compound Envelopes	5+5 c., red-violet
	5+10+10 c., red-violet and green (,, 216.)
Post Cards	2 c., brown, &c. (,, 94.)
	3 c., lilac and brown (,, 94.)
	3 c., carmine and blue (,, 159.)
	5 c., carmine, green, and blue (,, 144.)

CAMPECHE.—Resuscitation. 5 c., pale blue, indigo, and black. (Page 33.)

CUERNAVACA.—Resuscitation. Black on white (?). (Page 10.)

NATAL.—4d., brown; wmk. *Crown and C.A.* (Page 177.)

6d., lilac ,, ,, ,,

- NEVIS.—1d., lilac; wmk. *Crown and C.A.* (Page 76.)
 4d., blue ,, ,, (,, 53.)
 Fiscals used for Postage. 1d., rose; surcharged REVENUE. (Page 129.)
 1d., lilac ,, ,, (,, 217.)
- NEW SOUTH WALES.—Current 4d., 6d., and 8d., *perf. 10.* (Page 196.)
 Envelope. 2d., blue, *with plain flap.* ,,
- NEW ZEALAND.—New types. 1d., bright rose. (Page 96.)
 2d., lilac ,,
 3d., yellow ,,
 4d., sea-green ,,
 6d., brown ,,
 8d., pale blue (Page 112.)
 1s., brown (,, 96.)
- Fiscals used for Postage. (Pp. 76, 112, 129.)
 Post Card. 1d., red-brown, *with thick inner line to frame.* (Page 217.)
- NICARAGUA.—New issue. 1 c., green (Page 196.)
 2 c., carmine ,,
 5 c., deep blue ,,
 10 c., violet ,,
 15 c., yellow ,,
 20 c., grey ,,
- NORWAY.—Varieties of type of the current issue. (Page 119.)
 Post Cards. Instruction in small letters.
 5 öre, blue on buff
 5+5 ,, ,, ,, (Page 33.)
 6 ,, green ,, (,, 217.)
 Postal Union Card. 10 ,, dull rose on white (,, 217.)
 Locals. (Page 52.)
- ORANGE FREE STATE.—Provisionals. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 5s., green (Page 159.)
 3d. on 4d., blue (,, 196.)
 Fiscal used for Postage. £5, green (,, 129.)
- PARAGUAY.—Post Cards. 2 c., lilac (Page 230, vol. iii.)
 3 c., blue ,, ,,
 4+4 c., brown (error) ,, ,,
 6+6 c., green ,, ,,
 The same, surcharged. 2+2 c. on 4+4 c., brown (Page 53.)
 3+3 c. on 6+6 c., green ,,
- PARMA.—Resuscitation. 1857-59. 15 c., blue (error).
- PERSIA.—1 shahi, black and red; *imperf.* (Page 177.)
 New types. 50 c. (10 shahi), black and orange (,, 10.)
 1 fr. (1000 dinar) ,, ,, blue (,, 96.)
 5 fr. (5000 ,,) ,, ,, lake (,, 196.)
 10 fr. (1 toman) ,, buff, and crimson (,, 196.)
 5 shahi, green (,, 145.)
 10 ,, black, red, and buff (,, 145.)
- PERU.—Resuscitations.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ peso on 1 dinero, blue (of March, 1858).
 $\frac{1}{2}$,, on 1 peseta, red ,, ,,
 $\frac{1}{2}$,, on 1 ,, ,, (of December, 1858). (Page 34.)
 For other Peruvian novelties see page 221.
- PHILIPPINES.—Current type. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ c., ultramarine (Page 11.)
 5 c., blue (?) (,, 177.)
 6 $\frac{2}{8}$ c., green (?) (,, 177.)
 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ c., blue (,, 177.)
 10 c., brown-lilac (,, 177.)
 12 $\frac{1}{8}$ c., rose (,, 35.)
 20 c., brown (,, 35.)
 25 c. ,, (,, 196.)

PHILIPPINES.—

Type of 1878	. . . 50 mils., brown-violet	(,, 54.)
Provisionals	. . . 2 cms. on 200 mils., green	(,, 11.)
	8 ,, on 10 cuartos, brown	(,, 177.)
	1 real on 10 ,, ,,	(,, 11.)
	2 ,, on 2 reales, blue	(,, 11.)

Error of surcharge—CORRZOS for CORREOS on
8 c. on 100 mils., rose (,, 160.)

Telegraph Stamp used for Postage.	25 c., blue	(,, 96.)
Fiscal	,, ,, 1 peso, green	

PORTO RICO.— $\frac{1}{2}$ mil., rose	2 cent., carmine	(Page 12.)
1 ,, marone	3 ,, yellow	,,
2 ,, purple	5 ,, ultramarine	,,
4 ,, rose-lilac	8 ,, sepia	,,
6 ,, brown	10 ,, blue-green	,,
8 ,, emerald	20 ,, pale lilac	,,
1 cent, sea-green	40 ,, blue	,,

80 cent., stone (Page 54.)

Type of 1879.	10 c., brown; dated 1875.	(Page 145.)
Type of 1881.	5 c., brown	,,

PORTUGAL.—Type of 1870.	20 reis, pale stone	(Page 113.)
New types	. 25 ,, brown-lilac	(,, 12.)
	50 ,, blue	(,, 96.)
Envelope	. 25 ,, dark blue	
Post Cards	. 20 ,, ,,	(,, 54.)
	20 ,, ,, on almost white	(,, 178.)

20+20 r., blue; joined on the left side. (Page 217.)

PORTUGUESE INDIES.—Provisionals.

5 in red on 10 r., black, of 1876. (Page 35.)

On type, with crown in circle.		
4½ reis, in blue on 5 r., black	(,, 178.)	
6 ,, in black on 10 r., green	(,, 178.)	
1 tanga, in black on 20 r., bistre	(,, 178.)	

Doubtful surcharges (,, 77.)

New issue.	1½ reis, black	(,, 12.)
	4½ ,, olive-brown	(,, 12.)
	6 ,, green	(,, 12.)
	1 tanga rose	(,, 12.)
	2 ,, blue	(,, 12.)
	4 ,, lilac	(,, 12.)
	8 ,, orange	(,, 12.)

Post Card . 1 tanga red on blue-grey (,, 217.)

PRUSSIA.—Resuscitations. Type of 1858.

2 sgr., blue; serpentine perf. (?)	(Page 129.)
3 ,, yellow	,,

QUEENSLAND.—1d., brown-red; with blue burelé on the back. (Page 35.)

2d., blue	,, ,, ,,	(,, 54.)
New types	. . . 2d., milky-blue	(,, 178.)
	2s., bright blue	(,, 129.)
	2s. 6d., rosy-vermilion	(,, 178.)
	5s., carmine	(,, 146.)

Provisional. "One penny" in black on 6d., green (?)

Fiscals used for postage.	2s. 6d., red	(,, 129.)
	2s. 6d., vermilion	(,, 129.)

- RUSSIA.—14 kopecks, blue and rose (Page 197.)
 35 ,, lilac and green ,,
 70 ,, bistre and orange ,,
 3½ roubles silver and blue ,,
 7 ,, gold and rose ,,
- Locals. Pp. 35, 55, 77, 97, 113, 130, 146, 160, 179, 197, 217.
- ST. CHRISTOPHER.—½d., green; wmk. *Crown and C.A.* (Page 130.)
 2½d., red-brown ,, (,, 161.)
 4d., blue ,, (,, 161.)
 Provisional. Half of 1d., rose, used as ½d. (,, 146.)
 Post Card . 1d., rose on buff (,, 130.)
- ST. LUCIA.—1d., carmine and black (Page 78.)
 1d., black, surcharged in pen and ink (,, 218.)
 Fiscal used for postage. 1d., carmine and black (REVENUE). (Page 97.)
- ST. VINCENT.—½d., orange (Page 13.)
 Post Card. 1½d., red-brown on buff (,, 35.)
- SAN MARINO.—Post Cards. 10 c., blue on blue (Page 114.)
 15 c. ,, (double) ,,
- SEYCHELLES.—Post Cards. Cards of Mauritius surcharged.
 4 c., blue (Page 198.)
 6 c., green ,,
- SHANGHAI.—Resuscitation (?) 1 cand. on 6 cand., grey-green
 20 cash, lilac; *perf. 11½+15* (Page 146.)
 60 ,, green; *perf. 11½* ,,
- Post Card for Volunteers. Resuscitation; green on white (Page 218.)
- SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—New type. ½d. (green?) (Page 131.)
 Provisional . ½d. on 1d., green (Page 13.)
 Official . ½d. ,, ,, surcharged O.S. (,, 180.)
 ½d. ,, ,, O.S. inverted (,, 198.)
 Newsband . ½d., deep violet (two sizes) (Pp. 57, 97.)
 Official . ½d. ,, surcharged O.S. (Page 78.)
- SPAIN.—¼ c. de p., green; *perf. 11½* (Page 97.)
 New type. 15 c., orange-pink (,, 231, vol. iii.)
 30 c., mauve ,, ,,
 75 c., lilac ,, ,,
- Fiscal used for Postage. 10 c., flesh; TIMBRE MOVIL. (Page 115.)
 Post Cards, new types . 10 c., chalky-blue on buff (Page 231, vol. iii.)
 15+15 c., sage-green ,, ,,
- STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—2 c., brown; wmk. *Crown and C.A.* (Page 147.)
 4 c., rose ,, (,, 78.)
 5 c., purple ,, *Crown and C.C.* (,, 36.)
 8 c., orange ,, *Crown and C.A.* (,, 161.)
 10 c., black ,, *Crown and C.C.* (,, 36.)
 10 c. ,, ,, *Crown and C.A.* (,, 180.)
 Provisional . . 5 c. on 4 c., rose (,, 36.)
 Stamps surcharged B, for use in Bangkok.
 2 c., brown (Page 155.)
 4 c., rose
 6 c., lilac
 8 c., orange (Page 191.)
 10 c., black (,, 155.)
 12 c., blue
 24 c., green (,, 211.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—

Surcharged **P**, for use in Perak.

2 c., brown (, 145.)

Surcharged with a crescent, star, and **S**, for use in Selangor.

2 c., brown ; black surcharge. (Page 115.)

2 c. ,, red ,, ,,

Surcharged **S** only. 2 c. ,, (Page 146.)

Surcharged SELANGOR ; fresh variety.

2 c., brown (, 198.)

Surcharged **S.U.**, for use in Sunjei Ujong.

2 c., brown (Page 131.)

Surcharged SUNJEI UJONG ; fresh variety.

2 c., brown (Page 198.)

Crescent, star, and **S.U.** on an Indian stamp.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue (?) (Page 198.)

SWEDEN.—Official Post Card. 6 öre, *lilac on white*. (Page 147.)

SWITZERLAND.—Recent type, on *granite* paper.

20 c., orange

40 c., grey

New types. On granite paper.

2 c., yellowish-grey (Page 56.)

3 c., pearl-grey ,,

5 c., claret ,,

10 c., bright rose ,,

12 c., ultramarine

15 c., yellow

On white paper.

2 c., yellowish-grey

5 c., claret

10 c., bright rose

12 c., ultramarine

15 c., yellow. (Page 56.)

20 c., orange

25 c., green ,,

40 c., grey ,,

50 c., blue ,,

1 fr., brown-violet ,,

Error (recent type) with the figures in the corners inverted, and corrected by a surcharge.

5 c., brown

TASMANIA.—Fiscals used for postage. 1d., slate (Page 199.)

3d., red-brown (, 219.)

6d., mauve (, 199.)

1s., rose (, 219.)

Walch's Post Cards. Rose on buff (, 147.)

Rose on white (, 147.)

Post Cards. 1d., crimson on buff, with frame (, 147.)

1d., rose-carmine on white, without frame (, 180.)

TRANSVAAL.—Resuscitation.

3d., pale lilac on green ; *unsurcharged*. (Page 148.)

Provisionals. 1d. on 4d., olive-green (Pp. 161, 180.)

The same, with surcharge inverted. (Page 219.)

Variety of type of the surcharge ,,

- TRINIDAD.—Provisionals. 1d. in red on 6d., green (Page 98.)
 1d. in black „ „ „ „
 1d., black and carmine „ „ „ „
 Half of 1d., black and carmine, used as $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (Pp. 131, 161.)
 Post Cards. Provisionals. Black on pale buff (Page 115.)
 Black on white („ 115.)
 Essay (?) . black on white . („ 148.)
 Resuscitation. Local. “Lady M‘Leod,” dark blue („ 116.)
- TURK'S ISLANDS.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d., sea-green; wmk. Crown and C.A. (Pp. 37, 57.)
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., red-brown „ „ „ „
- TURKEY.—Type of April, 1876. 10 paras, grey
 20 „ „ (Page 116.)
- UNITED STATES.—Resuscitation, 1861. 3 c., rose, *imperf.* (Page 116.)
 New type . . . 5 c., warm brown (Page 98.)
 5 c., black-brown („ 37.)
 Types re-engraved 1 c., blue („ 37.)
 6 c., rose („ 180.)
 10 c., brown („ 98.)
 Envelopes. Resuscitation, 1853.
 3 c., red. Die I; note size („ 219.)
 New type . . . 5 c., chocolate („ 199.)
 Post Card . . . 2 c., blue on *rose*
 Local. Allen's City Despatch. (Page 199.)
- U. S. OF COLUMBIA.—Type of 1876. 5 c., violet, on *bluish*
 Type re-drawn . . . 10 pesos, black on rose
 Current types. Arms . 2 c., vermilion; *perf. vertically.* (Page 37.)
 5 c., blue; *perf.* („ 37.)
 Head . 2 c., black on rose; *perf. 10* („ 98.)
 5 c. „ on lavender; *perf.* („ 131.)
 Provisional . . . 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 10 c., violet, of 1881 („ 219.)
 Registration Stamps . 5 c., black (**A**), on *bluish*
 5 c. „ (**R**) „ („ 79.)
 10 c., mauve; *perf.* („ 181.)
 Do. New type . . . 10 c., red on yellow („ 219.)
 Official Cubierta . . . black on white („ 79.)
 Post Cards . . . 2 c., black on straw („ 37.)
 Postal Union Card . . . 2+2 c., rose („ 219.)
- ANTIOQUIA.—Current type. 5 c., green, on white *laid*
 5 c., *violet*, on white wove
 New types. Arms . 10 c., violet, on „ (Page 72.)
 Head . 10 c., lilac, on white laid „ „
 Cubierta $\frac{1}{2}$ peso, black on *yellow*
- BOLIVAR.—Dated 1880. 80 c., green (Pp. 72, 124.)
 1 peso, orange „ „
 New types . 5 c., ultramarine (Page 192.)
 10 c., lilac „ „
 20 c., carmine „ „
 40 c., brown „ „
 80 c., green „ „
 1 peso, orange „ „
 5 „ carmine and dark blue „ „
 10 „ blue and maroon „ „
- CUNDINAMARCA.—New types. 50 c., lilac (Page 193.)
 1 peso, brown („ 175.)

TOLIMA.—Registration Stamp. 50 c., black on blue

URUGUAY.—New types. 1 c., green (Page 116.)
2 c., carmine („ 131.)

VENEZUELA.—New types. 5 c., blue (Pp. 98, 220.)

10 c., bistre „
25 c., grey „
50 c., green „
1 Bolivar, violet „

“Escuelas” 5 c., green (Page 98.)

10 c., grey („ 98.)

25 c., yellow („ 98.)

50 c., blue („ 98.)

1 Bolivar, rose-red („ 98.)

3 „ violet („ 98.)

10 „ bistre („ 98.)

20 „ purple-red („ 98.)

25 „ black („ 98.)

Essay (?) . ½ real, orange-vermilion („ 79.)

Local (?) . purple on white („ 79.)

VICTORIA.—Fiscal used for postage. 1d., brown (Page 181.)

Envelope, new type . . . 1d., green („ 57.)

Wrapper „ . . . 1d. „ („ 199.)

Post Card. Arms smaller . 1d., lilac („ 116.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—1d., bistre; wmk. *Crown and C.A.*

2d., yellow „ „

WURTEMBERG.—New type. 2 marks, black and yellow (Page 220.)

5 „ blue (?) („ 220.)

Official . . . 1 „ pale yellow („ 57.)

Post Cards. Without the arms . 5 pf., mauve on azure („ 57.)

Inscriptions, &c., in colour. 5 „ violet on buff („ 116.)

Official Post Cards. Varieties. (Pp. 13, 149.)

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE seventh meeting of the season was held at 13, Gray's Inn Square, on the 10th of February, 1883, the President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. Owing to the ferocity of the weather the attendance was small, and it was decided to postpone the compilation of the reference list of the stamps of British Honduras, and to resolve the meeting into a *conversazione*.

Notes and Queries.

Dr. R. E. S., *Chicago*.—Many thanks for sending us the Allen's *City Dispatch*.

E. D. G.—All the 5 paras stamps we have seen with inverted numerals in the corners have the word Para on the left side. We shall be happy to examine the stamps you refer to.

C. S. H., *New York*.—You ask for *our* opinion, and then grumble because it does not coincide with your own. New Caledonias, if genuine, are undoubtedly worth more uncanceled than cancelled. If certain collectors insist upon having cancelled stamps, and these are more difficult to procure than unused ones, of course dealers must charge them for their fad. Mr. Overy Taylor is still living. Our last number will have answered your remaining question.

W. F. P.—See our answer to C. S. H. Your arguments do not apply to our remarks. We were asked whether unused stamps were better than used ones, not whether it was cheaper to collect the latter. Of course, collectors must study their means. Fiscal stamps which have done postal duty are an exception to the rule, and are only interesting to postage stamp collectors when they bear the proof of having done service for which they were not created. The Belgian stamp is worth about 17s. The Post Office Mauritius and the first issue of the Sandwich Islands exist in an uncanceled condition; but are, of course, proportionately rare.

E. B.—Both bad.

L. G. and H. S.—Declined with thanks.

QUILP.—You will often find an extra half perforation where the needles cross. Thanks for information.

W. C. P., *Frankfort*.—Thanks for information. We have referred to the Bosnian. The new colonials are dropping in so fast with the new watermark that we cannot attempt to keep pace with them. The portions of letters to which you refer form part of the watermark of the paper on which the stamps are printed.

J. C., *Glasgow*.—We have seen the Argentines in this hue, but it is quite impossible for us to describe variations in shades, especially in lithographed stamps. You will find the Uruguayan Card described in vol. iii. p. 64 of the *Record*.

Kureecool, India.—Thanks for your letter, from which we have given extracts. Backed by Sir Bartle Frere's positive assertion, that he issued the Scinde Dawk stamps, you must allow us to adhere to our faith in them.

J. M. C.—We have the profoundest distrust of all these abnormal things coming from Mexico. We have seen all you mention, and many more equally choice and rare.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. V.

MARCH, 1883.

No. 50.



It will be a change for us, as well as for our readers, if we devote our first pages this month to the consideration of the philatelic utterances of others. One very remarkable utterance is that which has been put forth by the Town Council of Dundee in the resolution they have passed, to the effect that Mr. James Chalmers was the originator of the adhesive stamp, and not Sir Rowland Hill, and this without calling for any evidence other than that contained in Mr. Patrick Chalmers's absurd pamphlet, and without giving the representatives of the late Sir Rowland Hill any intimation that such a resolution was to be brought forward, or inviting them to show cause why it should not pass. Fortunately, the gross injustice and imbecility displayed by the municipal wiseacres of Dundee deprive their resolution of any title to consideration, and defeat the petty object at which it was aimed; viz., the gratification of their own sense of importance through the glorification of a, no doubt, worthy and inoffensive, although unknown, fellow-tradesman at the expense of one whose reputation is not only national but universal. This is, indeed, Bumbledom *in excelsis*. No pump like our parish pump!

And now we turn to something calculated to remove the nausea caused by the dirty doings we have so briefly dismissed. We have received the two last volumes of M. Moens's *Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles*. In that which treats of the stamps of Natal we find nothing remarkable, except another exhibition of eccentricity in the folding of the work, which is hideous to behold. For the other, which is the first of at least two, to be devoted by Mr. John K. Tiffany to the stamps of the United States, we are truly grateful. We sincerely congratulate M. Moens on having secured the

services of one thoroughly able to do justice to his task. A mere nomenclature of issues is comparatively worthless, unless the compilers are in a position to accompany it by the acts and decrees from whence they spring. To these Mr. Tiffany appears to have obtained access, whilst his private collection of philatelic bibliography is well known to be beyond compare.

In the introduction we are spared the history of America from its discovery by Columbus, or the Icelanders, and our author starts with an allusion to the fact that it was owing to the attempted imposition of a stamp duty by the mother country that the secession of her colonies (which must sooner or later have ensued from other causes) was brought about. In 1790 the Republic of the United States boasted of seventy-five post-offices, 1875 miles of mail-routes, and a postal income of only \$37,935, which, however, showed a surplus of receipts over expenditure of over \$5,000. In 1881 there were 42,989 post-offices, 343,888 miles of mail-routes, and a revenue of \$36,785,397, against an expenditure of \$39,251,736, showing a deficit of nearly 2½ millions of dollars, as compared with a net profit of £3,100,475 earned by our Post-office in the year ending March, 1882.

Amongst other absurdities inherited by the Republic from her cast-off parent was the fashion of charging postage upon the number of sheets of paper which a letter contained irrespective of size or weight; but, unlike the parent, the offspring endured the imposition for nearly five years after it had been abolished in the old country. The legislators of the Republic also managed to retain their franking privileges for many years after ours had surrendered theirs with a fairly good grace, and, despite the clamours of the post-office and the public, it was not until 1851, or eleven years after their adoption in Great Britain, that Congress was brought to consent to the first Government issue of postage stamps, although previous to that time the use of sundry labels, issued by the postmasters of several cities, had been winked at and found to promote the dispatch of business. The reason alleged by Mr. Tiffany for the disinclination of Congress to authorise the use of stamps, and impose the consequent *quasi* obligation to prepay letters, does not seem to have much weight. He says that the hesitation to adopt Sir Rowland Hill's system arose from the fact "that it was not the custom to prepay letters in America, and custom is stronger than law." Neither was it the custom to prepay letters in England, and it was to abolish the extra labour and cost entailed upon the

Post-office by the collection of their dues on delivery that prepayment was made compulsory to the extent of a fine of double postage being imposed on such letters as, after the adoption of Sir Rowland Hill's system, were not prepaid. When once the excellence of this—one of the leading features of Sir Rowland's system—was admitted (as it could not fail to be by all reasonable people), the adoption of frank stamps and envelopes was the inevitable result. Between having a supply of the envelopes or stamps in one's desk at home, and simply dropping the letter franked by them in the letter-box at any hour of the night or day, and the other alternative of awaiting one's turn to pay over the counter for the postage of a letter during such hours as the receiving offices might be open, there could be no rational hesitation, and yet, on the part of Congress, the hesitation appears to have been considerable. In the States, Congress appears to have held out against the Post-office and the people; whereas in England such opposition to reform as was displayed came from the Post-office, and was combated by the people and Parliament.

We have lingered so long over the period during which postage stamps were denied to the American people, that we must defer joining with Mr. Tiffany in the study of the stamps themselves, more especially as we have yet to devote a few lines to those of our cousins who have banded themselves into "The National Philatelic Society," New York. We have received from the President the first number of *The National Philatelist*, the monthly organ of the Society. We hasten to offer the new Society our hearty congratulations upon its establishment, and wish it a long and useful career. The Committee is anxious to enlist the support and subscriptions of philatelists towards bringing out a "colour chart," which is to assist collectors in arriving at a correct nomenclature of the colours of stamps, in the description of which there are wider differences than in any other item in the compilation of reference lists. We should like a little more information as to how this colour chart is to be worked. Is it intended that the American Bank Note Company shall produce the work in its entirety? or is it merely to print specimens of certain colours, with the nomenclature of the National Philatelic Society appended to them? Most of the colours in which the stamps of the American Bank Note Company are printed are as admirable as the stamps themselves, and, as a rule, no one who is not partially colour-blind finds much difficulty in describing

them. But is this Company, which uses superb colours and prints in *taille-douce*, prepared to consider and give the technical names to such feeble and undefined mixtures of tints as those employed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and some others whose stamps are *type-printed*? It has been said, and we fully believe it, that in seven different catalogues seven different hues have been ascribed to the Twopence Halfpenny adhesive of Great Britain before it was changed to blue. Will such stamps as these, and others indiscriminately called lilac, violet, mauve, and purple, be submitted to the proper officials of the Bank Note Company for their technical decision as to what the colours really are? And may we also hope that some of those stamps may be brought to judgment, the colour of which our excellent friend M. Moens (a countryman of Rubens) designates as *chair*, or flesh-colour!

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Bavaria.—Our illustration represents the type of stamp on the new post cards. In the upper centre are the arms of Bavaria and the inscription, KÖNIGREICH BAYERN—POSTKARTE, in two lines.



		<i>Post Cards.</i>	
	3 pfennig,	yellow-green on buff	}
	5 ,,	lilac on buff	
	3 + 3 ,,	yellow-green on iron-grey	
	5 + 5 ,,	lilac on iron-grey	
			<i>wmk.</i> <i>undulating</i> <i>lines.</i>

Cape of Good Hope.—The provisional One Halfpenny, surcharged on the current Threepence, is to be found with *C.C. and Crown* watermark as well as with *C.A. and Crown*.

It seems that some of the post cards of the first issue were printed in *black*. Our contributor, "A Post Card Collector," informs us that he has seen used specimens.

Costa Rica.—Besides the 10 centavos, which we described in our last, we have now four more of the new adhesives. The leading features of the design are the same in each value; but the blocks in the upper left and lower right corners, containing numerals of value, differ in each stamp.

<i>Adhesives.</i>		
1 centavo,	green	}
2 ,,	carmine	
5 ,,	purple	
10 ,,	orange	
40 ,,	deep blue	
		on white wove paper; <i>perf. 12.</i>

We have to thank Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. for the post card. In the centre, at the top, is *TARJETA POSTAL*, in fancy capitals.

Below this are the large fancy letters C. R., across which is a shaded scroll, inscribed UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL. Beneath this again is the usual direction, ESCRIBASE DE ESTE LADO, &c. In the right upper corner, by way of a stamp, is an oval containing the same portrait as on the adhesives. The oval is draped in flags and wreaths, and has five stars immediately above it. Over these is a scroll inscribed in block letters, REPUBLICA DE COSTA RICA; and below is another scroll inscribed in fancy letters, DOS 2 CENTAVOS. In the left upper corner are the arms, motto, flags, wreaths, cannon, and all the pomp and circumstance of war. No border; reverse plain.

Post Card. 2 centavos, black; lithographed on light brown card.
Size, 132 × 79 mm.

It will be noticed that in our list of the new issue a 20 centavos is not included; and yet that such a value is needed is proved by the issue of a provisional stamp of that denomination. It is formed by surcharging the 4 reales, green; but the over-printing differs slightly from that on the 5 and 10 centavos, described last month. In this instance the letters c.t.s. are in Roman capitals, and u.p.u. in block letters.

Provisional Adhesive. 20 centavos, surcharged in red on 4 reales, green.

Cyprus.—In reference to what we said under this heading in our last number, Mr. William Clifford writes us: "You may rely upon the absolute correctness of the following information as to the date of issue and duration of circulation of the 30 paras surcharged on the 1 piastre. Its issue to the public commenced on the 22nd May, 1882. The new 30 paras, mauve, arrived in Cyprus from England on the 7th June, and were put in circulation on the 8th June, 1882, on which last date the issue of the provisional was stopped, nor were any of them afterwards offered officially for sale. Their sale was peremptorily forbidden after the 7th June. Some few which had been bought for me by friends in Larnaca *previous to that date* were afterwards put on letters addressed to me, and bear the postmarks of the 11th and 17th June, which are the latest I know of."

Another correspondent sends us the names of two parties whom he declares to be the authors of the forged surcharges on these and the Ecuador stamps; but as his letter is anonymous we are prevented from making further use of it.

Ecuador.—Our engraving represents the provisional 4 centavos, which we described in January. We should like to be assured on good authority that this is a genuine thing.

Finland.—We learn from M. Moens that the 10 + 10 penni card has had its inscriptions modified. On the first line we find POSTKORT instead of BREVKORT, and on the second line, POSTEKORTTI instead of KIRJEKORTTI. In fact the whole legend has been recast, as well as the directions at the bottom of the card.



France.—A new Three Centime wrapper has been issued, the stamp on which is of the same type as the current adhesives.

Wrapper. 3 centimes, red, on Manila paper. Size, 320 × 57 mm.

Grenada.—The famine in this island seems to have embraced the Halfpenny as well as the One Penny postage stamps. To replace the former, the 1d. fiscal stamps have been surcharged twice obliquely, and then cut in two, each half forming a provisional Halfpenny. We have seen two varieties, for one of which we are indebted to Mr. Clifford. In the first the surcharge is in the same type as that on the provisional One Penny, described in our last; in the second the letters are smaller—2 mm. high—and one of the two surcharges is inverted as regards the other.



Provisional. ½d., black surcharge on half of 1d., orange and green, fiscal; two types.

Besides the One Penny provisional which we described last month, we have seen the same surcharge inverted, and the same stamp with the word Postage written across it obliquely in ink. We are informed that the One Penny fiscal has also been used without surcharge of any kind.

Provisionals. 1d., black, surcharge inverted, on 1d. orange and green fiscal.
1d., pen and ink, black
1d., orange and green fiscal, used "postally." "

At last Messrs. De La Rue and Co. have fairly surpassed themselves! We would sooner plead guilty to burglary than to being the designer of the new Grenada stamps. They have taken that portion of their universal West Indian stamp which is free from inscription, and without adding a single line of bordering have printed GRENADA POSTAGE above and the value below in coloured block letters. And moreover these stamps, or at least the One Penny labels, which are the only ones we have seen in blocks, are printed *tête bêche*—first a row with the head up, and the row beneath it with the head down!

Adhesives. ½d., green }
1d., rose } *Wmk. C. A. and Crown; perf. 14.*
8d., pearl-grey }

Griqualand.—It is with unfeigned regret that we have to announce the resumption of surcharges in this colony. Surcharged with the small c, which was chiefly in use when the over-printing was for a time abandoned, we now have the current Cape of Good Hope

Adhesives. 2d., bistre }
3d., dull carmine } *Wmk. C. A. and Crown.*

Haiti.—We have the 2 cents in a much paler shade of lilac, perforated 13½.

Helsingfors.—We learn from M. Moens that the Helmi and Runsala stamps, a description of which we borrowed from him and published in October last, turn out to be passenger-tickets in use on these boats.

Honduras.—We give the following extract from a letter which we have received from an official in this republic, for what it may be worth: "In Comayagna, the capital of this republic, some stamps were surcharged at the same time as the well-known provisionals of 1878, but in a different way, and I have not seen them described in any philatelic catalogue or periodical. I send you specimens of the stamps herewith, and will try and obtain more information respecting them."

The stamps sent us by our correspondent are the Dos Reales, green and rose, of 1866. The first is surcharged *Medio Real* in vermilion, and the second with something quite illegible in blue. Both surcharges are in script, and are within an oblong border of a single line. The little *tick* or control mark which accompanies the surcharge on the provisionals of 1878 is not to be found. We should like to hear more about these stamps.

Hungary.—The accompanying engraving represents a "Postbelegitadressen." What the particular duties of this thing may be, and whether it works in connection with a card or envelope, or is merely a label stuck upon some letter which has got into difficulties, we are unable to gather from our foreign contemporaries. We do not think that it will prove of much interest to English collectors.



India.—The die of the One Rupee stamp has been altered. The inscription in the upper part of the octagon now reads INDIA POSTAGE. The ornaments in the four corners have been modified, and those on each side of the octagon completely changed. The colour of the new stamp is bluer than the old one.

Adhesive. 1 rupee, blue-grey; *wmk.* star; *perf.* 14.

Japan.—A correspondent informs us that he has received the Two Sen (of current type, which was formerly drab and lately purple) printed in carmine, a shade lighter than the current 50 sen.

Adhesive. 2 sen, carmine.

Labuan.—Of the same type as the other values, we now have

Adhesive. 40 cents, orange; *wmk.* C.A. and Crown; *perf.* 14.

Martinique.—We have received from this island a very primitive post card, which we can only look upon as a provisional. The legend is in three lines: 1st, MARTINIQUE, in Roman capitals, with an ornament of this description —◆— beneath it; 2nd, CARTE POSTALE in similar but larger type; 3rd, *Ce côté est exclusivement réservé à l'adresse*, in fancy italics. Then follow two lines for

address, the first headed *M* in script type. We have a second variety of this card in which the ornament beneath MARTINIQUE is placed too much to the right. No border; reverse plain. The cards before us are franked by the current 10 centimes, adhesive. They are of different sizes, but about 140 × 88 mm.

Provisional Post Card. Without expressed value; face rose, with black inscriptions; reverse white.

Mauritius.—We have before us an amusing correspondence between the Postmasters of Great Britain and Mauritius and the Director-General of the Swiss Post Office respecting certain of the postage rates of Mauritius. The latter official objected to the rates of postage of 17 and 27 cents as the equivalents of 40 and 65 centimes, or 4d. and 6½d. British, on the plea that these rates cannot be obtained by multiplication of the present equivalents of 25, 10, and 5 centimes. It has already been pointed out that, the equivalent of 1d. having been fixed on the change of currency at 4 cents, that of 3d. at 13 cents, that of 4d. at 17 cents, and that of 6d. at 25 cents, confusion must inevitably ensue. According to Cocker, $3 \times 4 = 12$, and not 13; $6 \times 4 = 24$, and $2 \times 13 = 26$ —neither of which results agree with 25, the fixed equivalent of 6d. The Mauritius postmaster saw no way out of the difficulty except either to raise the 1d. to 5 cents, or to lower the 4d. from 17 to 16 cents. The latter plan has been adopted. Will the 17 cents stamp be suppressed or surcharged, or simply sold at a cent less than its facial value?

Mexico.—In the *Timbre-Poste* for this month M. Moens devotes an article to the suspected *Porte de Mar* stamps and to our correspondent, Mr. Chute. M. Moens recalls some ancient peccadilloes of Mr. Chute's—notably the authorship of bogus stamps of St. Domingo and Ecuador—and hints that we have displayed great weakness in having allowed ourselves to be misled by the *quasi*-official correspondence which we published in January last. M. Moens must excuse us if we deny that to be misled by such documents as those laid before us is a sign of weakness. In the present deplorable state of unholiness in which the world is plunged, it is perhaps difficult to imbue the magistracy with the same horror of those who counterfeit stamps with which the souls of philatelists are filled; but the forging of letters with official headings, and the signatures of United States Ambassadors and Mexican Postmasters-General, is a different piece of business, and one upon which we should think no man would be foolish enough to embark for the sake of selling a few pounds worth of bogus stamps. M. Moens declares that he shall look upon these stamps as forgeries until they have been proved to be good. We have done all in our power to get evidence as to their authenticity, and we shall continue to believe in them until those who are of an opposite opinion have proved them to be bad.

New Caledonia.—M. Moens has seen the 25 centimes surcharged on the 75 centimes, with inverted surcharge.

Newfoundland.—The Two Cents postage stamp, engraved by the British American Bank-Note Company of Montreal, has only lately come into circulation, although we described it so long ago as May, 1880. It certainly falls short of the stamp it supersedes.



New South Wales.—We are indebted to Mr. D. A. Vindin, Sydney, for the new reply-paid post card issued on the 5th January last. On the first half is POST CARD above, then the Royal Arms, and beneath them THE ADDRESS ONLY, &c. Two long and one short dotted lines, the first headed by TO. At the bottom of the card is ("The Receiver should cut or tear off this half, and send the Reply on the other half.") The other half has the word REPLY immediately beneath the arms, and the line of directions at the bottom is omitted. The stamps are the same as on the ordinary card. Printed on the first and third pages, and folded at the top.

Reply Card. 1d. × 1d., rose, on stout buff card. Size, 126 × 87 mm.

Orange Free State.—For some little time we may hope that the reign of "provisionals" is over. The new Halfpenny and Drie Pence adhesives, of the old type, paper, and perforation, are now in circulation; but as the first is exactly the same colour as the 1d., and the last as the 4d., we may expect to see some changes in colour. Mr. William Clifford, to whom we are indebted for the new Threepence, sends us postmarked specimens of the Sixpenny and One Shilling fiscal stamps, the latter value in two colours.

<i>Adhesives</i>	½d., red-brown.
	3d., blue.
<i>Fiscals used for postage.</i>	6d., pearl-grey.
	1s., "
	1s., lilac-brown.

Peru.—We borrow the following description of a stamp, similar in design to the Arequipa, which we illustrated in May last, from the *Timbre Poste*:

"In the centre of an oval are the arms of Peru. Above, on the band of the oval, is '*Departamentos del Sur*;' and lower down, '*Timbres 1881-1882*.' In the lower part of the stamp, on a dotted horizontal label, is '*Peru*.' Outside the stamp (*en-dehors du timbre*), beneath the word *Peru*, is the value, *25 centavos*. The upper angles of the stamp are white, with the numerals 25 in colour. The stamp bears an additional curved black surcharge, impossible to decipher, and the date 1881-1882 in a straight horizontal line. Is this an obliteration? In any case the stamp has two concentric circles of rose-violet. It is lithographed in colour on white wove paper.

Adhesive. 25 centavos, carmine."

Porto Rico.—It is said that the 40 c. de peso has been withdrawn from circulation, owing to its having been extensively forged.

Portugal.—A new Five Reis adhesive, to match the current 25 and 50 reis, is now in circulation. The portrait is the same as in the latter values, and is enframed in a coloured oval garter, inscribed, at the top, PORTUGAL, in Roman capitals; CORREOS on the left; TELEGRAPHOS on the right; and CINCO 5 REIS at the bottom—all in small thin block letters. Conventional ornaments separate each portion of the legend. The corners are filled in with arabesque.

Adhesive. 5 reis, grey; *perf.* 12½.

Queensland.—Of the type, paper, watermark, and perforation of the Twopenny value, which we illustrated in January, we now have a new One Penny.

Adhesive. 1d., orange-vermilion.

Rawal Pindi.—In *The Philatelic Record* for May and September, 1880, we ventilated arguments for and against the philatelic value of the Rawal Pindi envelope. A correspondent informs us that the inscription it bears is, "Mour-i-daftar-i. dâk i-aspân-i-zîn-sawârî Râwalpindî wa Koh-i-Mari. San 1877." Which, being interpreted, means, "Seal of the office of the post (or relays) of riding-horses Râwalpindî and Murree (or Mari), year 1877." Murree is a place in the hills about forty miles from Rawal Pindi, in the Panjâb. Even this translation, which we are delighted to get, does not settle the vexed question.

Russia.—When once the Czar has been comfortably crowned, and the authorities have changed their minds for the last time as to the designs they will adopt for the new postage stamps, we hope



to be able (an it be not for the Zemstvo trash) to forget Russia for a time. In the meanwhile we have to announce, on the authority of M. Moens, that all the portraits of the Imperial stamps which we have hitherto published must



be relegated to the category of essays; but that those which we present to our readers herewith are speaking likenesses of the stamps which are really to be issued this month. The two high values speak for themselves. The stamps of 14, 35, and 70 kopecks have been slightly altered as regards the design, but the colours are to be the same as already described. The numerals in the corners are now in circles (see illustration), instead of semi-circles. The stamp on the wrappers, of the values of 1 and 2 kopecks, is of the type annexed:



<i>Adhesives.</i>	3½ roubles, black and white on laid paper ; <i>perf.</i> !
	7 " " " yellow " "
<i>Wrappers.</i>	1 kopeck, orange.
	2 " green.
<i>Envelopes.</i>	5 " lilac.
	7 " blue.

To Messrs. Moens and Siewert we are indebted for our information respecting the following Zemstvo stamps :



Arzamas (Province of Nijnij Novgorod).—Our illustration represents the altered type of this stamp, issued towards the end of last year.

Adhesive. 5 kopeck, vermilion ; lithographed on white.

Gdoff (Province of St. Petersburg).—The type of this stamp has been modified. The numeral and lettering in the centre are smaller ; but, on the other hand, the characters in the oval are larger. These stamps are found printed *tête-bêche*.

Adhesive. 2 kopecks, blue ; *perf.* 12½.

Kadnikoff (Province of Wologda).—Our first illustration is of



another provisional surcharged on the stamp which we described last month. Unfortunately, we got rather mixed in our descriptions, and stated that the second stamp, which we described under this heading, had a blue surcharge. The blue surcharge should have been credited to the stamp



we illustrated, but now we have the other stamp, which was then unsurcharged, over-printed, as in our engraving.

Adhesive. 3 kopecks, green, blue surcharge.

Our second illustration is of the permanent issue, which we described in December last.

Adhesive. 3 kopecks, emerald-green, on white wove paper ; *perf.* 13½.

Morschansk.—Mr. Siewert sends us a new stamp, issued last month. It is almost, but not quite, so gaudy as some of its predecessors. In the centre of the stamp is a heraldic mantle, gules, or, and ermine, upon which is an escutcheon bordered or, and *parté* per fesse, azure and argent. In chief an anthill, and in base two anchors crossed in saltire, counterchanged, argent and azure. Above and below the mantle are arched inscriptions, and under the lower one is the value in words. The background of the stamp is blue, and the corners, which stand out like bastions, each contain the numeral of value, which, like the inscriptions, is printed in a darker shade of blue than that of the background.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, red, white, gold, and blue ; *perf.* 12.

Stchigry (Province of Koursk).—This stamp, which does duty for a post founded on the 15th March, 1882, must be a gay (deceiver?) judging from M. Moens' somewhat enthusiastic description. The arms appear to be *parté per fesse*. . . . But no! Metal upon metal, and tincture upon tincture, scares the heraldry out of us. We must order this stamp from our publishers, if we are never able to pay for it; there is something so soothing about the name.



Adhesive. 3 kopecks, rose, blue, and yellow; arms blue, white, yellow, red, and green.



Tver (Province of Tver). This is the portrait of a stamp respecting which M. Moens had cruel doubts, which are now set at rest. "Behold!" he says, "the stamp with value in the centre, on *blue ground*."

Adhesive. 2 kopecks, blue, rose frame; printed on white paper.

St. Domingo.—We have seen the 10 and 20 centavos, current type, without *burelé*, surcharged ⁵⁰ *céntimos*. and ¹ *Franco*. respectively. The stamps have the usual oval aniline obliteration, without date. We thought it was about time that Mr. Seebeck should worry some more varieties out of this wretched issue. Since writing the above we have seen two other values.

Provisionals. (?)

5 <i>céntimos</i>	} surcharged in black	on 1 centavos, green, with <i>burelé</i> .
10 "		on 2 " orange "
50 "		on 10 " rose, without <i>burelé</i> .
1 <i>Franco</i>		on 20 " bistre "

St. Lucia.—Either there has been a temporary dearth of the Twopence-halfpenny adhesives, or else the authorities have humoured those who are on the alert to create varieties by allowing two and a half of the current One Penny stamps to do duty for the label of equivalent value. Mr. William Clifford sends us specimens of the One Penny used in this way, divided obliquely and vertically. These little curiosities, so easy to obtain by any one having a friend at Court, are becoming tiresome.

St. Vincent.—A new value, Twopence-halfpenny to wit, has just been laboriously constructed on the most economical principles. A stamp has been printed from the One Penny die in a colour somewhat resembling, but brighter than, that of the One Shilling of 1869. Then the value has been obliterated by a black bar, above which is printed 2½ *PENCE*, the word *pence* being in block letters 3 mm. high. Of course, this surcharge has been applied by

the makers of the stamp, Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and is not, we fear, to be regarded as ephemeral.

Adhesive. 2½d., black and lake, on slightly surfaced paper; *wmk. C.A. and Crown; perf. 14.*

South Australia.—A correspondent informs us that he has got the current Twopenny and One Shilling adhesives, with the surcharge o.s. inverted.

Sungei Ujong.—The annexed illustration is of the stamp which we described in December.



Switzerland.—M. Moens mentions certain stamps, of the lately superseded issue, on unwatermarked paper, with the numerals in the angles inverted, and the error corrected by means of a surcharge. Before we worry ourselves about getting possession of these stamps, we should like to ask how they came to be printed, unlike the ordinary issues, on unwatermarked paper.

Tasmania.—Mr. Wm. Clifford sends us the Two Shilling fiscal, with vignette of St. George and the dragon in central circle, on the letter which it franked.

Fiscal used for Postage. 2s., lake.

Trinidad.—Of the same type, paper, perforation, and watermark as the new stamps which we described last month, Mr. Gale sends us :

Adhesive. 4d., pearl-grey.

Several correspondents have sent us letters on which half of the provisional One Penny (pen-and-ink surcharge on the 6d., green) is used as a halfpenny value.

United States.—A correspondent sends us the following clipping from the *Chicago Daily Tribune* of the 6th February, 1883. It refers to the label which we described in December last, specimens of which we have seen printed in rose and in black :

“ALLEN’S POST-OFFICE SHUT UP.—Edward Allen, whose opposition post-office has been referred to by the *Tribune* several times, was arrested yesterday by Chief Inspector Stuart, and held in 1,200 dollars bail by United States Commissioner Hoyne for trial. The charge against him is ‘establishing a private express, called “Allen’s City Dispatch,” for the conveyance of letters and packets at regular intervals upon a post route.’ Inspector Stuart called his attention to the law two months ago, and told him he would arrest him if he carried any more mail-matter. Allen, however, continued selling his 1 cent stamp and collecting and delivering mail, seeking to evade the law by cutting open the ends of letters, in the belief that in that condition they were not sealed. He had twelve carriers in all, and they made two collection and two delivery-trips daily. Two of them—Edward Welsh and W. F. Hanlon—testified to the facts. The merchants who patronized Allen, who

charged just half as much as the Government for similar service, may not know it, but they are liable to a penalty of 50 dollars for every letter sent through his dispatch. He himself is liable to a fine of 150 dollars for establishing his post-office, and of 50 dollars for every letter he delivered. All he had to say to a *Tribune* reporter was that he had done the best he could to keep within the law."

Another stamp of similar character came into use in St. Louis, according to M. Moens, on the 1st of January last, and will probably soon be suppressed by the authorities. But supposing the enterprising issuers of these stamps can sell a sufficient number of them to collectors at what they will facetiously term their facial value, there remains an excellent business for them to do, without taking the trouble of delivering letters, or otherwise treading on Uncle Sam's corns.

Local Adhesive. Without expressed value, rose; *perf.* 12½.

A correspondent in San Antonio, Texas, writes us as follows: "The Wells, Fargo, and Co.'s Express have extended their line to this city, and opened an office here within the last few days. They are now using the following 'franked envelopes,' which, to the best of my knowledge, have never been chronicled; viz: First. The usual black frank printed on the 3 cents, green on white, envelope of the last Plimpton die. Second. The usual black frank printed on the 6 cents, red on amber, envelope of the last Plimpton die. Third. The new 5 cents Garfield envelope, amber paper, with a new frank, printed in *green*, with the legend, '*Wells, Fargo, and Co.'s Express. Charges paid. California and Mexican Coast Routes.*' Beneath this is, '*Paid, 10 cents,*' in type. Fourth. A 10 cents last issue Plimpton, large size amber envelope, with frank of a new shape, printed in *green*, with the words, '*Express de Wells, Fargo, and Co. Franco en la Republica Mexicana;*' and below, in type, '*Paid, 20 cents.*' These envelopes are now in extensive use to places where there is no post-office, and on account of the greater dispatch with which they frank letters to frontier points and to California."

Mr. L. W. Durbin writes us: "There is a sad error in the December *Record*, p. 199, respecting United States envelopes. The regulation colours of paper are white, amber, fawn, and blue. The papers are of different qualities, and sold at different prices. The paper and sizes are made to suit, as far as possible, the wants of the people; but no size or paper, except what is found on the published schedule, can be had." We are grateful to Mr. Durbin for his fatherly correction.

United States of Colombia.—Annexed is an illustration of the provisional 2½ centavos described in January. We have seen this stamp with the same surcharge in *red*.

Provisional Adhesive. 2½ centavos, surcharged in red on the 10 centavos, violet.



Uruguay.—Dr. Wonneer writes us as follows: "The new post cards of 1883, engraved by Mr. Dufau, will be of three kinds: 1, ordinary inland cards; 2, reply-paid; 3, Postal Union cards.

"I. The inland cards will be printed, I believe, in blue on white, and will bear the same inscriptions as those of 1878. Outer border of four lines, measuring 117 × 78 mm. Central scroll with *TARJETA POSTAL*, the P of which is in the centre, as in the cards of 1878. In the upper right angle a large oval—that of the cards of 1880–81 re-engraved—with the numeral 2 on either side and at the bottom. In the upper left angle is a circle of 25 mm., containing a representation of the General Post Office in the Rue Sarandi. Then follow the same inscriptions as in the cards of 1878, and below is '*Litog. che la escuela de artes y oficios.*'

"II. The reply-paid cards will probably be without borders, and each page will differ from the other. A. Above, the letters R. O. U., of large size, traversed by a scroll, inscribed *TARJETA POSTAL*, as in the card of 1881. In the upper right angle a large oval, as in the card just described. In the upper left angle a circle containing a representation of the Government palace, situated in the Place de l'Independence. Below, three lines of inscription, the first reading a **Serie 188**, and the second and third the same as in the cards of 1880. B. A scroll with the words *TARJETA POSTAL*, curling round a representation of the palace of the Government. The same large oval already mentioned in the upper right angle, and two lines of inscription, as in the card of 1880, the first reading *RESPUESTA*. I have seen a proof of this card in black on white.

"III. The Postal Union cards will be without borders, and will probably be printed in rose or green. Above is a scroll, somewhat of the shape of an ∞ lying on its side, inscribed *UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL*. In the right upper corner is the same large oval as in the cards just mentioned, but with the numerals **3** on either side and at the bottom. In the left upper corner is the word *TARJETA*, and below it a representation of the Palace of the School of Arts and Design. Two lines of inscription, the first reading a **Serie 188**, and the other as in the card of 1881."

The following is extracted from the *El Ferro-Carril* of the 31st January, 1883: "LETTER CARDS.—The new Postmaster-General is about to introduce a novel means of correspondence, to be substituted for post cards, which have their drawbacks, inasmuch as postmasters and others are able to read the communications upon them. The letter cards, which constitute the innovation to which we refer, form an open cover, inside of which a letter can be written, and which can then be closed and addressed like an ordinary envelope. The price is to be 3 *centesimos*."

Western Australia.—The current One Penny is now printed on paper watermarked *C.A. and Crown*.

Wurtemberg.—A reply card has been issued to match the 5 pfennig, with coloured inscriptions.

Reply Card. 5 + 5 pfennig, violet on buff.

THE POST CARDS OF DENMARK.

By "A POST CARD COLLECTOR."

APRIL, 1871.

Oblong card, 142 × 75 mm. Inscription at top in two lines :

1. BREV-KORT.
2. (Paa denne Side skrives kun Adressen.)

Below, to left, "Til." In left-hand upper corner, Danish arms, encircled by the collar of the Order of the Elephant. In right upper corner the stamp, type adhesive, 1870. All within a Greek-patterned frame (135 × 69 mm.). Coloured imp. on white.

- 2 sk., blue and dark blue on greyish-white.
- 2 sk., ultramarine on white
- 4 sk., carmine on greyish-white and on white.

Errors.

The third ornament at top, from right, similar to a corner ornament.

- 4 sk., carmine on greyish-white.

JANUARY, 1875.

Similar to the issue of April, 1871 ; but value expressed in öre.

- 4 öre, bright blue and milky-blue on white.
- 8 ,, carmine on rough greyish unglazed and on bluish-white unglazed. Small numeral 8.
- 8 ,, on white glazed card. Large numeral 8.

AUGUST, 1875.

Similar to issue of January, 1875.

- 6 öre, brown, on rough greyish unglazed card.
- 6 ,, brown, on white unglazed card.
- 10 ,, green, on greyish unglazed card.

Errors.

Sixteenth ornament at top, from left, similar to a corner ornament.

- 4 öre, blue.
- 8 ,, carmine. Large 8.
- 10 ,, green.

Left-hand upper corner-ornament reversed.

- 8 öre, carmine. Small 8.

Second ornament to left (beginning from bottom) similar to a corner ornament.

- 8 öre, carmine. Small 8.

Two varieties exist of the 6 öre—one having the numeral 6 in the centre of the stamp closed, while the other has it open. The numerals in the centre of the stamp of the 10 öre also present slight varieties.

1879.

Medium-sized card, 140 × 92 mm. Inscription at top in two lines :

1. BREV-KORT.
2. (Paa denne Side skrives kun Adressen)

Two long and two short dotted lines for address ; the first preceded by "Til," in Gothic script type. In left upper corner are the Danish arms, within the collar of the Order of the Elephant. In right upper corner the stamp, type of current adhesives. All within a key-patterned frame (128 × 79½ mm.) Coloured imp. on white.

- 4 öre, milky-blue, blue, and deep blue, on white.
8 ,, carmine (deep and pale) on white.

1879. POSTAL UNION CARDS.

Medium-sized card, 140 × 91 mm. Inscription in four lines :

1. VERDENSPOST FORENINGEN (in a curve).
2. (UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.) (with small wavy line beneath).
3. BREVKORT FRA DENMARK.
4. (Paa denne Side skrives kun Adressen.)

Two long and two short dotted lines for address ; the first preceded by "Til," in Gothic script type. In left upper corner the Danish arms, encircled by the collar of the Order of the Elephant ; and in right upper corner the stamp, same type as adhesive. All within a key-patterned frame (128½ × 80 mm.). Coloured imp. on buff.

- 6 öre, chocolate.
10 ,, green.

Var. A. The central numeral in the stamp is nearly closed.

Deep chocolate on deep buff.

B. The central numeral in the stamp is open.

Chocolate on light and deep buff.

C. 10 öre, bottle-green on light and deep buff.

D. 10 öre, light yellow-green on light buff.

JULY, 1882.

Same type, design, and size as the Postal Union cards of 1879, with the exception of the stamp, which is similar to the adhesives issued on the 1st July, 1882. Coloured imp. on buff.

10 öre, carmine.

Correspondence.

ONE PENNY POSTAGE.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

SIR,—A letter recently published in the *Times* challenged Sir Rowland Hill's claim to the origination of the uniform Penny Postage system, on the ground that a Mr. Dockwra, in the time of Charles II., established a "Penny Post" in London.

It is strange how even some clever people appear to imagine that Sir Rowland Hill discovered some wonderful virtue in a penny (which no one in his day had found out), and that, until he put forward his scheme, the idea of charging one penny on any letter was practically unknown.

There is no peculiar virtue in a *penny* as a postal rate, any more than there is in the *halfpenny* now charged in this country on newspapers and post cards, and so far from the penny being unknown as a unit of letter postage at the time Sir Rowland Hill brought forward his pamphlet, every post town in the United Kingdom, except London, had its local letter rate of one penny. Indeed, up to 1840 the provincial local posts were known by the technical name of "Penny Posts."

If Sir Rowland Hill had merely come forward with the bare suggestion that all letters should, without rhyme or reason, be charged one penny, he would have obtained and deserved as little attention as any wiseacre who might now come forward to urge that all railway fares should be reduced to one penny. His important discovery, which alone justified the uniformity in the rates of postage he proposed, was that the cost of conveying letters from one post town to another was quite irrespective of distance, and was so infinitesimal (only the ninth part of a farthing per letter, even from London to Edinburgh) that there was no reason for making any distinction in the charge levied by the Post Office on a local letter and on one going to another post town in the United Kingdom, however distant, for delivery. In other words, he discovered and proved that a uniform rate of postage, irrespective of distance, was not only more convenient than the old system, but more just.

"Penny Posts" had existed in the Post Office almost from the earliest times; Sir Rowland Hill's discovery was that *all* posts might be "Penny Posts."

In 1837 the Inland rates of letter postage varied from 1d. to 1s. 8½d. per "single letter." If, therefore, Sir Rowland Hill's claim to originality had depended upon his being able to fix upon some rate of postage hitherto unknown, it would have been almost as impossible as it would have been foolish to have attempted to do so, unless indeed he had happened to agree with a lazy friend of mine, who so detests letter writing that he declares Sir Rowland Hill would have been a much greater benefactor to the public if he had made the postage a guinea instead of a penny.

I am, Sir, yours obediently.

DENARIUS.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE eighth meeting of the season was held on the 3rd March, 1883, at 13, Gray's Inn Square, the Vice-President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The business of the day was the compilation of a reference list of the stamps, &c., of British Honduras and Dominica, which was proceeded with. On the conclusion of the business, the new issue of Costa Rica, the Provisional Halfpenny of Grenada, and several other novelties were exhibited. The stamps of Grenada were appointed for study at the next meeting.

The ninth meeting of the season was held at 13, Gray's Inn Square, on the 17th March, 1883, the Vice-President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed; and a communication from the President of the National Philatelic Society of New York, inviting the London Society to subscribe to the colour chart to be prepared by the American Bank Note Company, under the auspices of the New York Society. In the discussion which followed, it was pointed out that a list of the colours employed by the American Bank Note Company in the printing of their *taille-douce* stamps would be of comparatively little use, whereas if the Company could supply the technical nomenclature of such mixed colours as those employed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. and others supplying type-printed stamps, the advantage to collectors would be evident. Although opinion was somewhat divided as to the utility of the proposed chart, it was unanimously agreed that, as a matter of courtesy towards the New York Society, the Secretary should be authorised to subscribe for a certain number of the charts.

The business of the day was the compilation of a reference list of the stamps, &c., of Grenada and Jamaica, which was proceeded with. On the conclusion of the business, several novelties (including the surcharged stamps of St. Domingo, the new Grenadas, and others) were shown.

ADDENDA.

LATEST novelties, to be more fully described in our next :

Mauritius.—Seventeen cents, rose, surcharged 16 CENTS in black over original value.

St. Lucia.—Yellow adhesive, without expressed value, surcharged FOUR PENCE in black block letters.

Notes and Queries.

WE are most grateful to correspondents for information of all kinds, but, except when otherwise requested, we consider that we defer to their wishes in withholding their names from publication.

Dr. R. E. S., *Chicago*.—Thanks for clipping.

ONE WHO KNOWS.—We cannot publish anonymous denunciations. You must put us in a position to seek your aid in establishing the charges you bring should they be called in question.

Dr. M., *Liverpool*.—Thanks for the clipping. It proves that there are fools in Liverpool as well as in Dundee.

B. M. H., *Texas*.—Thanks for your communication, of which we have made use.

A. E. C.—The stamp you send is a proof, on proof paper. We have seen the set of three with values similarly altered by pen.

W. R. would feel obliged if American readers will give him information respecting a token which he has received from the States, with an assurance that such things were used as money by the soldiers during the Civil War. The token is constructed as follows: The central portion of a 12 cents United States stamp of 1861 is placed in a circular brass frame, glazed with talc; on the metal back is "*Pat. Aug. 13. 1862. J. Gault.*" We think the explanation given our correspondent of the use of this token is a very improbable one; we fail to see how a 12 cent stamp could be mounted in this way and pass at face value. Besides, a Government issue would scarcely have the name of J. Gault, his patent, upon it.

R. S. N., *Yohar*.—Your note has been forwarded to its destination.

CHEMICUS.—You will see that the obliteration on your Hamburg stamp is different to the genuine ones, besides being in thin ink. There are but two perforations, simple and compound. You will not find simple and compound perforations in the same sheet. The perforation may be compound but, when it is a machine perforation, it is the same throughout the sheet.

Lady S., *Torquay*.—We shall be happy to give you our opinion upon any stamps you may send to our publishers for that purpose.

A. D., *Great Marlow*.—Thanks for information.

DROGER.—Both bad.

G. J. K.—We wrote you to the address you gave, but our letter has come back to us through the Returned Letter Office.

J. L., *Constantinople*.—We will make use of your information in our next. We do not accept contributions burdened with stipulations as to when they shall be published.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. V.

APRIL, 1883.

No. 51.



LAST month our glance at Mr. Tiffany's work on the Stamps of the United States, which forms the seventeenth volume of M. Moens' *Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles*, only extended to the time when the first Government issue of stamps gave Uncle Sam a hoist in the scale of civilization. We were wrong in giving 1851 as the earliest date of a Government issue; for the 5 and 10 cents of 1847, on blue paper, were prepared for the Post-office Department by Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch, and Edson. The Postmaster-General seems, however, to have recommended their use in a very half-hearted sort of way. In a circular addressed to his subordinates, he says that the stamps will be supplied to those postmasters who apply for them, and may be retailed to such of the public as demand them. It is therefore not surprising that only 3,712,200 of the 5 and 891,000 of the 10 cents were sold during the time of their currency. In the same circular the further issue by postmasters of local stamps was expressly prohibited, and from that time we hear no more of them.

