



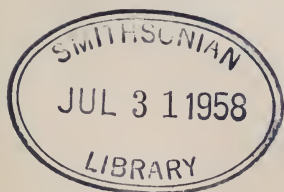
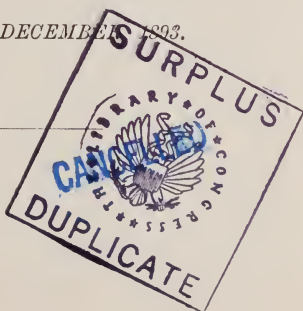
SAPPHIRE

THE

PHILATELIC RECORD.

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The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XV.

JANUARY, 1893.

No. 169.



TWO years since the old mode of chronicling the novelties in this magazine was modified by the introduction of separate headings for the adhesives, and what is commonly called the postal stationery. This mode, though convenient in some respects, appears to us to be better adapted for a magazine where space is no object, for it frequently involves separate descriptions and some needless repetition, and though our publishers at the same time

To our increased the number of pages from sixteen to
Subscribers. twenty-four, yet the number of novelties requiring notice appears to increase in a more rapid ratio than the space at our disposal. Added to this the insertion last year of more than 240 illustrations, many of them being of large size, swelled our novelties so much, that we were at times tempted to abbreviate the descriptions at the expense of rendering them sufficiently clear. We propose, therefore, to revert to the old mode, except that we shall continue to chronicle telegraph stamps under a separate heading, though we confess we have no sufficient reason for doing so, seeing that the telegraphs now almost universally form part of the postal system.

Some of our subscribers object to the continuance of the annual list of Philatelic Gains, which absorbs several pages in our early numbers, but we are compelled to submit to the wishes of the majority who consider this as being a special feature of the *Record*, and find the advantage of it in the saving of time and trouble when they have occasion to search for references. We have endeavoured this year to curtail it as much as possible, as it is not intended as a substitute for a Catalogue, and as soon as it is disposed of we will notice a few points in the history of the Belgian stamps. These stamps do not require any lengthened account, as so much has been written respecting them, and we will then proceed with that of the Bavarian stamps, respecting which very little has hitherto been written.

We have frequently refrained from setting out various official papers relating to the issue of stamps which reach us from time to time, either directly or indirectly, lest we should unduly increase the length of the "Novelties." For the future we purpose printing these under a separate heading of "Official Documents."

At the close of last year we received from Mr. Mekeel a charming little book entitled *A Stamp Collector's Souvenir*, embellished with the portraits of a number of philatelists—English, French, American, and others—along with plates of stamps. It is impossible to speak too highly of the typography, paper, and general "get up" of this little work, even in these days of Christmas booklets, and we have seen nothing in the shape of a philatelic booklet that can possibly compete with it in elegance.

ANOTHER philatelic journal has made its appearance. We have received the first two numbers of *The Fiscal Philatelist*, edited by Mr. F. G. C. Lundy, who has an efficient coadjutor in Mr. W. Morley, to whom a silver medal was awarded at the late exhibition in Paris for his exhibit of fiscals. Mr. Lundy has a very wide field before him, but it is for the most part fallow ground, and we wish him every success in his venture, and the support which he richly deserves for taking up the study. For our own part we confess we have no great liking for such things as match stamps and physic labels, but there are many fiscals, the history of which is very interesting. In this first number he has inserted a copy of the Act imposing duties in England on hats. This Act was passed in 1784, and was not repealed until 1811, and the duties were imposed at the period when flat-brimmed hats with flat tops were in vogue, after the cocked-hat period, and before the stove-pipe came in. Mr. Lundy has made a mistake in quoting the Act as 34 Geo. III., c. 51, as it should be 24. The duties were *ad valorem*, being 3d. for a hat not exceeding 4s. in price, 6d. if not exceeding 7s., 1s. if not exceeding 12s., and 2s. if exceeding this latter price. The Act directs that every retail vendor must apply to the Commissioners of Stamps for paper tickets stamped with the several duties, "to be pasted or affixed" by the vendors to the lining in the inside of the crown of such hats, in such mode as the Commissioners shall direct. After this, who will be bold enough to say that the adhesive stamp was an invention of the nineteenth century? A witty friend remarks that the

only difference between the hat stamp and the postage stamp is, that in one case the stamp was on the head, while in the other the head was on the stamp! The unearthing of this Act of Parliament of 1784, by Mr. Lundy, has settled the question over which poor Patrick Chalmers wasted so much paper, for the adhesive stamp was clearly invented by William Pitt.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

THE EDITOR OF THE "PHILATELIC RECORD" will be glad to receive for notice under this heading early intelligence of any New Issues or Varieties, accompanied, if possible, by specimens, which will be carefully returned. All communications, whether on the above, or on other matters of philatelic interest, should be addressed to him, to the "care of MESSRS. THEODOR BUHL & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C."

Afghanistan.—We now give engravings of the designs of the one and two abasi and one rupee which we have recently described.



Argentine Republic.—There is an error in the description of the Columbus stamps last month. It is only the inscription in the right side of the frame which is "1892." That on the left is "1492."

Azores.—*Angra.*—The stamp of 75 reis in carmine has been issued, as also a letter card of 25 reis.

Adhesive. 75 reis, carmine.
Letter Card. 25 ,, green on buff.

Horta.—Similar issues have been made for Horta.

Adhesive. 75 reis, carmine.
Letter Card. 25 ,, green on buff.

Ponta Delgada.—Similar issues have been made here.

Adhesive. 75 reis, carmine.
Letter Card. 25 ,, green on buff.

Belgium.—The post cards are printed *à tête bêche*, and in consequence of carelessness in cutting those of 5 centimes some have been found with part of another card at the top, others with part of another on the sides.—*Timbre-Poste.*



Bolivia.—Annexed is an engraving of the stamps for printed matter described in our number for November last.

Brazil.—An envelope of 200 reis, with a design of far higher character than any which have yet appeared, was issued on the 1st December last. The design shows an embossed head emblematical of the Republic, crowned with a wreath of laurel within a circular band, inscribed "REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL," intercepted at the bottom by a transverse oval oblong bearing the value, "200 REIS." At the top is a cartouche inscribed "CORREIO." The envelope is 133 × 109 mm. in size, and is of white wove.

Envelope. 200 reis, violet.



British Bechuanaland, Protectorate.—*The Stamp News* mentions another error in the second overprint of "Protectorate" on the halfpenny English already overprinted with "BRITISH BECHUANALAND," "p" being substituted for "a." This and the other errors which are found in this second overprint seem to be inherent to all stamps where the overprint is not made from a plate.

Canada.—*The Philatelic Journal of America* chronicles a curious error, if it be an error, in the new reply card of 1 c. + 1 c. The message portion bears a stamp of the new type, while the reply half has a stamp of the former type.



Post Card. 1 c. + 1 c., olive-green (*sic*) on buff.

Stamps in two types.

Cape of Good Hope.—A wrapper of 1½ pence, with stamp of similar type to that of the one penny, has been issued.

Wrapper. 1½d., greenish-grey on whity-brown.

Chili.—We illustrate the stamp of 1 peso described in our last.

Congo (Portuguese).—Annexed is an engraving of the design of the new stamp, showing the portrait of King Carlos three-quarters to the left, within an upright oval band, inscribed "PORTUGAL" in the upper part, and "CONGO" in the lower. On straight tablets at the top and bottom is "REIS," and on the sides "CORREIO." The value is in numerals, on small rectangular tablets placed diagonally at each of the four corners of the stamp.



Adhesive. 5 reis, orange.

Costa Rica.—As might have been anticipated, the series issued last year has been overprinted with "OFICIAL" in thin block type, but it does not appear that this has been as yet extended to the peso values.

Official Adhesives. 1 centavo, slate-blue; overprint in black.

2 centavos,	orange-red	"	"
5	"	violet	"
10	"	green	"
20	"	red	"
50	"	French-blue	"

Curaçao.—The following post cards have been in use since November 1st.—*Timbre-Poste.*

Post Cards.

5 cents, brown on white, faced blue.
7½ „ carmine „ „ rose.



Diego-Suarez.—The engraving annexed shows the overprint mentioned in our last.

Egypt.—With the new year a new stamp was issued for official purposes. The frame is very resemblant to that of the ordinary stamps, being a transverse rectangular oblong, with “Postes Egyptiennes” in the upper part and the equivalent in Arabic in the lower part. The sides of the frame are filled in with ornamentation. On an uncoloured oval within the frame is “SERVICE D’ETAT,” with words in Arabic below. The impression is on watermarked paper, and the perforation is 14.

Service Adhesive. No value, red-brown; wmk. “Crescent and Star;” perf. 14.

According to a notice published in the Egyptian papers, which we will publish in our next, these stamps are sold to the public at 1 piastre each. The stamp of 3 millièmes will appear in yellow on the 1st February, and a stamp of 2 piastres in red-brown.

Eritrea.—On February 1st, 1890, the Italian possessions on the Red Sea were formed into a colony under the name of “Eritrea,” and it is intended to issue stamps overprinted with “COLONIA ERITREA” on the 1st February next. We have, however, received the stamps somewhat in advance; and they consist of the current Italian stamps overprinted with the name of the colony in small block letters in a curve within the lower part of the oval band, immediately under the head of the King, except on the 1, 2, and 5 centesimi, in which it is horizontal in the upper part of the stamp, and is not in capitals. There are also post and letter cards.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 centesimi, olive; surch. hor. in black.
2	„ red-brown „ „
5	„ green „ „
10	„ carmine; surch. curved in black.
20	„ orange „ „
25	„ blue „ „
40	„ brown „ „
45	„ green-grey „ „
60	„ purple „ „
	1 lira, brown and yellow „ „
	5 lire, blue and carmine „ „

Finland.—The *Echo de la Timb.* says that the 70 kopecks with small circles in the angles has now been issued, completing the Russo-Finland series.

Adhesive. 70 kopecks, brown, with orange centre.

Gambia.—The post card of 1½d. has been reduced in value by barring the original value, and overstamping it in black with “1d.”

Post Card. 1d. on 1½d., grey on buff; surcharged in black.

Great Britain.—The new halfpenny ungummed envelopes were issued on the 2nd January in two sizes, N and O, 137 × 80 mm. and 224 × 98 mm. They are both bag-shaped, with a tongue at the stamp end, and are technically termed "Pouch Envelopes." They are stamped with a new set of embossing dies, without any number on them, of the same design as those which figure on the private ones, which still continue to bear the numbers. The envelopes are of white paper laid horizontally, and the colour of the impression is bright vermilion, deeper in tone than in those stamped at Somerset House, which are in orange-vermilion.

Envelopes. ½d., vermilion on white laid. Two sizes, N and O.

There was a small change made at the end of 1891 in the legend on the registration envelopes of size G, which we do not see has been chronicled, but the instructions and the legend in the stamp frame have been set up afresh in larger type than before. A comma after "REGISTERED," in the second line of the instructions, is also introduced; and this word, instead of commencing immediately under MU of "MUST," commences now between "LETTER" and "MUST." The left side of the *second* line of the instructions is now, in fact, 3 mm. longer than before, and the right side 2 mm. longer. We mention it because some philatelists make a class of varieties dependent on the length of the lines of the instructions, and where such is the case this change constitutes a variety.

Reg. Env. 2d., ultramarine; size G; change in the type of the instructions.

Sizes H, H2, and K have not yet appeared with the addition of "FEE—PAID." The exact date of the issue of size F with this addition was the 19th October, the issue of size G following early in November. This latter now has the new scale of compensation printed on the back.

Grenada.—We illustrate the surcharge on the stamps of 8d. and 6d. as previously described.



Haiti.—We have received the 1, 2, and 7 cent of the current type on thick white wove, perforated 14. We also annex an illustration of the surcharge mentioned in our last.

Adhesives.

- 1 cent, puce; perf. 14.
- 2 cents, black-blue "
- 7 ,, vermilion-red,,

India.—As the adhesive of 2 a. 6 p. appropriated the design of that of the 4 a. 6 p., so the envelope to be issued on the 1st January has done the same thing. The impression is in orange on white laid, size 145 × 83 mm.

Envelope. 2 a. 6 p., orange on bluish-white laid.

Labuan.—From information received from the Secretary of the British North Borneo



Company, it appears that the people in this colony are in the happy position of possessing two sets of stamps, either of which they can make use of, those of British North Borneo being equally available for postage with those of Labuan. M. Moens characterises the stamps of the recently chronicled impression on unwatermarked paper as reprints. Of course they are, but we suppose *some* have been used postally, if only for appearance sake. Fortunately "Crown CA" paper could not be used, as Labuan had ceased to be a Crown colony, and under the control of the Crown Agents, ever since the administration was transferred to the British North Borneo Company under the arrangement made with the English government, which came into force 1st January, 1890.

The Stamp News has seen the post card of 4 cents with the stamp surcharged "3 CENTS"; it was used, and postmarked July 18th, 1892, and has every appearance of being genuine.

Post Card. 3 cents on 4 c., green on buff; surcharged in black.

Lagos.—*The Stamp News* says that pending the issue of the new post card of 1 penny, those of "penny halfpenny" of the former issue were utilised by the simple process of a pen stroke in red ink over the word "halfpenny."

Post Card. 1d. on 1½d., brown on buff; value altered in red.



Liberia.—We are informed that the 3 and 6 cents of 1886 have been turned into unpaid letter stamps by overprinting them with "POSTAGE—DUE—3 (6) cents" in three lines of block type.

Unpaid. 3 cents, purple, overprinted in black.
6 " grey " "

Madeira, Funchal.—The 75 reis of the new series has been issued.

Adhesive. 75 reis, carmine.

Martinique.—The *Echo de la Timbrologie* states that awaiting the arrival of the stamps of the new series, the want of values of 5 and 15 c. was so severely felt that it was necessary again to resort to surcharging! The surcharges are applied to the stamps of 25 c. (type 1881), black on pink, and are similar in type to the former surcharges, except that "1892" has been added above the value. In addition to these the *chiffre taxe* of 5 c. has been surcharged with "TIMBRE-POSTE—5 c.—MARTINIQUE" in three lines as before.

Adhesives. 1892. 05 c. on 25 c. (1881), black on pink; surch. in black.
1892. 15 c. " " " "
5 c. on 5 c., *chiffre taxe*, black " "

Mexico.—According to the *Philatelic Journal of America* there have been two changes in the 5 and 10 pesos if the reports received by it from Mexico are correct. It is informed by a correspondent that the issue of 5 and 10 pesos being exhausted

last November, the Post-office administration ordered a change of colour in the new issue, the colour selected being dark green. The printing office mistook the order, and printed some in dark red. The Post-office Department accepted the first lot, but ordered the colour to be corrected to dark green.

The *Philatelic Journal of America* adds that it has received the 5 pesos in dark red, but had not seen any copies of the permanent issue. *Adhesives.* 5 pesos, dark red. | 10 pesos, dark red.

Morocco.—*Tanger-Fez.*—The *Stamp News* says that the *Printemps* series has been re-inforced by the addition of a stamp of 1 fr. in brown. In chronicling the series last August we mentioned that it was said that this value would be probably added. *Adhesive.* 1 franc, brown; perf. 13½.

Nandgaon.—The *London Philatelist* gives illustrations of two values which are probably intended to replace the large labels of similar value issued at the commencement of 1891. The new stamps are of smaller dimensions, and the design common to both consists of the value in Hindustani, within an upright oval band, inscribed in Hindustani "RAJ NANDGAM STATE POSTAGE," being the same inscription as is found on the left side in the frame of the former issue. The whole is within a rectangle, and the spandrels are filled in with conventional ornamentation. The stamps appear to be printed in blocks of 16, in four rows of four, within a border of plain lines, with a scroll ornament at the angles and native inscription outside it. The impression is on white wove paper, and the stamps are ungummed and imperforate.

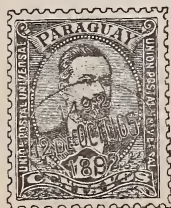
Adhesives. ½ anna, green. | 2 annas, rose-red.

New Caledonia.—In addition to the stamps overprinted, as stated in our number for October last, the following are also notified:

Adhesives. Type 1877. 20 c., brick red on green; imperforate.
Type 1881. 25 c., ochre on yellow; perforated.
35 c., black on yellow „ „

New Zealand.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, which ought to know, states that the surcharge of O. P. S. O. seems very doubtful, and it considers that they may be condemned as "bogus." It will be well therefore to be wary until the question of their authenticity is determined.

Paraguay.—The annexed engravings illustrate the stamps described in our last. We have now some more definite intelligence



regarding the new issue, which has been printed in Germany by lithographic transfer from engravings on metal. The series appears to be a mixed one, composed of various values from 1 up to 30 centavos, on which portraits of the Paraguayan worthies figure, and of the higher values



of 40, 60, 80 centavos and 1 peso of the type of 1887, the numeral in the 1 peso being followed by a small line, while below is "PESO—FUERTA." Up to the 25th November, according to M. Maury, only the 1, 4, 14 and 30 centavos of the portrait type had appeared, the 1 centavo having "CENTAVOS" in mistake for "CENTAVO." The remaining values of this type—the 2, 5, 10 and 20 centavos—were to be issued as the stocks in hand of these values became exhausted. This portrait series is of the type shown in our engraving, and described in our number for December last, but without the Columbus hand-stamp. This value has, it is said, been perforated across the stamp as a safeguard against any fraudulent imitation of the Columbus stamp. The 1 centavo has a portrait of Cirilo Rivarola; the 2 c. that of Salvador Jovellanos, the first President after the peace of 1870; the 4 c. that of Juan Bautista Gil, second President; the 5 c. that of Higinio Uriarte, the third President; the 10 c. that of Candido Bareiro, the next President; the 14 c. that of General Bernadino Caballero, elected President in 1882; the 20 c. that of General Patricio Escobar, elected President in September, 1886; and the 30 c., that of the actual President, Juan G. Gonzales, elected in September, 1890. The stamps are lithographed on plain paper, and perforated $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

1 centavo(s),	grey ; Rivarola.
2	„ green ; Jovellanos.
4	„ carmine ; Gil.
5	„ violet ; Uriarte.
10	„ blue ; Bareiro.
14	„ light brown ; Caballero.
20	„ carmine ; Escobar.
30	„ yellow-green ; Gonzales.
40	„ dark blue ; arms.
60	„ yellow „
80	„ light blue „
1 peso,	olive ; arms.

In August last we mentioned, on the authority of the *Timbre-Poste*, the appearance of a stamp of 50 centavos, grey, overprinted with "OFICIAL." It may be well to add that it is stated that this stamp has never been issued *without* the overprint, nor is it likely that it will.

Portugal.—We annex an illustration of the letter card described in our last.

The issue of a Postal Union post card, with stamp of the new type, but with the inscription of "UNION POSTALE" at the top, is announced by the *Echo de la Timbrologie*.



Post Card. 30 reis, blue on buff.

Russian Locals.—From *Le Timbre-Poste*.

Bogorodsk.—A new series of 1, 5, and 10 kopecks has been issued, the type resembling that last in use; but the space between the blocks carrying the numerals of value at the top and bottom is now solid, and in the 1 and 5 kopecks the value in words is inserted thereon in graduated letters. In reply to an enquiry as to the reason of the alterations and the changes in the colours, that magazine



was informed that it was a misunderstanding on the part of the lithographer, who was occupied more agreeably. Of these two values the 1 kopeck is for the franking of newspapers, and the 5 kopecks for that of letters within the rural district of Bogorodsk.



The 10 kopecks is for registered letters, and the upper inscription signifies "paid," while the lower one has the value in words, "desiat k" (ten kopecks). There is also a second series of 1 and 5 kopecks for unpaid papers or letters, the design being similar;



but the inscription at the top signifies "to pay," the value in words being at the foot only.

	1 kopeck, brown-violet, pale and bright.
	5 " bright blue, dark.
	10 " orange, bright, red, pale.
<i>Unpaid.</i>	1 " violet, bright.
	5 " red, bright.

Our contemporary does not say whether the stamps are perforated or not, but we conclude that they are, and that it is 11½.

It would seem that in the previous issue one sheet of 36 stamps of 5 kopecks was printed by mistake in violet instead of blue or red, and was used for unpaid letter stamps in 1891. The Editor supposes that the printer was probably then also "on the spree."

5 kopecks (1890), violet.

Bougourouslan.—The 2 kopecks is at present printed in solferino on thin white paper, the rows being alternately upside-down, so that there is no lack of topsy-turvy for those who collect them.

2 kopecks, solferino.

Gadiatsch.—The 3 kopecks, orange, which we chronicled in November last, is still in actual use. The same type has also been printed in two colours, the centre in carmine-red and the frame in grass-green. A third, printed in violet, is now announced.

3 kopecks, grass-green and carmine-red.
3 " violet.



Lgovf.—The annexed engraving shows the third type of the stamps described in our number for November last.

Pskoff.—In our number for June last we described a stamp of 5 kopecks, shown in the engraving annexed. Since the 1st November



last other values of 1, 3, 10, and 40 kopecks of a similar type have been issued. These stamps are in four colours, the colours of black, brown, and blue being constant in each; but in the 1 kopeck the cartouche is in green, in the 3 kopecks it is in blue, and in the 10 kopecks in violet. The 40 kopecks has the inscription and the numerals in red. There is also a variety of the 10 kopecks having the cartouche in lilac.

The 1 kopeck is for printed matter, the 3 kopecks for the ordinary correspondence, the 5, 10, and 40 kopecks for registered letters and packets.

1	kopeck,	black, brown, blue, and green.
3	"	" " " blue.
10	"	" " " violet.
10	"	" " " lilac, <i>variety</i> .
40	"	" " " red.

Soroka.—The old type of the castle with the river in front has been redrawn, the oval having been made narrower and the design in the angles smaller. The colour of the impression is also pale yellow in place of brown-yellow.

3 kop., yellow, black, brown, red, and blue; perf. 13.

An envelope of 3 kopecks, with stamp to the right of the type, shown in the annexed engraving, has been issued. The impression is in one colour, and the envelope is of white laid paper. Size 142 × 79 mm.

Envelope. 3 kopecks, brown.



Wessiegonsk.—The current stamp of 5 kopecks comes to hand on very thick paper, perforated 11½.

5 kopecks, lilac-rose, on thick paper; perf. 11½.



Zudonsk.—The stamp of 1 kopeck of 1892 has now the numeral a trifle larger and the colour brighter.

1 kopeck, bright violet; perf. 11½.

Zienkow.—A new stamp has appeared printed from type, as shown in the annexed engraving. It is printed in five rows of three stamps each on a half sheet, and those printed on the other half are upside down

with reference to those on the first half. The stamps are printed in two colours, so that one is probably for unpaid letters. The impression is on plain white paper, and the stamps are rouletted on colour.

3 kopecks, green ; rouletted.

3 „ red „

Sarawak.—The surcharge of 2 cents on the 8 cents, green and red, is announced.

Adhesive. 2 cents on 8 cents, green and red ; surcharged in black.

Shanghai.—Last month we chronicled the receipt of the 10 cents, orange, on watermarked paper, perforated 12. We have now received the remainder of the series on similar paper, and with similar perforation. The perforation is about 12.

Adhesives. 2 cents, grass green ; wk. “Kung Foo” ; perf. 12.

5 „ vermilion-red „ „

15 „ violet „ „

20 „ chocolate-brown „ „

The 10 cents, orange, is the only one of this series which has been overprinted with “POSTAGE DUE.”—*Echo de la Timbrologie.*

Adhesive. Unpaid.

10 cents, orange ; wkmd. paper, overprinted
“POSTAGE DUE.”

Siam.—It is reported that 12,000 stamps of 24 atts, purple and blue, have been surcharged in English and Siamese with 4 atts.

Adhesive.

4 atts on 24 atts, purple and blue ; surch. in black.



St. Pierre and Miquelon.—The annexed engraving illustrates one of the types of the surcharge chronicled in our last. We gather from our contemporaries that there is no lack of printers' errors in the overprint.

St. Vincent.—One contemporary states that the colour of the surcharge of “5 PENCE” on the stamp of 4 pence, brown-violet, is black, and another that it is carmine, while our correspondent saw it in violet, as we announced last month. There seems to be a superabundance of inking pads in the island.

Tasmania.—A single post card of 1½d. exists of similar type to the reply card already chronicled.

Post Card. 1½d., brown on buff.

Travancore.—The type of the envelope stamp has been somewhat modified. The shell-like design in the centre is larger, and the inscriptions are in larger type, the diameter of the stamp being increased a millimètre. Size of envelope 136 × 79 mm.

Envelope. 1 chuckram, French-blue ; *modified type.*



Tunis.—Under date of the 3rd December last a decree was made altering the rates of postage as and from the 1st March next. By this decree the rate on ordinary letters within the Regency will be lowered from 15 c. to 10 c. for every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction thereof. The single post cards will also be lowered from 10 c. to 5 c., and the reply cards in the same way. These alterations will necessitate the issue of a new value of adhesives of 10 c., and post cards of 5 c. and 5 c. + 5 c.

United States.—We have now received the entire Columbian series; a magnificent array of pictures, exquisitely engraved. The stamps are printed in single colours, and are transverse oblongs of $33\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ mm. The series was originally intended to consist of thirteen values, the plates for which it was said were to cost 180,000 dollars. Two other values have since been added.

We learn from the American journals that the official labour attendant on bringing out this issue, which is only to be used during 1893, was principally borne by the third Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. Hazen, and not by the chief Postmaster-General.

The designs are as follows:

ONE CENT. "Columbus in sight of land," after a painting by William H. Powell. This reproduction is enclosed in a circle. On the left of it is represented an Indian woman with her child, and on the right an Indian man with head-dress of feathers, each figure in a sitting posture.

TWO CENTS. "Landing of Columbus," after the painting by Vanderlyn in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington.

THREE CENTS. "Flagship of Columbus," the *Santa Maria*, in mid-ocean, from a Spanish engraving.

FOUR CENTS. "Fleet of Columbus," the three caravels, *Santa Maria*, *Nina*, and *Pinta*, in mid-ocean, from a Spanish engraving.

FIVE CENTS. "Columbus soliciting aid of Isabella," after the painting by Brozik, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

SIX CENTS. "Columbus welcomed at Barcelona," scene from one of the panels of the bronze doors by Randolph Rogers, in the Capitol at Washington. On each side of the scene represented is a niche, in one of which is a statue of Ferdinand, and in the other a statue of Bovadilla.

TEN CENTS. "Columbus presenting natives," after the painting by Luigi Gregori, at the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind.

FIFTEEN CENTS. "Columbus announcing his discovery," after the painting by R. Balaca, now in Madrid.

THIRTY CENTS. "Columbus at La Rabida," after the painting by R. Maso.

FIFTY CENTS. "Recall of Columbus," after the painting by A. G. Heaton, now in the Capitol at Washington.

ONE DOLLAR. "Isabella pledging her jewels," after the painting by Munoz Degrain, now in Madrid.

TWO DOLLARS. "Columbus in chains," after the painting by Leutze, now in Providence R.I.

THREE DOLLARS. "Columbus describing his third voyage," after the painting by Francisco Jover.

FOUR DOLLARS. Portraits in circles, of Isabella and Columbus, separated by an ornate device; the portrait of Isabella, after the well-known painting in Madrid, and that of Columbus, after the Lotto painting.

FIVE DOLLARS. Profile of head of Columbus, after a cast provided by the Treasury Department for the souvenir fifty-cent silver piece. The profile is in a circle, on the right of which is the figure of America represented by a female Indian, with a crown of feathers, and on the left a figure of Liberty, both figures being in a sitting posture.

The impression is on plain paper, and the perforation $12\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesives.

1 cent, dark blue.	30 cents, sienna-brown.
2 cents, brown-purple.	50 ,, black-blue.
3 ,, dark green.	1 dollar, vermilion.
4 ,, ultramarine-blue.	2 dollars, dark red.
5 ,, dark brown.	3 ,, yellow-green.
6 ,, royal purple.	4 ,, carmine.
10 ,, black-brown.	5 ,, black.
15 ,, dark green.	

Venezuela.—The 5 centimos, green, of the Escuelas type and the 10 centimos, red-brown, have been surcharged in violet, with a circular stamp inscribed "25 CENTIMOS" in the centre, round which is "RESOLUCION DE 1° OCTUBRE DE 1892."

Adhesives. 25 cents on 5 c. (Escuelas), green; surcharged in violet.
25 ,, on 10 c., red-brown "

Victoria.—A new letter card was issued on the 3rd November last, inscribed "LETTER CARD" in the upper centre in large thin capitals, and with a stamp of the current type of one penny to the right, and the royal arms to the left. On the back is printed in italics the five-lined legend, *This card will pass through the Post to any place within Victoria—and without additional postage to—New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia—but an additional One Penny Stamp must be affixed if addressed to New Zealand or Fiji.* The impression is in brick-red on grey paper with white interior. The perforation round the letter card is $12\frac{1}{2}$.

Letter Card. 1 penny, brick-red on grey.

THE OFFICIAL STAMPS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WE have received from Mr. Raynor a paper prepared by the Philatelic Society of South Australia, on the stamps issued for official service, bearing the letters "o. s.," which we shall print in our next number. At the same time we also received through Mr. Raynor a communication from Mr. A. K. Moore, a member of the Society, with reference to the notes of Mr. Gordon Smith on the Society's list of the official departmental stamps that appeared in our number for July of last year, from which it would seem that many of the difficulties which have been hitherto experienced as to the signification of certain of the letters has arisen from a misconception of the functions of the Registrar-General, who has been assumed to have similar duties to those of an officer with a similar title in England, whereas in South Australia he was the Registrar of Deeds.

Mr. A. K. Moore says: "Mr. Gordon Smith questions the change of 'B. D., B. M.,' and 'R. G.,' principally on the ground of irregularity, and asks for further information. But one of the chief elements in the series, and which gives it such beauty as it possesses, is its irregularity. It has been stated that for the most part the printer consulted no one but himself in his choice of the letters he allocated to the various departments, and the only wonder is that he did not vary them more."

"Mr. Gordon Smith is wrong in grouping 'R. G.' with 'B. D. and B. M.' The letters 'R. G.' were in use simultaneously with 'L. T.' in its black form, and were printed for the *special* official use of the Registrar-General of Deeds. This I have ascertained from that officer himself."

"C. o."—"With regard to this surcharge, I am not sure that it belonged to the Census Office, but it is generally accepted here as belonging to that office. The objection that the office would be of a temporary character is not well founded, as it was a permanent one, and collected the annual statistics. It should more properly have been called the 'Statistical Office,' but it is here known as the 'Census Office,' and is a sub-department of the Chief Secretary's Office."

"D. R., L. T., T. R."—"As a matter of fact, the Deeds' Registry Office has ever since the inauguration of the system of titles' registration, *à la* Sir Robert Torrens, been under one and the same head as Registrar-General of Deeds, and as this occurred before the issue of departmental stamps, Mr. Gordon Smith will see that his argument is founded on wrong premises. The only known specimens of 'D. R.' were recently discovered among some hundreds of 'dead letters' in the Lands Titles Registration Office, and were on the original envelopes, showing that they had been used for transmitting notices to adjoining owners, under the Real Property Act. I have been informed by the Deputy Registrar-General of Deeds (Mr. E. J. Heath) that another surcharge was in use at one period in the Deeds Registry Office; namely, 'G. R. o.,' standing for 'General Registry Office,' the official designation of the office, and according to Mr. Heath, if his memory serves him correctly, was used by that department after 'D. R.' in *red*, and before 'L. T.' was used in *red*. As, however, no specimen has as yet been unearthed, it is not included in the Society's amended list."

"I see that 'S. G.' has been taken as designating 'Solicitor-General.' This is *undoubtedly* wrong, and should be 'Surveyor-General.' There never has been such an officer as 'Solicitor-General,' either civil or political, in the province."

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF VICTORIA.

GROUNDING ON PAPERS BY MR. DAVID H. HILL, OF MELBOURNE, PUBLISHED IN
 "VINDIN'S PHILATELIC MONTHLY."*

(Continued from vol. xiv. page 255.)

BEFORE proceeding with the history of the next type we would revert to a few matters connected with the papers which appeared in this magazine in the months of April, August, September, and October of last year, in which we have to make some corrections, partly due to our own inaccuracy and partly to information we have lately received from Mr. Hill. In our April number we described the plate on which the dies of 1d., 2d., and 3d. Type I. were engraved as being half an inch in thickness. This, we find, should have been $\frac{1}{2}$ th of an inch. In our August number, at page 195, at line 12 from the bottom, we failed to correct the error, "postmasters in the Port Phillip district," which should have been "postmaster," or, more properly, "the Chief Postmaster of the Port Phillip district"; but we will now refer to some points of more serious moment than clerical errors.

The contract with Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson for the supply of the second lithograph printing of the 2d. Type II. attached to the bond of the 13th May, 1854, contained, as we have seen, p. 194 vol. xiv., the clause, "In sheets to contain 120 stamps each." Upon this we remarked, that Mr. Hill had not stated whether he considered that this was our error in the wording of the contract, or whether the sheets did really contain that number. To show that this latter hypothesis was not improbable, we mentioned that other stamps had been so printed. It is true that the first printing of the stamps of 1d., 2d., and 3d., made by Mr. Ham, was in sheets of 120; but Mr. Hill says that the weight of evidence tends to show that in the two subsequent printings of the 1d. and 3d., made by Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Co. and Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson, the sheets consisted of 100 stamps only. In our summary at p. 251 we gave this number, but inadvertently altered those printed by Mr. Ham to 100, and which ought to have stood as 120. The date also given to Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Co.'s printing should be *December*, 1853, and not *October*, 1853.

With regard to the 2d. Type II., Mr. Hill informs us that, from all he can ascertain, the sheets of the stamps lithographed by Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Co., and by Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson, both consisted of two transfers from the plate engraved by Mr. Ham, and no more; that is, each sheet consisted of 100 stamps. As the same contractors were printing the stamps of 1d. and 3d. in sheets of 100, they would probably adopt the same number for the 2d. Type II. Further than this, Mr. Hill finds that, as regards the 2d., printed by Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson, it was in issue for 14 months, from February, 1856, to May, 1857; but of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions printed under the contract and taken into stock, more than 600,000 were issued month by month to the *guichet* or "delivery window" of the General Post Office, and in many cases these issues did not consist of multiples of 120, the actual

* We thought we had made it clear that the extracts so largely made from Mr. Hill's admirable papers were taken from the *Federal Australian Philatelist*, which since the end of 1891 has been incorporated with *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, in which these papers now appear.

numbers being 45,000, 45,000, 50,000, 45,000, 55,000, 65,000, 50,000, 60,000, 45,000, 60,000, 47,200, 15,000, 15,000, 11,000, the falling off in the last three months being due to the issue of the stamp of 4d. As in all probability the delivery was made in entire sheets, Mr. Hill very properly considers this to be corroborative evidence that they consisted only of 100 stamps each. In the absence, therefore, of absolute proof to the contrary, it may be assumed that in both the lithographic printings from Mr. Ham's plate of the 2d. the sheets were in two panes of 50 each. It is also clear that in the transfers on to the stone the two panes were immediately under one another, for Mr. Hill possesses a vertical pair lettered U-X and E-I, which are about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart from each other, and correspond with bottom stamp of the 5th vertical row and the top one of the same row; and the vertical pair Z-C and I-N that we mentioned were also similarly separated from each other.

As regards the errors in the transfers, Mr. Pemberton collected several, which we saw at the time, and of which we took notes, but which, however, we have been unable to find. One is mentioned in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* of December, 1869, consisting of D-I followed by W-A; but, with respect to these errors, Mr. Hill says that in nearly all the pairs that he has any knowledge of one of the stamps is at the outside of the sheet, showing that it was these which had to be replaced, and was probably owing to some accident in taking the transfer or in laying it on to the stone. We have not seen the strip of errors mentioned by M. Moens in his catalogue, and noticed at p. 197, which is a continuous vertical strip of five stamps lettered U-Y, erroneously printed in our notice as K-Y, a pair T-X and D-I from the 9th vertical row, and S-W and C-H from the 8th vertical row, S-N being doubtless erroneously given by him for S-W, copied probably from the uncorrected table found in *Oceania*. As to which stamps belonged to the first and which to the second lithographic printing, we agree with what was said by "A Parisian Collector" in the *S.C.M.* for January, 1870, that the printing in red-lilac was the last, which now appears was that of Messrs. Campbell and Ferguson. We may finally remark on these stamps that the letters W-M at the foot of the last stamp are still a sealed mystery. Our suggestion that they might be the initials of Mr. Mason is disproved by the fact that his Christian name was Cyrus.

We will give a corrected summary of the issues of the first two types later on.

TYPE VII.

FOURPENCE ("EMBLEMS"), issued 26th January, 1857.
 ONE PENNY ("), issued February, 1857.
 TWOPENCE ("), issued May, 1857.

The history has in the preceding articles been brought down to October, 1856, when the one penny stamps manufactured in England by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. were taken into stock. An Advertisement, dated 27th October, 1856, was issued by the Treasury, and inserted in the *Government Gazette*, inviting tenders for the supply of two millions of stamps of one penny, one million of stamps of twopence (to be struck from a plate in the possession of the Postmaster-General), and two millions of stamps of fourpence; also for postage-stamp plates for a penny, a twopenny, and a fourpenny stamp. The advertisement also stated that the parties contracting would be required to take from the Government certain quantities of paper, colouring, and gum at the English invoice cost, particulars of which might be

obtained; and to deliver impressions of each class of stamps in monthly portions of not less than 500,000, the first portion to be delivered on or before the 1st January, 1857.

Nine tenders were sent in, and that of Messrs. Calvert Bros. was accepted for engraving new plates and printing stamps therefrom, at the rate of 2s. per 1,000 for those of 1d. and 4d., and 2s. 6d. per 1,000 for those of 2d. The bond for the performance of the contract is dated 21st January, 1857, and is signed by Messrs. Samuel and William Calvert and their sureties, and has a schedule attached to it containing the contract, by which Messrs. Calvert agreed to make and engrave on boxwood the dies for the three stamps of 1d., 2d., and 4d.; and to make 100 copies of copper plates from each by the electrotype process, and to print therefrom and gum the number of stamps specified above. They likewise agreed to take 40 reams of paper, 160 lbs. of green colour, 400 lbs. of blue colour, and a quarter of gum, at the invoice prices of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co. Messrs. Calvert delivered the whole of stamps of one penny and fourpence before the 31st March, 1857, the actual number delivered being 2,001,600 of one penny, and 2,002,000 of fourpence. The printing of the stamps of twopence did not commence until the month of May following, the contract for the whole supply being completed on the 31st of that month, at which date 1,002,000 stamps of 2d. had been delivered. According to a notice dated 22nd January, 1857, inserted in the *Government Gazette*, the issue of the fourpence took place on the 26th of that month, and the stamp ledgers show that the one penny was issued in February, 1857, and the twopence sometime in the following month of May.

A slight deviation was made from the terms of the contract, as it appears from the accounts that the sheets contained 120 stamps, so that the formes of the electro-casts were so composed, which was, no doubt, done to accommodate them to the paper sent over by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co., watermarked with a "Star" in 20 rows of 12—40 reams of which Messrs. Calvert by their contract had agreed to take. The stamps comprised in and delivered under the contract consisted of 16,680 sheets of one penny, 16,690 sheets of fourpence, and 8,350 sheets of twopence, making a total of 41,720 sheets. Messrs. Calvert, no doubt, contemplated dividing the sheets of the paper they had agreed to take into halves, so as to be able to print a sheet of 120 on each half, and in such case there would have been almost enough paper to have admitted of the entire issue being printed on it. From correspondence, however, which Mr. Hill has been able to disinter, and which was subsequent to the delivery of the stamps of 1d. and 4d., Messrs. Calvert complained that a great many of the sheets were in a damaged condition, and it appears clear that the whole of what they had agreed to take had been consumed in the printing of these two values. The stamps of twopence were, therefore, printed on plain wove paper, not a single sheet of the "Star" paper having, it is believed, been used in this last printing. What became of the remaining 20 reams of the paper sent over by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. does not appear; possibly it was too much damaged for use.

In April, 1857, the Post Office Department, which had been under the control of the Treasurer since November, 1855, when the new Constitution was granted, was placed under the charge of a new Ministerial head, the Hon. W. H. F. Mitchell, a member of the Legislative Council and of the Government, being appointed under the title of the Postmaster-General of Victoria.

Were we to adhere to strict chronological order we should here

mention the first attempts at perforation, as described by Mr. Hill ; but we defer this until we have recorded the further contracts for the supply of stamps of this type.

On the 25th November, 1857, the Postmaster-General, by an advertisement in the Government *Gazette*, invited tenders for the printing from the plates in his possession of 2½ millions of fourpenny stamps and a like number of one penny stamps, and for gumming and perforating the same. For this supply seven tenders were sent in, that of Mr. Samuel Calvert being accepted, whereby he offered to print, gum, and perforate the quantities above mentioned for £285, a trifle over 1s. 1d. per 1,000. The contract was dated 15th January, 1858, and Mr. Calvert supplied 2,483,754 stamps of one penny and 503,400 of fourpence, but was unable to complete his contract ; nor does it appear how far he had carried out that portion of it relating to the perforation.

(To be continued.)

Miscellanea.

ARGENTINE COLUMBUS STAMPS.—The *Revista Filatelica* gives a copy of the order of the 10th October last, emanating from the director of the post, stating that the special object for which these stamps were issued required that the greatest possible circulation should be given to them, and directs that they were not to be sold to the public in greater numbers than 100 copies to each person.

The chief clerk of the Post-office department at Buenos Ayres, reported to the director on the 12th October, that the number of stamps sold amounted to 400,000. Thus, “in order that the sale of the stamps might be made without inconvenience, combining the ordinary service of the department with the orders of the public in general and of the postage stamp collectors, the Post-offices of the capital of the States and of the principal cities were proportionately provided with these stamps, reserving 113,000 of each kind for the federal capital.”

The report after explaining the measures taken for the sale of the stamps goes on to say, that at 2.40 p.m. the issue was totally exhausted at Buenos Ayres, and at 1 p.m. more or less in the other cities of the Republic ; therefore it had not been possible to comply with Article 4 of the decree ordering the incineration of the remaining stamps, neither has it been possible to fill all the orders that the office had received and was still receiving.

This is followed by a letter from the director, dated the same day, ordering the destruction of the plates and stones of the issue.

* * *

PARAGUAY COLUMBUS STAMP AND ENVELOPE.—By order of the General Director of the Post-office and telegraphs, dated Asuncion, 11th October, the stamp chronicled in our last, as also the envelope, were on sale at the Post-office there, from 5 a.m. to 7 p.m. of the 12th October. The public were allowed to have as many stamps as they pleased, but only ten envelopes were allowed to be sold to any one person. It appears that 55,000 stamps were issued, and the stock was exhausted by 11 on the morning of the 12th October. In the case of the envelopes, 8000 were prepared, and the whole were disposed of. It is reported that a high functionary had the largest share in the issue.

Proceedings of Philatelic Societies.

To insure publication in the number for the current month, the Secretaries of Societies are requested to be so kind as to forward their reports to the Publishers on or before the 15th of each month.

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Honorary President—BARON DE WORMS.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

President—M. P. CASTLE.

Vice-President—J. H. REDMAN.

Acting Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—A. DE WORMS.

W. T. WILLETT.

J. W. GILLESPIE.

H. STAFFORD SMITH.

J. H. ESCOLME.

THE third meeting of the season (1892-93) was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, November 7th, at 7.45 p.m. The President in the chair, nine members being present. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the stamps of Gibraltar were studied, and a preliminary revision list made from the collections of the members present. The exchange sheets from the Manchester Philatelic Society were then handed round. The President, Hon. Secretary, and Mr. E. H. Gonin, who attended the meeting for the last time prior to their absence on an extended tour, expressed regret at their temporary severance from the society, and were accorded a hearty farewell by the members present.

THE fourth meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, November 14th, at 7.45 p.m. The Vice-President in the chair, eight members being present. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the study of the stamps of Malta was proceeded with and adjourned till the next meeting. Mr. Otto Pfenninger then presented four books to the society, and a cordial vote of thanks to him for his kind gift was carried unanimously.

THE fifth meeting of the season (1892-93) was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, December 5th, at 7.45 p.m. The Vice-President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the stamps of Malta were again studied, as well as those of the Ionian Islands, and a preliminary revision list of both places was made. After an exchange packet from the Manchester Society had been handed round, the Vice-President showed a new book on "Reprints," published by Messrs. Hilckes, Kirkpatrick, and Co. Mr. A. de Worms also showed fine specimens of Natal, 1st issue complete, 1s., with curved surcharge in black, Mauritius, post paid, 1d. and 2d., early impression, "Large Fillet," &c.

THE sixth meeting of the season (1892-93) was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, December 19th, at 7.45 p.m. The Vice-President in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the study of the stamps of Cyprus was proceeded with, and

adjourned to a future meeting. M. A. de Worms showed an unused pair of Great Britain 2d. without white lines.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

H. W. Armitage.	H. Griffith.	E. J. W. Sang.
M. P. Castle.	W. Harrison.	H. Stafford Smith.
S. M. Castle.	G. G. Hodgson.	A. H. Thomas.
H. Clark.	C. F. D. Marshall.	R. J. Thrupp.
J. H. Escolme.	O. Pfeninger.	W. T. Willett.
J. W. Gillespie.	W. H. Reau.	R. J. Woodman.
C. Gonin.	J. H. Redman.	A. de Worms.
E. H. Gonin.	Rev. E. H. Rogers.	P. de Worms.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—VERNON ROBERTS.

Vice-President—FRANK BARRATT.

Hon. Secretary—W. DORNING BECKTON.

Assistant Hon. Secretary—C. H. COOTE.

Hon. Treasurer—G. B. DUERST.

REV. J. W. PAULL.

J. H. ABBOTT.

E. P. COLLETT.

E. AITKEN.

THE sixth meeting of the session was held at the Mitre Hotel, on Friday, December 2nd, 1892, the President in the chair, there being thirteen members present.

The minutes of the last meeting was read and confirmed. The Subcommittee reported the result of their investigation as to the desirability of changing the place of meeting, and it was resolved that the next and future meetings be held at the Blackfriars' Hotel, Manchester.

The President continued his paper on the stamps of Great Britain, dealing with the 3d., 9d., and 10d., showing, *inter alia*, the 8d. brown, and the 9d. with the hair lines.

THE seventh meeting of the session was held at the Blackfriars' Hotel, on Friday, December 16th, 1892, the President in the chair, supported by the Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, and ten other members.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read the continuation of his paper on Japan showing further entire sheets.

A quantity of novelties were exhibited after the meeting.

W. DORNING BECKTON.

DAISY BANK, SWINTON PARK.

 ERRATA IN INDEX TO VOL. XIV.

Under "Costa Rica" for p. 76 read 73. The following references to pages should be struck out: "Bulgaria," 221; "New Zealand," 53; "Panama," 168, 271; "San Marino," 205; and "Spain," 210.

NOTE.—We have received new stamps for "TONGA" while this number was passing through the press, which we will describe in our next.

PHILATELIC GAINS OF 1892.

UNLESS otherwise described the values are adhesives. Words in *Italics* refer to a particular change in the stamp. The references are to the pages of the *Philatelic Record* for 1892. A note of interrogation denotes that the authenticity of the stamp is doubtful.

AFGHANISTAN.—Issue of the three values of 1, 2 abasi and 1 rupee in <i>modified type</i> and on various papers (?)		Page 3
Dated 1290.	1 abasi, <i>violet</i>	29
Type of 1887.	1 abasi, rose on <i>white-laid</i>	283
	1 abasi, vermilion "	283
<i>New Issue.</i>	1 abasi, slate-blue on pinkish tissue	282
	2 " " " "	282
	1 rupee " " " "	282
ANGRA.—See AZORES.		
ANTIOQUIA.—Errors of impression in current stamps		29
<i>New Types.</i>	1 c., brown on brownish	83
	2½ c., violet on lilac	83
	5 c., black on grey	83
	<i>Official Cubiertas</i> for Cartago and Manizales	83
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Modifications in colour of ½, 2, 6 c.		29, 51, 135
Wrappers.	½ c. on <i>whity-brown</i> and <i>white</i>	Page 35
	With IMPRESOS larger, ½ c., brown on buff	143
	2 c., mauve on buff	142
Letter Cards.	Modification in the 2 c. and 3 c.	143, 60
<i>New Issue.</i>	½, 1, 2, 5 centavos, Rivadavia	Page 259
	10, 12, 16, 24, 50 c., Belgrano	259
<i>Envelope.</i>	5 c., carmine on cream	265
<i>Wrappers.</i>	½, 1, 2, 4 centavos	265
<i>Post Cards.</i>	2, 4, 6, 6+6 centavos	266
<i>Letter Cards.</i>	2, 4 centavos	266
<i>Special Issue.</i>	Jubilee of 4th centenary of the discovery of America	283
	2 centavos, pale blue	283
	4 " dark blue	283
AUSTRIA.—Varieties in perforation of current stamps		29
	3 and 5 kr., without numerals in angles; <i>error</i>	207
Post Card.	2+2 kr., error Böhm for Poln; <i>error</i>	10
	Special Post Card of 2 kr., for Theatrical Exhibition	163
	Pneumatic Envelope and Cards	91
AUSTRIAN LEVANT.—2 kr., surcharged with 8 para		159, 183
	1 and 2 gulden, surcharged with 10 and 20 piastres	284
AZORES.— <i>New Issue.</i> 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, and 80 reis		135, 184, 235, 259
	Post Card of 10 reis	Page 191
	Reply Card of 10+10 reis	267
BAHAMAS.—Envelope of 4 pence surcharged with 2½d.; two varieties		35, 56, 72
	Post Cards, surcharge of 1d. and 1+1d. on 1d. and 1½+1½d.	Page 143
<i>New Issue.</i>	2½d., blue	184
	Envelope of 2½d., blue	241
	Post Cards of 1d. and 1½d.+1½d.	242

BAMRA.—4 annas (type Sept., 1890), <i>lilac-pink</i>	. . .	Page 29
BARBADOS.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d., surcharged in black on 4d.	. . .	184, 235
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. red	. . .	Page 207
<i>New Issue.</i> $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 6, 8, 10d., and 2s. 6d.	. . .	184, 208
Post Cards, 1d. and 1+1d.	. . .	247, 212
Post Cards, 1d. and 1+1d. surcharged on $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	. . .	89, 114, 10, 191
BAVARIA.—3 pfennig (1883), green; <i>imperforate</i>	. . .	Page 259
Post Cards of 3+3 pf. and 5+5 pf. on buff	. . .	60
„ „ 3, 5, and 10 pf.; <i>dated 92</i>	. . .	114
BELGIUM.—Errors in stamps of 1 c. and 5 c.	. . .	84, 135, 277
<i>New Issue.</i> Reply Cards of 5+5 c.	. . .	Page 191
Reply Cards of 10+10 c.	. . .	242
BENIN.—Overprint on French Colonial stamps of 5, 10, 15, and 25 c.	. . .	236
Surcharge in red of 40 c. and 75 c., and in black of 75c. on 15 c.	. . .	236
Surcharge in red of 01 c. on 5 c.	. . .	259, 284
BERMUDA.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d., <i>green</i>	. . .	Page 259
<i>New Issues.</i> Post Card of $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	. . .	Page 212
Registration Envelope of 2d.	. . .	88, 191
BHOPAL.—8 annas, dark green on <i>laid</i> paper, with errors	. . .	Page 29
BOLIVAR.—80 c., green of 1880 with date 1380	. . .	84
BOLIVIA.—Post Cards of “9 stars” type, 1 c., brown on light green	. . .	37
2+2 c., blue on white	. . .	143
Newspaper stamps	. . .	260, 284
BOSNIA.—Post Card of 5 kr., and reply 5+5 kr., rose on buff	. . .	Page 192
BRAZIL.— <i>New Issue.</i> 500 reis, olive-green	. . .	208
700 „ brown	. . .	284
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3d., green (1856); <i>wmk. 10; varieties</i> <i>in perforation</i>	53
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THE *Stamp News Annual* for 1893 has made its appearance, and, like its predecessors for 1891 and 1892, might well take as its motto *Utile dulci*, for it offers to its readers a combination of both. For the lighter articles we must refer our readers to its pages, as our business is with the graver portions of the work, and we can only refer to some of these very briefly. Taking the articles in the order in which they appear, we have first to notice a short paper on "The Stamps of Holland," by the Rev. J. A. Dunbar-Dunbar, which is remarkable for the patience displayed by this philatelist in classifying what may be termed the sub-varieties, which, in the case of the stamps of Holland, depend principally on the perforations, in which he finds six varieties in the issues between 1869 and 1876, and seven in the issue from the latter date down to 1890. Mr. Mackenzie contributes a paper on "The Scinde Stamps," and also another on those of Nevis, which he classifies with a full knowledge of his subject. We next find a series of excellent notes from Mr. Marsden on "The Stamps of Portugal and its Colonies." Mr. Marsden has lately had an opportunity of seeing the perforating machines now in use, and it appears that there are at present four machines, an old fifth one having been dismantled; two of these perforate entire panes of 28 stamps, in 7 rows of 4, ten thicknesses at a time, one of them making a perforation of $12\frac{1}{2}$ and the other one of 13. The two other machines are rotatory ones, which are used for perforating the sheets of 150 stamps in 15 rows of 10, the gauge of the needles in both of these giving a perforation of $11\frac{1}{2}$, though one of them cuts the holes rather cleaner than the other; but only a single sheet can be operated upon at a time in either machine. Of the new issue, the 10, 15, 20, 50, 75, and 80

reis are printed in panes of 28, while the 5 and 25 reis are in sheets of 150, so that it follows that all the former have a perforation of $12\frac{1}{2}$ or 13, and the latter one of $11\frac{1}{2}$. Of the issues for the Azores and Madeira, Angra, Horta, Ponta Delgada, and Funchal, Mr. Marsden only mentions the 25 reis as being in sheets of 150, but we have seen the 5 reis perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, so that it would appear that this value also is in sheets of 150. The others are printed in small sheets of 12, parts of a forme adapted for 28. Those of Horta and Ponta Delgada are printed as follows: At the bottom there are three rows of four of Horta, and at the top the same number of Ponta Delgada arranged upside down, while in the middle or fourth row, which is blank, "HORTA" and "PONTA DELGADA" are printed above their respective stamps, and the same is done with those of Angra and Madeira. All the stamps, therefore, except the 5 and 25 reis, are perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ or 13.

There are several other interesting papers:—"The Porte de Mar Stamps" by M. Anheisser; "the Cape of Good Hope Stamps" by Mr. Tamsen, &c., to which we have not space to refer. At the close of the volume is what we may call the "Philatelic Bag" of the year. The compiler does not give his name; but it has required a considerable amount of the philatelic virtue of patience to register the gains of the past year. We cannot say that we have read it, because we have not yet quite recovered from a somewhat similar trial.

ANOTHER instalment of the monumental work of M. Moens has appeared, dealing with the stamped envelopes of the world. The Moens' text occupies 177 pages, about forty of which are Catalogue. absorbed by the United States. There are also 56 pages of types and a dozen of the various shapes. We are glad to see that in cataloguing the registration envelopes of Great Britain the system adopted in the former edition of making certain varieties dependent on the length of the lines of the inscription has been abandoned. It was an unreliable test, and M. Moens has now succeeded in bringing this very troublesome lot within reasonable length, and considering in what a very disorderly way they were printed and issued he has performed his task well. We question the utility of cataloguing varieties dependent on the device on the flap, as has been done in the case of several countries, where the devices are not official; but this is an error, if

error it is, on the side of minuteness, and the object of the work is to include everything.