The contract between the Government and Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, and Co. expired in June, 1851; and the Postmaster-General's report for the year ending in that month states that arrangements had been entered into for a fresh supply of stamps, and that the plates and dies, as well as the unsold stock of the first issue, were to be destroyed. The public was informed that the old stamps would not be received in payment of postage after the 30th June, 1851, but would be exchanged for their equivalents in the new issue. On the 1st July, 1851, three stamps of the values of 1, 3, and 12 cents were issued; but even then their use was optional, no fine being exacted for non-prepayment. These,

like the "carrier" and the 1 cent eagle stamp which superseded it, were engraved by Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter, Casillar, and Co., of Philadelphia. The last two labels were used to prepay the extra one cent. demanded for house-to-house delivery. Of the first only 300,000 were issued, and then it was suppressed owing to its too great resemblance to the 3 cents! Its successor became obsolete on the 27th January, 1852. A law which passed Congress on the 3rd March, 1855, ordained that henceforth the postage on all inland letters must be prepaid. Further modification of the rates and the introduction of registration rendered stamps of the values of 5 and 10 cents necessary, and these were prepared by the same firm of engravers and issued, the 10 cents on the 5th May, 1855, and the 5 cents on the 5th January, 1856. In 1857 the five values comprising the issue were perforated. In June and August, 1860, the higher values of 24, 30, and 90 cents were issued to facilitate the prepayment of foreign letters.

The termination of the contract between the Government and Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter, and Co., and the outbreak of the civil war, were almost coincident. The whole issue of eight stamps was withdrawn from circulation in order to prevent the large stock of them still in the hands of the Southern postmasters being improperly used; but the Federal Government repurchased, up to the 1st September, 1861, the stamps in the hands of the public. The engraving of the new issue was confided to the National Bank-note Company of New York, and on the 14th August, 1861, eight values, the equivalents of the suppressed series, were put in circulation, and form part of the well-known set with the letters *U. S.* in the lower angles. On the 1st July, 1863, and in April, 1866, were issued, first the 2, and then the 15 cents, which latter is said to have been printed in black as a sign of mourning for President Lincoln. The report of the Postmaster-General for the year ending June, 1867, sets forth that experiments had proved that stamps printed on "embossed" paper were less liable to fraudulent manipulation. The tissue of the paper being broken, the obliterating ink penetrated the stamps, and made them proof against cleaning. Hence the introduction of the "gridiron" indentation which we find on the later printings of this and on the two following issues.

On the 19th March, 1869, the well-known fancy set of ten values, engraved by the National Bank-note Company, was issued to the public, and seems to have excited as much ridicule as did the

Mulready envelopes in England. They had not been in use much more than a year when they were superseded—in May, 1870—by the series which, with some additions, has since been in use. The designs were copied from marble busts of the notabilities they represent, and were engraved by the National Bank-note Company, and printed by them until the expiration of their contract in May, 1873, when the printing, from the same dies, passed into the hands of the Continental Bank-note Company of New York, which later on became merged into the American Bank-note Company, in whose able hands the printing of the stamps is still continued.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Afghanistan.—Our correspondent, “A Post Card Collector,” says: “I showed the three values of Cabul, 1881, to Djenmal Eddin, the great Afghan chief who was expelled from Afghanistan some sixteen years ago by Shere Ali. He confirms Captain Evans’s opinion in the Catalogue for Collectors, that the values are 1 and 2 abassy and 1 roupie. He tells me that the anna is not an Afghan coin.”

Bavaria.—We are informed that the cards described in our last number will have to be altered, in so far as regards the arms, at any rate. The lions which serve as supporters are blazoned *rampant* instead of *rampant-regardant*, which is wrong.

A correspondent sends us the 10 pfennig Postal Union Card, with watermark as in the new cards described last month.

Belgium.—We have seen on pieces of newspaper *one-third* of the current 10 centimes postage stamp, which appears to be duly obliterated. The specimen before us is postmarked *Bruxelles, 21 Mars, 1883*. We must appeal to our colleague, M. Moens, for information respecting this curiosity. Is it genuine, or is it like a similar thing which came from Roumania some time ago? If it is genuine, what postage does it represent, 3 or 5 centimes?

Bosnia.—In February we stated, on the authority of a correspondent, that two values at least of the Bosnian fiscals of the annexed type had been used for postal purposes by the military authorities. Mr. J. Livada writes us from Constantinople that he has the red fiscal postmarked *K. K. Mil. Post XI $\frac{16}{81}$ Banjaluka*. *Il n'est donc pas si certain que nous avons été induit en erreur.*



Brazil.—The 20 reis card has undergone an alteration, the ornamental frame being replaced by one similar to that on the 80 reis card, but of smaller dimensions, say 108 × 71 mm.

Since the Brazilians took to making their own postage stamps, we have had no less than three changes in the 100 reis. In the stamp last issued everything is changed except the portrait, which is now in a pearled oval. BRAZIL is printed in a straight line above the head. Labels on either side of the portrait are inscribed CORREIO. The word REIS at the bottom is in smaller letters, and the numerals of value in the bottom corners start the other way from those in the former stamps. The paper and perforation is unchanged.

Adhesive. 100 reis, lilac.

Chili.—We have seen a 1 centavo card of the same design as the 2 centavos illustrated in our February number.

P. Card. 1 centavo, green on greyish green.

Costa Rica.—Our representations are of the provisional 10 cents and of the same value in the new series. The portrait on



the latter is, as we suggested, that of President Fernandez. It appears that the 1 centavo provisional which we described in December last has been seen with the letters *cto* in upright instead of italic characters.



A reply-paid card is now in use similar to the single card described last month. The first half has LA OTRA TARJETA SIRVE PARA LA RESPUESTA in a straight line below ESCRIBASE DE ESTE LADO, &c., and on the second half RESPUESTA above those words. The stamp on the first half has no inscription on the bottom scroll, but that on the second has CUATRO 4 CENTAVOS. The cards are joined along the bottom, the inscriptions being on the first and fourth pages. Size, 132 × 72 mm.

Post Card. 4 centavos, black, on light buff card.

Cuba.—We have seen the current 2 c. de peso card without the accent over the N of ESPAÑA.

Cyprus.—We have to thank Mr. Clifford for the new Half Piastre adhesive, without surcharge. It is very like the old one, save that it is printed in a darker shade of green, which we presume will not be so liable to change into blue.

Adhesive. ½ piastre, green; *wmk.* C. A. and Crown.

Dominica.—We are indebted to Mr. Churchill for a new variety of the provisional Halfpenny. This time we have the current Penny cut in two, and each half surcharged vertically in small Roman capitals HALF PENNY. In some of the stamps the surcharge

reads upwards, and in others downwards. The over-printing is of the most primitive description.

Provisional. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., surcharged in black on half of 1d., lilac.

Faridkot.—Our illustration represents a new type of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna postage stamp.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, blue.



France.—The 50 centimes telegraphic or pneumatic card has been somewhat altered. The map on the face has been extended, until it now almost touches the top perforation. The inscription on the left side now reads, *Depuis le 1^{er} Avril 1883*, instead of, *Depuis le 1^{er} Février 1882*.

A slight modification has been introduced into the ordinary 10 centimes post card, which has now four lines for address, the last being much shorter than the others. We believe that the cards thus altered were issued on the 15th inst.

Great Britain.—Size F of the registration envelopes is now in circulation with the large R in oval. A correspondent sends us a private post card, embossed stamp, with die number 3.

We borrow the following from Smith and Co.'s *Monthly Circular*: "Our readers are now able to judge of the effect of the provisional issue of 3d. and 6d., printed in the same light purple as the one penny stamps, and surcharged with large figures of value. As not only the 3d. and 6d. are to be changed, but also most of the other values, we are unable to appreciate either the wit or the wisdom of making this issue, and can only attribute it to the benevolence of the authorities towards stamp collectors. We have had the opportunity of a glance at the designs for the new issue, in which, to our view, Messrs. De La Rue and Co. have embraced the opportunity of obtaining official sanction to the mania for putting a round peg into a square hole. The halfpenny and the penny remain of the present design. Nothing better can be designed, but the halfpenny stands alone. The remaining stamps are divided into three categories: First, there are five of 3d. and under; then those of 4d. up to 1s.; and lastly, those of 2s. 6d. to £5. In the first the 1d. remains, followed by the $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. with the Queen's head within a horse-shoe, the 2d. with the head in a circle, the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. in a square, and the 3d. in a hexagon. All these are in light purple. Then we have the same thing repeated for the other five values, only that they are in green: the 4d., oval; the 5d., horse-shoe; the 6d., circle; the 9d., square; and the 1s., hexagon. The 2s. 6d. is to be something like the present £1; the 5s., the present one modified; the 10s. remains nearly as it is; the £1 is borrowed from the telegraph £1, as also is the £5.

"The distinguishing feature of the stamps is the introduction of the figure of value into all from $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. upwards.

"All the experience of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. from 1853 up to 1883, all the talent of their artist designers, all the modern

inventions and improvements, all these combined have produced the 1d. and 4d. in an oval, the 1½d. and 5d. in a horse-shoe, the 2d. and 6d. in a circle, the 2½d. and 9d. in a square, and the 3d. and 1s. in a hexagon. Has this firm lost its inspiration? We could understand the 3d. Inland Revenue of 1870 with the Queen's head in a circle, superposed on a triangular framing; the 6d. with a head in a hexagon; the trilobed frame of the 3d. postage, and the nine segments enclosing the head in the 9d.; but we fail to understand why the 2½d. and 9d. should be in a square, and the 3d. and 1s. in a hexagon. All up to 1s. will be of the usual size, though the 2d., 2½d., and 3d., and the corresponding values, which do *not* correspond, of 6d., 9d., and 1s. will be oblong-rectangular instead of upright ones, and all on 'crown 1880' paper. We suppose the £1 will have three crowns, and the 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and £5 will either be on 'large anchor' paper or on a new kind."

Hong Kong.—We have the Fifty Cents, stamp duty, fiscal, used as a postage stamp.

Fiscal used for postage. 50 cents, lilac.

Italy.—Two new cards lie before us. They have three lines of inscription: 1st. UNIONE POSTALE UNIVERSALE; 2nd. CARTOLINA ITALIANA PER L'ESTERO; 3rd. 15 CENTESIMI 15. There is an ornamental line between the first and second, and also between the second and third lines. The stamp is in the left upper corner, and is of the usual type, and a plain circle for the postmark occupies the right upper corner. Below are four ruled lines for the address, the fourth being half the length of the others, and the first has the prefix A. In the left lower corner are the usual two lines of directions. The reply-paid card differs only from the single one in the second half, which has no ornamental lines between the inscriptions, but has a plain straight line under CENTESIMI, and below this RISPOSTA. The cards are joined along the top, and are rouletted, to admit of easy separation. The impressions are on the first and fourth pages. Size 138 × 80 mm.

Post Cards. 15 centesimi, brown on grey.

15 × 15 " "



Mauritius.—We give an illustration of the provisional Sixteen Cents adhesive which we noticed in an addendum last month. The surcharge is in numerals and block letters 3 mm. high, and extending 44 mm.

Provisional. 16 cents, black surcharge, on 17 cents, rose, of 1879-80.

Mexico.—One of the postal officials writes us: "Our Government is about to reform our postal laws and reduce rates. At present the inland postage is 25 cents, which is very high. I believe we shall have a new set of stamps in a few months."

Montserrat.—The half of the One Penny, surcharged, stamp has lately been used as a provisional Halfpenny.

Provisional. ½d., half of 1d., black and vermilion.

Norway.—We learn from the *Timbre-Poste* that the 5 öre card is now the same size as the 10 öre Postal Union card, and has the same frame as the latter. In the upper centre is BREV-KORT, and below PAA DENNE SIDE, &c.; then TIL, and four dotted lines for the address, the two last being shorter than the others.

Post Card. 5 öre, ultramarine on white.

Peru.—Our engraving illustrates the Arequipa provisional which we described in our last number. Mr. Tapling has shown us the 5 centavos, *dark blue*, with the usual oval surcharge of UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL—PLATA—PERU, in crimson, and also the Arequipa provisional, on the thinnest of pelure paper, surcharged Puno, but with only two coloured lines at the bottom of the stamp, as in our illustration, instead of the word Peru.



Portugal.—Our engraving represents the new Five Reis postage and telegraph stamp, which we described last month.

Portuguese Indies.—It appears that we have not yet seen all the varieties of the provisional Tanga issue. Here is one which is new to us.

Provisional. 2 tangas, surcharged in black on the 40 reis, blue, crown in circle.

Philippines.—More provisionals! From Mr. Spong we have received the 250 mils. de peso telegraph stamp, with the following circular surcharge—HABILITADO in upper curve; DE DOS RELES in lower curve, and PA CORREOS in straight line in centre, all in block type. Mr. Churchill sends us a new stamp; viz., the 8 c. de peso of the current type, and tells us that a 5 c. de peso of the same design is also in circulation. To the same correspondent we are indebted for a provisional 1 real, formed by surcharging the current 8 c. de peso in the same way as stamp described above, save that the lower line reads—DE UN REAL.

Provisional Adhesives.

- 1 real, green surcharge on 8 c. de peso, brown.
- 2 real, carmine surcharge on 250 c. de peso, blue, telegraph stamp.

Permanent Adhesives.

- 5 c. de peso, blue, current type.
- 8 ,, brown, ,,

Roumania.—The current 10 bani card comes to us printed on deep buff card, the reverse side being yellowish-white.

Russia.—Our illustration is of the stamp selected for the new envelope, the value of which is 14 kopecks according to the engraver, and 10 kopecks according to M. Moens. Our colleague says that the specimen he has seen was printed on an envelope of the usual size, and blue paper, and he believes it to be a proof. The wrapper, with stamp of the type of the 1 kopeck illustrated by us last month, has a coloured border, with the Russian inscription, *Pochtowaia banderolli*, or Postal Wrapper. It measures 375 × 67 mm.



Envelope. 14 kopecks, deep blue.

Wrapper. 2 ,, green.

Morchansk.—We illustrate the stamp described by us last month. On closer inspection the thing in the centre is, perhaps, a hut or a kiln rather than an anthill.



Kadnikoff.—This is a portrait of the stamp, without surcharge, which we described in February. It appears that the so-called surcharge is merely an obliteration.



St. Christopher.—In consequence of a temporary dearth of Three-halfpenny cards, the authorities have issued the One Penny card, with half of a penny adhesive added to it, to supply the deficiency.

Provisional Post Card. 1½d., rose, and rose-violet on light buff.

St. Lucia.—The Fourpenny adhesive, with value surcharged, which we described at the last moment in an addenda to our March number, has a surcharge, which extends 16 mm., in block letters 3 mm. high. We have received the Halfpenny with the new watermark.

Adhesives. ½d., green and black; *wmk.* C.A. and Crown.
4d., yellow and black ,, ,,

We have also seen the lilac adhesive surcharged in two lines Six Pence, but the specimen was unobliterated, and we presume Stamp it is a fiscal.

Salvador.—The *Timbre-Poste* describes a post card with embossed stamp, of which we give an illustration. The stamp is in the upper centre of the card, and above it is UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE and REPUBLIQUE DU SALVADOR in a curve. On the left of the stamp is AMÉRIQUE, and on the right CENTRALE. The card is printed in black on white card, the stamp being green.



Post Card. (Without expressed value), green.

Sweden.—We have to thank Mr. Lindhé for sending us a reply-paid Postal Union Card, which has been lately issued. This is in every respect similar to the single card of the same value, save that in the left upper corner, on the first half, are two lines of Swedish, and (LA CARTE CI-JOINTE EST DESTINÉE A LA REPONSE) the French equivalent. On the second half is SVAR, and beneath this (RÉPONSE). The cards are joined along the top, and the impressions are on the first and third pages.

Post Card. 10 × 10 öre, bright rose on white.

Switzerland.—A correspondent sends us a specimen of the lately obsolete 5 centimes, printed in gold, like the 1 franc. It is obliterated Yverdon 20. vii. 81. Usual wmk. and perforation.

Error? 5 centimes, gold.

Tasmania.—We are indebted to several correspondents for postally-used specimens of the Five Shilling fiscal, with central vignette of St. George and the Dragon.



Fiscal used for postage. 5s., sage-green.

Our illustration represents one of the fiscal stamps of the *Ornithorynchus* type, which are now often used for postage.

Transvaal.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us the last issued Threepenny adhesives, together with a letter from their correspondent in Pretoria, who says: "These stamps will most likely be provisional, as they are printed on some paper that was left over, and which is now exhausted, after supplying material for 23,520 stamps. The stamp is printed from the old block on the rose paper employed for blue and rose Sixpence of October, 1877, and is roughly perforated.

Adhesive. 3d., brown on rose; perf. 12.

Dr. Viner writes us: "I have received information from the Transvaal that the One Shilling and Halfpenny Queen's heads have been extinct for some time; that the One Penny are nearly so, and that so soon as the remaining values of this type are used up, no more will be printed. The substitutes will be the originals printed on coloured paper, of which the Threepence is the forerunner."



Trinidad.—Our cut illustrates the new type of adhesive.

United States of Columbia.—We have seen several varieties of the provisional 2½ centavos; viz., surcharge inverted; surcharge printed vertically across the stamp, and double surcharge.



Two of the current values of the Postal Union stamps have been slightly altered. In the 2 centavos, which we illustrate, the most striking change is in the numerals of value in the corners, which are now placed obliquely instead of straight, as before. This stamp is now invariably printed in rosy-carmine. There are also noticeable differences in the 5 centavos, which is now printed in ultramarine. We have seen the 50 centavos, type of 1868, printed on blue paper.

Uruguay.—We have received the letter-card respecting which we gave an extract from *El Ferro-Carril* last month. It is built upon the lines of the Belgian letter-card. In the upper centre is *TARJETA EPISTOLAR*, in fancy capitals, and immediately beneath it is *1ª SERIE*, in small Roman letters. There is one dotted line for address, headed by *Sr. D.* in Script type. The stamp is in the right upper corner. It bears the head of Minerva, on ground of horizontal lines, within a pearly circle, which touches the sides. Above and below are curved coloured labels, with square ends, inscribed in white block letters *REPUBLICA ORIENTAL* at top, and *DEL URUGUAY* at bottom. In each corner is *c 3 c*, and a double line of colour completes the design. On what is the back of the missive, when closed, are the arms of the Republic sketched in white, over which are three lines of inscription in Script type; viz., "*Para el exterior se agregan al timbre de—esta targeta los necesarios para completar—el franqueo de la convencion.*" The card is folded in the middle and perforated, along a coloured line, at the top, sides, and bottom.

Letter-card. 3 centesimos, carmine, lithographed, on pale grey. Size, unfolded, 115 × 155 mm.

We have also received a new adhesive. In the centre, on ground of horizontal lines, is the profile bust portrait; to left, of General Maximo Santos in uniform. The frame is highly ornate, but we must leave it to our artist to represent it to our readers. Above the portrait is a curved coloured label, inscribed *REPUBLICA DEL URUGUAY*, and below it is a straight one, with *CINCO CENTESIMOS*, all in white block letters. The numerals of value are in coloured circles in the upper angles, and on the lower part of the frame in the bottom ones. The copy before us is printed on such thin paper that the design is as distinct on the one side as the other. The stamp seems to be of native production, but the design has evidently been suggested by the Brazil stamps of the American Bank-Note Company.

Adhesive. 5 centesimos, dark blue on white wove paper; *perf.* 12.

We have also received the cards of which we published Dr. Wonne's description last month. There are a few slight differences between the cards as he described them and as they lie before us. The 2 centesimos single card answers to his description, save that

under the ornamental scroll is *Año 1883*. The 2 centesimos reply card has the picture of a different building in the left upper corner; both sides are alike, save for the additional inscription, *Contestacion págua*, in Script; and the cards have borders. The 3 centesimos single and reply cards are alike as regards design, and both have borders. Both of the reply cards are folded along the left side, and are printed on the first and fourth pages.

<i>Post Cards.</i>	2 centesimos, black, on stout white card	} Size 126 × 79 mm.
2 × 2	„ „ „ „	
3	centesimos, ultramarine „	
3 × 3	„ green „	

THE COUNTY COURT AS A MORAL LEVER.

WE have been requested to lay before our readers the following simple statement of facts. A short time ago Mr. A. B. Creeke purchased from Messrs. Nichols, Butler, and Co., stamp dealers, of Maidenhead, some stamps, including two of Switzerland, which proved to be counterfeit, though warranted genuine by the sellers. Application was made to them to refund the purchase-money, which they refused to do. Mr. Creeke thereupon issued a summons from the County Court to recover the price paid, some six or seven shillings. As the sellers insisted by their letters that they never had sold him counterfeit stamps, Mr. Creeke consulted a legal friend (Mr. Philbrick) as to how he could establish his case, and was advised that a competent witness must be subpoenaed to testify as to the worthlessness of the labels in question. Though the amount in dispute was almost too trifling to make it worth while to sue for it, or, if sued, to resist the claim, and the expense of the necessary witness would be out of all proportion to the pecuniary stake, yet Mr. Creeke considered that a question of principle was involved, and finding he had not got what he paid for, resolved at all inconvenience and risk to carry the case before the judge.

He was preparing for trial, and had arranged for the attendance of an expert, and we should no doubt have had to report the first decision in such a matter by an English tribunal, when the defendants thought better of the matter, and stopped further proceedings by paying the full amount claimed into court before the hearing.

To this sad little tale we would append the moral, that small dealers should be thankful when their sins of ignorance are pointed out to them, and not try by simple assertion to override customers who have not yet attained to philatelic celebrity. The simple course of taking a warranty of genuineness will always secure the purchaser against loss if the stamp turns out other than represented.

THE LOCAL POST-OFFICE OF SHANGHAI.

BY CAPTAIN E. B. EVANS, R.A.

A CORRESPONDENT who resided in Shanghai a few years ago has given me some particulars as to the postal arrangements there, which I think may possibly be of interest to the readers of the *Philatelic Record*.

Most collectors are aware that the Shanghai stamps are not issued by the Chinese Government; they are perhaps also aware that the locality to which they belong is quite distinct from the Chinese town of Shanghai, being, in fact, a foreign settlement in China, inhabited, and practically governed, by foreigners.

The Government consists of a Municipal Council elected by the settlers, who make their own laws, and see to the lighting, police, &c. The local post-office is under the control of the Council, and its issues are not Chinese, nor anything else but Shanghaiian (if one may coin such a word) pure and simple.

At the same time these stamps are not solely for local use, because they also frank letters conveyed by sea from Shanghai to the other treaty ports in China, though they cannot be used on letters to other countries, some of which have post-offices of their own there. For instance, there is a British post-office, which is a branch of that of Hong Kong, and at which Hong Kong stamps are employed; an American, where United States stamps can be bought, and letters posted to America or to Europe, *viâ* Japan and San Francisco; a Japanese, through which Japanese stamps will convey letters also to America and Europe by the same route; and a French office, where French stamps are current. In short, Shanghai would seem to be a sort of paradise for stamp collectors, where the stamps of all nations can be purchased at face value in the same street.

Doubtless many collectors have noticed the fact that used specimens of the Shanghai stamps are not so common as might be expected or wished. There is an especial reason for this, which is, that anyone who chooses to subscribe a certain amount per annum to the local post-office can have all his correspondence conveyed by it free, without the trouble of using stamps at all. No doubt most of the residents, or those, at least, who have much correspondence, are subscribers; and the stamps are principally employed by persons passing through the place, or others residing there who do not send a sufficient number of letters to make it worth their while to subscribe.

This subscription arrangement gives rise to a peculiar species of post card, which, I think, has no parallel among the issues of any other country. This is the subscribers' card. It is an unstamped card, and bears no indication of any value; but it does not belong to the same class as ordinary unstamped cards, inasmuch as it does not require the addition of an adhesive stamp to frank it through the post. Again, it is different to an official card or a war card; for they denote a freedom from liability to the payment of postage, while this denotes to some extent postage paid.

I do not, as a rule, collect unstamped cards, and I believe there are other collectors who draw the line in the same place; but I do not know what we are to do with this card. It forms an intermediate class all by itself.

Cards are issued also for the official use of the local volunteer corps, but these would come under the head of official or privileged cards; they do not denote postage paid in any way.

In looking at some used specimens of these cards I notice a curious circumstance. In all the printed inscriptions on them the name of the place is spelt

thus, SHANGHAI; but in the date stamps of the local post-office it is spelt SHANGHAE, with a final E. It would seem that even the municipal authorities are doubtful as to the proper spelling of the name of their municipality.

My correspondent is of opinion that the CHINA stamps—1, 2, and 3 *candarins*—also belong to Shanghai, and that they are issued by a species of local post-office worked by the *Customs* authorities. This is nominally a Chinese service, but actually managed by foreigners; and its post-office conveys letters overland, the only route open to some of the northern treaty ports in winter when blocked with ice by sea.

This, however, is only a conjecture as to the origin of the stamps in question. The *Customs* post-office exists, but whether it issues these stamps or not is uncertain.

SOME DECREES AND ORDINANCES

AFFECTING THE ISSUES OF STAMPS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

[TRANSLATED FROM A COMMUNICATION TO THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.]

BY "MANILA."

I.—1853. 12th January.

Royal Ordinance establishing compulsory prepayment for the Correspondence of the Isles.

VERY ILLUSTRIOUS SIR,—Having communicated to the Queen (whom Heaven preserve) the documents relating to the regulation of the correspondence of these Isles, her Majesty has been pleased to authorise your Excellency to establish such a system (after having taken counsel thereon with the Superintendent of Finances) on the following bases:

1. The charge to be fixed for letters circulating in the interior of the Isles shall be moderate.
2. Prepayment of the postage shall be compulsory.

To carry out this plan, your Excellency should transmit a requisition for such number of stamps as you may judge necessary, indicating the prices at which they are to be sold, so that the same may be engraved on the face of the stamps; your Excellency nevertheless remaining fully authorised to decide upon the method of effecting the prepayment.

[Arts. 3 and 4 do not concern stamps; they relate to the arrangements for posting and delivering letters.]

By Royal Order, &c.

MADRID, 12th January, 1853.

To the Governor Captain-General of the Philippine Isles.

II.—1854. 31st March.

Royal Ordinance approving the preliminary plans for the establishment of the post and the prepayment of postage in the interior of the Isles.

VERY ILLUSTRIOUS SIR,—The Queen (whom, &c.) having taken into consideration the documents submitted by your Excellency, together with your letter No. 381, and decided to put into force the new arrangements relating to the internal correspondence of these Isles, her Majesty has been pleased to approve in its entirety the proposal submitted by your Excellency. Her Royal Will is, that after one year's trial you should report to the Government the result, with such suggested improvements as experience may show requisite to perfect the system as far as possible.

By Royal Order.

MADRID, 31st March, 1854.

The Governor Captain-General of the Philippine Isles.

Preliminary regulations for the establishment of the post and prepayment of the internal correspondence of the Philippines.

ART. 1.—Commencing from 1st February, 1854, compulsory prepayment is established for all correspondence circulating in the interior of the Archipelago, whether passing between provinces, or simply between the towns of the same province.

ART. 2.—From this date no letter will be forwarded by the post unless it is prepaid, and is so marked by a hand-stamp in the post-office, or has the proper adhesive stamps affixed.

ART. 3.—For all postal purposes, letters are to be divided into single and double. Single letters are those under half an ounce in weight; all others are double.

ART. 4.—All letters, single and double, may be sent either :

- (1) Prepaid, or
- (2) Prepaid and registered.

ART. 5.—The rate for single letters will be 5 cuartos; that for double letters on the following scale: For those weighing above 8 drachms (*i.e.* half an ounce), but not attaining 1 ounce, 10 cuartos; for those above 1 ounce, 1 real "fort;" and so progressively, increasing by 10 cuartos for each additional half-ounce.

ART. 6.—Registered letters must be prepaid, and in addition to the ordinary rate will be charged for registration 2 reales each, irrespective of their weight.

[The remaining regulations apply to letters circulating in the interior of towns; to books, newspapers, and printed matter, samples, &c.; but no special stamps are created for these purposes.]

III.—1858. September 17th.

Royal Ordinance containing the tariff for correspondence sent from Spain to the Philippines, and vice versâ, by way of England.

VERY ILLUSTRIOUS SIR,—In consequence of the Postal Treaty made with England, two copies of which are enclosed herewith, it has become necessary to establish, for compulsory prepaid postage of letters, printed matter, and newspapers sent to the Isles from Spain, the rates in the subjoined Tariff No. 1.

In order to preserve the relative proportion in the rates of postage, letters, printed matter, and newspapers sent from the Isles to Spain must be charged according to the Tariff No. 2.

I must also call your Excellency's attention to the fact that a single letter means one the weight of which does not exceed four drachms.

By Royal Order. MADRID, 17th September, 1858.

To the Governor Captain-General of the Philippines.

TARIFF No. 1.

Rates for prepaid letters, printed matter, and newspapers sent from Spain to the Philippine Isles by the English mail over the Isthmus of Suez.

Single letters up to 4 drachms weight must bear stamps to the value of	.	.	.	2 reales
Above this weight, but under 8 drachms	.	.	.	4 "
And so progressively.				
Newspapers to pay	.	.	.	160 reales per arroba
Printed matter	.	.	.	200 " "

TARIFF No. 2.

Rates for prepaid letters, printed matter, and newspapers sent from the Philippine Isles to Spain by the English mail over the Isthmus of Suez.

Single letters not exceeding 4 drachms weight must bear stamps to the value of	.	.	.	1 silver real
Exceeding the above, but not exceeding 8 drachms	.	.	.	2 silver reales
Newspapers	.	.	.	64 silver reales per arroba
Printed matter	.	.	.	80 " "

IV.—1863. 18th September.

Royal Ordinance directing the requisitions for stamps to be made in due time beforehand, to avoid delays and expense in the service.

ILLUSTRIOUS SIR,—In consequence of the letters of your Excellency, Nos. 822 and 850, of 30th April and 6th March last, remitting by the former the documents requiring the "*Habilitacion*" (putting into currency) of 200,000 stamps of 5 cuartos for postage on the internal correspondence, the printing of which your Excellency authorized 8th August, 1862, and in the latter explaining the absolute necessity to give like authority for the *Habilitacion* of stamps of different classes, by reason of the stock of stamps in the different offices being exhausted, the Queen, &c., acting on the reasons assigned in the said report, has been pleased to approve the decision of your Excellency concerning the *Habilitacion* of the 200,000 stamps; that as to the printing of the other classes, this Department having knowledge that the stamps required have been sent to Cadiz to be shipped to these isles, your Excellency should suspend any new issue of stamps for those values which, on receipt of this order, shall neither be exhausted nor have already been despatched to the different post-offices.

Her Majesty having taken measures that the service shall not undergo any further delays in Spain, desires me to direct your Excellency that the requisitions for stamps should for the future be made at a sufficient interval of time beforehand, as the allegation that a demand for 80,000 stamps for external postage was made in 1861, while the precise date of such demand cannot be given, appears to her Majesty somewhat extraordinary, the more so as no trace of such demand is to be found in the registers of this Department.

By Royal Order.

MADRID, 18th September, 1863.

The Governor-General of the Philippines.

V.—1864. 22nd August.

Royal Ordinance approving the measures adopted by the Governor for preventing letters being prepaid with stamps made elsewhere than at the National Manufactory.

ILLUSTRIOUS SIR,—I have laid before the Queen (whom, &c.) the official letter, No. 1991, of 11th May last, from the Surintendance, advising the manner in which the Administration of these Isles has taken precautions to ensure the execution of the Royal Ordinance of 21st December last, giving notice of the change of stamps to be used for the public correspondence, and further stating that a misconception of its terms by the Post-office is the cause that private letters are improperly stamped with stamps printed in this capital (Manilla) and with those coming from Spain, and that your Excellency has fixed a very short date, after which prepayment of letters can only be effected by stamps made at the National Manufactory.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the steps taken by your Excellency, and recommends that the employés under your orders be in future warned not to be too zealous in interpreting and executing the Royal wishes, as they have in this instance.

At the same time, her Majesty has directed that your Excellency be informed that the letter of the Surintendance of 11th May last has now been sent to the General Direction of the Post-office, so that no delay should occur.

By Royal Order.

MADRID, 22nd August, 1864.

To the Superintendent in charge of the Finances of the Philippine Isles.

VI.—1864. December 5th.

Royal Ordinance authorizing the use of stamps of 6½ and 3½ cents values for external correspondence.

ILLUSTRIOUS SIR,—The Queen (whom, &c.) has been pleased to approve the authorization given by the Surintendance relating to the admission of stamps of 6½ and 3½ cents for the prepayment of external postage

whenever these values are available, directing your Excellency that this authority is not to extend to any alteration of the postal rates now in force.

By Royal Order I write this to your Excellency as answer to the letter of the Surintendance, No. 2417, of 22nd September last.

MADRID, 5th December, 1864.

To the Superintendent in charge of the Finances of the Philippine Isles.

VII.—1865. 21st March.

By Royal Ordinance of this date it is ordained that the use of bills, &c., bearing stamps with the values they represent in piastres and reales sterling shall continue till the end of December, 1867, and that for the future the calculation of the necessary *ad valorem* stamp duty shall be made on a less onerous scale.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILIPPINES.

VIII.—1858. 24th February.

Royal Ordinance declaring that official stamps must be used for correspondence exchanged between the authorities of the Isles.

ILLUSTRIOUS SIR,—By letter No. 218 of 21st November last your Excellency has demanded, for payment of the official correspondence, 300 stamps of 1 libra, 250 of 1 ounce, and 300 of half-ounce. In reply to your request, there have been sent to your Excellency by the last mail 30,000 stamps of half-ounce, 90,000 of 1 ounce, 40,000 of 4 ounces, and 20,100 of 1 libra. The great difference existing between the demand and the consignment is because the insignificance of the former and that by your Excellency's letter it appears that these official stamps are used only on letters sent home to Spain, whereas the true intent of the regulations is that they should also be adopted for the payment of letters exchanged between the Central Administration and authorities of the Isles and the various provincial functionaries.

By Royal Order.

MADRID, 24th February, 1858.

M. the Governor Captain-General of the Philippines.

IX.—1881. 27th October.

Intendance General of Finances, Manilla.

In compliance with the proposition of the Central Administration and the report of the Treasury of Finances, and considering the manifest necessity of legalizing the issue of stamps of different classes for the public service, the Intendance General of Finances decrees :

1. 10,000 stamps of 2 reales, blue, now in issue, shall be marked "Habilitado," to serve as postage stamps of that value.

2. 40,000 judicial stamps of 10 cuartos, light brown, shall be similarly marked, to serve as postage stamps of 1 real.

3. 15,000 submarine telegraph stamps, dark brown, of 1 piastre,* shall be similarly marked, to serve as postage stamps for the value of 8 cents of a piastre in the Postal Union.

4. 20,000 stamps of the value of 32 cuartos, prepared for passports, shall be similarly marked, to be substituted for the present 2 cent stamp of the Postal Union.

5. 15,000 stamps of 5 piastres, *Derecho de Firma*, shall be similarly marked, to serve as postage stamps of 1 piastre each.

6. 2154 postage stamps of 10 cuartos remaining in the post-office, and withdrawn from circulation as belonging to an obsolete issue, are declared saleable, and to have legal course in the post. This number of stamps will pass into the accounts of the office, and with the 11,095 remaining will con-

* Throughout this ordinance the word *peso* should be substituted for *piastre*.

stitute the total of 13,249 which appear in the accounts as the number of this denomination to be charged to stock, having been withdrawn from circulation as unused by reason of supersession, or damaged in some way.

7. The issues and markings hereby authorized are to be carried out by imprinting on each stamp a surcharge denoting the value and use of the stamp.

The surcharge is to be in red ink for the 2 reales, black for the 1 real, rose for the 8 cents, yellow for the 2 cents, and green for the "*Derechos de Firma*" of 1 piastre. The postage stamps of 10 cuartos value referred to in paragraph 6 are excepted from surcharge, as their value has not been changed.

8. The operations of marking will, under the circumstances of urgency, be performed under the care of a Commission, composed of the Central Administrator of Revenue, the Cashier, and the Registrar-General of Finances.

9. (Immaterial.)

10. This decree being carried out, a formal Act so stating shall be drawn up; and all stamps not used will be demonetized in presence of the Commission.

11. The Central Administration of Revenue will order the needful steps to secure the strict execution of this decree, which is to be published in the *Manilla Gazette*.

(Signed) CHINCHILLA.

Certified copy, FRANCISCO CARLOS MUNIOZ.

THE POST CARDS OF JAMAICA.

(COMPILED FOR THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.)

BY E. D. BACON.

PROVISIONAL CARDS.

ISSUE APRIL 1ST, 1877.

Pending the arrival of post cards from England, provisional cards of native manufacture were issued. Type I., according to M. Moens, was printed at the prison, and Type II. by a local printer, the franking stamp being afterwards added, in both cases, by the Government authorities. The cards are of three values, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. being for urban, 1d. for inland, and 3d. for postage to countries in the Postal Union, into which Jamaica was admitted on the above date. When the permanent issue of cards arrived from England, at the end of 1877, the requirements of collectors and stamp dealers were so excessive that the supply was soon exhausted, and for a time Type II. of the provisional cards was reverted to, these being for the most part printed during their re-issue on stout white paper instead of card.

TYPE I.

The inscription consists of three lines: (1st) POST CARD in large Roman capitals, the two words being separated by the arms and supporters of Great Britain; (2nd) beneath the arms, JAMAICA; and (3rd) lower down, THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE, the two latter lines being in small Roman capitals. The franking stamp is in the right upper corner, and consists of a circular hand-stamp inscribed in block capitals JAMAICA above, 1877 and PAID in two lines in the centre, and HALFPENNY, or ONE PENNY, or THREEPENCE below, and in the case of the last value there is a large period after JAMAICA. The whole is enclosed within a frame formed of lozenges between two straight lines, the outer of which is considerably thicker than the inner. The design is typographed in colour on thick white card, and the hand-stamp is struck in red. The reverse side is plain, and the frame measures 113×68 mm., or $4\frac{2}{5} \times 2\frac{7}{10}$ inches.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, red and blue; shades from light to dark slaty-blue.

1 " " " " "

3 pence " " " "

Remarks.—The stamp being hand-struck is found in various positions, inverted and otherwise, and also varies greatly in shade. In some of the cards of this issue slight flaws may here and there be found in the borders, but there is but one type.

TYPE II.

Three values similar to the last, but differing in parts of the design. The arms and supporters of Great Britain are differently emblazoned, and JAMAICA and THE ADDRESS ONLY, &c., are printed in larger Roman capitals. The hand-stamp is the same, but the former frame is replaced by an ornamental one of fancy floriated pattern. The design is typographed in colour on thick card or on stout white paper, and there are six varieties.

Variety I.—The frame measures 111×72 mm., or $4\frac{2}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{8}$ inches. The second ornament from the top on the right-hand side is misplaced, and points to the bottom of the card instead of to the right.

Printed on thick white card.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, red and blue; shades from light to dark.

1 " " " "

3 pence " " " "

Sub-variety.—The second ornament from the right in the top border is wholly missing.

3 pence, red and blue.

Variety II.—The frame measures $106\frac{1}{2} \times 72$ mm., or $4\frac{1}{3} \times 2\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{8}$ inches. None of the ornaments is missing; but the second one from the bottom on the right side is incomplete, the two little *fleur-de-lis*-like ornaments being almost entirely absent.

(a) Printed on thick white card.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, red and blue; shades light to very dark.

1 " " " "

3 pence " " " "

(b) Printed on thick bluish card.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, red and pale blue (shades).

1 " " " "

Variety III.—The frame measures $107 \times 72\frac{1}{2}$ mm., or about $4\frac{1}{3} \times 2\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{8}$ inches. All the broken ornaments and mistakes are now corrected, and the right-hand corner ornament at the top is placed pointing above, and forms part of the upper border instead of, as in Variety II., forming part of the right border, and pointing to the right.

(a) Printed on thick white card.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, red and very pale to dark blue.

1 " " " "

(b) Printed on thick bluish card.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, red and very pale to dark blue.

1 " " " "

Variety IV.—The frame measures 107×72 mm., or about $4\frac{1}{3} \times 2\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{8}$ inches. It is similar to Variety II., but has many additional ornaments of the left side border broken, and JAMAICA is followed by a colon, as is also CARD; but the top period of the latter is much smaller than the lower one, and is consequently very indistinct on some of the cards.

(a) Printed on thick white card.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, red and very pale to dark blue.

1 " " " "

(b) Printed on thick bluish card.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, red and very pale to dark blue.

1 " " " "

- (c) Printed on thick yellowish-white glazed card.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, red and blue.

Variety V.—The frame is similar to that of Variety II. and measures the same, but, in addition, the seventh ornament from the bottom in the left side border is broken. Colon after JAMAICA, and the top of the I in this word is wanting. Period after CARD.

Printed on stout white paper.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, red and blue (shades).
 1 " " "
 3 pence " "

Variety VI.—The frame measures 107×73 mm., or about $4\frac{1}{3} \times 2\frac{1}{6}$ inches, and is similar to Variety II.; but the broken ornament in the right-hand border is corrected, and the ninth ornament of the left border from the top is misplaced, and points to the bottom of the card instead of to the left, and the bottom left-corner ornament is also misplaced, and forms part of the left border instead of the bottom.

Printed on stout white paper.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, red and very pale to dark blue.
 1 " " " " (?)
 3 pence " " "

Remarks.—The cards printed on paper may be found watermarked with Gothic letters or with a shield, as well as unwatermarked; but, like the watermarks in the unstamped cards of Chili, are worthy only of passing notice, as they are simply portions of the trade mark of the paper-maker, and only a few of the cards printed on the same sheet of paper would catch parts of the watermark.

PERMANENT ISSUE.

END OF 1877.

This issue also consists of three values, the inscriptions, &c., being disposed in the same way as those on the provisionals, although the type employed is different. POST CARD is in fancy capitals, and JAMAICA and THE ADDRESS ONLY, &c., is in block letters. The arms and supporters of Great Britain are very similar to those on Type II. of the provisional cards, but smaller. The stamp is in the right upper corner, and is the same type as the adhesive of corresponding value. The whole is enclosed within a fancy frame of ornamental chain-pattern. The design is typographed in colour on thin buff card, and the reverse side is plain. Makers, De La Rue and Co. Size of frame, 113×66 mm., or $4\frac{9}{16} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, red-brown (shades).
 1 " blue "
 3 pence, green "

ISSUE APRIL (?), 1879.

The postage to countries in the Postal Union having been reduced by half, the 3d. card was surcharged UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION in Roman capitals in a straight line at the top of the card above the arms, and the stamp surcharged at the bottom in two lines in block capitals: (1st) ONE PENNY, (2nd) HALF-PENNY. The surcharge is in black.

Variety I.—The letters of UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION are $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, and extend 78 mm.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ d., green and black.

Error.—With double surcharge, one being inverted.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ d., green and black.

Variety II.—The letters of UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION are $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, and extend 74 mm.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ d., green and black.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE tenth meeting of the season was held on the 7th April, 1883, at 13, Gray's Inn Square, the Vice-President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and intimated the reception of a communication respecting the early Philippine issues from a foreign correspondent, a translation of which would be published in the next number of the *Record*. Mr. Arthur W. Chambers, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by the Vice-President, was unanimously elected a member of the Society. The business of the day was the discussion of a list of Jamaica Post Cards prepared by Mr. Bacon, and it was decided that the same should be published with the view to eliciting information respecting other varieties which may exist and have not come under the notice of the Society. The meeting then proceeded to compile a list of the stamps of Nevis. On the conclusion of the business, the Vice-President showed the provisional 25 centavos of Peru, on thin pelure paper, and the 5 centavos, *dark* blue, with the Postal Union surcharge in crimson. The Secretary presented, on behalf of Mr. R. W. Lindhé, of Gothenburg, the new 10 öre Swedish reply card.

Notes and Queries.

E. R. B.—Luxemburgs genuine. Lubeck forged. Prussia reprint. They were issued officially.

H. J. P.—Thanks for sending us the stamps to look at. The 5 c. Swiss is very curious. The Cuban is badly printed, but is not the so-called CORRFOS error. The Trinidad is a bogus.

J. F. G., *Larnaca*.—Thanks for the new $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre.

J. M. C., *Boston*.—We are much obliged to you for any information you may send us, but you must forgive us if we squirm at Mexican eccentricities and resuscitations. We have been flooded lately with half and quarter stamps of all the issues, all as beautifully postmarked as those you send us, or as the reprinted Guadalajaras. There is nothing remarkable in the N. S. Wales. We have several of the same shade.

E. H. W.—Every one of the 83 stamps you send us is a forgery of the coarsest description. Suppose you try getting your stamps from respectable dealers for a change.

QUILP.—(1) 13 and 14. (2) 14, $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$, and 15. (3) 14 and 15. (4) 12. (5) 10, 12, 14, and compound. (6) Chiefly 14, although we believe varieties may be found. (7) Both. (8) As a rule, to which there are some exceptions, unused Mexican stamps, without surcharge, are remainders which have never been issued to the post-offices. (9 to 13) We do not consider it within our province to appraise stamps. Apply to our publishers, who can tell you better than we can.

F. D. M., *Eltham*. Thanks for clipping. Mr. B. had already seen it.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. V.

MAY, 1883.

No. 52.



OUR number runs to such a length this month, that, even if we felt primed with the weightiest of remarks, we should have to restrain ourselves from offering them. But, as a matter of fact, we have very few to make, and at the moment when we pen these lines have already entered upon our holiday, and gleefully handed over our editorial sceptre into the far abler hands which are to wield it during our absence. We need hardly impress upon our devoted band of correspondents that they will greatly oblige us by rendering Captain Evans every assistance in their power, and will add to the obligation by sending in their information at as early a date as possible.

As a holiday charge to our readers, we would recommend them, also, to take a little rest from the more active pursuit of collecting, and to devote some of their leisure to the study of the excellent philatelic literature which day by day increases in quantity and in quality. We would have them to study some of the recently-issued catalogues, and mark the marvellous closeness of observation which the pursuit of Philately calls into play. Yet let them not be discouraged if their collections show a good many blanks when compared with the reference-lists. For instance, they need not despair if they are not able to lay their hands at once on all the varieties of the surcharged Guatemalas mentioned in the latest number of M. Moens' catalogue, in which the list ends abruptly with the eleventh variety. How many more will be set forth in the next number we dare not guess. These varieties are to be distinguished by the position occupied by the numerals of value above the various letters of the word *Centavos*. Verily there is a point beyond which collecting becomes "advanced" indeed; yea, even to the verge of rottenness.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Antigua follows the bad example of other West Indian colonies, and uses the One Penny labels, cut in half, as makeshift Half-penny stamps.

Antioquia.—It is difficult to understand which of the stamps of the various issues of this sovereign state are obsolete, and which are still current. We have seen what seems to be a lithographic transfer—with some unimportant modifications—of the 20 centavos of 1873. It is obliterated in the usual way with pen and ink; but whether it is a novelty or a resuscitation we cannot say. The execution is markedly inferior to that of the old stamp of 1873.

Adhesive. 20 centavos, dull brown.

Atjeh.—The *Timbre-Poste* admits that all faith in this boggy must now be abandoned.

Austria.—Our Brussels colleague informs us of the appearance of a new Pneumatic card differing from the previous one in that it has thirty lines on the left side instead of nineteen, and the inscription is modified to *Amter für den pneumatischen Dienst in Wien*. There are some other minor changes, and the reply card has twenty-two lines of inscription instead of sixteen.

Pneumatic Card. 10 kreuzer, blue on blue.

10 × 10 " "

Azores.—The 15 and 80 reis postage stamps of the old, and the 5 reis of the new type, have received the small surcharge in black, and are now in circulation. M. Moens has seen the 10 reis postcard with similar surcharge.



Bahamas has for the first time been guilty of surcharging. The current Sixpence comes to us surcharged (apparently with a hand-stamp) FOUR PENCE in Roman capitals 2 mm. high.

The surcharge, which is across the centre of the portrait, is 19 mm. long, and can hardly be got on to the stamp. The original value is not obliterated in any way.

Provisional Adhesive. 4d., black surcharge on 6d., purple.

Bangkok.—M. Moens chronicles the 96 cents Straits Settlements, surcharged with B. Without for a moment throwing any doubt on the authenticity of this surcharge, we may here notice that it is the first time that such a value has been surcharged for use in any of the independent states of the Malay archipelago.

Adhesive. 96 cents, surcharged B, in black, on the current 96 cents, Straits Settlements.

Bavaria.—Herr Joris writes us : “ The new postal orders have been issued. They are watermarked with close undulating lines running horizontally. The set of values, without stamps, consists of—

10 pfennig, rose (for soldiers).	|	30 pfennig, brown.
20 „ blue.	|	40 „ yellow.

“ Since the 1st May new unpaid letter stamps have been in circulation. The watermark is of undulating lines running vertically, and the values are 3, 5, and 10 pfennig, grey, surcharged in red, ‘ Vom Empfänger Zahlbar.’ ”

Belgium.—The paragraph under this heading, in our last number, was rather a blundering one. We should have said that the mutilated stamp referred to was the 10 centimes à percevoir. On consulting M. Moens’ work on the stamps of Belgium (*Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles*), we find that he refers to the use of these mutilated stamps as representing a tax for collection of 5 centimes. It is some time since the work was published, and we had forgotten his mention of the half stamps as well as his appeal to the authorities to provide a stamp of 5 centimes.

Bosnia.—M. Moens writes us as follows on the subject of fiscal stamps, said to have been used for postal purposes by the military authorities : “ All the fiscal stamps in my possession are obliterated in the way indicated by you. Enclosed I send you two specimens. The one is taken from a *Post-Begleit-adresse* ; and this is certainly a fiscal, and not a postal tax. But, as everything in Bosnia is under the direction of the military, it is not surprising that in the absence of other authority, the military stamp is used for postal obliteration.”

We have the 5 novceica postage stamp printed in vermilion, not rose, on yellowish paper.

Brazil.—Our illustration represents the new 100 reis postage stamp described by us last month.

Cashmere.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. were good enough to send us sheets of a new issue of two values, and we rewarded their kindness by mislaying the said sheets before even we had taken note of them. All we can say at present is that, so far as we remember, the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna was in sheets of fifteen—five horizontal rows of three—and the 8 annas in two horizontal rows of four.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, brown.
8 annas, bright blue.



Ceylon.—We have received a provisional card which we hope is not to be long-lived. It is the Two Cents, mauve, surcharged, over the centre of the top border, “ Union Postale Universelle ; ” on the left of the Royal arms, in two lines, “ Universal—Postal Union ; ” and on the left, “ Ceylan.” The original value on the stamp is obliterated by a black bar, and across the centre, in two lines, is, “ Via Brindisi—12 cents.”

Provisional Card. 12 cents, black surcharge on 2 cents, mauve and buff.

Costa Rica.—Stamps of the new issue have been surcharged OFFICIAL, for official use, as follows :

1 c., green, surcharged in carmine.		
2 c., carmine	„	blue.
5 c., purple	„	red.
10 c., orange	„	blue.
40 c., blue	„	red.

Danish West Indies.—We have no doubt that collectors are beginning to feel the edge of their appetite dulled by the astounding quantities of stamps cut in half, and supposed to be used at half their original value. It is not unpleasant at times to be gulled, provided the spiriting be done gently; but when the victim's suspicions are aroused before the operation is half completed, he is apt to snarl. It would be well that the enthusiastic providers of these cut stamps should ask themselves, before the scissors snap, whether there be a postal rate equivalent to the half value they are about to create. We have lately seen half of the one cent, Danish West Indies, beautifully postmarked, and supposed to have done duty as a half cent stamp. We hereby ask our West Indian friends whether there be any such rate of postage in St. Thomas, and if so, why, the specimen we refer to being postmarked sometime in 1882, a half cent stamp has not yet been provided to meet the rate?

Dominica.—The Halfpenny is now in circulation with the new watermark. *Adhesive.* ½d. bistre; *wmk.* C. A. and Crown.

A new De La Rue post card has been issued. The second line of inscription reads, DOMINICA (DOMINIQUE). All the rest is the usual thing. *Post Card.* 1d., lilac on buff card.

Faridkot.—Those of our readers who are not learned in Oriental inscriptions will please note that the illustration of the new stamp in our last number is inverted.

Finland.—The 10 penni Postal Union card has undergone some unimportant modifications. The inscriptions are now in rather smaller and thicker type than heretofore.

France.—It has long been foreseen that the similarity between the *Chiffre Taxe* stamps of the franc and those of the low values would lead to trouble. The authorities have announced that the colour of the three highest values is to be changed to vandyke-brown.

French Colonies.—We shall be grateful if any of the members of the Paris Society will give us information respecting a *soi-disant* error which we have recently seen. It is the lately obsolete colonial stamp of the value of 15 centimes, printed in the colour of the 75 centimes. The specimen we have seen is obliterated with the dots and anchor, and on the piece of paper to which it is affixed is a portion of the Réunion postmark.

Adhesive—Error (?). 15 centimes, *carmine*.

Grenada.—Of the same type, and with the same peculiarities of printing, as the other new stamps, one of which we illustrate, a One Shilling value is now in circulation.

Adhesive. 1s., mauve; wmk. *C.A. and Crown*; perf. 14.

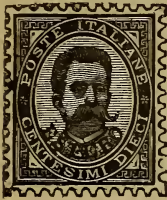
India.—We are informed that the colour of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna envelope stamp is to be changed from blue to green.



Italy.—The 10 centesimi *Estero* has now been issued. It is like the ordinary stamp of similar value with the usual modifications in the angles.

Adhesive. 10 centesimi, red, black surcharge.

Mexico.—M. Manry is said to have discovered two errors amongst the first issued cards with double stamps. These are the 1×1 centavos printed in the colour of the 2×2 , and



vice versâ.

New Caledonia.—Another provisional 5 centimes postage stamp has lately been issued. It differs from the last in the value being printed 05. instead of 5.

Provisional. 5 centimes, surcharged in black on the 40 c., orange-red.

It is now some time since the so-called provisionals, formed by surcharging the lately current 30 centimes; brown, with the numerals 25, were offered to collectors. Their authenticity has, we understand, been denied by the postmaster at Noumea, notwithstanding which these stamps still obtain credence, and are sold in Paris. In December last we gave the decree authorising the conversion of the 40 and 75 centimes into provisional 5 and 25 centimes stamps. We are now able to give the decree relating to the surcharge of the 35 centimes in 1881, and we challenge the champions of the surcharged 30 centimes to produce similar evidence in favour of its genuineness. Our extract is from the *Moniteur de la Nouvelle-Calédonie*, No. 1133, of the 8th June, 1881 :

“ADMINISTRATION DE L'INTERIEUR.

“No. 442. — *Décision relative à l'emploi des timbres-poste à Ofr. 35c. pour les taxes de Ofr. 25c.* (Du 1^{er} juin, 1881.)

“Nous, Contre-Amiral, Gouverneur de la Nouvelle-Calédonie et Dépendances, Commandant en chef la Division navale.

“Attendu que par suite d'un retard dans la réception de l'envoi annuel des timbres-poste, l'approvisionnement des figurines à Ofr. 25c. ne permet plus de faire face aux besoins du public et que les coupures d'une valeur inférieure ne peuvent constituer une taxe de Ofr. 25c. qu'avec l'emploi d'un trop grand nombre de timbres ;

“Vu l'approvisionnement relativement considérable des timbres-poste à Ofr. 35c., dont l'emploi est peu usuel aujourd'hui, par suite de la fixation d'une taxe unique de Ofr. 25c. pour la France, l'Algérie et les colonies françaises ;

may prove to be as good as gold. Within a central white oval are the arms of Peru, with branches of palm on either side, tied beneath the shield with a ribband. Above and below the oval are curved bands of solid colour, lettered, in white Roman capitals, FRANQUEO above, and DIEZ CENTAVOS below. In the upper spandrels are triangular blocks, with white numerals of value, and in the lower ones triangular ornaments. At the bottom is a straight, narrow label, inscribed, in small Roman capitals, CORREOS. The border appears to be formed of alternate white and coloured lines, three or four in number. Over all is surcharged a double-lined circle, in the upper curve of which is AREQUIPA, in Roman capitals.

Provisional (!) Adhesive. 10 centavos, rose, surcharge blue, on white wove paper; *imperf.*

Philippines.—In addition to the provisionals mentioned last month, we have received from Mr. Churchill the current 5 c. de peso with the same circular surcharge, the lower inscription reading DE UN REAL.

Provisional Adhesive. 1 real, surcharged in green on the current 5 c. de peso, pale blue.

It was by a slip of the pen that we described the 8 c. de peso, brown, current type, as a new stamp. It has been in use since May, 1880.

Rawal Pindi.—Referring to what we said under this heading in No. 50 of *The Record*, we have since received a communication from a correspondent in Simla, which, we should imagine, will convince all, save the hopelessly obstinate, that the stamp in question has no philatelic value whatever. Our correspondent says, "Enclosed I beg to hand you a letter received some time ago from the manager of the Dâk Company, which I think will set the matter at rest." The following is the letter enclosed, accompanied by an impression from the seal, and a copy of the document it was intended to be struck upon: "Rawal Pindi, 19th January, 1880. To W. Coutts, Esq., Umballa.—Sir, I have received your letter, asking if I can let you have 'any of the 8 annas envelopes (stamped) used by us in connection with the Rawal Pindi and Murree Pony Dâk for prepaying letters.' In reply I have to acquaint you that no such things were used by the late Rawal Pindi and Murree Pony Dâk. I received a similar request from England some time back, which I answered from Cashmere, where I was at the time. I may mention, however, that a piece of paper bearing the office seal of the Pony Dâk was issued to all travellers engaging our Dâks, in order to obviate the necessity for payment by them of the Government toll on the Murree road. This piece of paper was handed over to the contractor for the collection of the said toll, and thus some inconvenience relative to cash payments was avoided. I sent an impression of the said stamp to Mr. N——, in England, as I happened to have one amongst my papers. I herein enclose a similar impression, and

Remain, yours, &c.,

(Signed)

"NUTTIN MULWAIGEL."

The "piece of paper" is after this fashion :

"To the Contractor,
"Government Toll Collector,
"Murree Road.
"Pass the Bearer, and charge amount of fare in account."



(Signature of agents.)

"MESSRS. JAMASJEE AND SON.

"Rawal Pindi or Murree Dâk."

Roumania.—"The Postal Union reply card was issued in March last. It only differs from the ordinary card in having the additional word *Réponse*."—*Timbre-Poste*.

Reply Card. 10 × 10 bani, red on buff, reverse white.

Russia.—For particulars of the following Zemstvo stamps we are indebted to the *Timbre-Poste* and to Mr. Siewert :



Bielozerk (Province of Novgorod).—Our illustration represents a new type. It is lithographed in colour on white paper.

Adhesive. 2 kopecks, pale and dark blue.

Saroka (Province of Bessarabia).—The colour of this stamp has been changed. The border is now printed in yellow and red, with white inscriptions ; and the arms are in red on rose, with blue band.

Adhesive. 3 kopecks, red, yellow, and blue ; *perf.* 13.

Spassk (Province of Riazan).—Mr. Siewert writes us : "I have discovered a new stamp-issuing Zemstvo ; viz., Spassk. I send you two of the stamps ; the one on white paper is for the prepayment of letters, and the one on rose is for unpaid letters. The date of issue was February, 1883." The design of the stamps sent by our correspondent comprises a crowned shield, *parté per fess*. In the upper portion are a sword and sceptre crossed, in saltire ; and below a passion cross. Referring to a letter from Mr. Siewert on another page, we presume that the arms above are those of Spassk, and those below are the arms of Riazan. The central shield is framed in a coloured oval with white inscriptions. There

is a plain circle in each angle with numeral of value, and a slightly ornamented outer frame.

Adhesives. Postage stamp, 3 kopecks, black, on white.
Unpaid letter stamp, 3 kopecks, black, on rose.

St. Domingo.—To the list of surcharged stamps, current type, which we have already given may be added

Provisionals. 25 céntimos, black surcharge, on 5 centavos, blue } *with*
50 " " " " 10 " rose } *burélé.*

The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles a 3 × 3 centavos Postal Union card, printed on white, and not perforated at the fold. It is printed on the first and fourth pages.

Reply Card. 3 × 3 centavos, red on white card.

Seychelles.—*Der Philatelist* feels called upon to demonstrate, on the authority of a correspondent, that we were in error in saying that certain Mauritius cards with a peculiar surcharge are in use in these islands. We take the liberty of reminding our colleague that we never said such cards were in use, but only that they had been prepared for use. The specimens we described were unused, and sent direct to the General Post-office in London from the Seychelles.

South Australia.—The Halfpenny postage stamp, illustrated by us so long ago as August, 1882, has at last come into circulation.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., red-brown; wmk. *S.A. and Crown*; *perf.* 10.

Straits Settlements.—We are indebted to a correspondent for two provisional Two cents, formed by surcharging the current 8 and 32 cents TWO CENTS in black block letters 2 mm. high. The length of the surcharge is 18 mm. It is placed vertically in the centre of the stamp, and reads upwards.

Provisionals. 2 cents, black surcharge, on 8 cents, orange.
2 " " " " 32 " vermilion.

Sweden.—Besides the card described in our last, a 15 × 15 öre reply card of the same design has been issued.

Reply Card. 15 × 15, green on white card.

Tasmania.—A correspondent sends us a cut specimen of a Twopenny envelope—embossed profile of Her Majesty, to left, on oval of solid colour; then an oval, with reticulated ground, inscribed TASMANIAN POSTAGE above, and TWO PENCE below, in coloured block letters, a dot separating the inscriptions; then an oval of white pearls; and last of all an engrailed coloured border. Our correspondent says that this envelope—of which there is but one size at present—and Registration Envelopes in two sizes were issued on the 3rd April last. As will be seen, the information lacks detail.

Envelope. 2d., green, on white laid paper. Size, (?).

Tobago.—The current Sixpenny postage stamp comes to us surcharged $2\frac{1}{2}$ PENCE. The chief numeral 2 is 4 mm. and the lettering (in Roman capitals) 2 mm. high. The surcharge is well

done, and was probably not printed in the colony; therefore this makeshift value may prove less ephemeral than most of its congeners.

Provisional (!) Adhesive. 2½d., black surcharge on 6d., bistre ;
wmk. *C.C. and Crown.*

United States.—A correspondent in Chicago sends us the following newspaper clippings, the first referring to the approaching reduction in the inland rate, the second to the new two cent postage stamp:

“The Post-office department will soon issue a circular notifying postmasters of the reduction of letter postage, which takes effect October 1st, and warning them to reduce their stock of stamps as rapidly as possible. The head of Washington, now on the three cent stamps, will be used upon the new two cent issues. The colour and design of the stamp have not yet been determined upon.”

“THE NEW TWO CENT POSTAGE STAMP.—Postmaster-General Gresham to-day approved the design for the new two cent postage stamp. The stamp contains a tablet upon which is the profile of Washington, similar to that on the present three cent postage stamp. Surrounding the profile is an oval band. In the upper part of the band the words UNITED STATES POSTAGE; beneath the band a large 2; and at the extreme bottom of the tablet the words TWO CENTS. The design will be returned to New York for engraving, after which the department will decide upon the colour to be used. The colour of the design approved is green.”

Uruguay presents us with a new One Centesimo adhesive, which is so ornate that we shall dismiss it with as few words as possible, and leave our engraver to do the rest. In the centre of the stamp are the arms of the republic in an oval, with arabesques on either side. Curved labels above and below give the centre of the stamp an appearance not unlike an eye. The upper label is inscribed REPUBLICA DEL URUGUAY, and the lower UNO CENTESIMO, in white block letters. Above and below are small scrolls with the word UNO, and the numeral 1 occupies an ornamented circle in each angle.

Adhesive. 1 centesimo, green, on white wove paper; *perf.* 12.

Our engravings represent the 5 centesimos, adhesive, and the



stamp on the letter card. It appears that the helmeted female is intended for Liberty, and not Minerva, as we ventured to suppose.

Since writing the above we have seen a new 10 centesimos stamp. In design it is almost an exact copy of the current



8 centavos, Argentine Republic. The portrait in the centre is that of a preposterously bald man, profile to right. The inscription on the circle enframing the portrait reads, 10 REPUBLICA O. 10. DEL URUGUAY, in white block letters. We understand that a new 2 centesimos is in circulation, but we have not yet seen it.

Adhesive. 10 centesimos, sepia, on thin white paper; *perf.* 12.

Victoria has issued a new reply-paid card. The inscriptions in the upper part consist of: 1st, **VICTORIAN**, in block letters; 2nd, **POST CARD**, in Roman capitals; and 3rd, to the left, **THE ADDRESS ONLY, &c.**, in block type. The prefix *To*, in script, is followed by two long and one short dotted lines for address; and in the left lower corner is, **THE ATTACHED CARD IS FOR THE REPLY**, in block letters. The attached card has the word **(REPLY.)** beneath the second line of inscription. The stamp presents a diademed profile portrait of Her Majesty, to left, on ground of horizontal lines, enframed in an oval with lined ground, in the upper curve of which is **VICTORIA**, and in the lower **ONE PENNY**, in coloured block letters; two ornaments separating the inscriptions. In each corner is a circle, the upper ones containing a cross-like ornament, and the lower ones 1^d. The cards are printed on the first and fourth pages.

Reply Card. 1d. × 1d., lilac, on stout buff card. Size, 113 × 75 mm.

RAID BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ON STAMP DEALERS.

WE are indebted to Mr. S. Allan Taylor, of Boston, for a clipping from the *Boston Daily Globe* of the 16th April, reporting the steps taken by the Government to suppress the use of the illustrations of postage stamps which form so important a feature in all philatelic publications. Mr. Taylor says: "This climax was caused by too much 'United States-ately,' that insane and morbid hankering after nothing but United States stamps in all their phases. Some idiot went to work and printed, in their proper colour, the 5 cent Garfield stamps on his envelopes. This came to the notice of the Post-office Department, and they promptly called on him and seized his stuff as counterfeit, which technically it was. Then he excused himself by saying that Scott, Durbin, and others did the same thing, which was certainly true. The Government then proceeded to stop the whole business, and I suppose will succeed in doing so, though whether they have the right to interfere with illustrations of stamps issued by governments now defunct, such as Confederate States, Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, Hanover, Mexico (Maximilian), &c., I don't know." The following is the extract sent us by Mr. Taylor:

"PHILATELY.

"THE RESULT OF THE STAMP-COLLECTING MANIA—THE SALE OF FAC-SIMILES STOPPED BY THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES—DISMAY IN THE CAMP OF THE POSTAGE STAMP DEALERS.

"Counterfeiting is a crime which is frequently committed, and the arrest of persons charged with the offence is by no means rare; but there are few people who understand the extent to which the counterfeiting of postage stamps is carried. Not that postage stamps of the United States of current issues are often used in mailing letters, for they are not; but the requirements of the trade in foreign postage stamps and stamps of rare American issues for the benefit of collectors have brought into the market a great supply of *fac-similes*, which are in reality counterfeits.

"The mania for stamp-collecting has continued for about twenty years, and has extended to all civilized countries. It is not confined to children, as many suppose, but with many grown people the passion for obtaining and

preserving rare postage stamps is as much a monomania as the bibliophiles' passion for books. With some the pastime of making such a collection is very fascinating, and they devote time and money to the pursuit with a freedom that is incomprehensible to one who has himself never been attacked by the mania. The Government may be said to furnish an example of this kind; for the Post-office Department is said to purchase, regardless of cost, any postage stamp which was ever issued, provided there is not already a specimen in the department collection at Washington.

"Business houses have been established in all the larger cities for the purpose of supplying the demand created by this zeal in collecting; but as the supply of genuine stamps is limited, and in the case of the older and rarer specimens becoming less and less in proportion as time passes, and the number of collectors increases, oftentimes fabulous prices are demanded and paid for single stamps. In the case of very many issues there are absolutely no genuine specimens on the market, except as now and then a single specimen is offered for sale when some collection is disposed of by its owner. The result of this state of affairs is that unscrupulous parties issue counterfeits to satisfy the demands of those who desire to improve their collections, but who are not sufficiently expert to be able to distinguish between a genuine and a counterfeit stamp. In this way high-priced specimens can be sold at low prices, and the demand for issues which are no longer on the market can be met. The counterfeits are in many cases so well executed that any but experts are easily deceived, in most cases the cancellation mark being affixed to aid in the deception.

"The practice of manufacturing counterfeit United States postage stamps, even of obsolete issues, is a criminal offence under section 5464 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that any person who shall forge or counterfeit, or knowingly utter forged or counterfeit stamps, shall be fined not more than 500 dollars, or be imprisoned at hard labour not more than five years, or shall receive both punishments. The next following section provides that any one who forges or counterfeits foreign stamps shall be liable to imprisonment at hard labour at not less than two years nor more than ten years.

"Complaints have been made to the solicitor of the treasury regarding the matter from various sources and at different times, and the business of making or selling counterfeit stamps of any country has in every instance been declared illegal. Stringent measures to suppress the trade have not been made, however, until quite recently. The district attorney for this district has recently instructed the officers that it is unlawful for any person to have counterfeit dies for printing stamps in their possession, or to make or sell such counterfeits, and they are instructed to see that the law is no longer violated. In accordance with these directions all the dealers in foreign stamps and stamps for collectors in Boston have been visited by a government agent, and summoned to deliver up all counterfeit plates and dies in their possession. In some cases the dies have been surrendered, and in others the dealers have been granted delay until they can consult counsel or communicate with the officials at Washington. There are understood to be no cases in Boston of the counterfeiting of stamps for the purpose of defrauding the Post-office Department of this or any other country; but nearly every dealer in stamps has in his possession counterfeit electrotype plates used in printing *fac-similes* of stamps for catalogues or advertisements, and these plates are counterfeits within the meaning of the law. These cuts are not ordinarily printed from in the colours of the genuine stamps; but they nevertheless are held to be unlawful. The Government has no intention to inflict punishment in these cases, for there has been no intention to violate the law; but it is determined to abolish the business.

"A *Globe* reporter called upon Mr. F. Trifet, the oldest postage stamp dealer in Boston, Saturday, and made some inquiries regarding the action of the Government officers in the matter of *fac-similes* of stamps. Mr. Trifet admitted that the law forbids the counterfeiting of stamps in certain cases; but he said he should not give up all his electrotype plates of stamps without a contest.

“‘The law,’ he said, ‘forbids counterfeiting the stamps of this or any other government; but in the case of a good many of my cuts the governments do not any longer exist. There is no law against my keeping cuts of Confederate stamps, for instance. When Major McIlrath called on me about the matter I said I was willing to give up the United States cuts and those of existing foreign governments; but he said he was willing for me to keep the cuts for a time until the question is settled. I then wrote to Washington, making a similar offer, but I have not yet received a reply.’

“Being asked regarding the extent of his collection of cuts, he said that he had over 1,000, and he proceeded to pull out several drawers in his safe, showing them all to be full of electrotype plates of stamps.

“‘My cuts I get from Europe,’ he explained. ‘Perhaps 3 per cent. of them are made in this country.’

“‘It would cost from 5 dollars to 10 dollars a piece to get them made here; but I can get electrotypes from publishers of foreign books on stamp-collecting at say 75 cents a piece. I don’t publish them in colours, and if I did they would not be very dangerous counterfeits, for they are all wood-cuts; I don’t deal in counterfeits; I simply illustrate my catalogue. The counterfeits which are sold are not printed from wood-cuts, but are lithographed in their proper colours, with the exception of a few, which are engraved on steel. Most of them are made in Germany, but some are printed here.’

He then handed the reporter two stamp albums containing many postage stamps. The contents of one of the albums, he said, were entirely counterfeit, and those of the other all genuine. In both the colours almost precisely corresponded, and the counterfeit stamps were in many cases discoloured, as if with travelling in mail bags, and in most cases cancelled with cancellation stamps of the design in use in the country from which they purported to come. The edges were perforated as in the case of the genuine stamp. In most cases the false stamps were so finely executed as to readily deceive an unpractised eye.

“‘That stamp,’ said Mr. Trifet, pointing to a curious Sandwich Island stamp, ‘was engraved on steel here in Boston; but most of them are lithographs from abroad. There are a great many of these counterfeits sold, but they are mostly foreign, very few counterfeit American stamps being used.’ He denounced the trade in counterfeit stamps, and emphatically asserted that he had never dealt in them during eighteen years that he has spent in the business.

“A priced catalogue of postage stamps of all nations was then handed to the reporter. It was a pamphlet of 156 octavo pages, and contained sixty pages of *fac-similes* of stamps printed from woodcuts. The *fac-similes* were printed in black, and were in no wise calculated to deceive even a beginner in the art of stamp collecting, being simply designed to aid in identifying the country and issue of any stamp. The annexed prices were, in the case of the rarer stamps, often very high; and in some cases, where stamps were obsolete, or the governments which had issued them no longer existed, the prices of cancelled stamps were higher than those of unused specimens. Mr. Trifet hopes to be allowed to retain his electrotypes to use as illustrations, offering to cut some distinctive mark on each plate, as by running lines through it, so that it cannot be used as a counterfeit.

“The Post-office Department some time since issued a circular offering to meet the demand for American stamps as specimens by furnishing them un gummed, and marked across the face with the word ‘Specimen’ printed in a different colour, on payment of the face value of each stamp. This, however, does not meet the wishes of most collectors, and many of them pay even higher prices for stamps of obsolete issues, which in reality are mere counterfeits. The earliest issue of United States stamps was in 1847, and the different sets range at their face value from 15 cents to 2 dols. 12 cents. The official stamps of the different departments range from 22 cents to 2 dols. per set; while a set of newspaper and periodical stamps of 1865 costs 40 cents, and a set of the same of 1874 costs 204 dols. 66 cents.”

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE eleventh meeting of the season was held at 13, Gray's Inn Square, on the 28th April, 1883; the President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed; and a communication from the newly-established Bavarian Philatelic Society, Munich, to which he was requested to convey the congratulations and good wishes of the London Society. A communication from Mr. Westoby, concerning the early issues of the envelopes of Great Britain, was then read and discussed. Mr. A. B. Creeke, jun.—proposed by Mr. Wilson, and seconded by Mr. Philbrick—was elected a member of the Society. The business of the day was the compilation of a reference list of the stamps of St. Lucia, St. Thomas, and St. Domingo, which was proceeded with.

The annual general and last meeting of the season was held on the 19th May, 1883, at 13, Gray's Inn Square; the President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed; and his report and balance-sheet for session 1882-83, showing the position of the Society to be prosperous. The Vice-President moved, Mr. Castle seconded, and it was unanimously carried, "That the report now read be received and entered on the minutes; and that Messrs. Bacon and Biggs do audit the Secretary's balance-sheet, and report thereon to the next meeting." The term of office of the Committee elected to serve during the session of 1882-83 having expired, Mr. Vasmer proposed and Mr. Biggs seconded the motion, which was carried, "That the same Committee be re-elected for session 1883-84." Mr. Vasmer proposed and Mr. Wilson seconded a vote of thanks, which was carried, to the Committee for their services during the past year. The President thanked the members of the Society on behalf of the Committee, and the formal proceedings terminated.

The Secretary then read the following communication from Mr. Westoby, and it was determined that it should be printed, in the hope that readers of *The Philatelic Record* may be able to give some items of the information asked for:

"By the Act 45 and 46 Vict., c. 72, § 13, it was enacted that 'on and after the 1st January, 1883, any stamp duties of an amount not exceeding 2s. 6d. which might legally be denoted by adhesive stamps not appropriated by any word or words on the face of them to any particular description of instrument, and any postage duties to the like amount, might be denoted by the same adhesive stamps.' This enactment is, *mutatis mutandis*, exactly similar to that contained in the Customs and Revenue Act, 1881, by which the Inland Revenue stamps of 1d. were made available for postage duties; and though the wording is not too clear, yet its effect was to render certain adhesive stamps of 2s. 6d. and under, issued by the Inland Revenue Department, and not appropriated to any specific purpose, to be used for the payment of postage duties.

"It is not very clear when these adhesive stamps were first issued by the Inland Revenue Department; but stamps of 3d. and 6d., printed typographically by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., were issued in June, 1860; and it is probable that embossed stamps for 2d., 9d., 1s., 2s., and 2s. 6d. were made and issued by the Department about the same time. The paper employed for the surface-printed 3d. and 6d. was that in use at that time for the 'Draft on Demand and Receipt' stamps of one penny, watermarked with *Anchor and Cable*, and the perforation was 15, or rather 15½ by 15. The embossed stamps were struck in pink, on hand-made Whatman blue wove paper, having no other watermark than that of the maker, and were not perforated till 1871.

"I now submit the following list of these stamps to the Society, in the hope that some of the members will kindly examine their own specimens, and favour me with any corrections:

"3d. and 6d., surface-printed.

"15th June, 1860. Printed on paper (blued) watermarked *Anchor and Cable*; *perf.* 15×14 .

3d., mauve } blued, and also on white paper.
6d. "

"1865. Printed on white paper, wmkd. *Anchor*; *perf.* $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

"18 (?). Ditto, wmkd. *intermediate Anchor*; *perf.* $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

"1882. Ditto, wmkd. *larger Anchor*; *perf.* 14.

"EMBOSSSED STAMPS.

"1860. Blue Whatman paper; each stamp marked out on the sheet by lines ruled in black ink, the stamps being marked INLAND REVENUE in thick block letters; not perforated. Printed in pink.

2d., 9d., 1s., 2s., and 2s. 6d.

"1st January, 1871. Same; *perf.* $12\frac{1}{2}$. Query as to the 2s.

"1874 (?). Same as last, but paper white; *query watermark*. No black lines. INLAND REVENUE in thinner letters, embossed *over* the printing; *perf.* $12\frac{1}{2}$.

2d., 9d., 1s., and 2s. 6d.

"27th October, 1875. Same as last, but paper watermarked with *small Anchors*; embossed *over* printing in orange-vermilion; *perf.* $12\frac{1}{2}$.

2d., 9d., 1s., and 2s. 6d.

"1st January, 1883. Embossed on paper watermarked *Orb*.

2s. 6d., orange-vermilion.

"The other values (*viz.*, 2d., 9d., and 1s.) were called in on 30th Dec., 1882.

"I should feel greatly obliged if members would examine their specimens, with a view also of determining whether the 'Inland Revenue' was ever printed *over* the embossing. I have an impression that this was done in some of the earlier issues. My own copies, dated in 1861, seem to point to the stamp being struck over the printing."

The meeting then proceeded to compile a reference list of the stamps of St. Vincent, which was brought to a termination.

List of Actual Members of the Philatelic Society of London.

Published in terms of the Resolution passed at the meeting of 14th June, 1879.

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Vice-President: T. K. TAPLING.

Secretary and Treasurer: M. BURNETT.

Dr. C. W. VINER.

E. D. BACON.

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ANTONIO F. DURO.	G. W. OBICINI.	A. H. WILSON.
	F. A. PHILBRICK, Q.C.	

Names removed from the List of Members in terms of Article xvii. of the revised Statutes—E. C. EBERHARDT, E. GROHT, and G. MICHELSEN.

A DECREE
AUTHORIZING THE CREATION OF SOME RECENT
PROVISIONAL PHILIPPINES.

[COMMUNICATED TO THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.]

BY "MANILA."

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FINANCES OF THE PHILIPPINES,
MANILA, 22nd February, 1883.

HAVING regard to the communication made by the Central Administration of Funds and Property, and the report of the Secretariat of Finances, and considering that the need for surcharging (*habilitado*) certain stamps of various descriptions for public use has been demonstrated, the Administration of Finances decrees :

1. The surcharge of 40,000 telegraph stamps of 2 reals, for use as postage stamps of the same value.
2. The surcharge of 10,000 telegraph stamps of 2 reals, and 20,000 of the Postal Union stamps of 8 centimos, for use as postage stamps of the value of 20 centimos.
3. The surcharge of 30,000 of the Postal Union stamps of 8 centimos, of 100,000 stamps of 50 mils. de peso, and of 20,000 stamps *Derecho Judicial* 10 cuartos, all to serve as postage stamps of the value of 12½ centimos.
4. These authorized surcharges are to be effected by overprinting each label with an engraved stamp setting forth the authorization and value. The ink employed for the surcharges shall be *red* for the postage stamps of 2 reals, *black* for those of 20 centimos, and *green* for those of 12½ centimos.
5. Taking into consideration the urgency of the need, the surcharges shall be effected by the local Administration.

AN APPENDIX TO THE POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPH
STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

PRESENTED TO THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, BY THE AUTHORS,

F. A. PHILBRICK and W. A. S. WESTOBY.

THE work on *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, compiled by us at your request, has now been before the public for nearly two years. The difficulty of obtaining trustworthy information, especially as regarded the history of some of the earlier issues, tended materially to render the work less perfect than we desired; but we felt compelled to offer it to you as it was, trusting that its publication would have the effect of inducing philatelists to devote more attention to those stamps, which may be considered as the parents of the whole postage stamp family. Our expectations were not unfounded, as is shown by the communications and criticisms that have reached us from various quarters. Some errors have been pointed out to us, while others have been rendered patent by the light of information obtained subsequently to the publication of the work. Errors that we discovered, and changes that took place while the work was passing through the press, were mentioned in the Addenda; but, to avoid the trouble of a double reference, we now propose to include in the present Appendix all that is to be found in the Addenda, together with the various changes which have been made up to the present time, and to correct such

errors as we have discovered. This we shall do in a regular form, following the paging of the work.

LINE ENGRAVED STAMPS.

Page 56. The text and note state that Plate No. 98 of Series II. of the one penny was the first that showed the number of the plate in the margin of the sheet in a small circle, and that at the same time another number, termed the "official number," was also introduced. The reason of this alteration was, that between the dates of the registration of Plates Nos. 97 and 98 Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. were employed by the Inland Revenue Department to print certain fiscal stamps connected with the Registration of Deeds in Ireland, and the plates for these stamps were entered in the plate-ledger kept by the department along with those of the postage stamps. For the future the account was kept in double columns, the number in the first column representing the consecutive number of the plates, whether for postage or fiscal purposes; that in the second, the number of the plate of each particular species of stamp, this latter being that which is of any interest for our purpose, inasmuch as it corresponds with the numbers inserted in the framework of the stamps themselves.

Page 60, last line but one. We notice a typographical error of "inform" for "in form."

Page 62. In this and the following pages we gave a summary of some of the principal theories which had been propounded to account for the blue appearance found more or less in the paper of all the stamps of the line engraved series printed between 1841 and 1857, but more especially in those of one penny; and we concluded by saying that we believed that a chemical action between the ink and the gum was set in motion by some ingredient in the ink. This notion of the gum being the principal factor in producing the discoloration of the paper was one not only of tradition among philatelists, but one evidently shared by Mr. Edwin Hill when examined before the Committee of the House of Commons in 1852, during the very height of the plague (see p. 63); and, in spite of latent doubts, we felt distrustful of propounding any new theory of our own, especially as it did not appear that it was at all incumbent on us to do so. The discovery and verification of one or two essential facts have, in our judgment, set this question finally at rest, and have completely demonstrated that the gum had no share whatever in producing the discoloration.

The reasons for changing the colour of the one penny stamp from black to red are set forth in the note at the foot of p. 58, as also the recommendation that the stamps should be "printed in coloured inks, blue, as before, for the twopenny ones, but red for the penny ones, both colours to be oleaginous, but at the same time destructible." A search recently made by Mr. Pearson Hill, among the papers of the late Sir Rowland Hill, resulted in the discovery of a number of experiments made at the period when this change was determined on, a short notice of which will be found at page 193 of the *Philatelic Record*, vol. iii. Several of these trial stamps are there described under No. 16: "Some printed in fugitive ink without, and some with oil;" while "some are on plain paper, others on paper dipped in prussiate, on paper with magnesia, on paper with tartrate. Others, again, have prussiate in the colour." These experimental impressions further show how the several papers were acted on by the various shades of colour employed.

Passing from these experiments to that mentioned under No. 25, we find that in March, 1841, impressions of the one penny and twopence were struck off on "Dickenson" paper in the colours then in use; viz., brown-red for the one penny, and blue for the twopence. The sheets were gummed, and both now appear deeply discoloured. But the experiment mentioned in No. 26 is that of the greatest importance; for this sheet, which is an impression of the one penny in brown-red, *never was gummed*, and yet is deeply discoloured. The account of the state of this sheet as given in the *Philatelic Record* is not thoroughly accurate. The blue stains are, in fact, not confined to the limits of the printing, but extend slightly beyond them to the distance of about a millimètre, as is especially noticeable in the inscriptions on the

margins, where the stains are found following the up and down strokes of the lettering, though the effects are more particularly shown in an accidental splash of colour on the margin. This splash is entirely surrounded with a blue marginal stain, broadest where the splash is thickest, similar to the greasy stain produced by a splash of oil-paint on the wall-paper of a room. These appearances clearly indicate that the stain is caused by some ingredient *in the ink*, which is absorbed by or runs into the damped paper. What this ingredient is we are unable to say. Mr. Bacon (p. 64) says alum; but we should be inclined to think it was prussiate or some like salt, the intensity of the discoloration produced by it depending either on the quantity employed or on the extent to which it had combined with some other ingredient employed in the composition of the ink, whereby its action was rendered more or less powerful. The effects are most apparent in the red-ink impressions, especially in that peculiar tint of red which, for lack of a better mode of description, has been called brown-red, and was employed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., not only in printing the English one penny stamps, but for one of the values of the Mauritius (type, Britannia seated), sent out by them in April, 1849; as also for the first batch of stamps of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and the earliest issues for Trinidad and Barbados. The effect was less marked when blue ink was used; but it is found intense in the 6d., brown-violet, of Ceylon, while it is less observable, though still apparent, in the green of Barbados. These examples serve to show either that the ingredient entered more into the composition of the ink of some colours than into that of others, or that it acted on certain colours, or shades of colour, more freely than others; and this view is confirmed by the results of the experiments mentioned under No. 16.

But while it must be admitted that an ingredient in the ink was the principal factor in producing the discoloration, it is by no means clear that the subsequent application of a coating of hot gum did not operate to distribute the stain more generally over the surface of the back of the sheet. A careful examination not only tends to support this hypothesis, but also to show that the hot liquid exercised some influence in attracting the discoloration to the surface over which it was applied, or it would be difficult to explain the fact that the discoloration is almost invariably found more vivid on the back than on the face of the stamp. The green tinge on specimens coated with the original gum is, of course, owing to the combination of the yellow gum with the blue stain.

A further and most important corroboration of these views is to be found in the condition of the registered sheets. It was erroneously stated at p. 62 (top of the page) that the adhesive matter was removed previously to the endorsement of the *imprimatur* or certificate of allowance. No gum was ever applied to these sheets, so that the phases of discoloration they show, as set forth at p. 62, cannot possibly be attributed to any action of gum; while they are not inconsistent with the notion that the application of the hot gum was instrumental in distributing the stain more generally over the back of the sheet.

(To be continued).

Correspondence.

IMPRESSED NEWSPAPER STAMPS BEFORE 1855.

To the Editor of "*The Philatelic Record*."

DEAR SIR,—In *Chambers's Journal* for 11th November, 1854, there appeared an article entitled "Down Stairs at Somerset House"—not mentioned, by the way, in Tiffany's *Philatelic Library*, part iii. chap. iv. A passage in this article has attracted my attention, as apparently conflicting with a statement made in Philbrick and Westoby's *Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*. The question may interest some of your readers. I quote from *Chambers's Journal*, p. 338:

"It is well to bear this fact in mind, that every newspaper *must* be

stamped, and that other periodicals—like the *Athenæum* or *Notes and Queries*—may be stamped. The *Athenæum*, for instance, sells largely in the country; and it saves trouble to all parties if the Post-office authorities will convey the respective numbers to the homes of the respective purchasers in the country. This they will do if a penny stamp has been impressed upon each number. Hence the stamping of periodicals is chiefly compulsory, but in part voluntary. Newspapers are stamped whether to go by post or not; other periodicals are stamped if, and only if, they are to go by post."

Now compare this with the following from the *Stamps of Great Britain*, p. 214: "The impressed stamps" (*i.e.* those of 1836-55) "were not of a hybrid character; that is, partly fiscal and partly postal. . . . The stamp must be regarded as one purely fiscal, but at the same time carrying with it a certain privilege, in virtue of which the newspaper was admitted to free conveyance by the post."

It would rather seem that sometimes even prior to 1855 the stamps in question "were not of a hybrid character; that is, partly fiscal and partly postal," but "were impressed upon periodical publications for purposes solely and exclusively postal;" and are, therefore, as worthy of collection as those described in the *Stamps of Great Britain*, pp. 217-224. This would add, at least, the Halfpenny and the "A" Penny to the synopsis of p. 218.

The footnote on p. 217 says: "Prior to the Act of 1855, the only values of this stamp in use under the provisions of the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV. c. 76 were one penny for a sheet of the size specified, and one halfpenny for a supplement." But the latter Act fixed the amount of the duty at three halfpence and twopence for newspapers of certain specified sizes. How were these sums indicated? Were there not special stamps?

Yours faithfully,

P. J. ANDERSON.

THE ABERDEEN CONSERVATIVE CLUB,
13th May, 1883.

ZEMSTVO HERALDIC ECCENTRICITIES.

DEAR SIR,—I notice that the emblems on the Zemstvo stamps are still little understood, and I therefore take the liberty of offering you some short explanation, which I hope will be of interest and use to all who collect these stamps. Whenever you find two emblems on a Zemstvo stamp, you can be pretty sure that the upper one is the coat of arms of the province, and the lower one that of the district. Take, for instance, the stamps of the province of Tamboff, of which Morschansk and Shatzk are two districts. You will find on all of them the "beehive"—the arms of Tamboff—on those of Tamboff quite alone; on Morschansk and Shatzk, with their respective district arms underneath. Again, Twer, "crown on stool," which we also find on Vesyagonsk.

Why Morschansk should have two anchors for its district arms I am at the present not in a position to explain.

Yours truly,

JOHN SIEWERT.

Moscow, 7th May, 1883.

CHINA STAMPS.

DEAR SIR,—To supplement the information concerning the China stamps contained in Captain Evans's article in your last issue, perhaps you will kindly allow me to describe an envelope in my possession.

It is addressed "Per Customs Courier," to Messrs. —, Shanghai, and is franked by an ordinary China 5 candarins stamp, cancelled by the word "Paid," in an oblong frame, struck in blue. There is no date-stamp on the front, but merely the hand-stamp of the Peruvian Legation. On the back of the envelope this hand-stamp is again impressed, and there are three date-stamps. The first is, "I. G. of Customs, Peking, Nov. 23, '78;" the second, "Customs, Shanghai, Nov. 29, '78;" the third, "Shanghai Local Post, E., Nov. 29, '78."

This bears out what Captain Evans says concerning the indifferent use of the two modes of spelling the word Shanghai; but, though not contradicting

the idea of the China stamps being issued in Shanghai, it shows that the stamps are, at any rate, used in Peking. On the other hand, I have another China stamp, 3 c., bearing the Shanghai date-stamp. That the "China" Post-office is worked by the Customs authorities is undoubted; but I fancy further research will prove that the stamps are valid in all the treaty ports, and it is probable that the stamps are issued in Shanghai.

The Chinese characters, in an oval frame, often found on the China stamps, represent a "Customs" cancellation. Referring to the Shanghai stamps, I note that all my used copies, nine in number, are postmarked Shanghai, and not Shanghai.

Of these latter, in a former issue, you gave a notice of two of the values with the new perforation, gauging eleven and a half. I have now the 20, 60, 80, and 100 cash with this perforation.

Yours truly,

ROBERT BRISCO EARÉE.

P.S. Your correspondent, by an evident slip of the pen, speaks of the "1, 2, and 3 candarins" of China, instead of 1, 3, and 5.

You have probably noted ere this that your illustration of the Faridkot $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, in the last *Record*, is inverted.

Notes and Queries.

EARLY in June the Editor of *The Philatelic Record* hopes to resume his travels in *Ultima Thule*. During his absence Captain Evans has again most kindly consented to take the helm. After the 1st proximo all communications should be addressed to Captain Evans, under cover to our Publishers.

The Editor of *The Philatelic Record* invites all who are interested in the Fiscal Stamps of Great Britain to peruse the communication from Mr. Westoby, printed in the Proceedings of the Philatelic Society, and to send him any information in their power, under cover to our Publishers.

R. E. S., Chicago, referring to W. R.'s query in March, says: "I think the explanation you offer is correct. The U.S. Government, so far as I am aware, never issued money in the way there indicated. During the Presidential campaigns it is quite common to see tokens, like the one you mention, of the various candidates for the suffrages of the people; but these are not issued by the Government. At the outbreak of the War of the States, postage stamps were often used as money; but they were not put into brass tokens, nor did the Government issue postage stamps as money currency."

F. H.—Your specimen of the New South Wales wrapper is evidently quite genuine. The engraving to which you refer was made purposely incorrect as a trap for forgers. The real thing is exactly as you describe it. After so many years the colour of the paper varies from time and exposure; but, with the exception of the rare copies printed on the bluish paper, the rest were on what was originally white. The date of issue is that given by Pemberton; the other person you cite is no authority. These wrappers are not very scarce.

H. C. M.—The Paris impressions are finely printed on finer paper, and none of the values, save the 10 lepta, has the numeral of value on the back. The face is finely shaded, and has not the whiskery appearance common to the Athens-printed stamps. Our Publishers can provide you with a set.

CHEMICUS.—The letters N. P. B., occurring as an obliteration on newspaper stamps, stand for News Paper Branch. Occasionally a letter, thrown by mistake into the newspaper box, comes in for the same obliteration.

A. R., Mauritius.—Will write you privately.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. V.

JUNE, 1883.

No. 53.



THE novelties seem to be limited in number this month, and unless they come in with a rush at the end we fear our list will be rather short.

The recent mild weather appears to have encouraged a society, some of whose members are entitled to write the mystic letters F.I.P. after their names, to launch a periodical with the proud appellation of *The Magazine of Philately*, the first number of which we suppose we ought to dissect for the benefit of our readers.

Unfortunately the Editor has disarmed our criticism as to one important item by taking his "Novelties," &c., bodily out of our April number. We have had to remonstrate mildly upon this subject, with the result that we have received a letter, which will be found at the end of our "Novelties," &c., this month.

It should be understood that there is no objection to another magazine making full use of any information contained in these pages. Philatelic periodicals have always been conducted upon the "give and take" principle; but the literal transcription of a large amount of matter, without the slightest acknowledgment, could hardly be overlooked.

In other respects, *The Magazine of Philately* appears to be a meritorious publication; *The Philatelic Record* is kindly alluded to as one of "the first-class papers." We had sometimes thought so ourselves, but now we are sure of it. A "black list" is given of individuals whose practices appear to be objectionable, and the repentance of one of them, a certain Mr. Huskisson, is chronicled; but we should like to hear the name of the enterprising dealer who invested in Mr. Huskisson's stock of forgeries to "keep as a collection." However, we trust he will *keep* them, and that none of

them will by any unfortunate accident get mixed up with his stock of genuine stamps. It was foolish of him though to go in for this little lot under the editorial eye of "Fips;" he had better have taken the erring but repentant Huskisson out of the office, and made his bargain with him round the corner.

There is a little proverb which says that "half a loaf is better than no bread." It has remained, however, for Philately to show that half a stamp may be in some cases a great deal better and more valuable than a whole one. The *half stamp* business is being a little overdone just now. These curiosities are very interesting now and again; but when they turn up in shoals from the West Indies and elsewhere, principally in the form of two and a half 1d. stamps, presumably allowed to pay $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. postage, they begin to get monotonous.

That half stamps have been employed in various countries there is no doubt whatever; but, except in the cases where each half was surcharged with a new value, it is probable that they have hardly ever been allowed to be used *singly* by the public, for the simple reason that it would very often be possible to find a used stamp, one half of which had not been touched by the obliteration, and might be cut off and used.

In the case of surcharged stamps, such as the Barbados 1d. on half 5s., and the St. Vincent $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. on half 6d., the object no doubt was to prevent the stamps being passed for their original value, in the event of it being possible to remove the surcharge. Unsurcharged halves have most certainly, as a rule, been affixed by the postal officials to letters brought to them to be stamped.

Two and a half 1d. stamps *may* have been allowed in some cases to pass for $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., as the Post-office could not lose anything by it; but such varieties should be received with great caution, as it is quite possible to manufacture them with a little ingenuity. We need not enter into details as to the various methods of doing this, but we may describe an envelope that was shown to a correspondent. It was received from a colony, between which and Great Britain the ordinary rate of postage is *Fourpence*; it bore *five* penny stamps, a *fiscal* in the centre with two *postage* on each side of it. The *fiscal* was of course duly postmarked, but had evidently paid no part of the postage. In this particular instance, if one of the stamps had been removed, leaving only 4d. on the letter, the entire envelope could not have been exhibited; but it is possible to overcome even that difficulty.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Barbados.—We have before us a reply-paid Postal Union card, which is precisely similar to the single card of the same value; but the first half has “THE ANNEXED CARD IS INTENDED FOR THE ANSWER” in two lines, with the French equivalent also in two lines, in the left lower corner, and on the second half, below “THE ADDRESS ONLY” &c., the word “REPLY.” The cards are joined along the top, perforated like the Great Britain Postal Union reply-paid cards, and are printed on the first and third pages.

Post Card. 1½d. + 1½d., mauve, on straw card.

Bhopal.—We have received a portion of a sheet of the ¼ anna, green, type of 1880 (*i.e.* with the characters denoting the value *not* in parentheses, and with the error NAWA SHAH on the sheet), *imperforate*. This variety has, we believe, only been chronicled hitherto *perforate*.

Adhesive. ¼ anna, green; type of 1880, *imperf.*

Cashmere.—We have found the stamps to which we alluded last month. The types remain unchanged; the ¼ anna is in a reddish-brown colour, which, if it were less uniform on the sheet, might almost be supposed to be due to oxidization.

Ceylon.—It was quite by an oversight that we chronicled a 12 c. provisional card for this island in our last number, as we find that this card and another of the value of 8 cents were described in the *Timbre-Poste* about two years ago. There seems to be a doubt as to what these really are, M. Moens having heard *twice* from the Post-office at Ceylon that they never existed. Perhaps they have only been made for sale to collectors, or are essays. Can any of our readers give us further information respecting them?

We take from *Le Timbre-Poste* the description of another provisional stamp, the Two Rupees Fifty Cents, with the value altered to Forty Cents.

The words TWO RUPEES are obliterated by a black line. FORTY, in small capitals, is surcharged over the word FIFTY, and “40 cents” printed in the centre of the stamp.

We presume that this is not a local production, the colour of the impression being given as “gris-ardoise.”

Provisional. 40 cents, in black, on 2 rupees 50 cents, slate-grey.

Cuba.—We have received a specimen of the current 10 c. de peso, surcharged with the numerals “10,” enclosed in a highly-ornamental frame. The specimen sent us was found, we are informed, together with some half-dozen similar ones, among a large

parcel of used Cuban stamps received lately. No other value was found thus treated, and it seems difficult to understand why a 10 c. stamp should be surcharged "10." The over-printing, whatever it may be, is in *ultramarine*, and the specimen before us bears the Havana date-stamp of *3 May, 83*.

Cyprus.—A correspondent of the periodical quoted above describes a registration envelope, with the large **R** and inscription in three lines. He terms it a "large envelope," but does not give the dimensions.

Registration Envelope. 2 piastres, blue, with large R.

Denmark.—We have seen the 10 öre card, issue of 1879, printed in the colour of the 6 öre, instead of its normal colour, green. Is this an error, or essay? Can any of our readers enlighten us?

Post Card. 10 öre, chocolate on light-buff card.

Ecuador.—We have received two provisionals, which seem to show that there has been a lack of 10 centavos stamps in this Republic. First, on an envelope postmarked 19 *Marzo, 83*, the half of a 20 c., slate-violet, divided diagonally, which has evidently done postal duty; and, second, on an envelope postmarked *April, 83*, the current 50 c., green, surcharged ^{DIEZ}CENTAVOS in block capitals, in black, the lower word obliterating the original value.

Provisionals. Half of 20 c., slate-violet, employed for 10 c.
10 c. on 50 c., green.

France.—The 30 c. Paris telegraph card has undergone the same alterations as the 50 c. letter card described in our last issue.

Gold Coast.—We have received a specimen of the Fourpence surcharged "1d." in black, about which all we can say at present is, that it was picked up in the "City." As we have had occasion to remark in connection with other provisionals, this *may* be genuine; but we should not be surprised to learn that it was the production of one of those ingenious boys who do so much to destroy the reputation of the innocent quarter in which it was found.

Provisional. 1d. on 4d., magenta; *wmk. Crown and C.C.*; *perf. 14*.

India.—We append an illustration of the new type for the One Rupee stamp, which we described in March.



Jhind.—We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the 1 anna, of current type, has appeared on *laid* paper, instead of wove, and that inscriptions have been added on the margins of the sheets, in Indian characters at the sides, and *lithograph Jhind, state Rajpress Sungroor* below.

Adhesive. 1 anna, brown, on *laid* paper.

Nevis.—See West Indies.

New Zealand.—We are informed that a Fiscal stamp of the value of Thirty Shillings has been met with used postally.

Fiscal used for postage. 30s., dark-brown.

North Borneo.—A correspondent kindly sends us a curious stamp, which we presume is issued, or professes to be issued, by the company which obtained an Act of Parliament, authorizing them to trade with or found a settlement in this portion of the globe.

The design consists of a coat of arms in a shield, the upper portion of which is occupied by a lion *passant regardant* on a dotted (*gold*) ground, while the lower part contains a single-masted boat on a sea, with a background of horizontal lines (*blue*).

The proper heraldic description we believe to be as follows: Azure, a native sailing-boat on the sea, proper; and on a chief, or, a lion *passant regardant*, apparently proper.

The shield is enclosed in a frame resembling that of the Hong-kong stamps, but with different ornaments in the corners.

The upper part of the stamp is crossed by a scroll, lettered POSTAGE in colour on white, on the portion which almost fills the upper label; and NORTH—BORNEO, in white on colour, on the side portions of the scroll, which cross the two side labels. The lower label bears the value "2 CENTS." On the right-hand side are two characters, the upper one of which we presume means *two*; while the lower one resembles that meaning *cents* on some of the Shanghai stamps. On the left are characters which we believe to be Indian, and among which we find those reading *do = two*. The impression is in colour on white wove paper, perforated.

Adhesive. 2 cents, brown; *perf.* 12.

Norway.—*Tromsø*. Our illustration represents a provisional issue of this office, produced as usual by means of a surcharge.

Provisional. 5 in black, on 2 öre, bistre.

Nowanugger.—We have been shown part of a sheet of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, blue, on white laid paper, of 1877. The sheet contains thirty-two stamps, eight horizontal rows of four, and there is one specimen *tête-bêche*. We do not think this has been noted before; possibly a fresh transfer has been made.



Peru.—We hear of divers new varieties of surcharge. First, from *Le Timbre-Poste* the 10 c., blue, on *pelure*, with the red surcharge *Arequipa*, on the *back* instead of on the *face*. Second, from the same source, four values with a surcharge in *red-violet*, consisting of a name in an oblong oval, enclosed in an octagonal frame—the 1, 2, and 5 centavos of the ordinary Peruvian types surcharged with arms of Chili in various colours, and with



UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL in a horse-shoe frame, in black; the 10 c. of the type referred to above.

Third, the 5 c. of ordinary type with the arms of Chili only, in *pale magenta*.

Adhesives. 10 c., blue on pelure, with red surcharge *on the back*.

Surcharge MOQUEGUA *in an oval in red-violet.*

- | |
|--|
| 1 c., green, with arms of Chili, in <i>red</i> . |
| 2 c., carmine " " <i>blue</i> . |
| 5 c., blue " " <i>red</i> . |
| 10 c., blue |

Similar surcharge lettered Cuzco.

- | |
|--|
| 10 c., blue. |
| 5 c., ultramarine, with arms of Chili only, in <i>pale magenta</i> . |

Portuguese Indies.—We have received some provisionals purporting to be additions to the somewhat lengthy list of 1881–82. They *may* be all right; but we have our doubts. The surcharge is not quite the same as that on the stamps previously received, and it is rather late for fresh varieties to be turning up. Perhaps they are intended to meet an exhaustion of the 4½ reis of the current issue; at any rate, it would be better to bring them out as such. The surcharge is in black, on the 40 reis and 100 reis of 1872, on thick white wove paper, and on the 100 reis of 1876, the type with the "v" of SERVIÇO barred, but without the star above the value.

Provisionals. 4½ on 40 reis, blue. Type of 1872.

- | | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|-------|---|-------|
| " | 100 | " | green | " | " |
| " | 100 | " | " | " | 1876. |

Roumania.—The 5 bani card seems now to be printed upon the same species of card as the 10 bani; *i.e.*, *deep reddish-buff* on the address side, and *yellowish-white* on the reverse. The words CARTE POSTALE occupy a greater space than before.

Post Card. 5 bani, black on deep buff.



Russian Locals.—We are indebted to *Le Timbre-Poste* for the following:

Ardatoff (Province of Nijnij Novgorod) rejoices in a label of the accompanying design. It is lithographed in sheets of sixteen stamps, with two varieties of type side by side on the sheet; white wove paper, *imperf*.

Adhesive. 3 kopecks, deep blue.

Kiriloff (Province of Novgorod).—Our illustration represents a new 2 kopecks stamp for this locality; printed in colour on white paper; *perf*. 13.

Adhesive.

2 kopecks, bright yellow-green.

Spassk (Province of Riasan.)

—We illustrate the stamp described in our last number. It is found upon *greyish-white* as well as on white.



St. Christopher.—The Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* does not appear to be quite satisfied with the description of a *provisional post card* given in our April number. We fancy that it is his translation that has led him astray. The card is the ordinary 1d., rose on buff, with the addition of the half of a 1d., rose-violet, adhesive, not of a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. adhesive. We think this must be where the puzzle lies.



St. Domingo.—Our illustration represents one of the provisionals described last month.



St. Vincent.—We also illustrate the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp which we described in March.

Samoa.—M. Moens expresses suspicions, which we can only echo without showing any evidence either to confirm or dispel them, of certain so-called remainders of the stamps of these islands. The shades are not the same as those of the stamps previously received; the sheets do not contain the same number, and a new value—2d., violet-rose—has been added to the set. This last seems to be at best but a posthumous child, while it may turn out to be altogether illegitimate.

Servia.—*Le Timbre-Poste* notes some modifications in the designs of the post cards. On the 5 bani, single and double, the arms are of larger size, and consist of a double-headed eagle on a shield surmounted by a crown. On the 10 bani cards the arms are a cross on a shield, as on the previous issue; but the shield is taller and narrower.

<i>Post Cards.</i>	5 bani, brown on rose.
5+5	” violet on buff.
10	” brown on buff.
10+10	” brown on buff.

Sweden.—The Post-office authorities in Stockholm requested us, through Mr. Lindhé, to let them see the surcharged *Lösen*, one of which we illustrated last January. These stamps have now been returned to us, with a report issued by “the Royal Post-office Department, Stockholm,” and signed by Messrs. Wilhelm Roos and G. F. Sandberg, declaring the surcharges to be, as we have always supposed, fictitious.



Tahiti.—M. Roussin is quoted as authority for the existence of a provisional 25 c. stamp formed from the 35 c. of the current type of the French colonies, by means of a similar surcharge to that already chronicled as found on the imperforate stamps, type of France 1876. We illustrate the latter, which we chronicled last year.

Provisional. 25 c. on 35 c., black on yellow; *perf.* 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Tasmania.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, & Co., kindly send us entire specimens of the 2d. envelope, the stamp on which we described last month, and of the registration envelopes to which we alluded at the same time. The former measures $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, 140×78 mm. The latter are of a recent M'Corquodale & Co. type; the stamp closely resembles that on the current British, but is lettered TASMANIA REGISTRATION above, and FOUR PENCE below. The sizes are F and G. The inscriptions show the large **R**, not in an oval, and the usual instruction—on size F, in two even lines, the first ending with the word POST; on size G, in one long and one short line, the first ending with the word OFFICE.

Le Timbre-Poste adds to the list of Fiscals, St. George and the Dragon type, used postally; the Two Shillings and Sixpence, and Ten Shillings.

Fiscals used for Postage. 2s. 6d., carmine.

10s., yellow.

Registration Envelopes. 4d., blue; white-wove, linen-lined paper; sizes F and G.

Transvaal.—We are indebted to Mr. William Clifford for the new One Penny adhesives. They are printed from the old republican die, and are better done than most of the native printings.

Adhesive. 1d., grey; on stoutish white paper; *perf.* 12.

United States.—We have received what appears to be a new, or at least unchronicled, variety of 1 cent envelope. The stamp is the ordinary Plimpton, second die; the paper of course is laid; the watermark is the monogram U. S. P. O. D. and stars; and the size "extra letter;" but the colour of the paper is buff, probably officially termed fawn, and it is ungummed, like the envelopes of the same size and value on orange.

Envelope. 1 c., pale blue on buff; $6\frac{5}{16} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

From *Le Timbre-Poste* we take the following, also on the paper, with stars in the watermark, which do not appear to have been chronicled previously:

Envelopes. 3 c., green on straw; 100×225 mm.

10 c., chocolate on straw; 89×160 mm.

War Department Envelopes. 10 c., red on white; 100×225 mm.

12 c. ,, 109×258 mm.

30 c. ,, 109×258 mm.

War Department Wrapper. 2 c., red on buff; 155×240 mm.

Another alteration has been made in the watermark of the envelopes. The monogram remains the same; but in the place of the stars are large numerals "82." The object of this is said to be to celebrate the making of a new contract for four years with the Plimpton and Morgan Company. We believe, however, that the fresh term did not commence till this year, and that none of the envelopes dated "82" were issued till the beginning of 1881.

Le Timbre-Poste chronicles the following varieties:

Envelopes. 1 c., blue on white; 83×140 mm.

3 c., green on white; 83×160 mm.

3 c., green on straw; 89×160 mm.

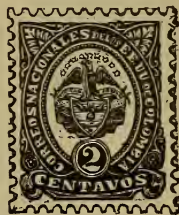
5 c., brown on white; 85×148 mm.

United States of Columbia.—We are again indebted to our Belgian contemporary for the description of a new series for this Republic, which, as M. Moens justly observes, has already supplied us with a considerable collection of types.

The new arrivals, if we may judge by their portraits, are a great improvement on their more immediate predecessors. The design in all the values consists of the shield, with flags behind it, surmounted



by the condor and the everlasting nine stars, in an oval, surrounded by a band lettered **CORREOS NACIONALES DE LOS EE. UU. DE COLUMBIA**. This band is broken at the bottom by a circle containing the numeral of the value, and below this again is a scroll, lettered



CENTAVO (s) or UN PESO; the spandrels are filled in with ornamentation. Impression in colour on coloured paper; *perf.* 11 or 13.

- Adhesives.*
- 1 c., green on pale green; *perf.* 11.
 - 2 c., red on pale rose; *perf.* 13.
 - 5 c., blue on azure; *perf.* 11.
 - 10 c., orange on pale yellow; *perf.* 13.
 - 20 c., violet on lilac; *perf.* 13.
 - 1 peso, claret on azure; *perf.* 11.

It is worthy of remark, that on the uneven values, 1 and 5 *centavos* and 1 *peso*, the head of the condor is turned to the right; while on the others it is turned to the left (see the illustrations of the 1 and 2 *centavos*). The two varieties of perforation are divided among the values in the same manner. If the designs were not in other respects so much alike, we might suppose that three values were manufactured by one firm, and three by another; but probably we shall have to make full sets with the two perforations, though fortunately they cannot turn the condors' heads!

Since writing the above we have received another provisional stamp of an entirely new value, formed by surcharging the 5 *centavos*, blue, of the Postal Union type of 1881, ^{CUARTO} *Centavos* in black.

We have seen a vertical pair of these stamps, and regret to state that, as far as the obliteration will allow us to judge, the surcharge appears to be of precisely the same type on each. However, there may be varieties on the sheet.

Provisional. 4 c. on 5 c., blue; *imperf.*



Uruguay.—Our illustrations show the two stamps which we endeavoured to describe last month. Our readers will probably agree with us, that it was best not to attempt a detailed description of the 1 c.



Le Timbre-Poste chronicles the cards described in our April number, giving the 2 + 2c. as *brown-red* in place of *black*. The cards not being now in our possession, we are not in a position to certify that the one we saw was black. Perhaps we were in error, or perhaps it exists in both.



Victoria.—We illustrate the stamp on the 1d. reply-paid card which we described last month.

West Indies.—Mr. W. Clifford informs us that certain of the West Indian islands are shortly to be united, not physically, but for purposes of government. Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Tobago are to form one group; and Nevis and St. Christopher another. The separate postal issues of those islands will then become obsolete, and a fresh set of stamps will be brought out for each group. In the meantime, if the stamps in one of these islands become exhausted, a supply may be obtained from one of the other islands in the same group, and possibly the stamps of one island will become available in any other of those confederated with it.

At present, however, the same correspondent tells us, Nevis, having no $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps, has not obtained a supply from St. Christopher, but has divided its 1d., mauve, down the centre, and issued the halves to represent the lower value. In future, therefore, we shall be contented with an entire 1d. Nevis stamp; for if it is *unused* we can at any time, by means of a pair of scissors, convert it into two $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; while if it is *used*, we shall be certain that as the whole did duty as a *penny*, each half has done duty as a *halfpenny*. It is only in the case of countries where such things have not been duly authorized, that we require specimens on original envelopes, and so on.

AN APOLOGY.

To the Publishers of "The Philatelic Record."

GENTLEMEN,—In consideration of your consenting to abandon proceedings against us for infringing your copyright, we hereby express our sincere regret that we should have copied, without a word of acknowledgment, the whole of the "New Issues" from *The Philatelic Record* into the first number of our paper. Trusting that you will accept both our apology and the assurance that nothing of the sort shall occur again,

We remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

READDY, ROBBINS, & BUTLER,

Publishers and Proprietors of "The Magazine of Philately."

AN APPENDIX TO THE POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPH
STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

PRESENTED TO THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, BY THE AUTHORS,

F. A. PHILBRICK and W. A. S. WESTOBY.

(Continued from page 82.)

Pages 67 and 69. Previously to the actual publication of this work we took occasion, in p. 377 of the Addenda, to correct the statement that Archer's third machine produced oval holes, as an examination of several specimens of such like perforations failed to satisfy us that they were necessarily produced by this latter machine, which from the first was fitted with round needles. The first perforating machine constructed for the Government by Mr. Napier commenced working in October, 1853, but was solely employed for perforating receipt and draft stamps. The perforation of postage stamps did not commence till the 27th January, 1854, on which day a trial was made on fifty sheets of one penny stamps, after which the perforation of these stamps was continuous. We have searched ineffectually through many files of old letters between 1847 and 1854 for a *perforated* stamp bearing a date prior to the 27th January, 1854; for such a stamp, if found, must have been perforated by Archer's machine, unless done unofficially. As to irregularities in the shape of the holes, these occasionally have occurred even recently; but they are, in our opinion, entirely due to a slight shifting of the sheet or to like accidental circumstances. Neither have we met with any specimens gauging 15. It is true that many of those reputed as gauging 16 do not accurately represent that perforation; but the variation seems to us rather to be due to the imperfect working of the needles than to any difference in the actual spacing of them.

The statement (*p. 67*) that the principal difficulty in bringing Archer's machine into a workable condition was solved by arranging the needles so as to be capable of adjustment, must not be understood to imply that they could be separately altered in their relative positions as regards one another. The adjustment of the entire alignment or row of needles was, from the construction of the machine, the only movement that was possible, and that in but one direction; so that, however manipulated, no variation could be produced in the number of holes punched in any given space. We mention this, as it appears that an erroneous conclusion has been drawn from the statement in the text.

We may add that the first perforation of the twopenny stamp was on the 31st January, 1854; but neither the perforated stamps of one penny nor those of twopence appear to have been issued to the public before the month of May following.

Page 74. Plate No. 69, in the stamps of which the plate numbers of the one penny were first introduced, was constructed in 1858. From some cause or other, which does not appear, this plate was never put to press, nor were any impressions for registration struck from it. Impressions of Plate No. 70, constructed some time after, were struck off for registration; but owing to a defect the plate was defaced before it was put to press, and the few specimens struck off were not issued to the public, and were either kept in the office or distributed amongst amateurs. Plate No. 71 was the first with the plate numbers inserted in the stamps, of which impressions were issued

to the public, and, with Plates Nos. 72, 73, and 74, was registered in March, 1861, though not put to press till 1st March, 1864, prior to which date seven other plates (Nos. 75 to 81) had been registered. Of these Plates Nos. 75 and 77 were never put to press, being out of the square, and consequently not adapted for perforation. Plates Nos. 82 to 88 were registered on 1st March, 1864, from which date the printing from the numbered plates of one penny may be considered as having commenced, though the stamps were not actually issued to the public till about two months after.

Plates Nos. 126 and 128 were never put to press, the former in consequence of defective lettering, the latter as being out of square; but with the exception of these and Plates Nos. 75 and 77 all the plates, from 71 to 225, were printed from, and specimens are to be found, though for some reason difficult to understand certain numbers are less frequently met with than others. Specimens of Plate No. 225 are rare; but this is readily accounted for, as this plate was not put to press till a little more than two months prior to the expiration of the contract with Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., in December, 1879. Plates Nos. 226, 227, and 228 were constructed, but were never used.

In the "Synopsis," p. 77, under the head of "Varieties" of II., strike out the words "oval perforations 15," and it will be advisable for the reasons given above that this perforated variety should be queried. Under V., p. 79, among the shades of the one penny, 1856, perforated 16, "rose-red" should be inserted. Under VI., amongst the imperforate varieties, "lake-red" should be inserted. Imperforate specimens are also found from Plates Nos. 103, 120, 121, and 148, in addition to those mentioned as being found from Plates 107, 116, and 136.

Page 83, note†. A further search in the records at Somerset House results in our ascertaining that Plate No. 1 of the twopenny was completed on 2nd May, 1840; but there is no trace that it was ever hardened. Plate No. 2 was completed and hardened 31st July, 1840; and both plates were defaced 27th January, 1842. As it is clear from the records of the Post-office that twopenny stamps were issued in May and June, 1840, these must have been printed from Plate No. 1, notwithstanding it had never been hardened; and after making a close examination of the earliest specimens, we find the most remarkable confirmation of the fact. These specimens present a soft appearance, showing signs as if the plate had been "*taken down*" overmuch; while, as the usage of the plate proceeded, signs of wear become very apparent.

Page 90, foot of page. Plate No. 9 of the halfpenny was not put to press, and therefore must be included in the exception at p. 92, in which latter add to the imperforate varieties that specimens printed from Plates Nos. 1, 4, and 6 are found in addition to No. 5.

EMBOSSSED STAMPS, PP. 93-99.

Page 94. Some exception has been taken to our statement regarding the issue of "specimen" stamps, but we are unable to see anything that requires alteration save that, to be critically accurate, we should have said that these stamps were *accompanied by or* "attached to a circular," &c. The adhesive stamps issued to the various postmasters prior to the embossed stamps were not surcharged; but from this period copies of all are to be found, the one shilling with horizontal surcharge in thin block letters, in red and black; the tenpence and sixpence, with similar surcharge in black. The practice of sending "specimen" copies to the various postmasters then became general, and was continued down to the year 1867. The one penny, red, Die II., "large crown," with letters in the lower angles only, perforated 14, and the twopenny, Die I., "small crown," perforated 14, were issued surcharged longitudinally, and were probably sent out simultaneously about the end of the year 1855, as their peculiar features point to that period. The fourpence, "small garter," on safety paper, was also issued

about the same period surcharged longitudinally. These stamps and the subsequent issues of type-printed stamps were surcharged in sheets by the contractors, the type used by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. being thin block capitals, that used by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. thick block capitals; and except in the instances above mentioned and one or two others the surcharge was printed horizontally. Since the year 1867 the practice has been discontinued, as the necessity for any such indiscriminate issue no longer exists, a weekly circular issued by the Post-office giving notice to the postmasters of impending changes and of any fresh issues, thus leaving it to them to apply to the Inland Revenue Department for a supply. As copies of the fresh issues, and of any changes of colour, watermark, &c., in the existing issues, are required for the service, the Inland Revenue Department stamps all such with a hand-stamp provided for the purpose, the word "specimen" being in small Roman capitals. These "specimen" stamps do not consequently denote early printed, and can be objects of but little interest and of no special value to collectors.

Copies of the embossed envelopes of one penny and twopence, and of the one penny half-sheet, were issued, surcharged in red, with the word "specimen" in large Roman capitals on the face; and copies of the threepence, fourpence, sixpence, and one shilling embossed stamps were issued as noticed, pages 190 and 193, surcharged with "specimen" across the stamp. Copies of the various sizes of the Registration Envelopes are also found with "specimen" across the stamp. These latter were only issued to some post-offices more as a guide to the public for the several sizes, than for the information of the postmasters.

Page 95. Die No. 3 of the one shilling was registered 8th February, 1853, but does not seem to have been used for adhesive stamps, as it was not given out to the stampers till 1855, when it was furnished with date plugs. It continued to be used till 1875.

Page 98, note. Further investigations show that Dies Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of the sixpence were registered on the 11th January, 1854.

(To be continued.)

THE SURCHARGES ON THE TURKISH STAMPS OF 1869 TO 1876,

AND THE STAMPS SURCHARGED "CHEIR."

A PAPER COMMUNICATED TO THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

By T. K. TAPLING, Vice-President.