BUT we have still to mention the work of the Philatelic Society of London on "The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of British India and Ceylon," which we hope will be supplemented by a similar work on the stamps of the independent States. When we say that it is illustrated with twenty-four autotype plates our readers may perhaps understand the importance of the work. As for ourselves, we confess that our admiration has prevented us from giving due heed to its contents up to the present time, for beside this, we took it up with a feeling of sadness, as almost the first thing which fixed our attention was a paper by the late Mr. Tapling, so like his philatelic work—so much to the purpose—so clear—showing a determination to arrive at the root of the question. We notice that the Society has queried the existence of the 8 pies, lilac, and the 1 rupee, grey, among the stamps overprinted with "Service" by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. We believe that these do not exist, for they are not amongst those which we received from an official source, and which comprised all those overprinted by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. Issue V. was also overprinted in England, and so also were Issues VI. and VII., in which latter, however, the 4 and 8 annas are omitted, though we believe that they have been in use for some time. None of the overprints mentioned under Issue IV. were made in England, but are of native printing. We trust that we may be pardoned for a word of criticism on the editing, for the fault is not confined to the present work. There are apparent signs in the reference lists of a want of what we can only term homogeneousness. For example: throughout the lists down to those of the envelopes, except in some of the "Remarks," the name of "Messrs. De La Rue and Co." is wrongly written as Messrs. "De la Rue and Co." It may be said that it is a clerical error of small importance, but it is sufficient to show what we mean. We are glad to see that the Society has not ignored the telegraph stamps, which it did in *Oceania*. We must take another opportunity, however, of referring to the Ceylon portion of the work, in which the telegraph stamps and the surcharges are a formidable horde to attack; but, so far as we can judge by a cursory view, these latter seem to be intelligibly arranged, especially as it is not possible to ascertain the dates when they were made.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

THE EDITOR OF THE "PHILATELIC RECORD" will be glad to receive for notice under this heading early intelligence of any New Issues or Varieties, accompanied, if possible, by specimens, which will be carefully returned. All communications, whether on the above, or on other matters of philatelic interest, should be addressed to him, to the "care of MESSRS. THEODOR BUHL & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C."

Austria.—The collectors of stamps printed on both sides will receive a shock from an announcement in the *Timbre-Poste*, recording the fact of the 2 kr., 1850, having been found printed by lithography on the back of the stamps of that issue.

Azores.—Single post cards of 30 reis, with corresponding reply cards similar to those of Portugal, have been issued.—*Timbre-Poste*.

Post Cards.	ANGRA	}	30 reis, blue on buff.	
	HORTA		30 + 30	" "
	PONTA DELGADA		" "	" "

Barbados.—The Court-shaped envelope of 1 penny has been received surcharged " $\frac{1}{2}$ d." with a hand-stamp in violet, which has most probably been done to provide for the use of the envelope unclosed.—*Smith's Monthly Circular*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1 penny, rose, surcharged in violet.

Bosnia and Herzegovina.—A new value of the current type is announced by the *Ill. Br. Journal*.

20 (kreuzer), olive-green.

Brazil.—From the *Timbre-Poste* we learn that the newspaper stamps of 10 and 20 reis have appeared on thick greenish paper.

Newspaper Stamps.	10 reis, blue on greenish.
	20 " green "

An envelope of 100 reis, with stamp of similar type to that shown in our last, made its appearance on the 14th December last.

Envelope. 100 reis, pale vermilion.

British Guiana.—A reply post card of 2 + 2 cents of similar type to the 3 cents is said to have been issued.

Post Card. 2 + 2 cents, carmine on buff.

British North Borneo.—The issue of the one cent of the "postage and revenue" type is now announced.

1 cent, orange.

British South Africa.—*Mashonaland.*—Annexed is an engraving of the stamp on the registration envelopes as described in our number for December last. The sizes of the envelopes correspond nearly to G and H2.

Reg. Env. 4 pence, blue.



Bulgaria.—The 50 stotinki comes to hand in green, perforated 15.
50 stot., green ; perf. 15.

Cashmere.—Our readers will recollect that the 1 anna, emerald-green, dated 1923, has been hitherto without its companion, the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, in the same colour, which is believed to exist in three varieties like the others in that issue. A postmarked copy has now been found, and the fact of its existence has thus been proved. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, emerald-green ; dated 1923.

Ceylon.—An announcement of the surcharge of 3 cents on the 24 cents, purple, is going the round of the stamp journals. The *Monthly Journal* states, on the authority of a letter from the Commissioner of Stamps at Colombo addressed to a correspondent of that journal, that this surcharge does not exist.

The *Ceylon Observer* of the 9th December last says that the government has just introduced Service Post Cards about the size of the ordinary post card, but in the place of the stamp is printed "On H.M.S." In addition, it bears the words "Post Card. To be used for official correspondence only. The official signature and designation of the sender to be written on the reverse."

Costa Rica.—*Guanacaste.*—The 2 centavos, blue, fiscal, has been used as a postage stamp, after having been overprinted in black with "CORREOS," as well as "GUANACASTE."—*Echo de la Timb.* 2 centavos, blue ; surcharged in black.

We notice that the *Monthly Journal* has found a 5 pesos, olive-green, of the series of 1889, in which the overprint is "GUAGACASTE" in place of "GUANACASTE."

Diego Suarez.—The post and letter cards have been overprinted like the postage stamps. The overprint in its normal position reads downwards, as we before said ; but our French contemporaries have found the 5 and 25 centimes with the overprint reversed

5 centimes, green on greenish ; overprint reversed.

	25	„	black on pink	„	„
<i>Post Cards.</i>	10	„	black on lilac ; overprinted in black.		
	10+10	„	black on blue	„	„
<i>Letter Cards.</i>	15	„	black on grey	„	„
	25	„	black on pink	„	„

Dutch Indies.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* chronicles the issue of the 2 gulden 50 cents with head of the Queen. The impression is on white wove paper, and the perforation $12\frac{1}{2}$.

2 guld. 50 c., brown, with head of Queen in blue ; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

Eritrea.—We annex engravings of the type of the overprint as described in our last, and now give a list of the stationery which has been also overprinted, taken from *La Filatelia*.



<i>Post Cards.</i>	5	centesimi,	green on brown,	for the interior.
	10	„	rose on white	„
	7½ + 7½	„	rose on pink	„
	10	„	rose on green,	for abroad.
	15	„	brown on grey-blue	„
	10 + 10	„	„ on green	„
	15 + 15	„	„ on grey-blue	„
<i>Letter Cards.</i>	5	„	green on grey.	
	20	„	orange on chrome-yellow.	

Fiji.—We have the sixpence, rose, surcharged with “FIVE PENCE” in two lines of Roman capitals in black.

5 pence on 6d., rose ; surcharged in black.

The four values of 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1sh. of the obsolete “Times Express” have been discovered on rough yellow wove paper, according to *Vindin’s Philatelic Monthly*. They have been seen not only by Mr. Bassett Hull, but by the editor of the *Monthly Journal*, and correspond in type with the same values on light pink *quadrillé* paper, which first became known in 1871. The first entire series were received by the late Mr. Pemberton, from whom we had copies. The entire sheets consisted of 24 stamps in 4 rows of 6, the 3d. being at the bottom ; but in the second printing, on light pink *vergé bâtonné* paper, three of those of 3d. had been removed, and the spaces filled up with 9d. The paper was foreign fancy note paper.

1, 3, 6d. and 1sh., black on yellow wove, rouletted.

Gambia.—We illustrate the surcharge of 1d. on the post card of 1½ pence, in which the barring of the old value is dispensed with, and we have no doubt there will be found many varieties in the position of the surcharge. It is scarcely within the bounds of possibility that the operator can hit the same place many times consecutively with his surcharging stamp.



Post Card. 1d. on 1½d., grey on buff ; surcharge in black.

Great Britain.—We have received the other sizes of the registration envelopes, H, H2, and K, with the addition of the words “FEE—PAID” on the face ; but of these H2 is the only one which has the enlarged table of insurance printed upon it ; and as the rates are not printed on this envelope in double columns, as in G, there are 19 lines in the inscription in place of 14.

Reg. Env. 2 pence, French blue, sizes H, H2, K, with addition to legend.

As we remark under the head of “Victoria” that the reason of the change in the perforation of the letter cards is that they are now perforated by one operation, we may observe that a similar system is adopted by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. for the letter cards of this country, though they do not find it advisable either to round the corners or to let the lines of perforation cross one another.

Greece.—The 25 lepta of the Athens impression is to hand, printed in violet. The 40 lepta of the same impression has also appeared, both stamps being issued perforated and also imperforate.

25 lepta, *violet*; imperf. and perf. 11½, Athens impression.
40 „ *blue* „ „ „ „

Guiana (French).—The *Echo de la Timb.* announces the reception of a fresh surcharge of 5 centimes on 15 cent, blue, already overprinted with “GUYANE.” The surcharge is in large numerals “0f.05,” with “DÉC. 92” above.

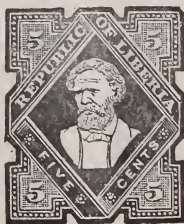
0.05 on 15 c., blue; surcharge in black.

Haiti.—The annexed engraving represents the stamp of one cent described in our last.



Liberia.—Envelopes of four values—2, 3, 5 and 10 cents—and a wrapper of 1 cent have been issued. The 2 cents has a stamp of the type of the 1 cent adhesive; that of 3 cents shows the embossed head of Mr. J. Ashmun, first Governor of Liberia, on a solid ground of colour, within an upright oval engine-turned band, inscribed “REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA” in the upper part, and “THREE CENTS” in the lower part, the words being separated by a shield bearing the numeral of value. The 5 cents shows a bust of the former President Roberts, embossed on a solid ground of colour, within a lozenge-shaped frame inscribed as in the 3 cents; but the numerals of value are in the angles of a rectangular frame, on which the lozenge-shaped frame is superposed. The 10 cents shows a portrait of President Cheesman within a circular band with similar inscriptions, enclosed in a species of rectangular frame, the numerals of value being in the spandrels. The stamp on the wrapper is identical with the 1 cent adhesive showing a five-rayed star in the centre, with the numeral “1” on it. The envelopes are of white laid paper, the 2 cents being in two sizes, while the 3, 5, and 10 cents are in three sizes.

Envelopes. 2 cents, light brown on white laid.
3 „ chocolate-brown „
5 „ carmine-red „
10 „ orange, with circle and inscriptions and head in black.
Wrappers. 1 cent, chocolate-brown on white.
1 „ „ „ buff.



Macao.—The 200 reis surcharged with 30 has, it appears, not been applied exclusively to the post cards, as described in our December number, but the adhesive is to be had without the card. 30 on 200 reis, lilac-grey.



Martinique.—The annexed engraving shows the surcharge on the *chiffre taxe* stamps mentioned in our last.



Mauritius.—From the *Timbre-Poste* we learn that on the 1st January last stamps of 1 cent and of 15 cents were issued. The 1 cent is made by surcharging the 2 cents printed in violet with "ONE CENT" in black, and the 15 cents is of the ugly type and colour of the 16 cents, with merely the numeral altered. The registration envelopes, sizes F and G, have appeared also with their stamps of 8 cents replaced by one of 12 cents of the same design. The provision received is stated to be 800,000 of 1 cent, 500,000 of 15 cents, and 10,000 of each size of the registration envelopes.

1 cent on 2 cents, violet; surcharged in black.
15 cents, red-brown.

Reg. Env. 12 ,, ultramarine; sizes F and G.



Nandgaon.—We illustrate one of the new stamps as described in our last.

New South Wales.—The post card of 1 penny with stamp of the centennial type has been overprinted in black with the letters "O. S." Our contemporary, the *Timbre-Poste*, from which we quote, abbreviates the description, by calling the

Warratah, the pride of the Australians, a *thistle*.

Post Card. 1 penny, violet on buff, overprinted "O. S." in black.

New Zealand.—We have a letter of Mr. C. F. Casella, drawing our attention to a communication he made to the *London Philatelist* last October, to the effect that he had received two values overprinted with "O. P. S. O." from a high official, and that there was no doubt as to the genuine character of the surcharges. We merely in our last re-echoed Mr. Vindin's opinion, but it would seem that, though he is a great authority as to Australia, he is not quite so fully acquainted with what goes on in other parts of Australasia.

Nicaragua.—We learn from the *American Journal of Philately* that the Seebeck supply for 1893 is issued. This time the design is of the poorest description, consisting of six mountains, resembling ant-hills, with a rising or setting sun behind, and a Phrygian cap on a pole. The numerals of value are in the angles, and the inscriptions are "CORREOS" on the top, "U. P. U." on the left,

"1893" on the right, "REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA" on a scroll under the central design, with "CENTAVOS" at the foot. There is only one type for the adhesives and all the stationery. Impression on white wove paper. Perforation 12½.

1 cent., yellow-brown.	50 cents., violet.
2 " vermilion.	1 peso, dark brown.
5 " blue.	2 pesos, green.
10 " slate.	5 " rose.
20 " red.	10 " orange.

Official. The whole of the above values in slate overprinted in red with "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in two lines of block type.

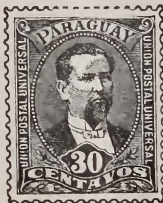
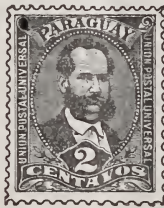
Envelopes. All of salmon-coloured wove paper.

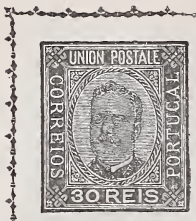
5 c., dark blue, 194 × 86 mm.	30 c., chocolate, 238 × 103 mm.
10 c., lilac, 194 × 86 mm.	50 c., dark violet "
20 c., dark red, 194 × 94 mm.	

Wrappers. 1, 2, and 4 c., green on salmon paper, 201 × 265 mm.

The post cards are, we suppose, "yet for to come."

Paraguay.—A reference to our last number will dispense with any further words of introduction to the great men who figure in the following eight portraits.





Portugal.—The 15 reis, fawn, of the Dom Luis embossed type has been overprinted diagonally in red with "PROVISORIO."

15 reis, fawn (type of 1870), overprint in red.

The annexed engraving shows the post-card of 30 reis described in our last.

Reunion.—We read in the *Echo de la Timbrologie* that the unpaid letter stamps of 1889 have been reprinted, except the 20 centimes, which has been replaced by a new value of 15 c.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 5 centimes, black on white.

10	"	"	"
15	"	"	"
30	"	"	"

Roumania.—The series of unpaid letter stamps on water-marked paper has been reinforced by the addition of the 50 bani. *Unpaid Letter Stamp.* 50 bani, green; watermark "Arms."

We have a wrapper of yellowish-white paper with stamp of 1½ bani of the current type printed on it in black. A letter-card of 15 bani is also announced.

Wrapper. 1½ bani, black on yellowish-white.

Letter Card. 15 bani, brown on buff.

St. Pierre et Miquelon.—According to the *American Journal of Philately*, the mistakes in the overprint of "ST. PIERRE M—ON" on these stamps have been legion, so much so that the collector will be fortunate to possess specimens without a mistake. It is said that the continued success of the sale of the surcharged stamps seems to have so reduced the stock of postage stamps that the authorities have been obliged to fall back on the unpaid letter stamps, which have been overprinted, some with "ST. PIERREM—ON" only, and others with the addition of "T. P.," to be used as postage stamps.

The following have been overprinted with "ST. PIERRE M—ON" and "T. P."

10 c.	black; overprint in red.
20 c.	" " "
30 c.	" " "
60 c.	" " "
1 fr.	brown " "
2 fr.	" " black.
5 fr.	" " "

The following are without "T. P.":

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 5 c., black, overprint in red.

10 c.	" " "
15 c.	" " "
20 c.	" " "
30 c.	" " "
40 c.	" " "
60 c.	" " "
1 fr.	brown " "
2 fr.	" " "



Salvador.—The *American Journal of Philately* chronicles the surcharge of the 20 centavos with “UN CENTAVO,” orange, in two lines of capitals in black, as also that of the 25 centavos, maroon, with a similar surcharge, but the monotony is relieved by “Centavo” being in ordinary type.

1 centavo on 20 c., orange, surcharge in black.
1 „ „ 25 c., maroon „ „

The same magazine chronicles the Seebeck shoal of 1893. The design is the same for the adhesives as for the envelopes and wrappers, and shows the portrait of whom we are not informed, perhaps of General Carlos Ezeta, the President, though it resembles that of a policeman. The stamp is of smaller size than the previous issue. The inscription, “CORREOS DEL SALVADOR,” is on a scroll at the top, with “A. C.” under “DEL,” and in each of the upper angles is the date “1893,” at the foot is the value in words in two lines, and the numeral of value in each angle. The impression is on plain white wove paper, and the perforation 12.

1 cent., blue.		11 cent., vermilion.
2 „ red-brown.		20 „ green.
3 „ purple.		25 „ olive-brown.
5 „ deep brown.		50 „ orange.
10 „ yellow-brown.		1 peso, black.

Envelopes. The envelopes are of blue wove paper, and are all of the same size, 160 × 91 mm.

1 cent., blue.		11 cent., vermilion.
3 „ purple.		20 „ green.
5 „ deep brown.		22 „ carmine.
10 „ chocolate.		

Wrappers. The wrappers are of blue wove paper, and measure 204 × 265 mm.

2 cent., red.		10 cent., brown.
3 „ purple.		11 „ vermilion.

Post Cards. In the post cards the inscriptions are printed on an elaborately engine-turned ground. The stamp of the type of the adhesives is in the right upper angle, to the left of which, on a straight tablet, is “REPUBLICA DEL SALVADOR,” the “R” at the beginning and the end being large to balance each other. Under this is “Tarjeta” postal in the 1 and 2 centavos, and in the 3 centavos there is also “CARTE POSTALE.” The instructions are at the foot.

1 cent, black and brown on buff.
2 cents, black and orange on buff.
3 „ black and green on buff.
2+2 „ black and orange on buff.
3+3 „ black and green on buff.



Santander.—We annex an engraving of the stamp of 5 centavos described in our number for October last.

Shanghai.—We read in one of our contemporaries that the entire new series mentioned in our last has been overprinted with "POSTAGE DUE."

Unpaid. 2 cents, grass-green, wmk. "Kung Foo"; perf. 12.

5	"	vermilion-red	"	"	"
10	"	orange	"	"	"
15	"	violet	"	"	"
20	"	chocolate-brown	"	"	"



Surinam.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* chronicles the issue of a stamp of 2 cents of the numeral type, and one of 10 cents with head of the Queen. The impression is on white wove paper, and the perforation $12\frac{1}{2}$.

2 cents, brown; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.
10 ,, olive ,,

Tonga.—We have stamps of new types from these islands, two of which present more than a profile of King George I., as he is shown in three-quarters to the right. The lowest value has



Arms in a shield, with a ribbon carrying the motto appearing to read as "KOE UTUA MO TOGA KO HOKU TOFIA," the whole on a horizontally-lined ground within an upright oval band, inscribed "POSTAGE" in the lower part, and "BULEAGAO TOGA" in the upper



part, above which, on a cartouche, is "TONGA," with "1^d" in each of the upper angles. At the foot of the stamp, on a straight label, is "PENI E TAHA." The two other values of 2d. and 8d., which are all which we have yet received, have the portrait of the late king within the upright oval band, and the only variation in the inscriptions is that in the 2d., that at the foot is "PENI E UA," and in the 8d. "PENI E VALU." The impression is on paper watermarked N.Z. and Star, and the perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$.

1 penny, rose-red.
2 pence, dark olive-brown.
8 ,, lilac.

Tunis.—The 15 centimes is now printed on dice-pattern paper like the same value of France.

15 centimes, blue on white dice-pattern paper.

United States.—We now give engravings of two stamps of the new series, sufficing to show that it is not very easy to get a historical painting into the compass of a postage stamp.



The colour of the special delivery stamp is changed to orange on account of its similarity to the 1 cent of the Columbian series.—*American Journal of Philately*.

10 cents, *orange*.



Uruguay.—The engraving annexed shows the classic design which appears on the stamp of 10 centesimos mentioned in our number for October last.

Venezuela.—With reference to the surcharge mentioned in our number for last month the *American Journal of Philately* says that the Post-office at Ciudad Bolivar, having run short of stamps of 25 centimos and 1 bolivar, caused the 10 c. postage, and the 5, 10, and 25 c. Escuelas, to be surcharged in the manner already mentioned. In addition, therefore, to those already chronicled the following have been similarly surcharged with the new value in the centre:

25 centimos on 10 c. (Escuelas), brown, surch. in violet.

1 bolivar on 25 c., orange (Escuelas), surch. in violet.

We chronicle these, though we are by no means sure whether they are not for fiscal use. What we next chronicle are for postage purposes, as we have seen them obliterated by the post.

Pending the putting in circulation of the new issue the authorities have hit on the happy idea (!) of over stamping the stock of Correos and Escuelas with a design in outline, which, we are told, represents the arms of the Republic. It is in red on some, and in black on others. The only specimens we have yet seen are the 5 centimos, blue, and the 25 centimos, orange (Escuelas), perforated 12, both with the overprinted design in *red*. We will give a list later on.

Victoria.—We are indebted to Mr. D. H. Hill for a specimen of the letter card issued on the 19th of December, having the perforation rounded at the corners instead of crossing, as in those issued on November 3rd, of which we annex an engraving. The reason of this modification appears to be that the perforation is



LETTER CARD



now done at one operation instead of three when the lines of perforation crossed. In our last we described the colour of the stamp as brick-red, it ought rather to be described as Venetian-red.

Letter Card. 1 penny, Venetian-red on grey, interior azure white.

TELEGRAPHS.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise indicated, the descriptions apply to Adhesives.

Cashmere.—Dr. F. Kalckhoff finds that the inscriptions on these stamps are not identical, there being a variation in that on the values of 8 annas, 2, 5, 10, and 25 rupees, from that on 1, 2, and 4 anna and 1 rupee. In the latter, the inscription reads “Sarkar ki jamú Kásmir tikat dagayar” (Government of Jummoo Cashmere telegraph stamps). In the case of the 8 anna, 2, 5, 10, and 25 rupees the last word is spelt “dagair,” from whence he concludes that the two sets of values do not belong to the same issue, or rather that the two sets were not manufactured at the same time. This also seems to agree with the fact that the existence of the stamps of 8 anna, 2, 5, 10, and 25 rupees was not known till long after the other values had come to hand. He thinks therefore that they should be classified in the following order:

1884. 1, 2, 4 anna and 1 rupee.

1888. 8 anna, 2, 5, 10, and 25 rupees.

The latest copies of the native printed stamps of 20, 40, 60, and 80 cents are dated 1.9.92. By the last mail we received copies of the 12 cents, so that this value is now in stock.

Prussia.—It is a mistake to suppose that the telegraph stamps of Prussia were used *exclusively* at the Berlin Bourse. Dr. F. Kalckhoff informs us that they were used also at the chief telegraph office of Berlin after 1.2.65.

Philippines.—We learn from the *Timbre-Poste* that the series of telegraph stamps was changed on the 1st January last. The new type shows the Arms of Spain surmounted by a Crown within an upright oval within a rectangular frame; on a straight tablet at the top is “FILIP^{AS} TELEGRAFOS,” and on a similar tablet at the bottom is the value in words. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 14. The stamps are not yet to hand, but the following are the colours of the proofs as communicated to that magazine:

1	c. de peso, blue.	25	c. de peso, blue.
2 $\frac{4}{8}$	„ green.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	pesos, green-blue.
5	„ carmine.	2	„ orange.
10	„ grey-bistre.	5	„ brown.
12 $\frac{4}{8}$	„ brown-red.	10	„ carmine.
20	„ yellow-brown.		

THE "O.S." STAMPS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A PAPER PREPARED BY THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

[WE have received a paper on the "Official Stamps" of South Australia, prepared by the Philatelic Society there, and forwarded to us for publication by the President, the Rev. E. P. Raynor. Being desirous that it should be as complete as possible, we not only submitted it to Mr. Gordon Smith, but have examined several collections of these stamps, and gone carefully through the Philatelic Magazines from 1874, with the result that we have been enabled to make a few additions to the Society's list, which are distinguished by an asterisk (*).

In the Society's opinion these stamps commenced to take the place of the departmental issues in October, 1874, and it would appear that they were issued as occasion required, for we find that some of these latter continued to be employed after that date, as is commonly the case, whenever a fresh issue is made without calling in the previous one. The issue, therefore, of the various values was not a simultaneous one, the first one noticed being the one penny of Type I. The stamps in current use at the above period were :

1 penny, dark green, watermarked with narrow-pointed "Star."	
2 pence, orange-red, watermarked with Crown and wide SA.	
3 pence on 4d., blue, surch. in black, watermarked with Crown and wide SA.	
4 pence, purple, watermarked with narrow-pointed "Star."	
6 pence, dark blue	" " " "
9 pence, lilac	" " " "
1 shilling, brown	" " " "
2 shillings, carmine	" " " "

In 1876 the watermark "Crown with wide SA" gave place to one with "Crown and close SA," and the following year the narrow-pointed "Star" was changed to one with wider points.

Since October, 1874, the following stamps, on which the overprint is found, were issued ; the dates of issue being taken from the authorities we find most to be relied upon :

1875. January 1st.	1 penny, green, Type II. ; wmk. wide, afterwards close SA.
1876. September.	8d. surcharged on 9 pence, orange-brown ; wmk. wide-pointed Star.
1882. January 1st.	$\frac{1}{2}$ penny surcharged on 1d., green ; wmk. close SA.
1883. March.	$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, red-brown ; wmk. close SA.
1887. January 1st.	6 pence, Type II., blue and pale blue ; wmk. close SA.
"	5 shillings, pale rose ; wmk. close SA.
1890. July.	4 pence, Type II., purple ; wmk. close SA.
1891. January.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence surcharged on 4d., green ; wmk. close SA.
"	5 pence surcharged on 6d., brown ; wmk. close SA.

The overprint consisted of **O.S.** in thick block letters, with a square stop after each letter. This stop, probably through defective printing, is at times misshapen, while at other times it is wanting, though on some copies of the 4d., slate, and 9d., lilac, the stops have been entirely omitted in the composition; but whether this runs through consecutive stamps on the sheet, or is only an omission in one or more single stamps, it is not possible to say.

In April, 1891, the thinner type of surcharge in fancy capitals **O.S.**, came into use, as we shall see by the Society's paper, which we now proceed with.—ED.]

The first stamp to receive the surcharge of **O.S.** was the 1d., green, of the first type, the earliest dated specimen of which that has yet been discovered being postmarked Nov. 20, 1874. It is probable that the change was first made from the special letters to the universal **O.S.** in October, 1874. As the one penny of the new type was issued in January, 1875, the one penny of Type I. with **O.S.** in block type had a very short currency.

Before entering, however, on the detailed list, it will be as well to summarise the varieties of this surcharge that are to be found. The **O.S.** in block had a currency of about 16 years, being superseded in April, 1891, by the same letters in thinner and more elongated capitals, which were first applied to the one penny, Type II.

I. **O.S.** in block, normal.

- Varieties.* (a) **O.S.** repeated (double surcharge).
 (b) **O.S.** repeated 3 times.
 (c) **O.S.** inverted.
 (d) **O.** (with the **S** omitted).
 (e) **S.O.** due to misplacement, or absence of proper register in printing, the **O.S.** falling over the dividing line of the stamps thus:

S.	O.S.	O.S.	O.
----	------	------	----

- (f) **.S.** (with the **O.** omitted).
 (g) **O.S.** repeated; one normal, the other inverted.
 (h) **O.S.** and **S.O.** on the same stamp.

II. Thin **O.S.**

- Variety.* (a) **O.S.** repeated.

NOTE BY SOCIETY.—No other varieties of this type of surcharge have yet been seen.

REFERENCE LIST.

HALFPENNY.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, uncharged on 1d., Type II.; perf. 10. *Block.*
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. " " " " " (c) (**O.S.** inverted.) *Block.*
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., red- $\frac{1}{2}$ wn; perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Thin.*

ONE PENNY.

Type I.

1d., dark green ; watermark "Star" ; perf.	$12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.	<i>Block.</i>
1d. " " " " "	$12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$.	"
1d. " " " " "	$11\frac{1}{2}$.	"
1d. " " " " "	$10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.	"

Type II.

1d., blue-green (1875) ; watermark wide SA ; perf.	10.	<i>Block.</i>
*1d. " " " " "	$10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.	<i>Block.</i>
*1d. " " " " "	10.	<i>Block.</i> (c) (O.S. inverted.)
1d., dark green ; watermark close SA ; perf.	$10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.	<i>Block.</i>
1d., green, light green ,, " " "	10.	"
*1d., green " " " "	$11\frac{1}{2}$.	"
1d. " " " " "	10. (a) (O.S. repeated.)	<i>Block.</i>
1d., green, light green ; watermark close SA ; perf.	10. (d) (S. omitted.)	<i>Block.</i>
1d., green, light green ; watermark close SA ; perf.	10.	<i>Thin.</i>

NOTE.—Mr. Castle gives 1d., bluish-green, Type II., with inverted surcharge, but does not mention the perforation. *Phil. Record*, xiii. p. 296. Mr. Wilson has shown us a specimen watermark wide SA, perforated 10.—ED.

TWO PENCE.

Type II.

2d., orange-red ; watermark wide SA ; perf.	10.	<i>Block.</i>
2d., orange-red, light to dark ; watermark close SA ; perf.	10.	<i>Block.</i>
2d., orange-red ; watermark close SA ; perf.	10. (c) (inverted.)	"
2d. " " " " "	10. (f) (O. omitted.)	<i>Block.</i>
2d. " " " " "	10. (g) (O.S. repeated, one inverted.)	<i>Block.</i>
2d., orange-red ; watermark close SA ; perf.	10. (h) (O.S. & S.O.)	<i>Block.</i>
2d. " " " " "	10.	<i>Thin.</i>

NOTE.—Mr. Castle gives 2d., orange-red, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13$, but does not state whether they are watermarked wide or close SA. Presumably the latter. *Phil. Record*, xiii. p. 296. We have, however, no faith in any perforation of 13.—ED.

TWO PENCE-HALFPENNY.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ d., brown, on 4d., light green ; watermark close SA ; perf.	10.	<i>Block.</i>
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. " " " dark green " " "	" " "	" " "
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. " " " light green " " "	$10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.	<i>Block.</i>
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. " " " " " " "	$11\frac{1}{2}$.	"
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. " " " dark green " " "	10.	<i>Thin.</i>

THREE PENCE.

*3d., black, on 4d., blue ; watermark "Star" ; perf.	$12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.	<i>Block.</i>
--	--	---------------

FOUR PENCE.

Type I.

4d., slate ; watermark "Star" ; perf.	10.	<i>Block.</i>
4d. " " " " "	$10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.	<i>Block.</i>
4d., purple " " " " "	$12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$	"
4d. " " " " "	$12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$	"
4d. " " " " "	$11\frac{1}{2}$.	"
4d. " " " " "	$11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$	"
4d. " " " " "	$11\frac{1}{2}$. (c) (inverted.)	<i>Block.</i>
4d. " " " " "	$11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$. (c) (inverted.)	<i>Block.</i>
4d. " " " " "	$11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$. (e) (S.O.)	"
4d. " " " " "	$12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$. (b) (O.S. three times)	<i>Block.</i>

Type II.

4d., purple; watermark close SA; perf. 10. *Block.*

4d., purple, light to dark; watermark close SA; perf. 10. *Thin.*

4d., purple; watermark close SA; perf. 10. (a) (O.S. repeated.) *Thin.*

NOTE.—Mr. Castle gives (*Philatelic Record*, xiii. p. 295, 296):

4d., slate; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.—ED.

FIVEPENCE.

5d., lake on brown, light to dark; watermark close SA; perf. 10. *Thin.*

SIXPENCE.

Type I.

6d., dark blue (paper white or *bleuté*); wmk. "Star"; perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$. *Block.*

6d., dark blue; watermark "Star"; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$. *Block.*

6d. " " " " $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$. *Block.*

6d. " " " " 10

6d., sky-blue, light to dark; watermark "Star"; perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$. *Block.*

6d., dark blue; watermark "Star"; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$. (a) (O.S. repeated.) *Block.*

6d. " " " " (b) (O.S. three times.) "

Type II.

6d., blue, light to dark; watermark close SA; perf. 10. *Block.*

6d. " " " " *Thin.*

NOTE.—Mr. Castle gives (*Philatelic Record*, xiii. p. 296) $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, and $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 13$, and also one of the second type with the surcharge inverted; but does not mention the perforation.—ED.

EIGHTPENCE.

8d., orange-brown; watermark "Star"; perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. *Block.*

*8d. " " " " $11\frac{1}{2}$. *Block.*

NOTE BY THE SOCIETY.—Only one specimen of this stamp has been seen, which is in the collection of Mr. Krichauff. It seems probable that the supply printed was very limited.

NINEPENCE.

*9d., reddish-lilac; watermark "Star"; perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

ONE SHILLING.

1s., brown (red-brown to chalky), wmk. "Star"; perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$. *Block.*

1s. " watermark "Star"; perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$. *Block.*

1s. " " " " $11\frac{1}{2}$ "

1s. " " " " $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ "

1s. " " " " $11\frac{1}{2}$ (c) (inverted.) *Block.*

TWO SHILLINGS.

2s., carmine, watermark "Star"; perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$. *Block.*

2s. " " " " $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$. "

2s. " " " " $11\frac{1}{2}$ "

2s. " " " " $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ (c) O.S. (inverted.) *Block.*

NOTE BY THE SOCIETY.—This latter perforation doubtless exists with the surcharge in its normal position. [It is so mentioned in *Phil. Record*, xiii. p. 296, where Mr. Castle also gives a double surcharge of the 2 shillings. Mr. Wilson has further shown us a specimen, with surcharge in its normal position.—ED.]

FIVE SHILLINGS.

5s., light rose, wmk. close SA (sideways, twice); perf. 10. *Block.*

A few of the higher values have also been seen with O.S. in block, but they are very scarce, as their use is limited to the Post-office Department, and a few only are surcharged from time to time as required. This was very likely the case with the 8d. value also.

P. E. RAYNOR, *President,*
for the *Philatelic Society of South Australia.*

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

EGYPT.—The following notices are taken from Egyptian newspapers:

“NOTICE.

“The public is hereby informed that the special postage stamps, which from the 1st January will be used exclusively for official correspondence, will be on sale at the Alexandria and Cairo Post-offices on and after the 5th proxo. Price 1 P. T. each stamp.

“Alexandria, 30th December, 1892.”

“*New Issue of Egyptian Postage Stamps.*

“Notice is hereby given that on the 1st February next, a new issue of postage stamps of 3 millièmes and 2 P. T. will be put in circulation; the former yellow in colour, and the latter brick coloured, and the present issue of these stamps will be withdrawn.

“Alexandria, 7th January, 1893.”

“NOTICE.

“The issue of the new Postage stamps of 3 M. and 2 P. T., which had been announced for the 1st proximo, will be postponed until further notice.

“General Post Office,

“Alexandria, 24th January, 1893.”

* * *

ERITREA.—The following is a translation of the Royal Decree of the 27th November, 1892, ordering the issue of special postage stamps, &c., for the Italian possessions at Massowa.

“HUMBERT I.

“*By the grace of God and by the will of the Nation King of Italy.*

“Taking note of Art. 137 of the Regulations approved by the Royal Decree of the 2nd July, 1890.

“On the proposition of Our Ministers, Secretaries of State for the Posts and Telegraphs and for Foreign Affairs,

“We have decreed and do decree,

“Art. 1. The issue is authorised of special postage stamps, letter and post cards available for correspondence and packets departing from the post offices of the Colony of Eritrea for the purposes of interchange with other Italian offices and those of foreign parts. These stamps, letters, and post cards to be identical with those in use for the interior of the kingdom, with the simple overprint, made at the factory ‘Carte-valore,’ of the legend ‘Colonia Eritrea.’

“Art. 2. The sale of these stamps, letter and post cards, will commence in the Colony on 1st January, 1893.

“The use of the actual postage stamps, letter, and post cards will cease from the 28th February of that year, but the exchange will be allowed up to the corresponding month of 1894.

“We order, &c.,

HUMBERT.

“Countersigned by the Ministers of

“Posts and Telegraphs, and for Foreign Affairs.”

—From *La Filatelia*.

GREECE.—The following is a translation of the decree ordering the change of colour of the 25 and 40 lepta :

“GEORGE 1ST.

“*King of the Hellenes.*

“Having seen Arts. 9 and 10 of the Law 693, dated 24th May, 1860, concerning postage stamps. Art. 5 and 6 of the Universal Postal Union, approved by the Law 2099 of 28th September, 1892 ; and our Decrees of the 8th July, 1860, 24th August, 1860, and 5th April, 1883, on the proposition of our Ministers for the Interior and Finance, order as follows :

“Art. 1. From 1st January, 1893, the colours of the stamps of 25 and 40 lepta are disallowed ; and from thenceforth those of 25 lepta are to be printed in violet, and those of 40 lepta in blue.

“Art. 2. The holders of stamps, the colours of which are disallowed, must change them at the Treasury or at the post offices, the 25 lepta blue for stamps of the same value in violet, and those of 40 lepta violet for stamps of the same value in blue. This exchange to be made up to the 31st January, 1893.

“Athens, December 23rd, 1892.

GEORGE.

“Countersigned by the Ministers of the Interior and Finance.”

* * *

GUIANA (French).—The following is a translation of the Decree of the Governor of French Guiana, dated Cayenne, 5th December, 1892 :

“The Governor of the 1st class charged with the functions of Governor of French Guiana.

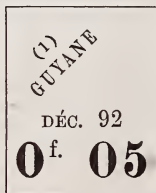
“Taking note of the insufficiency of the stock of colonial stamps of 5 c. in the post of Cayenne.

“Taking note of Art. 5 of the postal convention made at Vienna on 4th July, 1891, which renders obligatory the prepayment of printed matter, journals, samples, &c.

“Considering that it is urgent to assure the service of the correspondence with countries within the Postal Union.

“On the proposition of the Director of the Interior, It is decided,

“Until the receipt of the colonial postage stamps demanded for 1892 and 1893, stamps of 15 centimes will be delivered to the public for the prepayment of printed matter and other correspondence of that nature, destined for countries within the Postal Union. These stamps will be stamped in black at the Government printing office with the following marks.



(1) The word Guyane exists already.

“A commission composed of the chief clerk in the Treasury, the receiver-general of the post, and the head of the Government printing office, will assist at this operation, which will be made on 10,000 stamps of 15 centimes taken from the stock in hand.

“The receiver-general of the post will carry the decreased value of 1000 francs, resulting from this operation, to his account of expenditure in the books.

"The Director of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present decision, which shall be registered wherever necessary, and inserted in the official *Moniteur* and *Bulletin* of the Colony.

"Cayenne, the 5th December, 1893. ALBERT GRODET."

—From *l'Echo de la Timbrologie*.

* * *

NEW CALEDONIA.—We extract the following from *l'Echo de la Timbrologie*:

"*Decision*. Surcharge to be made on the postage stamps of 1 fr. and 0 fr. 75.

"The Governor of New Caledonia and dependencies, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, &c.,

"Seeing the insufficiency of provision of postage stamps of 0 fr. 10 and 0 fr. 5 centimes. Seeing the necessity that no hindrance should be made in the despatch of correspondence,

"On the proposal of the Director of the Interior, it is decided:

"Art. 1. Until the receipt of postage stamps of 10 and 5 centimes, postage stamps of 1 fr. and 0 fr. 75 centimes shall be delivered to the public at the price of 0 fr. 10 and 0 fr. 5 centimes,

"These stamps shall bear the following design:

[The designs show N—C—E in fancy capitals on an ornamented scroll running upwards obliquely, under which is 5 or 10 in large numerals.]

"Art. 2. A commission composed of the Treasury paymaster, of the principal clerk of the 3rd office of the Direction of the Interior, or their delegates, as also the receiver-general of the Post shall be charged with the supervision of the operation of transforming the said postage stamps. This commission shall draw up a report of its operations for regulating the entry of the above ordered transformation in the books of the Treasury paymaster.

"Art. 3. The Director of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present decision, which shall be communicated and registered wherever it is necessary.

"Noumea, the 5th December, 1892.

"E. LAFFON."

The stamps so surcharged have not yet come to hand.

Miscellanea.

WITH the portion of the library of the late Sir Henry Cole, Bart., of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington Museum, sold at Messrs. Sotheby's on Monday, there were two lots of unique interest and importance in the history of the Penny Post. The first and more notable of these lots comprised the original autograph letters and other documents forming the correspondence during Henry Cole's secretaryship of the Committee on Postal Reform, 1838-9. Among this collection there are fourteen autograph letters of Rowland Hill, sixty-seven of George Moffat, the original draft of the resolution of the Committee on Penny Postage, twenty-three letters of W. H. Ashurst, counsel's (Sir Charles Buller's) opinion as to the issue of the post circular, a number of letters from Robert Wallace, W. Warburton, Earl Radnor, E. V. Bushe, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Wellington (who declines to present a petition on behalf of penny postage), Lord Ashburton, Thomas Wood, Joseph Hume, and Thomas Carlyle, with a long draft of a "Petition to be signed by Men of Letters," entirely in Carlyle's autograph, and unpublished ("Make what use of it you will; on the condition which I beg you to consider *strict* and literal, that my

name be not mentioned or whispered in regard to it"); C. W. Dilke, J. H. Gurney, J. Copeland, Milner, Richings, and a great number of letters from individuals, public bodies, bankers, and editors. The whole, arranged in two volumes, forms a mass of correspondence of unique interest in connection with the introduction of the penny postage, and without consulting which no history of this, perhaps the greatest, movement of modern times can claim to be at all exhaustive. It was secured by Mr. B. Quaritch, of Piccadilly, for £28. The second lot is comprised in one octavo volume, which is described by its late owner as "unique." It is composed of pamphlets bearing on the subject, and includes the excessively rare first edition of Rowland Hill's "Post-office Reform," 1837, and also the third edition of the same, which appeared also in 1837. There is also a copy of Henry Cole's very curious pamphlet, "Cabinet Colloquies," published anonymously in 1839; and also two editions of the "Report of a Scene at Windsor Castle Respecting Uniform Penny Postage," 1839, issued at a halfpenny. This lot was likewise secured by Mr. Quaritch for £5. We trust that the British Museum is the ultimate destination of these two singularly interesting and unique lots.—*City Press* of 8th February, 1893.

* * *

THE gratification which may be afforded to collectors by the new series does not appear to be shared by the public in the United States, if any dependence can be placed upon the newspapers. The truth is that the new stamps are not popular. The size is against them. The engraving also of some of them, especially the 30 cents., is freely criticised. There is also one point in which they are open to well-founded criticism, which is, that if the story of Columbus was to be told by the Washington Irving of the Post-office, the least he could have done would have been to have portrayed the historical events in something like consecutive order, as every collector will arrange the stamps in his collection in the order of value. Then again it has been remarked that Columbus in "sight of land" has a smooth face, but on his landing he has grown a full-sized beard. Notwithstanding all the anachronisms, the series will doubtless be so far popular with collectors that the Post-office Department will realise a "handsome profit," which is variously estimated between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions of dollars.

* * *

BUENOS AYRES STAMPS.—We notice that Major Evans, in a late number of the *Monthly Journal*, quotes the "ship" series as instances of stamps printed from casts of type metal. It *may* be so, but we think not. Our reasons for thinking so are that the stamps were engraved on *wood* by M. Paul Cataldi, and from each die he took 48 casts, as we believe, by the electro process, which were backed up and fixed on to a board in six rows of eight, by nails through the holes at the four corners, which show white discs. The plates of the 2 and 3 reales, and the altered plates of the 4 and 5 reales, were shown at the exhibition in Buenos Ayres in 1882; but it was not stated whether the reproduction was by cast in type metal or by the electro process, so that the example must at best be a doubtful one.

* * *

MR. PHILBRICK has been so kind as to show us the envelopes of several letters posted in August and September, 1854, at the Lombard Street office, and franked solely with the embossed stamps cut from penny envelopes and gummed on to other envelopes of blue laid paper, so that the use of the stamp was patent to any one. *Bona fides* was for

once allowed to triumph over the official rule, "that the stamp was of no value without the envelope," and in those days, when the franking power resided jointly in the "Dickinson" paper and in the stamp, we could understand the rule; but when the use of this paper was abandoned in September, 1855, the franking power was transferred to the stamp alone, and why a stamp on an envelope should not now enjoy the same privileges as a stamp on a telegraph form seems to be an anachronism incomprehensible to any outside the hierarchy of the Post-office.

Proceedings of Philatelic Societies.

To insure publication in the number for the current month, the Secretaries of Societies are requested to be so kind as to forward their reports to the Publishers on or before the 15th of each month.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—VERNON ROBERTS.

Vice-President—FRANK BARRATT.

Hon. Secretary—W. DORNING BECKTON.

Assistant Hon. Secretary—C. H. COOTE.

Hon. Treasurer—G. B. DUERST.

REV. J. W. PAULL.

E. P. COLLETT.

J. H. ABBOTT.

E. AITKEN.

THE eighth meeting of the session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel on Friday, January 6th, 1893, the President in the chair, supported by the Treasurer, the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, and six other members. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The President then continued his paper on the stamps of Great Britain, dealing with the 1s. stamps, shewing, *inter alia*, plate 2 of the 1s. small letters and the recently discovered variety of the 1s. small letters with a circle enclosing the lower left hand letter. The Secretary also showed some early British Guiana, including a pair of the two types of the 1 c., 1851, and the 1882 provisionals, entire sheets of the 1 and 2 cents, and the latter stamp in an entire sheet doubly printed. British Colombia 5 cents, imperforate, superb specimen, and a pair of the 10 cents, imperforate, and Ceylon 1s. 9d., green, pair unused, imperforate, with original gum.

THE ninth meeting of the session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel, on Friday, January 20th, 1893. Owing to the absence of the President through illness, the Vice-President took the chair, there being also ten members present and one visitor. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Secretary announced the receipt from Messrs. Hilckes, Kirkpatrick, & Co. of a presentation copy of an illustrated catalogue of reprints, to whom a vote of thanks was accorded. Mr. Duerst then read an interesting paper on the first issue of Egypt, dealing with the differences of the two types of this issue and other useful information.

The packet from the Brighton Philatelic Society was handed round. The Secretary showed a number of rarities, and Mr. Fildes showed a series of the new United States stamps.

THE tenth meeting of the session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel on Friday, February 3rd, 1893, the President in the chair, supported by the Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, Assistant-Secretary, and nine other members and one visitor. A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. J. W. Scott and Co., Ltd., for a presentation copy of the illustrated catalogue of the De Copett collection. Mr. George Blockey was elected a member of the Society. Mr. C. J. Edmondson was proposed by Mr. Abbott, and seconded by the Secretary, and will be balloted for at the next meeting.

The Secretary read a paper on the stamps of Belgium, the different types of which he illustrated by photographs, which were presented to each member present at the meeting.

THE eleventh meeting of the session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel on Friday, February 17th, 1893, the President in the chair, supported by the Treasurer, Secretary, Assistant-Secretary, and nine members and one visitor. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. C. J. Edmondson was elected a member of the Society. Two new members were proposed, and will come up for election at the next meeting. The Secretary read the continuation of his paper on the stamps of Belgium, again illustrating the same by means of photographs. A vote of thanks was passed to the Secretary for his paper, and also a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Bertram J. Beckton for the photographs presented to the members at the last two meetings, on the motion of the President, who observed that he believed the present occasion was the first time on which such a course had been adopted, and was a great success. A quantity of imperforate English were shown by Mr. Pemberton, and the Secretary showed a variety of good stamps.

W. DORNING BECKTON.

DAISY BANK, SWINTON PARK.

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Honorary President—BARON DE WORMS.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

President—M. P. CASTLE.

Vice-President—J. H. REDMAN.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—A. DE WORMS.

W. T. WILLETT.

H. STAFFORD SMITH.

J. W. GILLESPIE.

R. J. WOODMAN.

THE seventh annual general meeting of the season (1892-93) was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, January 2nd, at 7.45 p.m., the Vice-President in the chair, eight members being present. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the election of officers for the ensuing year took place. President: M. P. Castle; Vice-President: J. H. Redman; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: A. de Worms; Committee: W. T. Willett, H. Stafford Smith, J. W. Gillespie, R. J. Woodman, all of whom were unanimously elected.

The Treasurer submitted the statement of account for the past year, which was approved.

Mr. Gillespie suggested that the society should follow the example of several other Philatelic Societies, and forward a subscription towards the funds of the Philatelic Protection Association. The Hon. Sec. was accordingly instructed to send a notice to all members to this effect.

The Hon. Sec. exhibited the "Pence issues of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick"; also the "Connell," British Columbia 2½d., imperf., Vancouver Island 5 cent, imperf., unused and used; also several of the rare varieties of British Guiana, including two good specimens of the 4 cents, blue, of 1856.

THE eighth meeting of the season (1892-93) was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, January 16th, at 7.45 p.m. Seven members were present, the Vice-President taking the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The advisability of revising some of the Society's rules was considered, and several suggestions were made. After a long discussion the rules as revised were adopted, and a further resolution passed to bring them up for confirmation at the next meeting. It was also resolved that Mr. Pfeninger and the Hon. Sec. be requested to constitute a sub-committee to draw up rules respecting the library and other property of the society.

PHILATELIC GAINS OF 1892.

(Continued from page 28.)

OIL RIVERS PROTECTORATE.—		
Overprint of Stamps, &c., of Great Britain.		
	$\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5d., and 1s.	210, 287
Registration Env.	2d., blue, 3 sizes	212, 241
Post Card.	1d., vermilion on buff	215, 244
ORANGE FREE STATE.—Surcharge of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3d., blue		Page 262
Post Cards.	Surcharge of 1d. with $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	61
	$\frac{1}{2}$ d., brown-red on white	215
	1d., with stamp of 3d., blue, surcharged in black	215
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. surcharged on 3d., blue	268
PANAMA.— <i>New Series</i> of 1, 2, 5, and 10 centavos (engraved)		138, 161
PARAGUAY.—Official Stamps overprinted in smaller type		111, 188
	Issue of 10 centavos, lilac, <i>New Type</i> (Columbus)	Page 287
Envelope.	5 cent., with additional stamp of 15 c. (Columbus)	290
Telegraph Stamps	of 2, 4, and 30 centavos	270
PERAK.—Issue of 8 c. orange		188
PERSIA.— <i>New Issue</i> , 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 14 shahi, and 1, 2, 5 kran		7
PHILIPPINES.— <i>New Series</i>		33, 54, 138
1 m. de peso, green.	8 c. de peso, pale blue.	
2 „ „	10 „ „ rose-lilac.	
5 „ „	15 „ „ red-brown.	
6 „ „ rose.	20 „ „ pale brown.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ c. „ „ green.	40 „ „ slate.	
2 „ „ violet.	80 „ „ orange.	
5 „ „ green.		
Change of colour.	10 c. de peso, <i>carmine</i> , 20 c. de peso, <i>grey</i>	Page 262
Post Cards.	<i>New Issue</i> . 2 c. de peso, brown on buff	38, 91
	3 „ „ orange „	38, 91
Telegraph Stamps for 1892		Page 193
PONTA DELGADA. (See AZORES.)		
PORTO RICO.—Changes of colour. <i>New Series</i>		
Post Cards.	Single and reply of 3 c. de peso, blue on buff	144, 244
PORTUGAL.—		
<i>New Issue</i> .	5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80 reis	111, 138, 189, 239, 287
Hor. overprint “Provisorio”	on 5 and 10 reis	Page 210
Diag. overprint on 5, 10, 20, 25 reis		262, 287
Post Cards.	Single and reply of 10 reis; <i>new type</i>	144, 164, 244
Letter Card.	25 reis green on buff	Page 292
PORTUGUESE INDIES.—1887, type retouched, and with star added.		
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ reis, black, 6 reis, green; surcharge in black	86
PUTTIALA.—Overprint of PATIALA STATE		
	9 pies, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 6, 12 annas	111, 161
Service.	3, 4, 6, 8, 12 annas and 1 rupee	161, 210
Post Card.	$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$ anna	Page 215
QUEENSLAND.—3 pence; type 1181; <i>light brown</i>		
Wrapper.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d., <i>green</i>	58
Post Card.	<i>Single and Reply Cards</i> of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., brown	11, 38
Telegraph form with stamp of 1s.		Page 246

RÉUNION.—2 on 20 c. ; 3 varieties of surcharge	Page 7, 33, 54
ROUMANIA.—	
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 50 bani, green	Page 54
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The Philatelic Record.

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No. 171.



HE exhibition of the Postage and Telegraph Stamps of India and Ceylon, which was carried out under the auspices of The Philatelic Society of London, furnished the opportunity of really seeing what some collectors have by perseverance been able to get together. The early stamps of both these countries have been always

difficult to obtain, especially those of the 4 annas of India showing the blue wavy lines. The reason of the rarity of specimens of these

particular stamps doubtless is that the line formed no part of the stamp, which was very large when the lines were not cut away, and so the stamp portion only was employed.

We do not remember to have ever found above one or two used specimens of this stamp which showed the wavy lines on more than one side. The exhibition seems to have been stronger in exhibitors of Ceylon stamps than in those of India. These have always been favourites with collectors, for many of them are beautiful specimens of the line engraving of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co., and the half-penny stamp always looked sadly out of place amongst the other more brilliant values. It served, however, to show the difference between surface-printed stamps and those which are line-engraved.

We regret not having been able to be present, and can therefore only depend upon the opinions of others, but there is no doubt that the exhibit of India stamps by Mr. Garth was a remarkable one, thoroughly illustrative of their history.

In Ceylon stamps, by far the best exhibit was that of Mr. A. de Worms—a collection of the highest rank, containing a wealth of these stamps such as has never been exhibited before. Mr. E. D. Bacon also exhibited a very fine lot of Envelopes, amongst which was the 2d., green, with flap ornament of a new design.

The Society is to be congratulated on the result, for the exhibition was of a very practical nature, and calculated to do a larger amount of philatelic good than more cosmopolitan ones.

A proposal for holding a general exhibition of stamps has been ventilated, but the difficulties seem to be great and well-nigh insurmountable. Exhibitors in sufficient numbers, visitors in like proportion, and financial considerations, are weighty matters to be taken into account. Who is to bear the burden? Who to bear the risks? We fear that the proposers will have to wait till an exhibition of postage stamps can be tacked on to the exhibition of other things besides stamps, unless it be such exhibitions of special stamps as the Society has just held, which is not dependent for its success on the turnstiles. We see that there is a project of an exhibition at Zurich during the next summer, to last for ten days. The organizers, it is said, have issued 2,500 shares of 5 francs each, and as soon as the capital is subscribed will proceed to carry out the project. The idea does not seem to be at all unworkable in the hands of an energetic body of promoters.

WE notice with regret the death, in the 55th year of his age, of Herr Otto Sedlmayr, one of the best and ablest of the philatelists in the Bavarian Philatelic Society of Munich, of which Society he was at one time the President. At the exhibition at Munich, in 1889, a gold medal was awarded to Messrs. Hof and Otto Sedlmayr for their exhibit of the stamps, envelopes, &c., of Bavaria, which comprised all the sub-varieties of paper, shade, and printing, especially those of the issues of 1867 and 1870. In fact, Messrs. Hof and Otto Sedlmayr, with M. Joris, the actual president, formed a triumvirate of authority on the stamps of Bavaria.

THE following announcement, copied from the *Morning Post*, will be read with great gratification by philatelists in general, and especially by the members of the Philatelic Society of London :

“The Duke of York has, at his own request, just been elected a member of the Philatelic Society of London. The Duke of Edinburgh has long been Honorary President of the Society, and the Duke of York now becomes Honorary Vice-President.”

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

THE EDITOR OF THE "PHILATELIC RECORD" will be glad to receive for notice under this heading early intelligence of any New Issues or Varieties, accompanied, if possible, by specimens, which will be carefully returned. All communications, whether on the above, or on other matters of philatelic interest, should be addressed to him, to the "care of MESSRS. THEODOR BUHL & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C."

Annam and Tonkin.—The *Timbre-Poste* mentions another variety of the surcharge of 1 c. on the 4 c., violet on blue, in which the A and T are open letters of $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and the numeral is of 10 mm.

1 on 4 cent, violet on blue; surcharged in black; *variety*.

Argentine Republic.—We have received the peso values of the new series, which were issued on the 1st January last, and bear the portrait of General San Martin, three-quarters to the left. We hear that another value of 25 centavos, in purple, has been added to the series, with portrait of Belgrano, and the approaching issue of a 3 centavos, in orange, is also spoken of.