THE object of the following notes is to draw the attention of the Society to a series of stamps that has been somewhat strangely neglected. We have latterly been almost overwhelmed with a profusion of surcharged and provisional stamps; and considering the scientific accuracy with which the most trivial alteration in a stamp is now chronicled, and the attention that is paid to surcharges of every description, it seems a little curious that no one should have attempted anything like a systematic classification of the stamps forming the subject of this paper, which certainly possess the doubtful merit of rivalling the Transvaals in intricacy, and in some cases in rarity. The list I am enabled to give has been compiled from the collections of several members of the Society, including that of our President, and from my own collection. It has no claims to being considered exhaustive; but I hope, by inducing further research among collectors, that a complete list

may be eventually formed of the varieties of a difficult and little-studied series.

Some time ago, in hunting through a large quantity of these stamps for specimens surcharged "Cheir" (the stamps for local use in Constantinople), I noticed quite accidentally that the ordinary black surcharge on the stamps appeared to vary considerably in some specimens. This led me to a more detailed examination, the results of which I will endeavour to lay before you. The design of the stamps, which it seems hardly necessary to describe, consists of the usual crescent and star on a background of solid colour within a beaded oval. This is surrounded by an oval band of arabesque ornamentation, and the spandrels are also filled in with similar ornaments. The four corners contain arabic numerals (varying, of course, in each value); printed on solid colour, and surrounded by a circle composed of a single white line; coloured impression on white wove unwatermarked paper; imperf. and perf. 7-9 compound, $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$; the whole surcharged with a black inscription in Turkish characters. It is to the varieties to be found in those black surcharged inscriptions, and in the later additional surcharge "Cheir," that the following remarks will principally refer.

On consulting the authorities, I naturally turned to the list given by the French Society in their Bulletin (16th fascicule). Even then it seemed to me very incomplete and inaccurate in many respects; and it appears easier to believe it a catalogue of the collection of one of the members rather than an effort of the collective wisdom of that body. It is not necessary to make more than this passing reference to a list which has, I believe, been pretty severely criticised already, and which is certainly inferior to the previously published catalogue of M. Moens. The latter, as far as it goes, is thoroughly trustworthy.

An elaborate account of the varieties of colour of these stamps appeared in the *Philatelist* of April, 1874; but as no particulars are given of perforation, and still less of any varieties of the surcharge, it is of little practical use. The writer, a gentleman apparently living in Constantinople, has quite ignored the fact that nearly three years previously some discussion had already taken place as to whether or not the type of surcharge on the 10 paras, lilac, had been changed about the same time that the rough compound perforation was adopted. A very able series of articles on the Turkish stamps had been appearing in the *Philatetical Journal*, and the subject is referred to in vol. i. p. 161, where we find the following remarks from the distinguished amateur who writes under the *nom de plume* of "A Parisian Collector." Referring to the roughly-perforated series, he says:

"It appears that the type of the inscription on the stamps of this issue is the same as that of the inscription on the stamps of the preceding issue. *Le Timbre-Poste* appears to doubt this, as far as the 10 paras is concerned; but we have examined a very large number of specimens, and allowing for the defective printing of this issue, we believe the surcharging to be done with the same plates as those used for the preceding issue."

The italics are my own; and with all deference to an acknowledged authority on Turkish stamps, I believe the conclusion arrived at with respect to the 10 paras to be erroneous. "A Parisian Collector" is of course referring only to the 10 paras with the rough compound perforation; and these stamps being, as he says, defectively printed, the differences in the inscription might very easily be ascribed to defective printing, but for certain other reasons which, at the time the article in question appeared, the author could not possibly have been aware of.

When we come to the 10 paras, perforated 12 and $12\frac{1}{2}$, which succeeded the roughly-perforated stamps, we find the surcharge much thinner, and the die of the stamp itself has the appearance of having been retouched. Here, at least, the most superficial examination will show that the surcharging could not possibly have been "done with the same plates," especially as many of these specimens, perf. 12, or $12\frac{1}{2}$, do not show the slightest trace of defective printing, at any rate in the black surcharge.

Passing to the specimens perforated 13, we find the surcharge again

becoming thick and defective, and many details of the stamps themselves quite indistinguishable. Now the surcharges on these stamps perforated 12, 12½, 13, on comparison, have a strong family resemblance to those on the stamps with the rough compound perforation 7, 8, 9, &c.; so much so, that it seems hardly possible to doubt that in this instance they *were* printed from the same surcharging plate, and that any differences between them were due to careless printing. Whether thin or heavy, carefully or carelessly printed, they all present the same characteristics; viz., short, thick, and rounded characters; but in these respects they are quite distinct from the longer, thinner, and more angular characters of the surcharge I have later on called Type I. This latter is printed on stamps of a peculiar shade of lilac, which is of itself almost, if not quite, distinctive; and it should be further observed that no 10 paras stamp perforated 13½ exists with any other surcharge on it than what I have called Type I. until we come to 1874, when an entirely new surcharging plate (Type IV.) was adopted, and the stamps were once more perforated 13½. Conversely, therefore, any 10 paras stamp perforated 13½ must be Type I., unless it is Type IV., or a succeeding type, and there will be no difficulty in at once distinguishing the latter from Type I.

Thus we have a distinctive colour and perforation for Type I., and analogous to the little dots in the corner ornaments of some of the Sydney views, there are in the 10 paras Type I. one or two minute peculiarities which are almost equally characteristic, and which taken with other things seem conclusive.

Secondly, the rough compound perforation was applied to a few sheets surcharged with the Type I. inscription. Specimens are very uncommon; but they exist, and serve to show that this type of surcharge was in use down to the date of the adoption of the rough perforation; or, taking the other alternative, they prove that a defectively-printed *surcharge* was not necessarily incident to the defectively-printed and perforated *stamps*; and here, on consideration, it will be evident that the facts in either case rather point to a change of the surcharging plate at the time or soon after the rough perforation was adopted.

And, lastly, the surcharge called Type I. shows no transition stage of wear before the adoption of Type II. even on those rare specimens with the additional surcharge "Cheir" in red or blue, which were not used till 1874, and evidently formed part of a small remainder. It (the surcharge, Type I.) is thin and regular to the very last, and the change of impression in the roughly-perforated series is sudden and complete.

When we turn to the 20 paras, green, and the 1 piastre, yellow, we find the stamps of these values, perforated 7, 8, 9, &c., just as roughly printed as the stamps of the 10 paras of the same series; but the surcharges on them never varied, always remaining thin and clear, and forming a striking contrast to the heavy and defective surcharge on the 10 paras.

For these reasons it does not seem to me too much to conclude that these variations of type are not the accidental results of careless printing, but that from some cause or other the surcharging plate of the 10 paras was changed when the rough perforation was adopted, the plates of the other values remaining unaltered. The above observations apply only to the 10 paras; and I have dwelt rather longer on this point than I had intended. It seemed to me of some importance, as my own view is contrary to an expressed and authoritative opinion, and also because we arrive at an approximate date for the first use of Type II., if the theory of a change of type coincident with the change of perforation is adopted. That a change did take place at some time cannot, I think, be questioned by anyone who has examined a quantity of the 10 paras stamps, though the object of it is not easy to understand.

(To be continued.)

THE POST CARDS OF DANISH WEST INDIES.

By A POST CARD COLLECTOR.

SEPTEMBER, 1877.

Oblong card, 140 × 73 mm. Inscription at top in three lines :

1. BREV-KORT.
2. (Paa denne Side skrives kun Adressen.)
3. (The address only to be written on this side.)

To left, "Til." In left upper corner, Danish arms, encircled within the Order of the Elephant; in right upper corner, stamp, type of current adhesives. All within a key-patterned frame, 135 × 69 mm. Coloured imp. on white.

6 cents, violet.

All the copies I have seen of this issue have the sixteenth ornament at top (beginning from left) broken.

APRIL, 1879.

Large medium-sized card, 140 × 90 mm. Inscription at top in four lines :

1. VERDENS POST FORENINGEN (in a curve, in block letters).
2. UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.)
3. BREVKORT.
4. DANSK VESTINDIEN (ANTILLES DANOISES).

Two long and two short dotted lines for the address; the first is preceded by "Til," in script type. In left upper corner, Danish arms, encircled within the Order of the Elephant; and in right upper corner, stamp, type of adhesives. All within a key-patterned frame, 128 × 80 mm. Coloured imp. on white.

3 cents, carmine.

2 „ blue. (Issued end of 1879.)

These cards are also found with the upper part of the "T" in "Til" broken off short ("T"), and the sixth ornament to left (beginning from bottom) similar to a corner ornament.

Notes and Queries.

W. A.—The stamp you send us is a "chemical." The red has been discharged, leaving the stamp blue instead of purple, which is the proper colour. It is quite impossible to value an unseen collection. What do you understand by very rare stamps—those worth 10s. to 20s., or those worth as many pounds? So much also depends upon how they are mounted. If they are gummed down instead of being hinged, or stuck on both sides of the page, you may at once write off 50 per cent. from their value.

H. P.—They are the usual reprints.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. V.

JULY, 1883.

No. 54.



WE believe we may congratulate ourselves upon having a good supply of Novelties (more or less new), Discoveries (made by other people), and Resuscitations (dug out of recent numbers of other periodicals) this month, besides interesting articles upon various subjects, communicated to us by correspondents and contributors, to whom we are exceedingly grateful.

Now gratitude has been defined as "a lively sense of favours to come;" and although we are disposed to maintain that our gratitude is of as pure and disinterested quality as any other man's, still we must confess to a slight admixture of this future thankfulness with our present feeling.

The fact is that we have got a good deal of work on hand and in prospect. Besides this journal—which, if our subscribers will believe it, is somewhat easier to read than to write, especially if they skip the dry parts, including the editorial—we have other philatelic work which we may not further allude to here. In addition we shall have shortly to teach the young idea (represented by some four hundred militiamen) how to shoot with various pieces of ordnance, ranging from a Snider carbine up to a sixty-four pounder; and it is consequently probable that—to use a metaphorical expression—our noses, philatelic and military, will be kept for some time pretty close to the grindstone.

Under these circumstances we implore our kind friends to keep up the supply of information and "copy." The smallest contributions will be thankfully received. We shall be grateful for any little articles for publication, except stale jokes and riddles; the latter we do not admit, and the Editor wishes to maintain the monopoly of the former.

This is the dull season in the stamp-collecting world, and there

are not even subjects to be got. We feel inclined to exclaim, with the poet (we don't know his name, and have no time to look him up), "Oh that mine enemy would write a book!"—or one of our friends either, for the matter of that, so that it furnished us with a text.

However, after this touching appeal, we feel confident that manuscript will flow in so freely, that there will be no occasion for a leading article for the next two months, which will be almost as great a relief to ourselves as to our readers.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Antioquia.—In looking over some back numbers of *Le Timbre-Poste*, we have found chronicled a 2½ c., type of 1879 re-drawn, printed in *green*, on white wove paper; and the 5 c., printed in violet, as last year, but on white *laid* paper. If any of our readers have seen these, they have not shown them to us.

Adhesives. 2½ c., green, on white wove.
5 c., violet " laid.

Azores.—We have been shown a specimen of the 25 reis, current type, the surcharge on which is plainly lettered ACCRES. The stamp is obliterated with a date, of which "82" only is visible. The surcharge is in the larger lettering, and has every appearance of being genuine.

The 20 reis adhesive and the 25 reis envelope have been seen with the small type of surcharge; the envelope only in one size, we believe, at present.

Adhesive. 20 reis, olive-brown; *small surcharge.*
Envelope. 25 ,, deep blue; *small surcharge*; 140 × 76 mm.

Bangkok.—The provisional Straits Settlements 2 c. on 32 c. arrives with the additional surcharge **B**, in black.

Provisional. 2 c. on 32 c., vermilion.

Bavaria.—On the authority of Herr Joris we announced some new *unpaid letter* stamps in our May number. From the description given it did not appear that there was any great change in the design, and we learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that it is the watermark only that is changed, consisting now of the undulating lines closer together than before.

The 10 pf. envelope is also to be found with the new watermark, the shape and the flap ornament remaining unchanged.

<i>Unpaid Letter Stamps.</i>	3 pf., grey	} wmk. undulating lines closer together.
	5 ,, "	
	10 ,, "	
<i>Envelope.</i>	10 ,, carmine	

Brazil.—We have been shown specimens of the 100 reis, lilac, and 200 reis, rose, showing apparent variations in the design. One copy of each value has the background of the head solid; the other shows horizontal lines in the 100 reis, and crossed horizontal and oblique lines in the 200 reis. We venture to think, however, that the absence of lines in the background is rather due to defective manufacture than to any actual difference in the engraving.

Our illustration represents the design in the upper centre and a portion of the frame of the new 50 reis post card. *Le Timbre-Poste* in chronicling it omits to mention the size either of frame or card, and we are unable at present to supply the omission.

Post Card. 50 reis, blue on white.

Since writing the above, we have seen a specimen of the 100 reis which is evidently from a re-engraved die. The head has a distinct outline all round it, and the background is composed of horizontal lines, which are too far apart to admit of their running one into the other. The colour is more a dull mauve than lilac.

Adhesive. 100 reis, dull mauve; die re-engraved.

Capacua.—May we venture to ask the Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* whether he has received any further information concerning the set of stamps for this Republic, described and illustrated by him in April? Being unable to find any name at all resembling it in our atlas, or any town named *Santa Teresa* in Bolivia, of which the newly-formed state was said to have been part; having regard also to the ominous date of the number in which these stamps were chronicled, we abstained from copying, fearing that *Capacua* might be Spanish or Portuguese for an *April fool!*

We have looked it out, however, in our Spanish dictionary, and can find no more trace of it there than in the atlas, so we give it up.

Cashmere.—*We* (the acting editor) did not see the 8 annas stamps described in the May number, but if *bright blue* is a correct description of their colour, they must have been different to a portion of a sheet shown to us lately among some *Service* Cashmere stamps. The other values were in *black*, as usual, but the 8 annas was in a very deep *indigo*. All had been received together from a friend in India, and all presumably belonged to the same series.

Adhesive. 8 annas, deep indigo; "Service?"

Ceylon.—In our innocence—and perhaps we should add ignorance also—we copied last month from our constant source of information the description of a provisional 40 cents stamp, surcharged on 2 rupees 50 cents. The only portion of the description



which did not seem to agree with that of the 2 rupees 50 cents *postage* stamp was the colour. This month the editor lets us into the secret; the word *télégraphe* should have been inserted after the word *timbre*.

A correspondent informs us that he possesses the current 4 cents and 8 cents perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ vertically and 14 horizontally. We have an idea that some of the Ceylon stamps of the types now in use, and some of the Hong Kong also, exist perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ all round. Can any of our readers show them to us?

Adhesives. 4 cents, slate; *perf.* 12×14 .
8 " orange " "

Cuba.—We have seen some more curious surcharges, similar to that described last month. Various fancy frames enclosing numerals, corresponding with the values of the stamps on which they are printed, and a design not enclosing a numeral. They are found on the 5 c. and 10 c. We have seen six varieties on the lower value; and as the same types appear to be employed for both, there are probably an equal number on the higher one. The surcharges on the 5 c. are in *rose*, and on the 10 c. in *ultramarine*. M. Moens is probably right in supposing that forgeries of these stamps have been found in circulation, and that the surcharges are intended as an additional security; but as they appear to be done with ornamental borderings, the forgers will probably be able to imitate them, or obtain similar types.

A correspondent sends us a specimen of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. de peso, current type, in the same shade as the 10 c. We presume this must be an error of impression.

Adhesives. $2\frac{1}{2}$ c., stone; error (?).
5 c., blue, with various surcharges in rose.
10 c., stone " " " blue.

Cyprus.—Some of the values of the current issue seem to have been printed on the *Crown and CA* paper. We have seen the 6 piastres chronicled, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre in the new shade, but are not sure whether any others have appeared.

We find also that a registration envelope, 2 piastres, size G, with the edge of the flap *scalloped*, is noted in *Le Timbre-Poste*. It is curious that this system should have been adopted abroad after having been abandoned at home.

Adhesive. 6 piastres, grey; *wmk.* *Crown and CA*.
Registration Envelope. 2 piastres, blue; size G; *flap with scalloped edge*.

Denmark.—We have received four reply-paid cards, corresponding with the single cards now current, which they exactly resemble in colour, design, &c. On the first half of the 4 + 4 ore and 8 + 8 ore cards there is an instruction in Danish, in two lines, in the left lower corner; and on the second half the word "(SVAR)," immediately below the upper inscriptions. On the 6 + 6 ore and 10 + 10 ore cards these additional inscriptions are repeated in French, as well as in Danish. The cards are joined together along the top, and printed on the first and third pages.

Post Cards. 4 + 4 ore, light blue on white. | 8 + 8 ore, rose on white.
6 + 6 " brown on pale buff. | 10 + 10 " carm. on pale buff.

Dominica.—Our illustration represents the black surcharge of “ $\frac{1}{2}$ ” on the halves of the One Penny Stamp, which we chronicled last year.



Ecuador.—We append a portrait of the provisional 10 centavos on 50 centavos, described in our last number.



Germany.—A sheet of the current 3 pfennig stamps is said to have been issued imperforate. Have our readers met with any specimens from it?

Grenada.—We have received the Fourpence of the new *topsy-turvy* type. It is in a kind of slate-colour, resembling that of the earlier 4 cents Ceylon.

Adhesive. 4d., slate-grey; *wmk.* Crown and CA; *perf.* 14.

Jamaica.—The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. has appeared in a fuller and brighter shade than before, denoting apparently a fresh printing, though not a very recent one, as the watermark is still *Crown and CC.*; the perforation also remains the same.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., deep rose-carmine; *wmk.* Crown and CC.; *perf.* 14.

The Fourpence arrives with *Crown and CA* watermark, but otherwise unaltered.

Adhesive. 4d., vermilion; *wmk.* Crown and CA; *perf.* 14.

Labuan.—We are shown the 16 cents—*wmk.* (?), probably *Crown and CC.*—with the value crossed out, and the words *One Dollar*, followed by some initials, written across it in red ink. Our correspondent, an experienced philatelist, believes this to be a genuine provisional, but acknowledges that its authenticity requires confirmation.

In our humble opinion it would be rather a dangerous proceeding to issue such a stamp, as the general public, when in want of the almighty Dollar, would be strongly tempted to invest in a 16 cent stamp and a penny bottle of red ink; but, knowing as we do the superior wisdom of postal officials generally, we would not undertake to say that such an issue has not taken place.

Provisional (?). One Dollar on 16 c., dark blue.

Malta.—We are proud of being able to add a variety here. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d., watermarked *Crown and CC.*, exists not only *perf.* 14 and *perf.* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, but also with the two combined—12 $\frac{1}{2}$ vertically, and 14 horizontally!

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., buff; *perf.* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 14.

Mauritius.—We have received specimens of the 2 cents, current type, printed in a deeper shade of red-brown than before, and on the paper with the *Crown and CA* watermark.

Adhesive. 2 c., red-brown; *wmk.* Crown and CA.

Mexico.—A correspondent kindly sends us specimens of the 2 c. and 5 c. of the issue of 1879, surcharged with numerals in *carmine* as well as in *black*. The 2 c. is surcharged MEXICO, in a curve, and “5482” in *black*, and in addition “2782” in *carmine*. The two copies of the 5 c. bear “381” in *black*, and “1482” and “2782” respectively in *carmine*.

Can any of our kind friends show us any values of the numeral type issued last year besides the 2, 3, and 6 centavos? The existence of higher values has been both affirmed and denied.

The postal issues of this country are getting rather mixed. We have before us the whole set of the types of 1874, with numbers upon them which appear to indicate that they were sent out for use in 1882–83, and printed upon the thin grainy paper that has been employed lately; in many cases the paper shows *laid* lines as well as the usual speckled texture. The colours of the impressions are much the same as before, with the exception that the latest edition of the 100 centavos is in a much brighter shade.

Adhesives.

Types of 1874 on thin semi-transparent wove or laid paper.

5 centavos,	brown
10	” black (?)
10	” orange
25	” deep blue
50	” deep green
100	” dull carmine
100	” bright carmine.

We have also been shown specimens of several values of the 1879 type, surcharged PUEBLA, and in addition with a letter “A,” in *black*. A correspondent asks whether this stands for *Anotado*, and we are unable to answer him.

Are not the last two figures of the numbers surcharged on the recent issues supposed to refer to the year in which the stamps were supplied to the various provinces? We are told of a specimen surcharged “3289,” for “3982;” and we have seen copies bearing “5489” and “5548,” which seem to be untranslatable.

The 6 centavos, numeral type, is now printed in bright sky-blue; paper and perforation as before.

Adhesive. 6 c., bright sky-blue.

North Borneo.—Our illustration represents the stamp we described last month; it is issued by the Company to which we then alluded, and was manufactured in London by Messrs. Blades, East, and Blades.



From the fact of specimens having been found upon letters in company with stamps of the Straits Settlements, it is probable that the North Borneo stamps only frank letters between the North Borneo Company's station and Singapore, or one of the neighbouring ports.

We may mention, for the information of the editor of *Le Timbre-Poste*, that the settlements in Borneo are not British colonies.

Panama.—The editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* warns his readers against a fictitious issue of two values—5 centavos, green, and 10 centavos, carmine—brought out by some enterprising philatelist in anticipation of the proposed Panama Canal; the idea of course being taken from the celebrated Suez Canal stamps.

Persia.—One or two correspondents have shown us specimens of stamps cut from the 5 shahi envelopes, and employed as adhesives, confirming the report we heard some time back to the effect that the stock of envelopes was to be thus utilized; stamped envelopes not appearing to be popular in the Shah's dominions.

Peru.—We have seen a specimen of the 5 c., dark blue, with the circular surcharge, lettered AREQUIPA in *deep crimson*, which we believe to be different to the *red* impression previously chronicled as found on this stamp.

We have not yet met with a stamp of which the following description was given (*sous réserves*) in *Le Timbre-Poste* a short time back: "Arequipa type: 10 centavos, brick-red, surcharged *Puno M.* in red."

With reference to the surcharge we described and illustrated last month, a correspondent sends us a specimen of the Un Dinero, green, of 1868, obliterated with the name MEJILONES, enclosed in exactly the same frame as that given in our illustration. This specimen was received on a letter in 1871; but it is quite possible that some of the same hand-stamps that were used for obliterating then may have been employed for surcharging lately.

The stamp represented by the annexed illustration is printed in *red* on white wove paper; the circular surcharge, lettered AREQUIPA, is in *blue*. The editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* has seen specimens with and without the surcharge, post-marked in March of the current year.



Adhesives. 10 centavos, red.
10 " " with blue surcharge.

Philippines.—The 1 peso telegraph stamp is chronicled as having been employed for postage.

Telegraph Stamp used for postage. 1 peso, bistre.

We append illustrations of two of the provisionals described in our numbers for April and May.

Another provisional has been sent us—the 10 cuartos, DERECHO JUDICIAL—with the circular surcharge, HABILITADO PA CORREOS DE UN REAL, in green.



Provisional. 1 real on 10 cuartos, stone; green surcharge.

Porto Rico.—Mr. T. W. Cheveley kindly sends us specimens of Porto Rico stamps bearing an obliteration which at first sight appeared mysterious. It consists of the word *MEJICO*, surmounted by a coronet, enclosed in a doubled-lined oval, lettered *MAYORES CORREOS DEL MARQUES DE CAMPO*. The difficulty was to understand the presence of the name in the centre, which was not unnaturally supposed to mean the country *Mexico*. On inquiry, however, Mr. Cheveley has discovered that the obliteration is that of a line of steamers owned by a Cuban nobleman, which carry mails between Cuba, Porto Rico, and St. Thomas, and that *Mejico* is the name of one of the ships. The same obliteration may be found upon Cuban stamps also.

Queensland.—A new Shilling stamp has been issued, of the same type as the recent 1d., 2d., and 6d.

Adhesive. 1s., mauve; *wmk. Crown and Q*; *perf. 12*.

Russia.—We have not yet seen the new 3 kopecks post cards, which were to have been issued on April 1st. Can any one tell us whether they are in circulation yet?

Russian Locals. Charkoff.—We illustrate a new type of 5 kopeck stamp for this district. Coloured impression on white wove paper; perforated.

Adhesive. 5 kop., pale blue.



Gdoff.—Mr. Siewert informs us that the 2 kopecks stamp of this district is now printed on very thick paper; the colour and perforation are apparently unchanged.

Morschansk (Province of Tamboff).—We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the shield and arms on the current stamp are printed in *mauve* in place of *blue*; the background we presume remains blue, as our contemporary describes it as below.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, mauve and blue.

Ostrogoyak.—The 1 kopeck stamp has been re-drawn for the fourth time. The inscriptions in the horse-shoe frame are smaller than in Type 3, and the "M" of *МАРКА* has the first and third strokes thick instead of the third and fourth. This is beginning to become monotonous. Why do not the authorities of Oystershire (free, and probably inaccurate, translation) go in for an entirely new design, instead of tinkering at the very uninteresting one which they possess? It really is not worth it.

Adhesive. 1 kop., black. Type 4.

St. Domingo.—We are able to add the following to the list of surcharged provisionals, which will probably in time rival in length that of the Portuguese Indies.

Provisionals. 25 c. on 5 c., blue, without net.
1 franc on 20 c., bistre, with net.

Salvador.—Our illustration represents the stamp found in the right upper corner of a new type of post cards issued in this Republic. The design given in our April number is repeated in the left upper corner of these cards. There is a plain, single-lined frame 140 × 85 mm. The inscriptions, &c., are not, apparently, described by the authority from which *Le Timbre-Poste* obtained the above information.

Post Cards. 2 c., red on buff.
3 c., blue on white.



Servia.—M. de St. Saud informs *Le Timbre-Poste* that he purchased at the Post-office at Belgrade a curiosity which was intended to be a 5 + 5 bani post card. On the first half the frame and the two words that should have been found below the arms were conspicuous by their absence, while the second half had the usual Greek pattern frame on the *back*, and nothing whatever on the face.

South Australia.—It seems to be allowable to cut the stamps off the newspaper wrappers and employ them as adhesives, if we may judge by specimens we have seen stuck upon other wrappers by the side of the impressed stamps, thus making a one penny wrapper out of two halfpenny ones.

Straits Settlements.—We append illustrations of the 2 c. provisionals. The 8 c. is watermarked Crown and CA., the 32 c.



Crown and CC. It is reported that there are two types of the surcharge, on the 8 c. at all events, in one of which the type employed is distinctly wider than in the other. We have been shown a pair of the 2c. on 32 c., one of which has the "E" of



CENTS wide and the "s" narrow, while the other has the "E" narrow and the "s" wide.

Suriname.—We have a reply-paid card from this Dutch colony similar to that of Curaçao. Stamp, type of the adhesives, in right upper corner; inscriptions in four lines: ALGEMEENE POST-VEREENIGING.—(Union postale universelle)—BRIEFKAART met betaald antwoord uit SURINAME.—(Carte postale avec réponse payée de la colonie de Surinam.) on the first half; on the reply portion the third and fourth lines are altered to BETAALD ANTWOORD naar SURINAME.—(Carte-réponse pour la colonie de Surinam.) Five dotted lines for the address; impression in colour on the first and third pages; on card pale green on one side and white on the other; so that the first half is green on the face and white on the back, and the second white on the face and green on the back.

Post Card. 5+5 c., violet on green and white card, 139 × 93 mm.

Switzerland.—The 25 centimes envelope, in the ordinary size, has appeared with the watermark formed of a band containing the arms and ornaments crossing it diagonally.

Envelope. 25 c., yellow-green; *change of watermark.*

M. G. Cuenod kindly informs us that the *unpaid letter stamps* are now printed in *green* instead of in *blue*, and have the numerals of value in *red*.

<i>Unpaid Letter Stamps.</i>	
1 c., green and red.	20 c., green and red.
2 c. " "	50 c. " "
3 c. " "	1 fr. " "
5 c. " "	5 fr. " "
10 c. " "	

Our correspondent gives the two highest values as 1 and 5 *francs* respectively; but we should not be surprised to hear that they are expressed in *centimes*, as heretofore.

Tahiti.—With reference to the stamp we chronicled last month, Mr. Campbell informs us that the 25 c. Tahiti surcharged on the 35 c. of the current French colonial type was never issued. A dealer wrote to the Postmaster asking for some of the surcharged stamps, that is to say, the 25 c. on the 35 c. type of France, 1876. The Postmaster replied that he had none left, and he franked his letter with a 35 c. French colonies, which he then surcharged with the old hand-stamp. The envelope thus franked is in a collection in Paris, but this specimen must not be taken as a proof that a new provisional issue has taken place, but rather as showing the extreme willingness of the Postmaster of Tahiti to oblige Philatelists.



Tasmania.—The registration envelopes we chronicled last month bear a stamp of the accompanying design on the flap.

United States.—We take from *Le Timbre Poste* the following additions to the list of envelopes on the paper watermarked "82."

<i>Envelopes.</i>	1 c., blue on fawn; 86 × 150 mm.
	3 c., green on white; 73 × 134 mm.
	3 c., " " 83 × 140 mm.
	3 c., " " 86 × 150 mm.
	3 c., green on straw; 83 × 140 mm.
	3 c., " " 86 × 150 mm.

United States of Columbia.—We are indebted to *Le Timbre-Poste* for the following varieties: the 10 pesos, rose, second type, divided in half diagonally, and each half surcharged in black *bueno por cinco pesos*; the two centavos card for the interior of the Republic printed upon *grey-blue*; and the reply-paid card for the Postal Union, in *vermilion* instead of *rose*.

Adhesive. 5 pesos on half of 10 pesos, rose.

Post Cards. 2 c., black on grey-blue.
2+2 c., vermilion.

It is also reported that the dies of the 1 c. and 10 c. adhesives of the Postal Union type of 1881 have been re-engraved, with

slight modifications; and that the doubtful type-set provisional, lettered "No hay estampillas—VALE 10 CENTAVOS," was really employed at Cali, and had companions of the values of 5, 20, and 50 centavos, and 1 peso. We sincerely trust that this latter portion of the rumour may turn out not to be correct.

Uruguay.—The 1 c., green, of 1882, has been met with surcharged OFICIAL, in black.

Official Adhesive. 1 c., green; black surcharge.

A new type of 2 c. has been issued as a companion to the 1 c., of which we gave an illustration last month. There is a decided family likeness between the two designs, but in the 2c. the oval shield containing the arms is enclosed in a diamond-shaped frame, which touches the border above, below, and on each side. The two upper portions of this frame are lettered REPUBLICA O. DEL URUGUAY, and the lower ones DOS CENT^{OS}.

Adhesive. 2c., vermilion on thin white wove paper; *perf.* 13 vertically and 12 horizontally.

Virgin Islands.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, & Co. kindly send us a specimen of a new value for this colony. The design is the usual West Indian type, profile of Queen Victoria in an octagon, with the frame employed before the *tête-bêche* monstrosities were invented for Grenada; the watermark is *Crown and CA*; perforation 14; colour about that of the 3d. Bermuda; value one HALFPENNY.

Adhesive. ½d., buff-yellow; *wmk.* *Crown and CA*; *perf.* 14.

Western Australia.—It appears that we have omitted to chronicle the 3d. and 4d. on the paper with the *Crown and CA* watermark. We believe they were seen in the neighbourhood of Brussels a few months back.

Adhesives. 3d., reddish-brown; *wmk.* *Crown and CA*.
4d., carmine-red; " " "

Wurtemberg.—"A Post Card Collector" sends us a proof of a new *Service* card, which is very shortly to be brought into use, if not already doing duty. It is precisely similar to the 5 pfen. current postal card, but the stamp is replaced by one of the same type as the *Service* stamps now in use.

Service Card. 5 pf., violet on light buff.

NOTES ON THE FARIDKOT STAMPS.

WE have received from Mr. G. Campbell a very interesting paper upon the inscriptions on the stamps of Faridkot, by M. Rodet, of Paris, to whom our best thanks are due. We have at the same time to tender him our apologies for the very incomplete translation we give of his notes, but, being unable to obtain the types for illustrating the characters, we have been obliged to content ourselves with a summary of them.

If, however, our readers will carefully examine the characters as given in our illustrations of the stamps, or, better still, upon the stamps themselves

if they possess them, they will probably be able to understand the sketch we give of M. Rodet's observations.

First, the small oblong type. The inscriptions upon this stamp are all in Arabic characters of the Persian type; they are read from right to left.



Those in the upper half of the design read, "Riyâsat-i Farîdkôt," which signifies *Principality* or *Province of Farîdkot*. Those in the lower half are "Tikat-i êk folûs," meaning *Ticket* or *Stamp of (the value of) one folûs*. This word "folûs" is an Arabic corruption of the Greek "Obolos," and is applied to

any small coin; in India more particularly to the *paisa* or quarter *anna*.



Second, the larger type, of upright, rectangular shape. The characters in the circle are the Arabic ones, reading "Riyâsat-i Farîdkôt," and, with one exception, are the same as those bearing the same signification on the smaller stamp; the word "Riyâsat" in the present instance being above the word "Farîdkôt" instead of being to the right of it; and the letter "t" in each word is represented by the same character, consisting of a semicircular stroke with two dots over it, whereas on the smaller type the "t" of "Farîdkôt" is a semicircular stroke with a character resembling a "b" over it, which latter species of "t" is used also in the word "Tikat" on the small stamp.

On the label below is the inscription "Tikat-i khatt: êk paisa," meaning *Ticket* or *Stamp for letters, one paisa*. "Tikat" is here written with the same "t" at beginning and end as those in the inscription in the circle. "Khatt" signifies *a surface, a sheet of paper, a letter, an order*; its final character is a form of "t" termed *emphatic* (it is apparently the same as the "t" found on the small stamp.—ED.)

The circular band contains an inscription in Sikh or Penjabi, reading from left to right, "Riyasat Farîkôt," the letter "d" in the latter word being omitted, apparently accidentally.

AN APPENDIX TO THE POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPH STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

PRESENTED TO THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, BY THE AUTHORS.

F. A. PHILBRICK and W. A. S. WESTOBY.

(Continued from page 97.)

TYPE-PRINTED STAMPS, PP. 100-160.

Page 100. In the list of type-printed stamps for (3) "ONE SHILLING, issued 1st December, 1856," read "1st November, 1856," and add to the list:

(18) THE ONE PENNY (1881), issued 28th June, 1881.

(19) THE FIVE POUNDS, issued May, 1882.

Page 103. From a paper which appeared in the *Printers' Register* for 1878, contributed by a former *employé* of Messrs. De La Rue and Co., we learn that the head of Her Majesty which served for the fourpence, sixpence, &c., was engraved by Monsieur Joubert, a French artist, on a block of soft steel. This, after being hardened, constituted the primary die, from which secondary ones were struck on blocks of soft steel, about 2½ inches in diameter, as they were required. The various ornamental borders were then added, and the sides of the block cut away, so as to leave the rectangular

die standing a trifle higher than the rest of the block, which after having been hardened was in a fit state to produce the moulds or matrices required for forming the electrotype plate.

These were produced in the following manner: A collar was made by cutting a hole in a disc of wrought iron, about 4 inches in diameter, exactly fitting the salient rectangular die. A kind of shallow box with the die at the bottom was thus formed, into which was introduced a blank cut to the size from a sheet of well-milled lead, and an impression taken by the aid of a press. This process was repeated until the required number of impressions were taken, which were then arranged in a form, and constituted the matrix on which the metal was deposited by the electro process. When the form was removed from the battery it was backed up with metal, and the backing planed down under a machine so as to render the plate perfectly level. The lead moulds were then removed, and destroyed by the revenue officer. After having been mounted on an iron plate, and any adhering particles of lead carefully washed out, the plate was ready to be used for printing.

In a note at the foot of page 103 it is stated that the durability of plates made by the electrotype process is greatly inferior to that of steel plates. The rapid wear of the electro plates was attributable in a great measure to the injurious action on the copper of many of the coloured inks employed, especially of those which, like vermilion, contained mercury. Recent improvements have in a great measure remedied this defect; for by employing powerful dynamo-electric machines, such as are now in use in Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s establishment, not only is the copper deposited on the matrix with much greater rapidity than was attainable by the ordinary voltaic battery, but a film of steel or nickel can now be deposited on the surface of the electro copper-plate so fine as not to interfere with the delicacy of the lines of the engraving, while at the same time it preserves it from the injurious action of the ink. The length of time that Plates Nos. 13 and 14 of the one shilling, and Plates Nos. 22 and 23 of the twopence halfpenny have been in use, impressions of which are still current, shows clearly the great utility of the new process, and the economy consequent upon its adoption in the preparation of plates for postage stamp printing.

Page 104, line 20 from the top, and page 132 n.† The issue to the public of the one shilling on paper watermarked with "Crown 1880" took place on 15th June, 1881, while Plate No. 13 was still in use. The colour of the impression, pale brown-vermilion, was not altered. The stamps were printed in panes of 120 stamps, like those of $\frac{3}{4}$ d., 1d., &c., and similar marks were introduced into the margins denoting where the pane might be divided horizontally into two equal portions, and each of these vertically into three, thus forming six equal portions of 20 stamps each, and constituting a Post-office sheet of the value of £1. Plate No. 14, registered 20th December, 1875, is now in use, and impressions from it were issued to the public in October, 1882.

Page 105. Under the head of PLATE NUMBER, after the word "circular," insert "or oval," as in some values the plate number is in an oval disc.

Page 107. We believe that we have unconsciously done injustice to Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in stating that the "Crown paper 1880" is inferior in quality to that employed by them previously to 1880. We are told that the quality is the same, only that it is not so much milled as before, and therefore *appears* thicker. No doubt there are good and sufficient reasons for diminishing the number of times the paper is passed through the mill, but the effect is to leave the paper *actually* thicker, and to render it less glossy, less tough and compact, than formerly—special features which naturally influence the public in forming an opinion of the quality of the paper.

Page 107. CONTROL MARKS. It is due to Messrs. De La Rue and Co. to mention that the reason they assign for the abandonment of the control marks is that the system of manufacture now in operation does not require them, and they were useless for any other object. We are not sure that we fully appreciate this, but suppose it to imply that mechanical contrivances

have been adopted which render mistakes impossible by providing an unerring tale for the printing of each value.

Page 108. IMPRESSION. Although ordinary typographic printing presses are employed in surface printing, yet the process differs somewhat from ordinary printing from types. In the latter the paper is damped previously to its being subjected to the inked type, in order to enable it to imbibe the ink more freely; while in the former the paper is used dry after having been milled to such an extent as to render the surface hard and glossy, and prevent it as much as possible from imbibing the ink. The ink is prepared with a species of varnish known in the trade as "Silvine," an oleaginous compound of a very sensitive nature, possessing the quality of changing and becoming disorganized if any of the preparations used as detergents are applied to the stamps. It is necessary that the plate should be kept heated during the printing; the ink is also applied warm, and sets immediately on the paper. Messrs. De La Rue and Co. have with signal advantage substituted a tympan made of satin for the parchment one ordinarily employed in typographic printing.

Page 113. The engraving of Die II. of the fourpence is inaccurate, inasmuch as it shows a linear ground in the lower bar of the frame. The ground is solid, as stated in the description.

Page 118. In the SYNOPSIS, under Fourth Issue, Die IV. (2), for Plate No. 17, read Plates No. 17 and 18. Impressions from this last were issued to the public in October, 1882.

Page 126. PLATE. Last two lines of the paragraph. Plate No. 18 was brought into use in May, 1882.

Page 127. IMPRESSION. On the 1st of January, 1883, preparatory to a change in the type of the sixpenny stamp, the colour of the impression was changed to light purple or lilac, and at the same time a large figure of value, "6d.," was overprinted on each stamp in carmine. The paper, perforation, &c., remain as before. This change took place while Plate No. 18 was current.

Page 128. In SYNOPSIS, Sixth Issue (2), paper watermarked "Crown 1880," &c., for "Plate No. 17," read "Plates Nos. 17 and 18," and add, Plate No. 18:

1st January, 1883. Sixpence, purple, overprinted "6d." in carmine.

Page 132. PLATE. At the end of this paragraph omit the words—"the latter of which has not yet been brought into use." Plate No. 14 was put to press in 1882, and impressions from it found their way into the hands of the public on the 15th May of that year, and are now current.

PAPER. As has been noticed above (under *page 104*), the paper of the Fourth Issue, which had been that watermarked with "spray of rose," was changed to "Crown 1880" while Plate No. 13 was current.

Page 133. SYNOPSIS. At the end of Fourth Issue add:

(2) Paper white, watermarked with "Crown 1880." Large coloured letters in angles. Plates Nos. 13 and 14. *Perf. 14.*

15th June, 1881. One Shilling, pale brown-*vermilion.*

Page 140, seventh line from top. Plate No. 21, approved 15th July, 1880, was put to press at the close of 1881, and impressions from it issued to the public early in 1882, and is now current.

Page 141. IMPRESSION. On 1st January, 1883, impressions from Plate No. 21 were issued in purple, overprinted with "3d." in carmine, similar to the sixpence.

In the SYNOPSIS of the various issues of the threepence the words "Second Issue" have been accidentally omitted above Die II., and "Third Issue" above Die III. In (2) of this latter issue, for "Plate No. 20," read "Plates Nos. 20 and 21," and add, Plate No. 21:

1st January, 1883. Threepence, purple, overprinted "3d." in carmine.

(*To be continued.*)

THE POST CARDS OF ICELAND.

By A POST CARD COLLECTOR.

1879.

Highly ornamented card, 145 × 90 mm. At top three lines of inscription :

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. BRJEFSPJALD | } Both in ornamental type. |
| 2. ISLAND | |
| 3. Hjernamegin má að eins rita utanáskriptina. | |

Then three dotted lines for address, the first being headed by the prefix "Til." The stamp, which is of the value of 5 ore, resembles the current adhesives in design. There is an outer Etruscan border (132 × 79 mm.), which, like the big "B" of "Brjefspjald," the stamp, the third line of inscription, "Til," and the three dotted lines for address, is printed in blue. The rest of the ornamentation is in iron-grey, and is hard to describe. Snakes seem to count for a good deal in its composition. Reverse side plain. Grey and blue impression on greyish-white.

5 ore, blue (shades).

JUNE, 1880.

Medium-sized card, 140 × 90 mm. Inscription at top in three lines, with small ornament between first and second :

1. BRJEFSPJALD.
2. ISLAND.
3. Hjernamegin má að eins rita utanáskriptina.

One long and two short dotted lines for address, the first preceded by "Til." In right upper corner, stamp, type of the current adhesives. All within a Greek-patterned frame, 129 × 80 mm. Coloured imp. on greyish-white.

8 ore, mauve (shades).

Var. Sixth ornament to left (beginning from bottom) similar to a corner ornament, and the upper part of the "T" in "Til" broken—"T."

Medium-sized card, 140 × 90 mm. Inscription at top in five lines :

1. ALSHERJAR—POSTFJELAGIG (in a curve).
2. (Union Postale Universelle.)
3. ISLAND.
4. (DANMARK.)
5. BRJEFSPJALD.

Followed by two long and two short dotted lines for address, the first preceded by "Til." In right-hand upper corner, stamp, type of current adhesives. All within a Greek-patterned frame, 129 × 80 mm. Coloured imp. on white.

10 ore, carmine.

Var. Sixth ornament to left (beginning from bottom) similar to a corner ornament, and the upper part of the "T" in "Til" broken.

NOTES ON SOME RECENT PROVISIONAL PHILIPPINES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

By "MANILA."

THE Telegraph stamp of 1 peso, which was to have been surcharged (see Decree of 27th October, 1881*) to serve as a postage stamp of the value of 8 cents de peso, was never issued (nor surcharged).

The 10,000 Telegraph stamps of 2 reales, and the 20,000 of the Postal Union stamps of 8 centimos, to be surcharged for use as postage stamps of

* We do not remember having seen this Decree.—ED.

the value of 20 c. de peso (see Decree, 22nd February, 1883), have not been issued.

In paragraph 3, Decree 22nd February, 1883, there is a slight error. It is stated that 100,000 stamps of 50 mils de peso are to be surcharged, it should be 100,000 stamps of 5 cents de peso; and the value to be surcharged ought to be UN REAL, not $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. de peso (one real is equivalent to $12\frac{1}{2}$ centimos).

The following are now in use:

250 mils de peso, blue, surcharged	DOS REALES, in red.
8 cents de peso, brown	UN REAL, in green.
5 cents de peso, blue	“ “ “
10 cuartos (fiscal), brown	“ “ “

Correspondence.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS IN BRASS TOKENS.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

SIR,—Your correspondent R. E. S. is wrong in saying that postage stamps were not put in brass tokens. In 1861 postage stamps passed as money owing to the scarcity of small coins; by handling they became dirty, and would stick together, so that no one would take them. The brass cases, faced with mica, were designed to preserve the stamps, and were quite extensively used by enterprising firms, who had their advertisements put on the back. They are to be had with stamps of all values, from 1 to 90 cents, and with about twenty different advertisements struck on the back. The one you described has the maker's name only. The issuing of Fractional Currency by the Government caused their use to be discontinued. The lower values are common, and can be procured from any dealer in coins.

Yours respectfully,

NUMISMATIST.

NEW YORK, June 12, 1883.

Notes and Queries.

QUILP.—Many thanks for the list of varieties of perforation. We knew that there were a number of Belgian and Dutch; in fact, we have by us a list of *nine* varieties, simple and compound, on the current issue of Holland, ranging from $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ up to 13×14 . Some day we shall have to deal with them; perhaps summarily, with a pair of scissors, would be as good a way as any. We should term "compound" stamps perforated regularly with one gauge vertically, and another horizontally; by "irregular compound" we should imply that the gauge probably varied on different parts of the same sheet, owing to irregular construction of the machine, or to some defect in its working.

W. F. P., Sydenham.—(1) We believe we were misinformed in regard to the Mexican stamps, numeral type, having been withdrawn very shortly after they were issued. The 6 c., at all events, appears to be still in use. The values of *used* specimens of these stamps, and of those mentioned in your queries 2 and 3, would probably be somewhat less than those of *unused* ones. (4) It is not published in book form yet.

E. J. H.—Many thanks for your letter. The Transvaal of almost all dates are more often badly printed than the reverse. The £5 Orange Free State was chronicled last year. The 1d. New Zealand on *pink* paper is probably the result of the ink of the impression having tinted the paper. The Wurtemberg Official cards are described in M. Moens' book among the issues of 1876.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. V.

AUGUST, 1883.

No. 55.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Antioquia.—We have been shown the two stamps to which we alluded last month, and in addition the 5 centavos in *green*, on white *laid* paper. We fail to discover any alterations in the design of the 2½ c.; but the impression is not so clear as that of the blue stamps.

Adhesive. 5 c., green, on white laid paper.

Argentine Republic.—We have received a 12 centavos stamp, which we believe was issued early in this year, but which does not appear to have been chronicled yet. It resembles in design the issue of last year, but with the following modifications: The inscriptions above and below are in colour on white; the caps of Liberty, and the poles supporting them, are removed; the rising sun has not such a comical countenance as before; the wreath is much thicker; and the frame is formed of a design resembling not perforations so much as denticulations (that is to say, the edges of perforated stamps when severed).

Adhesive. 12 c., slate-grey; *perf.* 12½.

Azores.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles the 150 reis in its original colour, and the 300 reis, with the surcharge in small type.

Adhesives. 150 Reis, blue; small surcharge.
300 „ violet „

British Columbia.—If any of our readers have the 10 cents or 1 dollar, *perf.* 14, or the 2 cents or 25 cents, *perf.* 12½, we should be grateful if they would inform us of the fact; it would add to the obligation if they would allow us to see the specimens. We fancy that full sets with each variety of perforation ought to exist, and would like to have ocular demonstration if this be the case.

Cashmere.—We have received three of the values of the current types considerably changed in appearance. The 1 anna is in a pale

greenish-grey tint, on thin white wove paper; the 2 annas in vermilion, on yellow tissue-paper; and the 4 annas in deep green, on ordinary white wove paper. These were obtained lately at Srinagar; and the correspondent who sent them to us states that the colours of all the values are to be changed. We are further informed that in 1881 all the stamps for ordinary use were printed in *red*, but that there were also *purple* 1 anna stamps provided for the special benefit of English people who did not understand the native characters.

We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., which we have not seen in its new uniform, is yellow.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., yellow.
 1 a., grey, on thin white paper.
 2 a., vermilion, on thin yellow paper.
 4 a., deep green, on white paper.

Costa Rica.—We have been shown sheets of some provisional stamps which do not appear to have been chronicled. They are 1, 2, and 5 cents, surcharged in red on the $\frac{1}{2}$ real, blue; 10 cents, in black, on 2 reales, red; and 20 cents, in red, on 4 reales, green. The surcharge is in two lines in each case. The numerals are about 3 mm. high, the words "cto." or "cts." are in ordinary Roman type, and are not accompanied by the letters "U.P.U.,"—these stamps, we understand, having been intended for use in the interior, which probably accounts for used specimens not having been met with in Europe.

The three lower values are all found on the same sheet, which is composed of 100 stamps, in ten rows of ten; and there are two varieties of type of the surcharge of each of these values. The three upper rows are surcharged $\frac{1}{\text{cto.}}$, the numerals on the two first being ordinary ones, and those on the third row block figures. The next three rows bear $\frac{2}{\text{cts.}}$, the numerals on the first of the three being narrower and taller than those on the other two. The remaining four rows are $\frac{5}{\text{cts.}}$, the first having ordinary figures, and the other three block figures. On the sheet of the $\frac{10}{\text{cts.}}$ are four varieties of type; the first two rows have ordinary numerals "1" and ordinary narrow "0"s; the next two rows have thick block figures; on the next three rows the first numeral is the same as those of the third and fourth rows, but the second is wider, though distinctly oval; the last three rows bear thin block numerals, the figures "0" being as nearly as possible circular.

There are five varieties of the $\frac{20}{\text{cts.}}$; the first two rows have ordinary narrow numerals; the third row and the first nine stamps of the fourth have thick figures, rather tall and narrow in appearance; the tenth stamp of the fourth row has the thick, squat "2" of the next three rows, and the narrow "0" of the second and third rows; the fifth, sixth, and seventh rows have the figure "2" just de-

scribed, and "0" like those on the same level on the sheet of 10 c.; the last three rows have block numerals, "2" with a horizontal tail, and "0" almost round.

We have received also the set of the now obsolete type, surcharged OFICIAL in red on the $\frac{1}{2}$ real and 4 reales, and in *black* on the 2 reales and 1 peso.

We are informed that all the above were in use for about two months, before the new stamps were issued.

Provisionals. 1 c. in red on $\frac{1}{2}$ real, blue; two varieties.
2 c. " " "
5 c. " " "
10 c. in black on 2 reales, red; four varieties.
20 c. in red on 4 reales, green; five varieties.

Official Stamps. $\frac{1}{2}$ real, blue; red surcharge.
2 reales, red; black surcharge.
4 reales, green; red surcharge.
1 peso, orange; black surcharge.

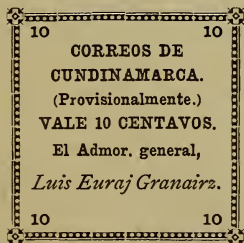
Cuba.—A correspondent informs us that he has nine varieties of the surcharges lately chronicled on the 5 c., and five on the 10 c. Some of those on the lower value consist in the presence of a *comma* after the numeral, in place of the usual *full-stop*, or in the



absence of punctuation altogether. We give illustrations of four of the types of surcharge; the three with numerals are found either with 5 or with 10 in the centre.

A description is given in *Le Timbre-Poste* of the arrangement of these types on the sheets of each value; but there must have been more than one setting employed for the 5 c., at all events, since the arrangement given by our contemporary does not show the type without a numeral as existing on the sheet of that value.

Cundinamarca.—Mr. Castle kindly sends us some curious provisional stamps, of which the accompanying illustrations are



E. U. DE COLOMBIA
E. S. DE CUNDINAMARCA
SELLO PROVISORIO.
CORREOS DEL ESTADO.
VALE DOS REALES.
L. Euraj Granairz.

more or less accurate portraits. First, an almost square stamp in a frame, printed in black on yellow wove paper. Second, a

label of the value of 2 reales, formed simply of a type-set inscription printed in black upon thin, green wove paper, with a species of pattern in or on it, which we suppose must be a kind of watermark. Third, a label with exactly the same inscriptions as the second, but without the value; it should be noted that in these two stamps the last letter of SELLO and of ESTADO is an inverted "c" in

E. U. DE COLOMBIA.

E. S. DE CUNDINAMARCA

PROVICIONALMENTE.

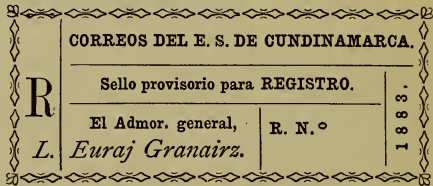
Correos del Estado.

Luis Euraj Granairz.

place of an "o." Fourth, a somewhat similar inscription, printed in red on a small white envelope. Fifth, and last, a Registration

label, printed in black on orange-coloured wove paper. It must be remembered that our types do not exactly represent those employed, and that the signature on the originals is not printed, but in manu-

script. Mr. Castle received these from a correspondent in the United States of Colombia, who states simply that "they have been lately issued, and are very rare."



Adhesive. 10 c., black on yellow.

Adhesives (?). 2 reales, black on pale green.

No value " "

Envelope. No value, red on white."

Registration Stamp. No value, black on orange.

Cyprus.—The One Piastre has appeared with the new watermark.

Adhesive. 1 Piastre, rose; *wmk.*, *Crown and CA.*

Denmark.—With reference to the Danish post cards described on page 41 of our present volume, "A Post Card Collector" informs us that he understands that the 10 ore, *yellow-green*, was the shade first issued. He has found three varieties of these cards, differing in the shape of the "o" of "ore," and in the shape of the numeral "1" in the centre of the stamp. He will be much obliged if collectors will kindly examine their cards, and inform him, through our Publishers, whether they have found other varieties.

Dominica.—We have seen the provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ d. with the surcharge upside down.

Provisional. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on half of 1d., lilac; red surcharge inverted.

Dutch East Indies.—The 10 cents *Unpaid Letter* stamp, of the type of 1881, has, we understand, come into use at last.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 10 c., rose and black.

Faridkot.—We have been shown a letter from the postmaster of a neighbouring town, giving rather an amusing description of

the postal customs of this place. It appears that letters are not infrequently posted unstamped, a quarter-anna coin being dropped into the box with the letter for payment of the postage. When the box is opened, our informant states, the letters are sorted into stamped and unstamped. The *piece* are then counted, and if they correspond with the number of unstamped letters, all goes well; but if there is a deficit in the number of *piece*, matters are squared by destroying the surplus letters! We have a notion that postal authorities nearer home could put them up to a better dodge than that; they would confiscate the *piece*, and charge the unstamped letters double postage on delivery all round.

France.—*L'Ami des Timbres* states that various so-called errors of colour of the current French stamps, which have been chronicled lately in Continental magazines, are merely proofs or essays of colour, and that those specimens which were supposed to have passed through the post bear forged obliterations. The 15 c., *carmine*, which we described, under the heading "French Colonies," on page 68, is probably one of these proofs; but we believe the obliteration it bore was genuine, though there was nothing about it to prove that it had performed any postal service.

We have been shown an unstamped card, which we presume is unofficial. It has a space marked for an adhesive in the right upper corner; inscriptions in three lines, in the upper centre: "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.—FRANCE.—CARTE POSTALE." Four dotted lines for the address, the first headed "*M*," the third "*à*." A frame of exactly the same pattern and colour as that of the Postal Union cards of the German Empire; 124 × 73 mm. All the inscriptions, &c., are in black; the frame alone in colour. On buff card, 144 × 90 mm.

Great Britain.—Messrs. De la Rue and Co. have produced some tolerably poor and ineffective designs for the postage stamps of this country already, but for abject meanness, without any redeeming feature, we would back the new ninepenny Postage and Revenue label against anything of the kind we have seen yet. We have heard of a "nimble ninepence" before now, without fully understanding the meaning of the term, but we know at last what (to use Uriah Heep's favourite expression) "a numble" ninepence is; for we do not expect to meet with anything in that line more humble than this.

The design consists of a diminutive profile of Queen Victoria, when she was a little girl, on a circular disk about the size of a threehalfpenny bit; this is enclosed in a circular band, lettered, in white on colour, POSTAGE AND REVENUE above, and NINEPENNY below; the band is broken on each side by a square white patch, projecting considerably beyond the outer line of the circle, these patches being lettered "9d." in colour. The outer side of the outline of each patch is extended upwards and downwards to meet two horizontal lines, tangents to the outer circle of the lettered band, thus

enclosing an oblong rectangle the same size as the current penny stamp. The shading of the spandrels has been apparently forgotten; they each contain a small block capital letter on a plain white ground. Anything more bald and poverty-stricken than the *tout ensemble* can hardly be imagined. The colour is, of course, one of those ineffective, indescribable tints for which our national stamp-makers are so justly celebrated; it is a sort of a kind of sea-green, slate-green, greenish-grey, or something of that kind.

We have also seen the new half-crown stamp, of which we append



an illustration; it is not very soul-inspiring when viewed by itself, but if placed by the side of the 9d. it will look magnificent. It is printed in lilac on paper with the large anchor watermark, and perforated 14.

The Ten Shillings and One Pound postage stamps have also appeared with this watermark and perforation, the latter, we believe, towards the end of last year, the former more recently.

We hear that a new type of Ten Shillings stamp (Postage and Revenue) is in circulation, but we have not yet seen a specimen.

Adhesives. 9d., sea-green; *wmk.* Crown; *perf.* 14.
 2s. 6d., lilac; *wmk.* Large Anchor; *perf.* 14.
 10s., greenish-grey; *wmk.* Large Anchor; *perf.* 14.
 £1, brown-violet; *wmk.* Large Anchor; *perf.* 14.

Greece.—Four new cards have been issued in this country—a single and a double for home use, and a similar pair for Postal Union service. Curiously enough, both series bear the same values, so that it is not easy to see the object of having distinct cards.

Those for Inland circulation have all their inscriptions in Greek: three lines at the top signifying, *Post Card sent from town to town of Greece*, and at the left side an instruction in four lines, reading upwards. The reply card bears on the first half an extra line of inscription under the third line above, reading, *With answer paid*.

The cards for the Postal Union bear Greek inscriptions, with their equivalent French translation. The latter are as follows: At top, in the centre of the card, is, *Grèce—Carte Postale—Union Universelle des Postes*, and to left, reading upwards, *Ce côté est réservé à l'adresse*. The reply card bears in addition on the first half, *Avec réponse payée* to the left; and on the second half, *Réponse* at the top. The reply cards are joined along the top, and the impressions are on the first and fourth pages, the cards being reversed the one to the other. We should say from the printing that these cards are of French manufacture.

Post Cards for Inland Service. 10 lepta, ultramarine on buff.

10 + 10 " " " "

For the Postal Union. 10 lepta, carmine on blue. " "

10 + 10 " " " "

India.—A correspondent sends us a copy of the 8 annas, type of 1868, surcharged “*H. M. s.*,” in black; the first two letters in large italic capitals, near the top of the stamp, and the third, a smaller Roman capital, below. A similar surcharge on the 2 annas was chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* for February, 1879. Have any of our readers met with other values showing it?

Provisional “Service” Stamp? 8 annas, rose; surcharged *H. M. s.*, in black.

Italy.—The 10 c. post cards are now dated “83.” We doubt whether it is really more interesting to collectors to learn this fact, than it would be to be informed that some of the stamped envelopes of Great Britain bear the same date.

Jamaica.—We have received a new post card, of the value of 1½d. The stamp, which is in the right upper corner, is of the type of the Two Shillings adhesive, the value alone being altered. The inscriptions in the upper centre are in four lines: UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE; JAMAICA (JAMAÏQUE); POST CARD (with the arms of Great Britain between the two words); THE ADDRESS ONLY, &c. Impression in slate-grey, on pale buff card, 140 × 89 mm.

Post Card. 1½d., slate-grey on buff.

Mauritius.—We have received a second variety of the 16 cents stamp, also more or less provisional. It consists of the 17 cents, in rose as before, on the paper watermarked Crown and C.A., surcharged in black “SIXTEEN CENTS,” in thin block capitals, with a bar below to obliterate the original value. We are informed that this stamp was surcharged in England, the Colonial Government being unwilling at present to pay the high price asked for a new type. The same correspondent also tells us that a 6 + 6 cents card is to be issued shortly. The new 16 c. stamp came into use on the 14th July.

Adhesive. 16 c. on 17 c., rose; *wmk.*, *Crown and C.A.*

Mexico.—We have been shown a specimen of the 50 centavos of the type of 1872, printed in lilac-grey on white wove paper, without the blue *moiré* pattern on the back. Can this be an error, or is it merely a proof or essay of colour? The specimen is imperforate, and does not bear any surcharge.

Nevis.—Mr. W. Clifford informs us that halves of the current penny stamps of this island have been met with surcharged “½d.” in black; but that no stamps thus surcharged have been issued in Nevis.

North Borneo.—We are sorry to hear that the prevailing epidemic (we do not mean cholera) has attacked this locality thus early in its philatelic career. The 2 c. stamp has been seen surcharged “Eight cents,” in two lines. If this sort of thing goes on, we shall have to invest in a printing-press and an assortment of type. It is reported that there are 4 cents and 8 cents stamps, not produced by means of surcharges. Rumour does not describe the types; but we presume they are the same as that of the 2 c.

Adhesives. 4 Cents, red.
8 „ blue.

Philippines.—We have seen the provisional 2 reales on the 250 mils., ultramarine, telegraph stamp, with the surcharge in black instead of *carmine*.



Le Timbre-Poste chronicles the 10 cuartos, stone, fiscal, which has been found so useful lately, turned into a postage stamp, by means of a *blue* surcharge in three straight lines, as shown in the annexed illustration.

Provisionals. 2 reales on 250 mils., ultramarine, telegraph stamp ; black surcharge.

10 cuartos, stone ; fiscal with blue surcharge.

Just as we are going to press we receive information of the following *provisionals* from our correspondent "Manila."

- 1 real, in red, on 2 c. de peso, *carmine* (1880).
- 1 real, ,, on 5 c. de peso, *blue* (1882).
- 1 real, ,, on 12½ c. de peso, *blue* ; DERECHO JUDICIAL (1882).
- 1 real, ,, on 10 pesetas, *brown* ; DERECHOS DE FIRMA (1872).
- 1 real, ,, on 1 peso, *green* ; DERECHOS DE FIRMA.
- 2 reales, in black, on 2¾ c. de peso, *ultramarine* (1882).

Portuguese Indies.—A correspondent asks us how it is that most of the stamps of this country that are sold by dealers, both the surcharged varieties and the present issue, are *ungummed*. We were not aware that this was the case ; but if it be so, we should be inclined to imagine that the stamps are sent out from Portugal un gummed, to prevent the sheets sticking together, and that when dealers write for supplies, they are sent sheets that have not been provided with mucilage. Query : Should an un gummed stamp be termed an *adhesive* ?

The Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* has met with a specimen of the 6 r. without the accent over the "E" of "REIS," and with the value in much smaller type than before.

Adhesive. 6 Reis, yellow-green ; *variety*.

Queensland.—A 4d., of the same type as the stamps of a shilling and under, is announced.

Adhesive. 4d., yellow.

Roumania.—A correspondent sends us a specimen of the large upright rectangular fiscal stamp, 10 bani, which has apparently been used for postage. We can only say *apparently*, because, although duly postmarked, there is only a corner of an envelope attached to it ; so that it is impossible to say what other stamps there may have been elsewhere. One is obliged to be a little sceptical nowadays.

Russian Locals. Ananieff.—Mr. Siewert kindly sends us a new stamp for this district. The design consists of a shield bearing a cross and three crowns ; the shield is enclosed between two branches, with a ribbon twined about them, and is surmounted by a crown. In a curve below the branches is an inscription, which we believe may be translated, "*District Post of Ananieff* ;" and

under this is the value, in words. In each corner there is a circle containing a figure "5," and the whole is enclosed in an upright rectangular frame.

The cross is silver; the three crowns on the shield, the wreath, and the crown above, are gold; the ribbon and the ground of the shield, blue; and what remains of the design is brown. The impression is on white wove paper, perforated 13½.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, gold, silver, blue, and brown.

Bougoulma (SAMARA).—We have received a used specimen of a new variety of the type gloried in by this district. As may be seen by our illustration, it differs from the last attempt but one by not having the numerals in the upper corners inverted. Coloured impression on white wove paper; imperf.



Adhesive. 2 kopecks, deep blue.

Louga (ST. PETERSBURG).—*Le Timbre-Poste* is informed by Mr. Breitfuss of a re-drawing of the type for this locality. The dotted ground of the shield is coarser, the animal carries his tail higher, and the letters of the inscription are a little larger.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, deep blue; *perf.* 10.

Novgorod.—This is another of the districts that has attained the height of its ambition, as far as the general design of its stamps is concerned; but is always endeavouring, with a perseverance worthy of so noble a cause, to improve upon the execution of the minor details. The accompanying illustration will show our readers, better than any description we could give, how the latest variety differs from its predecessors.



Adhesive. 3 kopecks, black on buff.

Oustsysolsk (WOLOGDA).—The annexed design represents a work of art which exists in an, at present, unknown number of varieties. We strongly recommend any of our readers who may be thirsting for philatelic fame to beg, borrow, or steal a sheet of these stamps, and write a detailed description of the types; and if the work is completed before the "boss" editor returns, we promise to insert it—if we have room.



Adhesive. 2 kopecks, black on green.

Tamboff.—Our remarks under the head of Novgorod would apply to the issue for this district, of which we append an illustration. It is a resuscitation, according to *Le Timbre-Poste*, which tells us that it dates as far back as 1870. Coloured impression on white paper.



Adhesive. 3 kopecks, blue.

Zienkow (POLTAVA).—The stamp of this rurality, which was changed last year from vermilion to brown, has now been received in rose-red. White wove paper, and imperforate, as before.

Adhesive. 3 kopecks, rose-red.

St. Domingo.—The double set of surcharged stamps will soon be complete. We copy the following additions from *Le Timbre-Poste*:

Adhesives. 5 Centimes on 1 Centavo, green; without net.
 10 " on 2 " orange "
 1 Fr. 50 c. on 25 " lilac. "

This last has not reached Europe yet; but it is announced, and no doubt will be forthcoming in due course.

St. Lucia.—The handsome type so long in use in this colony, the only defect of which was the absence of indication of value, has at last gone over to the majority. It is hardly necessary to say that its successor wears the ready-made garment turned out by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., which seems destined to rival the celebrated sixteen shilling trousers in its universal adaptability. The type is not that of the Grenada monstrosities, we are thankful to say, but the old original of Post-card celebrity. We have received three values on the paper watermarked Crown and CA, and perforated as usual.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., pale green; *wmk. Crown and CA*; *perf. 14.*
 1d., carmine " " "
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue " " "

Sierra Leone.—We have been shown three values with the Crown and CA. watermark, but otherwise unchanged.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., brown; *wmk., Crown and CA.*
 2d., magenta "
 4d., blue "

South Australia.—We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that a reply-paid card has been issued in this colony. The design and inscriptions are the same as those on the single cards, with the addition on the first half of "WITH REPLY CARD," and on the second, "REPLY," above the Arms. The two halves are joined at the top, and perforated along the fold.

Post Card. 1+1d., carmine-rose on buff.

Spain.—We have been shown a fiscal stamp which has apparently done postal duty. The design consists of the profile of King Alfonso, to left, in an oval, enclosed in a band lettered "TIMBRE MOVIL, 1883," above, and "10 CENTIMOS" below. The spandrels are filled in with horizontal shading, and contain the Arms of Spain on small shields.

Fiscal used for Postage. 10 c., milky-blue.

We are informed that the current 15 centimos has been met with in *pale yellow*. Is this a chemical or a legitimate change of colour?

Straits Settlements.—Just too late for insertion last month, we received another provisional, 2 cents surcharged on the 4 c., rose, watermark, Crown and CA. The surcharge is in black, and resembles that of the later 10 cents provisionals, consisting of Italic numeral and letters in two lines.

Since writing the above, we have received the 12 cents with the same surcharge; and we are informed that the 2 c. stamp has now made its appearance in bright rose, and the 12 c. in the colour hitherto employed for the 5 c., which we suppose will shortly be changed also.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	2 c., bright rose; <i>wmk. Crown and CA.</i>
	12 c., purple " "
<i>Provisionals.</i>	2 c. on 4 c., rose " "
	2 c. on 12 c., blue; <i>wmk. Crown and CC.</i>

Switzerland.—We are informed that some of the *Unpaid Letter* stamps exist on the *granite* paper. How many values show this peculiarity, and are they in blue or in green? Also, are all the values of the current issue for prepayment of postage found upon *granite* as well as on white paper?

Tobago.—We append an illustration of the provisional stamp we described in our May number.



United States.—A correspondent kindly sends the following extract from an American paper, relative to the issue of an entirely new value, necessitated by the reduction in the internal rate of postage: "The post office department is about to select a design for a new four cent postage stamp, to be put in use on Oct. 1, simultaneously with new two cent stamps."

We are told of some more envelopes on the paper watermarked "82."

<i>Envelopes.</i>	1 c., blue on white; 86 × 150 mm.
	1 c. " 89 × 160 mm.
	2 c., vermilion on fawn; 86 × 150 mm.

United States of Columbia.—A correspondent informs us that he has received upon letters, in ordinary course of business, the following half-stamps doing duty for 10 centavos: Half of 20 c., 1880 (we presume the type of 1876, on *blue* paper); and half of 20 c., current issue. By the side of the latter was written, in Spanish (! by the postmaster), "*Not having any other, I put on this.*"

Uruguay.—Mr. G. Campbell informs us that he possesses the following post cards, of the designs described in our numbers for March and April: 2 centavos, black on *blue*, as well as on white; and 2 + 2 c., reddish-brown on white. He does not possess the 2 + 2 c., *black* on white. Does it exist?

<i>Post Cards.</i>	2 c., black on blue.
	2 + 2 c., reddish-brown on white.

THE SURCHARGES ON THE TURKISH STAMPS OF 1869 TO 1876, AND THE STAMPS SURCHARGED "CHEIR."

A PAPER COMMUNICATED TO THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

By T. K. TAPLING, *Vice-President.*

(Continued from page 99.)

THE variations of type in the other values had not taken place when the article appeared in the *Philatelic Journal*; and, in fact, none of the surcharges, except those on the 10 paras, were altered in any way until 1875. We then get entirely fresh types for the 20 paras and 1 piastre. The varieties of the latter stamp are a little confusing; but the differences, though small, are perfectly consistent, and rather remind one of the re-settings of type to be found on many of the German post cards. It is possible that they exist on the same sheet, but I am inclined to think this is not the case. I examined many pairs and blocks of the three lower values, but never once found two of the types *se tenant*.

The stamps with the additional surcharge "Cheir," or "Local," form the second division of this paper. This is perhaps not quite logical, as they are certainly a part of the regular issue; but in making the list, I found it much more convenient to classify them as a separate issue for local use in Constantinople, and then make subordinate to them the types and varieties which fall under Division I. The latter I will now proceed to deal with.

The descriptions which follow are necessarily detailed; but after some consideration, and on account of the difficulty of the language, it seemed the simplest and most intelligible plan to separate the important parts of the inscription into the component characters, with their English equivalents, and then to describe, where necessary, the peculiarities of each letter.

There are three preliminary observations to make: (1) The Turkish language is read from right to left. (2) There are certain letters in it which, when properly written, should always, and certain others which should never, be joined to the succeeding letter. (3) There are certain signs or symbols, the presence or absence of which changes the pronunciation of a word.

The surcharge may be conveniently divided into four parts, as we find it on the stamps; and the analysis of it will be readily followed by referring to the accompanying plate of illustrations, which are arranged and numbered as follows:

- I. On the right of the stamp, the word "Posta;" in English, "Post."
- II. At the top, "Doulet," meaning "Imperial," or "Of the Empire."
- III. On the left, the word "Osmanié," meaning "Ottoman."
- IV. The lower part of the inscription, consisting of the value in words.

Nos. I. II. and III. are the same in all the values, though varying in type, or in the way they are written.

In No. IV. the words, of course, are different in each value. The illustrations are of the three lower values only—10 paras, 20 paras, and 1 piastre. The varieties of the higher values may be easily identified by a mere verbal description.

The characters to notice in each part of the inscription are as follows:

- I. Note the little signs above the word "Posta."
- II. Note the letters "dal" and "tay" of "Doulet;" the two signs, "üstün" above, and "ezray" below, the letter "tay;" and the little ornament.
- III. Note the initial letter "aine" of "Osmanié."
- IV. A. 10 paras. Note the letters "noon," "pay," "aliph," "ray," "hé."
B. 20 paras. Note the letters "yé," "pay," "aliph," and "ray."
C. 1 piastre. Note the word "Bir," and the letters "vav" and "chin" of the word "Grouch."

I.

پوسته = "Posta;" Eng. "Post"

II.

دولت = "Doulet;" Eng. "Imperial"

د = "dal;" Eng. "d"

و = "vav" ,, "ou"

ل = "lam" ,, "l"

ت = "tay" ,, "t"

ـ = "üstün" above; gives an "ah"
[sound]

ـ = "ezray" below; gives an "ee"
[sound]

• This sign is only an ornament

III.

عثمانیہ = "Osmanié;" Eng. "Ottoman"

ـ = "aine;" nearest Eng. equivalent is "o"

This is the only letter that need be noticed here.

IV.

A. 10 Paras.

اون = "Aun;" Eng. "Ten"

ا = "aliph" ,, "a"

و = "vav" ,, "u"

ن = "noon" ,, "n"

پار = "Para" ,, "Paras"

پ = "pay" ,, "p"

ا = "aliph" ,, "a"

ر = "ray" ,, "r"

ه = "hé;" Eng. "h," "ah" [soft]

IV.—continued.

B. 20 Paras.

یirmi = "Yirmi;" Eng. "Twenty"

ی = "yé;" Eng. "y"

غ = "gef" ,, "giu," pron. "ee"

ر = "ray" ,, "r"

م = "mim" ,, "m"

ی = "ye" ,, "i"

پار = "Para" ,, "Paras" [This word is same as on 10 paras]

C. 1 Piastre.

بر = "Bir;" Eng. "One"

ب = "bay,yé" ,, "b, i"

ر = "ray" ,, "r"

غروش = "Grouch"
Eng. "Piastre"

غ = "ghine;" Eng. "g"

ر = "ray;" Eng. "r"

و = "vav" ,, "ou"

شر = "chin" ,, "ch"

The above translation of the inscription, and the English equivalents given in the illustrations of some of the characters and signs, may very possibly be inaccurate. Not being a Turkish scholar, I had to do the best I could with a grammar and dictionary, and must apologize in anticipation for any grammatical errors, and for the tautology that is inevitable in writing on a subject of this nature.

We now come to the various types of the surcharge, and here again the illustrations will be found of considerable assistance, though allowance must be made for the difficulty of accurately reproducing such comparatively minute differences.

- 10 paras. *Type I.* Perf. 13½, 7-9 compound, and imperf.
- The characters generally are long, thin, and angular.
- I. There is nothing particular to notice in this part of the inscription.
- II. The letter "tay" is long and thin, and has the two signs "üstün" and "ezray" above or below it, and the ornament. The letter "lam" is not quite perpendicular, and bends slightly to the left.
- III. The top of the letter "aine" is curved inwards.
- IV. The letter "noon" has clearly-marked angles; the dot above it is well away, and would be in the same straight line as the right-hand part of the letter "noon," if the latter were continued. The two letters "pay," "aliph," are some distance (comparatively) from "noon," and are placed in the left half of that letter. The letter "ray" is also distinctly angular in form.
- I may here again remark, that any 10 paras stamp perforated 13½, unless it is *Type IV. V. or VI.*, which are easily recognized, *must* be *Type I.*

- Type II.* Perf. compound 7, 8, 9, &c. (1871).
Perf. 12, 12½, 13.
- The characters are short, thick, and rounded.
- I. The word "Posta" is written a trifle more horizontally.
- II. The letter "dal" is rather more rounded, and "lam" is now perpendicular. The letter "tay" is short and thick.
- III. The top of "aine" is straight.
- IV. The letter "noon" is rounded, almost forming a semi-circle; the dot is closer, and slightly *within* the letter. The two letters "pay," "aliph," are closer to the bottom part of "noon," and are placed exactly in the centre of it. The letter "ray" is rounded.

(To be continued.)

AN ADVERTISEMENT GRATIS.

IN *The Bazaar, Exchange, and Mart* for 20th July last, appeared a notice from a Mr. Arthur Horn, 15, Duck Mill Lane, Bedford, which commenced as follows: "Tired of Collecting. Collection and Duplicates on sale, over 4000, price £5 5s., or separately, twelve of any of following countries, 3d.;" after which follows a long list of *places*, among which figures "Triangular Cape," and one or two others more easily understood by Philatelists than by Geographers.

Now our readers will probably find it hard to imagine a person becoming "tired of collecting;" but when they learn that Mr. Horn's stock, both collection and duplicates, consists for the most part of forgeries of the most ordinary description, they will perhaps not be surprised at his being ready to dispose of the same at so low a price.

A correspondent of ours wrote to the address given, and requested to be allowed to see the collection; in reply he received a lithographed price list, which, as he justly remarked, "speaks for itself." We cannot give it in full, interesting and instructive though it is, but an extract or two will be sufficient: "5 Bolivia, 1868, 6d.; 4 Mexico, 1866, 6d.; 8 Pacific Steam Navigation Company, 1857, 7d.; 3 Dominica, 5d.;" and others at equally tempting prices, to say nothing of "2d. in the shilling commission to collectors that will procure orders."

Our informant wrote for sets of Pacific and Dominica, and received a reply to the effect that the former were "sold out," but an equally choice quartette of first issue Persia, perforated, were sent in their stead.

We begin to fear that Arthur Horn must be a relation of the enterprising dealer who invested in John Huskisson's "collection," and that he has got "tired" of it already. Alas for the fickleness of mankind!

Correspondence.

FUMIGATION OF LETTERS.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—By this morning's post I received a letter from a correspondent in Constantinople, enclosing a choice selection of Turkish and Persian stamps, with the remainder of some good Australian stamps which I had sent to him on approval.

The letter, stamps, and cards are riddled through and through with holes pierced by some sharp instrument, some being utterly spoilt.

I write to ask if some other method for fumigating letters could be suggested to the postal authorities, that would be as effectual, without destroying the whole contents of a letter, as mine have been.

When I look at the rare stamps, that were to have enriched my collection and my reserve stock likewise, murdered, I feel very unhappy; for though the cuts may be smoothed out, the value of the stamps is greatly diminished by the same.

Yours faithfully,

July 30th, 1883.

A SUFFERER.

[We deeply sympathise with our correspondent. But we fear that no suggestions of ours would have any influence with postal authorities who believe, first, that cholera infection can be conveyed in letters; and, secondly, that piercing holes in those letters, and then fumigating them, can be of any use. Are the holes, we wonder, intended to let the cholera out, or to let the fumigation in? Or do they expect to murder the germs with a pen-knife? The only suggestion we can make is, to cease importing stamps from the East until the present panic has subsided.—ED.]

Notes and Queries.

E. B. H.—Many thanks for your letter and the cutting. We give the latter elsewhere; the former confirms that of "Numismatist" which we published last month.

E. J. H.—Your queries are rather numerous; but as we have a little space to fill, we will endeavour to answer them. *Bâtonné* paper resembles the ordinary foreign note paper, with very visible lines water-

marked in it, intended to assist foreigners (who are proverbially erratic in their movements) to write straight. *Repp* paper has a ribbed surface. You may sometimes meet with note paper showing this peculiarity. The term *percé* is usually applied to any species of perforation in which no portion of the paper is removed; *piqué* implying perforation like that of the British stamps, for instance, where a piece is actually punched out by each of the needles in the machine; while *dentelé* describes the appearance of the edges of a stamp perforated by this latter method. *Percé en lignes* means rouletted, or pierced with small cuts along the same line. *Percé en points* means pin perforated, that is, with round holes pricked in the paper, not punched out. This must not be confused with *percé en pointe*, in which the small cuts are placed zigzag, so that when the stamps are separated their edges show a series of points, those on the one stamp fitting into those on the other. When the cuts are very minute, and are so arranged that the points on the edges of the stamps resemble the teeth of a saw, they are termed *percés en scie*. In stamps *percés en arc* the small cuts are curved in place of straight, so that the edge of one stamp is scalloped, and that of the next shows a series of small concavities, into which the scallops fit. *Echancré* means hollowed out, like the corners of the first 1d. of Van Diemen's Land. *Cintré*, curved. *Bêche* is only employed in philately, in the compound *tête-bêche*, the term applied to a stamp on a sheet which is turned upside down with reference to its neighbours. Perforations are reckoned according to the number of holes found in a length of two centimetres.

In the English registration envelopes the stamp is not unfrequently in a different blue to the inscriptions. The usual size of the design on the Mulready envelopes is said to be $131 \times 83\frac{1}{2}$ mm., but no doubt slight variations may be found.

Many post cards vary a little in size also. The Wurtemberg envelopes very frequently show the peculiarity you mention.

J. W. S.—The 1d. envelope is a rather brighter pink than usual, but hardly sufficiently so to be chronicled as a new variety. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. wrapper on white paper is one printed to order; the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. is only struck in this manner. We had not seen it on buff paper before. We cannot tell you the value of the 1d. I.R.; but they will probably become common in time.

QUILP.—Many thanks for your letter, of which you will see we have made use. 1 and 2. The QUEENSLAND error, and the provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ d., are only chronicled in *orange-brown*; we have not met with either in any other shade. 3 and 4. Should be addressed to the Secretary of the Philatelic Society.

NOTICE.

A rush of novelties at the last moment compels us to keep over till next month the continuation of "The Stamps of Great Britain," and some more Philippine Ordinances, communicated to us by "Manila." We are also only able to mention the existence of the following:

CUBA.—20 c., with surcharges in *black*.

GRENADA.— $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue; current type, &c.

NORWAY.—20 ore, blue.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—4 c., brown.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. V.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

No. 56.



LAST month, through pressure of more interesting matter, we were compelled to let our readers off without an opening discourse, so they must not be surprised if they get a double dose this month; for we have something to say which it would strain our intellectual system too greatly to retain for a future occasion, more especially as before another number appears we shall probably have resigned the editorial chair to its rightful occupant.

"*Upwards of 17,000,000 Stamps have been sold by us during 1882*" is the heading of a circular recently sent for our inspection by Mr. T. M. Wears. We felt that not to be acquainted with a firm, a London firm too, doing such a business as that was indeed to prove ourselves unknown; but, as a matter of fact, until we received the circular in question we had *not* heard of Messrs. Gruat and Bonn, of Tavistock Street, Bedford Square; and when we had carefully considered the narrative which our correspondent enclosed with the circular, we felt that the firm was one whom it would be "better not to know."

Immediately below the heading we have quoted is the following:

"REUNION STAMPS, 1852.

"REPRINTED.

"15 Centimes, 10/- 30 Centimes, 10/-."

We may as well state here that we know nothing about the other stamps supplied by Messrs. Gruat and Bonn, but as they place these Reunions in so prominent a position in their advertisement, they can hardly blame us for judging the rest of their stock by them; and, alas! the so-called *reprints* are impressions—perhaps re-impressions—from blocks cut to the order, not of the

postal authorities of the Island of Bourbon, but of Messrs. Gruat and Bonn.

We always like to encourage home manufacture, but one must draw the line somewhere, and in Philatelic matters we are afraid it will separate us from Reunion *reprints* manufactured in Bedford Square.

The imitations alluded to are unfortunately rather good, but still not good enough to stand comparison with genuine reprints. In the 15 c. the lettering is too large, and in the specimen before us there is a defect in the centre of the middle ball on the right-hand side which we trust exists in all copies; in the 30 c. the ornamental design is neater and better done than in any reprints we have seen, the circles in the corners being perfect, and not flattened in any part of their circumference; also the little cross-bone ornaments are smaller and lighter, and the figure "3" of "30" is distinctly larger in the imitations.

The curious part of the business however is, that anyone should be expected to pay ten shillings each for the *reprints* of Messrs. Gruat and Bonn when genuine reprints can be purchased for less than half that price elsewhere. It really makes one begin to think that stamp collectors are as—well—*wanting in wisdom* as non-collectors would have us believe.

Talking of non-collectors reminds us of a little work, entitled *The Young Collector's Penny Handbook of Postage Stamps*, one of a series of "Penny Handbooks" published by Messrs. Swan, Sonnenschein, & Co., of Paternoster Row. We strongly recommend all stamp collectors to purchase this book, for it only costs a penny, and we should much like to see the first edition exhausted, and a second one published with some of the errors of the first corrected.

Are any of our readers aware that watermarks "used to be made by very small jets of water directed on the stamp, which washed away minute fragments of paper, and so caused the substance of the stamp to be thinner just at that particular place"? We do not say that watermarks were never made in this way, because we do not know; but we do maintain that no stamp was ever watermarked by that method, and we are of opinion that in a book treating of stamps it would have been more to the purpose to have described the manner in which watermarks *are* produced.

Again, speaking of perforations, we find the following: "These holes or perforations vary in size, and consequently in number,

from seven or eight in the scarce French set, &c." "Seven or eight!" Where? Across the sheet? Along the side of a stamp, or how? There is not a hint to the young collector as to the manner in which perforations are measured.

"The 2 grote Bremen has a *serrated* edge like a saw." It is a little hard upon the 3, 5, and 10 grote, and the 5 sgr., that the lowest value only should be mentioned.

"BAVARIA.—The various *returned letter* stamps need careful arrangement." We should be inclined to add, "But are hardly worth it."

"ITALY.—A curious variety of the 15 c., 1863, exists, with three white dots, &c." This is new to us; we know a variety with four dots, and another with twelve, but not one with three. These dots, moreover, only exist on the 15 c. surcharged 20 c., and are hardly sufficiently conspicuous to catch the eye of the young collector.

We were not aware that the stamps of Sicily "have also been reprinted," or that "Ceylons," speaking generally, "are not at all common."

"INDIA.—The 2 annas, *green*, is rare, imperforate and perforate." There is an imperforate 2 annas, green, that is common enough; we do not know *the rare* 2 annas, green, otherwise than perforate.

"The early Natsals are quite unattainable." This is hardly correct, two of the values being comparatively plentiful.

"MEXICO.—The first issue wants the word *Mexico*, which is surcharged on those of 1867 and 1868." The first issue is sometimes fortunate enough to have what it *wants*.

Only one of the values of the first issue of New Brunswick can fairly be termed "almost unattainable."

"NEW SOUTH WALES.—The *Sydney Views* may be roughly divided into two classes, *with* clouds and *without* clouds." We fear that such a division would be something worse than *rough*.

Among the varieties of Victorian watermarks is mentioned "five lines," with the remark: "The five lines we have not seen mentioned before." Stamps bearing this watermark are simply specimens from one edge of a sheet that has been misplaced in printing; such varieties are perhaps collectable, but hardly worth chronicling for beginners.

The author is rather hard upon the trade: "Stamp-dealers and horse-dealers have much rascality in common." He admits, however, that there are "one or two firms" that are exceptions to this

rule, and he mentions two, but, sad to relate, our publishers are not among them! Of course, you will say, "*Hinc illae lacrymae*;" hence all this adverse criticism. But, seriously speaking, we regret to find so many errors in a work that will probably be read by outsiders far more than any of the Philatelic magazines are. It is a great pity that the publishers did not get some well-known collector to compile a pamphlet for them.

Since writing the above we have received two of those lithographed circulars, whose appearance is, or ought to be, sufficient to arouse the suspicions of any collector. One of them bears the address of "C. H. Watson, 58, Market Street, Denton," from whom a correspondent obtained a packet, which contained, among a considerable number of English and common Continentals, a few choice forgeries of the usual type. The other is issued by "Mr. Joseph Stonhurst, Foreign Stamp Importer, 7, Selborne Street, Liverpool," who offers rarities in the customary reckless manner at prices which, as his advertisement justly remarks, "*Defy Competition*." It is not necessary for us to say more.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Antioquia.—We have received the 10 centavos of the current type, profile to left in a circle, printed in vermilion. The specimens sent us are a *tête-bêche* pair.

Adhesive. 10 c., vermilion, on thin white wove paper.

Austria.—Messrs. Cheveley and Co. kindly send us a specimen of a new type, of which we learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that a complete set has been, or is about to be, issued. The design closely resembles that of the Bosnian stamps, but the shield on the body of the eagle contains a numeral on a white ground, and the tail of the bird is partly covered by a circle containing "kr." Above the eagle are the words "KAIS. KÖNIGL." on the left, and "OESTERR. POST." on the right of the crown. The design is in colour, the numeral and inscriptions in black, on white wove paper; perforated 9½.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	2 kr.,	black and brown.
	3 "	green.
	5 "	carmine.
	10 "	blue.
	15 "	?
	20 "	sea-green.
	50 "	violet.

It is reported that there are to be envelopes issued bearing the same stamp, but of one value only, 5 kr., which will be in two sizes, and on white and yellow papers; that the cards and wrappers will be stamped with the same type, and that there is to be a similar set for use in the Austrian offices in the Levant, with the values in *soldi*, and lettered "IMPER. REG. POSTA AUST."

The editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* has received the Pneumatic Post Card with the new stamp; it no longer bears the arms in the left upper corner, and there are some alterations in the inscriptions.

Pneumatic Post Card. 10 kr., blue on blue.

Bangkok.—The 12 c. Straits Settlements, in its new colour, has been marked with the letter "B" for use in this native State.

Adhesive. 12 c., purple; surcharged "B.," in black.

Belgium.—The 10 c. *Letter Card* proved such a success, that on July 1st a similar article of the value of 25 centimes was issued. The latter is very similar to the lower value, but is headed "CARTE-LETTRE POUR L'ETRANGER," followed by a translation in Dutch. We must confess that we fail to see the advantage of a *Card* of any kind, the postage of which costs the same as that of an ordinary letter (especially if, as M. Moens states is the case, it is necessary to apply one's tongue to the four sharp edges of the card, at the risk of cutting the tip of it off), but we presume that the thrifty Belgian is content with getting, as it were, an envelope and a sheet of paper for the price of the stamp alone.

Letter Card. 25 c., ultramarine on rose.

Bolivar.—We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the types of 1882 have become those of 1883, by simple alteration of the last figure of the date. We can only echo our contemporary's enquiry as to how much longer this sort of thing is going on.

Capacua.—M. Moens has supplied us at last with the solution of the riddle. As we imagined, the stamps of this Republic were a species of April fish, which were set out for the special benefit of the editor and publishers of a certain German magazine, celebrated for copying without acknowledging the source of its information. The intended victim, however, did not fall into this trap, but has since, we hear, been captured by one more carefully laid.

Cape of Good Hope.—Mr. Campbell informs us that he has met with a pair of the three penny stamps, one of which bears the figure "3" surcharged, while its companion is unsurcharged.

Cape Verde.—The error on the plate of the 40 reis of this Portuguese colony seems never to have been rectified. We hear that a stamp lettered "Moçambique" is found on the sheets printed in yellow, as well as on those in blue.

Costa Rica.—Our illustrations show two of the surcharged stamps described last month, and in addition a variety formed by surcharging the $\frac{1}{2}$ real stamp dos cts., vertically, in black.



Messrs. Whittfield, King, and Co. have written to us, denouncing the above-mentioned surcharged stamps as “humbugs,” and stating that these last surcharges were printed after the stamps had been sold wholesale by the Government. If this be the case, it is curious that the overprint does not more closely resemble that of some of the provisionals which are known to have been in use.

Cuba.—The 20 c., red-brown, has been received with a surcharge similar to those met with recently on the 5 c. and 10 c., but printed in *black*. We have only seen one type on this value at present, which had the numerals “20” in the centre, but no doubt others exist.



Adhesive. 20 c., red-brown; fancy surcharge in black.

We illustrate another type of the surcharges on these stamps. This and the four we gave last month show the five principal varieties.

Cundinamarca.—We are shown the 5 c., type of 1870, printed in a much deeper blue than before, which appears to have slightly tinted the paper.

Cyprus.—The Registration envelopes with large “R” exist in two sizes—F and G.

The editor of Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co.’s *Circular* cannot find any mention in *Le Timbre-Poste* of the envelope with scalloped flap, which we quoted in our June number. The announcement to which we referred is in *Le Timbre-Poste* for February last. On looking at the paragraph again we find it is a little ambiguous. We translate it as follows: “The 2 *pence* envelope, 154 × 96 mm., has the edges scalloped (*festonnés*):

“2 *piastres*, blue.”

The italics are our own. We take *festonnés* to mean scalloped; but then only one edge of any British Registration envelopes of that size was ever scalloped, so we rashly assumed that it was the edge of the flap that was intended. On the other hand, if it means that the edges of the side flaps are *toothed*, the announcement lacks novelty, as all the Cyprus envelopes, except the very latest, show this peculiarity.

Danish West Indies.—With reference to some remarks in our number for May of this year, we have received a letter from Mr. J. Rogers, who seems to have misunderstood our meaning to some extent. The words “astounding quantities” did not refer to stamps of Danish West Indies only; but to the West Indians and others generally, of which so many *half stamps* have been chronicled. The only variety of this kind belonging to these Danish colonies was the half of a 1 cent, which we then described with a considerable amount of reserve.

Mr. Rogers assures us that nothing of the sort has been issued in St. Thomas, and that the specimens met with are *frauds*. He further states that he was himself taken in by them, and sold a few copies of them; that he has refunded the amount paid for them in all instances where he remembered the purchasers, and that he is anxious to do so in all others if the purchasers will communicate with him.

Ecuador.—The existence is announced of a provisional, formed by surcharging the current 20 c. “CINCO CENTAVOS,” in black.

Provisional. 5 c. on 20 c., slate.

We have received, as a novelty, the 10 c., orange, of similar type to the rest of the current issue. This was chronicled in 1881, but perhaps was not actually issued.

Finland.—*Le Timbre-Poste* is informed by Mr. Breitfuss that the 10 penni card is slightly altered. It is lithographed in place of type-printed, and the lettering is different, that of the instructions on the left, in particular, being more sloping.

Post Card. 10 penni, orange.

Germany.—According to a Post-office ordinance, dated 16th July, 1883, a new variety of newspaper band was to be issued on the 1st of August last. Size 230 × 160 mm., and, if we understand rightly the translation given in *Le Timbre-Poste*, the stamp is placed vertically; *i.e.* in a similar position to that on the wrappers of Great Britain. There is a green border, and the words “AN” and “IN” mark the place for the address.

Wrapper. 3 pf., green on cream-coloured paper.

Great Britain.—We have seen the 1s. of current type, surcharged GOVT PARCELS in two lines, in black block letters; and we are informed that the new Nine Pence, of which we append an illustration, is similarly overprinted.



Greece.—We have received a specimen of another new post card, which we understand exists in both single and double form, like those of which we gave a description (from details sent us by a correspondent) last month.

The stamp and frame on each of the new cards are the same as those of the well-known 15 lepta card. The inscriptions in each

Norway.—The 20 öre adopts the Postal Union colour, blue, which we suppose will be abandoned by the 5 öre. The type, &c., remain unchanged. *Adhesive.* 20 öre, blue.

Le Timbre-Poste chronicles a reply-paid card of the value of 5 + 5 öre corresponding with the current single card of the lowest value.

Post Card. 5 + 5 öre, blue on white.

Drammen (NORWAY).—We regret to be obliged to report, on the authority of *Le Timbre-Poste*, that the local post-office here has broken out again in the stamp line. Two fresh values, one of them in two colours, have appeared of the same interesting type as the 5 and 10 öre issued in 1877.

Adhesive. 2 öre, blue on yellow; rouletted.

3	„	„	green	„
3	„	„	rose	„

Tête-bêche specimens are found of the first, and the third may be met with imperforate vertically.

Philippines.—We have received the 2 c. de peso, carmine, of 1880, surcharged “HABILITADO—PA. U. POSTAL—8 CMOS., in green.

Provisional. 8 c. on 2 c. de p., carmine.

Portuguese Indies.—We have been shown a letter from the Postmaster of Mosgou (we believe this is the name of the place, but we cannot find it in our map), from which it appears that all the old stock of stamps of the current type is being utilized by means of surcharges. Attached to the letter as specimens are the 10 reis, green, surcharged “1½,” which has been already chronicled, and a 100 reis, lilac, surcharged “4½,” which has not.

Adhesive. 4½, in black, on 100 reis, lilac.

Russian Locals. Dankoff.—We have received a new type for this district. Arms in an oval, two crossed swords surmounted by a wideawake in the upper part, a white horse dancing the polka mazourka in the lower (our heraldic editor is away, and this is the best attempt we can make at it; we should say the horse was a “proper” screw), surrounded by an oval band bearing white lettering on a black ground; value in words below the band; all enclosed in a rectangular frame, with numerals in the corners, resembling that of the current 7 kop., &c., of the Russian empire. The design is in black, the ground of the central oval and of the portion between the oval band and the outer frame is in green, on white wove paper; *perf.* 12½.

Adhesive. 3 kop., black and green.

Bougoulma (SAMARA).—Four attempts at improving the design of their stamps failed to satisfy the inhabitants of this locality; and we fear that the fifth, of which we append an illustration, is hardly likely to succeed. The artist has tried a new ground, and confines the numerals more closely in their corners. The impression is lithographed, as before, on white wove paper.

Adhesive. 2 kopecks, pale blue.



Podolsk (Moscow).—This district follows the example of the others in modifying the design of its stamps, in place of going to the extravagance of having a new one invented. We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the latest edition differs from its predecessor in having the oval narrower, and the inscription punctuated.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, yellow-green ; *perf.* 12½.

St. Christopher.—We are informed that the 1d. has appeared with the new watermark.

Adhesive. 1d., lilac-rose ; *wmk.* *Crown and CA* ; *perf.* 14.

St. Domingo.—The surcharged varieties are increasing and multiplying in their usual prolific manner, the object being, not so much to replenish the earth, as to replenish the pocket of their manufacturer. We take the following from *The National Philatelist* for July ; we do not know whether they are with or without the network, but no doubt they *will* exist in both forms. We are delighted to learn from the same source that there are varieties of some of the values showing an acute accent over the “i” of “centimos ;” that there is a broken “T” in “CENTAVO” on some of the 1 c. stamps surcharged “5 centimos ;” and that the word “franco” in the surcharge of the 1 fr. has sometimes a large and sometimes a small “f.”

We cannot help feeling that we were endowed with a species of “prophetic soul” when we decided on ceasing to collect new issues at the end of 1880 !

Provisionals. 1 fr. 25 c. on 25 c., lilac.
1 (? 2) fr. 50 c. on 50 c., orange.
3 fr. 75 c. on 75 c., blue.
5 fr. on 1 peso, gold.

Salvador.—The 1 centavo, green, of the Postal Union issue, has been met with, bearing a surcharge similar to that found on the earlier stamps, but without a date below the arms. It is printed in violet.

Adhesive. 1 c., green, violet surcharge.

Siam.—We have received a set of stamps and a post card which, we are informed, have been, or are to be, issued in this country. We have also a copy of *The Siam Advertiser* of July 21st, 1883, which is principally occupied with a glowing account of the opening of a line of telegraphic communication between Siam and Europe, which took place on Monday, “12th of the waxing, 8th lunation, year of the Goat, 5th of the decade, 1245, at 4 a.m.” (*i.e.* July 16th, 1883, at 10 a.m.).

Mention is made of “post stamps for the future postal service,” as well as “nice red letter-boxes, the bottoms of which were made out of sandal-wood, to give a nice scent to correspondence, and thereby inducing the people to form a taste for letter writing.” So we presume we are really safe in adding another page or so to our albums.

The series before us have nothing Oriental about them except their inscriptions, which we are quite unable to read or translate ;

and there is not even a reply-paid card, to remind us of our old friends the Siamese Twins! The engraving is in *taille-douce*, and resembles in its excellence that of the work of the American Bank Note Companies; but we are informed that there is no indication of the manufacturer on the borders of the sheets. The design, which is common to three of the values, and which is also found on the post card, reminds us somewhat of the 1876 issue of Spain; and the perforation ($14\frac{1}{2}$) is smaller than that of any of the New York productions; so it is possible that we may take credit for these having been made nearer home.

The stamps are as follows: 1st. Profile, to left, in an oval; inscription on a white scroll below; flowers and other ornaments completing a rectangle of irregular outline. Size of stamp, 25 × 23 mm.
Adhesive. Orange on white.

2nd. The same profile in a frame, arched above, and square below; inscription on a fancy label above; all enclosed in a kind of rectangular picture-frame. Size of stamp, 31 × 25 mm.

Adhesive. Orange on white.

3rd. The same profile in an oval; inscription in a small oblong oval above, and a character in a circle in each corner (this character is the same on each of the three stamps of this type; those in the oval above vary); the rest of the design in this case also forms a rectangular frame of similar style to that of the Spanish issue we referred to. Size of stamp, 28 × 23 mm.

Adhesives. Carmine on white.
Vermilion "
Deep blue "

The post card bears a stamp, in the right upper corner, of the same design as the last three, and apparently of the same value as the *carmine* adhesive; in the upper centre are the arms of Siam, between two words, which perhaps mean "*Post Card*;" below them is a line of inscription, and under the left-hand end of this is a wreath of flowers, surmounted by two characters, which probably may be translated "*To*." Impression in *carmine* on thin *yellow* card, 122 × 76 mm.

Post Card. Carmine on yellow.

We have every reason to believe that the above are genuine; but in case any of our readers should wish to make enquiries of the Siamese Postmaster-General, we give his name and title in full:

Somdetch Phra Chow Naungyat'œ Chowfah Bhanurangse Sawangwongs Krom Hliuang Bhanupantawongs Waradej, Minister for the Post and Telegraph Department of Siam.

Sierra Leone.—We have two reply-paid cards, modelled upon those for Postal Union Service in use at home. The stamp, type of the adhesives, is in the right upper corner. In the upper centre are the arms of Great Britain; "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" above the arms; "SIERRA LEONE" and the usual instruction below. In the left lower corner, on the first half, the same instruction in

English and in French as on the British cards; and on the second half the word "REPLY" below the upper inscriptions. Coloured impression on pale buff card, 141 × 89 mm.; printed on the first and third pages, and perf. 4 along the fold.

Post Cards. 1 + 1d., carmine.
1½ + 1½d., slate-grey.

Straits Settlements.—The 2 c. having usurped the colour of the 4 c., the latter has been obliged to take up that dropped by the former.



Adhesive. 4 c., brown; *wmk.* Crown and C.A.; *perf.* 14.

We illustrate one of the latest provisionals—2 cents on 4 c., rose. We hear that the colour of the 5 c. is changed to slate-blue.

Adhesive. 5 c., slate-blue.

Surinam.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles a single card, similar to the reply-paid card which we described in July, but with, we presume, the necessary alterations in the inscriptions.

Post Card. 5 c., violet on pale blue.

Tasmania.—Our illustration represents the stamp embossed on the envelope described in our numbers for May and June.

Transvaal.—Mr. W. Clifford kindly sends us a specimen of the new EEN SHILLING stamp. It is of the old type, fairly well printed on stout white wove paper, and perf. 12.

Adhesive. 1s., green.



Uruguay.—Our correspondent, "A Post Card Collector," informs us that he possesses the following varieties of the post cards with views of buildings in the left upper corners.

Those marked thus * are of official origin, the others are perhaps printed to order; they were sent to a collector by the Peruvian Consul at Monte Video.

The 3 + 3 c. cards are apparently merely two single cards joined together, but distinguished by being printed in a different colour. All the double cards are joined on the left.

Post Cards.

2 c., black on white.*	2 + 2 c., brown on white.*
2 c. ,, blue.*	2 + 2 c. ,, blue.
2 c. ,, pink.	2 + 2 c. ,, pink.
2 c. ,, red-brown.	2 + 2 c. ,, red-brown.
2 c. ,, yellow.	2 + 2 c. ,, yellow.
2 c. ,, lilac.	2 + 2 c. ,, lilac.
3 c., blue on white.*	3 + 3 c., green on white.*
3 c. ,, blue.	3 + 3 c. ,, blue.
3 c. ,, pink.	3 + 3 c. ,, pink.
3 c. ,, red-brown.	3 + 3 c. ,, red-brown.
3 c. ,, yellow.	3 + 3 c. ,, yellow.
3 c. ,, lilac.	3 + 3 c. ,, lilac.

Victoria.—A correspondent kindly sends us an envelope bearing two 1d., *Stamp Duty*, fiscal stamps, which are “duly postmarked,” like so many things of the same nature which we have seen or heard of lately, but which have not done postal duty; for the envelope, which is addressed from one part of Melbourne to another, is marked, “Detained for 2d. postage.” This seems to show that Victorian fiscals are not *now* available for postage, if they ever were.

The same correspondent sends us an official post card used by the Volunteers of the colony. It bears in the right upper corner the usual hand-stamped *frank*, lettered, “COMMANDANT LOCAL FORCES;” in the upper centre is printed, “*On Her Majesty's Service*,” in gothic type; and in the left lower corner, “METROPOLITAN RIFLE CORPS.—*1st June, 1883*,” in two lines. Frank stamp in *grey-blue*, inscriptions in *black*, on white card, 120 × 82 mm.

ORDINANCES, ETC.,

AFFECTING THE ISSUES OF STAMPS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

[TRANSLATED FROM A COMMUNICATION TO THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.]

BY “MANILA.”

I.—1870. 6th September.

Colonial Office.

ILLUSTRIOUS SIR,—In accordance with your Excellency's despatch of 12th April last, informing this Office of the Decree bringing into circulation the green stamps of the value of 1 *real plata fuerte*, “lithographed in these islands, and of which I send you twenty-five copies,”* the reason of this measure being the exhaustion of the stock of stamps, and the fear lest they should be forged, his Highness the Regent of the Kingdom, to whom I communicated the despatch, has been pleased to approve of the measure adopted by your Excellency, and at the same time to order that, as soon as the stamps sent by the National Manufactory are received, the green stamps shall be withdrawn from circulation, after being exchanged in accordance with the regulations upon the subject.

S. MORET.

MADRID, 6th September, 1870.

To the Civil Governor of the Philippines.

MANILA, 12th November, 1870.

To be complied with, communicated to all concerned, published, and registered.

LA TORRE.

Certified copy, CLEMENTE.

II.—1871. 7th February.

Secretariat of the Government of the Philippines.

MANILA, 7th February, 1871.

In accordance with the report of the Treasurer-General (*Intendencia-General of Finances*) on the necessity of issuing to the public the postage stamps of five, ten, twenty, and forty *centimos de escudo*, recently received from the Peninsula:

In accordance with the report of the Postmaster-General, and by advice of the Administrative Council, the Government decrees:

1. The Treasurer-General is authorized to issue for the use of the public the above-mentioned postage stamps. The same authority is to give notice,

* This paragraph is not in inverted commas in the MS. sent us, but it appears to be a quotation from the despatch alluded to.

as soon as all the offices have been supplied, of the precise date on which the sale of these stamps is to commence, also of the date at which those now in use are to be withdrawn from circulation, and the manner in which this is to be done, explaining at the same time how the stamps which may be in the hands of private persons are to be exchanged.

2. Until such time as the Chief Government shall make fresh regulations, the present tariff for the prepayment of letters for these islands, for the peninsula, the neighbouring possessions, and the provinces beyond sea, shall continue in force, at the rate of 1 *real plata fuerte* for every four *drachms*, or part of four *drachms*, in weight, combining the stamps of 5 with those of 20 *centimos de escudo* to make up 1 real, and those of 10 and 40 *centimos* to make 2 *reales*. The above-mentioned authority will give the orders necessary to ensure that the persons charged with the sale of the stamps make themselves acquainted with the manner in which these stamps are to be combined according to the weights of the letters.

3. For the correspondence within the islands, the following tariff will come into force from the date of the new stamps being put in circulation: For a single letter, up to 4 *drachms* inclusive, a stamp of 5 *centimos* or 4 *cuartos* will be employed; from 4 to 8 *drachms*, a stamp of 10 *centimos* or two stamps of 5 *centimos*, equivalent to 8 *cuartos*; from 8 to 12 *drachms*, stamps to the value of 12 *cuartos*; and so on, adding a stamp of 4 *cuartos* or 5 *centimos* for every 4 *drachms* or part of 4 *drachms*.

4. For registered letters, whether for the interior or for the Peninsula, the adjacent possessions, and the provinces beyond sea, a stamp of 40 and another of 10 *centimos* must be employed, in addition to those for the payment of the postage.

5. The Treasurer will take the necessary steps for supplying the Postmaster-General with the specimens required for any comparisons that may be desirable.

Communicate to all concerned, publish, and report to the Colonial Office.

LA TORRE.

Certified copy, CLEMENTE.

III.—1871. 15th November.

Treasury.

MANILA, 15th November, 1871.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Treasurer-General of these Islands, the Civil Government decrees:

1. The use of the postage stamps for the correspondence of the public which were recently withdrawn from circulation is authorized, provided that they bear the inscription, "*Habilitado por la Nacion.*"

2. The stamps now in use will continue in circulation, like those authorized by the preceding paragraph, until the Chief Government orders that they shall be exchanged or their sale suspended.

3. The prices of these stamps shall be the same as that which is expressed upon them, except that of 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *centimos*, which shall pass for 5 *centimos* or 4 *cuartos*, the lowest rate for letters in the interior of the islands, according to the Decree of 7th February of this year.

4. The Treasurer-General will take the necessary steps for supplying to the Postmaster-General specimens of the said stamps, which are about to be put in circulation, and will at the same time adopt all the measures required to protect the interests of the State.

Publish, &c.

IZQUIERDO.

IV.—1872. 24th January.

Civil Government of the Philippines.

MANILA, 24th January, 1872.

Yielding to the arguments set forth by the Treasurer-General, which show the absolute necessity for placing at the disposal of the public stamps of the value of 4 *cuartos*, this Chief Government, in virtue of its authority, ordains:

1. The putting in circulation is authorized of the postage stamps existing in the Depôt of Finance which had been withdrawn from use, of a red colour, and similar to those which have been forwarded to the head of the Depart-

ment of Finance, on the 13th inst., provided that they bear the inscription, "*Habilitado por la Nacion.*" Those which have not been thus surcharged will not be allowed to be used.

2. The stamps now in use will continue in circulation, together with those mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Chief Government being prepared to form a definitive resolution upon this subject as soon as the exceptional situation shall cease which necessitates the measure taken by the present Decree.

3. The price of the stamps of which the sale is authorized, whatever may be the value expressed upon them, shall be 4 *cuartos*, in accordance with the instructions given in my Decree of the 7th February of last year.

4. (To the same effect as par. 4 of the last Decree.) IZQUIERDO.

V.—1872. 8th May.

Civil Government of the Philippines.

MANILA, 8th May, 1872.

This Government, in consideration of the absolute necessity for having always a full supply of stamps of all values for the prepayment of the postage of letters, sufficient to meet the requirements of the service, and knowing that the stock last received from the Peninsula is not sufficient to allow of the old stamps being exchanged and withdrawn from circulation, and the stamps for payment of postage on correspondence within the islands bearing the value 16 *centimos de peseta* (5 *cuartos*), whereas the postage was reduced to 12½ *centimos de peseta* (4 *cuartos*) by my Decree of 7th February, 1871, seeing that such was the value assigned to the stamps of that class received in August, 1870; in accordance with the proposals of the Treasurer-General of these Islands, decrees:

1. The putting in circulation of the stamps last received is authorized.

2. The stamps now in use will continue in circulation, together with those authorized by the preceding paragraph, until the Chief Government orders that they shall be exchanged, or that their sale shall be suspended.

3. The price at which these stamps shall be sold shall be that expressed upon them, with the exception of those of 16 *centimos de peseta*, the price of which shall be 12½ *centimos* or 4 *cuartos*, the rate of postage for letters for the interior of the islands, according to my Decree of 7th February, 1871.

4. (To the same effect as par. 4 of the previous Decree.) IZQUIERDO.

VI.—1872. 15th October.

Civil Government of the Philippines.

MANILA, 15th October, 1872.

TREASURY.

In consideration of the proposals of the Treasurer-General, and in accordance with his report, this Chief Government authorizes him to give the orders necessary for the putting on sale of one million one hundred thousand (1,100,000) postage stamps of 12 *centimos de peseta*, and fifty thousand (50,000) of *peseta*, 25 *centimos*, recently received from the Peninsula by the steamer *Irirac-Bas*.

IZQUIERDO.

VII.—1883. 4th June.

Treasury.

MANILA, 4th June, 1883.

In compliance with the proposition of the Central Administration, and the Report of the Treasurer, and in consideration of the manifest necessity for authorising the issue of stamps to prevent loss to the Revenue and prejudice to the public through delay in the Postal Service, the Treasurer-General decrees:

1. Fifty thousand stamps of 4 *cuartos* (2½ *c. de peso*) and 20,000 (Telegraph) stamps of Two Reales (250 *mils. de peso*) shall be surcharged "*HABILITADO PA' CORREOS DE DOS RLES.*"

2. There shall be similarly surcharged, to serve as postage stamps of "*UN REAL.*"

10,000 postage stamps of 32 *cuartos* (20 *c. de peso*).

6,000 " " 8 " (5 *c. de peso*).

10,000 judicial " 1 real (12½ *c. de peso*).

4,000 *Derechos de Firma* 2 *piastres* (10 *pesetas*).

10,000 " " 1 " (un *peso*).

10,000 postage stamps, 2 *c. de peso* (1880).

3. There shall be similarly surcharged, to serve as postage stamps of 10 c. de peso or 16 cuartos, 10,000 judicial stamps of 2 reales.

4. There shall be similarly surcharged, to serve as Postal Union stamps, as 8 c. de peso or 14 cuartos.

50,000 postage stamps of 2 c. de peso.

5. The issues and marking hereby authorized are to be carried out by imprinting on each stamp a surcharge denoting the value and use of the stamp. The surcharge is to be in

Black for the 2 reales,

Red for those of one real,

Yellow for those of 16 cuartos (10 c. de peso),

Green for the 14 cuartos (8 c. de peso) Postal Union,

in harmony with the colours of the above stamps. (?)

6. The operations of marking will, under the circumstances of urgency, be performed under the care of a Commission composed of the Central Administrator, the Cashier, and the Notary of the Intendance-General of Finances.

7. . . . (Immaterial).

8. This Decree being carried out, all the engraved dies will be destroyed in the presence of the Commission.

9. The Central Administrator of Revenue will order the needful steps to secure the careful execution of this Decree, &c.

(Signed),

CHINCHILLA.

Certified copy, CALVA.

NOTES.

(By MR. CAMPBELL, THROUGH WHOM THESE DECREES WERE COMMUNICATED TO THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY).

IN the Decree of June 4th, 1883, the words placed in parenthesis are not given in the original, but are added to show the actual nature of the stamps mentioned.

Hardly any of the recent Decrees have been carried out to the letter. In many cases not more than one-fifth of the number mentioned have actually been surcharged; and some of the stamps ordered to be over-printed have never been thus treated at all. For instance, the "15,000 submarine telegraph stamps of 1 peso," which were to have been issued as 8 c. de peso (see Decree of 27th October, 1881, on p. 60), were never prepared.

In reading over the Decrees of the 27th October, 1881 (vol. v., page 61), I notice a slight error in paragraph 10: "And all stamps not used will be demonetized" ought to be "and all the *dies* will be destroyed." The error arose from the Decrees having been sent by me to the Editor translated into French. The Spanish word "Timbre" being translated "Timbre," the only word in French for "die" and "stamp."

Issue, June, 1883. I notice in all the specimens I possess of the 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ judicial stamp, surcharged "UN REAL," that the "u" in "UN" is an "r" inverted "a" sometimes to right sometimes to left.

AN APPENDIX TO THE POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPH STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

PRESENTED TO THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, BY THE AUTHORS,

F. A. PHILBRICK and W. A. S. WESTOBY.

(Continued from page 114.)

WE omitted to mention, in its proper place under *page 124*, that the circular given at the foot of that page, addressed to the various postmasters, with a "specimen" copy of the altered type of the sixpence, was an exception to the general practice as stated in this Appendix (*supra*, p. 97). We may further add that when the colour of the sixpenny stamp was changed to grey in 1873, a similar circular was issued, with a "specimen" in the new colour.

Page 145, last line in page. Plate No. 4 was put to press in 1882, and impressions issued to the public in October of that year. The paper was also changed at the same time, as next mentioned.

Page 146. To PAPER add: The impressions from Plate No. 4 were upon a paper that had only been brought into use for postage stamps a few months previously, though it had been employed for some time past for certain fiscal stamps. In this paper each stamp was watermarked with an anchor measuring 20 mm. from the top of the ring to the crown; but as the anchor watermark had, since its first introduction, undergone several changes, and stamps on all the varieties originally printed for fiscal purposes have been made applicable to postal uses, it may not be out of place to describe them here.

Paper watermarked with an anchor was originally introduced by the Inland Revenue Department for the one penny draft stamp in ochre-brown, and the receipt stamp of similar value in blue, issued 10th October, 1853. This anchor had a double-lined stock, the arms were furnished with flukes, and a cable was wound around the shank. In the printing the anchor was presented upright—that is, the arms were to the top of the stamp—and for the sake of distinction may be called “Anchor with Cable No. 1,” and is shown in Figure 1. This paper continued in use down to the year 1856, throughout the period that the before-mentioned stamps were current, and during a few months of the currency of the “Draft Payable on Demand or Receipt” stamp of one penny issued in March, 1855.



In 1856 the watermark was changed to “Anchor with Cable No. 2.” (Fig. 2.) The stock was now represented by a single line; the arms still remained furnished with flukes, but were no longer to the top of the stamp, the anchor being presented pendent. This paper remained in use till the year 1865; and during its continuance the “Draft Payable on Demand or Receipt” stamp of one penny, and the Inland Revenue stamps of 3d. and 6d. issued in 1860, as also that of one penny, issued 1st May, 1862, in lieu of the “Draft Payable on Demand or Receipt” stamp, were printed upon it.

In 1865 a further change was made in the watermark, affecting the 1d., 3d., and 6d. Inland Revenue stamps then current. The anchor was divested of the cable, but in other respects was not altered. (Fig. 3.) This anchor may be designated as “Anchor 16 mm.,” which was its length as measured from the top of the ring to its crown.

On the 1st September, 1867, other changes were made. The size of the one penny Inland Revenue stamp was altered from 30 × 25 mm. to 22½ × 19 mm., and the number of the stamps on the sheet increased from 160 to 240. This paper was watermarked with a small anchor of 14 mm., without flukes to the arms, and is that known as having been used subsequently for the first issue of the postage stamps of 2½d., and is shown in Figure 5. About the same time, also, a change was made in the anchor of the paper employed for the Inland Revenue stamps of 3d. and 6d. The flukes at the extremities of the arms were suppressed, and the size of the anchor increased to 18 mm. (Fig. 4.)

At the end of the year 1880 a change was again made. The paper with small anchor was discontinued for the one penny Inland Revenue stamps,

and that watermarked with "Orb" was substituted for it; while the anchor watermark on the paper for the larger stamps of 3d. and 6d. was altered to panes of fifty-six, in seven rows of eight in a row, and the size of the anchor increased to 20 mm. (Fig. 6.) This paper was first used for postage stamps



in 1882, when the stamp of £5 was printed upon it, and has since been substituted for that watermarked with Maltese crosses in the stamps for five, ten, and twenty shillings; while, since the 31st December, 1882, it has ceased to be used for the Inland Revenue stamps of 3d. and 6d., which were called in at that date preparatory to their being superseded by the new issue of "Postage and Revenue" stamps of similar values.

Page 146. PERFORATION. The perforation being now done by the contractors for the manufacture, the gauge has been altered from 15 to 14. We were in error in stating that, in the perforation of these stamps by the Inland Revenue Department, machines worked by hand were employed. This was so at first; but for many years past steam-worked machines had been substituted.

To the SYNOPSIS add:

(2) Paper watermarked with "Large Anchor" (20 mm.). Plate No. 4. Perf. 14.

October, 1882. Five shillings, pink.

Page 149, foot of page. Plates Nos. 22 and 23 were put to press in 1881, and impressions from them issued to the public in June of that year.

Page 150. In SYNOPSIS, for "Plate No. 21," read "Plates Nos. 21, 22, and 23."

Page 153. PLATE. About the month of May in the present year (1883) the disposition of the stamps on the plate was altered, in consequence of the abandonment of the use of the paper watermarked with the "Maltese Cross," and now consists, like the five shillings, of two panes of fifty-six stamps. Plate No. 1 is still in use.

PAPER. The paper now used for the impression is that watermarked with "Large Anchor" (20 mm.).

PERFORATION. Like the stamps of five shillings, those of ten shillings are now perforated 14.

To the SYNOPSIS add:

Paper watermarked with "Large Anchor" (20 mm.). Plate No. 1. Perf. 14. May, 1883. Ten shillings, green-grey.

Page 154. PLATE. The same observations apply to the plate for the stamp of one pound, as for those of five and ten shillings, the number of panes being now only two, but each containing fifty-six stamps. This alteration was made about the month of November, 1882; and the paper watermarked with "Large Anchor" (20 mm.) was at the same time substituted for that watermarked with the "Maltese Cross." The perforation was also changed to 14.

To the SYNOPSIS add:

Paper watermarked with "Large Anchor" (20 mm.). Plate No. 1. Perf. 14. November, 1882. One pound, brown-violet.