1 peso, dark red; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$; "SAN MARTIN."		
2 pesos, green	"	"
5 ,, blue	"	"



Barbados.—There seems to be a dearth of stamps of one halfpenny. The first consignment was all used up, when resort was had to surcharging 66,000 envelopes. There are three varieties of the surcharges; one of them, as described in our last, is in violet, and another in black; in a third variety now reported, the surcharge is in violet, but the numerals are somewhat larger. The *Monthly Journal* is in-

formed that only 3,000 of the envelopes were stamped with the smaller type, of which not more than 120 were struck in violet. Last of all, a hand-stamp has been called into requisition, bearing the words "PAID AT BARBADOES" within a circle, intercepted by a crown, and has been used for stamping envelopes containing printed matter. This must, we presume, judging by the orthography, be an antique brought into use for the occasion. The surcharges on the envelopes may be classified as under:

<i>Envelopes.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1d., pink, surcharged in violet; chronicled previously.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. " " " black.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. " " " violet; larger numerals.

Benin.—The overprint of the following additional French colonial stamps (1881) is reported:

40 centimes, vermilion; overprint in black.		
1 franc, bronze-green	"	"

British Bechuanaland.—The *Stamp News* chronicles the following varieties :

- Wrappers.* $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (Cape), surcharged in *red* instead of in black.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (English), with *four-line* instructions.
Reg. Env. 4d., blue (on English), with double surcharge "FOUR."

British Central Africa.—The British South Africa Company has, we are informed, issued a stamp of the value of 4 shillings, of the current type, in slate, with the value in red, and overprinted it with "B. C. A.," in black, probably for revenue purposes.

4 shillings, slate and red ; overprinted in black.

British East Africa.—The envelope of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas, which we announced was about to be issued in ultramarine, in which colour we saw a proof, has made its appearance in *green*, and is accompanied by two post cards of $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 anna, both in brown, of two shades of colour.

- Envelope.* $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas, green on white wove ; size 141 \times 78 mm.
Post Cards. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, brown on buff ; size 122 \times 75 mm.
 1 ,, black-brown on buff ; size 140 \times 89 mm.

British South Africa.—*Mashonaland.*—The single and reply cards of 1 penny, and the single card of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pence, of the Cape of Good Hope, have been overprinted in black for use in this territory in the following manner: The single card of 1 penny has "MASHONALAND" printed above the Arms, and "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE" barred with four thin lines. The reply card of 1 + 1d. and the single card of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. each have "MASHONALAND—VIA" above the original inscription.

- Post Cards.* 1d., brown and black on white.
 1 + 1d. ,, ,, buff.
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. grey ,, ,,

Bulgaria.—The 5 stotinki in yellow-green, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, is reported. It is also stated that the unpaid letter stamps of 5, 25, and 50 stotinki are perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- Unpaid.* 5 stotinki, yellow-green ; perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
 5 ,, orange ; perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
 25 ,, carmine ,,
 50 ,, dark blue ,,

Canada.—The reply card of 1 + 1 cent, which we lately chronicled as having been found with the stamp on the first half similar to that on the current single card, while that on the second half is of the type of the previous single card, is not in the nature of an error, but the issue has been made so.—*Met. Phil.*

Post Card. 1 + 1 cent, olive-green on buff.

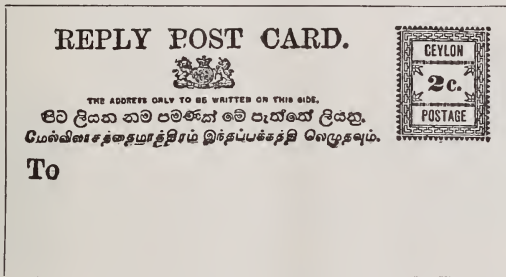
The issue of stamps of 20 c. in vermilion, and 50 c. in deep blue, is said to have taken place on the 17th of last month, as also of a letter card of 3 cents in carmine on blue, but they are not yet to hand.



Ceylon.—We have the post card of 3 cents, violet on buff, surcharged in black with “TWO CENTS” in thin block immediately above the lower tablet carrying the original value, which is barred with a thick line. At the same time we received a type-



printed reply card of 2 c + 2 c., the inscription on both halves being identical with that on the single one, except that “REPLY POST CARD” is substituted for “POST CARD.” The stamp is of about the ordinary size, and resembles the telegraph type-printed stamps, consisting of a key-pattern frame with imitation perforations round it, and “CEYLON—2 c.—POSTAGE” in compartments with it. The impression is on thick white card on the first and fourth sides; size, same as that of the single one.



The 5 cents envelope has been accommodated with the following inscription at the top :

“District Letter Envelope, price 2½ Cents.”

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

The stamp has horizontal lines across it above and below the head, and on the latter is a large numeral “2.” The whole of the printing and surcharge is in blue.

The *Stamp News* chronicles the Registration envelope as having the stamp of 15 cents surcharged in two varieties, with “TEN CENTS” and also with “10 CENTS.”

- Post Cards.* 2 cents on 3 cents, violet on buff; surcharge in black.
2+2 „ blue on white.
- Envelope.* 2 „ on 5 cents, ultramarine; surcharge in blue.
- Reg Env.* “TEN CENTS” on 15 cents, rose; surcharge in black.
“10 CENTS” „ „ „ „

Chili.—The *Timbre-Poste* has seen the post card of 1 centavo on light green.

Post Card. 1 centavo, green on light green.

Costa Rica.—*Guanacaste.*—Other values have been found besides the 5 pesos mentioned in our last with the error of GUAGACASTE in the overprint. The *Monthly Journal* now chronicles the 50 centavos, red, and the 1 peso, blue, with the same error.

50 centavos, red; *error in surcharge.*

1 peso, blue „

Dutch Indies.—Of the current type, head of the Queen, the following has been issued :

15 cents, brown; perf. 12½.



Egypt.—We illustrate the official stamp already described. They are sold at the Post-offices of Alexandria and Cairo at 1 P.T. each, obliterated.

Fernando Po.—According to the *Philatelic Monthly*, the 50 c. de peseta, blue, of Cuba, 1876, has been overprinted in black with “FERNANDO POO” in small capitals, “ULTRAMAR, 1876” being barred with a line.

50 c., blue; surcharged in black.

Fiji.—The annexed engraving shows the surcharge already chronicled.



Great Britain.—In mentioning last month the appearance of the registration envelopes, sizes H, H2, and K, with the addition of the words “FEE—PAID” on the face, we should have stated that in these sizes the addition appears to have been printed on the envelope *after* it had been made up.

Grenada.—The *Timbre-Poste* gives a list of 21 errors or varieties in the recent surcharge of the 6 and 8 cents with 1d. and 2d. for unpaid letters, 18 of which depend on the presence of stops. Collectors of these varieties had better have the sheet, and then they will be sure to be right.

Guadeloupe.—The *Monthly Journal* reports that the 10 c. (1891 issue) is found with the error “GUADBLOUPE,” like the 2, 5, 20, 25, 35 c. and 1 f.

Labuan.—We read in the *London Philatelist* that the 40 cents, orange, has been surcharged with 2 cents, and the 16 cents, grey, with 6 cents, both of these stamps being of the series on unwater-marked paper, and the latter not even gummed. This seems to be very mal-odorous, and not calculated to reflect credit on the parties concerned. Between the parson and the postmaster, let alone anyone else, collectors are growing very dissatisfied, as they regard these proceedings as specially intended for them.

Liberia.—We are now able to give the sizes of the envelopes chronicled in our last, except one of the sizes of the 2 cents.

This latter is of the ordinary shape, but those of 3, 5, and 10 c. are bag-shaped, with flap on the left.

Envelopes. 2 cents, brown-orange ; 134 × 83 mm.
 3 " chocolate-brown ; 136 × 82 ; 152 × 89 ; 230 × 100 mm.
 5 " carmine-red " " "
 10 " orange and black " " "

Luxemburg.—The 10 c. and 25 c. with portrait of the Grand Duke have received the following additions of the same type:

12½ centimes, greenish-grey.
 20 " orange.
 30 " olive.
 37½ " green.
 50 " light brown.

Madeira (Funchal).—The post card of 30 reis, with its corresponding reply similar to those for the Azores, has been issued.

Post Cards. 30 reis, blue on buff ; " FUNCHAL."
 30 + 30 " " "



Mauritius.—The story runs that the first parcel of the 1 cent on 2 cents, violet, which was sent from England, consisted of 48,000 stamps, instead of the 800,000 expected, and that these were all sold off in twenty-four hours. The Government therefore surcharged



100,000 stamps of 16 cents with "ONE CENT," which were issued on January 7th. On the 10th, however, another consignment of 400,000 arrived from England. In the local surcharge the original value is barred, and the surcharge is printed above. There are four varieties of the bar—(1) two thick lines, (2) a thick and a thin line, (3) a thin and a thick line, (4) one thick line.

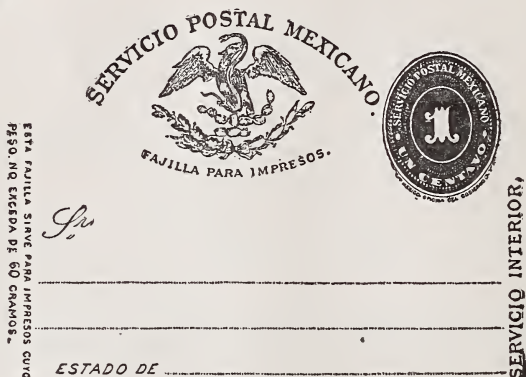
1 cent on 16 cents, red-brown ; surcharged in black.

We annex engravings of the surcharges described in our last, but in the 16 cents the surcharge is somewhat misplaced.

Mexico.—In January last we chronicled the issue of the stamps of 5 and 10 pesos in "red," extracting our notice from the *Philatelic Journal of America*. The same journal now states that it is informed by its correspondent that these stamps, issued and subsequently withdrawn, were not errors, and were of a different design from the 5 and 10 pesos, dark green, finally adopted. From specimens come to hand of the above, the colour appears to be bright scarlet, and the type that of current numeral in an oval. The permanent issue in dark green is of the 1884 type, and the impression is on the "CORREOS E. U. M." paper.

5 pesos, dark bluish-green ; wmk. "CORREOS E. U. M."
 10 " " " " "

We annex an engraving of the design of the wrapper lately chronicled.



Monaco.—The issue of the reply card of 10 + 10 centimes with stamp of the new type is announced.

Post Card. 10 + 10 cent., brown on light blue.

Morocco.—The “Tanger-Fez” stamps have been withdrawn, and their place supplied by French stamps surcharged in *centimos* and *pesetas*.

The local stamp of 25 cent., which was lately surcharged in both blue and black with 10 c., has been superseded by a fresh issue of a design which, as the stamps are, we believe, entirely unofficial, we will only describe as bearing the inscriptions “MAZAGAN” in the rectangular frame on the left, “POSTE” at the top, and “MAKABECH” on the right. The figure of value is in each lower angle and the denomination between. In the upper angles are “I.B.,” but we are not informed what they signify. The stamps are lithographed and perforated 10.

5 cent., green.	20 cent., carmine.
10 „ blue.	50 „ violet.
1 peseta, orange.	

New Zealand.—From *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* for January we learn that the stamps with “O.P.S.O.” impressed on them with a rubber hand-stamp are used by the Post Office Department for franking foreign correspondence and parcels, and that the stamps referred to by Mr. Casella were used on a parcel sent to that gentleman containing a sextant for repair.



Nicaragua.—Annexed are illustrations of the type of the adhesives and of the stamp as applied to the envelopes.

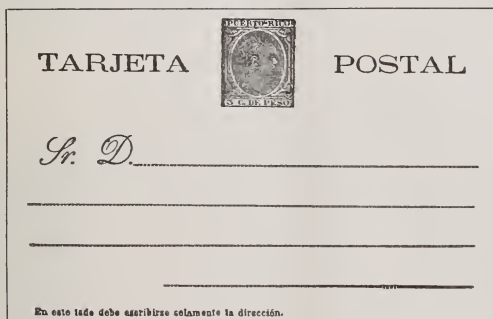


Orange Free State.—A post card, with a stamp of 2 pence, violet, has been issued, surcharged in black with “1½d.”, like that with the stamp of 3d.

Post Card. 1½d. on 2d., violet; surch. in black; *white*.



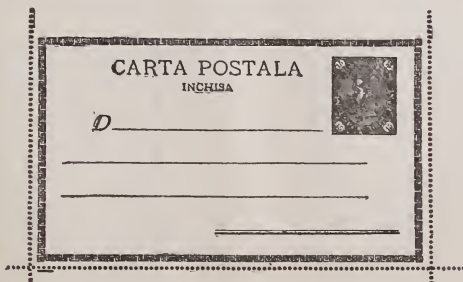
Porto Rico.—We illustrate the post card of 3 c. de peso lately chronicled.



Portugal.—The 50 reis, blue, and the 80 reis, yellow, have been overprinted with “PROVISORIO.”—*Ill. Br. Zeitung*.

50 reis, blue; overprint in red.
80 ,, yellow ,, black.

Roumania.—The illustration annexed represents the letter card chronicled in our last.



Russia.—From the *Timbre-Poste* we learn that a wrapper of 1 kopeck, with instructions above the stamp, has been in existence for about two years, and has not up to this time been chronicled.

Wrapper. 1 kopeck, orange.

The information card of St. Petersburg is now charged 10 kop., in place of 9 kop. As the postage remains the same, and the 9 kopecks was made up of 6 kop. for the double postage, 2 kop. for the information, and 1 kop. for the cost of the printing, one of these latter has had 1 kop. added to it. We need not repeat the use of these cards, as it is fully given in Vol. II. of the *Philatelic Record*.

Inf. Card. 10+3 kop., red, impression in red.

The envelope 7 kop., small size, has appeared with the thunderbolts added to the stamp.

Envelope. 7 kopecks, blue, with thunderbolts.

The *Timbre-Poste* has seen a stamp of 1 kopeck, in which the printer has kept the register so badly that the circles with the numerals are much higher than the circles which they ought to occupy in the stamp.

Russian Locals.—From the *Timbre-Poste*.

Bogorodsk.—On the 1st February a series made their appearance of a type resembling the last, but with the date "1893" under the Arms. The administration says that they are not for collectors, and as a proof it will take measures to prevent their sale to them. There has been an impression of 1000 only of each value.

1. Upper inscription, "ДОЛГОВАЯ" (to pay).
1 kopeck, carmine. | 5 kopecks, brick-red.
10 kopecks, red.

2. Upper inscription, "ОПЛОТСЧЕНАЯ" (paid).
5 kopecks, blue. | 10 kopecks, green.

Charkoff.—Similar to the issue in red and gold there now appears 5 kopecks, blue and silver, perf. 11½.

Irbit.—The engravings annexed show two varieties of the issue of 1880, which are not found on the sheets which M. Moens had,



so that there must have been several printings. The first of these varieties shows a terrible twist to the west in the portion within the circle, causing a break in the type of the last word. The second shows an equally disastrous one to the east, which has disarranged the central ornament.

2 kopecks, black on rose ; two varieties.

Ochansk.—A stamp of 2 kopecks, in emerald-green, comes to hand, similar to the two kop., rose, of 1892.

2 kop., emerald-green ; perf. 11½.

Rjef.—The rural administration ordered a supply of envelopes in two sizes, but the printer, not being able to obtain a sufficient supply, got together what he could of the sizes nearest to those ordered. Hence the varieties.

3 kopecks, on straw-coloured wove ; 153 × 124 mm.

3 „ blue-grey ; 148 × 80 mm.

3 „ white laid ; 146 × 86 mm.

The latter is found with the interior in green, blue, rose, yellow, lilac.

Zienkow.—The stamp shown in our January number was, it appears, only provisional, and the issue dates from the 30th August, 1891. There were two printings and two settings up. In the one already described there were three varieties and 60 stamps on the sheet, in six horizontal rows, the three last being upside down with reference to the others. In the second printing there were only 24 stamps in four horizontal rows, in groups of two horizontal varieties, and very irregularly in the 3 kopecks, bronze ; and while the 3 kop., both in red and green, have the two last rows upside down, the 3 kop., bronze, has in addition the first stamp of the third and fourth vertical rows upside down. The word on the right has its last letter removed in the second printing. What the reason is for the printing in three colours is now a mystery, for there is also a third colour of the first printing. The stamps of both printings are lithographed, and rouletted on lines of colour.

TYPE. AUGUST, 1891.

3 kopecks, bronze ; 1st printing.

3 „ red ; 2nd printing.

3 „ green „

3 „ bronze „

The numeral type of 1890 (vol. xii. p. 179) has now been resumed, and re-appears in *three* colours also.

3 kopecks, brown-lilac.

3 „ rose.

3 „ blue.

St. Vincent.—The 4 pence, brown-violet, has been made to do duty for a stamp of 2½d., having been surcharged in the same manner as it was with 5 pence.

2½d. on 4 pence, brown-violet ; surcharge in black.

The *Postal Card* announces the following reply post cards :



Post Cards. 1+1d., carmine on buff.
1½+1½d., brown ,,

Salvador.—We annex an engraving showing the type of the stamp on the series described in our last, and the design of the post card in reduced size, accompanied by an engraving of the stamp on it.



Seychelles.—Consequent on a change in the postal rates, the following surcharges have been made, consisting of the numeral of the new value with "CENTS" below.

3 cents on 4 c., red and green ; surcharged in black.	
15 ,, 16 c., orange and blue	,,
45 ,, 48 c., yellow-green and green	,,
90 ,, 96 c., violet and carmine	,,

Siam.—It may have been noticed that the engraving of the surcharge of 4 atts on 24 atts in our January number did not correspond with our description of the surcharge, which we stated was in English and Siamese. In point of fact there are two surcharges, one of which has the surcharge in Siamese only as represented in the engraving, and the other has in addition "4 atts" in English in the upper part of the stamp.

Surinam.—The issue of the 15 cents, type of the head of the Queen, is announced. We also have the 2½ cents of the numeral type.

2½ cents, carmine ; perforated 12½.	
15 ,, grey	,,

Swazieland.—Several contemporaries state that the post card of 1 penny of Transvaal has been made to do duty for Swazieland by barring the legend at the top of the card with three lines, and printing "SWAZIELAND" above.

Post Card. 1 penny, carmine on buff ; surcharged in violet.

Sweden.—The colours of the 4 öre and 50 öre official stamps have been altered.

Official Stamps. 4 öre, grey-black.
50 ,, light grey.

Tasmania.—We are now able to give the colours of the 10 shillings chronicled by us in November last.

10 shillings, purple, tablet in brown.

An embossing stamp of a halfpenny has been provided, and the Tasmanians are making considerable use of it according to the *Timbre-Poste*, which chronicles a collection of envelopes of all sizes, in white, blue, yellow, rose, green, stamped with this stamp, or in combination with that of 1 penny. The post card of 1 penny has also been made to serve as 1½ pence by a similar operation.

Post Card. 1½d. (1d. blue, ½d. vermilion).

Tobago.—In addition to the registration envelope size F already chronicled, size G has been issued.

Reg. Env. 2d., blue ; size G.

Tonga.—We annex an engraving of the stamp on the registration envelope chronicled in December last.

The issue is reported of stamps of 4 pence of the Arms type, and of one shilling of the type of the late King George, as shown in our last.



4 pence, red-brown ; wmk. Star N. Z. ;
perf. 11½.

1 shilling, brown ; wmk. Star N. Z. ;
Perf. 11½.

Transvaal.—The sixpence, blue, has been surcharged with "1 Penny," and the one shilling, green, with "2½ Pence," in the manner shown in the engraving. In the "1 penny" our publishers have found the surcharge upside down, and also with a broken numeral, giving the appearance of a small one. In the "2½ pence" one of the stamps has "2/½" in place of "2½," and some sheets have the surcharges upside down.



1 penny on 6d., blue ; surcharge in black.

1 ,, ,, ,, ,, *reversed.*

2½ pence on 1s., green ,, ,, *reversed.*

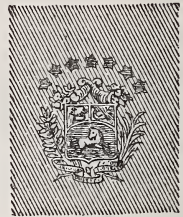
2½ ,, ,, ,, ,, *reversed.*

Tunis.—A stamp of 10 centimes and a post card of 5 centimes were issued on the 1st March.

10 centimes, black on violet.
Post Card. 5 ,, ,, buff.

Venezuela.—In addition to those stamps already chronicled as surcharged with the stamp "RESOLUCION," &c., in violet, the following are reported :

1 bolivar on 25 c. (Correos),	brown ;	surch. in violet.
1 " 50 c. "	green	"
1 " 50 c. (Escuelas),	blue	"



The following list of the stamps overprinted with the Arms, as mentioned in our last, is given by the *Timbre-Poste*, this overprint consisting of the Arms with 7 stars above on a ground of slanting lines, as shown in the engraving.

5 centavos,	green (Escuelas),	overprint in red.
10 "	brown	" "
25 "	orange	" "
50 "	blue	" "
1 bolivar,	vermilion	" black.
3 "	slate	" red.
10 "	brown	" "
20 "	brown-violet	" black.
5 centavos,	blue (Correos)	" red.
10 "	cinnamon	" "
25 "	brown	" "
50 "	green	" "
1 bolivar,	violet	" "

West Australia.—The post card of 3d., green on buff, is surcharged 1½d., small figures in *blue*.—*Vindin's Phil. Monthly*.

Post Card. 1½d. on 3d., green on buff ; surcharged in *blue*.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF BAVARIA.

ALTHOUGH in point of chronology the stamps of Belgium take precedence over those of Bavaria, yet as so much has been written about the former, and so little about the latter, we thought it would prove more agreeable to our readers if we deferred for the present making what would have been little better than a *réchauffé* of a history which has been so well told by M. Moens, notwithstanding the permission he so courteously granted us to make what use we liked of anything he had written.

Bavaria does not enjoy the unenviable position of some other countries in Europe of having a large amount of types amongst its stamps, although it is close upon 43 years since the first issue of stamps took place. Still, in the course of the history it will be found that there is a considerable field of research, both for the student and for the collector of minor varieties. With the exception of a short paper containing a general sketch of the early issues which appeared many years since in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, we know of nothing beyond notices of varieties that have appeared in the magazines from

time to time, and no methodical treatise has been attempted by the German philatelists until lately, when the subject was taken seriously in hand by Herren Cornelio Joris and Otto Sedlmayr on behalf of the Bavarian Philatelic Society of Munich, and which is in course of publication in the organ of that Society. These philatelists have collected together the legislative history of these stamps, consisting of the various laws that have been made on the subject, and the official documents issued by the Postal Administration, interspersed with some few observations of their own, which we wish had been more numerous.

From this work we have derived what we know of the official history. For the rest we have had to depend on our own study, and upon the assistance which has been rendered to us by our philatelic friends in Germany and elsewhere.

1849.

An Ordinance of King Maximilian, dated 5th June, 1849, may be considered as laying the foundation of the new postal system in Bavaria. By this Ordinance the rate of postage was fixed at 3 kreuzer for a letter not exceeding in weight one loth (about $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) for distances up to 12 German miles, and at 6 kreuzer for a longer distance. Local letters and printed matter were subjected to a rate of 1 kreuzer within certain limits of weight.

By Art. VII. of this Ordinance the Postal Administration was directed to put on sale stamps of the values of 1, 3, and 6 kreuzer, by the affixing of which the letter would be prepaid according to the tariff.

By Art. X. it was ordered that the above regulations should come into force on the 1st July then next, except the institution mentioned in Art. VII., the commencement of which, in consequence of the necessary preparations, would be made known later on.

An elaborate code of instructions, dated the 25th October, 1849, was issued, from which we need only select such portions as bear immediately on our subject, and of these we give a rough translation. These instructions are headed :

“CONCERNING THE INTRODUCTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS INTO THE
BAVARIAN POST-OFFICE.”

In compliance with his Majesty's Ordinance of the 5th June last, concerning the letter tariff and the introduction of postage stamps ordered thereby, the following instructions are directed to all the Post-offices of the kingdom :

I.—*Prepayment of Letters.*

1. From the 1st November next the prepayment of matter sent by post in the interior of Bavaria must be effected exclusively by stamps, which the Postal Administration is entitled to sell according to Art. VII. of the Royal Ordinance above referred to ; and for the correspondence, the marking of the postage on the seal-side of the letter, prescribed up till now, must be stopped.

2. The stamps intended for the prepayment bear the figures of the single rates, according to the new tariff for the interior of Bavaria, of 1 kreuzer in black, of 3 kreuzer in blue, and of 6 kreuzer in brown-red colours. Each

stamp of the last two kinds carries in itself a red silk thread running from top to bottom, as evidence of its genuineness.*

The remaining articles deal with the affixing, examination, and cancellation of the stamps, with their sale, and with the method of keeping the accounts.

Dies.—There seems to be some doubt as to who was the engraver of the dies of the 1, 3, and 6 kreuzer, which composed the first issue. The authors of the history above referred to state in general terms that the dies were engraved on steel, but that they had not been able to ascertain by whom they were engraved. Some years ago, however, an article appeared in the *Wiener Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung*, in which it was stated that they were engraved by Max Joseph Seitz, a copper-plate engraver.

Separate dies were engraved for each of the three values, the feature common to all being a large numeral of value within a rectangular frame measuring 20×20 mm., outside measure, with a central space of 12×12 mm. for the reception of the numeral. In this framing are the inscriptions of "BAYERN" at the top, "FRANCO" at the bottom, "KREUZER" on the right side, and the value on the left, EIN, DREI, or SECHS, all in uncoloured block letters on a solid ground of colour. In the square formed at each of the angles is the numeral of value, uncoloured, on a ground of the chequered pattern found on the inner shield of the Bavarian arms, heraldically known as "paly bendy, *argent* and *azure*." The large numeral of value in the centre is double-lined, and covered with an arabesque design.

1 Kreuzer.—The large central numeral is on a vermiculated ground, occupying the whole of interior square. (*Illustration 1.*)

3 Kreuzer.—The central numeral is on a circular solid ground, the rim of the circle being intercepted by the four interior lines of the square. (*Illustration 2.*)

6 Kreuzer.—The die is similar to that of the 3 kreuzer. There is a little difference in the spacing of the lettering and some minor details, sufficient to show that the frame is not an exact replica of that of the 3 kreuzer. (*Illustration 3.*)

Plate.—Messrs. Joris and Sedlmayr state that from these dies casts were taken in brass, which were then arranged in a forme of the required size, and were afterwards backed up with type metal so as to form one plate. This may be a general outline of what was done as regards the issue of 1850, but the better opinion seems to be that as regards the issue of 1849, the casts were made in ordinary type metal, which, on the authority of the *Vienna magazine*, was done by Gustave Lorenz, and that it was not till the following year that the casts were made by

* It is clear from this paragraph that the 1 kreuzer black was never issued to the public on paper with silk thread. The specimens of this value on such paper must be regarded as essays.

the ordinary electro process. The number of weak impressions among the early printed stamps, more especially among those of 1 kreuzer, the extent of the life of which is known, are internal evidence confirmatory of the view that the earlier plates were of soft metal which could not withstand the pressure required in the printing. The plate was composed of ninety casts, arranged in a forme in nine horizontal rows of ten, the stamps being separated from each other horizontally and vertically by spaces varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. On the spaces between the stamps were horizontal and vertical lines varying in thickness, and there was also a line round the pane.

Paper.—The paper used for the 1 kreuzer was ordinary wove paper, of fair quality and moderate substance. That for the 3 and 6 kreuzer was a "Dickinson" paper, with one red silk thread running through it at intervals of about 22 mm. apart, so that one might fall under each stamp. The paper does not vary much in thickness, and is stouter in the earlier issues than in the subsequent ones, in which an enthusiastic collector may readily find specimens on thick and thin paper.

We have used the expression "Dickinson" paper, because it has become one well known in England as describing paper with threads of coloured silk running through it. The mode in which the "Dickinson" paper was made is described in *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, and need not be repeated here, but we have great doubts whether the paper used for the Bavarian stamps was manufactured in quite the same way. A close examination of a very large number of specimens, both of this issue and that of 1867, leads to the belief that the threads were introduced into the paper lengthways of the continuous roll, and not inserted between two *laminae* of the pulp, but were pressed into the pulp as it reached the "couching rollers," which, aided by the suction boxes, remove the greater part of the remaining water, and turn the sheet of pulp into one of paper. It was evidently intended that the thread should be especially visible on the back of the stamp, and impressions which show it on the front are frequently classified separately by philatelists as being exceptions to the rule, and as constituting varieties, due only, however, to the printer having taken the impression on the wrong side of the paper.

Impression.—The sheet was composed of two panes of ninety stamps each, placed side by side, an interval equal to the width of a stamp being left between the two panes. The printing was at first entrusted to Herr Weiss, printer to the University, but was subsequently removed to a special office for the purpose, attached to the Mint, where the manufacture is now carried on.

The colour of the earliest impressions of the 3 kreuzer was Prussian-blue, for the most part of a full tone; that of the 6 kreuzer was yellow-brown. In the later impressions the colour of the 3 kreuzer is found in many shades of lighter blue, while that of the 6 kreuzer became a red-brown.

END OF 1849 TO 1ST OCTOBER, 1862.

Although the numeral type remained in use until 1st January, 1867, yet for many reasons it will be more convenient to divide this period into two, and confine our attention for the present to the history of the changes which took place between the date of the issue of the first stamps of 1, 3, and 6 kreuzer, on 1st November, 1849, down to 1st October, 1862, when the colours of the stamps then current were modified in order to assimilate them to those which were adopted in the other States of Germany.

The changes during this period were not very numerous, consisting principally of the addition of three new values of 9, 12, and 18 kreuzer; the construction of a new die for the 6 kreuzer, as also for the 1 kreuzer, and the change of the colour of this latter from black to rose, the Bavarian Post-office having doubtless found by experience that the former colour was ill-adapted to a stamp which was to be obliterated with black ink.

The 9 kreuzer.—On the 6th April, 1850, a postal convention was made by Bavaria with Austria, Prussia, and Saxony for the interchange of correspondence, and the single rate was fixed at 9 kreuzer. A new stamp of that value was ordered to be prepared, and its approaching issue was announced by a Post-office notice, dated 25th June, 1850, the actual issue taking place on the 1st July, 1850.

The design of the 9 kreuzer was similar to that of the 3 and 6 kreuzer, so far as it consisted of a large double-lined numeral, covered with an arabesque pattern, on a circular solid ground of colour within a square frame with similar inscriptions at the top, bottom, and right side, while on the left was the value in letters, "NEUN." The material point, however, in which the die differed from those of the 3 and 6 kreuzer was that the circle of the solid ground on which the numeral reposed was complete, the exterior line of it not being interrupted by the inner line of the square frame. The spandrels were of necessity larger, and the arabesque pattern on them was more clearly developed. There are other minor points of difference which can be readily seen by an examination of the impressions.

Plate.—The plate was constructed by the ordinary electro process. The panes were composed of 45 casts arranged in nine rows of five, with horizontal and vertical lines between them, and a single line round the whole. The plate was backed up with type metal, so as to render it perfectly solid.

Impression.—The paper was similar to that employed for the stamps of 3 and 6 kreuzer, but the sheets were made to allow of receiving two panes of 45 stamps each, ranged side by side, with an interval equal to the width of a stamp between them. Some of the early impressions were in yellow-green, but the greater portion were in sea-green, and later on the impressions are in various tones of yellow-green. (*Illustration 6.*)

(*To be continued.*)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF VICTORIA.

GROUNDING ON PAPERS BY MR. DAVID H. HILL, OF MELBOURNE, PUBLISHED IN
 "VINDIN'S PHILATELIC MONTHLY."

(Continued from page 19.)

ON the 22nd June, 1858, the Postmaster-General accepted a tender from Mr. Francis W. Robinson to print, gum, and perforate two millions of fourpenny stamps for £125, or at the rate of 1s. 3d. per thousand. This contract was completed on the 6th August following, the actual number of stamps supplied by Mr. Robinson under the contract being 2,097,480.

On the 28th July, 1858, Mr. Robinson entered into a further contract for the supply of $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions of twopenny stamps at 1s. 4d. per 1,000, which contract he completed on the 29th October following, having delivered 2,500,080 stamps.

On the 8th December following a contract for the supply of four millions of one penny stamps was also undertaken by Mr. Robinson at 1s. 4d. per 1,000, and on the 9th February, 1859, he further contracted to furnish one million of fourpenny stamps at the same rate. This latter contract was completed by him on the 16th March, 1859, the number actually supplied being 1,000,080 stamps; but up to the 14th of the same month he had only delivered 1,479,960 stamps of one penny under the contract of the 8th December, 1858, when a new arrangement was made with him by the Postmaster-General.

Under this arrangement, which was carried out by an agreement dated 11th April, 1859, the Post Office Department agreed to purchase from Mr. Robinson the whole of his plant and stock-in-trade for £200, he also agreeing to perform "all work required for the complete preparation of postage stamps from 14th March to 31st December, 1859, for the sum of £335."

In the inventory of the plant and stock-in-trade was an Albion Press, an Adams' Press, a patent perforating machine, electrotype apparatus, various tools, &c., all of which were handed over to the Government, and Mr. Robinson was appointed Printer of Postage Stamps from 1st January, 1860, at a fixed salary, and the manufacture of the stamps from that time up to 1885, was carried out by the Post Office Department.

Under the arrangement of the 11th April, 1859, Mr. Robinson supplied the following stamps between the 14th March and the 31st December, 1859, viz.: 2,172,880 of one penny, and 1,782,000 of fourpence.

The following is a summary of the number of stamps of this type

received into stock from the date of the first contract down to 31st December, 1859 :

	1d.	2d.	4d.
1857.			
21st January, Calvert Bros. . . .	2,001,600	1,002,000	2,002,000
1858.			
13th January, Samuel Calvert . . .	2,483,754		503,400
22nd June, F. W. Robinson			2,097,480
28th July, Do.		2,500,080	
8th December Do.	1,479,960		
1859.			
9th February, Do.			1,000,080
11th April, Do.	2,171,880		1,782,000
Totals	8,137,194	3,502,080	7,384,960

Mr. Hill, whose words we now quote, states that "it was not till the year 1857 that the advantage of having the sheets of stamps perforated took a practical shape with the Post Office authorities. In January, 1856, Mr. N. French wrote to the Department, drawing attention to the convenience of perforation and submitting a specimen, at the same time offering to do the work for about 3d. per sheet, which was probably considered very high, seeing that some of the sheets contained only fifty stamps. The style of perforation proposed was similar to that known as *perçé en pointe*, and gauged about 6½. Mr. French's offer was not accepted, but in January of the following year, when the contract with Messrs. Calvert Bros. was approved, they were asked to give an estimate for perforating the stamps. Some correspondence ensued, and, in reply to a letter to the firm asking them to furnish a statement of the probable cost of perforating the sheets "according to the manner in which the English stamps were separated," Mr. Samuel Calvert, under date of the 12th June, 1857, wrote as follows: "The cost of perforation will be according to the variety of sizes of stamps, and also the quantity to be done, each size requiring a separate perforating plate. I will, however, undertake the fittings and machinery necessary for perforating the sheets in such a manner that each stamp may be easily separated, a specimen of which I will forward; and, according to my knowledge of what will be necessary for the stamps you have in stock, I estimate the cost at say, for 10,000,000 stamps, 5d. per thousand, £208 6s. 8d.; a lesser quantity, 6d. per thousand. What I am proposing will be perfectly effectual, though not exactly similar to the English perforation, the machine for which I understand to have cost several hundred pounds. My estimate of 5d. per thousand is inclusive of all cost, and might perhaps be reduced if I am successful in an experiment now under trial."

The specimen enclosed in Mr. Calvert's letter was the ordinary roulette perforation known as *perçé en ligne*, and had fine points gauging about 11½.

The question appears to have remained in abeyance till August, when Mr. S. S. Ritchie, a merchant, wrote to the Department stating that he had secured letters patent in the Colony for perforating paper and pasteboard by machinery, and offered either to provide a suitable machine at a cost of £40, and to charge a royalty of 2d. per thousand on all stamps perforated; or to perforate by contract the stamps on hand for 6d. per thousand.

It was now decided to call for tenders for the work, and the Postmaster-General inserted in the *Government Gazette* a notice, dated 5th August, 1857, entitled, "Machines for Perforating Postage Stamps," to the following effect: "Tenders are invited from persons having machines capable of perforating stamps in the same manner as is practised with regard to Post-office stamps in England. (1) Persons tendering are requested to state what they will undertake the perforation at per 1,000 stamps. (2) At what cost they will undertake to provide a machine capable of performing the required work."

Three tenders were received in reply to the above invitation, Mr. Samuel Calvert obtaining the contract at the rate of 5d. per thousand stamps. Comparatively few stamps seem to have been rouletted by Mr. Calvert under this contract, and Mr. Hill says that no account for payment seems to have been rendered.

A hand machine for rouletting the stamps appears to have been supplied on the 17th August by Mr. Thomas Raymond, an engineer and machinist of Melbourne, for use at the stamp window of the General Post Office. The account shows that the price was £11, and it is described as a "machine for cutting stamps, with 7 circular steel cutters and 7 sets of shifting washers to cut different sizes, and hardwood block to cut on." This was known as the "Rolling-pin roulette," and is fully described by Mr. Hill; but it will suffice to state that it consisted of a double-handled spindle armed with 7 cutting wheels of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, kept at proper distances from one another by washers of $\frac{5}{8}$ inch or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, according as might be required for the vertical or horizontal rouletting. A two-inch boxwood board of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by a foot long was supplied as the cutting board. The rouletting wheels were furnished with 44 cutting teeth of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and about $\frac{1}{50}$ inch apart, making a gauge of from 8 to 9; for as the spaces between the teeth were filed by hand, they are not uniformly exact. This rouletter does not appear to have been much used, probably on account of the trouble required in its manipulation; and most of the stamps were only rouletted in only one way, as it was found inconvenient to shift the washers. The machine is still in existence, though two of its wheels are missing. There does not seem to be any trace of any other contrivance, except an ordinary single-wheel rouletter, which, Mr. Hill has been informed, was used for a time in the General Post Office.

Miscellanea.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The *Monthly Journal* has criticised our mention of the fact that the type of the inscription on the Registration Envelopes, size G, was changed about the end of 1891, and that a comma was introduced after the word "REGISTERED." We had no intention of asserting that a comma was a thing which did not exist before, in some settings up of the inscription. There is great irregularity in the issue of these envelopes, and there was no comma after Registered in those we purchased last with the £25 insurance, but as this was in the country, perhaps the comma was behind time. Our information was that the inscription in larger type was introduced some time near the close of 1891, and we thought it well to record this, as it did not appear to have been mentioned.

* * *

VENEZUELA.—During the recent outbreak in Venezuela, headed by General Anduesa Palacio, a large quantity of stamps "disappeared," and the new overprint has been made to prevent loss to the Treasury,—we put the case in the mildest Parliamentary language. An entirely new issue has now been ordered from the American Bank Note Company.

The numbers overprinted with the National Arms are as follows :

ESCUELAS.	CORREOS.
750,000 of 5 centimos.	480,000 of 5 centimos.
375,000 of 10 "	150,000 of 10 "
450,000 of 25 "	240,000 of 25 "
225,000 of 50 "	120,000 of 50 "
150,000 of 1 bolivar.	60,000 of 1 bolivar.
30,000 of 3 "	
9,000 of 10 "	1,050,000
9,000 of 20 "	1,998,000
<hr/> 1,998,000	<hr/> 3,048,000

* * *

MACAO AND TIMOR.—Quoting from the *Phil. J. of G. B.*, the following is a list of the quantities of stamps surcharged for Macao and for Timor on the 6th and 17th August and the 5th September last.

2½ on 40 reis—Macao, 60,000 ; Timor, 20,000
2½ on 80 reis " 60,000 " 20,000
2½ on 20 reis " 20,000
30 on 200 reis " 25,000
30 on 300 reis " 24,000

* * *

MAURITIUS.—The same journal says that they are informed by M. Anheisser that a small Government Official has found the plates of the "POST OFFICE" stamps, and that it is rumoured that he will not let them any longer enjoy their rest. This means, we suppose, that we are to be favoured with some reprints. We do not object, provided that no one is taken in by them.

* * *

FRANCE.—From the notice of the proceedings in the Chamber on the 9th February last, there seems to be a general desire to open a fresh competition among French artists for designs for a new set of stamps, and to get rid of the *écorchés* figures.

* * *

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The Post-office Department at Buenos Ayres seems to have a very heavy stock of remainders on its hands. A list has been published showing that the Adhesives have a face value of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions of dollars, and the envelopes about 200,000 dollars, making a total of 4,697,800 dollars. The Post-office Official who sends out the list states that they may be had at a discount of 250%, which the *Philatelic Journal of America* calculates to be equivalent in gold to 1,878,800 dollars, or about £390,000, but does not think that a purchaser will be found for this gallery of Argentine great men on that side of the Atlantic. Two millions of dollars are represented in the list by 100,000 stamps of 20 pesos, which we think never saw the light. But what a chance for the philatelic decorators!

THE PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

We have received the following for publication :

New Forgeries. Circular No. 5.

The Philatelic Protection Association hereby warn philatelists against the following forgeries which have been brought under their notice :

ECUADOR.—First issue, $\frac{1}{2}$ real, blue, and 1 real, yellow (Gibbons' Type 872).

GUINEA.—First issue, 50 reis, green, with small surcharge (Gibbons' Type 1078).

ITALY.—1869. Unpaid letter stamps, 40 and 50 centesimi and 1 lira (Gibbons' Type 1239). 1878. Provisional newspaper stamps, with inverted surcharges (Gibbons' Type 1235). Very dangerous forgeries.

NOVA SCOTIA.—1860-64. $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, black (Gibbons' Type 1714). Also a dangerous forgery, with wrong perforation, and on very thick paper.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—1872. 4 cents, green (Gibbons' Type 1918). Paper also too thick.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.—1885. 5 cents on 2 cents, brown, with inverted surcharge.

SCINDE DAWK.— $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, circular, red. A very dangerous forgery.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—*Providence Locals*.—1846. 5 cents and 10 cents, black. Very dangerous forgeries of complete plate. Photographs of both genuine and forgery are in possession of the Association.

New Haven Local.—1845. 5 cents, red and blue.

VICTORIA.—1852. 2 pence, brown (Gibbons' Type 3133). The specimen shown to the Association has the letters "B.S." in lower corners. It also exists with forged roulette.

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

FREDK. R. GINN,
Hon. Secretary.

HOLLAND HOUSE, TOTTENHAM.

To the above we may add :

MONTEVIDEO.—"Diligencias." 60 centavos, first and second types. Singly and on letters.

Proceedings of Philatelic Societies.

To insure publication in the number for the current month, the Secretaries of Societies are requested to be so kind as to forward their reports to the Publishers on or before the 15th of each month.

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE ninth meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, January 30th, at 7.45 p.m. Present: Messrs. J. H. Redman, J. W. Gillespie, R. J. Thrupp, O. Pfenninger, P. de Worms, A. de Worms. The Vice-President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. W. H. G. Cruttwell was duly elected a member of the Society. In accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting, the rules of the Society, as revised, were brought up for confirmation, and after considerable discussion finally adopted. Some alterations were also made in the rules of the exchange circuit. Mr. Pfenninger exhibited his very fine collection of the stamps of Switzerland, containing all the rarities in perfect condition. The exchange packet from the Manchester Society was handed round.

THE tenth meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, February 13th, at 7.45 p.m. Present: Messrs. J. W. Gillespie, R. J. Woodman, H. Clark, O. Pfenninger, H. Stafford Smith, R. J. Thrupp, A. de Worms, W. H. G. Cruttwell. In the absence of the Vice-President, Mr. J. W. Gillespie took the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, Colonel A. M. Brown and Mr. H. J. Gillespie were both elected members of the Society. The Secretary read a letter from the J. W. Scott Company of New York, accompanying a catalogue of the "F. de Coppet" auction, which they presented to the library of the Society. He was requested to acknowledge the same, with the best thanks of the Society. The subject of study was the stamps of Cyprus.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE are always obliged to correspondents who favour us with corrections of errors. We should be more than human were we not to make some. Replying to a correspondent who is anonymous, but who has scanned our list of "gains," the British South Africa "3 annas" is, of course, a mistake for $\frac{1}{2}$ anna. It is probable that there are Cook Islands perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$; but the *Monthly Journal*, the editor of which is usually very accurate, received the first lot, which he reported as perforated 13, and they were so described by M. Moens. We have not seen a 6 c. de peso of the Philippines. The South Australia 9 pence is not watermarked Crown and S A, but "Star," and we omitted to strike out "Cr and." The Trinidad reference is a mistake, owing to the 6d. Tonga having been entered twice, and the error escaped our notice in correcting the proof in the hurry to get to the end of the entertaining work of index-making.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XV.

APRIL, 1893.

No. 172.



PERHAPS the etymologist who was desirous of giving another derivation to the word "Philately" than that intended by its author, by interpreting the word *τέλος* in its sense as meaning "ending," and so making "Philately" to represent a never-ending amusement, would not have been so far wrong had he simply confined the interpretation to a lack of "finality," for the experience of every day serves to prove that this word forms no part of the vocabulary of the collector. A philatelist feels assured that he has completely exhausted a subject, that he has learnt everything that can be known about the stamps of a particular country, and that he has formed a collection of them that contains every thing. It is no uncommon thing to hear a collector assert that he is *perfect* in the stamps of particular countries, and doubtless he is so according to his own standard of perfectibility, which is probably only dependent on the extent of his knowledge; but here he is confronted by another etymologist who derives it from *τέλειος*, "perfect," and who therefore infers that the philatelist is the votary of a science in which perfectibility can never be attained. But can it be said that in the stamps of any country there is nothing new to discover? We have ourselves often thought so, only to be awakened out of this dream of finality by the appearance of some stamp or of some variety that had never been heard of previously.

It is not many months ago that M. Anheisser found a specimen of the English stamp of 10 pence (1867) on paper watermarked with "emblems." It was a great discovery, and showed the careful philatelist, who examines every point in his stamps. We fully admitted this, though we were accused of not showing sufficient

astonishment that an error had been made in an English stamp which English eyes had not discovered, but it appeared to us to be one not at all unlikely to have occurred at a period when the "emblems" paper was in the course of being superseded by that watermarked with the "spray of rose." It was an "error" not due to Messrs. De La Rue and Co., but to the official whose duty it was to stamp the control mark on the sheet indicating the value which the printers were to print upon it.

We confess we were somewhat more astonished when about the end of February last we received the specimen of this same value of 10 pence (1867) described in the present number among the discoveries. We need not repeat the description here; it is, in short, a postmarked specimen of Plate 2 of the 10d. (1867) on "spray of rose" paper, perforated in the usual manner.

This is the third stamp which within the last few years has cropped up in a manner which may appear to be somewhat illegitimate. The records inform us that Plate 3 of the 3 pence with the secret mark, "registered 25.8.62," was never put to press, and yet not only are imperforate copies not very uncommon, but a perforated postmarked copy on azure paper was in the collection of the late Mr. Tapling, and though we did not examine it, yet he wrote us at the time that he had no doubt of its being genuine. Plate 13 of the 6 pence was registered in light yellow-brown, but before it was put to press the colour was changed to green-grey, and yet a used specimen in light yellow-brown was chronicled by us in vol. xii. page 104. Plate 2 of the 10 pence was registered 30th August, 1867, but the plate, it was said, was never put to press. Our readers will see that specimens of all these stamps have turned up perforated and postmarked, and will naturally ask, How can these things be?

With regard to the 10 pence, Plate 2, we are enabled to account for its appearance, and probably a somewhat similar explanation would be found to attach to the other two. At the request of a friend, a great authority on English stamps, a search was made among the records of the warrants for impressions, and it was found that on the 27th August, 1867, a warrant was issued for printing 72 sheets of 10 pence, that is, 72 office sheets, or six sheets of 240 stamps each. These were printed from Plate 2, and one of the sheets was registered, leaving five sheets of 240 stamps which went into stock, and were perforated in due course. Twelve hundred stamps were all that were issued printed from Plate 2.

If this was the case with Plate 2 of the 10 pence—and, as we have said, it is probable that some similar explanation may account for the appearance of the other two stamps—we see no grounds for positive certainty that we are able as yet to put “*Finis*” at the end of our collections of English stamps. For example, What is to prevent a specimen of Plate 2 of the 8 pence, “registered 11.9.76,” Plate 10 of the six pence, “registered 1.4.69,” and Plate 5 of the 9 pence, “registered 24.4.66,”* or Plate 3 of the two shillings, “registered 3.1.68,” from cropping up? There are also several varieties of the 1 shilling (type 1873) dependent on the colour of the impression and the watermark in the paper which may possibly turn up. Are we to suppose that only one sheet was struck off for registration purposes? a supposition which was not only, as we are informed, contrary to practice, but which was certainly contrary to what was done as regards the 10 pence Plate 2.

We have been told that to make a variety only dependent upon the number of the plate as expressed on the stamp is “childish.” We know of a good many so-called varieties which may fall under this appellation, and will endeavour in more leisure moments to point out a few; but the Government had no childish object in view when it ordered that a distinctive roller should be made for each plate, and that a particular number should be engraved on each roller. It had a similar object in view when it extended the insertion of the numbers to the surface printed stamps. Such varieties as these are what we have always regarded as landmarks in the history of a stamp, ever since we first commenced to ventilate the subject, 14 years ago. A mere workman’s clumsy error in placing the sheet upside down on the plate is gravely chronicled by some as a variety, which, if not childish is silly, and Mr. Bird, whose crest and arms are found stamped on certain “Dickinson” envelopes, has been well-nigh immortalised by others. We never see the latter without thinking they must be magpies, and have some mysterious reference to the old Scotch rhyme—

“One’s sorrow, two’s mirth,
Three’s a wedding, four’s a birth.”

* Since writing the above we hear that this stamp has turned up with a history similar to that attached to the 10 pence, Plate 2.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

THE EDITOR OF THE "PHILATELIC RECORD" will be glad to receive for notice under this heading early intelligence of any New Issues or Varieties, accompanied, if possible, by specimens, which will be carefully returned. All communications, whether on the above, or on other matters of philatelic interest, should be addressed to him, to the "care of MESSRS. THEODOR BUHL & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C."

Argentine Republic.—We have received the 3 centavos of the Rivadavia type which was put in circulation on the 18th February last. The paper and perforation are as in the others.

3 centavos, orange; perf. 11½.

Post and letter cards with similar stamps have also, it is reported, been issued.

We have seen for some time past a notice that a sheet of the 5 centavos was *inadvertently* printed in green. The story is that the Post-office sold the sheet, also *inadvertently*, and that it was only on seeing letters prepaid with the stamp that it became aware of the error, when it at once requested the party to whom the sheet had been sold to return it, but not before about thirty had been used. The collectors having wind of the affair requested the Postal Administration to let them have the stamps, and about sixty were generously distributed among them.

5 centavos, green (*error*).

Austria.—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles the 9 kreuzer, 1850, as having been found on coarse laid paper similar to the 2 kreuzer, black, already known on like paper.

9 kreuzer, blue (1850), on *coarse laid paper*.

Barbados.—The issue of a post card of a half-penny is announced with stamp of the current type and inscriptions like those on our own inland cards, except that "BARBADOS" is below the Arms. —*Monthly Journal*.

The supply of wrappers of a halfpenny having run short recourse was had to those of one penny, which to the extent of 70,000 were surcharged with "½d." in violet, as shown in the engraving.



Wrapper. ½d. on 1d., carmine, surcharge in violet.
Post Card. ½d., brown on white.

Benin.—When we announced in December last the new issues



for seventeen French Colonies, we remarked that this little African Settlement appeared to have been forgotten. This omission has now been rectified, and a series of adhesives, envelopes, post cards, and letter cards has been supplied, bearing the inscription on the tablet, "GOLFE DE BENIN," in two lines. The issue is similar to that for the other colonies, so

that we need not repeat it here, but Benin is put in the same category as the most favoured colonies as to its supply of stamps and postal stationery.

Bolivia.—Last year we chronicled a long series of railway-newspaper stamps. A correspondent of the *American Journal of Philately* writes from La Paz that no such stamps have ever been issued. The gradual progression from 1 centavo up to 10 bolivianos was certainly not in their favour, but we think that we have seen some which appeared to have been legitimately used.

Brazil.—Our readers need not fear that they have yet done with Columbus. We read in the *Brazil Philatelico* that on the 1st July next the Jubilee of the issue of postage stamps in Brazil will be celebrated by an issue of a new series of postage stamps, &c. The postal stationery is to be adorned with portraits of those "illustrious personages who have rendered themselves glorious in the annals of the country." Among these great people, Christopher Columbus is to have a series of wrappers of five values all to himself.

In the meantime we receive a stamp of 100 reis of a new type, showing the head emblematical of Liberty crowned with laurels, within a circular band, inscribed in the upper part "REPUBLICA," and in the lower part "dos E.U. do BRAZIL." As we shall give an engraving of the stamp we will not further describe it, except to say that the value "100" with "Reis" on each side is at the foot. Is it not a fiscal?

100 reis, pink ; perforated 11½.



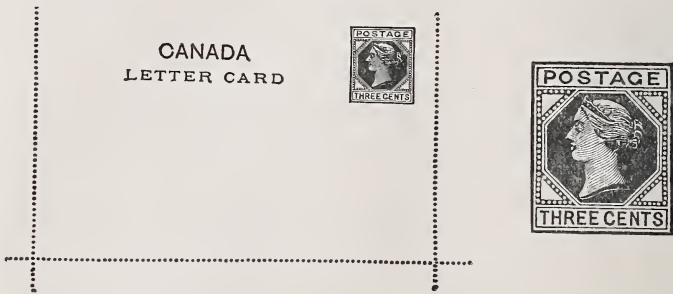
British East Africa.—The engraving shows the type of the stamp on the envelope described in our last.

Canada.—The stamps referred to in our last are now to hand, and bear the portrait of the Queen in widow's dress, as shown on the bill stamps, within a circle, above which is "CANADA POSTAGE." At the foot, on a straight tablet, is the value in words, and the numerals of value are in the lower angles. The stamp, like the other Canadian stamps, is the work of the Bank Note Company of Montreal, and engraved in recess.



The letter card bears a stamp which seems to be a humble imitation of the happily exploded

octagon type of Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and is inscribed "POSTAGE" at the top and "THREE CENTS" below, both on straight tablets, as shown in the engraving annexed. The card itself bears, as will be seen, a very simple inscription.



A post card of 1 cent, with stamp of the type shown in our number for February, 1892, has been issued, of larger size than before, measuring 151 × 91 mm.

	20 cents, vermilion ; perf. 12.
	50 " blue "
<i>Letter Card.</i>	3 " carmine-red on greenish-blue.
<i>Post Card.</i>	1 " black-grey on buff.



Ceylon.—The annexed engraving shows one of the types of the surcharge on the registration envelopes chronicled in our last.

Diego-Suarez.—It was naturally to be expected that after overprinting the adhesives, post, and letter cards with the name of the colony, the unpaid letter stamps would be similarly treated. We therefore see without surprise that these latter of the values of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 centimes have been overprinted. The *Revue Philatelique*, which reports this, does not state whether the 5 c. is of the native type, but we suppose not, and that the wants of this colony, which necessitated the recourse to native talent, were subsequently satisfied from headquarters.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 cent., black ; overprinted in black.

Dutch Indies.—The issue of the unpaid letter stamp of 20 cents, with the value in Elzevir type, is announced.

Unpaid Letter. 20 cents, red and black ; perf. 12.

Ecuador.—In consequence of an anticipated insufficiency of the stock on hand of stamps of 1 centavo to satisfy the demands for New Year's Day, those which had been already overprinted at the top with "Telegrafos" were decapitated, and reduced by about one-fifth of their height.

We further learn from the *American Journal of Philately* that the 1 centavo, telegraph, has done postal duty without having been

decapitated, and the 5 centavos has done similar duty decapitated. The stamp of the letter card of 10 c. (1891) has also been seen, having done duty as a postage stamp.

According to the *Timbre-Poste* the stock of envelopes of 5 centavos lately ran short at Guyaquil, and orders were given to surcharge 2000 of those of 10 centavos, green. The surcharge was applied in green under the stamp, which had therefore the appearance of representing 10 + 5 centavos. The whole, however, were disposed of, and a fresh supply made with the surcharge in black on the stamp.

	1 centavo (Telegraph), slate.
	1 ,, (,,), slate, with top cut off.
	5 centavos (,,), yellow ,,
<i>Envelopes.</i>	5 cent. on 10 c., green on straw, surch. in green, Feb., 1893.
	5 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, black, March, 1893.

Fiji.—According to *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* three stamps of a new design were forwarded from Sydney to Suva in February last. They are described as being somewhat similar to the current 1 penny of New South Wales, but the centre is filled in with the representation of a native in a canoe, with a setting sun at the back. No information is given as to paper or perforation.

	1 penny, black.
	2 pence, green.
	5 ,, blue.

Great Britain.—We have seen a copy of Plate 2 of the 10 pence (1867), brown, on paper watermarked "Spray of rose," postmarked LONDON W—X—NO. 11—1867.

10 pence, brown (1867), wmk. "Spray of rose." Plate 2, perf. 14.

Levant.—We received last month, on a letter from Constantinople, the current English stamp of one halfpenny stamped by hand with "40 PARAS" in black and in block type. We have since made enquiries, and are told that these stamps were not sold by the Post-office, but were affixed by the clerks, and at once obliterated, the stock of 40 paras on 2½d. purple on blue having become exhausted. It is said that about eight sheets were so used, and that the stamps were only employed during three days, a supply having arrived from England. We were not aware that such stamps as that of a halfpenny existed in the Levant offices, but it appears that they do, and that they are used for printed matter, the value being estimated at 10 paras, so that there is no necessity for surcharging them. We confess that we do not see this, and only give the explanation for what it is worth.

40 paras on ½d., vermilion; surcharged in black.

India.—Neither we nor our contemporaries appear to have chronicled the following stamps which have been overprinted "On H.M.S.," and despatched to India many months ago:

<i>Official.</i>	4 annas, olive; overprint in black.
	8 ,, lilac; ,, ,,

We noticed that the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* in January last stated, on the authority of a correspondent whose information came from a Post-office official at Bombay, that a sheet of the 4 annas was, by mistake, surcharged "2½ as," and the sheet was sold (of course *inadvertently*) by the Post-office there. We mentioned the report of the issue some months ago, but as we had heard nothing more of the stamp we did not include it in our list of "gains" for 1892. Perhaps it ought to have been included with a (?).

Japan.—The post card of 3 sen, 1879, now comes to hand in olive-green in place of emerald-green.—*Union Postale Universelle*.
Post Card. 3 sen, olive-green.

Liberia.—The 3 cent, black, of the old type (1881) has been reprinted in red for domestic use.

3 cents, red.

Luxemburg.—The following additions have been made to the series of the new type.

1 franc, brown-violet.
2½ francs, grey-black.
5 „ lake.



Mauritius.—The annexed engraving shows how the registration envelope stamp of 8 cents has been altered to 12 cents, as mentioned in our last.

Mozambique.—Portugal and its Colonies seem now to have taken up the running in surcharges. The following are reported in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*:

5 on 40 reis, brown ; surcharged in rose.
5 „ „ „ blue.
2½ „ „ „ black.

Only 100 have been surcharged with 5 in rose. *Beatissimi possidentes!*

Last year we mentioned that the current issue had been overprinted with "COMP^A DE MOÇAMBIQUE." We cannot learn that this is anything more than an authorised overprint by the Company in question, probably for safety purposes.



Nicaragua.—In our February number we mentioned that the new Seebeck series had been printed in slate, and overprinted for official purposes. We now give the design.

Porto Rico.—For some months past we have been trying in vain to obtain a correct list of these stamps issued last year. At

length we find one which the *Timbre-Poste* states to be an accurate one.

$\frac{1}{2}$ mil de peso, green-grey.	3 cent de peso, orange.
1 " violet.	5 " emerald.
2 " violet-brown.	8 " pale brown.
4 " ultramarine.	10 " carmine.
6 " rose.	20 " mauve.
8 " yellow-green.	40 " dark blue.
1 cent. de peso, yellow-bistre.	80 " dark orange.
2 " pale red.	

Russian Locals.—From the *Timbre-Poste*.

Cherson.—The crown under the word "МАРКА" in the 10 kop. of 1885 is at times wanting, the result of an error, as it is found on the same sheets which have the crown.

Irbit.—The stamps of this rural post have been changed, the new design being found in two values. The impression is on white paper, and the perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$.

2 kopecks, lilac.
10 " red.



Odessa.—Although the red cross envelopes are not Russian Locals, yet we will mention them under this head as they are special stamps. It appears that the annual issue goes on, the only difference being that the date is changed in the stamp. It would also appear that where there is a remainder in hand at the close of the year the envelopes have frequently an additional stamp of the current year impressed on them. These envelopes are found with the stamp of 1890 to the right and of 1891 to the left and *vice versa*. The envelopes for 1892 and 1893 are of white wove paper with a watermark of a double circle of 68 mm., with Russian inscription round, and the cross in the centre.

Envelope. 10 kop. (1892, 1893), red on white, watermarked paper.

Oustyolsk.—In the last printing, the envelope of 1889 has been slightly altered. The right part of the scroll has a plait which is not found in the first printing; the left part has been made to correspond with that of the first printing.

Envelope. 3 kop., vermilion, sizes 152×87 mm., 148×120 mm.




Tichvin.—The stamp of 1893 is of a much more elaborate design than its predecessors. As we annex an engraving we will not attempt a description. It is lithographed in black, blue, and gold, and perforated 10.

5 kop., black, blue, and gold; perf. 10.


Tscherdina.—The stamp of 1891 appears printed in blue.

2 kopecks, blue; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

St. Vincent.—We have been somewhat mystified as to the announcement we made last month of a new surcharge of “2½ PENCE” on the 4 pence, and we fear that our readers may have been equally so. We have made enquiries regarding it from M. Maury, from whom we borrowed the announcement, and are unable to ascertain that the surcharge differs from that chronicled in 1890. Probably these stamps are surcharged as they are wanted for the service, and so there are repeated issues.

Sierra Leone.—The stamp of 3 halfpence has made its appearance on  CA paper, and has also been surcharged with “HALF-PENNY” in two lines of small capitals, and the original value barred with a double line. A contemporary states that in instances where the register has not been kept, and the lines have fallen above the value, the barring has been completed with pen and ink.



1½ pence, lilac ; wmk.  CA, perf. 14.
½ penny on 1½d., lilac ; surcharged in black.

Salvador.—In February last we chronicled the surcharge of the 25 centavos in black with “Un—Centavo” in two lines. *The Monthly Journal* reports also the same as existing in yellow. We are told that “only a *very few*” sheets were so treated.

1 cent. on 25 centavos ; surcharge in *yellow*.

Tangiers.—The stock in hand of overprinted 5 centimes and of 10 centimes without overprint having become exhausted, the authorities overprinted 150 unpaid letter stamps of 5 centimes and 600 of 10 c., with “TIMBRE” in small capitals in red above “CHIFFRE,” and “POSTE” over “TAXE,” at the same time barring the words “À PERÇEVOIR.” The new supply arrived from Paris in the afternoon of the same day, but according to the *Timbre-Poste* all the stamps of 5 c. had been sold, and 450 of those of 10 centimes.

5 centimes, black ; overprint in red.
10 “ “



Tasmania.—Our Brussels contemporary chronicles a wrapper bearing the oval embossed stamp of one penny in emerald-green on white paper. Are we to have another lot in green on paper of all colours of the rainbow?

Wrapper. 1 penny, green on white wove.

The annexed engraving shows the design of the new embossing die of a halfpenny, of which such extensive use has been made as we have already chronicled.

Tunis.—Reply cards of 5 c. + 5 c. and a letter card are said to have been issued.

Reply Card. 5 c. + 5 c., black on green.
Letter Card. 10 c. “ grey.

Turkey.—The stamps of the current issue overprinted with “IMPRIMÉS” in black now come to hand with a similar overprint in *red*.

United States.—Two new stamps of 8 cents have been issued, one being an addition to the Columbus series and the other to the ordinary series. That of the Columbus series is similar to the others, and contains a picture of “Colombus restored to favor.” That of the ordinary series shows a nearly full-face portrait of General Sherman, so that the military element is now well represented in the current series. The impression and perforation are as before.

8 cents, dark puce (Columbian series).

8 „ dark-brown (ordinary series).

The long-expected envelopes have at length made their appearance. As we hope to give an illustration in our next, we will content ourselves with saying that the design common to all the values shows two heads, that of Columbus on the left and a representation of Liberty on the right, above which are 1492 and 1892. These are within a circular band inscribed “UNITED STATES OF AMERICA” in the upper part and “POSTAGE ONE (TWO, &c.) CENT(S)” in the lower, the circular band being interrupted at the top by a shield bearing the Arms, and at the bottom by the American eagle. There are four values and eight sizes, five of which correspond with those of the current issue, A, 140 × 83 mm.; G, 225 × 100 mm.; H, 241 × 105 mm.; I, 258 × 110 mm.; N, 133 × 108 mm.; and three new sizes, P, 145 × 92 mm.; Q, 160 × 95 mm.; and R, 140 × 108 mm. The announcement stated that the paper was to be cream-coloured, but it is nearly white, and bears as a watermark profiles of Columbus and Liberty within a garter, the greater part of which is composed of “LIBERTY—US (in monogram)—COLUMBUS,” with the dates 1492 above and 1892 below.

Envelopes. 1 cent, dark blue; sizes A, N, P, Q, R.

2 cents, reddish purple; sizes A, G, H, I, N, P, Q, R.

5 „ brown „ G, H, I, P, Q, R.

10 „ slate-brown; sizes H, I, Q.

Venezuela.—We annex an engraving showing how the stamps look with the new treatment.

West Australia.—The 3 pence brown comes to hand surcharged with “ONE PENNY” in green above the original value. The issue of a stamp of six pence of the type of the fourpence is announced by one of our contemporaries.

“ONE PENNY” on 3d. brown; surcharge in green.

6 pence, purple; wmk. Crown CA.; perf. 14.



Zululand.—The 3 pence of our current issue has been seen overprinted with “ZULULAND” in black.

3d. purple-brown on yellow; overprinted in black.

TELEGRAPHS.

Ecuador.—The whole of the values of the 1892 series were overprinted with “TELEGRAFOS” at the top of the stamp.—*Timbre-Poste.*

1 cent, slate ; overprint in red.			
5 ” yellow	”	black.	
10 ” blue	”	red.	
20 ” brown	”	black.	
50 ” green	”	”	
1 sucre, bistre	”	”	
5 ” lake	”	”	

There appears to have been a want at Quito of stamps of 10 centavos in January last ; in consequence, the authorities there overprinted some of the postage stamps of 10 centavos with “TELEGRAFOS” in black.

10 centavos, blue ; overprint in black.

At Guyaquil the stock of 20 centavos ran short in February, and there also the authorities had recourse to the postage stamps of that value, which were overprinted ; but our contemporary does not give us the colour, though probably it was in black.

20 cent., brown ; overprint in black (?).

United States.—*Western Union Telegraph Company.* The American journals tell us that the telegraph stamps of this Company for 1893 are in blue, but do not mention the colour of the numerals.

No value, blue and black (?).

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF BAVARIA.

(Continued from page 74.)*

At first we had some doubts whether we ought not to re-write our former paper on these stamps, for the effect of its publication has been that, through the kindness of a member of the Bavarian Philatelic Society, we are now able to give a much more precise account of the mode in which these stamps have been produced than we attempted to do, and as the information obtained has been derived from the highest quarter, it may be fully relied on. We confess that it tends to explain

* In the few words of introduction in our last number we wish to repair an omission as to the assistance derived from articles that have appeared on points connected with their history. A paper by Herr Ludwig Pauli, on the variations in the printing of the Arms issue, appeared in the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* for July, 1890 ; and another on the varieties of the paper of the same issue, due to the Rev. J. A. Dunbar-Dunbar, was published in *The Stamp News Annual* for 1892. Both of these papers will be found referred to when we arrive at the Arms series, so that in quoting the opinions of these writers it will not be necessary to refer specially to the articles in question.

several difficulties that we met with in the study of the stamps of the numeral issue, and has given us entirely a new lesson in stamp manufacturing.

We think, however, that it will be sufficient if we correct the errors into which we have fallen, and lay before our readers the new facts which up to this time have never been accurately set out.

The engraver Seitz engraved the original dies or matrices for the three values of 1, 3, and 6 kreuzer on steel, which, after being hardened, were delivered to the Mint, where secondary dies were struck in steel from each matrix.

In the case of the 1 kreuzer, the plate was constructed from casts in type metal taken by the type founder Gustave Lorenz from the secondary die. Nine of these casts were soldered in a row on to a bar of iron, and ten of these rows enclosed in a forme constituted the plate, or, as it was technically termed, the "Drücksatz."* Our description is therefore wrong when we stated that the pane consisted of nine rows of ten, but is correct so far as that the sheet was composed of 180 stamps in two panes of 90.

As regards the 3 and 6 kreuzer, we were in error as to these having ever been produced from panes of 90 casts made in type metal; nor was the plate for the 9 kreuzer made by the electro process, a process which was never employed in the manufacture of the Bavarian stamps. From the secondary dies for these values, 45 impressions or plates technically termed "Drückplättchen," or little printing plates, of the size of the stamp, were struck at the Mint in brass by the ordinary stamping press, and soldered on to iron bars in rows of five, and the pane was made by enclosing nine of such bars in a forme.†

The paper with the red silk thread was manufactured in the mill of the Baron Beckh, at Pasing, near Munich, and delivered in sheets,‡ which, after having been gummed, were cut into four smaller ones, each of these smaller sheets having 20 silk threads traversing it from top to bottom.

We have now corrected the errors in our first paper, and if our readers will peruse it by the side of the new light thrown upon the mode in which the stamps were manufactured, we hope that they will experience no difficulty in following the various stages of the process.

Obliteration of the Stamps.—It may be well to interpose here a few remarks on the mode in which the stamps were obliterated. In many countries very little can be gained by noticing the obliterations,

* It must be borne in mind that the original dies were all engraved in recess, and that the printing was surface-printing done by the ordinary presses. The design engraved in recess on the original die would be in relief on the secondary die, and in recess on the casts in type metal, or the impressions in brass taken from it.

† The Mint calculated for the work done by it four florins for each secondary die, and 20 florins per 100 for the brass impressions. Herr Seitz received at first 50 florins for each original die or matrix; later on the price was reduced to 40 florins.

‡ The price per ream of 500 sheets was 12 florins.

but in the case of Bavaria something of the early history of the stamps may be learned from them.

When the stamps were first issued in 1849 the various offices were directed to obliterate them with the hand-stamp of the Post-office of departure, and these directions were supplemented on the 12th November, 1849, by another order directing a further annulation to be made with a cross or a penstroke in certain cases. On the 25th July, 1850, a special obliterating hand-stamp was issued to all the Post-offices which had been arranged in alphabetical order from 1 up to 402, the design of the stamp resembling a wheel with sixteen cogs, in the centre of which was the index number of the Post-office corresponding with the list. Additions were made to this list from time to time until the 1st December, 1856, when a new list was made containing the names of several additional offices, and a fresh obliterating stamp was appropriated to each office of a design resembling the former one, but the cogs had two breaks in them. This latter stamp continued in use till March, 1868, when it was ordered that the obliterations for the future should be made with the date-stamp of the office of departure. The highest number in the second list when the use of the stamp was suppressed was 909.

The 1 kreuzer, Type II.—A Government Notice, dated 1st October, 1850, announced that the stamp of 1 kreuzer, black, had been superseded by one of a similar value in rose. The design of the die of this value was similar to that of the 9 kreuzer, the circular ground not being intercepted by the inner lines of the frame. The plates were made by the process above described, and the sheet was composed of two panes of 45 stamps each. The paper used for the impression was "Dickinson" paper, the same as was employed for the 3, 6, and 9 kreuzer. The colour of the impression varied from light to dark shades of the same colour. (*Illustration 5.*)

It has hitherto been a question not absolutely free from doubt whether a second plate of the 1 kreuzer, black, was not made, the general consensus of opinion being, that before the construction of the new die in 1850 another plate was made from the original die, and a printing made in sheets of 90 stamps in two panes of 45; the principal grounds on which this opinion rested being that specimens found used at the end of 1850 and in 1851 are for the most part clear impressions, not by any means so weak as most of those found in the early part of 1850. It now appears that after about 2000 impressions had been taken from the plate constructed from casts in type metal, the impressions became so weak that it was determined to construct a new "Drucksatz" from brass plates (Drückplättchen), as in the 3 and 6 kreuzer. The new issue was therefore printed in panes of 45 stamps, two of which constituted the sheet.*

* In selecting specimens for the plate of illustrations of the various types, we have purposely chosen a specimen of the 1 kreuzer, black, obliterated with the cog-wheel, and the index number of the Post Office of Munich. The copy must have been used after the 25th July, 1850, as is evidenced by the obliterating stamp, and the impression is remarkably clear.

It should be borne in mind that where stamps of the same denomination

The 6 kreuzer, Type II.—The type of the 6 kreuzer, as found in the issue of 1st November, 1849, did not long continue in use, but gave place to a new one similar to the 9 kreuzer and the 1 kreuzer, Type II., in so far as that the circular solid ground on which the numeral is placed is not interrupted by the inner lines of the square frame. It is not possible to fix the exact date when the impressions of the new type were brought into use, but specimens of Type I. are found obliterated with the cog-wheel stamp, which, as mentioned above, was employed from 25th July, 1850, to 1st December, 1856. Specimens of Type I. thus obliterated are much rarer than those of Type II. with the same obliterating mark, so that it may safely be assumed that the alteration in the type of the 6 kreuzer took place in the early part of the period between 1850 and 1856, probably in 1851 or 1852. The question now arises as to whether there was a new original die for Type II., or whether the difference in the two types is only due to a modification of the first one. The point was especially mentioned by our correspondent, and he was assured that only one die was ever made, only one paid for, and only one was to be found in the record office. Herr Reiss, the medal-coiner at the Mint, who engraved the dies for the Arms series, considers that the difference in the types is due to the secondary die of Type I. having been imperfectly struck, and the arabesques completed by the help of the graving tool. This is the result of an enquiry instituted by the Director of the Stamp Department, and we are bound to accept it as a solution of the question, seeing the source from which it comes. It follows, however, that the secondary die for the 3 kreuzer must also have been imperfectly struck, and the arabesques in the spandrels inserted by hand. It will be noticed that these arabesques in both of these stamps differ in many respects from those in the other values, having the appearance of a bracket, the arc and rectangle being more defined, while the curves of the pattern are lacking in roundness. The chequers in the angles of the 6 kreuzer must also have been modified by the graving tool. The earlier impressions of Type I. are in pinkish yellow-brown, the later ones in red-brown, identical in colour with most of the impressions of Type II. (*Illustration 4.*)

The 3 kreuzer.—No alteration was ever made in the type of the 3 kreuzer, which always retained the imperfect spandrels. The colour of the impression underwent considerable fluctuations between 1850 and 1862, but is generally found of rather a pale shade of blue. Others, however, are in a darker tone, and in respect of these it may be noticed that in many of them the impression is defective, and the arabesques in the spandrels badly defined, but we will refer again to this later on.

The 18 kreuzer.—On the 19th July, 1854, a Government Notice was issued announcing that for the general convenience it had been deemed advisable to issue a stamp of a higher value than the 9 kreuzer,

were issued in which the type, impression, or paper only were changed, the new issue took place according as the stocks of the issue it was intended to replace became exhausted. The dates of issue we give are the official ones.

and that one of 18 kreuzer would be issued, which was done on the 1st August, 1854. The die was similar to that of the 9 kreuzer, and the plate was similarly constructed. The colour of the impression was yellow, varying in tone from chrome-yellow to light yellow. (*Illustration 8.*)

The 12 kreuzer.—A postal convention between Bavaria and France, by which the single rate of a letter not exceeding 10 grammes was fixed at 12 kreuzer, came into force on the 1st July, 1858. A new stamp to represent this rate was issued on the same day similar in type and mode of manufacture to the other values then current, the impression being in vermilion-red, more or less of an orange tone. (*Illustration 7.*)

It was the custom in Bavaria to make up the stamps for the supply of the post-offices into packets of fifty sheets, and these were placed in covers of various coloured paper, on which a copy of the stamp, with the number of sheets and stamps in the packet, was printed in black. No order for this is found among the official documents relating to the earlier issues, but the system continued in use till the close of the numeral issues. During the period which commenced subsequently to the issue of the 1 kreuzer, Type II., down to October, 1862, the colour of the paper for the 1 kreuzer was grey, that for the 3 kreuzer was blue, that for the 6 kreuzer was brown, that for the 9 kreuzer was green, that for the 12 kreuzer was red, and that for the 18 kreuzer was yellow. The stamps impressed on the covers had no postal value whatever, and were simply printed on the covers as an indication of the particular value of the stamps contained in them. The design on the face of the covers measured 170 × 115 mm., and is shown below in a reduced size as it appeared in that for the 1 kreuzer.

Franko-Marken.



In 50 Blättern = 4500 Stücke.

Geldbetrag: 75 Gulden.

(To be continued.)

PERFORATION OF THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN STAMPS.

WE promised a short time since that we would endeavour to obtain some information which might tend to throw light on the irregularities which exist in the perforations of these stamps. Through the kindness of the Rev. P. E. Raynor, the President of the South Australian Philatelic Society, and the courtesies shown to him by Mr. J. B. Cooke, the Government printer of stamps, we are now able to solve some of the difficulties, though not all, which we have felt in the attempt to account for the various gauges upon the supposition of only two machines being used by the authorities.

It now appears that three machines have been employed by the Government. The oldest machine of the three is a treadle one perforating one row at a time. This gives a perforation of about $11\frac{1}{2}$. At present this machine is used exclusively for the perforation of the stamps of ninepence, one and two shillings, printed from the steel plates, the reason being that the paper having necessarily been damped previously to the printing by the copper-plate process, the sheets became crinkled and uneven in the drying, and are more easily managed in this machine. Besides which the stamps themselves, so far as the ninepence and one shilling values are concerned, were never laid down on the plate with a view to perforation, and a slight derangement of the sheets gives a perforation out of line of separation. Though the machine may now be used exclusively for these stamps, it must not be inferred that they are exclusively perforated by it, as is clear from the combinations we find of 10 with $11\frac{1}{2}$ in the one and two shillings, and the perforation of $12\frac{1}{2}$ in the ninepence.

The next machine is on the rotary principle, consisting of twelve wheels about eight inches in diameter, furnished with needles, and it is to this machine that we appear to be indebted for the varieties in the perforations. At present it is not in use for perforating stamps, four of the wheels having been removed, and the machine adapted for perforating postal notes. The friction in this machine tends to wear out the needles, and Mr. Cooke informed Mr. Raynor that he recollects that some time ago it was furnished with a new set at a cost of £50.

In its pristine state this machine perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, but as the needles wore down the perforation fell to 12, $12\frac{1}{2}$, and perhaps to 13, for though we have never seen what we may term a satisfactory specimen of 13, it is stated on authority that we should be stupid to gainsay that specimens exist with this perforation. We can also readily imagine that the perforation on one side of the stamp may differ a little from

that on the other by reason of the needles on one wheel wearing more than those on its next neighbour. There is therefore yet something further to be discovered in the perforations by this machine, namely, the gradual increase from $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 and to $12\frac{1}{2}$, and then the sudden reverting to $11\frac{1}{2}$ when the machine was fitted with a new set of needles.

The third machine, which was devised by and made according to the plan of Mr. Cooke, is a guillotine one perforating 10. Of this machine there is nothing to remark. The stamps perforated by it, however, fail to give satisfaction, as they do not separate readily, and this has been attributed by Mr. Todd, the Postmaster-General, to the perforation being too coarse. It may be so; but we are inclined to agree with Mr. Raynor that the fault lies more in the working of the machine than in the gauge. He informs us that as many as ten sheets are frequently put under the needles at one time, and the lower sheets are therefore imperfectly pierced. We were some time ago informed that when the English stamps were perforated at Somerset House not more than six sheets were put into the steam-worked machines there at one time.

The official opinion has, however, led to the substitution of a finer gauge. The machine perforating 10 is no longer in existence, as it has been supplied with an entirely new batch of needles perforating three sides of the stamps with a gauge of 15, the size being 20×24 mm., the same as in that of the English stamps of a halfpenny to one shilling. We have received a specimen of the gauge on plain paper, but no stamps have as yet been perforated with this new gauge, probably on account of the printing office being in course of removal into new buildings, which has also prevented us from receiving specimens on blank paper of the perforations made at the present moment by the first two machines.

We can only add a word of thanks to Mr. Raynor, and the other members of the South Australian Philatelic Society, for their work in attempting to solve the difficulties of the variations in the perforations. Some time ago Mr. Gordon Smith, who has devoted so much attention to these stamps, sent us a calculation showing how small a difference in the length of the needles would increase the perforation by *one* in 20 mm., and we believe that these variations are solely due to the rotary machine which, as the needles wear away, gives an increased number of perforations within the same space.

Miscellanea.

GIBRALTAR.—The *Monthly News* has received from a correspondent a list of the numbers of each value of the surcharged issue of August, 1889, which will be some guide as to the relative rarity of these stamps.

5 centimos on	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	57,120
10	„	1d.	.	.	.	100,320
25	„	2d.	.	.	.	54,720
25	„	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	.	.	.	240,720
40	„	4d.	.	.	.	14,520
50	„	6d.	.	.	.	14,760
75	„	1s.	.	.	.	12,400

It was stated at the time that the reason of the surcharge of 25c. on 2d. was to work up the stock on hand.

* * *

GREAT BRITAIN.—Our attention has been called to the minutes of the proceedings of a meeting of the London Philatelic Society, held on 24th February last, as recorded in the organ of the Society, in which it is stated that a specimen of what is commonly called the V. R. stamp was the subject of a discussion. It appears from the minutes that the objection to the stamp arose from the fact of it showing “faint traces in the right hand upper corner of marks which might have been attributable to the cross of the ordinary stamps, but there was no appearance of erasure.” We consider that in the absence of any appearance of erasure the existence of these “faint traces” was subsidiary proof of the genuineness of the stamp. The crosses were on the roller intended for the plate of the V.R., but were removed before the plate was made. These “faint traces,” according to our experience, exist on all copies, except where the printer may have cleaned the ink from the plate more effectually, and they have become invisible. They are due to the cross on the right side not having been *quite* removed from the roller, and therefore leaving a slight indentation on the plate. We mention this lest other possessors of V.R. stamps should be uneasy, on finding these “faint traces” on their specimens.

* * *

MEXICO.—An advertising circular has, we learn from the *Philatelic Journal of America*, been issued, and inasmuch as it is sold at all the Post-offices throughout the Republic, must be regarded as being officially sanctioned. The size of the circular is $5\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ in. (145×232 mm.), and has a stamp of 10 centavos of the current type struck in the upper right angle. It can be also used in an envelope with a hole in the upper right angle through which the stamp may be seen. The front is covered with advertisements, and on the back is the following inscription in English, French, and German. Why not in Spanish also?

“The advertisements are printed on sheets of paper similar to this, and bear the postal stamp of the Mexican Republic; they are enclosed together with private letters within envelopes that are punched out so as to allow a view of the stamps, and circulate in all the countries of the Postal Union.

“The envelopes together with the advertising sheets are sold at all the Post-offices throughout the Mexican Republic.

“The postage of letters in combination with the advertising sheets is one-half that of ordinary letters.

"Merchants and the general public have therefore, in addition to the reduced rate of postage, the advantage that the postal advertisements are more efficient, offer greater security, and are more attractive than any other system of advertising."

The following words are below the stamp, "Esta estampilla no es valida, si no va unida á la hoja de anuncios y denteo de los sobres de la compañía," which translated is as follows: "This stamp is of no value if separated from the advertisements or the envelope of the Company."

The stamp on this advertising sheet is 10 centavos in scarlet.

* * *

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—We learn from the *Adelaide Advertiser* of February 2nd that the title on the official envelopes "On Her Majesty's Service," which they have borne for over a quarter of a century, has been changed to "On Public Service."

* * *

UNITED STATES.—An exhibition of postage stamps will be one of the features of the Chicago Exhibition, and is to be carried out under the auspices of the American Philatelic Association, who have issued the following circular:

"EXHIBITION OF POSTAGE STAMPS AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893.

"Report of Finance Committee.

"The Government of the United States has granted our Committee sufficient space in the Government Building at the World's Columbian Exposition to permit of the display of a complete collection of the postage stamps of the World.

"The expenses incident to the proper arrangement of this exhibition, including the purchase of suitable cases, will be about 3000 dollars, and as it is the desire of the Committee to interest every member of the Association as well as collectors of postage stamps outside of the Association, it has been resolved that the necessary amount be raised by a popular subscription, to which every collector will have the opportunity to contribute.

"Subscriptions for any amount not exceeding 25 dollars, and not less than 1 dollar, will be welcomed.

"Every subscriber will receive the official catalogue containing a complete list of the treasures exhibited, which catalogue will be ready for distribution some time during the summer, and the published price of which will be 50 cents.

"All subscriptions must be accompanied by the amount subscribed; they will be duly acknowledged in the *American Philatelist*, and by the Treasurer, Mr. George H. Watson, 36, Broad Street, New York City, to whom subscriptions and remittances are to be addresses.

GEORGE H. WATSON, *Chairman.*

G. B. CALMAN,

H. E. DRATS,

W. C. VAN DULIP,

} *Finance Committee."*

The subscriptions up to March 21st amounted to between 3 and 400 dollars, so that the exhibition is as yet not quite safely provided for. The great doubt we feel is how far collectors may be willing to trust their treasures out of their hands for a lengthened period, unless they are assured that the stamps will be efficiently protected from too much exposure to light and heat, and Chicago is not the coolest place in the world at times during the summer months.

* * *

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMACKER has addressed a long letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the

Senate regarding the issue of the new Columbus series, and in defence of the attacks made upon it, especially by Mr. Wolcott, a member of the Senate. Mr. Wanamacker claims for the Department the idea of having a set of postage stamps made as an adjunct to the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago, but declares that it was never the intention of the Post-office to displace the current series of stamps, even temporarily; and he cites an official circular of the Department, issued 5th December, 1892, in support of this, in which it is said, "The Columbian stamps and stamped envelopes are not intended to displace the present series, but in addition thereto. These latter, therefore, will continue to be furnished to postmasters in sufficient quantities to satisfy the calls of those who may prefer them to the others, requisitions being made on the old form in the usual way."

He then goes on to say that among sixty-five millions of people there must be some grumblers, who equally grumbled when the present size of the postage stamps was reduced in a small degree, and he then proceeds to "submit a few additional observations."

First, he says, the authority of the Postmaster-General to make changes in postage stamps is unquestionable, and cites for this purpose the Statutes of the United States. He then cites a number of precedents for changes in the general issues, and for the issue of special stamps. In the United States he cites the issue of the envelopes for the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, and then adds triumphantly, "England did it in 1890; other European nations, I am told, have also done it." True, with regard to England. There were a few thousands of post cards and envelopes of one penny made in England to celebrate the jubilee of the penny postage, and sold at 6d. and 1s. each, but the profits were not pocketed by the department, but were given to the "Rowland Hill Benevolent Fund." He then adds, "Several of the Australian governments have followed these examples, while on this continent in Central and South America similar action has been a number of times taken." We cannot say much for Mr. Wanamacker's accuracy so far as regards Australia. We only know of New South Wales having issued special stamps, and we do not think much of small spurts of the Argentine Republic, &c.

The letter is too long for us to cite more, but he goes on to show how popular the stamps are, and in support of this quotes an article from the *St. James's Gazette*! as to how superior the Columbus stamps are to our own. Then again, the Queens of Spain and Denmark have actually purchased sets, and if you put a "British stamp by the side of a Columbus one you can at once see the difference in workmanship and taste." But we have done.

* * *

WATERMARKS ON PAPER.—*Science Siftings* describes the watermarking process as follows: "As seen in ordinary writing paper the watermark is a small pattern formed by pressing the paper, while still damp and pulpy, with a skeleton roller of wire cloth. When a design (what is commonly understood as the watermark proper) is also wanted, it is worked in thin wire on the metal cloth, by taking stitches in much the same way as coloured patterns are stitched in crewel work with wool. For the pattern roller for a pair of £5 notes it was the rule to use no less than 1056 separate wires, having 67,584 twists and involving hundreds of thousands of stitches, and by this plan absolute uniformity could not possibly be attained. But at the present time engraved steel plates, from which wire or water marking working surfaces can be made in electro-deposited copper, are employed with the most satisfactory results."

Proceedings of Philatelic Societies.

To insure publication in the number for the current month, the Secretaries of Societies are requested to be so kind as to forward their reports to the Publishers on or before the 15th of each month.

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE 11th meeting of the season 1892-93 was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, February 27th, at 7.45 p.m., eleven members being present.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Vice-President announced that as the President of the London Philatelic Society was staying in Brighton the Committee had sent him an invitation to be present at the meeting of that evening.

The Secretary read a letter he had received from the Earl of Kingston, thanking the Committee for their invitation, and stating that it would have given him great pleasure to have availed himself of the same had not his visit to Brighton previously terminated.

The Secretary also read some notes on the stamps of Ceylon, illustrated by his collection, containing almost every variety, both used and unused, the inspection of which afforded considerable interest. Among the rarest stamps were an imperf. pair of 2s., two unused copies of the 2 pence watermark CC in the yellow-green shade, 24 cents, plum, watermark CA, unused without "Specimen," etc. Mr. Stafford Smith exhibited a number of Ceylon envelopes, all unused and very fine, embracing most varieties.

THE 12th meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, March 13th, at 7.45 p.m., eleven members being present.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the Secretary read some notes on the stamps of India, illustrated by his collection, the principal stamps in it being pairs of the 1st issue, 4 annas, showing the different distances at which they were printed, the no watermark series unused, and two fine sets of the provisional Service issue of 1867. He also exhibited a number of rare proofs, essays, etc., including the forgery of the 4 annas, 1st issue, with inverted head, produced at the Assmus trial, all kindly lent by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited. Mr. Stafford Smith showed a block of six of the 2 annas, green, both perforate and imperforate.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE twelfth meeting of the session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel on Friday, March 3rd, 1893, the President in the chair, supported by the Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, Assistant-Secretary, Messrs. Abbott, Collett, Petrie, Munn, Farrar, Fildes, Hanmer, Grunewalde, Batty, Blockey, Gibson, Pemberton, and Ranck.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. John W. Simpson and Mr. P. L. Pemberton were elected members of the society.

The President announced to the meeting the result of a committee meeting which had recently been held, at which it was determined to publish an epitome of the most popular papers read to the society for the use of the members, and that a meeting of the Lists Committee of the whole society would meet every alternate Friday.

The President read the continuation of his paper on the stamps of Great Britain, dealing with the 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., £1, and £5 stamps, and thus completed his subject, for which he was accorded a most hearty vote of thanks.

A packet from the Brighton Society was handed round.

Upon the suggestion of the Secretary, members were invited to put any question upon which they might desire information to the meeting, and the same would be answered at the following meeting. Resolved, that a suitable book be purchased in which the questions and answers could be recorded.

The thirteenth meeting of the session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel, on Friday, March 17th, 1893, the President in the chair, supported by the Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Messrs. Collett, Grunewalde, Petrie, Munn, Gibson, Pemberton, Ranck, Blockey, Batty, and Fildes.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Treasurer read a paper on the stamps of Turkey, dealing with the first issues, and afterwards read an interesting description of an experiment which had been tried with success by a Parisian dealer of showing the difference between genuine stamps and good forgeries by means of a magic-lantern.

The answers to several questions put at the last meeting were read.

W. DORNING BECKTON.

DAISY BANK, SWINTON PARK.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE thirteenth meeting was held on Tuesday evening, March 14th, at the house of Dr. Murray, the President, who occupied the chair. Mr. E. P. Butler resigned his position on the Committee on account of his leaving Oxford, and Mr. Harold Thompson, M.R.C.S., was elected in his place.

Some conversation in reference to the Philatelic Protection Society took place, and a resolution was passed authorising the Treasurer to forward to this useful association as large a donation as he considered the finances of the Society warranted.

Lieut. E. de Burgh Waddington was elected a corresponding member of the Society.

A few novelties were exhibited, and stamps exchanged.

JOS. F. BURNETT, F.C.S.,
Hon. Assist. Sec.

Correspondence.

THE O.S. STAMPS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—“Every little helps,” in Philately as in other things, so please add my mite to the South Australian Philatelic Society’s list of “O.S.” stamps which appeared in your issue for February. I will vouch for the accuracy of the perforation, 12 to the 6d. ; it is not 12½.

1d., type II., blue-green ; wmk., wide S.A. ; perf. 11½ ; block.

1d., „ green ; wmk., close S.A. ; perf. 10 ; (c) O.S. inv. ; block.

4d., type I., *slate* ; wmk., star ; perf. 11½ ; block.

4d., „ „ „ perf. 12½ + 11½ ; block.

6d., „ dark-blue ; „ perf. 10 × 12 ; „

6d., „ „ „ perf. 12 × 11½ ; „

On the question of the date at which stamps with O.S. surcharge were first issued, I see that both the Australian Society and yourself stick to October, 1874, apparently overlooking the fact that in Mr. Castle’s paper in the *Record* for September, 1891, mention is made of a copy of the 4d. perf. 10, dated February 19th, 1874, which probably means that the issue commenced with 1874.

I am, yours faithfully,

GILBERT LOOKYER.

12, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, W.,
March 23rd, 1893.

O.P.S.O. OF NEW ZEALAND.—We have been asked if we consider this surcharge to be *official*. Certainly we do, in the same light as we consider others of a similar kind to be official. It is stated that the stamps are stamped o.p.s.o. with a rubber stamp, to prevent their being purloined, and are solely used by the Post Office for foreign correspondence and parcels.



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The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XV.

MAY, 1893.

No. 173.



It seems a pity that the would-be reformers of the Post-office expend their zeal on the unattainable, and in their anxiety to give a penny postage to our Colonies, which the Colonies themselves are not likely to reciprocate for some years to come, neglect to direct their attention to what might be done at home to improve the present state of things. The existing book-post rate is little short of a

scandal, being the same within the Kingdom as it is to the Anti-Post-office Reformers. We all know what the reply is when complaints are made. It is the old cuckoo one, "The

Post-office loses by the halfpenny postage." Most probably it does; but whose fault is that? When Mr. Gladstone set to work to pick the Post-office to pieces, he very likely did not foresee what the legislation of 1870 would entail. Newspapers had not then attained to the Brobdingnagian size and weight that they have gradually reached in twenty years. Only a few days since it was stated in one of the daily journals that a price list issued under the ægis of a registered newspaper weighed altogether $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and was entitled to be carried for one halfpenny from the Shetlands to the Scillies; in fact, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. has become a common weight with many of the weeklies. The halfpenny rate is not likely to be profitable under such conditions; and, be it remembered, a post card, over the transport of which there is so much grumbling, and a refusal to let it be sent with an adhesive stamp, pays the same rate. We know nothing in the Act of 1870 which would prevent a *Bayswater Gazette* or an *Army and Navy Co-operative Chronicle* being started and registered as a newspaper, and then padded with sheets of price-lists; or what, for example, is to prevent the honourable member for Dulwich from arranging with the honourable member

for Newmarket to improve the size of *Tit Bits*? The first reform should be a limitation on the weight of newspapers by fixing a postal rate of something like one halfpenny for every 8 ozs. This would be no return to the "taxes on knowledge," regarding which so much was talked of and written fifty years ago, as half a pound of newspaper is surely quite enough for one meal, even to satisfy the most voracious appetite.

THEN again some of the "know-nothings" abuse our present postage stamps, the chief reason appearing to be that the head of her Majesty which figures on them is the same as that which was impressed on them fifty years since. We are not told whether we ought to have an annual revision, like they used to have in Spain, and now do within the dominions of King Seebeck, or whether a quinquennial one would satisfy them. They say that as the head of the Queen has been changed on the coinage it ought to be changed on the postage stamps. Why not have said the same thing when we had the jubilee issue, with the little crown in such an unstable position? For our own part we think the Queen's head is somewhat out of place on postage stamps, but a head is, no doubt, the best device for practical purposes. An engraver might imitate the "Lion and Unicorn," "St. George and the Dragon," and such like things, so as to deceive the eye of the stamper, but he cannot easily imitate a head and features so as to escape detection. It may be said that this is of little consequence in these days of photogravure, and possibly it is not. Happily in England the precautions taken on all sides by the Inland Revenue Department have so far proved successful, that few frauds have been practised to any extent with our stamps. The present stamps are the outcome of the labours of a committee chosen from the most experienced officers of the Post-office and Inland Revenue Departments, who not only sought for and obtained the best opinions they could get at home, but sent two of their members to examine the principal manufactories of postage stamps on the Continent. This is perhaps the best proof that can be given of the ignorance of those who criticise them in the newspapers.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker's defence of the Columbian issue is ingenious and even rises to the sublime, or perhaps a step beyond, when he quotes the *St. James's Gazette* in support of what is evidently his own opinion—that it "bosses" every mortal

thing that has hitherto been produced in the way of postage stamps. It is also ingenuous when he admits that he is looking to collectors to pay for it, though we always supposed this to be the case. No one imagined that the United States had made such giant strides within the last year as to require an issue of dollar values. These are just as easily and as cheaply made as cent values, with the additional advantage of cent per cent. The issue appears to be nothing more than a trading operation, into which the "Universal Provider" of Philadelphia has dragged the great Republic of the United States. We are sorry to think so, and would not have said so much had it not been that he has chosen to cite the special issue by England in 1890 as a precedent, one, however, which we dispute in the absence of authentic information that the profits arising from the sale of the Columbian series are to be applied for the benefit of those *employés* of the Post-office who are incapacitated for work, either by sickness or old age. It is not too late to declare this now, and collectors, in purchasing these stamps, would have the additional gratification of knowing that their dollars might relieve the wants of some of their poorer brethren.

These remarks have nothing to do with the stamps themselves, of which, as works of the engraver's art, we have already expressed our admiration. No collector can be without the full series. But where are we to stop? Postmaster-General Wanamaker estimates that the operation in its rosier view *may* realise a profit of over £650,000. A tenth part of such a profit is not unlikely to influence smaller States, and we may be inundated with anniversary series, if not to "raise the *wind*," at any rate to raise a breeze, and they will be able to point to the United States as having set the example.

Erratum.—In our last number we referred to the stamp of 3 pence, plate 3, in the collection of the late Mr. Tapling, as being on *azure* paper. This is not the case, it is on *white*. We correct the error, though it does not interfere with our argument.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

THE EDITOR OF THE "PHILATELIC RECORD" will be glad to receive for notice under this heading early intelligence of any New Issues or Varieties, accompanied, if possible, by specimens, which will be carefully returned. All communications, whether on the above, or on other matters of philatelic interest, should be addressed to him, to the "care of MESSRS. THEODOR BUHL & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C."

Argentine Republic.—The letter card with the stamp of 3 centavos of the last issue, as mentioned in our last, is to hand. It is similar to the other letter cards so far as the inscriptions are concerned. The annexed engraving shows the type of the peso values.

Letter Card. 3 centavos, orange on yellowish, with white interior.



Austrian Levant.—We now give an engraving of the surcharge of the higher values described by us some months since.

Bavaria.—The *Union Postale* chronicles the reply cards of 3 + 3 pfennig, dated 1892, both with zigzag watermark, and also with undulations. Surely this latter must be old stock.

Benin.—The *Gazette Timbrologique* has the interesting announcement that the 5 centimes has been found with the surcharge upside down! Is this the only one?

5 cent, green; overprint in black; *upside down*.

Bolivia.—We thought we were not mistaken last month in saying that we had seen copies of the railway newspaper stamps which appeared to have done postal duty. The *Timbre-Poste* states that it has at this moment a band addressed to the Bolivian Legation in Paris franked with these stamps, and considers this to be sufficient to habilitate them. The values we have seen obliterated were small, and we have not been so fortunate as to see in that condition the 10 bolivianos!

The same journal announces that in consequence of the stock of 5 and 10 centavos being exhausted at the direction of the post of Oruro, the Prefect of that Department was authorised by the Minister to requisition the fiscal stamps (*transacciones*) of 5 and 10 centavos to the amount of 3 or 400 bolivianos for postal service in the interior. This is not the first time that these stamps have been called upon to do postal duty.

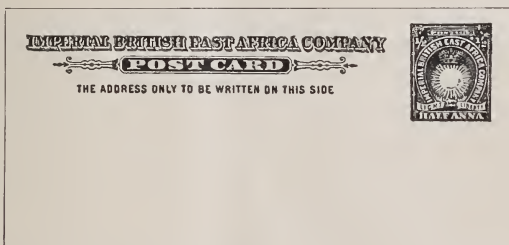
Brazil.—In our last we chronicled a new stamp of 100 reis, but had omitted in the note we took when we interviewed it that the top inscription was CORREIO. It belongs doubtless to the new issue referred to in another page, but has made its appearance in pink instead of yellow. Of late the Brazilian stamps have been poor, but this is the poorest production of all.



Our contemporaries chronicle several varieties in the inscription on the post card of 80 reis, arising from more than one setting up, and from carelessness in the printing.

British Central Africa.—In its number for April last the *Timbre-Poste* announced the surcharge of the 2s. 6d. of British South Africa with 4 shillings, for use in Mashonaland. We are told by a letter from the office of the company that no such stamp exists.

British East Africa.—The annexed illustration shows the design of the post card of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna as described in our March number.



British Guiana.—The issue of the single card of 2 cents of the same type as the 3 cents, which it succeeds, is announced. Size 139 × 89 mm.

Post Card. 2 cents, carmine on buff.

Ceylon.—We have received the "District letter envelope" described in our March number, with the legend and surcharge all in *black* in place of blue.

Envelope. 2 on 5 cents, ultramarine ; surcharged in *black*.

Curaçao.—Of the current type, head of the Queen, the following are announced.

10 cents, blue ; perf. 12½.

30 cent, grey ,,

Dutch Indies.—The following additions have been made to the series with head of the Queen, and to the unpaid letter stamps in Elzevir type.

10 cents, brown ; perf. 12½.

50 ,, lake ,,

Unpaid Letter. 10 ,, red and black ; perf. 12½.

Fiji.—We have received two of the values of the new issue mentioned in our last. We confess we see no great resemblance in the design with that on the New South Wales one penny, but we have a new V.R. Within a circular uncoloured band, inscribed in the upper part "FIJI POSTAGE," and in the lower part, with the value in words, is a canoe manned by five natives, with a setting sun in the background. In the lower angles is the numeral of value, and in the upper ones V.R. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation 10×11 .

1 penny, black.
2 pence, light green.

France.—Dr. Kalckhoff informs us that he possesses a copy of the 40 c. (March, 1878), vermilion, of the *first* type.

40 c., vermilion (1878); *Type I.*

French Colonies.—Our contemporary, the *Timbre-Poste*, is on the look-out for varieties, errors, misprints, or whatever they may be termed, in the new series for the Colonies. It chronicles under "CONGO FRANÇAIS" two values in which the "G" is a "C," and seven values where the cedilla is wanting. Then again under "RÉUNION" seven stamps of 10 centimes have no accent, while others have a grave one, and others again a microscopic acute one. Besides these, in "CÔTE D'IVOIRE" some stamps have no circumflex. This trifling with the accents is very dreadful on the part of the manufactory, which for years past has been evidently in a state of revolt against accents, for they omit even in the stamps of the mother country the acute accent in "RÉPUBLIQUE" altogether, and it is an incomprehensible piece of favouritism that some should be distributed among the colonies.

One thing may be noticed that yellow paper seems to be in more general use for the 75 centimes, instead of that coloured only on one side.

French Levant.—Three new series are announced for the use of the French post-offices of Cavalle, Port Lagos, and Dédéagh, ports on the Ægean Sea. Each series is composed of six stamps, which are overprinted with the name of the port in thin block letters, in blue or red according to the value. In addition to this, the higher values of 25 c., 50 c., and 1 f. are surcharged with the value in Turkish currency, 1, 2, or 5 piastres. The smaller values of 5, 10, and 15 centimes are not surcharged, and only bear the name of the port.

		5 cent.,	green,	overprint in red	"Cavalle."
		10	"	black on violet, overprint in blue	"Cavalle."
		15	"	blue	" red "
1 piastre	1 on	25	"	black on rose, overprint and surch. in blue	"Cavalle."
2 piastres	2 on	50	"	rose	" " "
5	"	5 on	1 franc,	olive green	" " red "

The same overprints and surcharges exist for Port Lagos (Porto-Lagos) and Dédéagh (Dédé-Agatch).

Great Britain.—We have the registration envelope, size H, with the 19 line inscription on the back, and “**FEE PAID**” printed on it in front.

Reg. Env. 2d., ultramarine; size H, *new insurance table*.

The discovery of an unused specimen of the 9 pence, type 1865, plate 5, is announced in the *London Philatelist*.

9 pence bistre (type 1865), wmk. “Emblems,” perf. 14. *Plate 5.*

Haiti.—We have received two more values of the issue described in our January number, one of which, the 5 cent, is, in point of colour, strangely like the 7 cent.

3 cents, grey; perf. 14.
5 ,, vermilion red; ,,

Iceland.—Some small changes have been made in the post cards of 5 aur and the reply cards of 5+5 aur, 8+8 aur, and 10+10 aur, which may be recognised by the following indications. In the 5 aur the white spandrels are no longer to be found, and under “BRJEFSPJALD” is a line. In the reply card of 5+5 aur the first dotted line is 87 instead of 85 mm., and the “r” of “Swar” is under the “i” of “eines.” In the reply card of 8+8 aur the line under “BRJEFSPJALD” has a sort of cross instead of three balls; in the 10+10 aur “Allsherger” beginning the lines under the heading has two “l’s.”

Post Cards. 5 aur, blue and grey on white.

5+5 ,, ,, ,, ,,
8+8 ,, lilac on white. ,,
10+10 ,, carmine ,,

India.—The colour of the 8 annas has been changed to rose.

8 annas, rose, wmk. “Star of India”; perf. 14.

Labuan.—The *Timbre-Poste* refers again to the surcharge of 6 on 8 cents, and this reminds us that though we have chronicled it in black and in black upside-down, yet we have not done so in red and in red upside-down. All this we imagine now to be ancient history. We annex an engraving of the surcharge on the 40 cents chronicled in March last.



Liberia.—From the same journal we learn that the registration envelopes have the stamps in different colours according to the size; in F the colour is ultramarine, in G it is rosy-lilac, and in H² it is green. There are, as stated in our February number, two sizes of the ordinary envelopes of 2 cents light brown, 133 × 83 mm. and 152 × 88 mm.; and three sizes of the 3, 5, and 10 cents, 152 × 88 mm., 228 × 100 mm., and 136 × 82 mm.; the latter being bag-shaped, and the paper laid vertically.

Registration Envelope. 10 cents, green. Size H².

Luxemburg.—The new values chronicled in our numbers for

March and April have been overprinted in black with "S. P." in tall capitals.

<i>Official.</i>	12½ cent.,	grey ;	overprint in black.
	20	,, orange	,,
	30	,, olive	,,
	37½	,, green	,,
	50	,, light brown ;	overprint in black.
	1 franc,	brown-violet	,,
	2½ francs,	grey-black	,,
	5	,, lake ;	overprint in black.

Morocco.—An essay has appeared which is said to represent a stamp to be issued for the "Presidios" in Morocco. It shows the head of the young king in an upright oval, with "ESPANA-CORREOS" on a straight tablet at the top, and on another straight tablet at the bottom is "15 CTS ☼ MARRUECOS." It is perforated.

15 centimos, blue ; *essay*.

In the notice in our March number of a series of stamps for the local post of Mazagan and Morocco there are some clerical errors. The inscription in the right side of the frame is "MABAKECH." The value of the one in carmine should be 25 centimos in place of 20.

Newfoundland.—A new series is about to be issued with a portrait of the Queen, as shown on the new English coinage, with diadem and veil upon the head.

Natal.—Reply post cards of 1½d. + 1½d., of the type of the head of the Queen in a circle, have been issued.

Post Card. 1½d. + 1½d., red-brown on buff.

Niger Coast Protectorate.—The Oil Rivers Protectorate no longer exists, and the provisional stamps, post card, and registration envelopes have had but a short life. The eastern limits having been settled between the British and German governments by the agreement of the 14th April last, it has been ordered that from the 13th of the present month of May the territory should be called the "Niger Coast Protectorate."

Nossi-Bé.—Four fresh provisionals have been issued by this fruitful colony. They are similar to their predecessors of 1890, so far as relates to the arrangement of the surcharge, but the name is overprinted as in the unpaid letter stamps. The stamps are of the colonial type of 1880.—*Echo de la Timbrologie*.

25 on 20 c.,	brick on green,	surcharged in black.
50 on 10 c.,	black on lilac	,,
75 on 15 c.,	blue	,,
1 franc on 5 c.,	green	,,

Portugal.—The issue of the 100 reis of the new type is announced. Two envelopes have also been issued of the values of 25 and 50 reis.

<i>Envelopes.</i>	100 reis,	brown on buff.
	25	,, green on white wove ; size 143 × 110 mm.
	50	,, ultramarine ,, ,,

Russian Locals.—From *Le Timbre-Poste*.

Bielozerk.—This rural district has issued a stamp of a new design, which was probably manufactured at St. Petersburg, as it bears the *cachet*. The Arms are within a circle, with the numerals of value on the outside. At the top and bottom are tablets inscribed in Russian “Rural post of Bielozerk.” Impression on white paper, perforated 13½.

2 kopecks, dark blue.

Loubny.—This is rather in the gorgeous style. The Arms are on an escutcheon with gold border, above which is the inscription “Postage stamp of the rural administration of Loubny” in Russian. At the bottom “Five kopecks,” with the figures of value at the ends of the scroll on which the index number is to be placed. The impression is on white paper, and the perforation is 11½.

5 kopecks, green, black, and gold.





Sarapoul.—This stamp resembles that of Bielozerk, and has the Arms in the middle. Above and below are inscriptions in Russian signifying “Rural post of Sarapoul,” with the value “Two kopecks” above the bottom inscription. The impression is on white paper, and the perforation 13½. 2 kopecks, orange.

St. Lucia.—A reply card of 1d. + 1d. of the old type of the Queen’s Head in an octagon has been issued.

Post Card. 1d. + 1d., carmine on buff.

St. Vincent.—A new impression of the 6-pence has been made in claret on paper watermarked Crown C.A., and has been surcharged in black with “FIVE PENCE” in words, in one line of block letters, over the original value. At the same time the colour of the 4 pence has been changed to what it was in 1869, when it was printed in yellow on unwatermarked paper.

4 pence, yellow; wmk.  C.A.; perf. 14.

“FIVE PENCE” on 6l., claret; wmk.  C.A.; perf. 14.

Salvador.—The annexed engraving illustrates the surcharge of 1 centavo on the 20 centavos.

Selangor.—The issue of the 1 cent of the tiger type is announced. We were beguiled last year into announcing the issue of the 8 cents for Perak, but we are convinced that our information was incorrect. The stamps for the Protected States are for internal use, and the



ordinary stamps of the Straits Settlements are employed for foreign correspondence.

1 cent, green.

Seychelles.—The 13 cents, grey and black, has been surcharged in black, like the other values. We give an illustration of the type of this surcharge.



12 cents on 13 c., grey and black ; surcharged in black.

Shanghai.—The *American Journal of Philately* for March has a letter from a correspondent at Hongkong, under date of 10th February last, giving an interesting list of these stamps between the years 1889–93 as collected by him. The new issue is as we have given it in our January number, with the exception that “Postage Due” is overprinted on the 10 cents, orange, in blue as well as black.

Many of the stamps are found with the watermark sideways, and in these the outside rows are printed on the unwatermarked margin. We have not included those given in our January number, but what we give now refer to previous issues. Some of the paper is described as yellowish ; “perhaps,” the correspondent says, “dull or dirty white would have been nearer.” Where an asterisk (*) is affixed there are unwatermarked stamps from the margin *in addition*.

- 2 c., brown, white paper ; no wmk. ; wmk.
- 2 c. ,, yellow paper ; wmk.
- 5 c., rose, white paper ; no wmk ; wmk.
- 5 c. ,, yellow paper ; no wmk.
- 10 c., black, yellow paper ; wmk. ; wmk. sideways.*
- 15 c., blue, white paper ; no wmk.
- 15 c. ,, yellow paper ; wmk. sideways.*
- 20 c., lilac, yellow paper ; wmk. sideways* ; wmk. sideways reversed.*


Postage Due.