Pages 155 and 156, note. Some exceptions have been taken to the opinions we expressed as to (1) the inexpediency of abandoning the system of lettering; (2) the introduction of a coarser style of engraving; and (3) the absence of uniformity in the principal feature of the design, the head of Her Majesty, more particularly referred to in a note to page 381.

Two reasons have been assigned for the abandonment of the system of lettering: the one, that the letters were of no practical use; the other, that the stamps being small, the introduction of lettering into the angles tended to produce too great similarity among the various values.

The motives which influenced the authorities in adopting the system of lettering are set forth by us at *page 55*, and appear as sound now as they were years ago. It may possibly be contended that the time has now arrived when it may safely be abandoned, as the correspondence has become so large, that a close examination of the stamps is impossible, and that the number of made-up stamps is probably so small, that the cost of employing the necessary means for their detection would exceed the loss to the revenue. Undoubtedly, however, one of the principal motives for the introduction of the system originally was the endeavour to make one stamp differ from its fellow as much as possible, while at the same time the uniformity of design was preserved. These various notices appear to have been lost sight of, or to have been forgotten, in the course of forty years; for we have reason to believe that it has been chiefly owing to our having brought them forward so prominently in our work that their weight has been recognised by the present authorities, and the utility of the system of double-lettering admitted, so that it will form a conspicuous feature in the new issue of "Postage and Revenue" stamps.

We fail to see the force of the second reason. Taking the halfpenny and three-halfpence of the current issue as examples of dissimilarity in the angles, if the lettering had been inserted, it need not have interfered with the exterior line, while we should have rejoiced in less of that unmeaning serrated ornamentation which disfigures these stamps.

The introduction of a coarser style of engraving is, we are told, inseparable from the mode of production; or, in other words, the stamps of one halfpenny, one penny, three-halfpence, and twopence—the manufacture of which was put out to the lowest tender—are produced at a lower cost than those of twopence-halfpenny and upwards. It would be exceedingly difficult to point out any country where the inferior values are printed with less care than those of a higher denomination. If the coarser style of engraving is inseparable from the mode of production, it clearly shows that this latter ought to be changed, and that the fault lies in the system of contracting with the firm who can supply anything likely to answer the purpose at the lowest price. It is more than probable that the abandonment of the lettering, and of the insertion of the plate-numbers, has had its rise from the same motive—viz., economy—and it would be extremely unfair to lay the blame of these shortcomings on the present contractors. If Messrs. De La Rue and Co. were not fettered by price, there is no firm in the world that could surpass them in the manufacture of stamps. The fault lies in the present system, which is a mistake; it is wrong in principle, and is a reproach to a country like Great Britain. The only adequate remedy will, we are convinced, be found in a radical change, whereby the manufacture of all the stamps required for postal and fiscal purposes will be carried out by a Government department. The ideas of putting the work up to tender, and of supplying a staff of revenue officers to attend and watch in a private establishment, have grown out of date, and become antiquated; besides which, the inevitable inconveniences—to say nothing of the chances of fraud in subordinates not under the direct control of the Government—all point most cogently to the adoption of the system which every other large European power has found best suited to meet the requirements of the case.

With respect to the third point (viz., the absence of uniformity), we are told that this is intentional, and for a good reason—to show the differences at a glance, independent of colour.

The answer itself shows that our remarks have been entirely misunder-

stood. We were far from raising any objection to varieties in the general design of the stamps; we referred to the inexpediency of introducing various fancy portraits of Her Majesty, differing from each other except in the diadem and the disposition of the hair. On this point there will be no difference of opinion amongst philatelists. The reasons that influenced the authorities, in 1839, in fixing their choice on a portrait of Her Majesty as the principal feature of the stamps, and the condition that there should be perfect uniformity in this respect in the stamps then issued, are unanswerable, and are to this day fully recognized by all those who have made the stamps of the world their study. But if the object of the authorities is to show differences in the stamps at a glance, independent of colour, they have certainly been most unfortunate. Compare the three-halfpence, which far too closely resembles the one shilling. It is certain that what really first attracts the eye is the colour; and if to this were joined a distinct figure of value, which is absent on all the stamps except the 2½d., far fewer mistakes would be made by those whose duty it is to affix the effacing marks. Positive colours are far preferable to those neutral tints now so much employed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., which, being compounded from divers colours, are constantly varying in tone and in intensity, and are most trying to those who have to deal with the stamps with great rapidity and by artificial light. Long familiarity with the stamps of all the stamp-issuing countries of the world has led us to the firm conviction that absolute uniformity in the principal device, as the head of the Queen, is the main safeguard against forgery; that distinct and positive colours, with a clear figure of facial value, are essential to the rapid and sure conduct of the business of the Post Office; and that destructible printing-inks, and ineffaceable obliterating marks, are the most efficient protection against the fraudulent use of the stamps a second time. In short, the principal points to be aimed at are, substantial identity in the design chosen, accompanied by circumstantial variations to suit the several values. These should be combined with the use of striking, salient colours, adapted for each value or set of values—which latter should be marked on the stamps in clear figures. Part of these, under the present unfortunate system, fall within the province of the authorities, and part more properly belong to the manufacturer; but with the experience that has been gained, and with all the appliances of modern science and chemistry, we ought surely not to despair, even under the divided management entailed by putting out the work, that something better may be produced than the present race of stamps.

(To be continued.)

Notes and Queries.

J. B.—Many thanks for your letter, of which you will see we have made use. If you will look at page 36 of this volume you will find two of the St. Domingo chronicled; the third was described last month.

J. R.—We are very much obliged for the information and specimens contained in your letter. The half English penny stamp on a small piece of an envelope is quite worthless as a specimen; it would be possible to get a similar one postmarked almost any day by placing it by the side of a whole stamp. See our remarks on *half stamps* in the June number.

H. C. M.—The difference is not easy to describe, and it is possible that there are some specimens whose date of impression cannot be determined with certainty. There are some shades, however, of the 1849 25 c. which are unmistakable. Comparison with specimens of the perforated re-issue of 1871 will show you which those are; the old obliteration of crossed lines also will serve to distinguish any stamps bearing it.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. V.

OCTOBER, 1883.

No. 57.



AS there are degrees in prodigalism, so are there in the welcomes extended to home-coming prodigals. If you have prodigalised to a quite sinful extent, you may perhaps count upon your return being celebrated with the legendary festivities, inclusive of a new rig-out, jewellery, and the viand which sounds better under its more modern title of veal. But if, like ourselves, you have only temporarily wandered in an apologetic way from the scene of your labours, have pecked at the equivalent of husks because nothing better was available, and have conscientiously refrained from riotous living for cognate reasons, then your welcome home is apt to prove a tepid one. To have read *The Record* in the desert, to have gloated over the good things being saved up for us against our return, and to find all that our friends had put by for us was an incomplete set of surcharged Cubans—such has been our sorry lot. It can therefore scarcely be wondered at that our regrets for the sports of the wilderness are, as yet, keener than the zest with which we return to philately.

With the view of recovering some of the ground lost through absence we turn to a rather formidable mass of philatelic literature, through which we are endeavouring slowly to wade. First we have the 29th *Fascicule* of the *Bulletin* of the French Society, which gives a record of the meetings held in Paris on the 6th July, 9th November, and 7th December, 1882. The remainder of the pages are occupied by a translation of that portion of Señor Duro's work having reference to the Spanish stamps surcharged *Habilitado*, and by a catalogue of the stamps of Chili, compiled by the Society.

Next we turn to the "Sunday literary supplement" of *Le Figaro*, dated the 6th inst. A large portion of the sheet is

devoted to an article by M. Paul Eudel, on stamps and stamp collecting. The editor informs us, in a few prefatory lines, that M. Eudel is a great authority on this subject, as well as on those connected with art. His article on stamps, which is the forerunner of a volume on the same subject, is to be followed by weekly articles on *bric-à-brac*, and the sales at the Hotel Drouot. Let us hope that M. Eudel will display more knowledge of his subject in the forthcoming articles than he has done in the present one. Our author is scarcely *au courant* with things as they are, else why should he wring the hearts of British philatelists by dwelling upon the magnificence of the collection "*de M. Philbrick, le Lachaud du barreau Anglais.*" Of course he quotes certain stamps for which he invites collectors to keep a sharp look-out. Amongst these are the "circular *black* and yellow British Guianas, issued in 1850," either of which he informs us is worth 250 francs. Altogether the article is beneath criticism.

Since we have been away there has appeared (and reached on the 5th October to its tenth number) a weekly publication of the same nature, but less official, than the Spanish *Revista de Corréos*, devoted to the interests of post-office *employés* of every grade, and entitled *The Postal, Telegraphic and Telephonic Gazette*. This paper, judging from the number before us, is admirably conducted, and must supply a want that has surely long been felt by the class for which it caters. But besides being almost indispensable to those for whom it is specially published, it contains much information that is extremely useful to philatelists, and we cordially wish it the success it deserves. Amongst other matter the issue for October 5th contains a letter from a gentleman holding a high official position in the post-office, showing up once again the absurdity of the claims advanced by Mr. P. Chalmers, who, we notice, has lately taken to advertising his vagaries in various papers, which very properly refuse to air them except in the shape of paid advertisements. Our attention is also called to *The Parcels Post Insurance Company (Limited)*, an undertaking which, if properly managed, seems bound to command success. The prospectus, whilst it gives the rates proposed to be levied, which appear to be extremely moderate, does not tell us how the company proposes to collect them. We presume that branch offices will be opened, at which parcels can be handed in to the company, which will undertake the posting of them. It seems probable, although the prospectus says nothing about it, that the operations of the com-

pany may be extended to the insurance of registered letters. Of course the directors, in taking charge of these, for which—unlike parcels—the Post-office grants a receipt, run less risk of loss; and the public, in the absence of facilities which should long since have been granted by the authorities, would gladly pay the extra premium to insure receiving, in case of loss, the value of the article transmitted, in place of the totally inadequate maximum of £2, for which the Post-office holds itself responsible.

The pleasures and profits connected with the publication of a stamp journal are wills-o'-the-wisp which have lost nothing of their infatuation. One after another of these frail barks is launched, only to meet with speedy wreck, and to make room for another on the stocks. For some time past there has been a lull in the publishing mania, which has once more broken out with extreme virulence. Several of these recent ventures have been sent to us "for review," and we sincerely hope that by-and-by we may be able to say more in their favour than we can do at present. *The Magazine of Philately*, to the initial number of which we felt bound to take exception, has now reached to its fifth. We turned with some curiosity to the account of the proceedings of the "Institute of Philatelists," of which the *Magazine of Philately* is the organ. But the only proceeding recorded is the summary one of expelling two of the members for "dishonourable dealings, and conduct unworthy of gentlemen." Mr. Wears, F.I.P. (he wallows in initials of distinction), graciously gives a list of his writings, not omitting answers to queries, which have proceeded from his facile pen during the year of grace 1882. Collectors of abstruse philatelic lore should make a note of it. This greatly daring F.I.P. further promises us a monograph on the Sydney Views, a subject which the first philatelists of Europe have scarcely dared to touch. Of course he has succeeded in making up the various plates. Another "free and independent magazine"—*The East Anglian Philatelist*—has reached one number, in which we are warned that, owing to the excellence of East Anglian publications, we, *The Record*, must look to our laurels. One of these publications, it seems, is *The Philatelic Referee*; but as the only paragraph quoted from it happens to be an impudent crib from an old number of *The Record*, we are emboldened to hope that, if distanced by *The Referee* in literary enterprise, we may at least keep pace with it in the matter of morality. *The Foreign Stamp Collector's News*, which has also reached one number, enjoys the proud distinction

of providing nothing original whatsoever. In answering the query of an imaginary correspondent, we are amused to find the editor reproducing word for word, and of course without the slightest acknowledgment, the account we published some time ago of the *Moresnet* hoax. Whilst we have every sympathy with such journals, or even broadsheets, as are respectably conducted, however humble their aims or inadequate their results, we have the profoundest contempt for these dirty little pirates, and no sympathy with the failure which their meanness courts and deserves. We must postpone to a future occasion a review of some of our German contemporaries.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Austria.—The Soldi values of the new type exactly resemble the Kreuzer series, except that the circular tablet in the claws of the eagle is inscribed with the letters *sld*. The colours are the same, value for value.



We have seen the 2 kr. post card for the Italian and Polish Provinces, issue end of 1872, without the name of

the province abbreviated on the face, in the right lower corner, and with the back quite plain. There is only the card for the Illyrian province now wanting to complete this set.

Bangkok.—We have the Two Cents, rose, Straits Settlements, surcharged with the usual **B**, for use here.

Adhesive. 2 cents, rose; black surcharge,

Bolivar.—The stamps now in use have the date changed to 1883.

Brazil.—We have seen the 10, 20, 50, 80, and 100 reis adhesives, of the 1878–79 type, machine perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$. The specimens shown us are unused, and may represent an essay in perforation. We have also seen the 10 reis of the same type, with the original numerals of value obliterated by large Roman **II**'s used as bars, and the figures **20** surcharged in the centre of the stamp. The authenticity of this provisional seems to require confirmation.

Adhesives. 10 reis, green. Type 1878–79; *perf.* $12\frac{1}{2}$.
 20 „ mauve “ “
 50 „ blue “ “
 80 „ carmine “ “
 100 „ green “ “

Provisional (?). 20 reis, blue surcharge on the 10 reis, vermilion, of 1878.

Cape of Good Hope.—Respecting the post card printed in black instead of red, Mr. Campbell sends us the following extract from a letter written to him on the 30th June last by Mr. McDonald, of Port Elizabeth: "I enclose one of the black post cards, which the Postmaster-General informs me is a decided error, as red was the colour ordered. I have passed one through the post-office here to make sure of its authenticity, and offer the enclosed specimen for your acceptance. You might exhibit it at the next meeting of the Philatelic Society, and find out if any one else has a specimen." Mr. McDonald states that he found three specimens in a packet of cards which he purchased at the post-office.

The Five Shilling fiscal, head of Queen in circle, inscribed, "The Stamp Act, 1864, Cape of Good Hope," now seems to be used for postal purposes.

Provisional. 5s., magenta; fiscal stamp, used postally.

Cashmere.—In addition to the novelties described in August, we now have, on very thin paper:

Adhesives. 3 pies, brown.
4 annas, pale sage-green.
8 " blue.

Captain Evans writes us: "I am informed that there is to be a new low value; viz., $\frac{1}{8}$ anna, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ pies. It is to be used in pre-paying the Cashmere charge on the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna Indian post cards; the Maharajah's charge being, I am told, in all cases one-half that of the Indian Government."

Ceylon.—It seems that the worthlessness of one of the *soi-disant* provisional post cards mentioned in our June number—viz. the 8 cents—is still open to question. A correspondent writes us: "I send herewith a specimen of the 8 cents provisional, which I have had in my possession since November, 1881. I did not buy this card, but begged it of the addressee. If it is a forgery, then the post-office has been defrauded by its transmission; for I saw it first when sorting the letters in this office previous to their being sent out for delivery. I have seen another specimen since." There can be no doubt that the specimen sent us has duly passed through the post. It was sent from the office of *The Ceylon Observer*, is duly obliterated, and bears the postmarks of Colombo, October 18th, 1881, and London, November 11th, 1881.

Chili.—The current 5 centavos has been changed in colour.

Adhesive. 5 Centavos, blue.

Costa Rica.—Referring to what we have already said respecting the dubious surcharges on these stamps, we have received further information respecting them, which leaves us in little doubt as to their worthlessness. Pending the official reply to our enquiries, we shall not further allude to the subject beyond intimating that collectors who have bought these stamps from respectable dealers need have no fear but that their money will be returned upon application as soon as the condemnation of the surcharge is final.

We have seen a Registration label, which we do not suppose has any philatelic significance, as it merely denotes that the letter to which it is affixed is registered, and is not a stamp defraying the cost of such registration. It is printed in blue on salmon-coloured paper. Above are the letters U. P. U.; in the centre, a large fancy R; and below, COSTA RICA, on a ground of arabesques; the whole bordered by two plain lines. Beneath the border is a dotted line, headed by *No.*, the number being filled in with pen. Perf. 11½.

Cyprus.—The Two Piastres, adhesive, is now watermarked CA and Crown.

Denmark.—*Copenhagen Town Post.*—A correspondent writes us: "The following are the changes in the stamps of this service, specimens of which I enclose:

- Adhesives.* 3 öre, orange (colour changed from blue).
 10 „ blue and gold (*provisional*; black surcharge on the 50 öre, perforated through original value).
 10 „ crimson and pale green (change of colour)."

Fiji.—A correspondent reminds us that we have not yet chronicled the current Twopence, perforated 10. This is an oversight, as we have had it, as well as the One Penny, with this perforation since last April.

Finland.—A correspondent sends us a thing which was handed to him at the Helsingfors Post-office, on his asking for a reply post card. He regrets, and so do we, that he was not sufficiently acquainted with the language to be able to ascertain how it is used. It can't be used as a post card; for there is no space on it for a message. In the upper centre is Retour-kort inom Finland., underlined. Then, with spaces between to be filled in by the writer, comes, I dag emottagit ett . . . bref ifrån . . . i . . . innehållande . . . den . . . 18 . . . The inscription below runs: "*Postförvaltaren åligger att, efter erhållen underskrift af emottagaren, återsända receptisset till afsändningsorten med först afgående post, för att afsändaren tillställas.*" A 10 penni, rose, stamp, of the same type as the adhesive, is printed in the right upper corner. On the reverse, in the right upper centre, is Paluukuitti Suomenmaalla, underlined, followed by what seems to be a translation of the inscription given above, in the same language as that in which the first line is written. The whole is printed in black on ordinary white paper.



Helsingfors.—According to M. Moens, a new type of adhesive, of the value of 10 pennia, is now in circulation. The illustration saves us the necessity of describing it.

Adhesive.

10 pennia, red, green, and brown; perf. 12.

German Empire.—A new wrapper is in circulation. The stamp is of the current type. The space for the address is ruled off, top and bottom, by two pairs of lines, one heavy and the other light. In the upper left corner is the prefix *An*; below two dotted lines, the second headed by *in*. The lines and inscription are of the same colour as the stamp.

Wrapper. 3 pfennig, green, on Manilla paper; size 162 × 230 mm.

Gold Coast.—In June last we spoke somewhat disrespectfully of the Fourpence surcharged 1d. in black, the authenticity of which seemed to us very doubtful. Respecting this stamp Mr. W. Clifford writes us as follows: "I have just received a reply to the enquiries I addressed to one of the officials, who says, 'Fourpenny stamps surcharged 1d., in printing, were issued here by authority for a very short time; but now they do not exist; their issue has been abolished.' You may depend on the correctness of this information."

Great Britain.—A correspondent blames us for never having described the official registration envelopes, which have been in use since 1881, and of which he sends us several specimens. Some of them are identical with those issued to the public, save that the stamp is wanting, and they have a strong brass eyelet-hole through back and flap, on one side of which is stamped P.S.B. and L.R., a crown on either side separating the two series of letters. Others again have the brass eyelet-hole, and the additional inscription, in *black*, of "ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE" on a line with the enframed word "REGISTERED." This variety has the usual 2d. stamp. Others lack the directions as to use, but have the usual blue lines, plus the inscription "ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE," and a square frame for the office stamp, all in black. These things are not very interesting, and may be varied *ad infinitum*.

A correspondent informs us that he has the Sixpence, mauve, Inland Revenue, adhesive, wmk. intermediate anchor (18 mm.), *perf. 14*.

Japan.—A correspondent calls on us to add to the list of Japanese stamps in the *Record* of July, 1882, "1 sen, black, 1876 (May and June), on thickish paper; *perf. 12½*."

Java.—A correspondent informs us that she has a pair of the 25 cents, purple, *imperforate*, which she took from a letter addressed to a friend.

Mauritius.—The 25 cents, current type, is now watermarked CA and Crown.

Mexico.—Mr. Harper, of Boston, United States, writes us as follows: "As a matter of philatelic interest I enclose for your inspection a rare variety of the Porte de Mar stamp, which I have not seen chronicled, and of which I am informed that the entire set were prepared for the government. This stamp was sent to me by a correspondent in Mexico, who informs me that they were the first made for the government; but as they did not prove satisfac-

tory scarcely any were used, as they were quickly replaced by those printed on white paper. My correspondent informs me that he has the entire set, excepting the lowest value."

The design of this stamp, which is in our opinion very suspicious-looking, is that of the early *Porte de Mar*. Centavos in small type; numerals small size, but more heavily printed than those of the accepted issue. No background or ornaments in the spandrels; double-lined frame, the outer line of which is very thick; black impression on yellow wove paper, gummed.

Nevis has accomplished a neat thing in provisionals, which leaves Dominica with but little to boast of. The current One Penny cut in two, and each half surcharged "NEVIS $\frac{1}{2}^d$," reading upwards. We shall be greatly disappointed if there be not a few varieties of this provisional forthcoming. The new Sixpence, of the *De La Rue* type, is now in circulation.

Adhesives. Provisional. $\frac{1}{2}^d$., black surcharge on half of 1d. mauve.
6d., green; *wmk. C A and Crown*; *perf.* 14.

New Zealand.—A correspondent reminds us that amongst the many fiscals which have been made to perform postal duty, we have omitted to notice the *One Pound Stamp Duty*. This is an oversight, as we have had the stamp in question for some time.

Fiscal used for Postage. 20s., long rectangular, rose.



North Borneo.—This is a portrait of the provisional 8 cents, described in our August number.

Norway.—The 20 öre adhesive has been changed in colour.

Adhesive. 20 öre, ultramarine.

Tromsøe.—A correspondent sends us a second type of the 5 öre provisional, which we illustrated in June. The surcharged numeral is much narrower. He also sends us two adhesives—a 5 and an 8 öre—of the same type as the 2 öre, the first of which no doubt supersedes the provisional, as well as the old blue stamp of the same value, with numeral of value *on shield*.

Adhesives. 5 öre, carmine }
8 „ grey } *perf.* 11.

Drammen.—The same correspondent says: "I enclose specimens of the new 3 öre Town Post stamps, described in your last number. These stamps are sometimes described as belonging to an imaginary town, *Bybudkontor*. They are really stamps of the town of Drammen. The word literally means: '*By* [town] *bud* [dispatch or express] *kontor* [office].'"

Hortens.—Again we quote from our northern tourist: "A stamp of the value of 5 öre, of which I enclose a specimen, was issued for the use of the local post-office here during the course of last year. The sheet consists of twenty-eight stamps—four (vertical ?)

rows of seven ; imperforate." We have nothing to consult as we write ; but the stamp in question seems familiar to us. The design consists of an anchor within an oval garter, inscribed HORTENS above, and BYPOST below, the whole on a shadowy escutcheon. Beneath is a scroll inscribed 5 . ÖRE.

Adhesive. 5 öre, blue ; *imperforate.*

Orange Free State.—Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co. write us that they have received information from a correspondent in Bloemfontein that a new Twopenny adhesive, either lilac or black, is about to be issued ; also a post card (value not stated), "golden-bronze."

Peru.—We have the provisional 25 centavos, illustrated on page 51, with the Puno surcharge, in magenta, and the numerals in the left upper corner inverted. We have also received a stamp which is said to have been prepared for use, but the stock of which fell into the hands of the Chilians and was destroyed. Of course our readers must use their own judgment in accepting or rejecting some of these wonderful Peruvians. We are bound to say that we are inclined to believe in this one. It is an embossed stamp. In the centre are the arms, with sun above, and a scroll beneath inscribed "DIEZ." In the upper part of the stamp is "PERU," and at the bottom "CENTAVOS." On either side is an oval within an octagon frame, that on the left side being inscribed 1883, and that on the right 1884, the first reading upwards, the second down. The ornamentation is spotty and vague. Altogether the stamp looks more like an envelope stamp. It is printed on thin, common paper, and gummed.

Provisional. 10 centavos, chalky-blue on white paper ; *imperf.*

Philippines.—What a terrible bore these surcharges are becoming ! We have received the following since our last number was published : The 250 m. de p. blue telegraph stamp, with the usual type of surcharge—HABILITADO—P^A CORREOS—DE UN REAL—in red, *inverted*. Over the inverted surcharge is another, right side up, in black, the third line of which reads "20 CMOS." Then we have the current 2 c. de p. with red surcharge "UN REAL," described in August, with the surcharge inverted. And lastly, the current 8 c. de p. brown, with surcharge of the usual type in black, the last line of which reads "20 CMOS."

Provisional adhesives. 20 cmos, surcharged in black on the 250 m. de p. blue Telegraph.

20 cmos, surcharged in black on the 8 c. de p. brown Postal.

Portuguese Indies.—In our last we referred to some further provisional issue of surcharged stamps. We have since received three provisional values, printed from the old blocks, with star in the upper part of the oval, and REIS in block letters. They are printed on thin bluish paper, and are imperforate. Our correspondent in Goa writes respecting them : "These new stamps were introduced because the original ones have run short. A new supply

are soon expected from Lisbon. No more *surcharged* stamps can be got."

Provisionals. 1½ reis, black.
4½ " olive-green.
6 " emerald-green.

Russian Locals—Wessiegonsk.—We have received a new series of four values, identical as regards design. Beneath the arms is an oblong black label, with the value in letters the colour of the paper. Inscriptions on either side, and the whole framed by a double-lined rectangular border, voided at the angles. Black impression on coarse coloured paper.

Adhesives. ½ kopeck, yellow.
1 " emerald-green. } *perf. 11.*
2 " blue.
5 " rose.



Our first illustration is of the new Dankoff, described by us last month; the second is of the new Gdoff, referred to in our July number; and the third is the Ananieff, described in August.

Siam.—We omitted to say in our last number that these stamps, illustrations of which we append, are engraved and printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Co., of London.



The values are—

Adhesives. 1 saling, orange.
1 sik, yellow.
¼ fiang, vermilion.
⅛ " carmine.
⅙ " blue.
Post Card. 1 ath., carmine on yellow.

St. Christopher.—Here we have stumbled upon a real treasure. This is the Sixpence, green, De La Rue Nevis, surcharged "REVENUE" in black block letters, counter-surcharged obliquely "SAINT

CHRISTOPHER," in two lines, in purple, and the whole used, presumably, as a provisional Sixpenny.

Provisional. 6d., green and purple.

Salvador.—The 1, 2, and 5 centavos are the only values, according to the *Timbre-Poste*, which have as yet received the surcharge "CONTRA SELLO," in blue.

Sweden.—The *Timbre-Poste* mentions a 6 + 6 öre card with oval stamp (not embossed), which it says was issued last year. The two halves are joined at the left side.

Post Card. 6 + 6 öre, lilac on white.

Switzerland.—A correspondent writes us: "In answer to your query about Swiss stamps in the *Record* for August, I beg to offer the following information. The postage stamps of Type II. (Helvetia) are printed on white paper; the lower values, Type I. (cross and figure of value), on granite. All the stamps of Type I., except the 3 centimes, which is much less used than the other values, have also been printed, in error, on the white paper intended for the higher values. The blue unpaid letter stamps were all printed on white paper until quite lately, when I got the 10, 20, and 50 centimes on granite. I have not been able to find the other values on granite. The new unpaid stamps (green and red) are on granite. The 5 centimes post card is now printed in *brown* instead of black, and the 10 centimes in a paler shade of rose than heretofore."

Sunjei Ujong.—We are informed that the 2 cents, brown, Straits Settlements, surcharged s.u., is found with the watermark CA and Crown.

Tobago.—The Halfpenny and One Penny adhesives are now watermarked CA and Crown.

Transvaal.—It was but lately that we chronicled the issue of a new antiquity; viz., a reissue of the One Shilling adhesive of the old type; and yet on a letter which came by a recent mail two One Shilling *fiscals* had been obliged to do the duty of their postal peers. The stamps employed were the long rectangular blue "Revenue Stamps," with profile of the Queen, to right, in circle.

Provisional. 1s., blue, Revenue stamp employed for postage.

United States.—The new 2 and 4 cents adhesives, and the 2 cents envelope, were issued, we are informed, on the 1st inst. On the 2 cents we find the profile of Washington (rather smaller than that on the 3 cents green), on hatched background, within an oval, the lower two-thirds of which are beaded, and the upper third surmounted by a scroll, following the outline, inscribed in small white Roman letters, "UNITED STATES POSTAGE." The portrait is on an escutcheon, resembling that in the Garfield stamp, the lowest point of which is debased by the numeral 2, on either side of which are the words "TWO" and "CENTS" respectively. The centre of the 4 cents is the same as in the above, save that the portrait is that of Jackson. The central portion is mounted on a solid brass

plate. Below, on either side of the oval, are the numerals 4, and below these "FOUR CENTS," in white Roman capitals, a white dot being introduced before the first and after the last letters. By this shuffling of the portraits Washington has been degraded one and Jackson promoted two cents.

Adhesives. 2 cents, maroon, on white paper; *perf.* 12.

4 " deep green " " "
Envelope. 2 " vermilion, on "fawn" and white paper; size,
 85 × 150 mm.; *wmk.* 82.

Mr. W. J. Smith, of New York, sends us a specimen of the new postal note employed for remitting sums of less than 5 dollars. It is a most complicated affair, and to our minds as clumsy a thing of the kind as has yet been invented. We should waste several pages in describing its wonderfully intricate and ornate design, and as philatelists do not, so far as we know, collect these things, we shall spare our breath. Suffice it to say that on one side of the note are two columns, the first containing the months from January to December, the second, the dates 1883 to 1894. On the right-hand side are three columns, headed respectively dollars, dimes, and cents. When one of these notes is issued it undergoes what must be a tedious process of punching. For instance, if the note be for 3 dollars, 4 dimes, and 8 cents, and is issued in the present month, the left-hand columns are punched on the October, 1883, and the right-hand columns on the 3 dollars, 4 dimes, and 8 cents—five punches in all for what could as readily be written with a pen.

United States of Colombia.—We have received two of the new adhesives of the type illustrated on page 93. The colours and perforation vary somewhat from those seen by M. Moens.

Adhesives. 1 centavo, green, on pale green paper; *mach. perf.* 11.

10 " vermilion, on yellow paper " "

We have omitted to mention that the 2 c. inland card is found impressed on greyish-azure card. We have also before us a new Postal Union card having the stamp in the right upper corner (type of that on the inland card), and the inscription in two straight lines: first, ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA, in fancy capitals; and underneath this, *Escribase en seguida*, &c., in small block capitals. Below this there are four dotted lines for the address, the first preceded by *A*, and the third by *en*. In the right lower corner is *y a la vuelta tu comunicacion*. The whole is enclosed within an ornamental frame, broken at the top and bottom by UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE; to right by TARJETA POSTAL, reading downwards; and to left by CARTE POSTALE, reading upwards. Outside the frame, in the right lower corner, is the name of the lithographer, *D. Paredes*. 87. Size of frame, 128 × 80 mm.



Post Card. 2 centavos, black on grey.

Our cut illustrates a variety—reversed surcharge—of the provisional 4 on 5 c., blue, described in our June number.

Uruguay.—This is a representation of the Two centesimos adhesive described by us in July.



We are indebted to Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co. for a provisional. It is the lately obsolete 5 centesimos, green, surcharged vertically **Provisorio** on one side of the stamp, and 1883 on the other. There are several types of surcharge. In some, *Provisorio* is on the right, and the date on the left; in others it is reversed. On some stamps the surcharge reads upwards, and on others down. Messrs. T. B. and Co.

inform us that these stamps were issued on the 24th September, to meet a temporary dearth of the new 5 c., blue, and were only expected to be in use for two or three days."

Provisional. 5 centesimos, green; black surcharge.

Venezuela.—The accompanying cut represents the One Bolivar, vermilion-red, of the current *Escuelas* series, the various values of which are being issued very leisurely.



Virgin Islands.—The One Penny adhesive of the current type has been changed in colour.

Adhesive. 1d., bright rose; wmk. *CA and Crown.*

Western Australia.—Mr. H. B. Taylor, of Adelaide, writes us that he has seen the current Threepence surcharged FIVE SHILLINGS. Of course he does not mention the colour of the surcharge. We chronicle the stamp upon the authority, which we believe to be excellent, of our informant; but it is most unusual, and directly provocative of fraud, to exalt the value of a threepenny stamp to five shillings.

Provisional. 5s., surcharged on the current 3d.

FORGED SURCHARGES ON SOUTH AMERICAN STAMPS.

WE have received the following communication from Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co., and as they have assumed the responsibility of giving the full name and address of the person they accuse, we have no hesitation in publishing it. These disclosures confirm the doubts which we have already expressed concerning the authenticity of some of these surcharges.

"In the interests of philately we have done our utmost to get together all the evidence possible against the unprincipled youth to whom the whole affair can be brought home. We always suspected certain surcharged South American stamps, chiefly because we found it impossible to get even a single

copy of any of them from persons who obtained hundreds of other stamps of the same countries. We chiefly doubted the following :

<i>U. S. Columbia.</i>	DOS Y MEDIO on the 10 c.	
„	DOS PESOS	„ 10 pesos.
<i>Ecuador</i> . . .	4 CVS	„ 1 real.

And from information we have received we can positively affirm that all these are bogus, no stamps of such descriptions ever having been issued in the countries from which they are supposed to emanate. We are informed by several persons that all these are made by a young man whose name and address we here give ; viz., C. K. Jeffreyes, 111 or (14), Grove Road, Bow, E. We wrote to this address, and the youth called and offered to sell us quantities of the DOS Y MEDIO, *red* surcharge, with surcharge inverted, sideways and every other way, telling us that the *black* surcharge was obsolete. We took two in exchange, and he *guaranteed* them to be genuine in the presence of witnesses. We can also get evidence to prove that he has made forged surcharges on Costa Rica and other stamps. We further send you a forged 10 pesos, U. S. of Colombia, also one of C. K. Jeffreyes' wares ; and we know that he has sold quantities of all these things to various dealers, but, of course, from different addresses. We shall be happy to do all in our power to aid those who feel disposed to take the matter up, and can produce others who can give evidence against him."

THE POST CARDS OF SWEDEN.

By A POST CARD COLLECTOR.

JANUARY, 1872.

Small-sized card, 123 × 88 mm. Inscription at top in two lines :

1. BREFKORT.

2. (DENNA SIDA ANVÄNDES ENDAST FÖR ADRESSERINGEN).

Four dotted lines for address, the first preceded by "Till," the third by (^{Bostad} om den kan uppgifvas), and the fourth, which is thickly underlined, by (Adressort :) ; all within a festooned frame (109 × 75 mm.). Lithographed in pale red-lilac on white, except stamp, which is a white cameo on blue-coloured ground.

12 ore, blue.

N.B.—The ornaments in the four corners consist of two small balls with leaf. Usually in the right upper corner of frame the two balls are touching, whilst those in the lower left corner are apart. A minor variety can be made, as the frame is often found inverted ; that is, the upper right corner balls are apart, whilst the lower left corner ones are closed.

JANUARY, 1873.

Same type, size, and design as the 12 ore card of January, 1872. Lithographed in pale red-lilac on white, except stamp, which is a white cameo on lilac-coloured ground.

6 ore, lilac.

Var. A. On thick white card. | *Var. B.* On thin white card.

JANUARY, 1873.

Same type, size, and design as the 6 ore card of January, 1873. Lithographed in pale red-lilac on white, except stamp, which is a white cameo on carmine-coloured ground.

10 ore, carmine.

1876.

Same type, size, and design as issue of 1873. Lithographed in bright lilac (shades) on white, except stamp, which is a white cameo on brownish-tinted lilac-coloured ground.

6 ore, brownish-lilac.

Var. A. "B" of Bostad with long curve in lower part of B (DENNA SIDA...). 56½ mm.

Var. B. "B" of Bostad with *short* curve in lower part of B (DENNA SIDA...etc). 48 mm.

Var. C. Same as "B," but stamp impressed in white (error).

1876.

Same type, size, and design as the 6 ore card of 1876. Lithographed in bright lilac on white, except stamp, which is a white cameo on carmine-coloured ground.

10 ore, carmine.

Var. A. "B" with long curve (DENNA SIDA...). 56 mm.

Var. B. "B" with short curve (DENNA SIDA...). 56 mm.

1879.

Medium-sized card, 140 × 90 mm. Inscription at top in two lines :

1. BREFKORT.

2. (DENNA SIDA...etc.)

Four dotted lines for address, the fourth being partially underlined. The first is preceded by "Till," the third by (^{Bostad} _{on den kan uppgifvas}), and the fourth by (Adressort :). In right upper corner stamp ; all within festooned frame (126 × 76 mm.). Coloured impression. Lithographed on white.

6 ore, brown-lilac.

POSTAL UNION.

Medium-sized card, 140 × 90 mm. Four lines of inscription in upper centre of card :

1. **UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE**, in block type, and which makes a break in upper border of card.

2. **SUÈDE**, also in block type.

3. BREFKORT in flattened Roman capitals.

4. (CARTE POSTALE) in thin block letters.

Then five dotted lines for address, the

1st preceded by Till (å).

3rd ,, Adressatens bostad : }
 Adresse du destinataire : }

4th ,, Bestämmelseorten : }
 Lieu de destination }

5th ,, Adresslandet : }
 Pays de destination : }

In right upper corner stamp (of envelope type); the whole encompassed by a fancy border (130 × 80 mm.). Coloured impression. Lithographed on white.

10 ore, carmine.

Same type, size, and design as the 10 ore Postal Union card.

15 ore, green.

Variety on very thin card.

REPLY PAID CARDS.

1876.

Small-sized card, 122 × 80 mm. Folded to left, and inscription on first and third pages. In all ways similar to the single card, 6 ore, 1876. The original having an extra line of inscription—SVARET BETALADT. Lithographed in bright lilac on white, except stamp, which is a white cameo on deep lilac.

6 × 6 ore, deep lilac.

1876.

In all ways similar to the 6 × 6 ore card of 1876.

10 × 10 ore, carmine.

1883.

This issue is in every respect similar to the issue 1880, Postal Union, save that these reply paid cards have in the left upper corner, on original, four lines of inscription :

1. VIDHÄNGANDE KORT ÄR AFSEDT
2. FOR SVARET
3. (LA CARTE CI-JOINTE EST DESTINÉE
4. À LA RÉPONSE.)

And on reply two lines only :

1. SVAR.
2. (RÉPONSE).

The cards are joined at top, and impression on first and third pages. Colour and impression on white.

10 × 10, bright rose on white.

15 × 15, bright green on white.

AN APPENDIX TO THE POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPH STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

PRESENTED TO THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, BY THE AUTHORS,

F. A. PHILBRICK and W. A. S. WESTOBY.

(Continued from page 152.)

Page 156, after line 11. Thirteen other plates were constructed, but were never put to press; indeed, impressions from them do not appear to have even been registered.

Page 158, seventh line from top. There appears to be an error here as to the registration of Plate No. 4. This plate was spoiled, and no trace is found of the registration either of it or of Plate No. 5. Plates Nos. 6 and 7 were registered 1st December, 1880; and Plate No. 8 on the 12th September, 1883.

Page 159, eighth line from top. Add: And no other plates have since been called into use.

Same page, at the foot. A similar addition should be made.

Page 160. Insert:

(18) THE ONE PENNY (1881).

POSTAGE AND INLAND REVENUE STAMP.

Date of Issue, 28th June, 1881.

In consequence of representations made to the Government setting forth the various inconveniences attendant on having two stamps of one penny, the one for postage and the other for fiscal purposes, an arrangement was, in the year 1881, made between the Post Office and the Inland Revenue Department, by which, in the event of the postage stamp of one penny being made available for the purposes for which the Inland Revenue stamp of like amount was applied, the Post Office agreed to pay to the Inland Revenue Department a certain sum per annum, based on an average of the amount of such stamps issued during the preceding five years, and increasing each year to a certain maximum sum. A clause was consequently inserted in "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1881," providing "That on and after the 1st day of June, 1881, any stamp duties of one penny which might legally be denoted by adhesive stamps not appropriated by any word or words on the face of them to any particular description of instrument, might be denoted by adhesive penny postage stamps; and on and after that day postage duties might be paid by the use of penny adhesive stamps not appropriated by any word or words on the face of them to postage duty or to any particular description of instrument."

Early in the month of June, 1881, the following NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC was issued by the Post Office:

"Use of 1d. Adhesive Postage Stamps and 1d. Adhesive Receipt Stamps for either receipt or postage purposes.

"In future the Ordinary Adhesive Penny Receipt Stamp may be used as a Penny Postage Stamp, and the Adhesive Penny Postage Stamp as an Ordinary Receipt Stamp.

"It is understood that for the purpose of postage the Receipt Stamps, in common with Postage Stamps, must have no printing or writing placed on their face by the public.

"By command of the Postmaster-General."

This notice was not strictly in conformity with the provisions of the Act, and the practice was not in conformity with either; for not only were the adhesive "INLAND REVENUE" stamps of one penny, of which there were several varieties, admitted to the payment of postage duties, but the one penny "RECEIPT" and "DRAFT" stamps (1853), printed in blue and brown, and the "DRAFT PAYABLE ON DEMAND OR RECEIPT" stamps of 1855, were also allowed to be used for postage purposes. Postage was even defrayed with Foreign Bill stamps of one penny; but this was clearly in contravention of the Act, and such stamps were allowed to pass only through inadvertence. Further, though the Legislature seemed to contemplate the use of penny stamps only, the Commissioners sanction two halfpenny postage stamps being used for Inland Revenue purposes as equivalent to one penny.

For reference' sake we append a list of the various stamps of the facial value of one penny which were admitted on and after the 1st June, 1881, to defray a postage rate of like amount:

DATE OF ISSUE.	COLOUR.	PAPER.	WATERMARK.	LEGEND.
1. 10th Oct., 1853	Blue	White	{ Anchor & Cable } (fig. 1)	Receipt (1st type)
2.	Brown	...	.....	Draft (1st type)
3. 1854	Blue	...	.....	Receipt (2nd type)
4. ....	...	Bluish	.....	.....
5. 25th March, 1855	Purple	Bluish	.....	{ Draft payable on } { demand or Receipt }
6. 1856(?)	Lilac	Bluish	{ Anchor & Cable } (fig. 2)	.....
7. 1856	Purple	White	.....	.....
8. 1st May, 1862 .	...	Bluish	.....	Inland Revenue
9. ....	...	White	.....	.....
10. 1865	...	Bluish	Anchor (fig. 3)	.....
11. ....	...	White	.....	.....
12. 1st Sept., 1867 .	...	Bluish	Anchor (fig. 5)	..... 1st type
13. ....	...	White	.....	..... do.
14. July, 1871 . .	...	Bluish	.....	..... 2nd type
15. ....	...	White	.....	..... do.
16. 1879	...	...	.....	..... 3rd type
17. 1881	...	...	Orb	..... do.

Nos. 6 and 7 in the above list are also found surcharged vertically in red with INLAND REVENUE in block letters, INLAND to the left of the head, and REVENUE to the right, both reading upwards. This surcharge was applied under the authority of the Act 23 Vic. c. 15 (3rd April, 1860), which provided that the duties of 1d. on Delivery Orders, certificates of birth, &c., might be denoted by adhesive stamps. These stamps so surcharged were in fact the provisional precursors of the "Inland Revenue" stamp of one penny (No. 8), issued 1st May, 1862.

Nos. 1 to 11 are all of large dimension, measuring 25 by 30 mm., and are perforated 15. In Nos. 1 to 7 the Queen's head, to the left, is enclosed in an oval band bearing the legend and the value in full; but in Nos. 8 to 11 the band is circular, and the value, in full, is on a straight tablet below. Nos. 12 to 17 are of smaller dimensions, measuring 19 by 22½ mm., and are perforated 14. In these latter the head of the Queen, to the left, is enclosed within an oval band bearing the legend and the value in full. In 12 and 13 (Type 1) the spandrels are filled in with a reticulated pattern. In 14 and 15 (Type 2) the spandrels are plain, and the ornament at the corners of the inside line of the framing does not extend into the angle; the oval band and the inscription also are heavy. In No. 16 (Type 3) the corner ornaments extend into the angles, and the oval band and inscription are lighter.

Nos. 1 and 2 were printed on white paper. In Nos. 3 to 14 the paper is at times white, while at other times it is tinged with blue, more or less deeply. The whole of these stamps were most probably printed on the so-called "safety paper" introduced by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in 1854, the variations in

colour being due to the capricious action of the prussiate of potash in its composition. No 14 (July, 1871) shows only a faint tinge of blue, and after that we find no traces of colour, and the paper is white. No. 17 was printed on paper watermarked with "Orb," that had been introduced in 1880 when the control marks were abolished. In the paper watermarked with "Orb" employed up to 1880 for the postage stamps of 2½d., the margin of the sheet was watermarked with MARK, followed by a *fac-simile* signature of Sir W. H. Stephenson (p. 149); but when the control marks were abolished the word MARK was suppressed, and the sheet was watermarked with a *fac-simile* signature of Sir J. C. Harries, then Chairman of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, on the side and top margins of the upper pane, and the side and bottom margins of the lower pane. This paper was also employed for the postage stamps of 2d. from 1880 till it was superseded, in April, 1881, by that watermarked with "Crown 1880."

The provisions of the Act of Parliament before referred to, though of a permanent nature, were only designed to carry out a transitory purpose, as the further manufacture of the one penny postage stamps (1880), and of the Inland Revenue Stamps of the same value, was virtually stopped, and a new stamp combining the two ordered to be prepared by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. This new stamp was issued on the 28th June, 1881, as appears by a notice to that effect emanating from the Post Office, though the official records place the real date of issue a few days later.

DESIGN. The design consists of the head of Her Majesty, similar to that of the "One Penny, 1880," but not identical with it. The head is on a groundwork of coarsely-engraved horizontal lines, enclosed in an upright oval coloured band, bearing the inscription POSTAGE AND INLAND REVENUE in the upper part, and ONE PENNY in the lower part, all in small white block letters. This is superposed on an upright rectangular frame, measuring 18½ by 22½ mm., composed of two lines with pearls between them, the frame extending entirely round the stamp, except where it is intercepted at the sides, top, and bottom by the oval band. The spandrels are left plain, and there are no letter-blocks or plate-numbers on the stamps.



In the month of October, 1881, some slight modifications in the design were introduced; the size of the pearls in the frame was diminished and their number increased, while the lettering was reduced in thickness. For the sake of distinction we term the original design Type I., and the modified one Type II.

PLATE. The plates are constructed similarly to those of the "One Penny, 1880," consisting of two panes of 120 casts in each pane. Plates Nos. 1 and 2 were registered on 25th May, 1880; Nos. 3 and 5 on the 30th of the same month; Nos. 4 and 6 on the 9th June, 1881; and Nos. 7 and 8 on the 15th of the same month. All the above plates were of Type I. Plates Nos. 9 and 10, registered 14th October, 1881, were the first which showed the modification in the Die or Type II. Plates Nos. 11 to 18 were registered in December, 1881. Plates 19 to 24 do not appear to have been registered. Plates 25 and 26 were registered 2nd May, 1882; Plates 27 and 28 on the 16th January, 1883; and Plates 33 and 34 on 21st August, 1883.

PAPER. The paper is the same as that introduced for the "One Penny, 1880," described p. 156.

IMPRESSION. Officially the colour is denominated purple, but the first printings approached more nearly to lilac. The whole of this impression was forwarded to the country post-offices, and before the issue took place in London the shade was changed to that of the one penny Inland Revenue stamps, which was of a mauve tone. The later printings show a tendency to revert to the lilac shade.

The PERFORATION is 14.

SYNOPSIS.

1. Paper watermarked with "Crown 1880." Type I. Perf. 14.
28th June, 1881. One penny, lilac-purple.
" " " mauve-purple.
2. Paper watermarked with "Crown 1880." Type II. Perf. 14.
November, 1881. One penny, mauve-purple, purple, lilac-purple.

VARIETY.

One penny, mauve-purple, *imperfurate*.

(*To be continued.*)

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE first meeting of season 1883-84 was held at 13, Gray's Inn Square, on the 13th October, 1883, the President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and the correspondence. Mr. Rodet, of Paris, proposed by Mr. G. Campbell, and seconded by Dr. Viner, was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Society. The business of the day was the exhibition and comparison of the stamps issued during the recess, a good show of which were forthcoming. In connexion with the recently-issued Siamese stamps, the Secretary read an interesting paper dealing with the currency, inscriptions on the stamps, and the Siamese language, contributed by Mr. Rodet, of Paris. The Vice-President showed some curious provisional Perus and some scarce Cabuls.

Notes and Queries.

E. D. G., Marlborough.—First. 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, and 18 kr. Second. 1, 3, 7, 10, and 18 kr. There are two varieties in the distance between the lines. We believe that you have been communicated with direct.

W. CLIFFORD.—Thanks for information. We had the Nevis. The Grenada was chronicled in March.

DROGER.—As bad as might have been expected.

H. B. E., Sale.—Answered by letter.

QUILP.—1. Fiscal. 2. Genuine. 3. Reprint. 4. Pale chestnut-brown. 5. Forgery. 6. Genuine. These are sometimes very roughly printed from worn plates. 7. Genuine. 8. Oblique roulette; a good stamp. 9 and 10. Noticed under their respective headings.

W. C. P., Frankfort.—We have seen many specimens of the Sixpence, Inland Revenue, used postally. It is most unlikely, however, that they should be so used in India. The postmark on the specimen you send us is that of an English post-office.

E. H. W., Newcastle.—Thanks for your information, which you will see we have utilized.

TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS who have sent us stamps for our opinion, and omitted to inclose the return postage. Please don't let this occur again.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. V.

NOVEMBER, 1883.

No. 58.



IN the months of March and April of this year we reviewed the first volume of Mr. John K. Tiffany's work, on the stamps of the United States, which forms a part of M. Moens' *Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles*. We have recently received the second volume—which will probably have one or two successors—of the same work. The first volume dealt with all the ordinary adhesives which had been issued down to the period of its publication, and the second one treats of the newspaper, official, unpaid letter and service stamps, and essays.

The privileges of the United States Post-office seem to have been more obstinately contested and frequently invaded than those of any other country. Even recently we have seen that the authorities have been obliged to put down with a strong hand certain individuals and companies infringing upon their monopoly. Formerly they were much exercised by "Express Companies," which had the impudence to carry newspapers at a lower rate, and to deliver them with greater punctuality and dispatch than the Post-office. To put an end to this rivalry, which repeated prosecutions had failed to quell, and which had embittered the existence of several Postmasters General, the Department resolved to carry the war into the enemies' camp, and adopted their plan of conveying *parcels* of newspapers which, instead of being posted in the ordinary way, might henceforth be deposited at the various railway stations or wharves up to within a short time of the starting of the trains or steamers which were to take them to their destination. The report of the Postmaster General fixes the date of the 1st April, 1865, as that of the issue of the large 5 cents blue, 10 cents green, and 25 cents vermilion, stamps which were provided for the

prepayment of these parcels of newspapers, and which Mr. Tiffany classifies as stamps for the use of newspaper publishers and agents. They appear to have been very little used except in Chicago, Illinois, Milwaukee, and Wisconsin; and, owing to the rarity of their employment, they were suppressed on the 1st February, 1869. In 1875 they were reprinted for dealers and collectors.

An unfailing gauge of the liberties of a people is the encouragement and support shown by its rulers to the fourth estate. Under free and constitutional governments the press is respected, and the dissemination of its products favoured in an inverse ratio to the suspicion and dislike with which these are looked upon by despots. In no other countries has the press enjoyed such freedom as in Great Britain and the United States, and in no other countries has it attained to such power and influence, or manifested such wonderful enterprise. But whilst for many years past the freedom, not to say the license, of the press has been equally unfettered in both countries, the United States formerly accorded facilities to newspaper publishers which, save in the case of *The Times*, and one or two other journals, which were allowed to print and deface their own frank stamps, have scarcely been equalled on this side of the Atlantic. The postage on the more important publications was only accounted for and paid to the Post-office quarterly, and, as might have been feared, this system seems to have led to abuses. In the reports of the Postmaster General for 1869, and again in 1873, the system was condemned, and the propriety of prepayment of newspaper postage and second-class matter strongly insisted on. In an Act of Congress confirmed on the 23rd June, 1874, it was enacted that in and after the 1st January, 1875, all newspapers and periodical publications sent from the publishing offices or by newsagents, and addressed to regular subscribers, should be taxed as follows: Daily and weekly papers, and those published more frequently than once a week, to pay 2 cents for every pound or fraction of a pound. For such papers or magazines as were published less frequently than once a week, 3 cents for each pound or fraction thereof was to be charged. It was further enacted that on the said papers and publications being presented at the receiving offices they were to be weighed *en masse*, and the charge for postage was to be defrayed by adhesive stamps—to be specially prepared for the purpose by the Postmaster General—which were to be affixed either to the parcel or sack containing the papers, or to a receipt for the amount of postage, as might be

determined by the head of the Post-office. By the date appointed for these new regulations to come into force the magnificent set of newspaper and periodical stamps, ranging in value from 2 cents to 60 dollars, was in the hands of the postmasters. The manner in which these stamps was to be employed is thus indicated by the Postmaster General: "Newspapers, &c., addressed to subscribers residing beyond the county in which they are published are to be transported in bulk from the office of publication to the Post-office, where they will be weighed. The postage will be calculated on the entire weight, and acknowledgment of payment will be given to the publisher by the Postmaster in a receipt-book. To the extremity of each receipt will be affixed stamps corresponding in value with the amount acknowledged as being received. Thus for each batch of papers only one payment need be made. The stamps will not be affixed to the newspapers." Mr. Tiffany, beyond quoting from an official circular of the 25th April, 1879, an intimation that the stamps of 2 and 9 cents will no longer be issued, does not inform us whether the series as a whole was much used, or why or when it became obsolete.

We must defer until next month further commune with this most interesting work. We had intended reviewing some of our German contemporaries in this number, and though for the present we are unable to carry out our intention, we cannot delay congratulating Messrs. Larisch and Radesy, of Vienna, on the great improvements they have introduced into their publication the *Erdball und Mercur*, which, from being merely a medium of advertisement, has taken the position in the last three numbers of a most excellent philatelic magazine, from the pages of which we intend to borrow for the benefit of our readers. One word of felicitation to our dear colleague of Brussels on having at last adopted the alphabetical arrangement of his

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Antioquia.—We have seen the 10 c., vermilion, which we described in September, printed *tête-bêche*.

Azores.—Since we last referred to this not very (from a philatelic point of view) interesting group of islands there have appeared the following adhesives of the current type: 20, 80, and 300 reis, and the 25 reis envelope, all with small surcharge.

which we cannot make out, and the supporters are two Cashmere warriors with bannerets. Of course, the arms are not so drawn that we can read the metals or tinctures. The cards are printed in colour on white laid paper, showing traces of the manufacturer's watermark. Our contemporary does not give the dimensions.

Post Card. ¼ anna, red.

Fiji.—Mr. W. Clifford has submitted to us for opinion some labels, which were sent to him as original *Fiji Times Express* stamps, together with a document purporting to be a guarantee of their authenticity.

This document is a "Memorandum" with a printed heading, "From the *Fiji Times* Office," dated "Levuka, Aug. 31, 1883," and runs as follows :

"The stamps attached hereto are genuine *Fiji Times Express* stamps, as used by me in the conduct of Post-office ten years since.

"(Signed)

G. L. GRIFFITHS,

"Proprietor *Fiji Times Express.*"

"The first issue of stamps were printed on paper with a quare" (? square or queer) "waterline; but only the first issue was printed on that paper, which could not afterwards be procured in this country."

The stamps attached to this memorandum were a pair of 1d., obliterated with a circular hand-stamp, lettered "FIJI TIMES OFFICE—LEVUKA, FIJI—G. L. GRIFFITHS," and accompanying it were a quantity of similar stamps of various values. All appear to be of the type of the so-called *reprints* of 1876, differing distinctly from the originals in the types of the numerals, except in the case of one value. The edition now in question is printed on rather deep rose-coloured wove paper.

Reprint is not exactly the name for these things; it is hard to know what to call them. We suppose a man cannot be said to *forge* his own stamps; but if any one else made them we should know the term to apply to them. They seem to be a sort of second (third or fourth) edition, revised and corrected by the author, for the special benefit of collectors, dealers, and the aforesaid author.

Mr. Clifford is further informed, by another correspondent in Fiji, that "the Samoa stamps are frauds. The Government will not recognize them. If a person in Samoa wishes to post a letter, he must send *money* to the Post-office to pay the postage, as the stamps are all frauds. They are printed by G. L. Griffiths, a newspaper publisher of Samoa."

If this be thus, Mr. Griffiths, proprietor of newspapers at Samoa and Fiji (it reminds us of the "widow of William Wiggins" in *Box and Cox*), is not exactly "the safe man" with whom to have philatelic dealings.

Great Britain.—A correspondent writes us: "I hear that a new One Pound stamp is to be issued shortly, owing to the present

one being too much like the Half-Crown value. The new stamp is to be like the One Pound telegraph label; in fact, it will be the same stamp, except that the word Postage will be substituted for Telegraph."

Guinea.—A correspondent of M. Moens notifies having received, with the surcharge *Guiné* in small black letters, the 5 reis, black, and the 20 reis, bistre.

India.—We have the new Half Anna, adhesive. Profile of Her Majesty to left, on background of horizontal lines, within an oval frame inscribed in white block letters INDIA POSTAGE above, and HALF ANNA below, a small ornament separating the two inscriptions. The spandrels are filled in with a kind of chain pattern, and a plain double-lined border completes the design. We have seen this stamp with the usual official surcharge of On H.S.M.

Adhesive. ½ anna, deep green; watermark, star; *perf.* 14.

Mexico.—We have seen the current 6 centavos, with large numeral of value, changed in colour from ultramarine to Prussian blue.

Natal.—We must warn our readers against forged surcharges on these stamps, which are being freely offered by the unscrupulous as well as the ignorant. Before purchasing we recommend our friends to consult the list of these surcharges, which we gave in No. 7 of *The Philatelic Record*. Besides forging the very scarce surcharges on the 3d. and 1s.—Varieties 2, 3, and 4—the miscreants are offering the 3d. with a surcharge in imitation of Variety No. 9, which only exists on the 1d. value.

Nevis.—To Mr. W. Clifford we are indebted for a nice little variety of the provisional Halfpenny described in our last. This time the surcharge is printed in purple aniline ink, instead of in black. It appears that in some of the specimens the surcharge reads upwards instead of downwards.

A new Sixpence of the De La Rue type is now in circulation.

Adhesive. 6d., green; *wmk.* CA and Crown; *perf.* 14.



New Zealand.—Mr. Botteley has found the One Penny, brown, of the early type, which is usually watermarked with a star, without watermark.

Peru.—Our engraving represents the stamp described in our last number.

Philippines.—We have seen the 8 c. de peso, brown, surcharged 20 cmo^s. in black (described in our last), with inverted surcharge. The latest authentic additions to the long list of surcharged provisionals are, the 2 reales, blue, *Derecho Judicial* fiscal, surcharged in

the usual way, 16 c^{tos}, and the 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. de peso, *Derecho Judicial*, surcharged in black DE UN REAL.

Provisionals. 16 cuartos, yellow-green surcharge on 2 reales, blue fiscal.
1 real, black surcharge on 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. de peso, mauve fiscal.

Portuguese Indies.—In addition to the stamps described last month we have lately received two others, which we do not know whether to regard as novelties or resuscitations. If the latter, then we are inclined to doubt the authenticity of the surcharge, as the numerals differ considerably from those employed during the years 1881–82. The stamps in question are—

Provisionals (?).

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ reis, black; surcharge on the 100 reis, dark green, of 1872; wove paper.
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " " pale lilac of 1878 " "

Russian Locals.—Our engraving represents one of the new Weissiegonsk stamps described in our last.

St. Lucia.—Another set of the good old Perkins and Bacon stamps will soon be numbered with the past. Of the inevitable De La Rue West India type we now have—



Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., pale green }
1d., rose } *wmk. CA and Crown, perf. 14.*
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., pale blue }

To the same firm we are indebted for two post cards, which, of course, require no further description.

Post Cards. 1d., carmine }
1d. × 1d., red-brown } on buff card.

We have only recently seen, and have therefore not been able to chronicle them before, stamps of the old type surcharged THREE PENCE in carmine, block letters. We have also seen the same stamp without surcharge, but whether this is an accidental omission or not we cannot say.

Adhesives.

Bright blue, 3d., surcharged in carmine; *wmk. CA and Crown; perf. 14.*
" without expressed value, " "

St. Vincent.—We have to thank Dr. Viner for the latest importation of old type De La Rue printed adhesives. They are—

Adhesives. 6d., grass green; *wmk. CA and Crown; perf. 12.*
1s., dull vermilion " "

St. Domingo.—To the already long list of provisionals we have to add the 50 centimos, surcharged on the 10 centavos, rose, with surcharge inverted.

Selangor.—A hitherto unchronicled variety is the latest 2 cents surcharged in full in block letters.