- 2 c., brown, white paper ; no wmk. ; wmk. ; overprint in black.
- 2 c. ,, white paper ; no wmk. ; overprint in blue and blue-black.
- 2 c. ,, yellow paper ; wmk. ; overprint in black.
- 5 c., rose, yellow paper ; wmk. ,, ,,
- 5 c. ,, white paper ; wmk. ,, ,,
- 10 c., black, yellow paper, wmk. sideways ; overprint in red. †
- 10 c., orange, white paper ; wmk. ; overprint in black and blue.
- 15 c., blue, white paper ; no wmk.
- 15 c. ,, yellow paper ; wmk. sideways ; overprint in black.
- 15 c. ,, ,, ,, reversed* ; overprint in black.
- 20 c., lilac, yellow paper ; wmk. sideways.*
- 20 c. ,, ,, ,, reversed.*

The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles the receipt of the “Postage Due” stamps of 2, 5, 15, and 20 cents on paper watermarked “Kung Poo.” The 2 cents, in brown, with overprint in blue, which is also the colour of the overprint on the 5 cents, rose. The 15 cents, violet, and 20 cents, brown, are overprinted in red.

- | | | | | |
|--|--|----|----|---------------------------|
| 2 cents, <i>brown</i> ; overprint in blue. | | 15 | ,, | violet, overprint in red. |
| 5 ,, <i>rose</i> ,, ,, | | 20 | ,, | brown ,, ,, |

† There are probably unwatermarked specimens from the margin to be found.

South Australia.—We have received the 2d., orange, perf. 15.
2 pence, orange; wmk.  SA; perf. 15.

Surinam.—The issue of a post card of 5 cents (type numeral), with a corresponding reply card is announced.—*Coll. de Timbres-Poste.*

Post Cards. 5 cents, blue on bluish.
5+5 ,, ,,

Tangiers.—The 20 centimes and the post card of 10 centimes have appeared overprinted in black, with the values in centimos. *Timbre-Poste.*

Post Card. 20 centimes, brick-red on green; overprinted CENTIMOS.
10 ,, black on buff; ,,


Tasmania.—Our publishers have received the following envelopes, verifying what we said, that they are making good use of the new halfpenny die.

Envelopes. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., orange-vermilion.
1d. ,,
1d., green. ,,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. + 1d., orange-vermilion.
1d. + 1d. ,,
1d. + 1d., green. ,,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. + $\frac{1}{2}$ d. + 1d., orange-vermilion.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. + 1d. + 1d. ,,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. + 2d. ($\frac{1}{2}$ d. ,,) + 2d. green.

Trinidad.—The patent registration envelope has been somewhat modified. In place of the row of perforations a red line has been substituted, with the directions "To withdraw contents cut envelope—across red line." This is very considerate of the authorities, and contrasts favourably with our own country, where we are left to get at the contents in the best way we can.

Reg. Env. 2 pence, blue. Sizes F and G.

Turks Islands.—The *Ill. Br. Zeitung* reports the issue of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ pence octagon type in blue.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pence, blue; wmk.  CA, perf. 14.

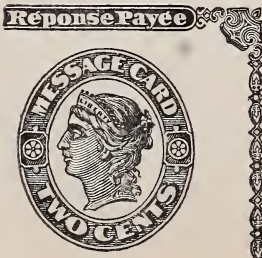
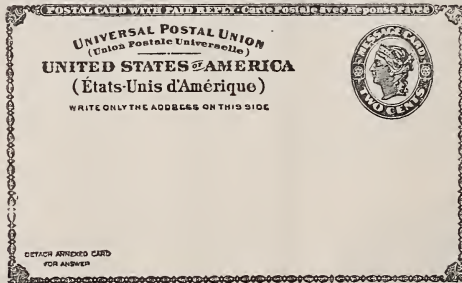


United States.—We now annex an illustration of the stamp on the Columbian series of envelopes. The heads of Columbus and of Liberty are displayed on two hemispheres, Columbus on the *western* one, and Liberty on the *eastern* one. On Boyd's City Despatch envelope the American eagle had the branch of olive in its right talons, and the arrows in its left; in the Columbus envelopes this is reversed. We suppose all this *chassé-croisé* is right, though we do not comprehend it. The stamp itself looks like a medal; perhaps it is intended that it should ultimately do duty as the obverse of a commemorative one.

We annex an engraving of the watermark on the paper of the envelopes, which is about two-thirds of the actual size. They are scattered over the paper at a distance from each other of about 2 inches vertically and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches horizontally.

A new reply card of 2+2 cents has been issued. In the upper part of the frame of the first half, a tablet is introduced inscribed "POSTAL CARD WITH PAID REPLY. Carte Postale avec Réponse Payée," all in one line, [the accents may be there though we fail to see them] while in the second half, the inscription is "REPLY POSTAL CARD. Carte Postale Réponse."

The stamp shows the head of Liberty in an upright oval band, inscribed with the value TWO CENTS in the lower part, and in the upper part "MESSAGE CARD" in the first half, and "REPLY CARD" in the



second. In the lower left corner of the first half are the words "DETACH ANNEXED CARD FOR ANSWER" The other inscriptions on the card are as usual. Size 140 × 89 mm.

Reply Card. 2 c.+2 c., blue on white.

We annex illustrations of the two adhesives of 8 cents.

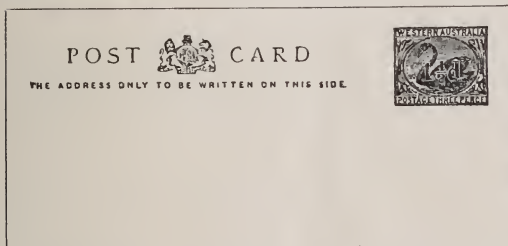


Venezuela.—The Postal Union card of 10 centimos is now in carmine on white.—*Ill. Br. Zeitung.*

Post Card. 10 centimos, carmine on white.



West Australia.—We annex illustrations of the surcharge of 1 penny on the adhesive of 3d., and that of 1½d. on the post card of 3 pence, as already chronicled.



Zululand.—We suppose we read our correspondent's numeral wrong last month. It is not the 3d., purple-brown on yellow, but the 5d., purple and blue, which, it is reported, has been overprinted in black with "ZULULAND."

5 pence, purple and blue; overprint in black.

TELEGRAPHS.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise indicated, the descriptions apply to Adhesives.

Belgium.—We learn from the *Timbre-Poste* that some of the post-offices put in circulation the stamp of 5 centimes about the end of March. Since then all the other post-offices have issued it.

5 centimes, brown.

Germany.—The envelope of 30 pfennig for the Pneumatic post made its appearance on 10th March last with the interior in grey.

Envelope. 30 pfennig, steel-blue on rose, interior in grey.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF BAVARIA.

*(Continued from page 96.)**

1ST OCTOBER, 1862, TO 1ST JANUARY, 1867.

A GOVERNMENT NOTICE dated the 6th July, 1862, announced that on the 1st October, 1862, the following changes would be made in the colours of the several values :—

“The 3 kreuzer, taken as equivalent to 5 Austrian neugroschen on 1 silbergroschen, would for the future be printed in rose instead of blue.

“The 6 kreuzer, equivalent to 10 Austrian neugroschen or 2 silbergroschen, would be printed in blue instead of brown.

“The 9 kreuzer, equivalent to 15 Austrian neugroschen or 3 silbergroschen, would be printed in light brown instead of green.

“The colours of the remaining values would be altered from the same date as follows :—

The 1 kreuzer from rose to yellow.

The 12 kreuzer from red to green.

The 18 kreuzer from yellow to vermilion red.”

The new colours of the 3, 6, and 9 kreuzer, it will be seen, correspond with those which had been adopted in Austria, Prussia, Baden, &c., for stamps of similar values.

No alteration was made in any other respect.

A further Government Notice, dated 22nd September, 1862, announced that on 1st October, 1862, a stamp of 3 kreuzer printed in black on “Dickinson” paper would be issued, the object of which was to denote the sum to be paid by the recipient of letters passing through the local post which had not been prepaid.

The design of this stamp is shown in *Illustration 9*, and consists of a large numeral “3” in a single-lined rectangle within another double-lined rectangle, $18\frac{1}{2} \times 21$ mm., with type ornaments in the angles. In the space between these rectangles are the following inscriptions in German characters :—On each side, “3 Kreuzer,” reading upwards on left side, and downwards on the right side ; on the top is “Bayer Postaxe,” and at the bottom “Vom Empfänger Zahlbar” (Bavarian post-tax to be paid by the recipient). The *whole* were set up separately in type, and there were probably as many varieties as there were stamps on the sheet. We have not been able to find other than single copies of the stamp, genuine specimens of which are now by

* It may be added to the description of the die of the 9 kreuzer that, as at first engraved by Seitz, there was a stop after the numeral to distinguish the stamp from that of the 6 kreuzer, and a secondary die was struck from it. It was a natural precaution possibly on the part of the engraver, but on the proof being submitted to the authorities it was considered by them to be an unnecessary one, as the two stamps would be in different colours. A new die was therefore made without the stop.

M. Moens also informs us that he possesses an essay of the 6 kreuzer, Type II., showing a similar stop after the numeral. This certainly would tend to lead to the belief that a fresh die for the second type of the 6 kreuzer was made at the same time as the die for the 9 kreuzer.

no means common, but in those which we have examined there are differences inconsistent with the multiplication of the stamp by any stereo process.

Impression.—The impression of the 3 kreuzer, black, was in sheets of 90 stamps in one pane, composed of 10 rows of 9. It was also on paper similar to that used for the postage stamps, but on the other way of the sheet, so that the silk thread ran horizontally, instead of vertically, across the stamp.

The stamps were supplied to the post-offices in covers similar to those used for the same purpose, between 1850 and 1862, the colours only being changed; yellow for the 1 kreuzer, rose for the 3 kreuzer, blue for the 6 kreuzer, brown for the 9 kreuzer, green for the 12 kreuzer, and grey for the 18 kreuzer. Those for the unpaid letter stamps of 3 kreuzer were white, but as these stamps were not supplied in large quantities, except to the principal offices, the covers are not readily found in an entire state.

No further changes were made in the numeral series, which continued in use until it was superseded on 1st January, 1867, by the Arms series.

Before, however, proceeding to the consideration of this latter, we would add one or two general observations on the numeral series.

On examining specimens of the 3 kreuzer, blue, it may be noticed that the arabesque pattern in the angles is frequently found to be very ill-defined, and some varieties have also been noticed in the lettering of the legends, which have led to the belief that the plates were at times retouched. We confess, however, that we have great doubts as to this having been the case, and think that these varieties attributed to retouch are all due to the printing. In some of the stamps of 3 kreuzer blue, especially those printed in full tone of colour, the arabesque pattern is scarcely visible; the lettering is distorted, evidently arising from a superabundance of coloured ink applied to the plate, which further leads to the belief that the printing of the earlier issues was done by hand. The great variations in the colours, more especially noticeable in the 3 kreuzer blue and the 1 kreuzer rose, are said to be due to the printing not being continuous, and that a fresh mixing of the coloured ink was made for every new batch. Whatever may be the reason, there are at least a dozen different collectible shades of the 3 kreuzer blue, and about an equal number of the 1 kreuzer rose.

As regards the paper, it has been already said that in the earlier issues it varied in thickness, but the variations are so inconstant that though a series might be made on thick and another on thinner paper, yet nothing would be gained by doing so. The colour of the silk thread paper was a greyish white, somewhat of the colour of that on which our line-engraved stamps were printed, but it was not a hard paper. An examination of specimens of the issues between 1862 and the end of 1866, cleared from gum, shows that the paper became whiter, and the variations in thickness do not appear to be so inconstant, tending also

to show that the impressions on the thinner and whiter paper were the later ones. In the stamps in the altered colours, two distinct series, varying according to the paper, may well be formed by the collector, as they seem to mark an epoch in the history of the series. The object, however, of our examination was not to ascertain this, but to try to determine whether any change was made in the paper prior to the printing of the Arms, commenced at the end of 1866. When we come to the consideration of this latter series we shall have to notice some peculiarities in the paper, which appear to date from an early period in its history, and we deemed it to be important to endeavour to ascertain whether the same peculiarities were to be found in any of the paper employed for the latest printings of the numeral series. We have not been able to find any satisfactory evidence that they did, and have therefore come to the conclusion that the peculiarities referred to did not attach to the paper of the later issues of the numeral series, but that they supervened shortly after the advent of the Arms series. An investigation of this nature is a difficult one, and we shall be quite prepared to find that we are mistaken.

Collectors will at times find that the half of a 6 kreuzer, brown, has been allowed to do duty for a stamp of 3 kreuzer. The practice attracted the notice of the authorities, and a Government order forbidding it was issued under date of the 28th July, 1856.

The summary of the Numeral series will be given later on.

ARMS SERIES.

1ST JANUARY, 1867, TO 1ST JANUARY, 1876.

PART I.

Value in South German Currency (except the 1 mark, 1874).

1ST JANUARY, 1867, TO 1ST JULY, 1870.

On the 1st January the numeral series was superseded by the Arms series, the approaching change having been announced by a Government Notice, dated 14th December, 1866, the provisions of which may be shortly stated as follows :

With the Royal approval a new issue of postage stamps has been prepared, which will be issued according to the consumption of the stock of the existing values.

The new stamps are, like the former, printed in colour on white paper traversed by a red silk thread, and bear the Royal arms of Bavaria, with the two supporters in white relief on a coloured ground, and with the numeral of value in each angle.

The stamps will, like the former, be issued for the values of 1, 3, 6, 9, 12, and 18 kreuzer.

The colours of the stamps of 3, 6, 9, and 18 kreuzer are, as in the former issue, carmine-red, blue, light brown, and vermilion-red; the stamps of 1 kreuzer are green in place of yellow, and those of 12 kreuzer violet in place of green.

The delivery of the new stamps to the post offices will be in sheets of 60 pieces, and in larger quantities in packets of 50 sheets.

Die.—The original or matrix die was engraved on steel by medal-coiner Reiss, of the Royal Mint, where the secondary dies, with the numerals in the angle discs, and the brass impressions for the plates were struck. The design showed the Royal Arms on a shield, with an inner one of the Bavarian “paly bendy *azure and argent*,” with supporters resting on a horizontal base. Above the shield is a Crown, over which is “BAYERN” in a curve, and at the bottom is “KREUZER” in an upturned curve. The ground is composed of fine horizontal lines. The numerals of value are in each angle on discs of solid colour.

Plate.—The plates were constructed by a process similar to that adopted for the numeral series, but each plate consisted of only 30 brass impressions arranged in 6 rows of 5, measuring altogether 102×145 mm. ($4\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ in.). The reason given for diminishing the size of the plate is that, as the stamps were to be embossed, a sharper embossing was more likely to be produced from small plates than from larger ones.

Paper.—The paper continued to be manufactured at the same mill as before, the only difference being that it had become rather whiter in its appearance than at the first, and somewhat thinner in substance, but from some cause or other a change in its appearance soon became visible, a change moreover not peculiar to this issue, but to the subsequent ones that were printed on paper supplied from this mill. This is referred to by M. Moens, in his catalogue in a note to this issue, in the following terms: “The paper is also found with fine lines resembling laid paper.” This variety in the paper has also been noticed in an article in the *Stamp News Annual* for 1892, by the Rev. J. A. Dunbar-Dunbar, who has taken considerable pains in the investigation, and has recorded in what values he has found it to exist. That it occurred in the early part of this issue is clear, for the 6 kreuzer, blue, and 9 kreuzer, pale brown, were superseded, on 1st October, 1868, by the 6 kreuzer, pale brown, and the 7 kreuzer, blue, and it is found in all these stamps. These fine lines resembling laid lines run in the same direction as the silk thread. In the majority of the stamps they are not visible, and the paper has simply the appearance of wove paper, while in others they are more or less distinctly visible. A practical paper manufacturer, to whom we submitted specimens, states as his opinion, that the fine laid lines are caused by an imperfection in the manufacture. In the ordinary machines for manufacturing paper, when the pulp has passed the “couching rollers,” and has commenced to assume the appearance of a sheet of paper in place of a layer of pulp, it is carried forward between two sets of press rollers, then between two sets of drying cylinders, after which it passes between the smoothing rollers, which press both surfaces, and are “intended to remove the marks of the wire and felt until then visible in the paper.”*

* Chambers’s *Encyclopædia*; Article, “Paper.” In other books we find the machines differently described. Each principal manufacturer of these machines appears to have some special arrangement of the rollers and drying cylinders of his own.

The stages of the process are therefore numerous, and we are informed that any irregularity in the working of the machine, or inattention to its general condition, would be sufficient to account for these laid lines appearing on the sheet. The machinery in the mill where the paper was manufactured was not of the most modern description, and as the presence of these lines is not by any means constant, we should be inclined to attribute them to the condition in which the machine was kept. Whether any subsequent milling would have removed these lines we very much doubt, but in none of the issues in which these lines are found has the paper any appearance of having been milled after it left the machine. Whatever be the cause, it is clear from Mr. Dunbar's investigations that taking the normal condition of the paper to be wove, the whole of the values may be found in which the vertically laid lines are clearly visible. These varieties in the paper are also fully recognised by the Bavarian philatelists, but appear to be regarded by them as fortuitous, somewhat in the same way as the varieties in the tones of the colour of the impression. The contractor for the supply of the paper was bound to furnish white paper, with a red silk thread running through it, or bearing a particular watermark, in order to comply with the requirements of the Government, but no notice was taken as to whether the paper in other respects was laid or wove.

The collector who desires to do more than merely to collect the types can scarcely therefore ignore these varieties in the paper, and will aim to form series both on wove and on paper showing these lines.

Impression.—The stamps were printed in sheets of two panes of 30 stamps each, the panes being placed side by side, and separated from each other by a space equal to the width of a stamp.

It was stated above that the Arms were on a ground of fine horizontal lines. When the coloured ink employed for the impression is used sparingly, these lines are clearly defined; but in many of the impressions where the coloured ink has been more freely applied to the plate, the impression is blurred, and the ground has the appearance of being solid. This has led a German philatelist, Herr Ludwig Pauli, to make a distinction between the impressions of 1867, classifying them under two heads, those showing the lines and those in which the ground appears to be solid, while in those of 1868, viz., the 1 kreuzer in blue-green, the 6 kreuzer, brown, and the 7 kreuzer, blue, he only finds one variety. But as regards those of 1867, in which the whole of the values are found with lined and so-called solid ground, those with lined ground are all of the pale shades of colour, while those showing a solid ground are of the darker shades, so that the collector, who will naturally take both shades, will find that he has specimens both of the perfect and the imperfect printing. That this is fortuitous and due entirely to the printer is evidenced by the fact that in some sheets specimens may be found showing the lined ground, while in another part of the same sheet the ground is blurred and appears solid. We will give the colours of the impression later on.

The 7 Kreuzer.—On the 1st January, 1868, a fresh postal arrangement with the North German Confederation, Wurtemberg, and Baden came into operation, involving a postal rate of 7 kreuzer. On the 1st May following a postal rate of 7 kreuzer was agreed upon with Denmark, and on the 1st September of the same year a reduced rate of 7 kreuzer with Belgium came into operation.

On the 30th August, 1868, a Government Notice was issued announcing that on the 1st October following, stamps of 7 kreuzer, in blue, would be issued, that the colour of the 6 kreuzer would be altered to brown, and that the issue in blue of this latter stamp and the 9 kreuzer, brown, would be withdrawn. Accordingly, the Notice was followed up by another one dated 25th September, 1868, to the effect, that after the 1st November following, the 6 kreuzer, blue, and the 9 kreuzer, brown, would cease to be available for the payment of postage.

The 7 kreuzer, blue, was similar in all respects, except in the numeral of value, to the rest of the series, and no further changes were made until the 1st July, 1870.

(To be continued.)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF VICTORIA.

GROUNDING ON PAPERS BY MR. DAVID H. HILL, OF MELBOURNE, PUBLISHED IN
"VINDIN'S PHILATELIC MONTHLY."

(Continued from page 77.)

WE will ask our readers to go back to our January number in consequence of another strip of the 2 pence (Queen on Throne) having turned up, which we think tends to establish the contention of Mr. Hill, that the errors in the lettering exist towards the outside of the sheet and on the left side.

In the *London Philatelist* for April last, mention is made that at a meeting of the London Society a vertical strip of the lithographed issue of this stamp was shown. "The stamps," it is said, "show varieties of lettering not previously chronicled, and they probably form part of a third transfer, the existence of which is suggested in *Oceania*. They are apparently Nos. 9, 19, 29, 39, and 49 on the plate, and although, unfortunately, the left-hand side of the entire strip is so closely cut that the letters on that side cannot be seen, the letter to the right in No. 9 is 'Y' in place of 'N,' in No. 39 'W' in lieu of 'T,' and in No. 49 'M' instead of 'C.'"

From this account, the Society evidently came to the rather hasty conclusion that the strip in question formed the 9th vertical row of one of the transfers, and that three errors existed in it. The account is rather meagre, for as the colour of the stamps is not given there is no clue to determine to which printing this strip belonged, but it may be assumed that it belonged to that of the 3,000,000 printed by Messrs.

Campbell and Fergusson, as other errors have been found belonging to this batch. The errors hitherto discovered are, however, in the first and second vertical rows, as has been shown by Mr. David H. Hill, who has taken extraordinary pains in investigating the history of these stamps, and whose able papers form the bases of the knowledge which philatelists now possess regarding them.

It may be deemed presumptuous on the part of the *Philatelic Record* to attempt to defend the position taken up by Mr. Hill, which he is so much more capable of doing, and still more presumptuous possibly to differ from the Society; but the question is one which goes to the root of the position taken up by Mr. Hill, and appears worthy of examination, for if the Society be right, Mr. Hill is in error.

The grounds on which the Society assigned the position of that strip to the 9th vertical row were evidently founded on the fact, that the letters on the right of the second and third stamps are correct, though the other three are wrong.

It will perhaps make the problem more intelligible if we annex a diagram showing the lettering on the original plate.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A E	B F	C G	D H	E I	F K	G L	H M	I N	K O
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
L P	M Q	N R	O S	P T	Q U	R V	S W	T X	U Y
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
V Z	W A	X B	Y C	X D	A F	B G	C H	D I	E K
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
F L	G M	H N	I O	K P	L Q	M R	N S	O T	P U
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Q V	R W	S X	T Y	U X	W Z	X A	Y B	Z C	W M

Now another vertical strip is known, which is mentioned by M. Moens in his catalogue, consisting of U—Y, T—X, D—I, S—W, C—H. This strip is referred to in the *Record* for January last, and was also commented on by Mr. Hill in a paper published in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* for the same month, where it is stated that the following horizontal pairs of errors are known:

U—Y B—F, the 20th and 2nd stamps.
 T—X M—Q, the 19th and 12th "
 D—I W—A, the 29th and 22nd "
 C—H R—W, the 28th and 42nd "

That is, horizontal pairs have been found to all the stamps in this strip except that of S — W. A vertical pair of errors is also known, consisting of W — A, W — A. Mr. Hill remarks on this:—"On comparing the lettering of the above errors, it will be seen that the letters on the left-hand stamp of the four horizontal pairs are the same as the first three and the last one of the vertical strip mentioned by M. Moens. As all the right-hand stamps of these pairs belong to the second vertical row in the sheet, and run in their direct sequence, there is no doubt that some injury occurred to the first vertical row, either in laying [the transfer] on the stone or during the progress of the printing, and that it was replaced by transfer from another portion of the sheet. It will be noticed that in their correct position the five stamps of the vertical strip are adjacent to one another, and it is likely that the transfers were cut from a spoiled sheet. From the foregoing it is, I think, evident that the position in the sheet of the left-hand stamps in the horizontal pairs is identical with that of the vertical strip, and consequently these errors are all from one stone. I have not been able to discover a horizontal pair lettered S — W, G — M, but it is quite within the range of probability that such exists. It is, of course, possible that the 32nd stamp, G — M, was also found to be imperfect as well as the first vertical row, and replaced by W — A, making the vertical pair W — A, W — A, but I am inclined to think that this error is from another stone."

From the above it is clear that Mr. Hill considers that the strip of five was introduced into the first vertical row to mend up the transfer, and possibly that the 4th stamp in the second vertical row was also mended by inserting one lettered W — A.

Now on comparing the right hand letters on the strip of stamps shown to the London Society with those on the right of the strip of five mentioned by M. Moens, no fewer than four out of the five agree, viz. :—Y, X, I, W. The only one that differs is the last, M, which in that mentioned by M. Moens is H. The only two stamps on the plate in which M is the letter on the right are G — M, No. 32, and H — M, No. 8. G — M *may* be W — A, but, as Mr. Hill states, it is doubtful.

The two first vertical rows would therefore appear to stand as follows, the lettering of the strip shown to the Society being in italics.

U — Y	B — F.
T — X	M — A.
D — I	W — A.
S — <i>W</i>	G — M or W — A.
G — <i>M</i> or H — <i>M</i>	R — W.

C — H must have been replaced by either G — M or H — M, or *vice versa*.

It scarcely appears likely that it would have been replaced by G — M, for though it is known that G — M was replaced in one of the transfers by W — A, this would not have been done unless G — M had been defective.

The whole of the stamps taken to mend up the transfer in the first vertical row, as shown by the strip mentioned by M. Moens, were taken

from the 8th, 9th, and 10th vertical rows; 20, 19, 29, 18, 28. If it be permitted to hazard a conjecture it would be that the first mending up of the sheet of the first vertical row was the strip mentioned by M. Moens, composed of 20, 19, 29, 18, 28, and that there was a subsequent mending by replacing C — H, No. 28, by H — M, No. 8.

This appears to be the best solution of the problem. The Society claim the error as existing in the 9th row, because there are two consecutive letters which agree with two consecutive letters in that row. On the other hand we claim it as an error in the first vertical row, in which we find four consecutive letters agreeing. We shall be glad to hear Mr. Hill's views, but so far as we can see, the discovery of this strip is a confirmation of the views he has already expressed, that the accident to the transfer on the stone was on the left of the sheet.

There is only one more point to be referred to. The Society says that "these stamps probably form part of a *third* transfer, the existence of which is suggested in *Oceania*." Two millions of these stamps were lithographed by J. S. Campbell & Co. from stones that had *two* transfers on each stone, and three millions by Campbell and Fergusson, also from stones with *two* transfers on each. Four transfers are therefore absolutely certain, and there may have been many more; in neither case is it known how many stones were employed. All that can be said is that the errors so far known, save possibly that of W — A W — A vertical, have been traced to one of these transfers, and in all probability the recently shown strip was in this same transfer.

We are not able this month to redeem the promise we made to give a complete summary of the issues down to the time when the Government took the manufacture of the stamps into its own hands, but we will do so very soon.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

BOLIVIA.—We extract the following from the *Timbre-Poste*:

"MINISTRY OF THE GOVERNMENT AND COLONIZATION.

"ORURO, 21st December, 1892.

"*To the Prefect of the Department of Oruro.*

"SIR,—The postage stamps of 5 and 10 centavos being completely exhausted at the administration of the post of this town, and in order that the public should not be inconvenienced in sending their correspondence within the interior of the Republic, the supreme Chief of the Nation authorises you to order the Treasury to transmit to the head of the stamp manufactory the amount of 300 or 400 bolivianos in stamps of 'transacciones' of 5 and 10 centavos, with order to return the same value when the despatch from the national Treasury shall be made.

"The post-office will habilitate these stamps for the prepayment of letters for the interior, and is to give notice to each of the other postal administrations that they may know this determination, which is of a provisional nature.

"I communicate this to you that you may proceed to carry it out.

"*Dieu vous garde,* BAPTISTA L. PAZ."

BRAZIL.—The DIARIO OFICIAL of the 19th January last has the following notice :

“DIRECTION OF THE POSTS.

“By order of the Director-General I inform the public that new stamps will be issued of 10, 20, 50, and 100 of the size 21 × 18 mm. The effigy of the Republic, surrounded by bands in form of rings, of a width of 2 mm. Among the ornaments are the following inscriptions : At the top ‘CORREIO,’ on the band round the effigy ‘REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL.’ At the foot the value in letters (?) between the words ‘REIS.’ The stamps of 100 reis will be yellow, those of 50 reis green, those of 20 reis *havana*-brown, those of 10 reis blue.

“Rio de Janeiro, 18th January, 1893.

“The Sub-Director,

“ALFONSO REGO BARROS.”

LUXEMBURG.—The issue of the stamps chronicled in our last was announced as follows :

“POSTS.

“The public is informed that from the 25th March current the administration of the posts and telegraphs will put in circulation new postage stamps, with the portrait of H.R.H. the Grand Duke, of the following values :

1 franc, light violet.
2½ „ black.
5 „ reddish-lilac.”

—*Le Timbre-Poste.*

SURINAM.—The *Timbre* lately published a copy of the decree authorising the surcharge of the stamps of 50 cents with 2½ as chronicled by us last year.

“THE GOVERNOR OF SURINAM.

“Inasmuch as the stock of stamps of 2½ cent is almost exhausted, and that it is necessary to remedy this state of things, until the stamps of this value arrive from Holland, taking note of the resolution of 18th June, 1888, A. 3354, it is decided

“1. In derogation to the first line of Art. 4 of above recited resolution regulating the service of the post for the interior, stamps of 50 cent surcharged 2½ cent shall be put in use *provisionally*.

“2. Also in derogation of Art. 3, Sect. 1st of the said resolution concerning the affixing of the stamps by the senders *before* posting, the affixing of the surcharged stamps shall be done *exclusively* by the *employés* of the post-offices.

“Paramaribo, 1st April, 1892,

“T. A. J. VAN ASCH-VAN WIJCK,

“The Interior Secretary,

“WETTING.”

Miscellanea.

BELGIUM.—From *Le Soir* we learn that the Administration of the post-office is about to manufacture three new postage stamps of 5, 10, and 25 centimes to celebrate the exhibition at Antwerp. The stamps will bear the arms of the town of Antwerp as the principal device, with the name of the town in French and Flemish, and will be sold during the whole of the period that the exhibition is open. Are there to be no values in francs?

* * *

FRANCE.—It appears from the French journals that the Unpaid Letter Stamps are to be printed in colours, and that the following will constitute the new issue :

1 centime, black.	30 centimes, carmine.
5 centimes, sky-blue.	50 „ mauve.
10 „ bistre.	60 „ brown on bistre.
15 „ light green.	1 franc, mauve on brown.

* * *

NOSSE-BÉ.—The numbers of stamps surcharged in February last, as mentioned in the present number, were, it is said :

6500 of 25 on 20 c.
3000 of 50 on 10 c.
1500 of 75 on 15 c.
1000 of 1 fr. on 5 c.

TIERRA DEL FUEGO.—The *Monthly Journal* gives a very circumstantial account of the stamp which appeared like a meteor about two years ago, and was then reported as only the avant-courier of a series. It appears that a small steamer runs occasionally from Ushawaia, the principal town of Tierra del Fuego, to Puntas Arenas (Sandy Point), in the Straits of Magellan, conveying mails to catch the Pacific mail steamers, which call at the latter place. The authorities at Ushawaia state that a Mr. Popper, a member of the Argentine Trading Company there, had the stamps printed on his own authority, and had them used on one batch of letters by the steamer to indicate the postage to the Trading Company for the conveyance. The Government, however, of the Argentine Republic, of which Tierra del Fuego forms a part, confiscated the stamps and stopped their use, and the Chilean authorities at Sandy Point equally objected to them, so that the circulation of the stamps of Tierra del Fuego came to an untimely end, and Mr. P.'s sun, which forms the background, was totally eclipsed.

* * *

STAMPING POST CARDS.—In the United States the Superintendent of the Foreign Mails has issued a circular to the various offices, stating that the attention of the Department has been drawn to the fact that in some cases the date stamp of the delivery office has been stamped on the back of the card, and informs them that the International Postal Regulations require that all stamps and postmarks should be placed on the front of post cards sent to or received from foreign countries, in order not to interfere with the writing on the back. Why does not our post-office do the same thing with regard to inland cards, especially the reply ones?

NOTE.—We have been compelled, from lack of space, to postpone the "Proceedings of Philatelic Societies" to our next number.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XV.

JUNE, 1893.

No. 174.



It is now some years since we invited the attention of philatelists to a more diligent study of the various modes by which stamps were printed, whether by the copper-plate process, by surface printing, by lithography, by embossing, or by hand-stamp, which is only a variety of surface printing. We then said that with the exception of a short paper by Dr. Magnus little had been written on the subject, and we therefore now rejoice to see that Major Evans has of late taken up the subject, and has published some papers treating of the various modes by which stamps are produced.

There is one part of the process upon which it seems that not all has been learnt that a philatelist ought to know, and that is how the plates from which the impressions were taken are produced. The process by which Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. produced the plates for the original one penny stamps has been so frequently described that we need not refer to it, but, for example, we do not know how the plates for the Belgian stamps of 1849 were produced, which were also printed by the copper-plate process, and we believe that M. Wiener always refused to give any information. In surface-printed stamps the die is engraved on wood or metal, from which casts or impressions are taken, and the plate is usually formed by taking an electrotype of these impressions. The mode in which Messrs. De La Rue constructed their plates has been already explained in the pages of the *Record*, and their method appears to be similar to that employed by M. Hulot, or rather, we should say, invented by him. But there are other modes of constructing the plates for surface printing, as is seen by the papers recently published in the *Record* on the Bavarian stamps. In these, the plates were made entirely by striking. A secondary die in steel was struck by the ordinary coining press from the original die, and from the secondary die a number of types in brass were struck in a similar manner, and these being fixed

Plates for
the Bavarian
and Ecuador
stamps.

together formed the plate. There may be other stamps which have been produced by some such process, for we read in the essay of Dr. Magnus on "The various modes of printing stamps" that "*clichés* were formerly got by striking," and he then adds that by a revival of this old method the head of Mercury engraved by M. Barre for the Greek stamps was multiplied. He touches all this however with a very gentle hand, and as he gives no particulars as to what part of the process was done by striking, we are disposed to think that it was confined to the impressions which formed the matrix of the electro plate.

For a long time philatelists have been content to recognize two varieties in the stamps of 4 reales, rose, of the Ecuador. M. Moens in his investigations has discovered more, and in a paper that has recently appeared in the *Timbre-Poste* he propounds a theory by which he accounts for the varieties, by suggesting that the original die was engraved on wood, from which the number of stereos required to form the plate of 104 stamps were taken by means of *papier-mâché* moulds, and that the varieties arose from the unequal drying of these moulds. Possibly he is right, though $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. out of 20 mm. appears to be a good deal for a mould to shrink in the drying. The number of the varieties is now increased to twenty at least. We know that the size of the design on the face of the Mulready envelope is smaller than the original engraving on gun metal, by reason of the shrinking of the moulds taken from it in plaster of Paris, from which the stereo plates were cast; but these do not vary more than a quarter of an inch in the length, ordinarily not more than three sixteenths, but that is nothing to the shrinking of the moulds in the Ecuador 4 reales, which is over 10 per cent., and operates with the greatest disregard to the major and minor axes of the oval. We often lament our own want of technical knowledge to enable us to grapple with such subjects.

WE have received a copy of "Rogers' American Philatelic Blue Book," which gives a large amount of statistical information regarding present collectors, more especially in the United States. The editor appears to have taken great pains to obtain reliable returns of the wants and the number of stamps possessed by each collector, for in the first instance he issued no less than 7000 circulars to collectors, dealers, publishers, and societies, enclosing a blank form, on which

American
Philatelic
Blue Book.

he requested that the particulars he required should be inserted ; and as the answers came in slowly he again sent out another 5000, and advertised the intended work in the philatelic publications. About 2000, however, sent in particulars of their collections, from which we find that collections of ten thousand are by no means uncommon ; and one gentleman in New York who collects United States stamps and foreign adhesives gives his number as 40,000. Very few philatelists who visit the "World's Fair" will come away without having invested a dollar in a copy of the work, or it can be obtained from our publishers, who, we are informed, are the sole agents for the sale of it in England.

WE have received the first part of that portion of the great catalogue of M. Moens which contains the enumeration of the fiscal stamps of all nations and tongues. We do not pretend to be able to criticise it, and must leave it to be dealt with by those who understand them better than we do. The pages devoted to Great Britain appear, however, to be much more accurate than in the previous edition, though there is still room for amendment in some of the dates. Amid so much that is bewildering, and in ignorance of the legislation which called these stamps into existence, it is only a wonder that the lists are as perfect as they are. The study of fiscal stamps is scarcely out of its teens, for it was not till January, 1874, that Dr. Magnus struck the first note on the *Timbre-fiscal*, which was brought out with himself as the chief contributor to its pages. The publication of the *Fiscal Philatelist* will doubtless also add to the number of collectors. So far as relates to Great Britain we think that a "History of its Stamp Duties" would be a valuable and instructive work, and it is one which might well be taken up by a philatelist who would devote himself to the study.

FROM a paragraph in the "Official Documents" it will be seen that a new series of a novel kind is in course of issue in Belgium to replace the existing one. This latest invention in postage stamps is due to the eccentricity of the present Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. To an outsider it would appear as if the *employés* in the Belgian Post-offices have not sufficient time on a Sunday to enjoy themselves in the *estaminets* over dominoes and dice, or at the theatre, and therefore the Minister is anxious to curtail their office labours on that day, for

which purpose he has invented a new stamp bearing the inscription in French and *Flemish* (99 per cent. of the supporters of the Catholic Cabinet come from the Flemish-speaking provinces) that the letter is not to be delivered on Sunday, which "by interpretation" is to include holidays. Any one is permitted to mutilate the stamp by tearing off this inscription; the perfect liberty of the subject is therefore fully preserved by this option, of which, however, he is only informed by the Ministerial Decree. Is it that Belgium possesses a Minister so utterly at a loss to devise a better mode of lessening the work in the Post-office on Sundays than by resorting to such a puerile expedient, which appears to us to be the silliest he could possibly have hit upon? We wonder what this canting series will be called. The *Timbre-Poste* speaks of the stamps as the *timbres des hallucinés*; we think that as the "silly season" is now beginning they might be termed the "silly series." There are persons in the world

"That with more care keep holy-day
The wrong, than others the right way;
Compound for sins they are inclined to,
By damning those they have no mind to."

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

THE EDITOR OF THE "PHILATELIC RECORD" will be glad to receive for notice under this heading early intelligence of any New Issues or Varieties, accompanied, if possible, by specimens, which will be carefully returned. All communications, whether on the above, or on other matters of philatelic interest, should be addressed to him, to the "care of MESSRS. THEODOR BUHL & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C."

Argentine Republic.—The issue of a post card with stamp of the 3 centavos is now announced, size 130 × 78 mm.

Post Card. 3 centavos, orange on buff.

Azores.—The 100 reis of the new type in brown on buff has been issued for the three postal divisions, as also envelopes of 25 and 50 reis; size 143 × 110 mm.

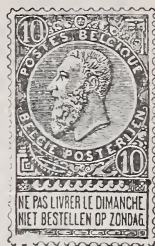
100 reis, brown on yellow; "ANGRA," "HORTA," "PONTA DELGADA"; perf. 12½.
Envelopes. 25 reis, green on white wove } "ANGRA," "HORTA,"
 50 ,, blue ,, } "PONTA DELGADA."

Barbados.—The post card of 1½d., mauve on buff, of the type Head of the Queen in an octagon, has been surcharged with "ONE PENNY" over the original value. This, like the other surcharges, is in violet ink, and made by a rubber stamp. We suppose the reply card will have to submit to the same operation.

Post Card. 1 penny on 1½d., mauve; surcharged in violet.

Belgium.—We have received the 10 centimes of the “silly series,” which according to the announcement was to be in red, but it is salmon or brown-orange. The Government has not gone to much expense over the die, as the die is that of the 35 centimes of the current type, with “10” in place of “35.” A row of perforations separates the stamp from the Sunday coupon. The impression is on white wove paper. Perforation 14.

10 cent., brown-orange; perf. 14.



The Royal Decree states that the stamps of lower value than 10 centimes are to be of “Our Arms.” We may therefore expect an entirely new design for these stamps.

Bolivia.—We are glad to be able to announce that the railway newspaper series is at length discovered to be “humbug.” The *Timbre-Poste* has found that the obliteration of the stamps on the wrappers we have before referred to is the work of a “faker.” Our readers are therefore free from the fear of the 10 bolivianos.

Brazil.—We are informed that in the new printing of the letter cards of 80 reis, the words “BILHETE POSTAL” were by mistake introduced in the left upper angle. As 75,000 copies had been so printed, the mistake was remedied by overprinting the above words with a tablet bearing the words “CARTA BILHETE” in uncoloured letters on a black ground. The interior is furnished with lines. This card was issued on the 14th April last.

Letter Card. 80 reis, red and blue (overprint in black) on rose.

Cape of Good Hope.—The 2 pence, ochre-brown, has been surcharged in black with ONE PENNY, and the original value barred. There is a full stop after the surcharged value, except in the 6th stamp of 7th row of the first pane, and of the 1st row of the fourth pane.

“ONE PENNY” on 2d., ochre-brown, surcharged in black.

Cashmere.—The *Monthly Journal* reports having received the 8 anna of the current type printed in pale blue upon glazed thin white wove paper similar to that which has been for some time past in use for the lower values.

8 annas, pale blue on thin glazed paper.

Ceylon.—We illustrate the surcharge lately described.



Chili.—The *Timbre-Poste* announces another official plaster inscribed “ADMINISTRACION DE CORREOS” at the top, “SANTIAGO CHILE” in the middle, “CIERRO OFICIAL” at the bottom, the whole within an oblong frame with rounded angles, and a letter-box in the centre.

No value, brown on white.

Diego-Suarez.—The smaller values of the unpaid letter stamps have been overprinted diagonally with Diego-Suarez.

Unpaid Letter. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 centimes, overprint in black.



French Levant.—The surcharges mentioned in our last appear to have been done in Paris, with due regard to the accents on “Dédéagh.” We are told that another series is to be provided for Mersina.



Great Britain.—We had failed to notice that the colour of the letter cards is somewhat modified, being more blue than at first. The paper also is somewhat stouter.

Letter Card. 1 penny, carmine on blue.

A reform is about to be made in the registration envelopes, consisting chiefly in bringing the registration embossed stamp to the front. The stamp itself will also be altered in size. The present envelopes have now been in use for fifteen years, and the consumption has increased to about five millions a year. It is time we had something rather better, for if a philatelist is fond of collecting minor varieties, he will find a “happy hunting ground” amongst these.

Levant.—The envelopes of 2½d. have been surcharged in black with “40-PARAS” in two lines. Only the larger size has come to hand, but we believe both sizes have been surcharged.

Envelopes.

40 paras on 2½d., ultramarine; sizes L and M.

Hawaiian Islands.—The stamps come to hand overprinted with “Provisional—Govt. 1893” in three lines. As will be seen in the “Official Documents,” this is not confined to those of the last issue, but is extended to other issues, and we have already received the following:

1 c., purple, overprint in red.	10 c., black, overprint in red.
1 c., indigo ,, ,,	10 c., brown ,, black.
1 c., green ,, ,,	10 c., vermilion ,, ,,
2 c., vermilion ,, black.	12 c., black ,, red.
2 c., lake ,, ,,	12 c., mauve ,, black.
2 c., violet ,, red.	15 c., brown ,, ,,
2 c., brown ,, ,,	18 c., red ,, ,,
5 c., pale blue ,, ,,	25 c., black-purple ,, red.
5 c., indigo ,, ,,	50 c., red ,, black.
6 c., green ,, ,,	1d., vermilion ,, ,,

We may add that the 6th stamp—the first of the second row—in many of the above shows the lack of a period after GOVT.

Hongkong.—A reply card of 1+1 cent has been issued similar to the 1 cent single cards, except that there is no frame, and it bears the accustomed additional inscriptions.

Post Card. 1+1 cent, green on buff.



India.—We mentioned in our last that the colour of the 8 annas had been changed to rose. This is not unlikely to be a *chemical* one, for we cannot find that any change in colour is known of at head-quarters.



Lagos.—The post card of penny halfpenny has now received a formal surcharge, as shown in the annexed engraving.

Post Card.

1d. on 1½d., red-brown on buff; surcharged in black.

Liberia.—The Postmaster-General of Liberia, under date of March last, states that the 3 cents in *red*, the notice of which we borrowed from a contemporary, has never been issued in that colour in Liberia. How comes it that there are obliterated copies? Are these forged also?

Madeira.—The 100 reis of the new type was issued on the 1st April, as also the envelopes of 25 and 50 reis, size 143 × 110 mm.

100 reis, brown on yellow, "FUNCHAL"; perf. 12½.

Envelopes. 25 ,, green on white wove ,,
50 ,, blue ,, ,,

We appear to have omitted to chronicle the letter card of 25 reis, lately issued.

Letter Card. 25 reis, green on yellow-buff, "FUNCHAL."

Monaco.—The post card of 10 centimes, brown on buff, is now in brown on blue-green, like the French post cards.

Post Card. 10 centimes, brown on *blue-green*.

Morocco.—Sometime or other we shall get the inscription on the recently-issued local stamps correct. We now recognise that the inscription on the right side is intended for "Morocco," the Arabic name of which is ordinarily spelt "MARAK'SH," but on the stamps in question is MARAKECH.

Nandgaon.—The editor of the *Monthly Journal* finds, on examining the sheets of the two values, that there are differences in the lettering of the characters for "*half*" and "*two*," which constitute the uppermost of the two words within the oval of the stamps recently described, and that there are 16 varieties, that is, as many as there are stamps on the sheet. The whole of the stamp, except this upper row, which is in moveable type, appears to have been printed from casts or electro-types from one original die.

New South Wales.—We hear of two copies of the 6 pence (1854-6), sage-green, imperforate, with wmk., double-lined numeral "8" *sideways*. One of these bears the Sydney postmark of 7th Sept., 1859.

6d. (1854), sage-green, wmk. "8" *sideways*; imperf.

Paraguay.—The error in the 1 centavo, as shown in our numbers for January and February last, where "CENTAVOS" appears on the inscription, has now been rectified, and the "s" suppressed.

1 centavo, grey; perf. 13 × 13½.

Reunion.—The *I. B. J.* reports the issue of a new value of the unpaid letter stamps of the current type.

Unpaid Letter. 15 centimes, black on white.

Roumania.—The *American Journal of Philately* states that it has seen the wrapper described by us in February last, which we saw on yellowish-white paper, on greyish-blue granite paper.

Wrapper. 1½ bani, black on grey-blue granite.

St. Thomas and Prince.—The *Philatelic Journal of America* states that there are two types of the surcharge of 2½ reis on the 20 cents, carmine, chronicled by us in December last, one of which is in thick type, and the others in thin.

Servia.—A single card of 5 para, with its corresponding reply of 5 + 5 para, has been issued with a stamp in the right upper angle bearing the head in profile of King Alexander in uniform; there is no frame. In the left upper angle are the Arms, and between these and the stamp is "DOPISNA KARTA," followed by two long and two short lines for the address, the third line being preceded by "u." The reply card bears the customary addition. The single card was issued on 1st May, the reply on the 15th May.

Post Cards. 5 para, green on buff.
5 + 5 ,, ,, ,,

Shanghai.—This local post is growing famous for its fecundity. We have now an envelope and a wrapper which we are told are merely provisional, as an issue on a large scale of adhesives, envelopes, wrappers, and a post card is in contemplation. The envelope is an ordinary one of white laid paper, with "POSTAGE PAID 1 CENT" printed in black on the top of the face in block letters, upon which is embossed in white "SHANGHAI LOCAL POST OFFICE" on a transverse oval band, with Chinese inscription in the middle. The wrapper is of white paper inscribed with "*Local Post Newspaper wrapper*—POSTAGE PAID ½ CENT" in two lines, and on this also the embossing stamp is struck.

Envelope. 1 cent, black on white.
Wrapper. ½ ,, ,, ,,

It is also said that a jubilee stamp of 2 cents is expected about November.

In consequence of the recent alteration in the postal tariff, which admits of the use of adhesives of ½ cent and 1 cent, the following provisional issue has been made by surcharging the 15 and 20 cents in black with the new value in Chinese at the top, and in English in two lines at the bottom.

½ cent on 15 c., violet; surcharged in black.
1 ,, 20 c., brown ,, ,,

Surinam.—The following of the type of the head of the young Queen are reported as having been issued.—*Der Philatelist.*

20 cents, green.
25 ,, blue.
30 ,, bronze.

Tangiers.—In addition to the 20 centimes overprinted “CENTIMOS” as mentioned in our last, the *I.B.J.* reports the 10 centimes similarly overprinted in red.

10 centimes, black on lilac; overprint in red.

Tonga.—The new series of five values were issued on the 13th February, all printed in blue and overprinted with G.F.B. in red, which by interpretation is said to represent that they are for official use, *i.e.* “Government Foreign Branch.”

<i>Official.</i>	1 penny, blue (Arms); overprint in red.		
	2 pence „ (Head)	„	„
	4 „ „ (Arms)	„	„
	8 „ „ (Head)	„	„
	1 shilling „ „	„	„

Transvaal.—We read in the *Monthly Journal* that it seems doubtful whether the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of the current type, recently chronicled by the *London Philatelist* as having appeared in the colour of the 4d., is an error or intentional, and the like doubt exists as to the 2d., which has been heard of in mauve.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, bronze-green.




Turkey.—From enquiries made by the *Timbre-Poste* it would appear that the stamps with “IMPRIMÉS” in red are the work of an enterprising party at Constantinople. Some other “bogus” stamps seem also to be offered which are unknown to the Post-office. These consist of the postage stamps overprinted “Taxe” in an upturned curve with some Arabic characters above.


Venezuela.—It seems that this Republic has determined to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus by the issue of a postage stamp which will represent the disembarkation of part of the expedition on the coast of Venezuela at the third voyage of Columbus. It will be confined, it is said, to a modest 25 centimos—rather a contrast to the magnificent tribute of the United States, which Columbus did not discover.


United States.—Varieties are already noticed in the stamps on the new Columbus envelopes, due to the striking dies not being all precisely alike. The roseaces separating the two inscriptions from each other vary in size, and in some dies there are periods after “CENTS” and “AMERICA, while in others there are none. However, there are quite enough to set the variety hunters at work, and it is probable that before the end comes we shall have a long list of these differences sufficient to swell this American postal stationery to still larger dimensions. This is one more proof that the issue is meant for sale and not for use.

Victoria.—A very interesting envelope is mentioned by the *Monthly Journal*. It was addressed to London, and bears the postmark of September, 1857, we suppose of the place of posting. It is franked with a 6d., orange, “Postage Stamp,” and a “regis-

tration" stamp of 1s., both rouletted, the former gauging 9 and the latter 7, as far as the editor is able to ascertain. The latter corresponds with what Mr. Hill has found, but the 6d., with a gauge of 9, is of an earlier date than any specimens he has yet found.

West Australia.—When we chronicled the "ONE PENNY" surcharged on 3 pence we only knew of its existence on  CA paper, but it exists also on  CC paper. Why the West Australia government should not have exhausted the stock on the latter paper before commencing that on the CA is not very clear, for the surcharged stamps appear to be commoner on the CC paper than on the CA. Why is the  CA paper used at all now? West Australia is no longer a Crown Colony.

"One Penny" on 3d., brown; wmk.  CC, surch. in green.

"One Penny" " " wmk.  CA " "

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF BAVARIA.

(Continued from page 123.)

1ST JULY, 1870, TO 1ST JANUARY, 1876.

ALTHOUGH Bavaria had taken the lead in Germany in adopting the use of postage stamps, yet it was the last to introduce the system of separating them either by rouletting as in Thurn and Taxis, Prussia, Hanover, &c., or by perforation as in Baden, Austria, and Wurtemberg. This was doubtless owing to the necessity of changing the paper and abandoning the use of the silk thread which the introduction of any such system would involve, and it was not till the year 1870 that perforation was introduced.

A notice of the Government dated 12th June, 1870, announced that a new issue of postage stamps of the value of 1, 2 (erroneously printed in the notice for 3), 6, 7, 12, and 18 kreuzer would be made, which would be issued according as the stocks of the existing stamps were exhausted. The notice went on to say that the new stamps would no longer have a red silk thread in the paper, and that the edges of each stamp would appear indented. No mention whatever was made of any watermark in the paper, it being simply stated that the manufacture, form, and colours of the impression would be similar to those of the then current stamps.

Paper. 1st July, 1870, to November, 1875.—The dies and the plates were the same as those employed for the former issue, the difference between the two issues consisting in the paper and perforation.

The paper was not of good quality, it being loose-grained and lacking consistency. It was rough and had no appearance of having been milled after it had left the machine. In colour it was fairly white. The quarter

sheets on which the stamps were printed in two panes of 30 each measured about 280×195 mm. ($11\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$ in.), and were traversed from top to bottom by watermarks consisting of two sets of five vertical rows or ribbons of a lattice pattern, each set of five measuring about 98 mm. in width, and between each row of lattice* there is a faint vertical line. The two sets are separated from each other by a space of about 25 mm.

Two points strike the philatelist at once; the first is that the watermark of the crossed lines of the lattice pattern is very heavy, and the second is that there are two varieties of it as shown in the illustrations 13 and 14; the second of these being in reality nothing more than the lattice-work rather more extended than in the first. Herr Ludwig Pauli in examining this question finds that all the values exist on both varieties of the paper, and coincidentally in point of time. It has been suggested by a German philatelist, whose opinion we hold in great respect, that the difference may be due to the paper having been furnished by two contractors, but we are informed on the best authority that all the paper for this issue and the next was manufactured by the same contractor who furnished that with the silk thread. As it is not probable that two "dandies" were in use at the same time, it is therefore presumable that the two varieties existed on the same "dandy."

In introducing this paper it is clear that the object was that each stamp should bear the lattice-work watermark with the lines crossing each other in the middle; but as the width of the set of watermarks was only 98 mm., while that of the plate was 102 mm., there is an overlap, and this varies considerably in those cases where the impression is out of register with the watermark. The portions of the sheet not covered with the watermarks—that is, the two side margins and the space between the panes—is invariably horizontally laid about 11 in 20 mm. It is found with the laid lines more or less distinct; but an examination of the margins of many sheets proves the fact, beyond doubt, that the paper was laid with coarse horizontal lines. When, however, the portions covered by the rows of lattice work are examined the laid lines are far less distinct than those in the margins, and do not extend close up to cross lines of the lattice. Where the laid lines are feeble in the margins they are totally invisible in the spaces covered with the pattern, and the paper resembles wove, and may be accepted as such.

These varieties appear to be due to the following causes. The "dandy" roll was made for laid paper, with vertical wires behind, distant about 25 mm. apart, showing but feebly on the sheet. On this roller rows or ribbons of lattice-work were not woven in, but simply applied and stitched down over the laid wires. As the watermark is heavy, these lattice-work wires must have been proportionately stout, so that when

* We have avoided the use of the term "lozenges" as commonly applied to describe this watermark. The term was first employed by M. Moens in April, 1871, when only three values had appeared, doubtless under the erroneous impression that each stamp had two lozenge-shaped watermarks, and no more, upon it. The Bavarian philatelists describe it as "crossed-lines."

the paper passed under the "dandy" the wire lattice took off the greater part of the pressure from the interstices. No examination of single specimens would suffice to show this; but we have fortunately been able to obtain several entire sheets, as well as specimens with portions of the margin attached. We have no doubt, therefore, on this point. The paper shows great inequality in its manufacture so far as the laid lines are concerned. In some sheets the marginal laid lines are very clear, while in others they appear almost pressed out, and it is in these latter that the stamps themselves appear to be on wove paper. But there is a further peculiarity to be referred to, similar to that which has been already noticed as affecting the paper with silk thread on which the first series of the Arms issue was printed. The paper of this issue is also found with fine vertical laid lines, both in those stamps which show the laid lines between the interstices of the lattice-work, and those which to all appearance are on wove.* In the series on "Dickinson" paper this produced two varieties, viz., those with and those without the fine vertical laid lines, while in the present issue we have two types of watermark, in each of which we can find varieties on laid and wove paper, both with and without fine vertical laid lines. So that it is possible to collect eight different series, dependent alone on the varieties in the paper. Mr. Dunbar, who has closely investigated this question, finds all the values, irrespective of the two types of watermark, on wove paper with and without fine vertical laid lines, and the same on laid with the exception of the 1 mark, imperforate, which also doubtless exists on laid paper with and without the vertical laid lines.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF VICTORIA.

GROUNDING ON PAPERS BY MR. DAVID H. HILL, OF MELBOURNE, PUBLISHED IN
"VINDIN'S PHILATELIC MONTHLY."

(Continued from page 126.)

THE TWOPENCE OF 1850 AND 1852.

WE hope our readers will not be tired of the twopence Victoria ("half-length" and "Queen on the Throne"), but we will endeavour not to tax their patience too much, only for ten minutes.

We need not speak of the attention and study that Mr. Castle has

* Since writing our last article we have made an examination of a sheet of the paper with undulating lines that had not been printed upon, and which shows the fine vertical lines very distinctly. They appear to be on one side of the paper only, and resemble the marks left by a house-painter's brush. We submitted the sheet to Messrs. Lloyd, the paper makers at Sittingbourne, who inform us that the lines "are caused by the felts which carry the paper through the machine," and which have not been properly obliterated in the subsequent progress. We look upon the presence of these lines, therefore, in the light of a defect in the manufacture, for it can scarcely be considered as an improvement. The lines are also in patches, one portion of the sheet showing them very distinctly, while in another part they are scarcely visible.

devoted to the stamps of Australasia, for that is well known, and we always read with great interest his half-hours with these, when they appear in the *London Philatelist*. Still we think that, in his last, in which he has treated more especially of the first two types of the twopence, he has made some error in calculation with regard to the consumption of them in the Post-office.

He commences by enumerating the varieties in the design of the twopence of the first type (half-length), as given by Mr. Hill, and as reproduced by us in our number for August last, and then proceeds to make what he terms a "sporting guess" at the numbers and times when the four varieties were supplied by Mr. Ham under his contract for 600,000 stamps, the actual number supplied being 604,560, or 5,038 sheets of 120. He adopts Mr. Hill's figures as to the number supplied under the contract in January, February, and March, namely, 133,560 stamps, or 1,113 sheets. He then puts the supposed delivery for April at 50,000, that for May at 121,000, and the balance of 300,000 between that and the 6th July when the contract was completed. But it is scarcely likely that Mr. Ham would have delivered the sheets in April and May as Mr. Castle has calculated, for in that case he must have made up the account with portions of sheets. The odds are against the "sporting guess." Mr. Castle's object, however, is to find a break in the dates of delivery enabling Mr. Ham to make the retouches of the die and new transfers, which naturally would interrupt the printing; and his guess is probably not far from the truth if we take into consideration the relative scarceness of specimens of the four varieties.

The article then goes on to say that this calculation is of course made on the "assumption that there were no further contracts for the twopenny beyond those discovered by Mr. Hill; but it is a little strange that these 604,560 stamps should have lasted nearly three years, that of the next issue (full length) 500,000 should have been absorbed in the first year, and no less than 2,000,000 in the year after." Now what do we find from the contracts as set out by Mr. Hill, and which we have noted in our former papers in this magazine? We will put the various contracts in a tabular form, which will make them easier to refer to.

Type.	Contractor.	Date of Bond.	Date of Completion.	Number.
Half-length . . .	Mr. Ham	28th Dec., 1849	6th July, 1850	604,500
Queen on Throne	Mr. Ham	10th Oct., 1851	18th Nov., 1852	500,000
„	J. S. Campbell & Co. . .	19th Dec., 1853	10th May, 1854	2,000,000
„	Campbell & Fergusson	19th May, 1854	30th May, 1855	1,500,000
Emblems	Calvert Brothers . . .	21st Jan., 1857	31st May, 1857	1,002,000
„	F. W. Robinson . . .	22nd June, 1858	20th Oct., 1858	2,097,480

Taking the dates as above, the 500,000 (Queen on Throne) would appear to have lasted from 10th October, 1851, down to 19th December, 1853; but this is scarcely correct, as Mr. Ham did not finish his plate for this issue until the 22nd September, 1852, and the printing from it did not commence till the following month of October, the contract

being completed on the 18th November. Mr. Ham was bound by his agreement to take back any remainders of the 2 pence of the first issue; and when the deliveries had been made of the second issue the Chief Postmaster reported that there was stock in hand to last only till December, and that Mr. Ham would not be required to take any back. Mr. Castle appears to us to be unnecessarily staggered on the question of the consumption. In his former paper he accepted Mr. Hill's figures as to the consumption of the 2 pence during the first three months, which amounted to 44,246. But there is more evidence, and more reliable, even than this. Shortly after the appointment of Mr. McCrae as Chief Postmaster in place of Mr. Kemp, an inventory of the stamps in hand was taken, and it appears from this that on the 14th April, 1851, when the stamps had been in use a little over fifteen months, there were in the hands of the Chief Postmaster 409,570 stamps of 1 penny, 364,200 of 2 pence, and 541,200 of 3 pence, remainder of those of the first issue printed by Mr. Ham, consisting of 570,840 of 1 penny, 604,560 of 2 pence, and 630,000 of 3 pence, showing that the consumption of the 2 pence during the fifteen months and fourteen days had been 250,360, or 17,000 per month on the average; and this average per month only rose to about 18,000, as the Chief Postmaster in November, 1852, stated that it would not be exhausted till the following month.

The 500,000 supplied by Mr. Ham (Queen on Throne) under his second contract appeared to be amply sufficient for actual requirements; but the stream of immigration which set in in the year 1853 caused such an enormous increase in the work of the Post-office and in the consumption of the stamps of 2 pence (the single rate on inland letters), that in March of that year the Chief Postmaster required that the half of the 500,000 which had been delivered ungummed should be gummed, and in November reported that he had only 6000 left in stock. The contract, therefore, with Messrs. J. S. Campbell & Co., of the 19th December, 1853, the terms of which had been agreed to on the 21st October preceding, was hurried forward, which, Mr. Hill says, was probably the reason why the terms of the contract which contemplated a printing from the plate were departed from, and the more rapid mode of producing the stamps by lithographic transfers was adopted. Looking at the figures we fail to see the strangeness which Mr. Castle speaks of; the strangeness which we see is the enormous increase of Post-office work in 1853 caused by the influx of immigrants, which tripled the population in a little more than a year, and quadrupled that of Melbourne.

The contract of the 21st October, 1853, which, in addition to a supply of two millions of 2d. Queen on Throne, comprised that for a supply of half a million of 1 penny and also of 3 pence (half-length) was not with Campbell & Fergusson, but with J. S. Campbell & Co., and are better executed than those printed by Campbell & Fergusson, whose contract was dated 19th May, 1854.

One word more, and we take leave of Mr. Castle's agreeable "half hour." We ourselves were once ardent hunters after rouletted specimens

of the 1 penny, and rouletted and perforated specimens of the 3 pence. All these exist in genuine form ; but our enthusiasm was somewhat damped by finding that rouletted specimens of the 1 penny and 3 pence were being made to order in Paris, as also rouletted specimens of New Zealand stamps, the latter varied by a few pin perforations. We give this only as a hint to collectors. It seems to be the opinion of Mr. Hill and others who have investigated the subject that the rouletting which gauges 7 or $7\frac{1}{2}$ was that of Mr. Calvert under his contract. That by "Raymond's Rolling-pin rouletter" gauges ordinarily $8\frac{1}{2}$, though in one or two wheels out of the six now existing, the gauge is 9 in parts. We have been able to verify these measurements from a sheet passed through the rouletter, and furnished to us by Mr. Hill. Others, if genuine, would therefore be done by other rouletting instruments.

It is to be regretted that the obliterations on the stamps of Victoria fail to be a safe guide to the dates of the usage of the stamps. When the articles by Dr. Magnus appeared in 1866, we commenced a study of them by the aid of the obliterations as given by him in the *Timbrophile*; but in the following year were somewhat disconcerted by a 3 pence lilac arriving with the obliteration of the double oval, which we thought had been as dead as Julius Cæsar. One definition of a tragedy is, a theory killed by a fact ; and we have kept the delinquent in solitary confinement ever since, and have just refreshed our old memories with a look at him.

ARCHER'S PERFORATING MACHINE.

In *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain* there is a short sketch of the evidence given before the Select Committee of 1852 by Henry Archer, the inventor of the machine for perforating stamps. This Committee, it will be remembered, was appointed to enquire into and to report how far it was desirable to adopt the system of perforation as proposed by Archer, and the evidence tendered by him was directed, not so much to explain the machine and its mode of working, as to impress upon the Committee the great difficulties he had encountered, and the heavy expenses he had incurred in overcoming them, before he could bring the machine into a condition to perform its work satisfactorily. The Committee having by their Report recommended the adoption of the system, the machine was purchased by the Government and handed over to the Inland Revenue Department. It is not now in existence, having been disposed of several years ago as old iron, and the oldest officers in the Stamping Department have no recollection of the manner in which it worked, whether by a single row of needles, or by operating on three sides of the stamp at a time, for it is very doubtful if it was ever set to work, or a single sheet perforated by it, after it had been purchased by the Government.

There is one sentence in the sketch above referred to which we think is by no means clear. It is said that "the principal difficulty was solved by arranging the needles or punches so as to be capable of adjustment." This seems to be one of those cases where either clearness had been sacrificed to brevity, or the reporter of the Committee made an error in taking down the evidence. Knowing that Archer had patented his invention, we determined to try and ascertain what he himself had said as to his machine, when he had to describe it and its mode of working.

One of the chief officers in the Patent-office has been kind enough to make a careful search in the records between the years 1843 and 1853, with the result that there is no trace of any application whatever on the subject, either by Archer or anyone else, except that of Henry Archer himself in 1848. We must, therefore, conclude that this application, which was followed up by the enrolment of the specification, was the only one ever made by him, and that the experiments he speaks of in his evidence, never acquired such a form as would have justified him in incurring the expense of taking out a patent for them.

The following is a copy of the specification, omitting only the legal phraseology and the technical description of the machine and its mode of working, which could only be understood by an examination of the drawings attached to the specification.



A.D. 1848.

No. 12,340.

PERFORATING POSTAGE STAMPS, TICKETS, LABELS, &c.

ARCHER'S SPECIFICATION.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, I, HENRY ARCHER, of Great George Street, Westminster, Gentleman, send greeting.

WHEREAS Her present most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria by Her Royal Letters Patent under the great seal of Great Britain bearing date at Westminster the 23rd day of November in the 12th year of Her reign, did give and grant unto me the said Henry Archer her especial license, full power, sole privilege, and authority, that I the said Henry Archer and such others as I should at any time agree with and no others, during the term of years therein mentioned, should and lawfully might make, use, exercise and vend within England Wales and Berwick-upon-Tweed my invention of "IMPROVEMENTS IN FACILITATING THE DIVISION OF SHEETS OR PIECES OF PAPER, PARCHMENT OR OTHER SIMILAR SUBSTANCES" in which said Letters Patent is contained a proviso, obliging me by an instrument in writing under my hand and seal particularly to describe the nature of the invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, and to cause the same to be duly enrolled within 6 calendar months from the date of the said Letters Patent.

NOW KNOW YE that in compliance with the said proviso, I the said Henry Archer do hereby declare that the nature of my said Invention and the manner in which the same is to be performed is particularly described and ascertained in and by the following description thereof, reference being made to drawings hereunto annexed, and to the letters and figures marked thereon (that is to say)

The principal object of this Invention is to enable persons when using postage stamps, tickets, or other small labels, to separate one or more from

the sheet without the employment of a cutting instrument. This improvement I effect by cutting or stamping around the margin of every stamp ticket or label a consecutive series of holes, whereby the tearing up of the sheets of paper or parchment into pieces of uniform size will be greatly facilitated while there will be sufficient adherence of the several stamps, tickets or labels which are printed on one sheet of paper or parchment, to ensure their retaining the form of a sheet until they are intentionally separated for use.

In the accompanying Drawings I have shown several views of a stamping press whereby I am enabled to effect the stamping process with great expedition.

[Here follows a description of the several drawings consisting of Fig. 1 a side view ; Fig. 2 a front view ; Fig. 3 a vertical section of Fig. 2 ; Fig. 4 shows the arrangement of the needles in a section of the plunger ; Fig. 5 the same in front view ; Fig. 6 the matrix plate into which the needles work arranged for perforating two sheets of 12 rows of stamps, on three sides ; *i.e.* there is one horizontal row of holes and two sets of 13 vertical short rows in the matrix plate. After further description of the machine and the mode in which it is to work the specification proceeds as follows:]

It will now be understood that when the hand wheel is turned, the excentric will depress the plunger (which carries the punch), and the paper or other substance beneath will be pierced as required ; but immediately before the punch begins to act, the apparatus for bringing forward the paper will have acted as above described, and thus successive rows of the stamps, labels or tickets will be pierced at their circumference as required.

Having now described my Invention and the machinery which I prefer for carrying the same into effect, I wish it to be understood that I do not confine myself to the use of such machinery, nor to the punching of round holes in the margin of stamps, tickets, or labels, for other machinery might doubtless be devised to effect such purpose, and instead of punched holes, consecutive short slits formed by straight cutting edges similar to a lancet point might be adopted to facilitate the after separation of the labels ; I therefore wish it to be understood that what I claim under the hereinbefore in part recited Letters Patents is the preparation of sheets or pieces of paper, parchment, and other similar substances, which contain stamps, tickets, labels, and other analogous impressions upon them, so that they may be divided with facility when the natural tenacious adherence of the fabric, as a whole, is destroyed (for the above-described object) by either of the operations of piercing, cutting, or stamping.

In witness &c.

HENRY ARCHER



Enrolled the 23rd day of May 1849.

So far then as regarded the English patent, the rights conferred by it, which were acquired by the Government, would expire on the 22nd November, 1862.

The legislative provisions regulating the granting of Letters Patent at the time Archer made his application were principally contained in the Act 21 James I. c. 3, amended by an Act in the reign of Queen Anne and by the Acts 5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 83 and 2 and 3 Vict. c. 67. The expense of the grant was very considerable ; for to extend the protection to the whole of the United Kingdom three patents were necessary—one for England and Wales, which cost £115 ; one for Scotland, which cost £82 ; and a third for Ireland, which cost £134, besides three copies of

the specification, costing £45; making a total of £376. We have not traced what foreign patents were taken out by him, but any that he did take out would expire about the same time as the English one. It is not probable, however, that he took out any on the Continent except possibly in France, Germany, and Belgium, and in none of these countries was perforation adopted until after the expiration of his patent except in France, and in the history of the stamps of that country it is stated that M. Hulot was compelled to purchase the remaining few months of the French Patent in order to bring out the perforated series of 1862. Archer was a poor man, and the expense of taking out many patents was considerable, and he himself said that one half of the £4,000 received by him from the British Government was absorbed by payments to engineers who had assisted him, so that he was not over-magnificently paid for the invention of a system which has become almost as universal as the stamps themselves.

Although many important improvements were subsequently made in the machine at the suggestion of the officers of the Inland Revenue Department, and carried out by Messrs. Napier & Co., yet the principle of the original machine has remained untouched; by the principle, we mean, the perforation of the horizontal row along the top or bottom of the stamps along with the two sides of the stamp at each descent of the plunger, and the action of bringing the sheets forward the *exact* length of the stamp, so as to be ready to receive the perforation in the proper place at the next descent. This latter appears to us to be the difficulty referred to in his evidence, for in none of his prior experiments can we find any trace of this mechanical adjustment of the sheets. We do not happen to have our copy of the evidence at hand, but probably the reporter made some jumble, for the passage as it stands would lead to the belief that the needles could be adjusted by some process so as to perforate stamps of various sizes. But that could not be done by Archer's machine as shown by the drawings, without changing the needles on the plunger, fixing another matrix plate, and altering that part of the mechanism that brought forward the sheet at each revolution of the motive wheel.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

BELGIUM.—We extract the following from the *Moniteur Belge* (May 21):

“Leopold II., &c.

“ART. 1. New types of postage stamps will be created to replace those adopted by our above-noted decrees.

“ART. 2. The stamps of 10 centimes and above will bear our portrait. Those of a smaller value than 10 centimes will be with our arms.

“ART. 3. The inscriptions on postage stamps will be in French and Flemish.

“ART. 4. The new postage stamps will be sold at their full value.

“ART. 5. The postage stamps of the current types will continue to be valid until exhausted.”

This decree has been followed by a ministerial order, signed by M. Vandenpeereboom, the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

“ART. 1. The postage stamps of the new issue will bear the inscription—‘Ne par livrer le dimanche.—Niet bestellen op zondag.’”

It is optional on the part of senders to detach this inscription from the postage stamps before using them, or to leave it adhering.

Correspondence bearing this mention will not be distributed at the address on Sundays and holidays.

"ART. 2. The values and colours of the new postage stamps will be fixed as follows: 10 centimes, red; 20, reseda; 25, blue; 35, brown; 50, bistre; 1 franc, carmine on light green; 2, lilac on rose; 1 centime, grey; 2, orange; 5, green.

"ART. 3. The issue of the new stamps will commence by that of the 10 centimes, which will be put on sale on the 1st June next."

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—From the *Monthly Journal*.

"The new surcharged stamps of the Provisional Government will be on sale at the Post-office on or about May 20, 1893; after which date the present issue and sale of same will cease, and none of the old issue will be thereafter sold for postal purposes.

"JOS. M. OAT, *Postmaster-General*."

Miscellanea.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—By an extract from the *Courier de la Plata*, as given by M. Maury, we learn, that "with a view to put a stop to the abuse committed by the *employés* on the tramways, who persist in giving the public postage stamps in place of pieces of 2 centavos, the Director-General of the Post has decided to withdraw from circulation the stamps of 2 centavos, which will compel the conductors to provide themselves with copper coin at the Mint, where there is abundance."

* * *

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—A correspondent of the *Monthly Journal* writes that the following stamps are to be overprinted by the Provisional Government, so as to utilise the remainders in stock.

1864.	2 cents,	red ;	overprint in black.
1866.	5	„ blue	„ red.
1870.	1	„ violet	„ „
	6	„ green	„ „
	18	„ red	„ „
1875-85.	2	„ brown	„ „
	12	„ black	„ „
	12	„ puce	„ „
1882.	1	„ blue	„ „
	10	„ black	„ „
	15	„ brown	„ „
1883-85.	1	„ green	„ „
	2	„ vermilion	„ black.
	5	„ ultramarine	„ red.
	10	„ vermilion	„ black.
	10	„ chestnut	„ „
	25	„ purple	„ red.
	50	„ red	„ black.
	1 dollar,	vermilion	„ „

* * *

LABUAN.—M. Moens does his best to drive the Secretary of the North Borneo into a corner. The latter informs him that the affairs of the colony of Labuan are administered by the North Borneo Company, and the postal service is consequently under its control. M. Moens pertinently asks, Why then has he seen an envelope with the seal of the Company, dated in 1892, and bearing on it "On Her Majesty's Service?" It is to be regretted that the Company, by its apparent course of action regarding the stamps, lays itself open to the suspicion of unfair dealing, and of making stamps for collectors and not for real postal requirements.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—At the date of our last letters only the 2d. orange had been issued with the perforation of 15, but it was understood that the other values from electro-plates would be taken next. We do not pretend to criticise the work; but it appears to us that the needles are too fine, and that this is the cause, or one of the causes, why the lines of perforation are not even. The needles seem to wobble in the matrix-plate.

We annex a cutting taken from the Adelaide *Evening Journal* of 23rd April last, relative to the expected issue of the new stamps.

“The Postmaster-General has received the proofs of the new 2½d. and 5d. stamps, and the 2d. postcard. The selected designs, which were chosen some time ago from numerous competitors, were sent to a London firm, who made the dies. Mr. Todd has not received the dies yet, but the proofs give an idea of what the stamps will be like. There are eight proofs of each stamp and of the postcard, each proof being of a different colour. Mr. Todd has yet to select the colour, and he has not an easy task, as all the colours are good—in fact, they are prettier than any South Australian stamps now in use. The ink used is of a very high quality, and the comparison with the old stamps is most marked. The 2½d. stamp and the 5d. stamp were designed by Mr. Tannenberg, of Melbourne; while the design for the post card is a combination of the efforts of Messrs. Heuzenroeder and Emes, of this city. The 2½d. stamp bears the Queen’s head on one half and a kangaroo on the other; while on the 5d. stamp are combined the Queen’s head, the Australian coat of arms, the southern cross, and ferns. The stamp on the postcard contains the Queen’s head, a large steamer, and a lighthouse, while on the top is a pretty scroll. The stamps will very soon be ready for the use of the public. An improvement has also been made in the stamps at present in use in the colony, the perforation being done in holes which are not so large as formerly. The new perforating machine is the joint invention of the printer of stamps, Mr. J. B. Cooke, and Mr. J. G. Nash, engineer, of Adelaide, who has made the new machine”

This is almost as good as the New South Wales watermark of the Kangaroo and the Emu looking at one another.

* * *

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—We notice, in more than one of our contemporaries, a letter addressed from the office of the Colonial Secretary at Singapore to the British Resident of Perak, that no private person is to be allowed to purchase more than £100 worth of postage stamps in the Colony and Native States without special permission.

The *Monthly Journal* has seen a letter franked in 1859 with half a stamp of 4 annas, sent from Singapore to Penang, showing that at that date Indian stamps were in use at the Straits Settlements.

Proceedings of Philatelic Societies.

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—M. P. CASTLE.

THE thirteenth meeting of the season was held at Markwell’s Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, March 27th, at 7.45 p.m. Present—Messrs. J. H. Redman, J. W. Gillespie, P. de Worms, H. Clark, O. Pfenninger, R. J. Woodman, A. de Worms, H. Stafford Smith, R. J. Thrupp, and one visitor, M. J. Carden. The Vice-President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary read a letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Philatelic Protection Association, thanking the Society for its donation to the funds of that institution. The Vice-President then read an interesting paper on the “Stamps of Belgium,” and exhibited his collection of that country, in which the different varieties of watermarks and perforation were well represented. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Vice-President for his paper.

THE fourteenth meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, April 10th, at 7.45 p.m. Present—Messrs. J. W. Gillespie, H. Stafford Smith, P. de Worms, H. Clark, A. H. Thomas, R. J. Woodman, A. de Worms, O. Pfenninger, R. J. Thrupp. In the absence of the Vice-President, Mr. J. W. Gillespie took the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, Mr. Stafford Smith read some "Notes on the Stamps of Holland," and exhibited a good collection of the same, comprising nearly all the different perforations and shades. Mr. Gillespie proposed, and Mr. Woodman seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Smith for his paper.

THE fifteenth meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, April 24th, at 7.45 p.m. Present—Messrs. J. H. Redman, J. W. Gillespie, H. Stafford Smith, A. H. Thomas, O. Pfenninger, P. de Worms, R. J. Woodman, A. de Worms. The Vice-President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Vice-President read a short paper on the Stamps of Luxemburg, and showed his collection of that country, containing nearly all the different varieties. An exchange packet from the Manchester Philatelic Society was handed round.

THE sixteenth meeting of the season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, May 8th, at 7.45 p.m. Present—Messrs. J. H. Redman, J. W. Gillespie, O. Pfenninger, A. H. Thomas, W. H. G. Cruttwell, P. de Worms, R. J. Woodman, A. de Worms. The Vice-President in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, an exhibition of members' collections took place. Among some of the most interesting stamps shown were the English collections of the Vice-President and the Hon. Secretary, both containing most of the scarce varieties; the latter also brought several varieties of British Colonies.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—VERNON ROBERTS.

THE second annual meeting was held at the Blackfriars Hotel on Monday, May 8th, 1893, the President in the chair, supported by eighteen members. The Hon. Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and confirmed.

The Hon. Secretary then read his report, which was in the following terms:

"In commencing this my second annual report of the Philatelic Society the members, in the first place, have cause to feel satisfied and to congratulate themselves upon the fact that the last session has been, on the whole, more interesting and instructive than the one which preceded it.

"Altogether sixteen meetings have been held, at which there has been an average attendance of thirteen members. At twelve of these meetings the President has taken the chair; on the other occasions, with one exception, the Vice-President has presided, and only once have both the President and Vice-President been absent.

"The President has during the session completed the series of papers on the Stamps of Great Britain—a series of papers which have proved to be of much interest and assistance to the members. In consequence of the appreciation evinced by the members, the President has kindly promised to have an epitome published, at his own expense, for presentation to each member.

"The Hon. Treasurer had during the session read papers on the Carlist Stamps of Spain, Bergeedorf, first issue of Egypt, and four papers on the Stamps of Turkey; while the Hon. Secretary has discussed the Postal Issues of Japan in four papers, and Belgium in two papers. A special feature was introduced by the Hon. Secretary in his paper on Belgium, viz. a presentation to each member of a photograph of the stamps dealt with in his paper for the evening. A system of exchange of stamps with the Brighton Philatelic Society has also during the last session been inaugurated, and the Committee

contemplate a further extension in this direction. The Committee also beg to tender their thanks to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co., and Messrs. Hilckes, Kirkpatrick & Co., for gifts of books to the library.

"In consequence of the increase in the size of the library, and of the ever-increasing duties devolving upon myself, I have urged upon the Committee the necessity of appointing a librarian, and you will be asked to make such an appointment to-night.

"With this exception, and also a slight variation in the rule relating to the date of presentation by the Hon. Treasurer of his balance sheet, the Committee do not deem it necessary to make any other alteration in the statutes.

"The Committee are pleased, through their Hon. Treasurer, to announce that the funds of this Society are in a satisfactory condition, and they propose to employ the surplus in the publication of an epitome of the most useful papers read during the session. In view of such publication, it was in the middle of the session resolved that meetings of the lists committee of the whole Society should meet every alternate Friday to the ordinary meetings of the Society for the purpose of correcting and revising the papers selected for publication. Several meetings of the lists committee have been held, and considerable progress has been made. It is a matter for regret that more members do not attend these meetings, as it is felt that such meetings are far more interesting, from a purely philatelic point of view, than it would be possible to make the ordinary meetings of the Society. Before concluding you will no doubt expect a rough forecast of next session's programme.

"The chief subject of study will be the various Italian States, and doubtless some of the German States will also be considered. The Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary have both promised to read papers, and the Committee trust that other members will be found willing to do the same. A further extension of the exchange of packets department, and the publication of the first work of the Society, and of the President's epitome of the Stamps of Great Britain, will also be special features of next session.

"In conclusion I wish to personally thank my colleague, Mr. Coote, for the valuable assistance he has rendered to me in my secretarial duties during the past session.

"It is the earnest wish of the Committee to place the Society in such a position that it will be not only of the greatest possible value to collectors residing within the district of Manchester, but will also be productive of such philatelic work as will prove of interest and use to philatelists in general. To attain the consummation of such a wish, the members are urged to take every opportunity of increasing the membership, and also of introducing any new light upon any one of the many philatelic problems which still remain to be solved."

Upon the motion of the President the Hon. Secretary's report was adopted.

The Hon. Treasurer then submitted his balance sheet, duly signed by the two auditors appointed for the purpose, and the same was passed.

The recommendation of the Committee to amend the rule relating to the date of the presentation of the Hon. Treasurer's balance sheet was then considered, and an amendment embodying such recommendation was unanimously agreed to.

The Committee for the ensuing session was then balloted for, with the following result:

President—VERNON ROBERTS, Esq.
Vice-President—FRANK BARRATT, Esq.
Hon. Treasurer—G. B. DUERST, Esq.
Hon. Secretary—W. DORNING BECKTON, Esq.
Assistant Hon. Secretary—C. H. COOTE, Esq.
Librarian—J. H. ABBOTT, Esq.

E. P. COLLETT, Esq.
 W. W. MUNN, Esq.

W. GRUNEWALD, Esq.
 G. F. H. GIBSON, Esq.

A large quantity of stamps changed hands after the meeting.

W. DORNING BECKTON, *Hon Sec.*

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—DR. MURRAY.

THE fourteenth monthly meeting was held on April 11th at Dr. Murray's house. Ten members were present, and Dr. Murray, the President, occupied the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been confirmed, the discussion on the stamps of the country under study was resumed.

Dr. Murray made some interesting remarks on the early stamps of Great Britain, a *résumé* of which will in due course be sent to the Philatelic papers. A number of stamps with inverted watermarks was shown.

THE fifteenth meeting took place on May 9th at the house of Mr. Burnett (Hon. Assistant Secretary), with Dr. Murray in the chair. Ten members were present. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and signed, and the Rev. H. Cummings, of Littlemore, was elected a member.

A vote of thanks to Messrs. Hilckes, Kirkpatrick, & Co. (London) was passed for a copy of their catalogue of reprints which they had given to the society. The Secretary reported that a sum of £1 1s. had been sent to the Philatelic Protection Association. Books of stamps from Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co., and Messrs. Hilckes, Kirkpatrick, & Co., were laid on the table. The discussion on the stamps under study was continued, and Mr. Burnett exhibited a number of forgeries, which he handed over to the reference collection of forgeries in the society's library.

JOS. F. BURNETT, F.C.S.,
Hon. Assistant Secretary.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—A. R. BARRETT.

THE thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth ordinary meetings of the second session were held at 9a, Princess Square, on the 22nd March, the 5th and 19th of April respectively. The study of the stamps of New South Wales was proceeded with, and brought to a conclusion. The following varieties of perforation, not mentioned in the London Society's work on the "Stamps of Oceania," were noted. The "Lincoln" perforation gauge has been used, and in quoting compound perforations the horizontal is placed before the vertical measurements.

Issue V.	5s., reddish-lilac ;	perf. 11.
" VI.	2d., blue, wmk. N.S.W. and Crown ;	perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$, $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, 11 \times 12.
" VII.	1d., red	" perf. 11 \times 10, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$.
" VIII.	9d., red-brown	" perf. 10.
" IX.	4d., red-brown	" perf. 11 \times 12, $12\frac{1}{2}$.
" X.	6d., lilac	" perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, 10×11 , $10 \times$ $11\frac{1}{2}$, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, 11 \times 12, 12 \times 11.
" XI.	1s., black	" perf. 11 \times 12, 11.
" IV.	3d., green	" perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, 12 \times 10.
	3d., green	" perf. sideways, perf. 10, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$.
	3d., green	" single line italic, numeral 10, perf. 10.

Of the Centennial and later issued stamps the 1d. exists perforated 11 \times 12, 12, and $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$. The 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 4d., perf. 11 \times 12, and 12. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. surcharged, and current 6d., 8d., and 1s., perf. 11 \times 12. The $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., $12\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5s., and 20s. (both issues Centennial type), perf. 10.

Mr. Leleux exhibited a fine specimen of the double Geneva, and other early Swiss stamps, he had lately acquired.

THE final ordinary meeting of the session was held on May 3rd, 1893, the President in the chair. Nine members present.

The Treasurer presented statement of accounts, shewing a small balance in favour of the Society, which, having been audited by Mr. Barrett and Dr. Buchan, was received and adopted.

The Exchange Secretary reported that during the past six months the exchange packets had been gradually improving, and that upwards of £70 worth of stamps had changed hands in that period.

Mr. Milton having declined to be re-elected as President on account of his time being very fully occupied, the following officers were elected for the ensuing session: President—A. R. Barrett; Vice-President—R. Tyeth Stevens; Exchange Secretary—H. Tucker, jun.; Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—A. Levy; Committee—J. Milton, H. W. Mayne, C. Leleux, T. H. W. Turner.

Cordial votes of thanks were passed to the officers for the efficient manner in which they had carried out the duties of their respective offices during the past session.

ASHER LEVY, *Hon. Sec.*

190, UNION STREET, PLYMOUTH.

Correspondence.

THE TWOPENCE, QUEEN ON THE THRONE.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—On looking over my Victoria 2d., Queen on throne, I see there is one which is evidently a misplaced stamp; it is No. 5 of the normal plate, E1, and has evidently formed part of the right vertical column, because there is a line running from top to bottom, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mill. from the right of the stamp, which looks like the outside from off the sheet. The colour is purple brown, and on the back has the date 1853. The gentleman who sent me many of these early Australians often used to note the date of the envelopes he took the stamps off, and I have no doubt these are his figures. I have not *Oceania*, only Moens' Catalogue, so do not know if this error of position has been recorded.

Yours faithfully,

May 31st, 1893.

JOHN B. BRIDGMAN.

[It is not satisfactory to reply to a letter on a particular stamp without seeing the individual, but perhaps the following will satisfy our correspondent. We assume that the gentleman who sent the stamp was correct in his date of 1853; it must therefore have formed one of those printed from the *plate* by Mr. Ham, as the printing of the first lithographed issue did not commence till the end of December, 1853, and the colour of purple-brown corresponds with the impression from the plate. From actual measurement made by Mr. Hill, the engraved portion of the plate occupies a space of $8\frac{7}{16} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ in.—*Philatelic Record*, vol. xiv., p. 196—or about 212×157 mm., and as the width of a stamp is 18 mm., there is a space of about 32 mm. to be divided between the rows. It curiously happens, however, that in the autotype plate given in *Oceania*, the stamps lettered E—I and F—K appear to be the only pair, and the distance between them is 3 mm., divided by a line in the middle. Our correspondent is therefore correct as to the line being at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to the right of the stamp, but he is in error in deducing that for this reason the stamp is misplaced, or that it forms part of the tenth vertical column. In the lithographed stamps, where pairs are more plentiful, there is in many cases as much as $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. between some, giving a space between the stamp and the vertical separating line of $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.—ED.]

The Philatelic Record.

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JULY, 1893.

No. 175.



AFTER Great Britain had issued postage stamps on the 6th May, 1840, the Canton of Zurich was the first to follow the example by the issue of its well-known stamps of 4 and 6 rappen. These were issued on the 1st March, 1843, and the jubilee has now been celebrated by an international exhibition of postage stamps in the great hall of the exchange buildings at Zurich. The exhibition was open from the 25th June to the 2nd July, so that when these lines appear its doors will have been closed. From a list of the The Zurich Exhibition. exhibits that we have received, the exhibition appears to have been particularly rich in Swiss stamps, as not only the Hauser collection was exhibited, but that of M. Blanchard, both of which received silver-gilt medals last year in Paris, and the latter was seen in London in 1890. Baron von Girsewald of Zurich likewise exhibited European stamps, as also did M. Dreyfus, of Lausanne, and the Philatelic Society of Basle. Other collectors had also some fine exhibits, and among the curiosities may be mentioned an original sheet of the Basle stamp of the dove, exhibited by Freidl's International Postage Stamp Museum of Vienna. The largest general collection seems to have been that of M. Favre, of Mülhausen, contained in 9 volumes, and valued at 80,000 francs. There was the usual number of albums, catalogues, periodicals, &c. The jury was composed of H. Decker, of Hanover; W. Hauser, of Lucerne; E. Pietritz, of Dresden; A de Reuterskiöld, of Lausanne; H. Wehrle, of Basle; with E. Weinmann, of Zürich, as chairman. We may add that no English dealer appears to have sent any stamps, owing doubtless to the greater attraction of the "World's Fair."

A FEW years ago Dr. E. Diena addressed some letters to the *Philatelic Record* on the subject of a philatelic bibliography, and we then fully acknowledged the utility of such a work, but failed to see how it could be carried out. Our attention has once more been called to the subject by the receipt of the first ten numbers of the *Bibliography of German Philatelic Literature*,* by Victor Suppantschitsch, of Gratz. The first six numbers appeared in each of the last six months of last year. After a sketch of the philatelic history of all lands it proceeds to give a full list of all the living and dead periodical philatelic journals of Germany, the works that have been published, and the catalogues that have been issued. Then what may be termed the more serious portion of the work begins, and the subjects treated of are first taken in hand, and references given to the various publications in which articles have appeared. It is not till the ninth number that the references commence to be given relating to each stamp-issuing country or community; and when we tell our readers that the work up to the tenth number extends to 480 pages in 8vo, and that the author has only arrived at "Da," they may form some idea of the importance and magnitude of what the author has taken in hand. The work is, however, invaluable to the student who desires to refer to writers such as R. F. Albrecht, J. H. Anheisser, Anton Bachl, F. Bachmann, O. Berger-Levrault, F. Breitfuss, Dr. H. Brendicke, A. E. Glasewald, Theodor Haas, Cornelio Joris, Dr. F. Kalckhoff, R. Krause, Paul Lietzow, Carl Lindenberg, H. Lübker, Ferdinand Meyer, Dr. A. Moschkau, Otto Rommel, A. Schulze, Otto Sedlmayr, A. Treichel, and many others. We must give our philatelic German friends the credit of being not only patient and painstaking, but also indefatigable philatelists, and, what is more, they are a great many of them who think for themselves.

* *Bibliographie der deutschen philatelistischen Literatur*, verfasst und bearbeitet von Victor Suppantschitsch, k. k. oberlandesgerichtsrath in Graz. A. Larisch, Munich, 1892-93.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

THE EDITOR OF THE "PHILATELIC RECORD" will be glad to receive for notice under this heading early intelligence of any New Issues or Varieties, accompanied, if possible, by specimens, which will be carefully returned. All communications, whether on the above, or on other matters of philatelic interest, should be addressed to him, to the "care of MESSRS. THEODOR BUHL & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C."

Belgium.—The *Moniteur Belge* of the 14th July announces that the remaining values of the "Sunday Observance" stamps will appear in the following order:

The 2, 20, and 25 c. on the 1st August.


The 1 and 5 c. on the 1st September.

The 50 c. and 1 fr. on the 1st October.

The 35 c. and 2 fr. on the 1st November.

This will complete the new fad of M. Vandenpeereboom.

Bermuda.—It is reported that the colours of the 2 pence and the 1 shilling have now been altered, and are similar to those printed for Gibraltar in 1886.

2 pence, brown-violet; wmk.  C.A.; perf. 14.

1 shilling, brown " " "

Bolivia.—We have received the 1 and 5 centavos of an issue of the type of 1887, which are said to be provisionals. They are lithographed at La Paz, and the 1 centavo has 9 stars, while the 5 centavos has 11. The stamps are perforated 11.

1 centavo, rose; perf. 11; 9 stars.

2 centavos, light blue; perf. 11; 11 stars.

We are informed that other values of 2, 10, and 20 centavos are also issued, all with 9 stars.

Brazil.—Several of our contemporaries announce the issue of the three lower values of the type of 100 reis as shown in our number for May last.

10 reis, blue; perf. 11½.

20 " yellow-brown; perf. 11½.

50 " green; perf. 11½.

Bulgaria.—We omitted to notice in our last that the *Timbre-Poste* states that the unpaid letter stamps appear to have been re-drawn; the design is better executed, and the rosace at the top no longer impinges on the cartouche. In the 5 stotinki, which has come to hand, the numeral of value has no longer a straight top, but is slightly curved. The issue of the 50 stotinki postage stamp with the larger perforation is announced.

50 stotinki, greenish-blue; perf. 11½.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 5 " orange (re-engraved); perf. 11½.

Cape of Good Hope.—According to the *Ill. Br. Zeitung* a reply card of $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ penny has been issued, with stamp of the same type as the single one.

Post Card. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ penny, green on buff.

Cape Verd.—A stamp of $2\frac{1}{2}$ reis of a new type has been issued with the name of the colony on a tablet traversing the stamp diagonally from the left lower to the right upper angle, inscribed "CABO VERDE" in uncoloured letters on a solid ground. In the upper triangular space is " $2\frac{1}{2}$," and in the lower one "REIS" in graduated letters, with "PORTUGAL" on a tablet below. The impression is on plain white paper, and the stamps are perforated 12.



$2\frac{1}{2}$ reis, brown; perf. 12.

Similar stamps have been issued for other Portuguese colonies, which will be chronicled in due course.

Chili.—We read in the *A. J. of Philately* that the 5 centavos, red, of the issue of 1852 has been seen on thick unwatermarked ribbed paper, similar to that on which some of the stamps of Belgium, 1851, are found. This is a somewhat loose description, as the "issue of 1852" means doubtless the type of 1883, and probably is the native printed issue of 1857, which was the first issue printed in red.

Ecuador.—We have seen the 2 centavos in yellow-green, overprinted at the top with "TELEGRAFOS" in graduated letters, in the same way as the telegraph stamps already chronicled as having done duty postally. The *Timbre-Poste* also mentions a provisional stamp of 10 centavos of the current type in green, overprinted in black at the top with "TELEGRAFOS" in block letters, not graduated. So many other stamps are announced by others of our contemporaries, that we refrain from mentioning them until we have more certain knowledge of their existence and postal use.

2 centavos, yellow-green, surcharged in black.

10 " green " "



Gambia.—The definitive post card of 1 penny, with its corresponding reply card, has been issued, of the type of the Queen's head in a circle.

Post Cards. 1 penny, carmine on buff.

1+1 " " "

Hawaiian Islands.—The annexed illustration shows the type of the surcharge on the existing issues as described in our last number.

Macao.—The 10 reis, green, has been surcharged in black with " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " at the top, "JORNAL" over the head, and the numerals of the original value barred. The *Echo de la Timbrologie* says that 180,000 copies were surcharged, of which the Governor had 50,000, the Director of the Posts 20,000, the Doctor of the Colony 30,000; and all the rest, or nearly all the rest, were divided among less illustrious personages.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ on 10 reis, green, surcharged in black.





New Caledonia.—The 20 centimes, brick on green, has been surcharged with “5” and “N.C.E.,” of a similar design to that of the last surcharge.

5 on 20 c., brick on green ; surcharge in black.

Negri-Sembilan.—The issue of the 1 cent. of the tiger type is announced.

1 cent, green ; wmk. CA ; perf. 14.

Nowanuggur.—In the list of the K.C.S.I. the sovereign of this Kattywar State is called H.H. the Jam of Naungar, whatever that may mean. His Highness has now issued, or was to issue on the 1st June last, a new series of postage stamps. It is not much to say that the new design is superior to that of the former one. It shows a splendid coat of arms with supporters, in the centre of a circular band broken at the sides by an ornamental rectangular outer frame of 30 × 21 mm. On the band are inscriptions in native characters, and at the foot, on a straight tablet, is the value in similar characters of one, two, or three docras. The impression is in colour on white wove paper, and the stamps are perforated something between 11½ and 12.

1 docra, black.

2 docras, brown-lilac.

3 „ (?)

Pahang.—The issue of the 5 cents of the tiger type is announced.

5 cents, ultramarine ; wmk. CA ; perf. 14.

Roumania.—We have received a post card, which is said to be provisional, issued pending the arrival of the new issue. The stamp, consisting of a large numeral “5,” is within an uncoloured oval band, inscribed “ROMANIA” in the upper part, and “CINCI BANI” in the lower part. This is in the right upper angle, and the Arms in the left upper angle, and between them is “CARTA POSTALA,” followed by four dotted lines for the address, the first preceded by “D” and the third by “la,” with a thick line underneath the latter. Size 144 × 102 mm. The first issue of a quarter of a million was all disposed of in two days.

Post Card. 5 bani, green on grey.

Russian Locals.—From the *Timbre-Poste* :



Belebei.—The red stamp of 1880 is replaced by one of the design annexed, which is lithographed in colour on white paper and perforated 11½.

2 kopecks, blue ; perf. 11½.

Bouzoulouk.—The last stamp, which has been in use since



1883, now has the head of the numeral “3” rounded. The size is also smaller than before. It is lithographed in colour on white paper, and is not perforated.

3 kopecks, rose.

Bronnitsi.—The stamp of this rural post is at present printed in dark blue with salmon-coloured centre.

5 kopecks, dark blue and salmon.



Charkoff.—An unpaid letter stamp of 5 kopecks has been issued of a new design, though resembling that of the former issue, inasmuch as the cornucopia, caduceus, and numeral figure in it. It is lithographed in colours on white paper and perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

5 kopecks, ultramarine and gold; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Fatejh.—The envelopes of 4 and 6 kopecks are now printed on white laid paper with the stamp on the left. Size 142×114 mm.

Envelopes. 4 kopecks, green-blue. | 6 kopecks, violet.

There is a variety consisting of the stamp of the 6 kopecks being printed on the envelope upside-down, so that the stamp appears in the right lower angle upside-down. Stupid workman!

Jeletz.—The round stamp comes to hand printed in black on yellow paper, and rouletted in line.

5 kopecks, black on yellow; rouletted.

A stamp of a new type has been in circulation since the 1st of June last, resembling those manufactured in St. Petersburg and chronicled in our number for May last. The impression is on plain white paper, and the stamp is perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.

5 kopecks, carmine; perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.



Kadnikoff.—The stamp of 1890 has been redrawn. The festoons are higher, the oval narrower; there is a stop after the value, and a greater distance between the two words. The numerals in the angles are smaller, and the shield in the centre touches the oval at the four angles. The stamp is lithographed in colours on white and perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

3 kopecks, green and red; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.



Koungour.—Two new stamps have been issued with the Arms within a lozenge-shaped frame, and the numerals of value on the four sides. The stamps are lithographed in colour on white paper.



1 kopeck, orange. | 2 kopecks, green.

Krasnooufmsk.—This is a new local post, but we are absolved from describing the stamp, as we are able to give an engraving of it. It is lithographed in colour on white paper, and perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

2 kopecks, red; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.



Noworjew.—The stamps have ceased to exist, the correspondence being delivered gratuitously. One must be thankful for small blessings.

Oustysolsk.—The present stamp has the frame in blue, the band in red with uncoloured inscription, the figure "2" in the angles is in red, and the bear in brown.

2 kopecks, blue, red, and brown.

Prilouky.—There is a change in the colour.

5 kopecks, black on violet.

Sarapoul.—The stamp recently described is no longer in orange, but in brown.

2 kopecks, brown; perf. 13½.



Schatz.—The stamp of 1889 has been redrawn. It is especially noticeable in the upper inscription, which is more arched than before. It is printed in black on rose coloured paper and rouletted.

3 kopecks, black on rose; rouletted.

Solikamsk.—The colours of the 2 kopecks, yellow, and the 4 kopecks, red, of 1891, have been altered.

2 kopecks, ultramarine.

4 ,, green.

Werhotour.—This is an adaptation of the design of the stamps of Sapojok. The illustration annexed will sufficiently explain the design. The stamp is lithographed on white paper, and perforated 11½.

2 kopecks, red; perf. 11½.



St. Thomas and Prince.—A stamp of 2½ reis of similar design to that described under Cape Verd has been issued here.

2½ reis, brown; perf. 11½.

We may add that there are two types of the surcharge of "2½ rs." chronicled in our number for December last—one in thick, and the other in thin numerals and capitals.

St. Vincent.—Two wrappers have, it appears, been issued with stamps of the type of the Queen's head in a circle, and with instructions in five lines.

Wrappers. ½ penny, green on manilla.

1 ,, carmine on manilla.

Seychelles.—The surcharge of 12 cents on the 16 cents is announced. 12 cents on 16 cents, red-brown; surcharge in black.

Shanghai.—Three essays for new stamps have, it is said, been approved, one for the postage stamps, another for postage due, while the third is for the Jubilee stamps. The design for the postage stamps shows three coats of arms quartered on escutcheons and arranged in the form of a "Y," having the appearance of a Chinese puzzle. This is superposed on a circular band inscribed,

in the portions not intercepted by the central design, "OMNIA | JUNCTA | IN UNO." In a curve above the circular band is "SHANGHAI," and underneath in an upturned curve is "MUNICIPALITY." This is within a rectangular frame, with posthorns



and winged wheels in the angles, "LOCAL POST" at the top, and the value at the bottom; while on the sides are the numerals of value and Chinese characters.

The postage due stamps have the numeral in the centre with "cts" and Chinese characters below. In an arch above is "POSTAGE DUE," and on a straight tablet at the top "LOCAL POST," while at the bottom is "SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY."

The Jubilee stamp of 2 cents is of larger size, and has a figure of Hermes, adorned with his attributes, standing on one foot on a winged wheel within an upright oval band inscribed in the upper part "SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY," and Chinese characters in the lower part. On the left of a small tablet at the top of the rectangular frame inscribed "LOCAL POST" is 1843, and on the right 1893. The perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$.

	2 cents, brick-red and black.
<i>Postage Due.</i>	2 ,, rose and black.
<i>Jubilee.</i>	2 (cents), orange-red and black.

Surinam.—The *Timbre-Poste* reports the issue of post cards of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents and $2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2}$ cents with portrait of the Queen of Holland.

<i>Post Cards.</i>	$2\frac{1}{2}$ cents, carmine on rose, white interior.
	$2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2}$,, ,, ,, ,,

Tobago.—The old stock of post cards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pence are being used up by surcharging them in black with "HALF PENNY" and also with "ONE PENNY." The surcharge is in Roman capitals, and is applied vertically from the bottom to the top. We shall doubtless have a numerous progeny of errors depending on the position, considering there are 32 points to the compass.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ penny on $1\frac{1}{2}$ pence, red-brown on buff; surch. in black.
	1 penny on $1\frac{1}{2}$,, ,, ,, ,,

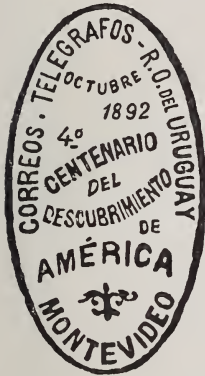
Transvaal; or, South African Republic.—We have the twopence, olive, surcharged in red with "Halve—Penny" in two lines, and with lines above and below, like as in that of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. on the 1 shilling, depicted in our number for March last.

"Half Penny" on 2 pence, olive; surcharged in red.

As the surcharge of 1d. on 6d. and 2½d. on 1s. were both found reversed, we shall doubtless have similar topsy-turvie in the present one.

Turks Islands.—The definitive post card of 1 penny, with its corresponding reply card, with stamps of the usual type, have been issued.

Post Cards. 1 penny, carmine on buff.
1+1 „ „ „



Uruguay.—Some months ago we endeavoured to describe the obliterating mark used in this Republic to celebrate the fourth centenary of the discovery of America by Columbus. Our engravers appear to have forgotten it, as it has only just come to hand, and we had certainly forgotten it.

Venezuela.—The new series which is to replace the “Escuelas” has begun to make its appearance, the *Monthly Journal* having received the 25 centimos, and M. Roussin the 1 bolivar. The design is oval, without any rectangular frame, and shows the head of General Bolivar in profile to the left, within an oval band inscribed in the upper part

“INSTRUCCION,” and in the lower with the denomination “CENTIMOS” or “BOLIVAR.” The numerals of value are in the sides of the band. The stamps are engraved, and printed on slightly azured paper, and perforated 12. The values and colours of the series are said to be as follows :

5 centimos, grey.	1 bolivar, brown-violet.
10 „ green.	3 „ red.
25 „ blue.	10 „ violet.
50 „ yellow.	20 „ yellow-brown.
	25 „ carmine.

The stamp of 25 centimos, commemorative of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, has made its appearance. We need scarcely describe the type of the stamp as it is twin brother with that of the U. S. Columbian series, differing only in the central picture, the inscriptions, and a few smaller details, but the engraving is better than that of most of the Columbian series. The picture represents, we suppose, Columbus and his companions setting up a cross on the American continent, and at the bottom is the inscription, “DESCRUBIMIENTO DE LA COSTA FIRME 1498”—his third voyage. The inscription at the top is, “CORREOS DE VENEZUELA,” and the value, &c., as in the United States series. The impression is on plain white paper, and the stamps are perforated 12. It is said that the supply is not more than one million. Perhaps, therefore, they have not been printed by steam machines.

25 centimos, purple-lake ; perf. 12.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF BAVARIA.

(Continued from page 140.)

November, 1875, to 1st January, 1876.—Towards the close of the year 1875 an alteration was made in the watermark of the paper. The rows of lattice were superseded by a uniform pattern of undulating lines $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart, running horizontally across the entire sheet. *Illustration No. 15.* These undulations do not exactly correspond with the width of the stamp as there are five in about 108 mm., while the width of the pane of five vertical rows is only 102. They are for the most part strongly marked like those in the lattice-work pattern, and the wires by which the watermark was made appear to have been similarly applied to the “dandy,” as the ground of horizontal laid lines appears at the back, behind which are vertical lines corresponding to the crests of the wave of the undulations. In many cases, however, the undulating lines are not sharply defined, and the paper has the appearance of being more pressed when in a pulpy state after having received the watermark, which has flattened out and enfeebled the marks of the wires. In these cases the paper has no traces of the ground of horizontal lines, and is to all appearance wove.

As the same paper was simultaneously employed for the envelopes and bands, which up to that period were manufactured of plain paper, it is not difficult to understand the reasons that induced the Administration to make the change in the paper, and to substitute one uniformly watermarked for one watermarked in sets of stripes. It was furnished from the same mill as that from which the paper of the preceding issues came, and throughout the period that it continued to be employed similar varieties are to be found dependent on the presence or absence of fine vertical laid lines, both when the coarse horizontal lines are visible and when it has the appearance of being wove. So far as this issue is concerned the new paper was only in use for a little more than a month; but Mr. Dunbar has found specimens showing the fine vertical laid lines in the 1 and 7 kreuzer on wove paper, and the 1, 7, and 10 kreuzer on laid paper. We have also found the same on the 18 kreuzer on laid paper, and it is more than probable that the whole series of 1, 3, 7, 10, and 18 kreuzer of which this issue was composed may be found with these varieties by the diligent collector.

The sheets were similar in size to those watermarked with the lattice work.* The colour of the paper was a greyish-white inclined to azure, and was of better quality than that with the lattice watermark. It appears to have been slightly milled, and is what may be termed hard unglazed paper.

* The “dandy rolls” for making the watermarks of all the patterns were ordered by the Government, and kept under double lock and key. When required for use they were taken to the mill by two officers of the administration, who supervised the manufacture of the required quantity of paper.

Impression. The printing on the lattice-work watermarked paper shows the same defects as that in the Arms series on "Dickinson" paper. The impression in the darker tones of colour are blurred, and the coloured ground has the appearance of being solid, while in those in the lighter tones the horizontal lines composing it are clear and distinct. Before the close of the kreuzer series, however, better printing is shown both in the later impressions on the lattice-work paper, and on that with the undulating lines. No alteration was made in the size of the sheets nor in any other particulars.

Perforation. The perforating machine perforated an entire pane of 30 stamps at a time, being furnished with 6 vertical and 7 horizontal rows of needles giving a gauge of about $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.—A Government Notice, dated 30th March, 1871, ordered the issue of the unpaid letter stamp of 3 kreuzer and also that of a similar stamp of 1 kreuzer, stating that both would be printed in black on white paper both in sheets of 60.* In Bavaria the principal Government officers have the correspondence sent free, but there is some official correspondence which, though it does not pass free, is subjected to a reduced rate, and the stamp of 1 kreuzer was introduced for denoting the amount to be paid by the recipient of any such *official* local correspondence as had not been prepaid; the stamp of 3 kreuzer, as has been already mentioned, being used to denote the sum to be paid by the recipient of such *private* local correspondence as had not been prepaid. The stamps were similar in design to the former one of 3 kreuzer, but the inscription in the upper part of the frame was "Bayr. Posttaxe," in place of "Bayer. Posttaxe."

Plate. So far as we have been able to ascertain, the plates were constructed of casts in type metal taken by the stereo process. *Illustration No. 12.*

Paper. These stamps were printed on the same paper that was used for the postage stamps, watermarked with the lattice-work pattern. None, however, were printed on that with undulations, the stock in hand being more than sufficient to supply the demand.

Impression and Perforation. These were similar to those of the postage stamps, the sheets consisting of two panes of 30 stamps each, and the perforation was done by the same machine as that employed for the other stamps.

Introduction of pound weight of 500 grammes.—A Government Notice, dated the 14th January, 1872, notified the introduction of the pound weight of 500 grammes into the Post-office system, and from that date all the rates on postal articles were fixed according to the weight in grammes.

* Both Moens and Dr. Kalckhoff in the *Grosses Handbuch* give the date of the issue of the 1 and 3 kreuzer unpaid letter stamps as 1st July, 1870, but no Order prior to that of 30th March, 1871, which prescribed the issue in sheets of 60, perforated, is to be found. An earlier date of issue than 1st April, 1871, cannot therefore be assigned to them.

The 9 and 10 kreuzer.—A Post-office Notice, dated 30th November, 1872, set forth that as the single rate to France, Great Britain, Norway, Portugal, and Spain, Constantinople, and the United States of America, *viâ* Bremen or Hamburg, was 9 kreuzer, and that to Italy, Russia, Sweden, Turkey, Alexandria, and the United States of America, *viâ* Cologne, was 10 kreuzer, which rates could not be made up with the existing values except by the use of two stamps, and that the demand for the stamp of 12 kreuzer had almost ceased, stamps of the values of 9 kreuzer in red-brown, and of 10 kreuzer in orange-yellow, would be issued with the approval of the Government, and no further issue would be made of the stamps of 12 kreuzer. In pursuance of this Notice the 12 kreuzer was withdrawn at the end of December, 1872, and the new values of 9 and 10 kreuzer were issued at the same time, and formed part of the existing series which thus consisted of 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 18 kreuzer.