Adhesive. 2 cents, rose, black surcharge; *wmk. CA and Crown.*

Tasmania.—Identical in type with those employed in Victoria, Frank stamps are now employed by the following departments :

	The Treasury,	black	on	white	paper.
	”	blue	”	”	”
	”	black	”	blue	”
	”	blue	”	”	”
	The Attorney-General	”	”	”	”
	”	”	”	white	”
	The Minister of Lands	”	”	”	”

Tobago.—Of the usual De La Rue type we have a $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. card.

Reply Card. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., red brown on light buff.

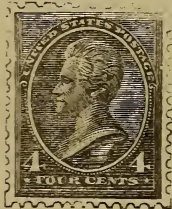
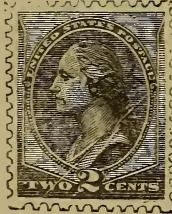
Transvaal.—Mr. W. Clifford sends us the Threepence, old republican type, printed on white paper.

Adhesive. 3d., red on white wove paper ; *perf.* 12.

Our correspondent says, “I am informed, on good authority, that an order for an entirely new set of postage stamps for use in the Transvaal has been sent to Holland. The whole stock of the

Queen’s head series, except the 6d. and 2s. values, is exhausted.”

The same correspondent sends us half of the Threepence and half of the Sixpence, Queen’s head type, used on the same letter, apparently to make up a postage of $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.



United States.—Our engravings represent the recently issued adhesive and envelope stamps. On another page will be found a humorous appreciation of their artistic merits.

Uruguay.—A correspondent informs M. Moens that orders have been sent to the United States to prepare new postage stamps of the values of 5, 7, 10, 20, and 50 centesimos. The 5 cents are to bear the effigy of the current President of the Republic; the 7 cents that of Bernard Suarez ; and the 10 cents that of General José Gervasio Artigas, otherwise known as “*il fundador de la nacionalidad oriental.*”

Victoria.—A. Smith’s circular chronicles the Halfpenny wrapper of 1875, the usual stamp on which is the green penny surcharged in red, with the same surcharge in black.

Virgin Isles.—The Halfpenny has been changed in colour to green,

Adhesive. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. green ; *wmk., C.A. and Crown.*

Wurtemberg.—An embossed stamp of the annexed design superseding the old Returned Letter Stamp, is now in use. It is printed in relief on coloured ground, and has scalloped edges.

Returned Letter Stamp. Without expressed value, red.

The *Deutscher Philatelisten Zeitung* chronicles an error on the 3 kreuzer, rose, envelope blue paper, oblique inscription, large type. The inscription reads thus :



“Drei kreuzer Post-kreuzer Drei kreuzer Post-couvert
 Drei kreuzer Post-couvert Drei kreuzer Post-couvert
 Drei kreuzer Post-couvert Post-kreuzer Post-couvert
 Drei kreuzer Post-couvert Drei kreuzer Post-couvert.”

FORGED SURCHARGES ON SOUTH AMERICAN STAMPS.

It is with some reluctance that we insert the following letter from Mr. C. K. Jeffeyes in answer to the charge brought against him in our last number. It is but a poor defence to allege that the forged stamps were bought from some person who is now conveniently out of the way, without producing any proof of the probability of the statement. It would have been much more to the purpose, and more to the defendant's credit, had he offered to refund the money taken for the forgeries. As to the *tu quoque* arguments, we must impress upon both plaintiff and defendant that our pages are not to be the channel of their recriminations.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—Having seen in the last issue of the *Record* a notice informing the stamp-collecting public that I am forging certain South American stamps, I take this opportunity of informing you that the said statement is untrue.

This information is given by a firm (?) of rather a shaky reputation, who wish no doubt to gain a cheap notoriety as genuine stamp-dealers at my expense.

Do *they* deal in forgeries ?

The two stamps I exchanged with them were obtained from a person who has since left England for South America, and the stamps I received from them in exchange were *forged Guatemala*. I did not offer to sell them quantities, neither did I give them any information about them.

Trusting that in justice to me you will give this a place in your columns,

I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

November 10th, 1883.

C. K. JEFFEYES.

THE
NEW TWO CENTS UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMP

DESCRIBED BY A MILWAUKEE ART CRITIC.

WE have received the following clipping from *Peck's Sun*, published in Milwaukee, U.S.A., on the 20th October, 1883, from no fewer than five correspondents, who each and all insist upon our indulging our readers in the same amount of enjoyment which they themselves have derived from its perusal. So be it.

THE TWO CENT STAMP.

"The new two cent stamp has a picture of George Washington, which is not as beautiful as the one on the old green three cent stamp that we had all learned to love and revere so. The old picture represented George's massive forehead perfectly natural, and the can't-tell-a-lie expression is familiar to all. But the new stamp, the colour of a brindle cow, makes Washington look like a narrow-headed crank with indigestion. The firm mouth is lacking, and the picture looks as though he not only *could* tell a lie, but gloried in his shame. He looks as though, instead of being the father of his country, he had just been convicted of being the father of twins that were no relation to him on the mother's side, and he had been sentenced to support them by taking in stairs to scrub. No young man can look upon this two cent brindle stamp and look up to and admire George Washington. There is nothing about the face to inspire confidence, and if we did not know that the government could not put a picture of the sainted Jesse James on a stamp, there would be a feeling that Missouri's favourite son had been made immortal by having the mucilage licked off the back side of his head, where Ford's bullet struck, by forty million people several times a day. It is possible George Washington may be played out as the front side of a stamp in the minds of our rulers, who believe that the picture of a man who could not tell a lie is a constant menace to the great men of the present day who can tell lies as easy as rolling off a log, and that they are making his picture a worse looking one each year, hoping the people will demand a change; but the time will never come when any other American that ever wore hair can take the place of George as a postage stamp. Some of the latter day statesmen may be prettier than George, and they may have more money, and they may dress better; but knowing their weaknesses as the people do, they can never put stamps containing pictures of recent statesmen on their tongues with that feeling of safety and veneration with which they swallow the mucilage from George. There has always been a feeling that a letter started for its destination with a green George Washington stamp on the upper right hand corner would get there without much fooling at way

stations ; but since the new brindle two-cent stamp has been on duty there has grown up a feeling that a letter is liable to miscarry, and there is not that confidence in the postal branch of the government that there should be. In many cases people continue to use the old green stamp, regardless of the extra cent's worth, in order to show their respect for the man who loved his country so well that he would not steal it blind. As long as this brindle two-cent caricature of Washington is allowed to disfigure the letters that pass through the mails, no person need send a dunning letter to this office expecting that any attention will be paid to it. We are as willing as anybody to pay debts, but patriotic love of G. Washington makes it seem wrong to trifle with his feelings by gazing unmoved upon that brindle stamp. If he had any friends left they would compel the government to desist from injuring his reputation by that cow-coloured stamp."

THE SURCHARGES ON THE TURKISH STAMPS OF 1869 TO 1876,

AND THE STAMPS SURCHARGED "CHEIR."

A PAPER COMMUNICATED TO THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

By T. K. TAPLING, *Vice-President.*

(Continued from page 130.)

Type III. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ (1872 ?).

This type is almost identical with Type II. ; but the whole inscription, particularly the part denoting the value, is written more horizontally, and is very much smaller and more contracted.

All the specimens hitherto met with have a line, the same colour as the stamp, running across the bottom, just clear of the stamp itself. The illustration of this type is not altogether satisfactory.

Type IV. Imperf. (1874) and perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ (1875).

In November, 1874, the 10 paras was issued, unperforated, in bright reddish lilac. The old die was re-engraved, or a new one substituted, and the surcharged inscription was completely changed, and written, so to speak, in a somewhat freer hand than before.

I. The word "posta" measures 11 millimetres in length, or about 1 millimetre more than before.

II. The letters "dal" and "vav" are now written separately from each other. "Tay" is curled up at the end. It has the two dots, but not the additional signs "üstün" and "ezray" above or below it, or the ornament.

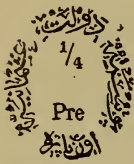
III. The letter "aine" is about twice the size it was before, and a glance at the illustration of this type will show that all the other letters of "osmanié" are written differently.

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IV. The dot belonging to "noon" is within the letter, instead of being outside; and the letter "ray" is now written as a curved horizontal line, instead of being semi-circular.

The colour of this stamp will be almost sufficient to distinguish it, without the details given above.



M. Moens calls a "surcharge en Français," and which represents the value in fractions of a piastre.

Type V. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ (Jan., 1876).

There will be no difficulty in recognizing this type, especially after a reference to the illustration. The principal characters are the same as before, but larger and more amplified, and the whole surcharge, by the addition of a number of small signs and dots, forms an almost complete oval. In the centre, over the crescents and star, there is a further surcharge in European letters and numerals, which

Type VI. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ (April, 1876) and imperf.

Same as the preceding, but without the surcharge in European letters.

20 PARAS.

The types of surcharge on the 20 paras are much easier to make out than those of the 10 paras or 1 piastre. They are four in number.

Type I. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$, 12. Perf. compound 7, 8, 9, &c.; and imperf. (1869).



Perhaps the readiest means of identification consists in the fact that *Type I.* only was issued with the rough compound perforation. The accompanying illustration also would be sufficient; but, for the sake of completeness, I have thought it advisable to add the following details:

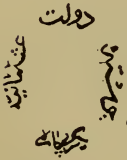
I. "Posta" resembles the same word on the 10 paras *Type I.*

II. The letters "dal" and "vav" are joined to one another, and "vav" is joined to "lam." The letter "tay" points downwards, and has the two little signs mentioned in the description of the 10 paras *Type I.*, and the ornament.

III. "Osmanié" is written in the same way as on the 10 paras *Type I.*

IV. The letters "pay," "aliph" are placed just above the end of "yé." The letter "ray" is semi-circular in form.

Type II. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ (1875).



This stamp belongs to the same series as the 10 paras *Type IV.* It is printed in a peculiar shade of chrome-green. The surcharge also is written in a freer hand.

I. Each letter of "posta" is rather larger and more clearly defined than in *Type I.*

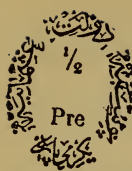
II. The letters "dal" and "vav" are written separate from each other, and "vav" is separate from "lam." The letter "tay" is curled up at the end, and is without the signs, &c., mentioned above.

III. "Osmanié" is written in the same way as the 10 paras *Type IV.*, though in rather smaller characters.

IV. The two letters "pay," "aliph," of "pare," are placed exactly between "yé" of "yirmi" and "ray" of "pare," and "ray" is written horizontally.

Type III. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ (Jan. 1876).

This type of surcharge belongs to the series with the additional signs, &c., forming an almost complete oval, and with the further surcharge in European letters.



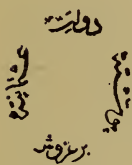
Type IV. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ (April, 1876) and imperf.

Same as the preceding, but without the surcharge in European letters. This stamp is given as an accidental variety by M. Moens; but it is so common that it seems more reasonable to class it as part of the regular issue *without* European letters.

1 PIASTRE.

The varieties of this stamp are rather confusing, and, as before observed, suggest different re-settings, rather than the employment of fresh type. The differences are quite consistent, but are so minute that a clear description is rather difficult.

Type I. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$, and compound 7, 8, 9, &c.



I. Above the word "posta" there are four little signs. The right-hand one is the ornament mentioned before.

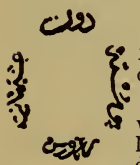
II. The letters of "Doulet" are all joined to one another. The letter "tay" points a little downwards, and besides the two little dots, which form part of it, there are the two additional signs "üstün" and "ezray," and the ornament.

III. The letter "aine" of "osmanié" is small.

IV. The word "bir" (meaning "one") is written with a dot, and joins the following word "ghuruch" or "grouch," meaning "piastre." In the word "grouch" the letter "vav" is curled up at the end, and almost touches the succeeding letter "chin," and the three dots above the latter are well away and separate.

The same remark applies to the 1 piastre as to the 20 paras; viz., that a roughly-perforated 1 piastre must be *Type I.*

Type II. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.



I. The little ornament mentioned in the description of *Type I.* is now changed to a sign resembling an English comma, and which, I believe, is called "ütürü."

II. The letter "dal" still joins "vav," but the latter is written separate from "lam," and extends beneath it. The letter "tay" is written more horizontally. It has the two dots, and a third one a little to the left; but the three additional signs are absent.

III. The initial letter "aine" is still small, but the rest of "osmanié" is written differently, though without a knowledge of the language it is difficult to say *how*.

IV. The word "bir" is written differently, and without a dot, or with only just a trace of it. It now joins "grouch." In the latter word there is a stroke between "vav" and "chin," quite distinct from both letters, which are written further apart than before. The three dots above "chin" are placed lower. The end of the latter is curled round, and unites with the two lowest dots to form a line.

Type III. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

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I. There are now only three signs (counting the two dots in the centre as one sign) instead of four as before. "Posta" is written rather more freely.

The letters "dal" and "vav" are now separate from each other and from "lam." There are no additional signs above or below "tay" and only two dots.

III. The letter "aine" is about twice the size it was before, and the rest of the word is written differently and more freely. The characters of this part of the inscription, and also of *I.*, are all considerably larger than those of *Type II.*, and are more accurately represented in the illustration of *Type IV.*

IV. The word "bir" is again written with a dot, and is placed more horizontally. The stroke between "vav" and "chin" almost touches "vav." The letter "chin" is also written more horizontally, and the three dots above it are separate from the end of the letter and from each other.

Type IV. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

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Identical with *Type III.*, except for the following differences in "IV."

IV. The word "bir" is again written more upright, and without a dot, or with only a faint trace of it. The stroke between "vav" and "chin" is separate from both letters, which are written wider apart. The two lowest of the three dots are united, and form a line with the end of the letter "chin."

This type is rather peculiar in its way, being a kind of mixture of *Types II.* and *III.* Taking the four portions of the inscription, *I.*, *II.*, and *III.* are identical with the corresponding parts of *Type III.*; while "IV." is exactly the same as "IV." of *Type II.* It is not easy to understand the object of this interchange, except on the supposition of some damage having occurred to the portion No. IV. of the surcharging plate used for *Type III.* In such a case the damaged part might have been replaced with the corresponding part of *Type II.* Possibly, however, the surcharging plates were used indiscriminately, and only set up when they were wanted.

Type V. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ and imperf.

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This type belongs to the same series as the 10 and 20 paras, types III. and IV. respectively. The surcharge is amplified by means of additional signs, &c., forming a nearly complete oval, and is without any European letters. The latter were never applied to the 1 piastre.

50 paras. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

One type only, belonging to the series with the surcharge in European letters. The value is written as $1\frac{1}{4}$ piastre.

2 piastres and 5 piastres. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$, and perf. compound 7, 8, 9, &c., and imperf. (not the 5 piastres).

The only changes made in the types of these two values took place on the introduction of the series with the surcharges in European letters, and these latter will be sufficient to distinguish the second from the first type in each value. The first types only were perforated 7, 8, 9, &c.

25 piastres. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$, and perf. compound 7, 8, 9, &c.

One type only.

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

INLAND REVENUE STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN ADMITTED TO DEFRAY POSTAGE.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

SIR,—I can add the following varieties to the list of Inland Revenue stamps on page 170 of last month's *Record*.

No. 1 on *bluish* paper (*if* type I. has deep scallops, which I think it has).

No. 15 watermarked with a small anchor, only 11 mm. high. (I had several specimens unsevered, all showing the same size watermark.)

No. 16 on *bluish* paper. (I have seen many specimens on decidedly bluish paper, generally very smooth.)

No. 17 on bluish paper.

With reference to the small (11 mm.) anchor watermark on No. 15, I have been looking over several specimens, and find the watermark varies from 11 mm. to 14 mm.; so the one I mentioned is merely an "extreme." In some the watermark is 12 mm., in others 13 mm. I hope I am not troubling you with these little varieties.

I have not seen the 1d., Venetian red (Jan. 1st, 1881), chronicled in the Appendix to the Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain, as existing imperf. A friend of mine has an imperf. specimen with a broad margin.

Yours truly,

"QUILP."

BURNLEY, *November 20th*, 1883.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE second meeting of season 1883-84 was held, on the 24th November, 1883, at 13, Gray's Inn Square, the President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. Mr. A. F. Sheppard—proposed by Mr. Castle, and seconded by the President—was elected a member of the Society. The stamps appointed to be studied were those of Tobago and Trinidad. The President offered some remarks concerning the earlier issues of the latter colony, which will form the subject of a paper to be hereafter published in *The Record*.

Notes and Queries.

DROGER.—See *Record* for March, 1880, page 22.

R. G.—This correspondent sends us in triumph “a magnificent specimen” of a stamp which he has succeeded in purchasing “for less than one-third of the price at which it is catalogued by your publishers.” Alas! R. G., you have still paid too much. Your prize is a forgery!

D.—The usual reprints.

M. N. O.—1, 2, 4, 5, 7 are genuine; the rest forgeries.

GUIANA.—It is the imitation, sold by Moens as such for 50 centimes. A used genuine copy is worth £25 to £40, according to condition. We do not know of an unused specimen. It would be worth at least double.

A. J. P., Bingham.—We wrote you privately. The Secretary of the Philatelic Society has not heard from you.

E. B. H., Providence, U.S.—Thanks for clipping. Your stamp is unknown to us. We cannot give an opinion as to its authenticity without seeing it.

E. W. M., &c., Marple.—We have sent your stamp to the authors of the paper. It seems all right, so far as we can judge.

W. H. A.—1. Whilst the majority of watermarks are easily discernible, some—such as the anchor on the triangular Capes, and the swan on W. Australia—are not so easy to make out, and require some coaxing before they will put in an appearance. In some cases they show up better if the stamp be slightly damped. A watermark is always most easily seen if the stamp be held against some dark substance, such as the coat sleeve.
2. The address is correct.

T. C. and A. F. R.—Declined with thanks.

ADDENDA.

To be more fully described next month.

Hawaii.—*Adhesive.* 25 cents, purple.

Philippines.—*Provisional.* 250, blue. *Telegrafos*, surcharged in yellow, 20 cms.

Russian Local. Zienkow.—3 kopecs, changed in colour from brown to red.

Salvador.—1 real, blue-green; telegraph stamp used for postage.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. V.

DECEMBER, 1883.

No. 59.



LAST month we laid down Mr. Tiffany's work on the stamps of the United States, at the chapter which treats of the Newspaper and Periodical adhesives. The stamps to which he next calls attention are the Unpaid Letter series. Prior to 1879 letters insufficiently prepaid were dealt with in various ways, according to the rules in force at the time. They were either forwarded to the addressee and delivered on payment of double rate, or of the unpaid difference, or returned to the Dead-letter Office. By an Act of Congress passed on the 3rd March, 1879, it was decreed that insufficiently prepaid first-class postal matter should be forwarded to its destination, the amount of postage due being demanded prior to delivery. Postmasters, previous to distributing such letters, &c., were to affix to them, and to obliterate in the same way as ordinary adhesives, one or more stamps equal in value to the amount of deficient postage. These stamps were to be of such special design as the Postmaster-General might appoint, and were in no case to be sold or received by any postmaster for the prepayment of letters. They were issued on the 9th August, 1879, and are still in use.

Franking privileges seem to have been abused wherever they have been accorded. It is said that on some occasion, early in the last century, the English ambassador at one of the European courts had his horses sent to him from England post free. The franking privileges possessed by the members of both Houses of Parliament were considerably curtailed in 1764; and in 1784 it was enacted that, "as an additional check, all franks should be dated, and the name of the post town from which the letter was intended to be sent, and the day and month, should be written in full, and that

the letters should be posted on the day they bore date."* So long as the rates of postage remained so heavy as they still were immediately prior to the introduction of Rowland Hill's reforms, it is not surprising that legislators should have been dunned for franks by needy constituents. The privilege seems, however, to have been surrendered by all those entitled to exercise it almost without a murmur.

In the United States, on the contrary, small as the rates of postage have been for many years, despite the bitter complaints of the abuses of the system and its temporary abolition, it seems to have been revived again in full force; and the report of the Postmaster-General for 1878 declares that members of Congress are once more able to send any object post free. In 1869 the same functionary reported that no less than 31,933 persons claimed exemption from contributing to the postal revenue, and sent enormous quantities of private despatches, as well as their official ones, through the mails. He estimated that the annual loss to his department through so-called official correspondence, more than one-half of which was fraudulently franked, was 5,000,000 dollars. To remedy these abuses an Act of Congress was passed on the 27th January, 1873, enacting that the "Franking Privilege" be abolished on and after the 1st July of that year, from which date all official correspondence of whatever kind capable of being conveyed by the mails, sent by or addressed to any official or other person hitherto entitled to frank, shall be taxed to the same extent as other similar matter sent by or addressed to the general public. On the 3rd March of the same year the sum of 1,865,900 dollars was declared sufficient to cover the cost of official correspondence, and was apportioned in varying sums to the several departments, ranging from 600 dollars for the Executive Department to 800,000 for that of the Post-office. The well-known set of Departmental stamps were issued on the 1st July, 1873, and remained in use until suppressed by a circular dated 1st May, 1879.

The Administrative stamps are only three in number. The oblong, green, Registered stamp was issued on the 14th February, 1872, and abolished in 1875. Another stamp, which we have not seen, was employed to secure the ends of packets of stamps forwarded from the manufactory to the various post-offices. It is described as being a large oblong stamp, with the letters u. s. in a

* *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, by F. A. Philbrick and W. A. S. Westoby.

monogram in the centre, within an oval formed of geometric coloured lines. The border is formed of fifteen parallel coloured lines crossed at the angles. A label in the upper part of the border is inscribed in large white capitals, "U. S. Postage Stamp Agency." The whole is overprinted, in eight lines, in black: "*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 3rd Asst. P. M. General at Washington, D. C.—This package should be opened at the end.—E. W. Barker, 3rd Asst. P. M. G.*" This stamp, without expressed value, is engraved in *taille-douce*, and printed in brown on white. Imperf.; size, 102 × 52 mm. The "Officially Sealed" stamp, with the charming little portrait of Miss Liberty, was issued early in 1877, and used for resealing letters opened at the Dead-letter Office, or those wrongly delivered and opened by mistake, or to repair damages sustained by correspondence in course of transit. The first type of this stamp—with background of the words *Post obitum*, repeated 188 times—was superseded in 1879 by the second type, the background of which is less lugubrious and more reticulated.

Concerning the much-abused reprints of United States stamps, issued by the Post-office Department in 1875, Mr. Tiffany has not much that is new to tell us. The department had many applications for unused specimens of obsolete stamps which it was not in its power to supply. The reprinting of these stamps and their sale at facial value seemed to be a good and legitimate stroke of business. Many of the stamps would be declared useless for franking purposes, and yet would range in price as high as 90 cents. Besides the department was reasonably proud of the labels it had from time to time issued, and was desirous of exhibiting as complete a set of them at the approaching Centennial Exhibition as possible. Had it not been that certain of the stamps could not really be reprinted owing to the destruction of the dies and plates, and could therefore only be imitated, we hardly see what reproach could have been thrown in the teeth of the department. By leaving the stamps un gummed or altering the colour of the mucilage, by varying the perforation, leaving out "grids," &c., everything was done to distinguish the new lamps from the old, and the authorities seem to have done their best to render the fraudulent sale of reprints (even reprints pure and simple) for originals impossible.

We have not time to examine the essays which form the subject

matter of the concluding portion of the volume before us. In most countries the rejected essays are as a rule superior to the types adopted. In the United States it seems to have been the reverse. Besides the essays we have an imposing list of patents and proposals for the printing of stamps, which should be absolutely uncleanable and fraud-proof.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Afghanistan.—Our publishers inform us that they have seen a new 5 annas and 1 rupee, *black*, and believe that there is also a similar 10 annas, completing the set.

Since writing the above we have heard from Captain Evans, who says: "I have seen the 2 abasi, Cabul, in the same black-brown colour as the 1 abasi has already been chronicled as existing in. A correspondent, who obtained some of them from a post-office official in India, tells me they were sent to him as 5, 10, and 15 *annas*, and were charged to him at those prices. I wonder whether the Afghan rupee is worth about 15 annas Indian, and is divided into 3 abasi of 5 annas each."

Angola.—The 25 reis is now printed in red-lilac instead of grey.

Austria.—We have received some recently issued cards impressed with the new type of adhesive, described a month or so back. The general design is similar to the cards superseded, but the Imperial Arms in the left upper corner have disappeared. The inscriptions are in black, and the stamp in colour on buff card. Size, 140 × 84 mm.

<i>Post Cards.</i>	2 kreuzer, brown	(for Austria Proper).
	2 " "	(for Bohemian Provinces).
	2 " "	(for Illyrian Provinces).
	2 " "	(for Italian Provinces).
	2 " "	(for Polish Provinces).
	2 " "	(for Roumanian Provinces).
	2 " "	(for Ruthenian Provinces).
	2 " "	(for Slavonic Provinces).
	5 kreuzer, rose	(for Postal Union).
	5 soldi, rose	(for Postal Union).
	2 × 2 kreuzer, brown	(for Austria Proper).
	2 × 2 " "	(for Bohemian Provinces).
	5 × 5 kreuzer, rose	(for Postal Union).
	5 × 5 soldi, rose	(for Postal Union).

The prefix *An* is not found on the cards for Bohemian and Polish Provinces.

Bahamas.—We append an illustration of the stamp belonging to the Post Card which we chronicled last month. The value is Three Halfpence, and not One Penny, as a clerical error made us say.

Reply Card. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., carmine on buff.

Bavaria.—M. Moens has seen a card similar in type to those with the numeral in rectangle and arms to left, with the stamp wanting.

Post Card. Without expressed value, on deep buff.

Brazil.—Three values of Letter-cards were issued on the 15th ult. They are of similar type to their Belgian forerunner. The 50 and 100 reis by way of inscription have CARTA BILHETE, in fancy type, in the upper centre; and the first of the four ruled lines for address is headed ILL^{mo} in script type. The 200 reis has (CARTE-LETTRE) immediately below its Portuguese equivalent, and the first line for address is headed M in script type. The stamps vary for each value. In the 50 and 200 reis the portrait of the Emperor is a full-faced one, in an oval. Curved labels above and below the head are inscribed BRAZIL and REIS respectively. In the 50 reis oblique shields, and in the 200 reis oblong blocks, contain the numerals of value. In the 100 reis the portrait of the Emperor is a three-quarter face, and is enclosed in a fancy frame of eccentric design. A straight label above the head is inscribed BRAZIL, and below are oblong blocks, with numerals of value, on either side of a scroll with the word REIS. The remainder of the stamps are filled in with conventional ornaments. The Letter-cards open at the bottom, and are perforated at top and sides and gummed beyond the perforation. The outer side of the cards is coloured, the inner one white. The inscriptions and lines for address are of the same colour as the stamps.

Letter-cards. 50 reis, carmine, on greenish-blue. Size when open, 116 \times 156 mm.

100	„	blue	„	„
200	„	green	„	„

Copenhagen.—We have received an envelope issued by the local Express Company. The inscriptions upon it run as follows: Above, in three lines, “Kjöbenhavn’s Bypost.—Expresbrev—til,” followed by a dotted line for address, and below KJÖBENHAVN. In the usual place is lithographed, in blue, a representation of the 10 öre local adhesive. On the left-hand side is “Expresbreve 10 öre (Gratis Papir og Konvolut.)” On the top “Afsendt af: . . . Bopæl. . . .” On the right-hand side “Alm. Breve 3 öre, Tryksager 2 öre. Cirkul. 1 öre.” The 3 öre adhesive is changed in colour.

Envelope. 10 öre, blue, on white laid paper. Size, 150 + 84 mm.

Adhesive. 3 öre, purple.

Cuba.—To the list of stamps with surcharges for the prevention of forgery must be added the 20 c. de peseta, brown, with numeral 10 within black arabesque frame.



Finland.—The “*Retour-Kort*” which we described in October turns out, as we supposed, to be no post card at all, but merely an official receipt for letters. Then why call it a *Retour-Kort*? Mr. Lindhé, of Gothenberg, sends us the following translation of the inscriptions: “Reply-card within Finland.—This day received a . . . letter from . . . in . . . containing . . . The . . . 188 . . . It is the duty of the post-officer, after obtaining the signature of the addressee, to return this receipt to the office whence the letter was despatched to be given up to the sender.”

Greenland.—In a circular recently issued from St. Martins-le-Grand, which may be seen hanging in most Post Offices, it is said that Reply Post Cards were to be issued to the Danish Colony of Greenland on the 15th October. Perhaps the authorities are running their heads against *Iceland*. If they are correct, then we may look for adhesives as well as cards.

Hawaii.—We append illustrations of three new stamps which have lately come into circulation. We are told that the 25 cents represents the statue of defunct Kamehameha I., which stands in front of the government buildings at Hawaii. At first we took



him for a Roman warrior, and wondered *que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère*. But it appears that his helmet is only a feather one, and his cloak is not, strictly speaking, a toga. We have not yet been able to make out what lies at his feet, whether more feathers or a heap of blazing faggots. This stamp certainly wants the finish which we generally find in similar productions of the American Bank-note Company. The 50 cents represents the reigning monarch, Kalakaua. On the 1 dollar we find the portrait of our old friend the Dowager Queen Emma, who paid us a visit in England not so long ago. We are delighted to find that she wears so well.

Adhesives. 25 cents, purple, coloured impression on white paper; *perf.* 12.
 50 " vermilion " " "
 1 dollar, carmine " " "

Java.—We have a new adhesive of the value of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The design is the same as in the other values except as regards the centre. Instead of a portrait, we have the numerals $2\frac{1}{2}$ in beaded circle on a background, the pattern of which resembles scales.

Adhesive. $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent., orange; *perf.* 12.

Iceland.—The *Timbre-Poste* announces that Reply-paid Cards have been issued in this volcanic region. When we left, in September last, they were neither in existence nor expected, and we do not suppose they will ever be used. They are similar to the single cards, except that it is notified which one is to be used for the reply. The 10 aure, says M. Moens, has an additional inscription below the word *Brjefspjald*. The cards are printed on the first and third pages, and folded at the top.

Reply Cards. 5+5 aure, blue and grey.
8+8 „ lilac.
10+10 „ carmine.

Mauritius.—We learn from the *Timbre-Poste* that a six cents reply card, with stamp of the accompanying type, has been in use since the 1st October last. The inscriptions are the same as regards matter and arrangement as on all the other De La Rue cards. The printing is on the first and third pages; and the line of separation is perforated.



Reply Card. 6 × 6 cents, violet on buff.



Nevis.—This is a speaking likeness of the recently issued Halfpenny provisional. The authorities seem to have found the operation of surcharging troublesome, for we have seen the half stamps without any surcharge which have done duty quite as well as the others.

Provisional. ½d., formed by cutting the 1d., lilac, in two halves.

North Borneo.—Of the same type as the Two Cents, we have now received two other values; viz.:

Adhesives. 4 cents, rose } *perf.* 12.
8 „ green }

Peru.—With the evacuation of this country by the Chilian invader we may look forward to more novelties. Just now we suppose that the unhappy Peruvians hardly know where to lay their hands on their unconfiscated belongings, but they have managed to scrape together some odds and ends of stamps to go on with. We have the following stamps of the 1874 type; viz., the 1 centavo, green; 2 c., vermilion; 5 c., dark blue—all with the Postal Union horseshoe surcharge; and the 10 c., green, without Postal Union surcharge, each and all overprinted with a double-lined triangle with ornaments between the lines, a sun in the upper part, the word PERU beneath the sun.

Adhesives.

1 centavo, green, type 1874, with horseshoe surcharge and triangle in black.			
2 „ vermilion „	„	„	„
5 „ dark blue „	„	„	„
10 „ green „	without	„	with

We have seen the following varieties of envelopes with the Chilian arms printed beside the stamps, and a black double-lined circle in the lower left corner, inscribed LIMA above, PRINCIPAL below, and 17 FB. 82 on a label across the centre of the circle.

Envelopes. 2 centavos, green on orange ; size, 140 × 83.
50 centavos, rose on white ; size, 225 × 100.
50 centavos, rose on white ; size, 225 × 180 ; linen lined.

St. Vincent.—We hear that there is to be a new issue of 1d. and 1½d. post cards “*of entirely new design.*” Hooray!

Salvador.—We have seen a letter postmarked “Panama—Union—1st November, 1883,” franked by the 1 real telegraph stamp. The design of this label consists of the usual volcano and stars in an oval upon a rectangular background, the corners of which are filled in with lozenge-shaped dots. Coloured labels at top, bottom, and sides, the first inscribed TELEGRAFOS ; the second, DEL SALVADOR ; and the latter UN REAL, reading upwards on the left and downwards on the right side. Dotted blocks in each angle, with numeral 1 printed obliquely in each.

Telegraph stamp used for postage. 1 real, blue-green ; *perf.* 12.

Samoa.—Our reference to Samoan stamps, under the head of Fiji, in our last number was somewhat misleading. We presumed that our correspondent had intended to attack some recent importations of remainders or reprints, including a hitherto unknown value. In inserting his remarks, we should perhaps have stated that no doubt can possibly be thrown upon the early issues of Samoa. We have ourselves seen many letters franked by them. Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. inform us that the Samoan post was first established in 1877 by Mr. W. E. Agar for the conveyance of letters from and to Apia, and neighbouring islands, and New Zealand. In 1879 the undertaking was transferred to Mr. A. Speirs ; and on his death, in 1880, Mr. Griffiths, then residing at Apia, took over the concern, which was abandoned in 1882 in consequence of its not paying. The stamps then, of course, became obsolete. If there be now a government post-office in Samoa, it is not likely that the authorities would accept the stamps of a defunct private firm in prepayment of postage.

Siam.—A correspondent writes us under date of Bankok, Siam, 28th October, 1883 : “I send you a set of the Siamese stamps, and have written the value under each. The ½ cent. values will soon be discontinued, as there is no use for them in this country. The Siamese money consists of

“ 1 tical, or 64 atts, equal to 60 cents of a dollar.	} equal to 1 tical.
4 salungs	
8 fuangs	
16 song-pyes	
32 pye-nungs	
64 att-nungs	
128 half atts, or lote)	

“There are no *fuang* stamps. The real values are :

“ <i>Adhesives.</i>	1 salung,	or 16 atts,	orange.
	1 song-py	” 4	” yellow.
	1 py-nung	” 2	” vermilion.
		1	” carmine.
	1 lotte	” $\frac{1}{2}$	” blue.
“ <i>P. Card.</i>		$1\frac{1}{2}$	” red on yellow.”

South Australia.—A correspondent writes us from Adelaide as follows: “Lately I had a quantity of the early issues of this colony given to me. Among them I found a 1s. stamp, lilac colour, unperforated, being the very exact colour and the exact shade of the 6d., lilac. That the stamp is genuine there can be no doubt. It has the star watermark, and attached to it was part of another, which had been torn. The stamp is unused, as were several among the quantity given me.

“I took this stamp and showed it to the Postmaster-General, also to the Deputy-Postmaster-General, who could find no record of any such colour. However, they agreed with me that it was undoubtedly genuine; and the latter adopted my view, that a sheet of 1s. stamps must have been printed with the lilac 6d. colour in error and was not discovered, or else that no record was kept of it. You would greatly oblige me if you could give me any information on this point; also, could you enquire through the *Record* if other collectors have the same curiosity?”

The same correspondent informs us that he has heard of “a new issue of newspaper wrappers to be shortly issued in this colony. They will be of the same pattern as the present ones, but much more finely engraved, the plate having been made by De La Rue, and not like the present one in Melbourne. The printing is of rather a different type. It will, I believe, be brought out in about three months’ time.”

Surinam.—According to *Der Philatelist*, a new value, of the same type as the rest of the series, is now in use. From the same authority we learn that the 3 cents when exhausted will not be reprinted.

Adhesive. 1 cent., lilac.

Sweden.—Mr. Lindhé sends us an extract from a Swedish newspaper, containing a warning from the heads of the post-office in Stockholm to postmasters, not to sell unused *Lösen* or unpaid letter stamps. Of course the sale has always been prohibited, but now measures are to be taken to enforce the law. A similar prohibition exists in all countries where these stamps are used; but they are always easily procurable, although not perhaps to the same extent as the Swedish *Lösen* and official stamps.

Tasmania.—A correspondent writes us from Hobart Town: “Allow me to correct a mistake on page 37 of the current volume of your magazine. The St. George and Dragon fiscal, used as a postal, there described, should be a 2s. 6d., and not a 2s., no such stamp of the latter value existing. I have used specimens of the

3d., green, and 5s., *brown* (old colour), as postals. These (St. George and Dragon type) will no doubt be catalogued at some future date. Let me caution your readers against buying, in the belief that they have been used postally, any St. George and Dragon stamps with date in pen and ink and postmark stamped over such date. These are only ordinary fiscals, which some obliging postmasters have obliterated to oblige collectors. In the latter end of August Frank stamps were issued for use in several of the government departments. They are circular hand-stamps, similar to those used in Victoria." In addition to those which we chronicled last month our correspondent mentions—

Postmaster-General, mauve, on (?) paper.
 Statistician, blue, " "
 Chief Secretary, blue, " "
 R(eal) E(state) Duties Department, blue, on (?) paper.

United States.—Our engraving represents the new type of Two Cents envelope issued on the 1st November last, and supplanting that issued only a month previously. M. Moens has seen the following sizes :

Envelopes.

2 cents, red on white paper, laid horizon-	} Size,
tally	
2 " " straw " " obliquely	} 86 × 149mm.
2 " " chocolate " " "	
2 " " blue " " "	
2 " " chocolate " " "	
	} Size,
	} 89 × 160mm.



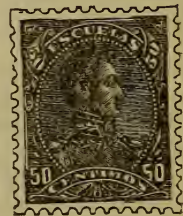
Uruguay.—The accompanying cut illustrates the provisional 5 c. adhesive, which we described in October. We have seen this stamp, and also the 7 c., blue, and 10 c., sepia, of the current issue, with the surcharge FUERA DE HORA in black.

Venezuela.—This is a portrait of the 50 centimos, already described, of the current *Escuelas* series.

Victoria.—There is always something new to be found amongst the old stamps of this colony. We have lately seen the Fourpence, watermark value in full, type 1862, printed, presumably in error, in the exact colour of the Threepence, dull lake, of June, 1866.

A single card has been issued with stamp of the same type as that of the reply card, which we described in May, and illustrated in June. Above is POST CARD, with the arms of Great Britain between the words, followed by "The Address," &c. The border is formed of lines which cross at the angles.

Post Card. 1d., rose on buff; size, 125 × 82 mm.



Western Australia.—Our dear friend and mentor of Brussels administers to us in his last number a wiggling for not having recognized in the Threepence, surcharged Five Shillings, which we recorded on the faith of a correspondent in our October number, a fiscal described and illustrated in No. 105 of the *Timbre-Fiscal*. On referring to our correspondent's letter, we find that he says, "I have also received the ordinary current 3d. Western Australia surcharged FIVE SHILLINGS." We presumed that he had received it as a postage stamp. We shall no doubt hear from him again on the subject.

A PROTEST.

IN the November number of *Der Philatelist* appeared an article entitled "The Paris Stamp Exchange, in which M. de Ferrari was alluded to by the title of the Duke of Galliera. This seems to have given M. de Ferrari great offence, and to have called forth from him the following letter, addressed to the editor of the *Deutsche Philatelisten Zeitung*. If the whole thing be not an impertinent joke at M. de Ferrari's expense, we presume that we shall be furthering his views by giving increased publicity to his correction of an error, which has been very generally shared with *Der Philatelist*, and to his pæans in glorification of Germany. We are not sure whether we have not laid ourselves open to correction in spelling M. de Ferrari's name as we have been accustomed to do, instead of with a final *y*, as it appears in the signature to the letter we have translated for the benefit of our readers.

"DEAR SIR AND FRIEND,—In the number of the Dresden *Philatelist* of the 1st November last I am, to my great astonishment, alluded to by the title of DUKE OF GALLIERA. Inasmuch as this title has never belonged to me, and can only have been ascribed to me in error, I lost no time in addressing a letter of protest to Dr. Kloss, and the esteemed editor of *Der Philatelist* has in the most friendly way declared himself ready to correct the offensive mistake. In my letter, which in accordance with my earnest request I trust will appear in the next number of *Der Philatelist*, I have shown how, owing to family matters, which created considerable stir about the end of 1876, I abandoned all present and future claims to the above title, which is now the unchallenged property of another person.

"I further protested how painful it would be for me to be known in the philatelic world, or any other circles, by a wrong name and usurped title, or indeed by any other than my simple name of Philipp von Ferrary. I have also said that if I was anxious that no such misunderstanding should arise, I was still more so that it should not be in my dear Germany, whose child I have always considered myself, and whose child I desire to be. You, dear friend, who honour me with your personal friendship, know to their fullest extent the warmth of the feelings with which old Teutonia inspires my soul. Although, unfortunately, it was not granted to me to be born on German soil, still my young heart was nurtured there, and I drew in love for Germany with the breath of my earliest years. My childish heart beat high for Germany when Danish insolence was quelled at the storming of Düppel and on Aalsund's strand. My boyish heart bled for Germany when, in unholy strife, German fought against German! From the blood-drenched fields of Bohemia I turned my tearful gaze towards the south, where German warriors

and German seamen won from the Italians at the victories of Custoza and Lissa two more glorious leaves for Austria's laurel-crown. For Germany my youthful heart rejoiced when the German empire shone forth in all its triumphant glory. My heart throbs for Germany ever since the grand and long-hoped-for day when my beloved Austria, in brotherly reconciliation, sought the peaceful, bloodless, and worthy-of-a-German-nation revenge for Königgrätz. When two noble rulers grasped each other's hands, and bound themselves as with steel to a never-to-be-broken alliance for the unity of all German races, for the preservation of peace, and German rights from the Alps to the Belt. In such sentiments I grew as a child and studied as a youth, and in them I found strength and comfort when ingratitude and cowardly ill-treatment poisoned my life. These sentiments shall continue mine until I draw my latest breath.

"The songs of Körner, the heroic boy poet, inspired the spring-time of my life, and these songs shall constitute him my friend and example, and fan the flame of love for Germany in my bosom until I die. Thanking you once more for granting me the use of your pages for the correction of the error concerning me, and for the expression of my heartfelt sentiments,

"I remain, yours, &c.,

"P. VON FERRARY."

AN APPENDIX TO THE POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPH STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

PRESENTED TO THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, BY THE AUTHORS,

F. A. PHILBRICK and W. A. S. WESTOBY.

(Continued from page 152.)

(19) THE FIVE POUNDS.

Date of Issue, 1st May, 1882.

In the month of November, 1881, the Government, having come to the determination of reverting to the system of making postage stamps available for payment of the charges on telegrams, called in all the telegraph stamps, and destroyed the stock. It therefore became necessary to prepare a postage stamp of a high value for the charges on ultra-oceanic telegrams, and recourse was had to the die of the £5 telegraph stamp, an engraving of which is to be found at page 373. The word TELEGRAPHS was removed from the upper tablet, and POSTAGE substituted in type, the difference in the length of the two words being compensated by filling in the spaces with conventional ornamentation. It is almost superfluous to add that the alteration was made, and the new stamp produced, by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

The paper employed for the impression is that which was in use for the Inland Revenue stamps of 3d. and 6d. current at the time of the issue, being watermarked with "Anchor 20 mm.," the stamp, from its dimensions, in which it resembles the Inland Revenue stamp of 6d., taking up the space of two watermarks. The sheet consists of twenty-eight stamps, in seven rows, of four in a row.

The colour of the impression is the same as when the stamp was appropriated solely to telegraph purposes.

The perforation (executed by the contractors) is 14.

SYNOPSIS.

Paper watermarked with two "Anchors 20 mm." Plate No. 1. Perf. 14.
1st May, 1882. Five pounds, orange-vermilion.

THE I R OFFICIAL.

The official correspondence of the officers of the Inland Revenue Department resident in the country with the Head Office in London passes free of postage, but no provision was made whereby their local correspondence could also pass free. Hence the Surveyors of Taxes for the district had to prepay all country letters, but the postage was reimbursed to them by the Head Office at the end of each quarter. To remedy this the Inland Revenue Department, in the month of October, 1882, issued to their officers the current postage stamp of one penny, surcharged in black "I R OFFICIAL" in block letters, and this was followed up in the following month of November by the issue of the current halfpenny, green, and sixpence, grey, similarly surcharged.

Stamps of the current issue surcharged "I R OFFICIAL" in black :

October, 1882.	One Penny, purple.	Type II.
1st November, 1882.	One Halfpenny, green.	
"	"	Sixpence, grey. Plate No. 18.

INLAND REVENUE STAMPS USED AS POSTAGE STAMPS.

In the session of 1882 an Act of Parliament, 45 and 46 Vict. c. 72, was passed, entitled "The Revenue, Friendly Societies, and National Debt Act," by Section 13 of which it was enacted that (1) "on and after the 1st day of January, 1883, any stamp duties of an amount not exceeding 2s. 6d., which might legally be denoted by adhesive stamps not appropriated by any word or words on the face of them to any particular description of instrument, and any postage duties to the like amount might be denoted by the same adhesive stamps ; (2) with a view to exhaust any adhesive postage stamps denoting an amount not exceeding 2s. 6d., which might have been unissued or unused, such stamps to a proper amount might be used to denote any stamp duties of an amount not exceeding 2s. 6d., which might legally be denoted by adhesive stamps not appropriated by any word or words on the face of them to any particular description of instrument."

It will be seen that the first part of the above enactment is, *mutatis mutandis*, similar to that in the "Customs and Revenue Act, 1881" (*ante*, page 169), by which the Inland Revenue stamps of 1d. were made available for postage duties, and though the wording of it is not too clear, yet its effect was so construed as to admit certain adhesive stamps of 2s. 6d., and under, that had been issued by the Inland Revenue Department, and not appropriated to any special purpose, to be used for the payment of postage duties. These Inland Revenue adhesive stamps consisted at the time of the passing the Act of six values ; viz., 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s., and 2s. 6d., of these the 2d., 9d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. were embossed in relief by the department at Somerset House, and the 3d. and 6d. were type-printed, and manufactured for the department by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. The sale of all these stamps, with the exception of that of 2s. 6d., was discontinued after the 31st December, 1882, and those in the various stamp offices throughout the country were at the same time called in, with the exception of the 2s. 6d., and the stock destroyed. The 2s. 6d. still continued to be issued by the department until it was superseded by the present "Postage and Revenue" stamp of like value, issued on 1st July, 1883.

For the information of the public, and to remove all misapprehension as to the use of these various stamps, the following circular, dated 20th February, 1883, was issued by the Post Office :

"Inland Revenue Stamp Duties.

"The duties which have hitherto been denoted by adhesive Inland Revenue stamps of the value of 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s., and 2s. 6d., or by combinations of those stamps, are for the future to be denoted by postage stamps, one or more stamps, as may be necessary, to be used to make up the requisite amount, care being taken, however, in every case to cancel the stamps by writing the

signature or initials and date across the stamps. Until a postage stamp of the value of 2s. 6d. shall have been provided, that amount of duty may be denoted either by the present Inland Revenue stamp at 2s. 6d., or by the necessary number of postage stamps at lower rates, and although no more of the superseded adhesive Inland Revenue stamps will be supplied to postmasters for sale to the public, yet any such stamps which may already be in the possession of the public may continue to be used for the payment of Inland Revenue duties, and they may be used also in payment of postage. The documents for which postage stamps may in future be used are :

- “ Agreements liable to a duty of 6d.
- “ Bills of exchange for payment of money on demand liable to a duty of 1d.
- “ Certified copies or extracts from registers of births, &c. (duty 1d.).
- “ Charter parties (duty 6d.).
- “ Contract notes (duty 1d.).
- “ Delivery orders (duty 1d.).
- “ Lease, or tack, or agreement, for the letting, for any definite term, less than a year, of a dwelling-house, or part of a dwelling-house, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £10 a year (duty 1d.).
- “ Lease of a furnished dwelling-house or apartments for any definite term less than a year (duties 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d.).
- “ Letters of renunciation (duty 1d.).
- “ Notarial acts (duty 1s.).
- “ Policies of insurance, not life or marine (duty 1d.).
- “ Protests of bills of exchange, or of promissory notes (duties 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., and 1s.).
- “ Proxies liable to the duty of 1d.
- “ Receipts (duty 1d.).
- “ Transfers of shares in cost-book mines (duty 6d.).
- “ Voting papers (duty 1d.).
- “ Warrants for goods (duty 3d.).
- “ Postage stamps cannot be used for inland bills payable otherwise than on demand, for promissory notes, for foreign bills, for law or other fees, nor for any documents other than those above enumerated.

“ By command of the Postmaster-General.”

These Inland Revenue stamps were created under the authority of various Acts of Parliament, and since their original issue have undergone several changes, which it will be well to trace, as they have been, and are still, available for postage purposes.

On the third April, 1860, the Act 23 Vict. c. 15 was passed, by which it was provided that the duties of 1d. on certificates of birth, &c., and delivery orders, of 3d. on dock warrants, and of 6d. on transfers of shares in cost-book mines might be denoted by adhesive stamps.

The stamp of 1d. was provided by surcharging the one penny “draft payable on demand or receipt” stamp with “Inland Revenue,” as previously mentioned.

The stamps of 3d. and 6d. were provided by impressing the ordinary embossing dies of 3d. and 6d. in pink upon the words “Inland Revenue,” printed in two lines of block type in green ink within squares of about 46 mm., ruled with black ink on sheets of blue wove hand-made “Whatman” paper.

The issue of the 3d. embossed was but limited, as on the 15th June, 1860, it was replaced by a type-printed stamp, manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., of similar size to the “draft payable on demand or receipt” stamp. The design consisted of the Queen’s head to the left, in a circle, superposed on a triangular engine-turned background. An arched tablet above bore the inscription “INLAND REVENUE,” in coloured letters on a plain ground, and in a straight label below was “THREEPENCE,” in similar letters, the remainder of the stamp being filled in with net-work. The impression was in purple, on the same paper as was then in use for the “draft on demand or receipt” stamp, watermarked with “anchor and cable (2),” fig. 2 p. 149, and was perforated 15.

On the 28th August, 1860, another Act was passed (23 and 24 Vict. c. 111),

by which an adhesive stamp of sixpence was authorised to be used for the duty on Agreements, and the embossed stamp of 6d. was replaced by a type-printed one. This stamp was also prepared by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and was of large dimensions, being an oblong rectangle measuring 54×30 mm. The design showed the Queen's head to the left, in a circle within an hexagonal frame, on each side of which was a circle, enclosing the value in figures. In the frame above and below was the value "SIXPENCE" in full, on the left side "INLAND," and on the right "REVENUE."

The impression was in purple upon the same paper as the 3d., the stamp from its size taking up the space of two watermarks. The perforation was $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$. The plate was put to press on 27th September, 1860, and the issue to the public took place in the following month.

Under the authority of the Acts 24 and 25 Vict. cap. 21 (28th June, 1861) and cap. 91 (6th August, 1861), embossed stamps of the values of 2d., 9d., 1s., 2s., and 2s. 6d. were prepared and issued by the Inland Revenue Department similar to the embossed 3d. and 6d. issued in the previous year. No change appears to have taken place in these stamps till the year 1871, when, on the 27th July, a guillotine machine was set to work at Somerset House, which perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, and the stock-in-hand of the 2d., 9d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. were perforated by it. It does not appear that the 2s. was ever perforated, and it had probably at that time dropped out of circulation.

In 1865 a change had been made in the watermark of the paper on which the stamps of 3d. and 6d. were printed. An anchor of 16 mm. (fig. 3) p. 149, had been introduced in place of the "anchor with cable (2)," and in the year 1871 a further change was made, the size of the anchor being increased to 18 mm. (fig. 4). This paper continued to be used for these stamps until 1882, when the size of the anchor watermark was again increased to one measuring 20 mm. (fig. 6), p. 150. During all this period the colour of the impression continued the same, though varying at times in tone between a lilac and mauve shade of purple.

In the year 1872 the embossed stamps of 2d., 9d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. were struck on paper, watermarked with small anchors (fig. 5, p. 150), the same as that on which the Inland Revenue stamps of 1d. were at that time printed. The division of the sheet into squares by black-ruled lines was done away with, and the thickness of the type of the words "INLAND REVENUE" was reduced, which still, however, continued to be printed in green. The perforation of $12\frac{1}{2}$ remained unaltered.

On the 27th October, 1875, the colour for the stamps embossed by the Inland Revenue Department was changed from pink to vermilion, a change which affected all the embossed stamps of 2d., 9d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. struck after that date.

In October, 1882, the paper watermarked with small "anchor, 14 mm.," being exhausted, the whole of the embossed stamps were struck on that watermarked with an "orb," being the same as was then employed for the Inland Revenue stamps of one penny.

SYNOPSIS.

EMBOSSSED STAMPS.

1. Armorial designs, with value in centre, and date inserted; embossed in pink on blue wove paper; rectangular spaces for stamps marked out with black lines. "INLAND REVENUE" in green in thick block letters. Imperforate.

April, 1860.	Threepence. Sixpence.
1861.	Twopence. Ninepence. One Shilling. Two Shillings. Two Shillings and Sixpence.

2. The same designs ; embossed in pink on blue wove paper ; rectangular spaces for stamps marked out with black lines. "INLAND REVENUE" in green in thick block letters. Perforated 12½.

August, 1871. Twopence.
Ninepence.
One Shilling.
Two Shillings and Sixpence.

3. The same designs ; embossed in pink on white paper, watermarked with "Anchor, 14 mm." (fig. 5.). "INLAND REVENUE" in green in thin block letters. Spaces for stamps not marked out. Perforated 12½.

1872. Twopence.
Ninepence.
One Shilling.
Two Shillings and Sixpence.

4. The same embossed in vermilion.

1875. Twopence.
Ninepence.
One Shilling.
Two Shillings and Sixpence.

5. The same designs ; embossed in vermilion on paper watermarked with "Orb." "INLAND REVENUE" in green in thin block letters. Spaces not marked out. Perforated 12½.

1882. Twopence.
Ninepence.
One Shilling.
Two Shillings and Sixpence.

TYPE-PRINTED STAMPS.

1. Paper watermarked with "Anchor with Cable (2)," (fig. 2). Safety paper, bluish to white.

15th June, 1860. Threepence, purple (mauve tint) ; perf. 15.
1st Sept. 1860. Sixpence " " perf. 15½ by 15.

2. Paper watermarked with "Anchor, 16 mm." (fig. 3). Safety paper, bluish to white.

1865. Threepence, purple (mauve tint) ; perf. 15.
Sixpence " " perf. 15½ by 15.

3. Paper watermarked with "Anchor, 18 mm." (fig. 4) ; bluish.

1871. Threepence, purple (lilac tint) ; perf. 15.
Sixpence " " perf. 15½ by 15.

4. Paper watermarked with "Anchor, 18 mm." (fig. 4) ; white

1872. Threepence, purple ; perf. 15.
Sixpence " "

5. Paper watermarked with "Anchor, 20 mm." (fig. 6) ; white.

1882. Threepence, purple ; perf. 15.
Sixpence " "

(To be continued.)

ERRATA.

In the list of 1d. stamps, p. 170, No. 2 is described as "Draft (1st type)." The words "(1st type)" should be omitted, as there is only one type of the "Draft" stamp, resembling however in its principal features its companion stamp No. 1, "Receipt (first type)."

Page 171, tenth line from top, for "Sir J. C. Harries," read "Sir J. C. Herries ;" and in line 13 for "2d." read "2½d."

In the June number, page 96, in the paragraph commencing "Page 90, foot of page," it is stated that plate No. 9 of the halfpenny was not put to press. We have since seen a used specimen printed from plate No. 9.

Correspondence.

IMITATIONS OF THE MULREADY ENVELOPE.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—Can any readers of *The Philatelic Record* help me to complete a list of the various envelopes that were issued in imitation or caricature of the Mulready? References to the subject appeared in the *Magasin Pittoresque*; in Dr. Gray's *Catalogue*, 4th edition (not in later editions); and in the *Timbre-Poste* for October, 1868. I have not seen the first; the lists in the latter two are confessedly incomplete. I am not aware of any other article dealing with the subject. A selection of envelopes (sixteen) is illustrated in M. Moens' new *Catalogue*, 6th edition, 1883.

The following varieties undoubtedly exist. The inscriptions will in general suffice to distinguish them without reference to the designs.

I. OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE ASSOCIATION. [*T.P.* Nos. 13 to 16.]

1. "Britain! From thee the World expects an Ocean Penny Postage, to make her Children one Fraternity."
2. "The World awaits Great Britain's greatest Gift, an Ocean Penny Postage, to make Home everywhere, and all Nations Neighbours."
3. "Britain! Bestow this Boon, and be in Blessing blest. Ocean Penny Postage will link all Lands with thee in Trade and Peace."
4. "Ocean One Penny Postage would link in Trade and Peace the Brotherhood of Man."

II. PEACE SOCIETY. [Gray, *d*; *T.P.* Nos. 19 to 22.]

1. "Nation shall not lift up Sword against Nation; neither shall they learn War any more."
2. "Arbitration for War, Universal Brotherhood, Freedom of Commerce."
3. No inscription. Design emblematic of the United States.
4. "Britannia encourages the Industry of the Globe."

III. SOCIETY FOR ABOLITION OF SLAVERY. [*T.P.* Nos. 17, 18.]

1. "God hath made of one blood all Nations of Men."
2. "All things whatsoever that ye would that Men should do unto you, do you so unto them."

IV. TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. [*T.P.* Nos. 23, 24.]

1. "Intemperance is the Bane of Society."
2. "Total Prohibition of Liquor Traffic."
3. "Intoxicating Drinks are the Bane and Curse of Society."

These four series were designed and engraved by J. Valentine, Dundee.

V. SOCIETY FOR SUPPRESSION OF SUNDAY LABOUR.

1. *v. The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, 1866, p. 30.

This I have not seen.

VI. LEECH'S CARICATURES.

1. Sir James Graham as Britannia. [Gray, *c*; *T.P.* No. 12.] Engraved by W. J. Linton.
2. Lion with spectacles. [*T.P.* No. 1.] Published by Fores, 41, Piccadilly.

VII. REJECTED DESIGNS FOR POSTAGE ENVELOPES. Published by Southgate, 164, Strand. [Gray, *a*; *T.P.* Nos. 5 to 10.]

1. Britannia with patch over right eye.
2. Washerwoman in lower right-hand corner.
3. Wooden-legged pensioner in lower right-hand corner.
4. The Queen as Britannia, Daniel O'Connell as Lion.
5. Characters from *Pickwick*.
6. The Pope as Britannia.

VIII. COMIC ENVELOPES. Published by Fores, Piccadilly. [Gray, *b*; *T.P.* Nos. 2 to 4.] Gray mentions 12 varieties; the *Timbre-Poste* describes only the following:

4. Scenes of the chase. Huntsman in place of Britannia.
8. Civic scenes. Lord Mayor in place of Britannia.
10. Christmas scenes. Clown in place of Britannia.

IX. COMIC ENVELOPE. Published by Menzies, Edinburgh. [*T.P.* No. 11.]

1. Britannia replaced by woman in floating tub.

X. COMIC ENVELOPES. Published by Spooner, Strand. Engraved by "W. Mulheaded, R.A." [In my own possession.]

1. Britannia smoking a long clay. (*v.* *T.P.*, p. 77, not engraved.)
2. Britannia and lion writing.
3. Britannia putting out her tongue.
4. Blind fiddler as Britannia.

XI. COMIC ENVELOPES. Published by R. W. Hume, Leith. [In my own possession.]

1. Britannia in Balloon Car. "Packets to the Moon daily."
2. Lion replaced by pig.
3. "Regimental postboy." Elephant in kilt.
4. "Bill North, he wot drives the Univus."

XII. CARICATURE ENVELOPE. Used by M. Maury, Paris, with that gentleman taking the place of Britannia, *v.* *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, 1870, p. 126.

The *Timbre-Poste* article also alludes, p. 77, to an enlarged caricature, signed "Mulled already." Another humorously modified edition of the original design due to the pencil of Theodore Hook is shown at p. 333 of his *Choice Humorous Works* (Chatto and Windus).

As a specimen of the "wit" of some of the above efforts, I may quote the inscription on xi. 4:

"THE COCKNEY'S ADDRESS TO THE HILL.
R—d H—l, R—d H—l,
You've show'd wondrous skill
In inventing this mode of a-catching our pennies.

Your Royal Commission,
 For the patent transmission
 Of machines, bags of beans, and eke spinning Jennies,
 Is a bang up affair.
 Now the D—— may flare
 About his locomotion ; it is but a shad(ow)y
 To what we're enjoying, thro' you and M—ready.
 What with Steamers and Railers,
 Ballooners and Whalers,
 Everything is a-rounding the globe in a gallop ;
 So—with paper engines
 And printing machines
 We'll have the John Bull made a Patent Develope,
 Having columns of news
 Both for Turks and for Jews,
 And in all sorts of lingos, from the Greeks' to the Asses' ;
 While 'tis borne by a host
 Of the new Penny Post,
 That all men may read as the newspaper passes.
 Hurrah for Sir Rowland !
 The mighty Sir Rowland !
 Let us give him a fête in our famed Drury Lane ;
 And borrow his brother,
 The lofty Ben Lomond,
 With his sister, the Loch, to enliven the scene."