The 1 mark.—On the 5th August, 1874, a new stamp of the value of one Imperial mark was issued for the special purpose of prepaying articles sent by the Parcel Post.

Die. The die was engraved on steel by Herr Reiss, medal-coiner to the Mint, and shows the Royal Arms on an upright oval, on which is superposed another smaller oval with the “paly-bendy *azure and argent*,” of Bavaria. These are surmounted by a Crown, and have the supporters resting on a scroll pattern base. Above the Crown is “BAYERN” in a curve, and under the base “MARK” in large capitals in an upturned curve, the whole being embossed on a solid ground of colour. In each of the four angles the numeral of value is embossed in white on a disc with ground of horizontal lines. *Illustration No. 17.*

Plate. This was constructed in the same way as those for the other values, but consisted of 50 stamps in 5 rows of 10, and measured about 233×138 mm. ($9\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{7}{16}$ in.)

Paper and Impression. The paper was the same as that then in use for the smaller values, watermarked with the lattice-work design; but as the two sets of five rows of lattice, together with the intervening space between the two sets only occupied 229 mm., the plate overlapped the watermarks even with the most exact printing, besides which the 5th and 6th stamps on each horizontal row were printed half on the watermark and the other half on the unwatermarked interval between the sets. This will account for the irregularity in the position of the watermark on these stamps, which makes the study of them from isolated specimens so perplexing.

It was not till the year 1879 that any printing was made on the paper with the watermark of undulating lines. The colour of the impression is lilac of various shades.

Perforation. The stamps were issued imperforate in the first instance; but in the following year (1875) they made their appearance about the 1st April perforated by a machine furnished with 6 horizontal rows and 11 vertical rows of 81 needles, thus perforating the entire sheet at one operation and giving a gauge of about $11\frac{1}{2}$. *Illustration No. 20.*

ARMS SERIES.

PART II.

Value in Imperial Mark Currency.

1ST JANUARY, 1876.

On the 22nd November, 1875, a Notice from the Post-office announced that on the 1st January, 1876, new postage stamps would be issued in which the values would be denoted in Imperial Mark Currency.

An Ordinance of King Louis II., dated 26th November, 1875, fixed the rates of postage according to the new currency on postal matter for the interior, to take effect on the 1st January then next, from which we extract the following as relating more especially to our subject :

I. Rate on letters :

- (a) Up to 15 grammes inclusive, prepaid 10 pf., not prepaid 20 pf.
 (b) From 15 to 250 gr. ,, ,, 20 pf., ,, 40 pf.

In places and districts of the delivery office—

- (a) Up to 15 grammes inclusive, prepaid 3 pf., not prepaid 10 pf.
 (b) From 15 to 250 gr. ,, ,, 5 pf., ,, 20 pf.

II. Relates to Post cards.

III. Relates to rates on printed matter.

IV. to IX. fix the rates on samples, registered letters, money orders, &c.

A Post-office Notice, dated 2nd December, 1875, published the above Ordinance, and by another Notice, dated 9th of the same month, announced the particulars of the new series. So far as this Notice refers to the adhesive stamps the following is a summary :

The stamps will be issued—

Of the value of 3 pfennige, in light green colour.

,,	,,	5	,,	,,	dark green	,,
,,	,,	10	,,	,,	carmine-red	,,
,,	,,	20	,,	,,	blue	,,
,,	,,	25	,,	,,	red-brown	,,
,,	,,	50	,,	,,	vermilion-red	,,
,,	,,	1 mark	,,	,,	violet	,,
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	orange-yellow	,,

The new stamps, like that of 1 mark, will be embossed with the Royal Arms in oval shields, with the supporters and crown, and the name "BAYERN" above the crown in white on a coloured ground.

The value of the stamps will be expressed in figures in relief in the four angles, and the denomination "PFENNIG" or "MARK" in relief under the Arms.

The postage stamps with the value in pfennig are of the same size as those of the former issue in kreuzer, and will be delivered to the Post-offices in sheets of 60. Those of 2 marks are of the same size as those of 1 mark, and will be delivered in sheets of 50.

New postage stamps will also be issued to the Post-offices in the Imperial currency for reckoning the postage on letters not prepaid in the local inter-communication :

(a) Values of 3 and 5 pf. for unpaid and insufficiently paid printed matter.

(b) Value of 10 pf. for other unpaid articles sent by post which circulate within the district of the receiving-office.

The new stamps are of the same form as the postage stamps, and will be of 3, 5, and 10 pfennig, and will all be in grey. The notice "Vom Empfänger zahebar" will be overprinted in red on the lower part of each stamp.

The notice then provides for the withdrawal of the issue in krenzer as soon as the new series is issued.

Die.—The original dies for the stamps in the new currency were engraved on steel by Herr Reiss, Medal-coiner to the Mint, and were similar in design to that of the 1 mark, showing the Arms on a solid ground of colour. The numerals inserted in the angles were, however, on discs of solid ground of colour. The die for the 2 mark was a secondary one taken from that constructed for the 1 mark. *Illustrations Nos. 18 and 20.*

Plate.—The plates for the values in pfennig consisted of 30 impressions in brass, as in the former issue, and were constructed in a similar manner. That for the 2 mark, like that for the 1 mark, was composed of 50 impressions in brass.

Towards the close of the year 1887 a change was made in the form of the plates of the values in pfennig, and they were made to consist of 50 stamps in 5 rows of 10, each plate measuring 123 × 210 mm. ($4\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ in.)

Paper.—1st January, 1876, to November, 1881.—The paper employed during this period was that watermarked with the undulating lines, and supplied from the mill at Pasing. It continued to present the same peculiarities as have been noticed before, and all the values are found on laid and wove paper, most of them showing the fine vertical lines both on the wove and the laid papers. It may safely be assumed that these peculiarities continued at intervals throughout the whole period that this paper was manufactured at the Pasing Mill.

November, 1881, to end of 1887.—Some time in the autumn of the year 1881 it was decided not only to alter the watermark in the paper, but to change the manufacturer. Since 1881 it has been made by the Munich-Dachau Paper Manufacturing Company, and there has been a very marked improvement in its quality and appearance. The new watermark was made by a "dandy" obtained from England, the design showing a series of zigzag lines running down the sheet vertically about $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart (6 in 45 mm.) *Illustration No. 16.* The paper is white wove, and no traces of any cross or vertical laid lines are to be found in it.

End of 1887.—Up to this time the sheets for all the values had continued to be of the same size, 280 × 195 mm.; but at the end of the year 1887 sheets of a new size were supplied for the values in pfennig measuring 238 mm. in width by 305 mm. in length, or about $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, and were cut the other way of the paper, so that the zigzags run horizontally across the sheet parallel to the top of it. The reason of this alteration was to admit of two panes of 210 × 123 mm. being

printed on the sheet one above the other, leaving an interval equal to the height of a stamp between them. The size of the sheets for the values in marks was not changed, and the zigzag watermark continues to run vertically down the sheet.

Impression.—1st January, 1876, to November, 1881.—No alteration in the colour of the impression, as set forth in the Post Office Notice of the 9th December, 1875, was made down to 1879; but on the 4th December, 1878, a notice was issued announcing that the colour of the 5 pfennig would be changed from dark green to violet, and that of the 50 pfennig from vermilion to dark brown, and the issue took place in the following month of January, as the stocks of the former colours became exhausted.

November, 1881, to January, 1890.—No change was made in the impression, but with the advent of better paper in 1881 the printing was clearer, and the most fastidious could scarcely find any fault with it.

January, 1890.—At the close of the year 1889 a notice was issued by the Post Office, dated 23rd December, 1889, announcing that in 1890 the 3 pfennig would be issued in brown, the 5 pfennig in green, the 25 pfennig in orange, and the 50 pfennig in red-brown, and that the colours of the 10 pfennig and the 1 and 2 marks would remain as before, the issues in the new colours being made as the stocks in hand of the former colours became exhausted.

When the size of the sheet was changed, at the end of 1887, the panes were, as we have said, placed one above the other in place of side by side, and there was an intervening space between them equal to the height of a stamp. In this space are two horizontal lines about 6 mm. from the bottom of the last row of the upper pane, and the same from the top row of the first row of the lower pane. In two angles of the sheet there are numbers, which in some are in the left upper and lower angles, while in others they are in the right upper and lower angles, and have probably something to do with the control. There is nothing further on the sheet, and the lines and numbers are printed in the colour of the impression. We have seen several numbers, but none higher than 20.

Perforation.—So long as the sheets of the pfennig values continued to be of the smaller size, and the stamps printed in panes of 30, the perforation remained $11\frac{1}{2}$ as before. When, however, the larger sheets were introduced, and the stamps were printed in two panes of 50 one above the other, a new perforating machine was employed of the ordinary kind, perforating the top and two sides at a time. This new machine gives a gauge of $14\frac{1}{2}$.

The values in marks, which are still printed on small sheets in one pane of 50, continue to be perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ as before.

(To be continued.)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF VICTORIA.

GROUNDING ON PAPERS BY MR. DAVID H. HILL, OF MELBOURNE, PUBLISHED IN
"VINDIN'S PHILATELIC MONTHLY."

(Continued from page 143.)

THE point at which we have arrived in the history of these stamps is that when they ceased to be manufactured by open contract, and Mr. F. W. Robinson was appointed to be the printer of postage stamps from the 1st January, 1860, at a fixed salary. At that time the stamps in current use were :

1 penny,	green ("Emblems," Type VII.)	superseded in	1862
2 pence,	lilac ()	1864
3 "	blue ("Half-length," Type I.)	"	1860
4 "	rose ("Emblems," Type VII.)	"	1860
6 "	blue ("Queen on Throne," Type VI.)	"	1860
1 shilling,	blue ("Octagon," Type III.)	"	1865
2 shillings,	green ("Postage Stamp," Type IV.)	"	1881

We now purpose, with the aid of Mr. Hill's papers, to continue the history of the above stamps from 1st January, 1860, until they were superseded, but before doing so it will be better to refer to some facts mentioned in Mr. Hill's articles that appeared in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* for January 20th and April 22nd of the present year, in which some additional details are given respecting the issues already enumerated.

TYPE I. "Half-length." ONE PENNY, TWOPENCE, THREEPENCE.

Of the stamps printed by Mr. Thomas Ham under his contract of 28th December, 1849, there must, Mr. Hill says, have been *at least* two separate transfers for the penny, four for the twopence, and three for the threepence, as evidenced by existing specimens showing alterations or additions to the plate. The addition of another transfer for the threepence is due to Mr. Castle having indicated to Mr. Hill a re-touch of the engraving, principally noticeable in the extension of the white central line of the orb. The stamps of this type may therefore be classified as follows :

ONE PENNY.	Without lined frame.
	With lined frame.
TWOPENCE.	Fine background, fine side borders, without lined frame.
	Coarse background " " " with lined frame.
	" " " coarse side boarders " "
THREEPENCE.	Without lined frame.
	The same with white centre line of orb projecting.
	With lined frame.

Mr. Hill remarks that Mr. Ham seems to have experienced some difficulties in printing the stamps of this issue, due possibly to the fact that he was an engraver and not a lithographer. "In the early printings of all the values the lines appear clear and distinct, but the later ones

do not show such careful workmanship, especially in the case of the twopence, the lines in many of these being thick and blurred." This we conceive to be entirely due to the inexperience of the lithographer, who failed to keep the stone clean, and the lines of the transfer were allowed to get clogged with ink.

In the first printings of the series the transfers also appear to have been laid with greater care and at a further distance apart than those with the lined frame, which are so close together that in some cases only one of the lines is seen between the stamps, and this accounts for so many specimens showing no margin.

The colours of the series printed under the contract with Mr. Ham were principally red-brown for the one penny, though a few were in vermilion. In comparison with the number printed, the twopence shows the greatest variety in colour, changing from lilac in the first instance to lilac-grey, grey, and light brown or cinnamon with intermediate shades. The threepence was of a dull blue varying in shade. The one penny in rose and rose-red, the threepence in dark blue and indigo, as also in pale and light blue, differing in tone of colour from the blue employed by Mr. Ham, belong to subsequent printings. It is also more than probable that during the contract the plate of the twopence received some injury, as it shows a slight indentation on the right border of the engraving, and this is supported by the fact that in the next contract, that of Mr. Ham for the twopence "Queen on Throne," a clause was inserted "that in the event of injury to the plate during the process of printing he undertook to make good the same by re-engraving, and if necessary providing a new plate to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General."

As specimens of these stamps on the original letters are rarely to be met with, it is difficult to decide as to the periods at which the alterations in the die took place. Mr. Hill says that, in his opinion, the first one—namely, the re-engraving of the background of the twopence took place in January; the earliest specimen known with coarse background, fine borders, and frame without lines being dated 11th February, 1850, and no printing at all took place between the 4th and 16th February, as Mr. Reddin, who supervised the printing, was not there between those dates. Mr. Hill also thinks that the lines were added to the frame in January, and the coarse borders in February. The frame lines would be given to the three values simultaneously, and the retouch of the orb, &c. on the threepence must have been made before they were added.

In the ordinary course of issue the one penny and threepenny stamps printed by Mr. Ham would be exhausted in March and June, 1854, respectively; but as the half million of each value printed by J. S. Campbell and Co. were taken into stock in February, 1854, it is quite possible that some were also issued during that month. These latter stamps would also be respectively exhausted in November, 1854, and October, 1855. Of the four millions of 1 penny printed by Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson 544,400 were taken into stock in June, 1854,

and the rest in the last quarter of that year, while of the two millions of threepenny 483,040 were taken into stock in the quarter ending December, 1854, and the rest in that ending March, 1855. In both these later contracts the transfers were laid wider apart than in Mr. Ham's later printing, and were in sheets of 100.

The errors of VICTOPIA, T.B, T.R, and without value, &c., are due to bad printing or to some damage to the transfer.

We have already stated that in 1857 Mr. Samuel Calvert obtained a contract for rouletting the postage stamps, but that no account is to be found as to the progress he made in performing this contract. It would seem that the gauge of this rouletting was about 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$.

The "Raymond Rolling-pin rouletter" was, as was stated, *supra* p. 77, supplied on the 17th August, 1857, giving a gauge of $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9. We find from the specimen of its work, referred to in our number for June last, that there are *six* wheels now existing.

The machine perforating 12 was first used by Mr. F. W. Robinson to perforate the stamps under his contract of 8th December, 1858, and was set to work early in 1859. The machine perforating $12\frac{1}{2}$ was not purchased till October, 1864.

As the one penny, Type VI., was issued in October, 1856, Mr. Hill says it is difficult to account for the one penny "half-length" being officially rouletted, except on the hypothesis that some remainders were issued in 1857, which must, we think, have been the case. Specimens are mentioned in *Oceania* as rouletted 8 and 18, and Mr. Castle is made to say in *The London Philatelist* for May last that he has a specimen gauging "9 centimètres!" Of the 3 pence we have a specimen gauging about 8, and a Victorian collector has one gauging 7 on one side and $6\frac{1}{2}$ on the other. All these Mr. Hill considers as official, except the one gauging 18.

The 3 pence was perforated 12 by Mr. F. W. Robinson in 1859.

TYPE II. "Queen on the Throne." TWO PENCE.

The issue of those printed from the plate by Mr. Ham took place in December, 1852, and was all exhausted in December, 1853, when 128,600 of the two millions lithographed by Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Co. were taken into stock, and the remainder in February, 1854. In the natural course of consumption these would have been exhausted in February, 1856, but in March, 1855, 342,900 of Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson's printing were taken into stock, and 2,657,100 in May, the one and a half millions which were over supplied being destroyed in September, 1855. It is quite possible therefore that some of the stamps of this last contract were issued in March and April, 1855.

The colour of those printed by Mr. Ham from the plate were brown or of a reddish-brown. Of the lithographed issues, Mr. Hill attributes the grey-black and grey to the printing by Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Co., and the grey-lilac and red-lilac to that of Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson.

The earliest lithographed dated specimen that Mr. Hill has met with is 12th January, 1854.

TYPE III. "*Octagon.*" ONE SHILLING. *Supra.* Vol. xiv., p. 223.

The stamp ledgers for 1854 show that 1,386,400 of these stamps were taken into stock in the June quarter, and the balance of 1,613,600 in the September quarter. The stamps remained in issue till April, 1865, upwards of half a million having been destroyed in 1862 and 1865. The stamps were rouletted in 1857, specimens gauging 7 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ being chronicled, and one gauging $8\frac{1}{2}$, dated 27th August, 1857, is known. The earliest specimen perforated 12 which Mr. Hill has found is dated 17th June, 1859. He has been informed that the sheets in stock were rolled up in bundles of 20, and were in consequence very troublesome to perforate.

(*To be continued.*)

THE SUEZ CANAL STAMPS.

THERE are few stamps which have had such an ephemeral existence as those issued by the Suez Maritime Canal Company. The issue was announced in Paris in August, 1868, and was chronicled in the *Timbre-Poste* of September, 1868; but at the end of the announcement of their issue was the further one that they had already become things of the past, and about five weeks seems to have been the limit of their existence. When they first appeared, the English magazines promised to give a copy of the tariff of the Company; but after they had ceased to be used nobody seems to have troubled their heads about them, farther than this, that Paris was temporarily inundated with unused copies, which were disposed of by the Company at little more than the price of the paper.

In 1880 M. Moens published a volume of his *Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles* on the stamps of Egypt and of the Suez Canal Company; but with the exception of a simple chronicle of the type, values, and colours, the whole account is confined to a cutting from the *Phare* of Alexandria, written in the usual style of newspaper paragraphs. From contemporary literature, however, we gather that the stamps were issued by the Company for the purpose of franking the charge for the conveyance of journals, printed matter, and correspondence from one town or station on the canal, then in course of construction, to another, and for the use especially of those engaged on the works or transacting business on the line, this postal matter having previously been carried gratuitously by the Company. To follow what we are going to say, it should be borne in mind that the canal from Port Said to Suez is 96 miles long, that about half-way is the town of Ismailia, distant about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the canal, and near which the railway from Suez to Alexandria branches off to the west, and that the first town on the

canal south of Port Said is Kantara, distant from Port Said about 28 miles.

M. Giwelb has lately put into our hands a correspondence composed of eight letters, on which these stamps figure. All of these bear dates between the 18th July and the 12th August, 1868. Of the eight letters two were enclosed in envelopes, and there is also one envelope from which the contents have been removed. The other five are the letters themselves. Again, the destinations of the eight are as follows :

- (1) Kantara to Port Said, 3.
- (2) Port Said to Kantara, 2.
- (3) Port Said to Alexandria, 1.
- (4) Suez to Port Said, 1.
- (5) Suez to Alexandria, 1.

(1) Of the three from Kantara to Port Said two of them bear on the envelopes four stamps of 5 centimes ; in one, each stamp is obliterated with a cross in pen and ink, and the date, 19th July ; in the other, the four stamps are obliterated with two pen strokes ; the third is the envelope without any enclosure, but it bears on the flap the embossed address of a merchant at Kantara, and is addressed to a French *homme d'affaires* at Port Said. This bears a stamp of 20 centimes and another of 40 centimes, both of them pen-stroked and dated 28 July.

(2) Each of the two from Port Said to Kantara bears a stamp of 20 centimes obliterated with the French post-office obliterating stamp of points in a lozenge-shaped form with the number 5129 in the centre, which is the index number of the French post-office at Port Said.

(3) The letter from Port Said to Alexandria bears a Suez Canal stamp of 20 centimes, obliterated with a paraph, and an Egyptian stamp of 1 piastre obliterated with the Vice-Regal dated stamp of Ismailia.

(4) The letter from Suez to Port Said bears a stamp of 20 centimes obliterated in *blue*, with a series of large points in lozenge-form.

(5) That from Suez to Alexandria bears a stamp of 20 centimes obliterated as the last one in *blue*, and is surcharged with "80," and has the Ismailia Vice-Regal dated stamp, showing that it was surcharged with double Egyptian rate at Ismailia.

From these, we think, may be learnt that the single postal rate on the Canal irrespective of distance was 20 centimes, that the stamps were not recognised by the Egyptian Post-office, but that they were recognised by the French Consulate offices at Port Said and Suez. They further tend to confirm what we heard in Paris at the time that the stamps were withdrawn at the instance of the Egyptian Government, which considered that the issue was an interference with the sovereign rights of the post-office. Whether this was done on the "dog in the manger" principle we do not know, but if so, the Egyptian Post-office is not the only one in the world which will not do the work, but is quite prepared to prevent any one else from doing it.

The empty envelope, which is of rather large size, doubtless contained enclosures, subjecting it to a triple rate ; but so far as letters were concerned, the single rate appears to have been a uniform one of 20

centimes. We understood at the time of the issue that the 1 centime was for journals, and that the 5 c. was especially for printed matter. The collection is interesting, and we should think that an obliterated copy of the 40 centimes was about as rare as an obliterated copy of—what shall we say?—the 80 centesimi of Parma. They are just those stamps which a collector would not care to possess unused.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

BELGIUM.—From *Le Moniteur Belge*, of 9th July, 1893.

The following circular, dated July 4th, has been addressed by M. Vandenpeereboom to the functionaries of his administration :

“Despatches bearing the dominical stamp, with the legend attached thereto, have been delivered on the Sunday contrary to the regulations of the order of 17th May last.

“These irregularities must cease completely, and the immediate chiefs must take care that this is done. Negligence on this point will be severely repressed.

“On the present occasion it seems well to remark that the use of the dominical stamp is not indispensable to prevent a despatch being delivered on a Sunday. The sender may indicate his wish in this respect by a written or printed notice on the address, and this wish must be respected in whatsoever mode it is manifested.

“The only exception is for express despatches. These are delivered as soon as they arrive, on Sundays as well as other days, whatever stamps may be applied on the address. The mode of sending chosen must be deemed exclusive of any intention to delay the delivery of the despatches.”

* * *

NEW CALEDONIA.—From *Le Timbre Poste*.

“DECISION.—*Surcharge to be made on the postage stamps of 20 c. of the 17th February, 1893.*

“The governor of New Caledonia and its dependencies, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and Officer of Academy,

“Seeing the insufficiency of the stock of postage stamps of 5 c.,

“Seeing the necessity of preventing any difficulty in the despatch of correspondence,

“It is decided, on the proposal of the Director of the Interior :

“ART. 1.—Until the receipt of postage stamps of 5 centimes, stamps of 20 centimes shall be delivered to the public at the price of 5 centimes. These stamps shall bear the vignette below.

“ART. 2.—A commission, consisting of the Treasury paymaster, the Chief of the Third Division of the direction of the Interior, or their substitutes, as also the accountant of the Post, shall be charged with superintending the operation of transforming the stamps.

“Noumea, the 17th February, 1862.

“A. PRIQUÈ.

“By the Governor,

“The *Director of the Interior*,

“LAMADON.”

* * *

VENEZUELA.—From *L'Ami des Timbres*:

“UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA,
 “MINISTRY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
 “CARACAS, 10th April, 1893.
 “DECREE.

“The Chief of the National Executive power has thought proper to decree that the new design of postage stamps, created by resolution of the 28th February of the present year, to celebrate the fourth centenary of the discovery of America, and the participation of Venezuela in the Universal Exhibition of Chicago, shall be of 25 centimos of a bolivar (25 c.), and light violet in colour, and not as was decided by the said resolution of 5 centimos of a bolivar, and in turquoise-blue.

“The other details for the new postage stamp will remain the same as those indicated in the said resolution of the 28th February last.

“Let this be communicated and published.

“For the Executive power,
 “JESUS MUNOZ UNDRAGE.”

“MINISTRY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
 “UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA,
 “CARACAS, 24th April, 1893.
 “DECREE.

“The Chief of the Executive power decrees—That the new postage stamps ‘Instruccion’ ordered by the Government by resolution of the Ministry, the 29th November last, and which have been received, shall be put in issue according as the stocks of the surcharged postage stamps ‘Escuelas’ are exhausted.

“The ‘Correos’ stamps with surcharge shall be used up to 30th June next, as the 1st July is the day fixed by the Direction of the Post Office and the Universal Postal Union for the issue of the new stamps which the Government has received, and from that date these shall commence to be put in issue, and the National Treasury shall retain the remainder of the surcharged stamps at that time in hand throughout the Republic.

“Let this be communicated and published.

“IGNACIO ANDRADE.”

Miscellanea.

CHILIAN STAMPS. DATE OF FIRST ISSUE.—Both MM. Moens and Lindenbergh give the date of the first issue as 20th October, 1852. In our paper last year on these stamps we stated that the date was 1st July, 1853. That it was not the 20th October, 1852, is proved by the fact that the dies, the plates, and the printing of the first issue were the work of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., of London, and the stamps did not arrive at Valparaiso until the end of April, 1853, and were not delivered to the Treasury till May, 1853. That the first issue took place on 1st July, 1853, is proved:

First, by a passage in the address of the President, Manuel Montt, sent to the National Congress on the 1st June, 1853, in which he says, “The law passed in October last, establishing the prepayment and lowering the rates on letters, will come into operation on the 1st July.

Up to the present there has been no time to distribute throughout the Republic the stamps ordered in Europe and received at the end of April."

Second, by a circular of the Minister Ramón G. Concha, dated Santiago, 22nd June, 1853, enclosing stamps with a letter of Instructions, in which it is stated that the use of the stamps is to commence on the 1st July then next.

The law authorising the use of stamps is dated 20th October, 1852, but no stamps were issued till the 1st July following. Of this there can be no doubt in face of the documentary evidence.

* * *

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—We are indebted to the *Monthly Journal* for the following list of the numbers of the stamps that have been overprinted with "Provisional | GOVT | 1893," issued 20th May, 1893:

VALUE.	COLOUR.	NO. SHEETS.	NO. STAMPS.
1 c. . .	Purple . .	250 . .	12,500
1 c. . .	Indigo . .	500 . .	25,000
1 c. . .	Green . .	8,750 . .	437,500
2 c. . .	Vermilion . .	125 . .	6,250
2 c. . .	Pink . .	3,250 . .	162,500
2 c. . .	Violet . .	17,500 . .	875,000
2 c. . .	Brown . .	250 . .	12,500
5 c. . .	Pale blue . .	7,750 . .	387,500
5 c. . .	Indigo . .	250 . .	12,500
6 c. . .	Green . .	500 . .	25,000
10 c. . .	Black . .	750 . .	37,500
10 c. . .	Brown . .	2,000 . .	100,000
10 c. . .	Vermilion . .	250 . .	12,500
12 c. . .	Black . .	1,310 . .	65,500
12 c. . .	Mauve . .	75 . .	3,750
15 c. . .	Brown . .	300 . .	15,000
18 c. . .	Red . .	1,000 . .	50,000
25 c. . .	Black-purple . .	300 . .	15,000
50 c. . .	Red . .	440 . .	22,000
\$1 . . .	Vermilion . .	730 . .	36,500
		46,280	2,314,000

At the date of our last advices the holders of the 2 c., vermilion, of which there were only 125 sheets overprinted, were asking 1 dollar each. We do not know the quotation for the 12 c., mauve, but as there were only 75 sheets of these the price would doubtless be in proportion. An entirely new set is in course of preparation.

* * *

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.—It appears from an exhibit at Chicago that the following is a complete list of the unpaid letter stamps that have been overprinted "St. Pierre—M'on," with the addition of the letters "T" and "P," for use as ordinary postage stamps, and also of those without the addition.

10 c., black, overprint in red, with addition of "T.P."	(3,250).
20 c. " " " " " "	(13,200).
30 c. " " " " " "	(6,750).
40 c. " " " " " "	(6,500).
60 c. " " " " " "	(1,350).
1 fr., brown " black	(800).
2 fr. " " " "	(800).
5 fr. " " " "	(400).

5 c., black, overprint in red, <i>without</i> "T.P."	(1,250).
10 c. ,, ,, ,, ,,	(3,200).
15 c. ,, ,, ,, ,,	(3,200).
20 c. ,, ,, ,, ,,	(13,000).
30 c. ,, ,, ,, ,,	(6,700).
40 c. ,, ,, ,, ,,	(6,500).
1 fr., brown ,, black ,,	(750).
2 fr. ,, ,, ,, ,,	(700).

From the *Phil. Journal of America*.

* * *

SWITZERLAND.—A post card of 5 centimes, commemorative of the Exhibition of Postage Stamps at Zurich, was issued to the number, it is said, of 36,000 copies. According to the *Rappel* the rush to obtain them was so great that several persons were injured.

* * *

U. P. v. T. P.—No question so often presents itself to the philatelist as that which involves the genuine character of a stamp. Is it genuine, or is it a forgery? A somewhat novel mode of determining this has just been invented, though we confess that in our view it is by no means a satisfactory one. To use diplomatic language, the relations between the *Union Postale* and the *Timbre-Poste* have of late been rather strained. The *Union Postale*, a short time since, made the discovery of a fourth type of the 20 c. of the lithographed series of Bordeaux, which was trumpeted in the loudest manner. The *Timbre-Poste* examined the specimen, and declared that it was nothing more than a forgery, not a very uncommon thing in French stamps; the *U. P.* published an abusive answer, to which the *T. P.* replied in June last in language not of the most complimentary nature, declaring that the specimen was not worth a penny, and in this article threw off the editorial disguise. Upon this the incarnate *Union Postale* sent two friends from Paris to Bruxelles to interview the incarnate *Timbre-Poste*, and insist that he should either retract what he had written or meet the incarnate *Union Postale* in mortal combat. The *Timbre-Poste*, according to the account given in the last number of the *Union Postale*, declined both the propositions, and very wisely too in a philatelic point of view; for it appears somewhat absurd that the genuine character of a stamp should depend upon the event whether M. A.B. of the *U. P.* should skewer M. C.D. of the *T.-P.* or *vice versa*. We have the satisfaction of knowing that no blood will be shed over the question, and that, so far as the two parties are concerned, they retain their own opinions.

* * *

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—We have received the particulars of the German stamps and post cards surcharged for this territory too late to notice this month.

The Philatelic Record.

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No. 176.



It was in the year 1877 that M. Moens first commenced the publication of treatises on the stamps of particular localities, and with the aid of other philatelists produced down to 1887 some five and twenty small volumes replete with all the information he had been able to gather during his career. The original idea seems to have been started much earlier by Dr. Legrand, but his *brochures*

Philatelic Handbooks. were corrected and enlarged editions of papers he had already contributed to the *Timbrophile* and the *Timbre-Poste*. A somewhat similar idea has now been adopted by the publication of the first of a series of Stanley Gibbons Philatelic Handbooks,* which is a reprint, in the form of a volume, of the papers on the stamps of Portuguese India by Mr. Gilbert Harrison and Lieut. F. H. Napier, R.N., which appeared in the pages of the *Monthly Journal* between May, 1892, and February, 1893. The separate reference lists given in the papers have now, however, been collected together into one continuous form, to which the publishers have added the prices of most of the stamps. We need scarcely say that, independently of the merits of the work itself, this edition presents the phases of these stamps in a much more convenient form than when scattered over the pages of a journal. The publishers state their intention of following up the present work with treatises on the stamps of other localities, especially those, the stamps of which are but little known to the general body of collectors.

The only information that we have as to how the stamps of Portuguese India were produced is contained in a few words

* The Stanley Gibbons Handbooks. *Portuguese India, with notes and publishers' prices.* Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391, Strand, London. 8vo. pp. 87.

in the *Timbre-Poste* of May, 1872, where M. Moens says he learns that they were made by a working ironmonger, but what part and to what extent he was employed to produce them is left an open question. This and such like questions as to the mode in which the reproduction was made, the number of stamps to the sheet, &c., are matters, however, which rather belong to the history of a series, and would scarcely be thought necessary in a handbook, the object of which is principally to assist the collector.

The authors have diligently examined the collections of these stamps, both those in the hands of collectors and those belonging to dealers, and compared them with the notices that appeared from time to time in the periodical literature of the day, from which they have carefully extracted what was worth notice. We ourselves collected these stamps from their first appearance, but the high values of 300, 600, and 900 reis were always scarce, not for their intrinsic value, for though they looked large, yet the face value was something like 1s. 4d., 2s. 8d., and 4s., but we believe that Dr. Legrand was right when in the *Gazette des Timbres* he stated, according to information received from a Portuguese correspondent, the high values were not sold at the open Post-office. They only existed nominally, and were printed at the desire of known individuals, and a special remuneration for the work was charged. In fact down to the issue of 1881, we cannot call to mind that we ever saw used copies of any values other than of 10 or 20 reis, and one of 200 reis.

The work will prove very useful to the collectors of these stamps, the earlier issues of which are interesting, presenting a lively contrast to those of 1881 downward. He will find collected in one all that is contained in the chief sources of information, and some new varieties chronicled for the first time in these papers.

One, and only one, word of criticism. The authors attribute the transparency of the paper of some of these stamps to the gum being of a greasy nature. Our own experience would lead us to think that this arises from the gum having been applied hot. When it was the fashion to gum stamps into the albums, we found many in a similar condition, which was remedied by putting them into hot water. We had been under the impression that it was caused by grease, and had previously tried benzine and chloroform without success.

A SMALL work on the stamps of Bergedorf, from the pen of Herr Otto Rommel,* has been lately published, which we intend to make use of in due course, our publishers having acquired the rights necessary for that purpose. There are a few points connected with these somewhat short-lived stamps that have exercised the minds of many philatelists of high repute, and Herr Rommel has made a careful *resumé* of these on which to form the groundwork of his own opinions. The stamps have of late years fallen in repute, as the whole stock in hand was thrown on the market when the Post-office business was taken over by the North German Confederation, and, what is worse, the stones were handed over to the purchaser, from which any number of reprints have been made. At all events it will be well that collectors should be able to distinguish between those which are reprints and those which are not. The stamps belong to that class of which we prefer to possess a genuine obliterated copy to a hundred unobliterated ones, which is not perhaps saying much, as the value of a set of the five stamps on original letters is estimated in Germany at about £30, while unobliterated originals are not worth more than as many pence.

* *Die Postwerthzeichen des Bergedorfer Postbezirke, von Otto Rommel, Leipzig.* A. Larisch, Munich. 12mo., 56 pp.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

THE EDITOR OF THE "PHILATELIC RECORD" will be glad to receive for notice under this heading early intelligence of any New Issues or Varieties, accompanied, if possible, by specimens, which will be carefully returned. All communications, whether on the above, or on other matters of philatelic interest, should be addressed to him, to the "care of MESSRS. THEODOR BUHL & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C."

ADHESIVES.

Abyssinia.—The *Coll. de Timbres-Poste* states that the Negus of Abyssinia is about to issue postage stamps. The design is to be a portrait of himself with a very large crown.

Bamra.—The *Monthly Journal* has received the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna on deeper coloured paper than heretofore, and the type has been reset. It is said that the queer-looking design on these stamps is the Crest or Totem of the State, and is intended to represent an elephant's trunk twisted round a tusk. As our readers have

possibly not seen this *in esse*, they may not be able to judge how far the artist has been successful in his delineation. It is well, however, to be told what it is intended to represent. For the future we shall refer to the object as the "Totem."

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, black on magenta.

Belgium.—A second instalment of the "Sabbaticals" has appeared, and we find that though the Decree of the King stated that the stamps under 10 centimes were to bear a design of "Our arms," it turns out to be the Arms of Belgium, displayed on a mantle somewhat similar to the old Tuscany stamps, and very badly executed as far as the engraving is concerned. The Arms are within an oval band with French and Flemish inscriptions, and the value "2 c." is in each lower angle. The other stamps are of the type of those of the 10 c.



From the journals we gather that the Minister reckons that his "fad" will succeed, because the senders will not take the trouble of tearing off the lower label. It is also said that the inscriptions on the label are good Flemish, but bad French. Again, a collector to be perfect should have four series, one without the labels, another with the label at the bottom, a third with the label at the top, and a fourth with labels top and bottom.

2 centimes (arms), yellow; perf. 14.
 20 " (profile) reseda "
 25 " " ultramarine; perf. 14.

Bolivia.—The *Philatelic Monthly* chronicles the fiscal stamp, "Transacciones" of 5 centavos, as having done postal duty by overprinting it with "PROVISORIO" in small capitals under the date 1893.

5 centavos, blue, overprint in black.



The 2, 10, and 20 centavos of the new lithographed issue, described in our last, in which we chronicled the 1 and 5 centavos, wrongly noted in the summary as "2," are reported to be in circulation, and are all of the 9 stars type.

2 centavos, lilac; perforated 11.
 10 " vermilion "
 20 " green "

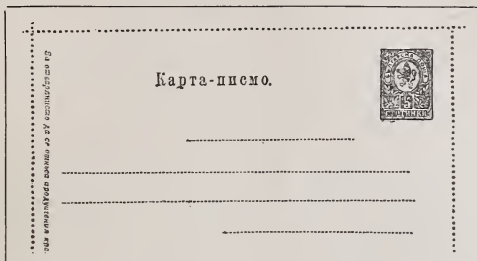
Brazil.—The envelope of 100 reis now comes to hand in carmine-red in place of pale red, and is of white wove paper, size 132 x 107 mm.

A wrapper of smooth buff paper has also made its appearance with the upper end gummed and cut to a point. It bears a stamp to the right.

Envelope. 100 reis, carmine-red on white wove.
Wrapper. 20 " green, on smooth buff.

Bulgaria.—Two letter cards of 5 and 15 stotinki have been issued. They are doubled from the bottom, and in the right upper

angle of the front is a stamp of the current type. The card bears the inscription of "Letter Card" in Russian, under which are four



lines for the address, and the instructions, in the same language, are down the left side within the line of perforation. At the back are two lines of inscription; size 139 × 88 mm.

5 stot., olive-green on grey.
15 ,, orange-yellow on yellow.

Canada.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 1 cent post card as being now printed on buff; size 127 × 77 mm.

Post Card. 1 cent, grey on buff.

Ceylon.—A De La Rue post card of two cents has, it is reported, now taken the place of the native printed one. It is of similar type to the former.

Post Card. 2 cents, blue on white; size 121 × 85 mm.

The value in the die of the stamp of the registration envelopes has been altered to 10 cents; size F has only been chronicled as yet.

Registration Envelope. 10 cents, rose; size F.

Curaçao.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the post card of 7½ cents of the numeral type, with its corresponding reply in blue on light blue, with, we suppose, the inside white. It also chronicles the 2½ cents in green on sea-green with reply, and the 5 cents in carmine on pink with the corresponding reply, which we think are somewhat old friends—at all events the reply one was chronicled in the *Record* for July, 1890. It appears doubtful if the two post cards exist which we mentioned in January last on the authority of a contemporary, as there is no intelligence of the change of colour of the 5 cents, and there seems no doubt that the 7½ cents is now in blue.

Post Cards. 7½ cents, blue on light blue.
7½ + 7½ ,, ,, ,,

Cyprus.—The *Gaz. Timb.* reports the post card of ½ piastre as now being in brown on buff.

Post Card. ½ piastre, brown on buff.

Ecuador.—The stamp famine seems to be sore in the land, and the inhabitants are reduced to make use of anything in the shape of a stamp, and all appear to pass current. Not only have the

stamps been cut out of post cards to do duty for letters, but we are now informed that those on the wrappers have been similarly made use of.

1 centavo, brown on azure.

2 " " "

Egypt.—We have the 3 millièmes in orange-yellow, and the 2 piastres in red-brown, of the current type.

3 millièmes, orange-yellow, wmk. "Star and Crescent"; perf. 14.

2 piastres, red-brown " " " "

German East Africa.—Dr. F. Kalckhoff kindly sent us last month the particulars of this issue, consisting of the ordinary adhesives and post cards overprinted in black with values in "pesa" in block type.

"2 PESA 2" on 3 pfennig, brown.

"3 " 3" " 5 " green.

"5 " 5" " 10 " rose.

"10 " 10" " 20 " blue.

"25 " 25" " 50 " red-brown.

Post Cards. "3 " 3" " 5 " green on buff, 793 m.

"5 " 3" " 10 " rose on buff, 693 c.

It is said that reply cards of the corresponding values have been also issued.

German Levant.—The reply card of 5 + 5 pfennig with control date overprinted with the value in Turkish currency is notified in the *Ill. Br. Zeitung*.

Post Card. 20 + 20 paras, on 5 + 5, rose on buff; 1191 f.

Great Britain.—We have to announce the discovery of another of those stamps which have got into circulation in a sort of unorthodox manner. A specimen of Plate 3 of the two shillings, registered 23. 1. 68, has been found duly obliterated, though not with a dated postmark, but with one of three concentric circles with a numeral in the centre, so that we are not able to give the date of issue. The impression is in *pale* blue.

2 shillings, pale blue; wmk. "Spray"; perf. 14. *Plate 3.*

Guinea (Portuguese).—A stamp of 2½ reis of similar type to that for Cape Verde has been issued.

2½ reis, brown; perf. 12.

Hawaii.—A startling discovery has been made. In certain of the stamps with the recent surcharge there is an omission of a stop after "GOVT." It is said only to affect the first stamp of the second row. So it will spoil a sheet to possess a specimen.

Hankow.—We have received a series of stamps for a local post established at Hankow. Five values, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 30 cents, were issued in the month of May. They are of three types, the 2, 5, and 10 cents representing a Chinese coolie with a yoke on his shoulders, carrying chests like tea-chests, within a rectangular frame inscribed "HANKOW L. P. O." at the top, the value at the bottom, and Chinese characters on the sides. The 20 cents has a pagoda, while the 30 cents, which is of smaller size and is square,

represents a building in European style. The stamps are typographed on plain coloured paper, and are rouletted on lines of colour, but only at top and bottom in our specimens. Why not have borrowed the design of the Amoy stamps with Chinaman, umbrella, and pagoda all in one?

2 cents.,	violet on pale lilac.
5 „	green on yellowish-salmon.
10 „	carmine on rose.
20 „	blue on buff.
30 „	red on yellow.

Jeypore.—The *Monthly Journal* has received a communication regarding the Indian stamps which bore an inscription of “Raj. service.” It appears that they were so stamped with a rubber stamp by the Engineering Department of the State, and were not any special issue.

Macao.—We have the 2½ reis of the new type with “MACAU” on the diagonal tablet. 2½ reis, brown; perf. 12.

Mauritius.—The issue of the 1 cent of the design of the two cents took place on the 23rd June last.—*Timbre-poste*.

1 cent, bright lilac.

Monaco.—The wrappers of 1 and 2 centimes are no longer bordered with lines of the colour of the stamps.

1 centime, olive on buff, without border.

2 „ dark violet on buff „

Montenegro.—Envelopes of 5, 7, and 10 novcics have been issued with stamps of the same design as that of the adhesives. The 5 novcics is of thin cream-coloured wove paper, the others of white laid. Size, 159 × 127 mm.

Envelopes. 5 nov., red on cream wove.

7 „ violet on white laid.

10 „ blue on „

This principality appears also to have a desire not to be outdone in the search after jubilees, for it has found one in the four hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing. The design consists of a line of overprint in Russian characters above and below the head, with “1493” on one side and “1893” on the other. The following stamps, envelopes, and post cards have been so overprinted, and were in use from the 25th to 29th July:

	2 novcics,	yellow,	overprinted in black.
	3 „	green	„ „
	5 „	red	„ „
	7 „	lilac-rose	„ „
	10 „	blue	„ red.
	15 „	light-brown	„ black.
	25 „	violet-brown	„ red.
<i>Envelopes.</i>	5 „	red	„ black.
	7 „	purple	„ „
	10 „	blue	„ „
<i>Post Cards.</i>	2 „	yellow on buff,	overprinted in black.
	2+2 „	„ „	„ „
	3 „	yellow-green on greenish-blue,	overprinted in black.
	3+3 „	„ „	„ „ „ „

Mozambique.—In April last we quoted from the *Echo de la Timb.* an announcement of the surcharge of the 40 reis, brown, with $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 reis. The *Collect. de Timbres-poste* states that it has now received more definite intelligence regarding this surcharge, and says that these stamps were overprinted in black with "JORNAES," and 500 were surcharged also in black with " $2\frac{1}{2}$ REIS," and 1500 with " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in each lower angle, 28 of which had a double surcharge; 500 were surcharged with "5 REIS" in black, and 96 in red. Lastly, after these journal stamps were issued, a provisional stamp of 5 reis was made by surcharging the 40 reis with "5" in each lower angle and overprinting it with "PROVISORIO." Of these latter 1500 were so made.

<i>Journal Stamps.</i>	" $2\frac{1}{2}$ REIS,"	on 40 reis,	brown ;	surcharged in black.
	" $2\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	"	"
	"5 REIS,"	"	"	"
	"5 REIS,"	"	"	" red.
<i>Provisional.</i>	"5"	"	"	" black.

New Caledonia.—Our contemporaries state that in addition to the 5 on 20 c. described in our last the following also exist.

5 on 75 centimes,	carmine,	surch. in black.
10 on 1 franc,	bronze-green	" "

The *Revue Philatelique* has also been informed that a sheet of 150 stamps of 1 fr., *imperfurate*, has been surcharged in blue with N.C.E. 10. 10 on 1 franc, bronze-green, *imperf.*; surch. in blue.

Niger Coast Protectorate.—Under its former name of "Oil Rivers Protectorate" a series of postage stamps had been ordered, but after a few had been printed the title was ordered to be changed to "Niger Coast Protectorate." The design shows the head of the Queen three-quarters to the left, with tiara and veil. The impression is from plates engraved in recess. The value and colours are as follows :

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, red.		$2\frac{1}{2}$ pence, carmine.
1 " blue.		5 " mauve.
2 pence, green.		1 shilling, black.

We are surprised that the colours of the 1 penny and $2\frac{1}{2}$ pence have not been reversed. The stamps measure 21×28 mm., and are perforated 15. They are manufactured by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Limited, and reflect great credit on the firm.

North Borneo Company.—A new series of values up to 24 cents is in preparation, but the details of the colours have not yet been settled. They are, however, beautiful specimens of recess engraving, and will be printed in two colours. We believe that the series will be composed of 1 cent. showing a full-length picture of a Dyak; 2 cents, a stag's head antlered; 3 cents, an oil palm and landscape; 5 cents, an Argus pheasant, which is a native of the island; 6 cents, the Arms on a shield; 12 cents, a crocodile on the bank of a river; 18 cents, a harbour view, with the background of a rock crowned by a fortress; 24 cents, the Arms, with supporters.

Nowanuggur.—We have received the three values and find that our contemporary, from whom we took the colour of the 2 docras in our last number, was in error. Major Evans mentions that the denomination would be better expressed in English as “dokdo” than “docra.” The colours of the 2 and 3 dokdos are :

2 dokdos, green ; perf. 12.
3 „ red-ochre „



Orange Free State.—A post card of one penny has, we are told, been made by employing the adhesive of 1 penny on 3d., blue, and overstriking it with the Arms. The card is white and unframed. The stamp is also found upside down !

Post Card. 1d. on 3d., blue, surch. in black, on white card.

Porto-Rico.—The colour of the 5 c. de peso has, it is reported, been changed from emerald-green to bistre.

5 c. de peso, *bistre*.

Portugal.—We have received the 5 reis, black ; the 20 reis, rose ; the 25 reis, rose-lilac ; the 50 reis, blue ; and the 80 reis, orange-yellow, overprinted diagonally with “PROVISORIO” and with “1893” in the upper left angle. The 25 reis, rose-lilac, has also received a surcharge of “20 rs.”, and the 80 reis, orange-yellow, has been similarly surcharged with “50 rs.” in the right lower angle, and also with “75 rs.”

Provisionals. 5 reis, black, overprinted in carmine, “1893.”

20	„	rose	„	in black	„
25	„	rose-lilac	„	„	„
50	„	blue	„	in carmine	„
80	„	orange-yellow	„	in black	„
“20 rs.” on 25 reis, rose-lilac, overpt. and surch. in black, “1893.”					
“50 rs.” on 80 reis, orange-yellow „ „ „ „					
“75 rs.” on 80 reis „ „ „ „					

Roumania.—The provisional post card of 5 bani in green on grey has been replaced by one bearing a stamp of 5 bani of the type 1890 in black in the right upper angle, and the Arms in the upper centre of the card, which is of better quality than the defunct. The card is claret on the face with the reverse in pale grey.

Post Card. 5 bani, black on claret.

Shanghai.—We have seen the following of the new series of postage stamps described and depicted in our last.

“ONE HALF CENT,” orange and black.

“ONE CENT,” brown and black.

“TWO CENTS,” red „

“FIVE CENTS,” light blue and black.

“TEN CENTS,” grass-green „

The perforation is $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$, and not $11\frac{1}{2}$ as reported ; and the impression is on watermarked paper, though some of the stamps are devoid of the watermark.

Envelopes, wrappers, and post cards have also been issued.

Envelopes.—These have designs similar to the adhesives embossed upon them. Two cents, red on white laid; size, 141 × 85 mm.
Five cents, blue ,, ,, ,, 156 × 93 mm.

Wrappers.—These are of white wove paper, tapered at the gummed end. One cent, brown on white laid; size, 282 × 104 mm.
Two cents, red ,, ,, ,,

Post Cards.—These are of white card, with a representation of the design of the adhesive stamps in the upper centre, enclosed in a circular band with the value in the upper part, and its equivalent in Chinese in the lower part. On horizontal scrolls on each side is “Local”—“Post,” with “Shanghai Municipality” in a curve above, and in Chinese characters in a corresponding curve underneath. The numerals of value are in the four angles of the frame. Size, 138 × 97 mm. 1 cent, brown. | 2 cents, purple.

We have also the following surcharges of the former issue on half stamps perforated vertically down the centre.

“ $\frac{1}{2}$ Ct.” on half of 5 cents, pink; surch. in violet.

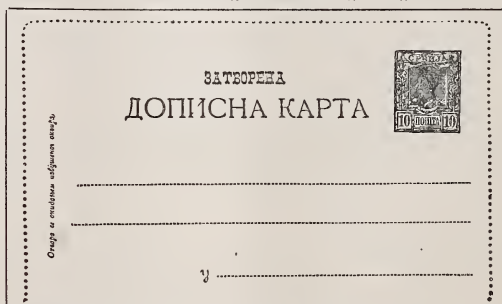
“ $\frac{1}{3}$ Ct.” ,, 5 ,, red ,,

“1 Ct.” ,, 2 ,, brown ,,


These can be had inverted if preferred.

Servia.—The annexed engraving is a sketch of the letter cards lately issued for this State.

Letter Cards. 5 para, green on light blue.
10 ,, rose ,, ,,



South Australia.—There seems to be now a prospect that the definitive stamps of 2½d. and 5d. will soon make their appearance. Mr. Raynor writes us, under date of 11th July, that the plates were on board the s.s. *Port Pirie*, which was then nearly due.

Mr. Raynor also sends us the 1 penny, green, perforated 15. Our former remarks on the perforation seem to be justified. In one stamp there are two broken needles and three or four imperfect perforations. 1 penny, green; wmk.  S.A.; perf. 15.

Mr. Raynor further informs us that Mr. F. C. Kirchauff, the Vice-President of the South Australian Philatelic Society, lately discovered what appears to be an unrecorded variety of perforation in the current penny stamps, being one of 10 hor. × 12½ vert. After a diligent search Mr. Raynor has found a pair of the same,

dated October 7th, 1890. The authors of *Oceania* describe this stamp as "perforated 10, 11, and $12\frac{1}{2}$, and compound"; but no perforation of 11 is known of in the colony, and Mr. Raynor doubts if that of $12\frac{1}{2}$ was applied prior to 1887, when *Oceania* was issued. All the perforations of the 1 penny that are known to exist are:

- (1) 10 all round, January, 1875, to May, 1893 (many shades).
- (2) 10 vert. \times $11\frac{1}{2}$ hor. (a) Deep and full green, 1880.
(b) Bright green, June, 1892.
- (3) $12\frac{1}{2}$ vertically by 10 horizontally, October, 1890.
- (4) 15 all round, May, 1893.

We have also received a new post card of one penny, which made its appearance on Saturday, July 22nd. The stamp, which is rectangular, shows the head of the Queen within a circular band, inscribed "POSTAGE" in the upper part and "SOUTH AUSTRALIA" in the lower part; below this, on a curved tablet, is "ONE PENNY." In the upper spandrels are the numerals of value, and between the bottom of the circular band and the curved tablet is on one side a steamer, and on the other a lighthouse on a rock. In the upper centre of the card is "POST CARD" on a horizontal tablet, broken in the centre by "SOUTH AUSTRALIA" on a horse-shoe shaped scroll, with another scroll crossing it horizontally with the usual directions as to the address. Within the space above this scroll are the Royal Arms, and those of South Australia underneath. Size, 130×91 mm. *Post Card*. 1 penny, brown on yellow-buff.

Surinam.—The issue of the adhesive of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents is announced. $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, purple.

Switzerland.—We suppose we ought to chronicle the post card issued at the late exhibition of stamps at Zurich, though we think that the whole affair is but little to the credit of the parties concerned, who, instead of making it commemorative of the exhibition, have allowed it to be made commemorative of a speculation from which we hope collectors will keep aloof, and not be induced to give an extravagant price for an article which is daily falling in price. They seem to have been submitted to a kind of Dutch auction. The card is buff, and upon this is printed a vignette occupying the upper part of the card to the right of the stamp. This consists of a picture of the lake of the four cantons with the Rütthli, a steamboat on the lake, and a train entering the St. Gothard tunnel. To the left, near the bottom of the card, is a diligence—the post of St. Gothard—drawn by three horses, under which is "25. vi. 93—36,000—Gültigkeit bis 31. xii. 93" (in force to the 31st December, 1893). In the upper left is a species of notice board with the stamp in an oval in the upper part. On the side is an inscription, "ZUM ANDECKEN AN DIE EINFÜHRUNG DER BRIEFMARKEN IN DER SCHWEIZ, 1843" (in commemoration of the introduction of postage stamps into Switzerland, 1843), and above the stamp "JUBILAUMS POSTKARTE." The stamp is in red, and the rest in blue.

Post Card. 5 centimes, red and blue on buff.

Timor.—From the *Timbre-Poste* we learn that the 2½ reis of the new Portuguese Colonial type has been issued for this colony. It also, on the authority of the *Deutsche B. J.*, announces the surcharge of the 300 reis, orange, of Macao with “TIMOR” and “30” in black; this is however the same stamp we chronicled in December last as affixed to the reply post cards of 30 + 30 reis.

2½ reis, brown; perf. 12.
Provisional. 30 on 300 reis, orange-yellow, surch. in black.

Tonga.—We hear rumours of a new issue with portrait of George II. We do not wish to be answerable for the correctness of the explanation of the mysterious letters G.F.B. We were copyists from a German journal, and think, as suggested by the editor of the *Monthly Journal*, that it is highly probable that the letters refer to Tongan words rather than to English.

Transvaal.—We lately chronicled the surcharge of the 2 pence, bistre, with “Halve Penny” in red, or rather red-brown; it is also found with the surcharge in black, and, like the 2½d. on the 1 shilling and the “one penny” on the 6 pence, specimens are found with the surcharges inverted, or the issue would not be perfect.

“Halve Penny” on 2d., bistre, surcharge in red inverted.
 “Halve Penny” on 2d., bistre, surcharge in black.
 “Halve Penny” on 2d., bistre, surcharge in black inverted.

Turks Islands.—The *Monthly Journal* is informed that, owing to a dearth of halfpenny stamps at the beginning of June last, 600 stamps of the current fourpence were surcharged with “½d.” in large type and the original value barred. The postmaster was directed to use these solely for postal purposes, so that it is probable that none were sold outside the office.

“½d.” on 4 pence, grey; surcharge in black.

Venezuela.—The annexed engraving represents the Columbus stamp described in our last. We notice an error in our account of the inscriptions, which escaped correction—“Descrubimiento” should read as “Descubrimiento.” The new stamps for foreign use, engraved by the American Bank Note Company, are in course of issue. They show the head of Bolivar in profile to the right, within an oval band inscribed “CORREOS” in the upper part, and the denomination of the value in the lower part. The numerals of value are in the sides and in the two lower angles of the rectangular frame. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation 12.



5 centavos, red-brown.
 10 ,, ultramarine.
 25 ,, purple-lake.
 50 ,, violet-brown.
 1 bolivar, green.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF VICTORIA.

GROUNDING ON PAPERS BY MR. DAVID H. HILL, OF MELBOURNE, PUBLISHED IN
 "VINDIN'S PHILATELIC MONTHLY."