A caricatured description of the Mulready occurs in "A Row in an Omnibus Box" (*Ingoldsby Legends*), and another in *Punch*, 1842, vol. iii. p. 88. A third is quoted in the *Philatelist*, vol. vii. p. 145.

Yours faithfully,

P. J. ANDERSON.

THE ABERDEEN CONSERVATIVE CLUB,
 7th December, 1883.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE third meeting of season 1883-84, was held at 13, Gray's Inn Square, on the 15th December, 1883, the Vice-President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. Mr. A. R. Barrett, proposed by Mr. Bacon, and seconded by the Secretary, was elected a member of the Society. The business of the day was the compilation of a Reference List of the Stamps of Tobago, which was finished. After the conclusion of the business the Vice-President showed some of the Peruvian envelopes, with Chilian arms and other surcharges. The new Brazilian Letter Cards ; Java, 2½ cents, adhesive, and other novelties were exhibited.

Notes and Queries.

E. J. H., Bradford.—Thanks. It is the same thing as we described last month.

E. F. B. H., Hobart Town.—Thanks for information, which we have utilised, and for your kind offers of assistance. We do not collect.

R. S.—You must select some other *nom de plume*, that you have chosen being the one used by an old correspondent. We are unable to make use of your contribution, for which we are none the less obliged.

R. G.—We do not “exult” over your betrayal. Had you consulted us before you bought the stamp you would have saved your money. As it is, whenever you make up your mind to buy it from a respectable dealer, it will have cost you one-third more than had you applied to one at first.

J. M. N., York.—We cannot speak very highly of the firm you enquire about.

A VICTIM.—Anonymous denunciations can find no place in our columns.

ROB, Glasgow.—1. In February. 2. Apply to our publishers; we have nothing whatever to do with the purchase or sale of stamps.

J. G., Highgate.—The Japanese stamp you send us is a fiscal; probable value, a penny.

H. B. T., Adelaide.—You will see what is said in this number respecting the 3d. West Australia, surcharged five shillings, which we announced upon your authority. We, of course, supposed you were speaking of a postage stamp. Please be careful, in giving information—for which we are always grateful—to be as accurate and to give as many details as possible.

Notice.

WITH our next number, which will complete Vol. V. of *The Philatelic Record*, we present our readers with a permanent photograph, as frontispiece, of Mr. W. A. S. Westoby, Barrister-at-law, joint author with Mr. Philbrick of *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*. The selection of this portrait is that of the majority of our subscribers. It will be for them to decide, as heretofore, whose portrait shall be given as a frontispiece to Vol. VI.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. V.

JANUARY, 1884.

No. 60.



THE present number completes the fifth volume of *The Philatelic Record*, and once more we take the opportunity of thanking our subscribers and contributors for their ungrudging support, and of bespeaking a continuance of it for Vol. VI., which we hope to launch next month. We have no reason to complain of the patronage we have received ; for we are now in a position to say, without in the least desiring to brag of it, that, so far as we can ascertain, our circulation is considerably larger than was ever attained to by any other of the excellent British magazines in the footsteps of which we reverently endeavour to follow. Gentle readers and learned contributors, a Happy New Year to you all !

We have received the latest *Bulletin* of the *Société Française de Timbrologie*, containing an account of the meetings held in January, February, March, and April of last year, and the Society's catalogues of the Stamps of Peru, Bolivia, and British Guiana. At the January meeting M. S. de Wilde reopened the well-worn question of the blued English stamps, and reaffirmed the exploded theory that the blueness arises from chemical action of the *gum*. We thought that all philatelists were long since aware that the gum, or rather the mucilage, had nothing to do with the phenomenon in question. At the February meeting the Secretary alluded to certain legendary stamps of British Guiana, supposed to have been issued in 1856, such as the 4 cents, yellow and red-brown, and the 1 cent, yellow. It must surely have been an oversight on the part of Captain Evans not to have queried the first of these stamps, as he has done the last. It would not take much to change magenta into red-brown. At the April meeting M. Caillebotte asserted that Captain Evans was wrong in cataloguing the 1 real, rose, first issue Paraguay, surcharged with large numeral 5. To quote the words attributed to M. Caillebotte, "*Cette surcharge n'existe pas.*"

This is a very authoritative way of dealing with the matter, but surely we are entitled to M. Caillebotte's reason for so positive an assertion. We saw this stamp, before any other European collectors, in July, 1879, and chronicled it in *The Philatelic Record* of the following month. It and the 2 reals, blue, were brought over here by Mr. Scott, of New York; and if the blue stamp is genuine, which no one appears to contest, we should like to know why we must withdraw our faith in the other. If we are not mistaken, the copy we saw belonged afterwards to Mr. Philbrick, and should, therefore, now be found in a celebrated collection in Paris. Had doubts been thrown upon the surcharged 3 reales, black, and more especially upon the small and violet surcharges, we should certainly have been inclined to share in them.

In the catalogue of the Stamps of Peru we cannot find any mention of the *Habilitado* for 50 cents, on the 1 dinero and 1 peseta of 1858, which we described in the *Record* of March and April, 1882; and yet we remember seeing in a previous number of the *Bulletin* a statement by Herr von Ferrary that he possessed these stamps, and was perfectly satisfied as to their authenticity.

We turn with exceptional interest to the French Society's catalogue of the Stamps of British Guiana to see how our Parisian colleagues have solved the difficulties which we have reason to believe staggered the London Society. If we are not mistaken, the latter deferred cataloguing the first, or circular, issue until they had made another attempt to get some further official information, which it is still hoped may be forthcoming. But our gallant French friends are undaunted by such trifles. They say boldly, "There exist *three varieties* of each value." Now take it that this amounts to saying that three of these stamps form a sheet; for we are ready to admit that there are probably as many varieties as there are stamps to the sheet. But we are inclined to resent being kept in the dark as to how each link was forged in the chain of reasoning which led to this conclusion. We are sometimes worried by inquisitive people to define what constitutes a *variety* between two stamps otherwise similar; and we are now happy to be able, on the high authority of the French Society, to quote an instance. Variety A is a perforated stamp; Variety B is the same stamp with the perforation cut off! Of the reprints of the 1 and 4 cents, 1851, the *rapporteur* catalogues: "A, perforated 13; B, *imperforate*, owing to the perforation being cut off." We could moan to think how many stamps we have expelled from our albums simply because

their perforations were cut off, and we did not know that this constituted them varieties. This will interest Mr. Castle. Proceeding to the provisional issue of 1856, we find all the legendary values and colours which Captain Evans is blamed for cataloguing noted with queries. But there is one stamp the character of which we certainly expected to find authoritatively determined in the French Catalogue, and that is the *soi-disant* 1 cent, magenta. This stamp is in the collection of Herr von Ferrary, a leading member of the French Society. Why then is its existence queried, and not either affirmed or negated?

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Afghanistan.—Our Brussels colleague gives us another scolding for having spoken of annas in connection with these stamps. We ourselves pointed out, in our number for April last, that there was no such value; but when stamps are described to us as being of so many annas value, it is difficult for us to say, without seeing them, what their real value may be. A dealer is apt to set down the stamps at the values in which they are invoiced to him from India. "A Post Card Collector" says, "In Cabul all official accounts are rendered in the Indian roupie, whilst in many other parts of Afghanistan the commercial roupie is the Persian one, which is worth about twopence less. If a merchant invoiced stamps to a Parsee, the latter might take them at the Persian roupie, equal to 15 annas."

Bavaria.—The 3 pfennig card is now in use with two lines of inscription beneath *Postkarte*, and a letter **A** in the left lower corner. The card is watermarked with vertical undulating lines, the same as the current adhesives.

Post Card. 3 pfennig, green on light buff.

Brazil.—These are the illustrations of the stamps on the letter-cards described last month.



Copenhagen.—We learn from the *Timbre-Poste* that the stamps of the late Express Company are obsolete, the said company having handed over their business to a new one, which has slightly

altered the stamps, and will only occupy itself with the distribution of letters and parcels to the exclusion of telegrams. We must



confess, so little regard have we for this class of stamp, that we did not notice that the leading inscription on the stamp of the envelope and on the adhesive, which we chronicled in our last, is altered to **BUDDE—BREV. OG PAKKE—EXPEDITION**, which signifies, Distribution by porters of letters and parcels.



Of the new type, of which we give illustrations, we have received two more adhesives and a letter-card. The inscription on the latter is confined to *Expres—Brevkort*, in script type, with line beneath it. The stamp is the same as on the envelope described last month. The letter-card is gummed and perforated on three sides, and consists merely of white paper.

Adhesives. 2 öre, blue; *perf.* 11.

10 " " " size " 143 × 48 mm.
Letter-card. 10 " " " size " 143 × 48 mm.

Costa Rica.—We have seen copies of documents signed by the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and other functionaries, and authenticated by Mr. Sharpe, the British consul, declaring the stamps with official and other surcharges, against which collectors have lately been warned, to be perfectly genuine, and not made for the purpose of sale. We have our reasons for regarding these statements with the profoundest distrust.

Cuba.—By way, we presume, of dodging the forgers, the 10 c. de peso of the current issue has been changed in colour, but in no other respect.

Adhesive. 10 c. de peso, *brown.*

Danish West Indies.—Two reply-paid cards are in use for countries in the Postal Union. They are similar to the current single cards, but have the additional inscriptions. The two halves are joined along the top, and the cards are printed on the first and third pages.

Post Cards. 2 × 2 cents, blue on white.
3 × 3 " " carmine "

Ecuador.—The *Timbre-Poste* speaks rather doubtfully of an adhesive, value 1 peso, which is said to have been issued. The colour is supposed to be brown, and the design similar to the other values of the current series.

Egypt.—A correspondent of M. Moens' informs him that it was intended early this month to surcharge the stamps of 5 piastres, which are scarcely ever used, 20 paras, in order to utilize them. Application has been made to the Ministry to authorize this surcharge, and also the issue of Unpaid Letter Stamps, of the

values of 5 and 10 paras, and 1, 2, and 5 piastres. Finally, we are told to expect reply-paid cards, and alterations in the colours of the current adhesives.

Since the above was written we have received a specimen of the 1 piastre unpaid letter stamp. The stamp is of the usual oblong shape. In a rectangular frame of three coloured lines is the numeral 1; on the left is *PIASTRE*, reading upwards, and on the right *TARIF*, reading downwards in small block type. An outer frame of two coloured lines, bastioned at the corners, is inscribed *A PERCEVOIR* above, *POSTES EGYPTIENNES* on the left, the bottom and right side bearing Arabic inscriptions. Lithographed on white paper.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 1 piastre, vermilion; *perf.* 10

France.—Mr. Campbell advises us of the issue of some official cards. Those he mentions have been used in Charleroi, but their use will no doubt be extended to other towns. The first line of inscription reads *VILLE DE CHARLEROI*, in block type, separated by an ornament from the second line—*CARTE POSTALE DE SERVICE*—with another ornament beneath it. There are three dotted lines for the address, the first headed by *Monsieur*, and the last by *à*. Drawn obliquely across the left lower angle is a line, beneath which is printed *Le Bourgmestre de la Ville de Charleroi*, in one line. In the second variety there are two parallel lines beneath the first and an ornament beneath the second inscription. The heading *Monsieur* remains; but there is only one dotted line, headed by *à*, beneath which is *No. 294*. The left lower angle is ruled off by two parallel lines, beneath which is *Pour le Bourgmestre—Le Secrétaire Communal*, in two lines, beneath which is the signature of the official. In the third variety we find *Monsieur le Bourgmestre* instead of *Monsieur* only, and the *No. 295*, otherwise it is the same as Variety 2.

Service Cards (without expressed value).

Variety 1. Black on yellow; size, 133 × 87 mm.

” 2. ” white ” ”

” 3. ” pink ” ”

” 3. ” green ” ”

French Colonies.—M. Moens describes a card used in Guadeloupe with the following inscription at the top in three lines:

Prix pour l'intérieur de la colonie. 10 centimes.

*Prix pour tous les pays compris dans l'Union ou assimilés
aux pays de l'Union.* 10 centimes.

The frame is the same as that on the preceding cards.

Post Card. Without value, black on grey.

Gold Coast.—We must try and overcome the repugnance with which stamps used piecemeal inspire us, and chronicle some unhealthy varieties emanating from this unhealthy region. That the specimens we have seen were honestly and innocently used we have no more doubt than that they will turn up and be rung the changes upon *ad nauseam*. There seems to have been a temporary dearth of One Penny stamps, to meet which the Twopence has

been cut in halves, obliquely, and the Fourpence cut in four triangles, thus, \times , the fractions in either case being used as provisional One Penny stamps.

Provisionals. 1d., half of 2d., green, divided obliquely.
1d., quarter of 4d., puce, divided in four.

Griqualand.—We have only recently seen the Threepence, rose, Cape, with large numeral 3, watermarked *CC and Crown*, with small black G.

Great Britain.—In reference to a correction respecting Plate No. 9 of the first type of Halfpenny, which we inserted on page 204 of our last number, Mr. Westoby writes us: "Plate No. 9 was put to press on the 9th October, 1871. There seems to be a lack of particulars concerning this plate. It is not in the register sheets, and there is no account at Somerset House of how many copies were struck from the plate."

The registration envelope, size H, is in use with the large R in an oval in the left upper corner, and three lines of inscription in the centre. The *rosaces* filling in the date plugs of the stamp are slightly different to those on the current sizes F and G.

A correspondent sends us the following extract from "General Orders" issued by the Board of Inland Revenue, 29th December, 1883. It is redolent of Somerset House: "6. *Stamps.*—The attention of the Board having been called to the fact that application has been made to officers of this department by certain stamp collectors and dealers in old stamps for the sale to them of used Official I. R. Postage Stamps, which have passed through the post, all officers are cautioned against complying with any such request, or having transactions with unlicensed dealers in stamps."

Greece.—We have the 40 lepta in the very palest shade of lilac without figures at back.

Greenland.—Having made further enquiries, we find that it is quite true that reply-paid cards will henceforth be sent to and received from Greenland. The cards and adhesives in use there are, however, those of the mother country—Denmark.

Hawaii.—Messrs. Thos. Ridpath & Co. send us the ten and twelve cents adhesives, current type, changed in colour.

Adhesives. 10 cents, crimson.
12 cents, puce.

India.—We have received two more values of the new series. The Two Annas has the diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on ground of horizontal lines, on an eccentric-shaped *cartouche*. Straight coloured labels at top and bottom, inscribed in white block letters INDIA POSTAGE above, and value below. In the spandrels are chain-like ornaments. The portrait in the Eight Annas is on a rectangular *cartouche*, voided at the corners. Straight coloured labels at top and bottom, inscribed as in the previous value. White side borders filled in with dots, and an scalloped outer frame.

Adhesives. 2 annas, bright blue, watermark star; *perf.* 14.
8 annas, reddish-lilac " "

The accompanying illustrations represent the new Half Anna, with and without official surcharge, which we described in November last.



Jamaica.—We have received two reply-paid cards for this island, which are similar to the current single cards of the same value, but with the additional inscriptions. The two halves are joined along the top, and perforated between, and the cards are printed on the first and third pages.

Post Cards. 1d. × 1d., blue on light buff.
1½d. × 1½d., grey „

Japan.—We have come across the 2 sen, bistre, envelope, Issue, 1878, with a design embossed on the flap consisting of a wreath of the flowers and buds of the *Paulownia*; very similar to that found on the envelopes first issued, but that the design is considerably smaller. We have also seen an entire 2 sen, yellow, envelope of the second issue with the syllabic character 4, so there is no longer any doubt to which form of envelope this syllabic character belongs. (See *Remarks* to the second Issue, page 150, Vol. IV.) A specimen of the 12 sen, pale rose, adhesive Issue, January, 1875, has been shown us with syllabic character 3. Add this variety to the list on page 101, Vol. IV.



Java.—This is the new 2½ cents adhesive we wrote about last month.

Jhind.—We are indebted to M. Rodet for a description of a post card lately issued by this state. In the upper portion of the card is an *Urdû* inscription divided into two portions; thus:

Râj-i-Jînd

Translation: States of Jhind

parca-i-dâk

rag (or little paper) of the post.

Below this is another inscription, in one line, which runs as follows:

Sîrf is-taraf nâm é magâm allr nâm i maktûb alayi darj ho-gâ

Only on this side name of dwelling and name of person written to inscribed shall be

The words "*maktûb alayi*" are more literally translated by "*it is written to him.*" The stamp, in the right upper corner, is circular with ornamental edge. In the upper part is the usual R, and below the value, in *Urdû*—*pâo âna*—quarter of an anna.

Post Card. ¼ anna, lithographed in green on thin, pale buff card; size (?).

Luxemburg.—M. Moens tells us that the authorities have issued the current Five francs with the letters S. P. in italic type, and of larger size than heretofore. Brutes! The whole set will probably follow for the delectation of collectors.

Nevis.—We are indebted to Mr. Churchill for the new Half-penny adhesive, which is identical in design with the other De La Rue stamps of this island.

Adhesive. ½d., green; *wmk.* CA and Crown, *perf.* 14.

New South Wales.—A correspondent sends us the One Penny “Stamp Duty,” fiscal, which has done postal service.

Fiscal Adhesive used for postage. 1d., orange; *perf.* 10.

Most of the current postage stamps are now perforated 10, whilst some of them present compound perforations, 10 × 12½, &c.

The Stamp Collectors' Journal says that the 1d. and 2d. envelopes are now surcharged O.S., the first in thin and the second in thick capitals, for official use.

North Borneo.—Our engraving represents the provisional 8 cents which we described last August. We have seen two more adhesives which are destined to fulfil dual functions, postal and fiscal. In the



50 cents we have, in a white oval, not only the arms, as on the other values already chronicled, but also the supporters, crest and motto. The supporters are two aborigines, the dexter armed with a canoe (!), and the sinister with a club. The crest is two arms, vambraced, counter-embowed, holding a flag. The motto is *Pergo et perago*. A second oval, enframing the first, has coloured labels above and below, inscribed

in coloured Roman capitals NORTH BORNEO and POSTAGE & REVENUE. Between the coloured labels are Oriental inscriptions in colour on white. A small white curved label above the oval is inscribed, in coloured block letters, FIFTY CENTS, and a coloured scroll at the bottom of the stamp is inscribed CENTS 50 CENTS, the numerals in the centre being in colour on a white shield. Two square coloured blocks in the upper angles bear the numerals 50. In the One Dollar there are curved coloured labels above and below the arms, inscribed as in the previous value. Straight side label contains Oriental inscription in colour on white. A small curved white label at the top of the stamp, and another at the bottom, are inscribed ONE DOLLAR, in coloured block letters. Ornamental shields in all four corners have the numeral I. in white. The rest of the ornamentation we must leave to our engraver to set before our readers. These stamps are considerably larger than the lower values.

Adhesives. 50 cents, purple; col. imp. on thinnish white paper; *perf.* 14.
1 dollar, carmine " " " "

Norway.—The 5 öre has undergone a change of colour.

Adhesive. 5 öre, green.

Orange Free State.—Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co. have sent us a One Penny adhesive, printed in *bistre*, without a trace of red.

According to their correspondent, only a few sheets were printed in this colour by mistake. Time will show.

Adhesive. 1d., bistre.

A correspondent sends us the *Achtien Pence*, oblong fiscal, which has done postal duty.

Fiscal Adhesive used for postage. 1s. 6d., blue.

Perak.—We have received the latest Two Cents, Straits Settlements, surcharged PERAK in black block letters.

Adhesive. 2 cents, rose; *wmk. CA and Crown.*

Peru.—In addition to the stamps chronicled in our last, we have seen the following, for some of which we are indebted to Mr. Churchill, Messrs. Theodor Buhl, and others.

Adhesives.

- 1 c., orange; with black triangle only.
- 1 c., green; black horseshoe surcharge; red triangle.
- 1 c., green " " " no "
- 2 c., lake; blue oval Postal Union, *Lima* surcharge; black triangle.
- 5 c., dark blue; black horseshoe " no "
- 10 c., green, with blue triangle only.
- 50 c., green; red Postal Union, *Lima* surcharge; black triangle.
- 1 sol, dull lake; blue " " " " "
- 50 c., green; with black triangle only.
- 1 sol., dull lake; " "

The *Timbre-Poste* warns collectors against forged surcharges on Peruvian stamps, notably those of the Chilian arms, inverted and otherwise.

We illustrate the new triangular surcharge referred to last month and in the present number.



Just as we are going to press we have heard from a Parisian correspondent of another provisional, which he describes as follows: "I have just seen a stamp which is quite new to me. It is of the PERU-AREQUIPA type, on thin pelure paper, and very like the 25 c., red. The value is 5 soles, printed in full, CINCO SOLES, beneath the stamp. The two upper corners are inscribed 5s. That in the left corner is very distinct, but in the right corner the s looks more like an eight."

Adhesive. 5 soles, orange-yellow.

Philippines.—We borrow from the *Timbre-Poste* the following new provisionals; viz.,

- Provisionals.* 1 real, red surcharge on the current 5 c. dep., blue.
- 2 " black " " 24/8 " "

We understand that the recent surcharges were authorized by a decree dated 4th October, 1883.

Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co. inform us that they have seen the following:

- Provisionals.* 1 real and 8 cms., green surcharge on the current 2 c. dep.
- 1 " red surcharge on the 10 pesetas *Derecho de Firma*, brown.

Just as we are going to press we hear of the following, viz. :—

Provisionals.

10 cuartos, green surcharge on current 2 c. dep., rose.

1 real, black surcharge, inverted, on 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. dep. *Derecho Judicial*, lilac.

Russia.—Mr. Breitfuss informs us that in the beginning of January, old style, that is, about the middle of this month, the new Imperial stamps will be issued to the public. They were, at the time he wrote, already in the hands of the postmasters throughout the Empire.

Ardatoff (PROVINCE OF NIJNJI NOVGOROD).—Two values of the annexed type were issued on the first of this month. They are lithographed on white paper.

Adhesives.

3 kopecks, green; *unpaid letter stamp*; *perf. 13.*

5 „ „ rose; *perf. 13.*



Atkarsk (PROVINCE OF SARATOFF).—This stamp, as will be seen in our illustration, has been slightly altered. The value in the bottom line, instead of being printed in black, as formerly, is now given in white letters of larger size.

Adhesive. 3 kopecks, red and blue; *perf. 12.*

Rostoff on Don (PROVINCE OF EKATERINOSLAW).—Mr. Breitfuss sends us specimens of the 2 kopecks, blue, printed on slightly blued *vergé batonné* paper instead of wove.

St. Lucia.—The yellow Fourpenny stamp, without surcharge, is being cut in half, diagonally, and used for half its value.

Salvador.—M. Moens calls attention to the fact that the design of some of the values of the current issue has been retouched, and that the number of varieties is now greater than before. The 1 centavo has now 15 varieties instead of 10. The 2 c. has 15 instead of 5, and the 5 c. has 25 instead of 5.



We mentioned last month that the 1 real, telegraph stamp, had been pressed into the postal service. Now we learn from *Der Philatelist* that a 25 centavos, fiscal, of the annexed type, is similarly employed.

Fiscal Adhesive used for postage, 25 centavos, yellow-brown; *perf. (?)*

Der Philatelist has seen the card with reply 3 × 3 c. of the same type as the single card.

Post Card. 3 × 3 centavos, blue on white.

St. Domingo.—The fun with these stamps is only just beginning. From Messrs. Buhl and others we have heard of—

Provisionals. 5 centimes on the 2 c., orange; surcharge inverted.
 50 " " 10 c., rose " "
 10 " " 2 c., orange; surcharged with larger numerals.
 50 " " 10 c., rose " "

South Australia.—Mr. A. R. Stewart has shown us a specimen of the early Twopence, orange, on thinnish paper, most distinctly printed on both sides.

Tobago.—We have received the new Twopence-halfpenny, superseding the provisional. It is of the same design as the other stamps of the series.

Adhesive. 2½d., ultramarine; *wmk.* CA and Crown; *perf.* 14.

Transvaal.—Dr. Viner writes us as follows: "I hear from the Transvaal that new stamps are ordered from Messrs. Ensgede and Sons, Haarlem, makers for the Dutch Government. The values are ½d., 1d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. From a rough drawing of the selected design, I gather that the Transvaal arms are in central oval, with value in words above; POST ZEGEL below, and topped by an eagle, over which POST ZEGEL is repeated! Z. A. REPUB. at the bottom. Numerals of value on blocks at the four angles. There appears to be a sort of scroll ornamentation at the sides."

Turk's Islands.—A correspondent informs us that for some time past the current One Penny has been watermarked CA and Crown.

United States of Colombia.—According to the *Timbre-Poste*, the *Cubierta* of 50 centavos, lately current, has been superseded by a new one. To the left are the arms of the Republic, with ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA in a curve above them. To the right, on an engine-turned *cartouche*, is VALE 50 CENTAVOS, in three lines; and in a curve, above the *cartouche*, is CORREOS NACIONALES. In a little ornamented compartment in the upper centre is 50 CENTAVOS. Between the arms and the *cartouche*, *Certificacion con contenido*, in fancy type. Beneath, *Salió de . . . en . . . de . . . de 188 . . .* in script, and below this a lined space headed by *Remite*, also in script.

Cubierta. 50 centavos, red on white; lithographed.

Uruguay.—We have to thank Dr. Wonner for the following extract from *La Nacion*, published at Montevideo, on the 16th Nov. 1883: "*Postmaster-General's Office. Notice.*—By order of the Postmaster-General, on the 15th instant, a new issue of letter-cards—2a serie, 1883—will be put in circulation, printed in maroon, and of the value of three centesimos.

"These cards can be addressed to places out of the Republic, the additional postage being prepaid according to the tariff, in the same manner as ordinary cards (or at the same rate as ordinary letters?)

“Notice is also given that every letter-card which contains any written paper or other article will be subject to the penalty laid down in Article 117 of the Law.

“A period of ninety days, reckoned from the date given below, is allowed for the withdrawing from circulation of the cards of this nature at present in use, and for their exchange for those of the new issue, for which operation authority is hereby given to all the Post-offices of the State. EL OFICIAL 1°.

“Montevideo, November 13th, 1883.”

The letter card above alluded to has a view of the Montevideo Exchange (so says the *Timbre-Poste*) in the right upper corner, and below this 3 centesimos. To left of the stamp is (1st) REPUBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY, (2nd) TARJETA EPISTOLAR, (3rd) 2ª SERIE 1883, in three lines. Below this is a dotted line, with the prefix *Sr. D.* On the reverse of the second half are six lines of instructions, and below this, in very small type, the name of the lithographer. Lithographed in colour on white paper, and perforated at the four sides. Size when open 115 × 157 mm.

Letter-card. 3 centesimos, brown on white.

Victoria.—We are indebted to Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co. for the new One Penny adhesive, identical in design with the stamp on the post card, which we illustrated in June last.

Adhesive. 1d., green; wmk. V. over crown; *perf.* 12.

OUR FRONTISPIECE.

MR. WILLIAM A. S. WESTOBY has so long been regarded as one of the greatest authorities in the philatelic world, that we are delighted to accede to the wishes of a large number of our readers by presenting his likeness as the frontispiece of this our fifth volume. The numerous requests we have received to this effect show that Mr. Westoby's name is a household word among English amateurs.

Born somewhere near the time when the Duke of Wellington and the Emperor Napoleon met at Waterloo; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, at which University he took his M.A. degree in 1839; and, called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in the following year, the subject of this brief memoir had his attention first drawn to stamps by aiding a juvenile member of his family to form a collection about the years 1861-62.

Those were indeed the good old days when in much darkness and with many mistakes the pioneers of the science began to lay the foundations of the pursuit which has since engaged so much thoughtful

research. In Paris, where Mr. Westoby commenced collecting, a small but select band of earnest amateurs, among the foremost of whom we might name M. George Herpin, M. de Sauley, Dr. Legrand, and M. Donatis, had already vindicated the claim of that city to be regarded as the cradle of the infant science.

No timbrophilic or philatelic society had been established ; indeed, it was not till 1869, when London set the initiative, that the first society devoted to the subject was originated. Philatelic literature was just commencing its career, but the requirements of collectors were not inadequately supplied by the meetings which took place at the various dealers ; such as Baillieu, Madame Nicolas, Mahé, Maury, and others, where the *habitués* congregated and discussed topics of common interest, exhibited their treasures, and, above all, entered into the keen but friendly rivalry of acquisition to which collectors of all kinds are uniformly subject.

The principal of these resorts was the shop of Madame Nicolas, in the Rue Taitbout, where of a morning, awaiting the arrival of the foreign mails, a select group of amateurs might generally be found willing away the interval by hunting through the stock for *desiderata*, or discussing the last new discovery. And here, in passing, a word of tribute to the memory of one of the most straightforward and conscientious dealers of the old time. Madame Nicolas to great ability joined great moral force of character, and thus gained the entire confidence of her *clientèle*, all of whom, in turn, had a fair share in the division of the many rare and fine things that passed through her hands.

In this society Mr. Westoby soon took a recognized place. The qualities required for success in the pursuit he possessed in an eminent degree—great patience, unwearied industry, strong memory, and a singularly candid spirit, open to evidence to the last. To these join the experience of a highly-educated and keenly-observing mind, and we have almost an ideal philatelist.

Collecting was then in a very primitive state. Most amateurs massacred envelopes by cutting the embossed stamps out, clipped the stamps round, trimmed off perforations, gummed specimens down in the pages of their albums, and otherwise did all that is now held in holy horror. Lallier's albums were in general use, and to this fact must be ascribed many of the enormities referred to. But, to the lasting renown of the great collectors, they from the commencement entirely set their faces against all mutilations and curtailments, whether of stamps or envelopes, and chose and preserved their specimens much as we do now, save that perhaps less was thought of a stamp absolutely intact as to gum, margins, and perforation than at the present day. Mr. Westoby's sagacity led him instinctively to the right path, and a certain fastidious standard of excellence he set up for himself ensured the best, brightest, and most desirable of specimens for his own albums. This care, joined to rare discrimination and a good memory, protected him almost en-

tirely from being deceived ; and in a very short time no more reliable judge of the genuineness of a stamp existed.

Well does the writer of these lines recollect how, twenty years ago and more, he was introduced to Mr. Westoby one day in the *Rue Taitbout*, where Madame Nicolas was detecting some false *Vaud* stamps, just arrived from Basle, and with what kindness the album of the new beginner was looked through, and various friendly hints and much valuable help given.

To be an original writer, or even to take part as critic, a philatelist must be familiar with stamps by personal contact and handling : if a collector so much the better, the value of his remarks is directly proportioned to the closeness of his observation and his minute and conscientious accuracy. The habit of collecting in the style Mr. Westoby adopted not only rendered him a first-rate authority to consult, but led him to give to others the benefit of his own experience and skill. He soon became a contributor to *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* of various occasional papers of current interest, and under the *nom de plume* of "A Parisian Collector" his writings may be relied on for precision and accuracy. In the pages of *The Philatelist* he figured more prominently as the author of papers on "The Stamps of Turkey," on "The Envelopes of Germany," "The Stamps of Mexico," &c. Some of these contributions are of considerable length, and all evidence the care and research of their author. At the present time we all look forward to what he has to say in the periodical of which he is both editor and staff, and the readers of *The Philatelic Record* are indebted to him for more than one valuable contribution to their stock of knowledge.

But Mr. Westoby's chief literary labours have been devoted to the book on *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, of which he is joint author with Mr. Philbrick. This work is not merely of standard authority, but remains a monument of learning and ability, and an example for future writers of the simplicity and thoroughness with which such subjects should be treated. None but those who have essayed a similar task can appreciate the difficulties to be surmounted. It was a fortunate incident that the personal relations of the authors enabled them to put forth by their united efforts a work of which it may be truly said that no other writers had an equal combination of power, knowledge, and experience to enable them to produce its counterpart.

There is but little more to add. In the friendly intercourse of philatelists Mr. Westoby's name is never mentioned but with the regard and esteem he inspires. Always willing to render his services, uniformly patient and disposed to investigate to the last point of accuracy, he is a recognized leader among the chiefs of English philately. Long may he be spared to continue the pursuit to which he is so warmly attached, to the benefit of the science and with the sincere good wishes of his numerous friends.

A FEW NOTES ON THE STAMPS OF AFGHANISTAN.

BY T. K. TAPLING.

THE information philatelists possess about the stamps of this country has not been obtained without considerable difficulty, and has been derived almost exclusively from the study of the stamps themselves. The anarchy that has lately existed in Afghanistan, and the hostility of the inhabitants towards foreigners in general, and the English in particular, have unfortunately debarred us from all the ordinary sources of information; while, on the other hand, the rarity of many of the stamps, and the fact that an Oriental scholar alone can translate the inscriptions upon them, have lent additional difficulty, and perhaps interest also, to the study of these uncouth impressions. Feeling, therefore, that any little piece of information may some day turn out to be important, I make no apology in offering the following short notes for the consideration of the readers of the *Record*, although I can lay claim to but little originality. In the first place, I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to the late Captain Weare, the news of whose death was received by the philatelic world with regret some two or three years back, and to whom I owe the information relative to the four plates of the first issue of the stamps of Afghanistan. Captain Weare was an enthusiastic philatelist of great acumen, and some years ago, under the initials "H. O. W.," contributed several valuable papers to the *Philatelic Journal* and other English magazines of the day. He was engaged, as an officer of the English army, in the late Afghan war, and was acting in this capacity when he met with the accident that unfortunately terminated in his death. His collection, which contained a remarkably fine series of Afghan stamps, came to this country about a year ago, and passed into the hands of one of the principal London dealers; and it is to it, and to the notes that were found with it, that I owe the most valuable of the particulars I am enabled to give of the early series. Captain Weare apparently devoted the leisure his military duties allowed him to the accumulation of a very large number of stamps of all the issues of Afghanistan, and, in addition to this, there is some reason to think that he had access either to official sources of information or to uncut sheets of nearly everything that was used, or, at any rate, of most of the stamps that are known to collectors. The above preliminary remarks are intended, not only as a tribute to the memory of Captain Weare, but also to show that these notes have been written with a certain amount of authority that can be relied on.

ISSUE I. 1870-71. DATED 1288 (of the Hegira).

There are four distinct plates of this issue, each containing fifteen stamps, all differing from each other in various minute details. We thus get sixty different varieties. The stamps have the appearance of being lithographed, or possibly printed from ivory, and are printed in black on European white laid paper.

Plate I. The circle containing the tiger's head consists of a white dotted line, and measures 14 millimètres across. The outer circle consists of a narrow white band, also dotted, and measures 30 millimètres. The dots of both circles are made in the form of small dashes.



The sheet contains three rows of five stamps, all of the same value.

1 *shahi*, black, fifteen varieties.

Plate II. The inner circle measures $12\frac{3}{4}$ millimètres, and the outer one 28 millimètres. The inner circle is composed of a white dotted circular line, as on the previous plate; but the dots of this and of the outer circle are in the form of periods instead of dashes.

The impression is much clearer and better than that of *Plate I.* The sheet consists of three rows of five stamps—two rows of 1 *shahi* stamps, and one (the middle row) of stamps of the value of 1 *sunar* (2 *shahis*).

1 *shahi*, black, ten varieties.
1 *sunar* „ five „

Plate III. Both circles are of the same dimensions as those of *Plate II.*, but the inner one is now in the form of a narrow white band instead of a white line, with dots the same as those of the preceding plate. The band composing the outer circle is much narrower than before, and is, in fact, little more than a white circular line, dotted, and resembling the inner circle of *Plate II.* The sheet consists of three rows of five stamps as before, a row this time being devoted to each of three values; viz., 1 *shahi*, 1 *sunar*, and 1 *abasy* (4 *shahis*). The *sunar* row is in the middle, the *shahi* to the right, and the *abasy* to the left, or above and below the *sunar* respectively, according as the sheet is held vertically or horizontally. The stamps printed from this plate have a whiter and more blurred appearance than any of the others.

1 *shahi*, black, five varieties.
1 *sunar* „ „
1 *abasy* „ „

Plate IV. The outer circle measures 29 millimètres across, and the inner one 14 millimètres. This plate can easily be distinguished from the preceding ones, as the circle containing the tiger's head is composed of a single white undotted line.

The values and their arrangement are the same as those of *Plate III.*

1 *shahi*, black, five varieties.
1 *sunar* „ „
1 *abasy* „ „

ISSUE II. 1871-72. DATED 1289.

This issue is composed of two values, 8 *shahis* and 16 *shahis*, both printed on the same sheet. There are two varieties of each, printed side by side, the two 8 *shahis* stamps being above, and the two 16 *shahis* below.



Passing to *ISSUE V.* (1873-74, dated 1291), we find five varieties of each of the three values constituting the series; viz., 1 *abasy*, 8 *shahis*, and 16 *shahis*, printed together on the same sheet, each value having a row to itself. It is almost, if not quite, certain that the *abasy* stamps were the centre row, and that the 16 *shahis* and 8 *shahis* were placed on the right and left respectively. A 1 *sunar* stamp of this issue has been catalogued; but I have not heard of anyone who has seen it, and its existence appears to me rather doubtful.

ISSUE VII. 1875-76. DATED 1293.

I have seen seven varieties of the 1 *shahi*, and three each of the other four values. Considering the rarity of the stamps of this issue, I have been fortunate enough to examine a considerable number; but I could never find more than three each of the four highest values. The following was the probable arrangement of the sheet:

1 <i>shahi</i> , black or mauve,	twelve (?) varieties.
1 <i>sunar</i>	three
1 <i>abasy</i>	" "
8 <i>shahis</i>	" "
16 "	" "

I have seen an undivided strip of the three varieties of the 8 *shahis*. The varieties were placed one above the other. There were several used specimens in both colours in Captain Weare's collection.

(To be continued.)



FORGED SURCHARGES ON SOUTH AMERICAN STAMPS.

In reference to the letter under this heading, from Mr. C. K. Jeffreyes, which we published in our November number, we have received a further communication from Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co., of which press of matter prevents us from giving more than the gist. They say that the Guatemalas they exchanged with Jeffreyes, which he terms forgeries, were identical with some enclosed for our inspection, which are perfectly genuine, and are some of the remainders that are now to be had from all dealers considerably under facial value. They indignantly deny having ever sold forgeries (we had rather they had said to their knowledge) except some fabricated by Jeffreyes, which they obtained from a third party, and disposed of under the belief that they were genuine. Sundry other points which they dwell upon have been already briefly emphasized in the remarks with which we prefaced the publication of Jeffreyes' letter. In conclusion they reaffirm every statement made by them in the communication we published in October, and offer to give further particulars to anyone who applies to them.

We can publish nothing further from either party on this subject; but before finally quitting it, we are bound to say that Messrs. Buhl and Co. are entitled to the thanks of collectors for their exposure of a fraud, which, although Mr. Jeffreyes endeavours to father it upon other parties, he does not venture to defend. We have received no complaints touching the character of the stamps sold by Messrs. Buhl and Co.; whereas there have been many from collectors and others, who consider they have been victimised by Mr. Jeffreyes.

Whilst we are dealing with the unsavoury subject of forgeries, we should notice an article in the last number of the *Guia del Coleccionista*, which "all stamp papers are requested to copy." Mr. Eberhardt, the editor, calls attention to the malpractices of Señor Geronimo Iturralde, who, in spite of his having been expelled from that position sometime ago, continues to usurp the title of President of the Philatelic Society of Uruguay. Iturralde makes and sells, amongst others, forgeries of the *Oficial* and *Fuera de Hora* surcharges on the Uruguayan stamps. Our contemporary perorates thus: "It would be a work of true charity towards all collectors and a service of unequalled and inestimable value if every philatelic periodical would make known the evil doings of this individual, who for years past, in the recesses of his dismal 'office,' has concocted and put forth these frauds upon his fellow-creatures." We have now performed this work of charity and service of inestimable value. The *Guia* also speaks with a suspicion, which we admit

sharing in, of the *soi-disant* provisionals, attributed to Cundinamarca, described in the *Record* for August; others, including *Cubiertas*, have since appeared. It is not altogether in their favour that they are chiefly offered from Hamburg at outrageous prices. A writer in the *Stamp World* speaks of them with keen distrust, and points out with regard to some of them that "the use of reales as an official currency was long ago abandoned in all the states of Columbia, and particularly in Cundinamarca." It appears to us that sufficient time has now elapsed since these stamps were first chronicled to allow of their authenticity being vouched for from the countries in which they were issued. Philatelists in the comparative propinquity of Valparaiso have as yet been unable to learn anything respecting them; but we suppose they will continue to be eagerly swallowed over here.

THE SURCHARGES ON THE TURKISH STAMPS OF 1869 TO 1876,

AND THE STAMPS SURCHARGED "CHEIR."

A PAPER COMMUNICATED TO THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

By T. K. TAPLING, *Vice-President.*

(Continued from page 186.)

I HAVE NOW described all the different types of surcharge that were met with during an examination of many thousands of specimens. It is quite possible that others exist; but it should be borne in mind that there were very probably as many *varieties* of surcharge as there were stamps to the sheet, and a distinction must be drawn between these merely accidental variations, due to defective printing, or to the fact of the surcharge on each stamp in the sheet being separately engraved, and those more general characteristics which are distinctive of the various groups. During my researches many pairs and blocks of most of the values, certainly all the lower ones, passed through my hands. I naturally looked carefully to see if any of the different types I have attempted to describe were to be found on the same sheet, but in no single instance was this the case, and, in fact, I never even noticed a doubtful specimen. It seems morally certain that each variety or type of surcharge was printed from a different surcharging plate, though why the Turkish postal authorities should have gone to the expense of preparing such a number is a secret known only to themselves. Perhaps, as in the case of the stamped envelopes of the United States, the contract for the manufacture of the Turkish postage stamps changed hands from time to time.

The surcharge varies very considerably in thickness in some of the types. For instance, two very distinct sets, thin and thick surcharge respectively, may be made of the 2 *piastres Type I.*; but most collectors will find sufficient outlets for their enthusiasm without entering into these further refinements.

Several values exist with the surcharge reversed. These are given in the list at the end of this paper. The perforation of the stamps will be found of some assistance in certain cases in identifying the types, though the numerous varieties of it contribute largely to the difficulty of obtaining complete sets. The 10 *paras* exists unperforated, and with no less than five varieties of perforation; and the other values also vary considerably in this respect. The question of dates, and of the right order of the different types of surcharges, brings with it several difficulties, of which the first is presented by the 10 *paras Type II.* I have already given several reasons, which need not be repeated here, for believing that the first appearance of *Type II.* coincided with the adoption of the rough compound perforation, for which 1871 is given as the date by M. Moens. The other varieties—viz., stamps perforated 12, 12½, 13 (all simple perforations)—must have been used later,

probably about 1873. Anyhow, in 1875 we have an entirely new set of the three lower values, with a regular perforation $13\frac{1}{2}$ all round.

I have been unable to obtain any information about the 10 *paras* *Type III*. The surcharge is very peculiar, and the only specimens (some four or five) I have ever seen are those in my own collection, which all came from the same lot. From the fact of the colour and perforation of the stamps with this surcharge being the same as those of the stamps surcharged with *Type II*., I am inclined to think it was used at the same time; viz., during 1873, or somewhere about that period.

Coming to the 10 *paras* *Type VI*., we find a discrepancy in dates between the Catalogue of M. Moens and that of the French Society. So far as it is possible to make out the latter, the dates given for the series, which includes the stamp in question, seem to be January, 1875, for the 10 and 20 *paras*, and April, 1875, for the 1 piastre. The series with the additional surcharge in European letters is placed a year later. M. Moens gives the date of the latter as January, 1876, including the 20 *paras* without the European surcharge, which he classes simply as a variety. The 10 *paras* and 1 piastre, also without any European surcharge, he assigns to April, 1876.

The proverb, "Where *doctors* differ," &c., seemed specially applicable here; and this difference of opinion made it rather doubtful whether *Type V*. of the 10 *paras*, and *Type III*. of the 20 *paras*, should have been called *Types VI*. and *IV*. respectively, or *vice-versâ*; but for reasons which I need not enter into I preferred to follow the dates of M. Moens instead of those of the French Society, whose list scarcely seems to merit any detailed criticism.

Of the 1 piastre, *Types II*., *III*., and *IV*. are arranged to a certain extent at random. As already observed, there is a kind of transition between *Types I*., *II*., and *IV*. in the way the characters are written; and specimens exist of the latter type with the additional surcharge "cheir" in a red dotted circle, which is one of the latest varieties of the "cheirs." This fact, and the interchanges of type before alluded to, would seem to indicate that *Types I*. and *IV*. are correctly placed; but there is little to guide us in the arrangement of *Types II*. and *III*.

The remaining values of the series call for no special remark, nor have I any reason for believing that the dates assigned to them by M. Moens are otherwise than correct.

As far as I am aware, the surcharges on the unpaid letter stamps were unchanged throughout the issue; that is, the types employed were the same. Two sets, however, may be made, distinguished from each other by the colour of the surcharges and the lines which surround each stamp, and which are printed in light and dark red, sometimes nearly black, respectively. The only other varieties are those of the colour and perforation of the stamps themselves, which, I believe, were not used after the middle of 1875.

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

A PROTEST.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

TELEGRAM.

From P. von Ferrary, Paris, | To The Editor of "The P. Record," London.

DEAR SIR,—Have received *Record*; am delighted for insertion of letter. Receive my heartfelt thanks for having published protest and expression of the deepest feelings of my soul. You may publish this telegram to give the protest an undoubted value and authenticity.

Yours truly,

PHILIPP VON FERRARY.

[Since receiving this telegram we have heard again from Herr von Ferrary. He says that it was his intention to have written us at greater length on this matter, but that circumstances oblige him to hold over his letter until next month. In the meantime he asks us to publish his telegram.—ED.]

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE fourth meeting of season 1883-84 was held on the 19th January, 1884, at 13, Gray's Inn Square, the President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and the correspondence. The business of the day was the completion of the Society's reference list of the stamps of Trinidad, which was brought to a conclusion. After the meeting the higher values of North Borneo, the new Egyptian unpaid letter stamp, and other novelties were shown. The stamps appointed for study at the next meeting are those of Turk's and the Virgin Islands.

DINNER TO THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

ON the 21st ult. Mr. Philbrick, q.c., the President, entertained the members of the Philatelic Society to dinner at the Holborn Restaurant. Twenty-two members—some of whom came long distances to do honour to the occasion—accepted the invitation. The entertainment was worthy of the distinguished reputation of the house, and gave general satisfaction. After the banquet and proposing "The health of the Queen," which was drunk with due honour, the President rose and gave "Prosperity to the Philatelic Society of London," in a speech which was the more interesting for its numerous personal reminiscences and references to the early days of stamp-collecting. He pointed out that it was no longer necessary to offer any apology for the pursuit which banded his guests together, such as its being conducive to a study of geography, recent history, or foreign currencies. He showed how it was now acknowledged by all save the most prejudiced to have developed into a science ranking with that of numismatics. He especially dwelt upon the harmony and good feeling which have always prevailed amongst the members of the Society, and referred to the close friendship which bound him to some of the older members present, friendships born of the sympathy evoked by a common pursuit. After speaking of some of the earlier philatelic celebrities, collections and places of resort for collectors at home and abroad, and expressing the pleasure it gave him to see so many of the members around him, he concluded by proposing "Long-continued success and prosperity to the Philatelic Society of London," with which he coupled the name of the Secretary. The Secretary returned thanks, on behalf of the Society and himself, for the President's kind wishes and hospitality, and said how little the younger students of philately could have attained to but for the warm encouragement and cordial assistance, for which they were indebted to the President and others of the founders of the science. He expressed his great personal obligations to the President, wanting whose valuable advice and assistance he could never have fulfilled, however imperfectly, his duties towards the Society. He trusted that the President felt—better than he could tell him—how warm were the feelings of loyalty and affection felt towards their chief by the members of the Society. He was sure that there was no member who had been able to attend the meetings but would cheerfully acknowledge that his pleasure in collecting and his respect for philately had been greatly increased since he joined the Society. In conclusion he gave "The health of the President," which was enthusiastically received. The President responded, and proposed the health of his old friends "The veteran collectors, Messrs. Image and Westoby," whose presence on either side of him that evening afforded him the keenest pleasure. This toast was most cordially received, and Mr. Image proposed that of "The rising generation of philatelists," coupled with the name of Mr. Tapling, the Vice-President. Mr. Tapling, in responding, said that he would do his best in the future, as he had already done in the past, to make his own collection, the contents of which are always at the service of the members, one worthy of the oldest philatelic society in existence. He spoke of the debt collectors owed to the pioneers of philately, and especially to those who founded and

conducted the first periodicals devoted to stamps and stamp collecting; and proposed "The health of Dr. Viner," who, in returning thanks, referred to some of his experiences in the "dark ages" of the science. In conclusion the President, after speaking of his long acquaintance with and regard for the late E. L. Pemberton, whose premature death left so great a gap in the ranks of philately, pointed out how greatly all collectors are dependent upon the intelligence and integrity of dealers for the prosecution of their pursuit; and proposed the toast of "The dealers," with which he associated the names of Messrs. Wilson and Lincoln, who briefly responded. The proceedings of a most enjoyable and successful gathering soon after terminated, and the company separated with a warm expression of the good wishes so appropriate to this period of the year and a feeling that the *réunion* of the evening had contributed, not merely to the individual pleasure of the guests, but to the deepening of that loyalty and attachment which have always been characteristic of the Society.

We feel we need hardly apologize for thus intruding on our readers the proceedings of an evening, not public or formal, but partaking more of the nature of a private gathering of friends. We know we should be wanting if we did not record what is at once so interesting and so honourable to philately; and we can but re-echo the wish fervently expressed by several of the guests that meetings like these, bringing collectors and members together in social intercourse, and cementing the friendship which ever distinguishes the science, might after this happy inauguration continue, to the lasting good of the Society, in future years.

Notes and Queries.

MR. TIFFANY ON THE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.—In the observations which we offered concerning this work in the *Record* of November last, we said, in reference to the Newspaper and Periodical stamps, that Mr. Tiffany had not informed us whether the series as a whole was much used, or why or when it became obsolete. Mr. Tiffany, in a very kind letter addressed to our publishers, expresses surprise that we should have made such a remark, as the stamps in question, with the exception of the two values noted by him, are still current. We shall not attempt to gloss over our blunder, but freely confess that we believed these stamps to be obsolete. We feel sure that Mr. Tiffany will accept our apology and endeavour to excuse our ignorance. For all that we see of the working of these stamps over here (used copies, of the higher values at least, being quite unknown, although anything else may be got for money), the system might have been changed long since, as we believed that it had.

J. N. M., Englefield.—Thanks for the stamps sent, some of which we have noticed. It is almost impossible to keep pace with the alterations in perforation. You will find the Bahamas in Captain Evans' catalogue. We have seen the large Philippine fiscal before, but the obliteration does not look like a postal one. The obliteration on the Trinidads is that of the post-office at San Fernando. The errors on these particular Indians are as the sands of the sea in number.

DROGER.—All bad. Next month.

H. S., Torquay.—They are remainders, not reprints.

P. T. A., Aberdeen.—Thanks for the paper. The wretched creature alluded to is beneath contempt.

F. D.—Declined with thanks.

NOTICE.

WITH this number Vol. V. of *The Philatelic Record* is completed. Our subscribers are respectfully requested to forward their subscriptions to Vol. VI., the first number of which will be published next month, to our publishers.

INDEX.

- A Happy New Year, 209
 A Look Round, 25
 A Protest, 199
 Afghanistan, 11, 47, 192, 211, 223
 An Advertisement Gratis, 130
 An Appendix to the Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain, 80, 95, 112, 148, 169, 200
 An Apology, 94
 Ananieff, 124, 162
 Angola, 4, 11, 192
 Antigua, 11, 66
 Antioquia, 22, 66, 102, 117, 136, 175
 Ardatoff, 90, 218
 Argentine Republic, 11, 117
 Arzamass, 35
 Atkarsk, 218
 Atjeh, 11, 66
 Austria, 11, 66, 136, 156, 192
 Azores, 11, 66, 102, 117, 175

 Baden, 11
 Bahamas, 11, 176, 193
 Bangkok, 4, 66, 102, 137, 156
 Barbados, 4, 12, 87
 Bavaria, 12, 28, 47, 67, 102, 193, 211
 Belgium, 12, 47, 67, 137, 176
 Bhopal, 12, 87
 Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles, 25, 45, 173, 189
 Bielozerk, 72
 Bikanir, 4
 Bolivar, 22, 137, 156
 Bosnia, 4, 12, 47, 67
 Bougoulma, 125, 141
 Brazil, 12, 48, 67, 103, 156, 176, 193, 211
 British Columbia, 117
 ,, Guiana, 12
 ,, Honduras, 12
 Bulletin of the French Society, 153, 209
 Bulgaria, 12

 Campeche, 17
 Canada, 4, 12, 13

 Capacua, 103, 137
 Cape of Good Hope, 13, 28, 137, 157
 Cape Verde, 137
 Cashmere, 13, 67, 87, 103, 117, 157, 176
 Ceylon, 13, 67, 87, 103, 157
 Chalmers, Mr., Again! 1, 25
 Charkoff, 108
 Chili, 5, 13, 48, 157
 "China" Stamps, 83
 Colour Chart, 27, 43
 Confederate States, 5, 13
 Copenhagen, 158, 193, 211
 Correspondence, 42, 82, 83, 116, 131, 187, 205, 227
 Costa Rica, 5, 13, 28, 48, 68, 118, 138, 157, 212
 County Court, The, as a Moral Lever, 55
 Cuba, 13, 48, 87, 104, 119, 132, 138, 193, 212
 Cuernavaca, 17
 Cundinamarca, 22, 119, 138, 226
 Curaçoa, 13
 Cyprus, 6, 13, 29, 48, 88, 104, 120, 138, 158

 Danish West Indies, 68, 100, 139, 212
 Dankoff, 141, 162
 De Omnibus Rebus, 85
 Denmark, 14, 40, 88, 104, 120, 158
 Dinner to the Philatelic Society, 228
 Dominica, 6, 14, 48, 68, 105, 120
 Dominican Republic, 14 (see St. Domingo)
 Douchowstchina, 9
 Drammen, 141, 160
 Dutch East Indies (see Java), 2

 Ecuador, 14, 29, 88, 105, 139, 212
 Egypt, 14, 212

 Faridkot, 6, 14, 49, 68, 111, 120
 Fernando Poo, 14
 Fiji, 14, 158, 177

- Finland, 14, 29, 68, 139, 158, 194
 Forgeries, 130, 133, 136, 165, 181, 225
 France, 6, 14, 30, 49, 68, 88, 121, 213
 French Colonies, 68, 213
 Fumigation of Letters, 131

 Gdoff, 35, 108, 162
 German Empire, 6, 15, 105, 139, 159
 Gold Coast, 15, 88, 159, 213
 Gratitude, 101
 Great Britain, 6, 15, 49, 78, 80, 95,
 112, 121, 139, 148, 159, 169,
 177, 187, 200, 214
 Greece, 15, 122, 139, 214
 Greenland, 194, 214
 Grenada, 7, 15, 30, 69, 105, 132, 140
 Griqualand, 30, 214
 Guatemala, 15
 Guinea, 15, 178

 Hawaii, 15, 188, 194, 214
 Hayti, 15, 30
 Helsingfors, 31, 158
 Honduras, 31
 Hong Kong, 16, 50
 Hortens, 160
 Hungary, 16, 31
 Hyderabad, 7

 Iceland, 16, 115, 195
 India, 8, 16, 31, 69, 88, 123, 178, 214
 Italy, 16, 50, 69, 123

 Jamaica, 61, 105, 123, 140, 215
 Japan, 8, 16, 31, 159, 215
 Java (see Dutch E. Indies), 16, 159,
 194, 215
 Jhind, 16, 88, 215

 Kadnikoff, 10, 35, 52
 Kiriloff, 90

 Labuan, 16, 31, 105
 Lagos, 16
 Liberia, 16
 List of Members of the Philatelic
 Society, 79
 Louga, 125
 Luxemburg, 8, 16, 215

 Malta, 17, 105
 Martinique, 31
 Mauritius, 17, 32, 43, 50, 105, 123,
 140, 159, 195
 Mexico, 8, 17, 32, 50, 69, 106, 123,
 140, 159, 178
 Montserrat, 51
 Morschansk, 35, 52, 108
 Mulready Envelope, Imitations of, 205
 Natal, 17, 25, 178

 Nevis, 18, 94, 123, 160, 178, 195, 216
 New Caledonia, 15, 32, 69
 Newfoundland, 33
 New South Wales, 18, 33, 216
 New Zealand, 18, 89, 140, 160, 178
 Newspaper Stamps, 82
 Nicaragua, 18
 North Borneo, 89, 106, 123, 160, 195, 216
 Norway, 18, 51, 70, 89, 132, 141, 160, 216
 Notes and Queries, 24, 44, 64, 84,
 100, 116, 131, 152, 172, 188, 208, 229
 Novgorod, 125
 Nowanugger, 89

 Orange Free State, 18, 33, 161, 216
 Ostrogoysk, 108
 Our Frontispiece, 220
 Oustsysolsk, 125

 Panama, 107
 Paraguay, 18
 Parma, 18
 Penny Postage, 42
 Perak, 217
 Persia, 18, 107
 Peru, 9, 18, 33, 51, 70, 89, 107, 161,
 178, 195, 217
 Philatelic Gains of 1882, 11
 Philatelic Literature, 25, 45, 153
 Philatelic Society, Proceedings of, 23,
 43, 64, 78, 172, 187, 207, 228
 ——— Members of, 79
 Philippines, 9, 18, 51, 57, 71, 80,
 107, 115, 124, 141, 145, 161,
 178, 188, 217
 Podolsk, 142
 Porto Rico, 19, 33, 108
 Portugal, 19, 34, 51
 Portuguese Indies, 9, 19, 51, 90, 124,
 141, 161, 179
 Prussia, 19

 Queensland, 9, 19, 34, 108, 124

 Rawal Pindi, 34, 71
 Rostoff on Don, 218
 Roumania, 51, 72, 90, 124
 Russia, 20, 34, 52, 108, 218
 Russian Locals, 9, 35, 52, 72, 83, 90,
 108, 124, 141, 162, 179, 188, 218

 St. Christopher, 20, 52, 91, 143, 162
 St. Domingo, 36, 73, 91, 108, 126, 142,
 179, 219
 St. Lucia, 20, 36, 43, 52, 126, 179, 218
 St. Vincent, 10, 20, 36, 91, 179, 196
 Salvador, 52, 109, 142, 163, 188, 196, 218
 Samoa, 91, 177, 196
 San Marino, 20
 Saroka, 72
 Selangor, 179

- Servia, 91, 109
 Seychelles, 20, 73
 Siam, 142, 162, 196
 Sierra Leone, 126, 143
 Shadrinsk, 10
 Shanghai, 20, 56
 South Australia, 20, 37, 73, 109, 126,
 197, 219
 Spain, 20, 126
 Spassk, 72, 90
 Stchigry, 36
 Straits Settlements, 20, 73, 109, 127,
 132, 144
 Sungei Ujong, 10, 37, 163
 Surinam, 109, 144, 197
 Sweden, 21, 53, 73, 91, 163, 166, 197
 Switzerland, 21, 37, 53, 110, 127, 163

 Tahiti, 15, 91, 110
 Tamboff, 125
 Tasmania, 21, 37, 53, 73, 92, 110,
 144, 180, 197
 Tiffany, Jno., On the Stamps of the
 United States, 25, 45, 173, 189, 229
 Tobago, 73, 127, 163, 180, 219
 Tolima, 23
 Transvaal, 21, 53, 92, 144, 163, 180, 219
 Trinidad, 10, 22, 37, 53

 Tromsøe, 89, 160
 Turk's Islands, 22, 219
 Turkey, 22, 97, 128, 183, 226
 Tver, 36

 United States, 22, 25, 37, 45, 74, 75,
 92, 110, 127, 163, 173, 180, 182,
 189, 198
 U.S. Colombia, 22, 38, 53, 93, 110,
 127, 164, 219
 Uruguay, 23, 39, 54, 64, 74, 93, 110,
 127, 144, 165, 180, 198, 219

 Valedictory ! 65
 Venezuela, 23, 165, 198
 Victoria, 23, 75, 94, 145, 180, 198, 220
 Virgin Islands, 111, 165, 180

 Weare, the late Captain, 223
 Wessiegonsk, 162, 179
 Western Australia, 23, 39, 111, 165,
 199
 West Indies, 94
 Westoby, W. A. S., 220
 Wurtemberg, 23, 39, 111, 181

 Zemstvo Stamps (see Russian Locals)
 Zienkow, 126, 188