(Continued from page 171.)

TYPE IV. "*Postage Stamp.*" TWO SHILLINGS, SIXPENCE.

Sup. Vol. xiv., p. 224.

The Two Shillings.—This stamp was, as we have already said, engraved on boxwood by Mr. S. Calvert, and printed by him in sheets of 50 on plain white wove paper. Each die was engraved separately by hand, so that minute differences are to be found throughout the dies. Of the million contracted for, 300,000 were delivered to the Post-office by 30th September, 1854, and the remainder during the two first months of 1855. The consumption was small, and up to the end of 1858 only 102,750 had been actually issued, and this Mr. Hill considers must be about the number issued inperforate, as the sheets would doubtless be perforated 12 by Mr. Robinson early in 1859. Rouletted specimens are found gauging 7 and $7\frac{1}{2}$, which were probably rouletted by Mr. Calvert, those gauging $7\frac{1}{2}$ "having rather fine points."

During the years 1862 and 1865, which appear to have been fatal years to a good deal of the old stock, about 654,000 of these stamps were destroyed.

As this type continued in use down to 1881, it may perhaps be better to trace its subsequent history, though it interferes with the chronological order. In the year 1864 Mr. F. W. Robinson printed a supply in blue on greenish paper, watermarked with a single-lined numeral "2," which was delivered into stock by him on the 22nd November, 1864, and immediately put in issue. This paper was furnished by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and was in sheets of 120 watermarks in four panes of 30, each pane consisting of 5 rows of 6. Before printing the sheets were cut in half and printed by two operations, and after that were again cut in half for issue. The stamps printed on each quarter sheet of 30 were in two panes of 5 rows of 3, and the plate was made by taking about 21 of Mr. Calvert's wood blocks and supplying the deficiency with electrotypes. "The constitution of the plate and the size of the sheet remained unaltered during the currency of the issue."

Specimens are said to exist without watermark, but, as Mr. Hill says, any absence of the watermark was doubtless owing to the misplacement of the paper in printing, a result which it appears to us would inevitably occur in printing two panes of 15 upon a sheet with watermarks for a single pane of 30. The stamps were perforated 12 and also $12\frac{1}{2}$, as the machine giving the latter perforation had been obtained at the date of issue.

No further changes appear to have been made, and the Type was superseded in 1881.

The Sixpence.—These stamps were in issue till about the third week of August, 1858, when their place was supplied by those of Type VI. in blue, printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. They were, as we have before stated, manufactured by Mr. S. Calvert, the dies being separately engraved on boxwood, and were printed by him in sheets of 100 on plain white wove paper. The issue was made on the 10th September, 1854, and the earlier printings are in deep orange, which subsequently degenerated into orange-yellow. Nearly the whole of the impression, consisting of 3,250,000, was issued imperforate, and Mr. Hill says that there are no means of ascertaining how many were perforated, but judging by the scarcity of specimens, he should think not more than 50,000 were so issued. Most of these were in all probability perforated by Mr. Calvert, who seems to have experimented on these particular stamps, as specimens are known with roulette perforations of 7, $8\frac{1}{2}$, and 9, serrated of 18 and 19, serpentine of $10\frac{1}{2}$, serrated and serpentine of 8 by 19, and 8 and 9 by 18. That any were officially perforated 12 is extremely improbable, and though M. Moens boldly catalogues specimens in orange and yellow as so perforated, yet the London Society in *Oceania* wisely queries their existence. The stamps were exhausted in August, 1858, before any machine perforator had been set up.

With regard to the serrated and serpentine perforations, the variations in the gauge, of which were probably due to irregularity in the working of the wheels of the machine, Mr. Hill, after a careful examination of specimens, considers that the paper was merely cut, and no part of it was removed. He cannot therefore see any reason why they should be described as "punch" perforations. Among the dated specimens which he has found are—Rouletted 7, 10th September, 1857; serpentine, dated 20th November, 1857; rouletted 9, 29th December, 1857; and we lately chronicled one rouletted $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9, September, 1857. So that all the known dated specimens are found bearing dates during the last four months of 1857.

The sixpence of this type, after having been obsolete for nearly three years, was again brought into use temporarily in 1861, but in another colour and on paper watermarked with the value in words. We will refer to this issue later on.

TYPE V. "*Registered*" and "*Too late.*" ONE SHILLING and SIXPENCE.

THESE stamps, like the former, were separately engraved on wood blocks by Mr. Samuel Calvert, and the first printing of both was from the same forme, in sheets of 100 stamps each. For the second printing and the border round the "*Registered*" type was employed.

"*Registered*"—*One Shilling.*—Almost all these stamps were, Mr. Hill says, issued imperforate, and rouletted specimens are scarce. The specimens known to him gauge 7, while others are reported as gauging $7\frac{1}{2}$; but it is probable that all that were so rouletted were done by Mr. Calvert in 1857. The stamps were, as we have already said, withdrawn

in January, 1858, 243,651 having been employed, and the remainder were destroyed.

As regards the use of these as ordinary postage stamps, Mr. Hill thinks it probable that this may have been done by a country post-master, either to use up stock he had in hand, or because he had run short of ordinary shilling stamps.

"Too Late"—*Sixpence*.—These stamps, used for the extra payment on letters posted after the usual time of closing the mail, had but a very limited use. They were, as has been said, withdrawn in July, 1857, when only 40,078 appeared to have been consumed, and the remainder were subsequently destroyed. They are only known as imperforate; a pair of them is known to exist postmarked, and probably one, if not both of them, was used to defray the ordinary postage, and it appears not unlikely that this occurred by reason of the stock in hand of the sixpenny stamps being exhausted in some of the offices.

TYPE VI. *"Queen on Throne."* ONE PENNY and SIXPENCE.

One Penny.—These stamps, manufactured in England, were issued imperforate, and were all exhausted in February, 1857.

Sixpence.—Mr. Hill states that through some oversight these stamps, sent over from England at the same time as those of one penny of a similar type, were not taken into stock until June, 1858, when the current issue had almost run out. The Inspector of Stamps, on the 16th June, reported as follows:—"I beg to state that my stock of 2d. stamps is exhausted, and that of 6d. will not last more than two months. There were 2,500,000 sixpenny stamps sent over from England in 1854 which were never taken into stock, being of a totally different colour to those in use, and considered inferior; besides which it was thought the plate from which they were made would not be available for a further supply, and recourse would have to be made to the same again as now in use." These stamps were therefore, by the direction of the Secretary to the Post-office, at once taken into stock, though, as has been before mentioned, the actual issue did not take place till November, 1858.

On the 4th of the same month of November a tender of Mr. F. W. Robinson was accepted, by which he agreed to perforate 1,500,000 at 5d. per 1000. This contract was completed on the 17th of the same month, and by a subsequent contract the remainder were perforated by him, this latter contract being completed on 2nd February, 1859.

The sheets consisting of 240 stamps in a single pane were cut in half before perforation, which was a species of rouletting gauging 5 to 6. The severance was not effected by the ordinary kind of roulette, but by cutters which were composed of ordinary printer's rules with spaces filed away by hand, the whole acting like a knife. The spaces were consequently at varying distances apart, and this accounts for the irregularity in the length of the cuts.

For some reason or other, which Mr. Hill thinks may have arisen from some defect in the rouletting, 48,000 of these stamps were destroyed in 1861. The issue did not give satisfaction, as there were similar complaints to those made in England, that the British gum employed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co. was not sufficiently adhesive.

(To be continued.)

THE LAND-POST STAMPS OF BADEN.

From the German of Dr. F. Kalckhoff.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY THE EDITOR.

DR. F. KALCKHOFF, the eminent editor of the Berlin Illustrated Stamp Magazine, has just contributed to its pages an exhaustive article on these stamps, which he kindly sent to us in proof. Properly speaking, the examination of these stamps should have followed that of the ordinary stamps of Baden, but as our enquiries regarding these latter are still in progress our study is not yet complete, but we hope to be able to examine them next in our European tour.

Before proceeding to give a translation of Dr. Kalckhoff's interesting paper, let us remark that the catalogues are by no means in accordance as to the date of the issue of the stamps in question, no more than the accounts which have been written agree in defining their object. Moens, in the 5th edition of his catalogue, gave the date of 1862; in the 6th edition the date was given more precisely as being 1st November, 1862; and now, in the 7th edition, it is altered to 1st November, 1861.

In the *Grosses Handbuch* Dr. Kalckhoff puts the date as 1st November, 1862; while Major Evans puts it as October(?), 1862, although he refers to the communication from Signor Ch. Diena to the French Society in 1879, which, were it correct, would make the date of issue as 1861; and we think that this must have misled M. Moens and induced him to change his date to 1861. We say misled, because the very same order, quoted by Signor Ch. Diena as dated from Carlsruhe, 26th September, 1861, is found by Dr. Kalckhoff to be dated 26th September, 1862. We have called Dr. Kalckhoff's attention to this, and he has again verified the date as being 1862. The date given by the French Society must therefore be taken to be a misprint.

If now we look at the accounts of the objects of these stamps we find equal diversity of statements. The first that we call to mind is that of Mr. Overy Taylor (*Stamp Collector's Magazine*, ix. p. 40) in which he says, "These stamps were issued in 1862. They are three in number—1, 3, and 12 kreuzer. They are all impressed on yellow paper, are inscribed LAND-POST PORTO-MARKE, and are perforated. They are generally supposed to be common unpaid letter-stamps—that is, stamps used to represent the postage to be collected on insufficiently prepaid

letters ; and this supposition is supported by M. Berger-Levrault, who certainly ought to know ; but I notice that the recently-discovered stamp for the Danish town Holte also bears the inscription LAND-POST, and though I admit the coincidence between the two languages may be only accidental, it set me thinking whether the Baden stamps, like those of Holte, do not really represent an extra charge for rural delivery collected as a matter of custom from the receiver. I give the suggestion for what it is worth, and am open to receive confirmation or correction."

To this account is appended a note that by a curious coincidence, since the above was set up, a communication had been received from a correspondent, dating from Carlsruhe, containing the following confirmation of Mr. Overy Taylor's conjecture :—"I beg to inform you that the Baden 'land-post' series are not 'unpaid' stamps, but stamps for letters which are to be sent to Post-offices where there is no railway ; the 1 and 3kr. can be bought at any post-office, but the 12kr. is now out of use." They were all suppressed on 1st January of the following year.

The French Society, commenting on the letter of M. Ch. Diena, above referred to, says that it results from the documents that these stamps are nothing more than *chiffres-taxe*, and the Society might possibly have been right in so construing the documents, had they not been mistranslated in a crucial point. Mr. Pemberton calls them "Rural stamps," which he defines to be "for extra postage of letters beyond the Government lines." Major Evans, with greater care, defines them as "Postage due stamps;" and M. Moens, in the last edition of his catalogue, as *Timbres-taxe*, though in the 6th edition he called them *Timbres de postes rurales*, while defining them in the 5th edition as *Land-post*. The latest contribution endeavouring to explain the use of these stamps is contained in the July number of the *P.J.G.B.*, in which the author states that, through the kind help of Major Evans, he is able to explain to some extent the use of them. He says, "There has always hitherto been a little uncertainty about the use of the 'Rural' stamps, but this I hope to partially dismiss. An official notice was published some years ago by the French Philatelic Society, which showed that they were issued in 1861 as *unpaid letter stamps*."

"There can be little doubt then that the inscription LAND-POST was intended to convey the idea that these stamps were for use in Baden only. Thus far we can classify them as 'Unpaid letter stamps' for use within the Grand Duchy of Baden only. However, that this is not a complete title for them is shown by a paragraph from the *Post Office* of March, 1892, in which the writer states that he lived in Baden from 1863 to 1867, and during the period received parcels by packet-post, prepaid by means of these stamps, which, he states, were *never seen on letters*. The Post-office official would collect the fee, and then affix the stamp at his leisure. The stamps were never sold direct to the public."

The correspondent of the *Post Office*, beyond stating the fact that he had received parcels with these stamps upon them, shows that he is really in ignorance of their use, when he says that they were never seen on letters, while the author of the article appears to us to have added to the "uncertainty of the use" rather than to have contributed to throw any light upon it.

We do not know if it has ever struck any of our brethren of the philatelic pen to ask why there were only three stamps, and why the highest value presented such a long hiatus between it and the 3 kreuzer. We have often puzzled over the question ourselves, as we felt convinced that the 12 kreuzer could not be a simple unpaid letter stamp, and we had no confidence in Mr. Overy Taylor's suggestion, notwithstanding we knew from personal acquaintance with him how careful a philatelist he was, for we had seen letters bearing these stamps addressed from one town on the State Railway to another on the same line. Dr. Kalckhoff's recent unearthing of the orders relating to these stamps has, however, furnished the documentary evidence of their use, and it will be seen from it that there is a shadowy foundation for most of the above statements. The institution called the "Land Post" was created in 1859 for the purpose so cleverly suggested by Mr. Overy Taylor, but the "Porto-marke" stamps were never used for that purpose, as the extra charge for rural delivery was abolished when these stamps were issued. The stamps were created for the use of the rural post, in contradistinction to the State post, to represent the postage on unpaid letters and for other purposes, such as the postal charges on small packets, the commission on the encashment of small sums, &c. With regard to their use in the latter capacity we have lately had a notable example.

Our publishers recently put into our hands no fewer than some forty letters, all bearing these stamps, most of them alone, and some in conjunction with the ordinary postage stamps. Most of these letters were demands for money either from the receiver of rates or taxes, &c., or from tradesmen, and addressed to the municipal authorities of towns in the neighbourhood, but in all these cases the amount demanded was expressed on the face of the letter, and the value of the stamps seemed to bear a proportion to the amount, one letter alone bearing five and a half stamps of 12 kreuzer and eight of 1 kreuzer. The stamps were also all obliterated with the date stamp of the office where the letters were posted. On making enquiries, we found that a similar system prevails in Baden as exists in other German States, and also in Belgium. The Post-office undertakes the collection of sums for a commission which in Baden in 1862 was 1 kreuzer per florin. Suppose the receiver of a county rate had to receive the quota from a particular town, which he did twice in the year, as it was payable by two instalments, he would issue a circular to the authorities of the town expressing on the outside the sum claimed, and send it to the Post-office, which would affix to it Land-post stamps representing the commission of 1 kreuzer per florin and the postage, and would collect the money with the postage and

commission from the authorities of the town, and hand the amount to the receiver.

It will be seen therefore that these stamps were something more than unpaid letter stamps. They represented what the recipient had to pay for deficient postage, and *also* for services rendered, whether for conveying parcels or for commission. They were never employed in cases mentioned in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, as what may be termed porterage was paid in cash, and this is confirmed by the examination we have made of the letters above mentioned, where we find that the sum ordered to be issued out of the town treasury was ordinarily about 2 kreuzer in excess of that expressed on the letter in addition to the stamps, and naturally the town would have to pay the Receiver, or its tradesman, the sum demanded clear of *all* expences of collecting. We do not know if we have made our explanation clear, and will add an extract from Dr. F. Kalckhoff's observations on these letters.

"Your description of the Land-post matters was very interesting to me. I see that these letters or circulars were *Nachname Sendungen*, that means intended for collecting amounts due by means of the Post-office. There is no such institution in the English Post-office, so that it may be of interest to explain how this branch is carried on. If you want to obtain payment for anything you can have the money from the Post-office, which will collect it from the debtor, and you only need to send the letter, the receipt (bill, draft, &c.). For this service the Post-office charges a poundage or commission, which amounted in those Land-post times to 1 kreuzer for each florin. Besides this there is to pay the ordinary postage (registration if required), delivery fee, &c. In the town you mention there was the central administration for the county (Kreis), which imposed duties or taxes on the Gemeinden (towns), and collected them by way of postal *recouvrement* (*Nachname*). The tradesmen that had delivered to or done something for the town did the same."

There is one more point which we have omitted. Wherever the *recouvrement* was to be made at the expense of the creditor, the amount of commission was covered by ordinary postage stamps. There were instances of this in the parcel of letters above referred to, while in some cases the postage of the letter had been prepaid with the ordinary postage stamp of 3 kreuzer, and the Land-post stamps for the commission only were affixed, which proves that these latter could not have been used as *unpaid* letter stamps. They were uniformly used to cover postal charges to be paid by the recipient of a letter or parcel, and taking all things into consideration we think that the short title of "Postage due stamps" adopted by Major Evans is the best that can be employed, though perhaps an equally good one is that last given by M. Moens; namely, "Tax stamps."

We will now proceed to give a translation of the principal portions of Dr. Kalckhoff's monograph, which will show the documentary evidence, and will be more readily comprehended by this introduction.

(To be continued.)

THE LONDON PHILATELIC EXCHANGE.

(From a Correspondent.)

I HAVE read with some interest in the pages of the *Stamp News* the account of the proceedings at a meeting held on the 27th June last for the purpose of giving vitality to the project of a Stamp Exchange. A similar project appears to have been ventilated a short time since, but it then fell through, partly because the promoters were not prepared with a scheme, and partly, as appears from the account I read of the proceedings, because the proposal emanated from some members of the Philatelic Protection Association. The first of these reasons I can well understand, as it is useless to propose to a meeting the abstract proposition, that it is advisable that a society should be formed for a certain purpose, unless the proposers are prepared to follow this up with a detailed statement as to where this proposition is to land them. The second objection seems to be less easy of comprehension. The principal dealers some time since formed an association for protecting not only themselves but collectors generally against a system of fraud then rampant in London and elsewhere. With great trouble and at vast expense they scotched it, and some of the worst of the perpetrators of these frauds in London were convicted and sentenced. But to meet the legal expenses the area of the association was enlarged, and subscriptions solicited from all those who were interested in putting down these fraudulent proceedings. The "Philatelic Protection Association" has consequently received assistance from many outside the members of it.

The proposed Stamp Exchange, which it is proposed to call "The London Philatelic Exchange," is essentially an association of dealers, and it is proposed to confine it to them and to such other philatelists as the Committee may invite to become members. Shall I term it a "Union of the Dealers"? It is more than this if I rightly understand the basis of its constitution, and I think that it will prove to be a useful association, and will amongst other things tend to equalize the prices of ordinary stamps which the excitement of auctions has done much towards upsetting.

It may also be useful in other ways. In years long gone by, the importation of stamps was in the hands of a very few parties. The transmission of money except through mercantile houses was not easy or safe, and according to the expenses which the importers had to pay, they charged the dealers at the rate of so much per cent. over the face value. After that, when the transmission of money became more easy and certain, many dealers sent direct to the foreign post offices for their supplies, but now this mode of obtaining stamps is in many cases unsuccessful. No sooner does a temporary issue make its appearance

than speculators on the spot buy up at once nearly the whole of the issue and corner the market. It appears to me that a closer union among the dealers will operate, or may be made to operate, to mitigate this unwholesome state of things.

Again, the collector will have a guarantee for the genuine character of the stamps purchased from members of the "Exchange." The Committee will, according to what I gather from the speeches, make short work of any one dealing in "forgeries or counterfeits." An objection was taken to these terms by one dealer present, and I think with justice. Both words necessarily depend upon the hypothesis that there is something to be forged or imitated. But this is not all. Imaginary stamps have been foisted on collectors.

On the whole I am glad to see that the trade is now in that progressive state that it has made this step in advance. I would offer one suggestion to the Committee. Would it not be well to have a separate board of experts?

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

NOSSE BÉ.—From the *Moniteur Official of Nosse Bé*:—

"ORDER.

"We, the principal administrator of Nossi-Bé,

"Having in view the Orders in the Colony regarding the new colonial postage stamps.

"Considering that there is in the chest of the Receiver-General of the Post a considerable quantity of the old stamps of 10, 15, and 20c. (18,000), which are not of current use, and that it is proper to utilise these before the issue of the new stamps.

"Having in view the Article 8 of the Decree of 1st July, 1880,

"We have ordered and do order

"ART. 1.—In order to facilitate the efflux of the 18,000 stamps now in the chest of the Receiver-General of the Post, this official is authorised to apply on each of them the name of the colony in type.

"ART. 2.—This alteration will take effect on 7,300 stamps of 10c., 6,300 of 15c., and 4,400 of 20c.

"ART. 3.—The present Order shall be registered and communicated wherever it is necessary.

"JOSEPH FRANÇOIS."

"Hell Ville, the 24th March, 1893.

* * *

FRANCE.—From *Le Collect. de Timbres-Poste*:—

"Ministry of Trade,
"Industry and the Colonies.

"FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"General Direction of
"The Posts and Telegraphs.

"The Minister of Trade, Industry, and the Colonies

"Having considered the finance law of 1893 authorising a credit

account with the view of modifying the present design on the postage stamps.

“On the proposition of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs
“It is ordered :

“ART. 1.—A competition shall be opened for the choice of a new design for a postage-stamp.

“Art. 2.—A commission, presided over by the Director-General of the Posts and Telegraphs, shall be charged with the preparation of the programme of this competition. It shall be composed as follows :—

“MM. COCHERY, Senator, Reporter of the Budget of the Posts and Telegraphs.

† POIRIER, Senator.

† MESUREUR, Deputy, Reporter of the Budget of the Posts and Telegraphs.

FÉLIX FAURE, Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies.

† ROTY, Member of the Institute, Artist Engraver of Medals.

† CHAPLAIN ” ” ”

† ERMEL, Engineer to the Bank of France.

ROGER MARX, Inspector of the Fine Arts.

† ARTHUR MAURY, Author of Studies on the Manufacture of Postage Stamps.

DE LABOULAYE, Administrator of the National Savings Bank.

ROLLAND, Chief Officer in the Post-office (Management).

DE BAUDET, ” ” (Accountant).

† LECHEVALLIER, Director of the Posts and Telegraphs of Seine and Oise.

CLÉRAc, Chief Engineer for the Verification and Reception of the Material.

TONGAS, Inspector-General of the Verification and Reception of the Material.

† GAUMEL, Head of the Postage-stamp Factory.

† PEFFAULT-DELATOUR, Under Chief of the Division (Postal Management) Secretary.

† CLAUDEL, Principal Clerk in the Division (Material and Electric Management), Assistant-Secretary.

“FERRIER.

“Done this 29th June, 1893.

A sub-committee has been formed of the members marked (†), which, on account of the elections and the vacation, will not meet till the commencement of October.

Miscellanea.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—In the report on British Honduras which has just been issued by the Colonial Office, Sir A. Maloney, the Governor, in writing of the year 1891, has the satisfaction of reporting that the revenue of the colony, which amounted to nearly 358,000 dols., had exceeded the estimated figure by over 52,000 dols. Of this excess he reports that 23,521 dols. are attributed “to an abnormal sale of surcharged postage stamps to collectors.”

* * *

DUKE OF YORK'S STAMP COLLECTION.—As a stamp collector the Duke of York must have been pleased with the present he received, on the occasion of his wedding, from the Philatelic Society. No money was subscribed by his philatelic colleagues, but all were invited to give out of their private stores a few rare stamps to make up a collection for presentation. Time, it appears, did not allow of communication with members resident in far distant lands, yet the promoters of the movement were fortunate in finding that upwards of 100 members responded to the invitation. In making the arrangements care was taken to ensure, as far as possible, that the stamps included in the present should be such as would be acceptable additions to the Duke's collection. That collection has by this means gained an accession of 1,500 specimens, mostly unused, and in fine condition, which have been mounted in a handsome volume containing a suitable inscription.—From the *Paddington Mercury*.

* * *

MAURITIUS.—The *Écho de la Timbrologie* of the 31st July, says that a great event in the philatelic world occurred about a fortnight since, the sale of four used and unused copies of the “POST-OFFICE” stamps of Mauritius, purchased by M. Piet-Lataudrie, of Niort, by the agency of M. Marcel Pouget, of Bordeaux. The stamps came from the collection of M. E. L., and the price was £2,400.

* * *

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The Society has issued a notice to its members that an exhibition of the stamps of the British colonies of the West Indies, British Honduras, and the colonies of South America, will be held at the rooms of the Society in Arundel Street, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 17th, 18th, and 19th October. As in the former one of the stamps of British India and Ceylon all members can attend, and non-members will be admitted on presenting the visiting card of a member endorsed with the name of the person presenting it.

The exhibition will comprise the stamps of Antigua, Bahamas,, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Grenada, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Montserrat Nevis, St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks Islands, Virgin Islands.

As the first of the rules requires that all “the stamps to be exhibited must be *bonâ fide* the property of members of the Society” we have said enough as to arrangements, for those of our readers as are members will have received a copy of the prospectus.

* * *

TURKISH "CHEIR" STAMPS.—In May last a *question* appeared in that very useful and amusing publication, *Le Questionneur*, as to the use of the local stamps of Turkey, which pass under the name of "Cheirs." In the month of July three replies to the question were given, so that the querist had the benefit of all three. One only gives a circumstantial account of the dates of issue, and starts by saying "that the local post of M. Liannos commenced operations on the 13th March, 1865, and continued in operation till 12th March, 1873." Now the firman of the Sultan, granting this concession to M. Liannos, was only given on August 12th, 1865, and the operations of the post did not commence till 13th December following, and it came to an untimely end on the 31st March, 1867. All this is a matter of history, and known to every reader of the *Record*, or may be known if he refers back to the admirable papers on the Turkish stamps by the late Mr. Tapling, which appeared in the 6th and 7th volumes, where *Questionneur Ignotus* will find all his queries answered with far more correctness than in the July number of the *Questionneur*, where the answers show that the writers have not made much advance in the philatelic history of these stamps during the last ten years.

* * *

STAMP DUTIES.—Our worthy contemporary, *The Fiscal Philatelist*, refers to an innocent remark that we made, to the effect that a "History of the British Stamp Duties" would be a valuable and instructive work, and asks us to suggest how it could be done, adding that these duties commenced as far back as 1694, when there was no Somerset House. The old stamp office at Whitehall was also burnt down, where the editor believes most of the interesting data and valuable information was destroyed. So far as we know stamp duties were not first imposed in 1694, but in the year 1670 or 1671, when, if we mistake not, some duties on legal documents were imposed by an Act of 22 and 23 Car. II. The duties imposed in 1694 were duties on paper, &c. We do not see that it would be necessary to show in what special mode these duties were levied, for it is not probable that they were originally levied by devices similar to those adopted in the reign of George III., and they appear to have been of a temporary nature. We think it was in 1711, during the reign of Queen Anne, that the real screw was invented, which has been applied with so many painful turns ever since that time, though it was perhaps partially employed by the Acts of 5 and 6 W. and M., c. 21. Narcissus Luttrell's *Diary* might throw some light on this. It must be also borne in mind that we said nothing about a history of the British "fiscal stamps," but of the "stamp duties." Mr. Lundy is telling us about the "stamps," but at present, so far as we know, we are without chapter and verse to show anything of the history of the duties, and why or how they were levied.

* * *

ERRATUM IN OUR LAST NUMBER.—Page 166, line 3, for "zahebar" read "zahlbar."

* * *

The Philatelic Record.

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No. 177.



In our last number we mentioned that M. Moens inaugurated the system of publishing treatises on the stamps of various countries. The first one he published was in 1877, and was a second edition of articles which had appeared in the *Timbre-Poste* in 1866 on the stamps of Sicily, and in 1877 on the stamps of Naples. The second of these had a special interest for collectors, inasmuch as it was known that lithographed forgeries of most of the values of the series of 1858 had passed through the post without discovery, and it was important to them to have some indications by which they could ascertain whether their specimens belonged to those issued by the Government or by the forgers, especially as the watermark in the paper was not a sure test, inasmuch as in many of the Government stamps the impression failed to fall over the watermark. None of the imitations, however, bore the microscopic letters which were to be found on all the values.*

M. Moens was the first who described these as being G in the lower frame under the figure of value in the $\frac{1}{2}$ grano—R, on its side, in the lower frame near the left floret in the 1 grano—A in the framing of the right under the last letter of *Napoletana* in the 2 grana—S in the lower part of the framing near the left floret in the 5 grana—L in the left lower part of the frame near the right floret in the 10 grana—N in the lower part of the frame near the middle at the right of the angle formed by the lozenge in the 20 grana, and C or G in the lower part of the frame nearly under the cipher of the numeral of value in the 50 grana.

The knowledge of the existence of these letters was of great importance to collectors as a test, but it appears, from an article

* It is true that these forgeries were lithographed; but we have seen specimens, especially of the 10 grana, that required very careful examination to determine whether they were genuine or not.

from the pen of Dr. E. Diena, published in the *Timbre-Poste* for the present month, that the letters had not been quite accurately given in the article of 1877, the second letter, that on the 1 grano, being M in place of R on its side—that on the 10 grana being L, followed by a full stop giving it the appearance of L, and that on the 50 grana being I. followed by two full stops, regarding which M. Moens had been uncertain, and interpreted it as C or G. These letters in the consecutive order of the values give G. MASINI. who Dr. E. Diena states was the name of the engraver of the stamps, M. Moens having previously given the name of the engraver as Louis Masini, evidently an error in transcription, as Louis is not an Italian name. It was, as Dr. Diena observes, a curious and original mode of signing the engravings.

We have said that the real stamps are frequently devoid of watermarks. The sheet measured 42×29 centimètres, and was surrounded by a double-lined rectangular frame, outside which on the four sides was BOLLI POSTALI in italic double-lined letters, with a wavy line on each side of these words, all in watermark. Within the frame were watermarks of forty heraldic *fleurs-de-lis* in four rows of 10. The stamps were printed in sheets of 200 in two panes of 100 each, consisting of ten rows of 10, whence it will be seen that the impression must have fallen very irregularly on the watermarks.

The article, which is not concluded in the September number of the *Timbre-Poste*, is highly interesting in its account of what are commonly known as the two provisional stamps.

Upon one point, however, M. Moens and Dr. E. Diena are both silent. Neither of them tell us how the plates were produced. The die was engraved by G. Masini, the printing was done by M. Gennaro de Maja, who it is also said altered the plate to the Savoy Cross type of the "Garibaldis." Dr. E. Diena seems to assume that the plate consisted of two panes of 100 each, separated by an interval of about $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm. No doubt the sheet was so, but we do not see that it is quite so clear about the plate, and Dr. Diena would do further service by investigating this point, for on this it depends whether there are 100 or double that number of varieties of the provisional stamps. We are not even told how these stamps were printed, but it has never been disputed that this was done from plates engraved in recess. To us it appears very doubtful whether the plate had more than 100 engravings upon it, and whether the sheet therefore was not twice passed under the press.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

THE EDITOR OF THE "PHILATELIC RECORD" will be glad to receive for notice under this heading early intelligence of any New Issues or Varieties, accompanied, if possible, by specimens, which will be carefully returned. All communications, whether on the above, or on other matters of philatelic interest, should be addressed to him, to the "care of MESSRS. THEODOR BUHL & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C."

ADHESIVES.

Angola.—The 2½ reis of the Portuguese Colonial type has been issued with "ANGOLA" on the diagonal tablet.

2½ reis, brown.

Azores.—The issue of the higher values of 150, 200, and 300 reis of the new series is announced for each of the three postal divisions of Angra, Horta, and Ponta Delgada.



150 reis, carmine on rose, "ANGRA," "HORTA," "PONTA DELGADA."

200 " dark blue on blue " " " "

300 " dark blue on salmon " " " "

Belgium.—The September batch of the "Sabbaticals," consisting of the 1 and 5 centimes of the Arms' type, as shown in our last, was duly issued on the 1st of the month. It is reported that the colour of the 2 centimes will be changed, as the design is all but invisible by artificial light.

1 centime, black-grey.

5 centimes, green.

Bermuda.—We learn that the post card of 1½ pence has been surcharged horizontally in black with "One Penny" in two lines of lower-case type.

Post Card. "One Penny" on 1½d., carmine on buff; surch. in black.

Bolivia.—The *Post-office* has received the 5 centavos fiscal stamp overprinted in red, both vertically and horizontally, with "PROVISORIO 1893" in script type for postal use.

The *Coll. de Timbres-Poste* also reports the 1 centavo as overprinted vertically in red for postal use.

5 centavos, blue, overprinted in red horizontally.

5 " " " " " vertically.

1 " " " " " "

Brazil.—The absence or presence of accents or stops, letters of wrong form, &c., in the postal stationery lately issued, gives room for making many minor varieties. Imperfections in printing, carelessness on the part of the printer or the reader, a trifling accident

to the forme or the stone is sufficient to cause them, and as so few collectors are anxious to make more varieties of post and letter cards, wrappers, &c. than is absolutely necessary, we have only specified them in a few remarkable instances. The *Timbre-Poste* states that the mistake of printing the letter card of 80 reis on pink card was soon discovered, and that a new issue on blue card has been made with blue lines on the white interior.

Letter Card. 80 reis, red and blue on blue; black overprint.

A newspaper stamp of 50 reis, similar in design to that of the other current values, made its appearance on 25th June last.

Newspaper Stamp. 50 reis, yellow-green.

A wrapper (138 × 375 mm.) has been issued with a stamp of 20 reis, of a design similar to that on the envelope of 200 reis, printed on buff paper.

Wrapper. 20 reis, green on buff.

British Bechuanaland.—The post card of “three half-pence” of the Cape of Good Hope has been overprinted in black above the first line of the inscription with “BRITISH BECHUANALAND,” and above the second with “BECHUANALAND BRITANNIQUE” for use in this territory, the two lines of the original inscription being barred.

Post Card. 1½ pence, slate-grey on buff, surcharge in black.


Cauca (Palmira).—We have had too much experience of the ways of Cauca to have much confidence in two stamps mentioned by our contemporaries. They may be genuine, but they drop from above without any credentials, except that Palmira is a municipality in Cauca. It may be so, though we cannot find it ourselves, and if the stamps are genuine they are probably only for local use, and of about as much philatelic interest as those issued some time since in German towns. They are said to be oblong rectangular in shape, inscribed “CORREO MUNICIPAL—5 (or 10) CENTAVOS—PALMIRA,” and are printed on yellowish-white paper.

5 and 10 centavos, black. (?)

Ceylon.—In announcing the re-issue of the post card of 2 cents in *blue* we omitted to say that it is also accompanied with a corresponding reply card. The word “TO” has also been suppressed in the new edition. A new edition of the type-printed reply card of 2 + 2 cents has been received by the *Timbre-Poste*, in which the instruction “THE ANNEXED CARD IS INTENDED FOR THE ANSWER” has been added underneath the Cingalese inscription, and the title of the front half changed from “REPLY POST CARD” to “CEYLON” above the Arms, and “POST CARD” below, the words being separated by the Arms. On the other half, printed on the third page, is “REPLY.”

Post Cards. 2 + 2 cents, blue on white.

2 + 2 cents (type printed), blue on white, with altered inscription.

A stamp of 3 cents from the key-die has made its appearance. The stamp is printed in Venetian-red, with the tablet in bluish-green. 3 cents, Venetian-red and bluish-green; wmk.  CA; perf. 14.



We annex an illustration of the stamp on the registration envelopes altered to 10 cents.

Cook Islands.—The *Monthly Journal* has received specimens of the new issue with portrait of Makea, the Queen. The stamps were manufactured at the New Zealand Government printing-office, and are on "Star N Z" paper. The design shows the head of the Queen within a circular band inscribed "POSTAGE" in the upper part, and the value in words in the lower, with a break between the two inscriptions. On a straight tablet at the top is "COOK," and on a similar tablet at the bottom "ISLANDS," and the value in figures is in the lower spandrels. The perforation is 12.

1 penny, brown; wmk. Star N.Z.; perf. 12.
1½ pence, mauve " " "
2½ " rose " " "
5 " slate " " "
10 " green " " "

Ecuador.—We appear to have omitted to mention that the stamps on the letter cards of 5 and 10 centavos have been cut from the cards and used on letters. We also learn from the *Echo de la Timb.* that the 5 sucres, violet (type 1892), has been surcharged diagonally in black with "5 CENTAVOS."

5 centavos, blue on rose; cut from letter card.
10 " orange on blue " "
5 " on 5 sucres, violet; surcharged in black.

We do not know how many more surcharges of the envelope of 10 centavos are to be made. The *Gazette Timb.* now chronicles one of "CINCO CENTAVOS" in blue.

Envelope. 5 c. on 10 c., green; surcharge in blue.

Eritrea.—The 1 centesimo, bronze-green, has been found with the overprint inverted.

1 cent, bronze-green; overprint inverted.

Fiji Islands.—We now illustrate the type of the new stamps recently described.



French Levant.—We complete the engravings of the type of the overprint on the stamps for the French offices on the northern coast of the Ægean Sea, by adding those for Port Lagos and Dédéagh to that of Cavalle given in our number for June last.



German East Africa (*Schulke and Mayr's Lake Post*).—The

Ill. Br. Journal chronicles the stamps of a firm to which a concession has been granted by the Government of German East Africa for conveying postal matter from the German East Coast to the Lake of Victoria Nyanza. The central design consists of a small picture of lake and mountain within a circular band inscribed "AFRIKANISCHE SEHEN-POST," with a numeral in a solid disc. The impression is on plain white paper, and the

stamps are perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

5 cents, rose.	25 cents, blue.	1 dollar, brown.
10 " orange.	50 " green.	

Guinea (Portuguese).—The annexed illustration shows the type of the new stamp of $2\frac{1}{2}$ reis.



Hankow.—The accompanying cuts show the designs of this local issue which we described in our last.

Hawaiian Islands.—Referring to the list of the overprinted values in our June number, the 12 cents, mauve, is also found overprinted in red. 12 cents, mauve; overprint in red.

From *Filatelic Facts and Fallacies* we learn that the list we gave of the numbers of the various values is only approximate, and in two cases, the 1 c., violet, and the 12 c., mauve, there is a considerable mistake. In the case of the 1 c., violet, only 12,500 were said to be overprinted; the number being at least double, one speculator alone holding 20,000. In the case of the 12 c., mauve, it appears probable that the 3,750 were the number of those overprinted in black, while about double the number were overprinted in red. The overprinting, it is said, was done in two lots, and in the second the error mentioned in our last was corrected; there are also instances of the dropping out of the 3 in 1893, a misplacement of the surcharge so that 1893 appears at the top of the next row, &c.



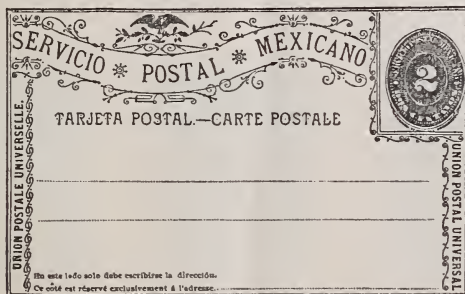
Macao.—We illustrate the new stamp of $2\frac{1}{2}$ reis already chronicled.

Madeira.—The issue of the following values of the new series "FUNCHAL" is announced.

150 reis, carmine on rose.
200 " blue on blue.
300 " dark blue on salmon.

Mashonaland.—We learn that post cards of 1d., 1½d., 2d., and 2½d., with corresponding reply cards, have been made by overprinting the post cards of 1d. and 1½d. of the Cape of Good Hope and their corresponding reply cards with “MASHONALAND,” and adding adhesives on those above 1d. or 1d. + 1d., but we have not yet seen them.

Mexico.—Post cards of a new design have been issued. The words “SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO” are on an undulating scroll tablet, with the Mexican eagle above, and are to the left of a



rectangular compartment in which is the stamp. Under the scroll is “TARJETA POSTAL—CARTE POSTALE,” and down the right side of the card is “UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL” with the equivalent in French on the other side. At the foot, towards the left, are the instructions in Spanish and French. The cards are white.

<i>Post Cards.</i>	2 centavos, red	on white.
	3 " vermilion	"
	5 " blue	"

Monaco.—The envelope of 5 centimes is now of white paper, in place of buff. Size, 115 × 75 mm.

Envelope. 5 centimes, blue on white.



Montenegro.—We annex an illustration of the overprint mentioned in our last.

The envelope of 5 novics, chronicled in our last, appears to be of two sizes, of which we had only seen the one we chronicled. The other size measures 145 × 111 mm.

Envelope. 5 nov., red on thin cream; size 145 × 111 mm.

Mozambique.—As might be anticipated, the recent surcharge of the 40 reis with “2½” is found doubly impressed. A whole sheet has been found with this double surcharge.

2½ on 40 reis, brown; double surcharge in black.

Nabha.—The *Echo de la Timb.* chronicles the 9 pies, carmine, overprinted for this State in black.

The *Monthly Journal* also chronicles an envelope of 1 anna, brown (118 × 66 mm.), without design on the flap, and with the arms in bistre in lieu of black.

Envelope. 9 pies, carmine; overprint in black.
1 anna, brown ,, ,, arms in bistre.

Niger Coast Protectorate.—We now annex engravings of the types of these stamps. The fact of the alteration of the die, by which "OIL RIVERS" was erased from the curved tablet and "NIGER COAST" introduced in block letters at the top of the stamp, detracts greatly from their appearance, and will doubtless be rectified in a subsequent issue.



Norway.—The issue of the post card of 3 öre with "BREVKORT" in one word is announced.—*Ill. Br. J.*

Post Card 3 öre, orange-vermilion.

Oil Rivers Protectorate.—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles the ordinary halfpenny post card of Great Britain overprinted in black with the words "BRITISH PROTECTORATE—OIL RIVERS" in two lines underneath the instructions. Our contemporary omits to say whether it is on the white or the buff cards. The specimen we have seen is however on the white card.

Post Card. ½ penny, red-brown on white; overprint in black.

Peru.—From the *Ill. Br. Journal* we learn that the post card of 5 centavos, black, has been surcharged in blue with the legend "HABILITADO | POR | 2 | CENTAVOS" in four lines, within an oblong octagonal single-lined frame.

Post Card. 2 centavos on 5 cent., black; surcharged in blue.



Portugal.—We have not much more to add to the list of provisionals we announced last month, of which we annex an engraving showing the overprint, except that the post card of 1890 has been unnecessarily decorated with “Valido 1893” diagonally across the stamp, as it was just as good before the overprint, but it has been doubtless done to facilitate the getting-rid of the old stock.



10
REIS

Post Card. 10 reis, brown on buff (1890); overprinted in black.

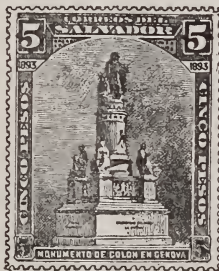
The following values of the new series have been issued :

150 reis, carmine on rose.
200 „ dark blue on blue.
300 „ „ „ salmon.

The *Echo de la Timb.* states that it has seen the 100 reis printed on white in place of yellow-buff.

100 reis, brown on white; error.

Salvador.—Collectors who are in a hurry have an opportunity of paying somewhat heavily for three more reminiscences of Christopher Columbus. Mr. Seebeck has furnished three values of 2, 5 and 10 pesos, on the first of which is a picture of the founding of Isabella on the island of Hispaniola where he landed in



December, 1492; the second is a picture of the statue at his birth-place of Genoa; and the third shows his embarkation from Palos on August 2nd, 1492. As we give illustrations of the stamps we will not further describe them except to say that the impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 11, and that they are not specially remarkable for anything except the price.

2 pesos, green.
5 „ violet.
10 „ vermilion.

With reference to the surcharge of “UN CENTAVO” upon the 5 centavos, grey, chronicled by us in November last, Mr. Bogert says, in the *Quaker City Philatelist*, that a correspondent states that about 40,000 were surcharged from top to bottom, of which

most passed through the post, and none remained in the hands of the Government at the end of last year. As it appeared probable that there would not be sufficient to meet the requirements for the New Year's cards, about 16,000 more were surcharged, but by mistake the surcharge was made from bottom to top. Very few of these were used, the greater part having been bought up on speculation.

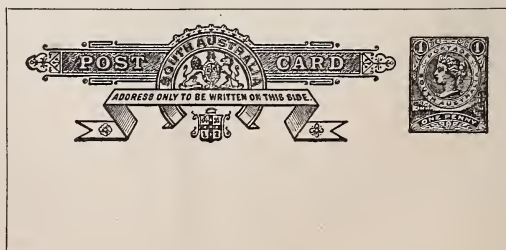
Shanghai.—Referring to the surcharge of " $\frac{1}{2}$ ct." on half of 5 cents, rose and red, chronicled by us last month, when we saw the specimens from which we described the stamps we thought it would most probably be the case that there would be a dearth of the "2" in the numeral of value with straight tails. There are about as many with curly ones. Collectors may have both varieties, either on the left or the right halves.

In addition to the 1 c., surcharged in violet, on half of 2 c., brown, as described last month, we learn that some of these exist with a double surcharge of violet and green and violet and blue-black. Our contemporaries describe the surcharge as being in blue. We certainly considered the colour to be violet.


We annex an illustration of the design of the post cards.



South Australia.—We annex illustrations of the post card described in our last. We see it announced that the 2½d. on 4d., green, and the 5d. on 6d., brown, have been perforated 15. These we have not seen, but we have received from Mr. Raynor the ½d. with the new perforation. The colours of the perma-



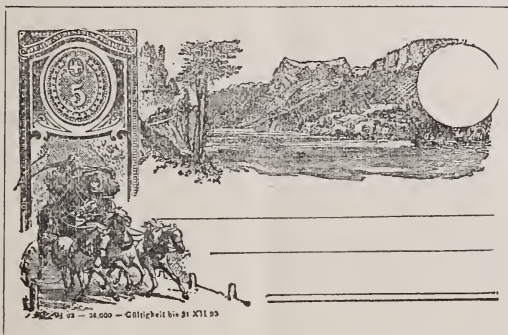
ment stamps have been decided on—sky-blue for the 2½d., and purple-brown for the 5d. Sir C. Todd, the Postmaster-General, has, according to the *South Australian Register* of August 12th, sent to England for the ink, so that the stamps will probably appear by the end of the year.

½ penny, brown; wmk.  S. A.; perf. 15.

2½d. on 4 pence, green ,, ,,

5d. on 6 pence, brown ,, ,,

Switzerland.—We annex an illustration of the post card described in our last.



Tahiti.—The stamps of this French Colony have been overprinted in black with "TAHITI" diagonally, reading upwards. Those which have come to hand are of the type of 1881. The post card of 10 c., in black on violet, and a letter card of 25 c., black on rose, are also to hand.—*Echo de la Timbrologie.*

5 cents, green on greenish; overprint in black.

10 ,, black on violet ,,

15 ,, blue ,,

20 ,, brick on green ,,

25 ,, black on rose ,,

75 ,, carmine ,,

1 franc, olive-green ,,

Post Card. 10 cents, black on violet ,,

Letter Card. 25 ,, black on rose ,,

Transvaal.—A stamp of 2½d., similar in type to the current values, has been issued.

2½d., deep violet; perf. 12.



Venezuela.—We annex illustrations of the designs of the new issues already described. We have received a new edition of the post card of 10+10 centimos, with stamps of Bolivar to the left, as in the late one; but lithographed at Caracas in red on cream-coloured



card on the first and fourth faces.

Post Card. 10+10 centimos, red on cream colour.

Western Australia.—From *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* we learn that a post card of 1½d., of similar type to the ½d. and 1d., has been issued. *Post Card.* 1½d., brown on white.

Wurtemberg.—The *Ill. Br. Zeitung* chronicles the post card of 5 pfennig, green on light buff, with control date of 25.5.93. Another German journal chronicles the card with its corresponding reply, with control dates of 17.5.93 or 2.6.93, and with the addition of the words of "Wohnung, Strasse, und Hausnummer," with a variety consisting of "nud" in mistake for "und."

Post Cards. 5 pfennig, green on buff; 25.5.93.
 5 " " additional inscription.
 5+5 " " " "

TELEPHONE STAMPS.

Bavaria.—We have a series of telephone stamps issued by the Bavarian Post and Telegraph Office, all bearing the same inscription authorising the bearer of the ticket to use the telephone at a telephone-station for five minutes. They are printed on the post-office paper, watermarked with zigzags running vertically, and bear stamps of the current types in black in the lower left angle of a double-lined oblong rectangular frame 63 × 38 mm. We do not know the date of issue.

10, 25, 50 pf., and 1 mark, black on white wove watermarked paper.

THE LAND-POST STAMPS OF BADEN.

FROM THE GERMAN OF DR. F. KALCKHOFF.

(Continued from page 195.)

As the object and use of the "Porto Marken" stamps of Baden do not appear to be understood with any degree of accuracy, except by a very small number of philatelists, it seems to be worth while to endeavour to throw some little light upon them, especially since used copies have lately advanced so much in price as to deter many collectors from purchasing them when they can obtain unused copies for next to nothing, as this fact alone presents a great temptation to the "forger."

Very little information regarding these stamps can be found in philatelic literature. Only one Article, containing information derived from official sources, is worth noticing, and this is written so off-handedly that it fails to enlighten the collector, and rather tends to mislead him. Under these circumstances I will do my best to give such a detailed account of the postal arrangements at the time, that I hope by this means to prevent any from being misled by M. Krause's Article.*

On the 1st May, 1859, the so-called "Land-post," or Rural-post, was established in Baden. It really consisted in the organisation of a regular messenger service connecting the rural villages, which had no post-office, with the post-office to which they belonged. Such an arrangement

* R. KRAUSE, "Die Badischen Landpostmarken." *Ill. Br. Zeitung*, 1888, p. 37.

appears to us now-a-days to be a very intelligible one ; but in those times, when the rural inhabitants were shut in from correspondence from without, it meant a great progress. At that time there were far fewer post-offices, and the messengers had at times to travel very considerable distances. At the same time they had also to transact the postal business between the rural towns themselves without the intervention of the postal authorities, and might be termed travelling post-offices. Naturally it was necessary to make many arrangements to organize a service like this, so as to hold the postmen or messengers under proper control. The sum total of these arrangements was called the "Land-post."

By a Grand-ducal Decree, dated 24th February, 1859, supplemented by a further Decree, dated 22nd March of the same year, the establishment of the Land-post was authorised.* The first of these Decrees consists of thirteen articles, of which the following are the most important :

ART. 1. *The purpose and object of the Land-post institution.*

From the 1st May, 1859, the postal service for the conveyance of letters and newspapers, as well as small parcels and the transmission of values, will be extended to all rural villages within the Grand Duchy. The conveyance between the rural towns and the post-offices, as also that between the rural towns themselves, will be carried out by means of the Land-post.

ART. 2. *Letter-Boxes and Receiving Offices.*

For this purpose in all rural villages where letter boxes have not yet been introduced they will at once be established, in which may be deposited any prepaid letters and any not prepaid, wherever the prepayment is not expressly ordered. In the more important places, and wherever the Administration may think requisite, receiving offices (Postablagen) will be opened, where letters may be prepaid and registered, and from which parcels may also be despatched and values transmitted with an acknowledgment.

ART. 3. *Manner of Conveyance.*

The forwarding of postal matter to and from the rural towns may be by post-waggon or other conveyance, or by qualified messengers. . . .

ART. 4. *Messenger Circuits.*

Rural towns where there are no postal establishments are to be divided into Messenger Circuits, in which the Messengers are to make their rounds regularly from the places where the post-office is fixed. . . .

ART. 5. *Tariff of the Land-post Tax.*

The rate for forwarding by means of the Land post is called "Land-post tax," and amounts to :—

(a) For letters and manuscript packets not exceeding 16 loth †	1 kreuzer each
(b) For parcels and registered packets	2 " "
(c) For matter under wrapper when conveyed by Land-post only	1 " "
(d) For newspapers when conveyed by Land-post only, one-half of the charges of the State-post.	

The delivery-tax is also chargeable on the delivery by the rural post at the same rate as by the State-post.

* *Verordnungsblatt der Direktion der Grossherzoglich Badischen Verkehrsanstalten.* 23 Jahrgang. (1859. No. XIII. vom 5 April, 1859.)

† A loth is equal to 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ grammes, a little over $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

ART. 6. *The Imposition and Collecting of the Land-post Tax.*

The Land-post tax can only be charged once. . . . The Land-post tax will be charged in addition to the ordinary postal rate where the forwarding from the sender to the addressee is partly by Land-post and partly by the State-post. For matter under wrapper and for newspapers, no tax is payable beyond the ordinary one. The Land-post tax as well as the charge for delivery may be prepaid by the sender either in money or stamps.

ART. 11. *Exemption from Postage.*

The regulations for free conveyance and delivery in force for the State-post are applicable to the Land-post also. All letters, packets, and transmission of values to foreign post-offices are free from the Land-post tax.

The following provisions in the supplemental Decree are worthy of mention :

§ 2. All objects to be sent by the Land-post, which are under 16 loth in weight, and of which the value is not declared, may, if their form and packing admits, be placed in the letter boxes, or may be given into the hands of the post messengers.

§ 3. Letters which are to be registered must not be put into the letter boxes, but handed to the officer on duty at the Post-office.*

What is worthy of notice in these Decrees is, that they show the sharp line of distinction between the State-post and the Land-post, and in what event an extra tax for forwarding by the Land-post was payable in addition to that of the State postage. (ART 6.)

The immediate consequence of the introduction of the Land-post was that some of the existing despatching offices were changed to receiving-offices, as the post establishments of the Land-post were called. Thus we have the following rural places : (51) Graben, (29) Durmersheim, (168) Dertingen, (64) Hundheim, (77) Kùlsheim, (165) Rittersbach, (169) Werbach, (65) Tchenheim, (126) Schappach, (137) Steisslingen, (172) Weiterdingen, (158) Wiesenbach (all changed from the 1st May, 1859), and (9) Berolzheim, from 1st January, 1860.† In consequence of this change, they lost their cancelling stamp of five rings with a number in the middle, and were supplied with a receiving-office or letter box stamp (a small cog-wheel with a number in the middle), which latter postmark can therefore not be found before 1st May, 1859.

On the 1st October, 1862, some changes were made in the Baden

* The great difficulty we have experienced in the translation of these documents, which we have endeavoured to do as literally as possible, arises from the impossibility of adapting English phraseology to the German text without a roundabout explanation. In many instances there was a different nomenclature in the Land-post from that in the State-post; *e.g.*, in the Land-post the letter-boxes were called "Brief-laden," while in the State-post they appear to have been ordinarily termed "Brief-kasten." The different kinds of Postal establishments was also numerous as in most countries, some of which differed in name from those of the State-post; but we hope that we have made the translation intelligible. Copies of the originals may be found in the 13th and 14th numbers of the *Illustrierte Briefmarken Zeitung* (Leipsic), of the present year, of which magazine for some time Dr. F. Kalckhoff was the chief editor.

† *Verordnungsblatt der Direktion der Grossherzoglich Badischen Verkehrsanstalten.* 1859. No. XIII. and LXVIII.

postal arrangements. A uniform inland postal rate of 3 kreuzer was introduced in place of those of 1, 3, and 6 kreuzer, varying according to the distance. The delivery charges on letters and matter under wrapper were also abolished. Naturally these changes could not be made without reacting on the tariff of the Land-post. Under date of 20th September, 1862, a Grand Ducal Decree was issued for the "improvement of the Land-post."* It consisted of only three articles, of which the following are the substantial parts :

ART. 1.

The postal service will be extended to all rural places in the Grand Duchy. † The post messengers will make their rounds to all rural towns six times a week, and to all neighbouring places three times a week. . . .

This Article came into force on the 1st April, 1863.

ART. 2.

The Land-post tax which has been charged up to the present time is abolished. Where the transmission is by the ordinary post and by Land-post the ordinary postage from the receiving to the delivery office will only be payable, without any charge for transmission by Land-post.

For articles sent only by the Land-post the following charges will be made :

- (a) For letters and manuscript packets up to 16 loth 3 kreuzer each.
- (b) For matter under wrapper up to 16 loth . . . 1 " "
- (c) For Newspapers, half the usual postage rate.
- (d) For parcels not exceeding 5 lbs. in weight, and of no higher declared value than 100 florins . 3 " "
- (e) For parcels exceeding these limits, the ordinary postage.

Letters and manuscript packets under (a) pay no extra charge if not prepaid. . . .

Along with the above Decree, regulations for the execution of it were issued by the Administration by No. 27,816, and under date of 26th September, 1862, of which the most noteworthy are as follows :

§ 2. *Regulations for the prepayment of the undermentioned postal matter, to be conveyed exclusively by the Land-post.*

The prepayment must be made :—

(a) With stamps or stamped envelopes for :—

- (1) The postage.
- (2) The charge for collecting money through the post.
- (3) The money order charges, as also,
- (4) The delivery tax on parcels to the rural places.

(b) On the other hand, is to be levied in money :—

- (1) The certificates of posting letters and parcels.
- (2) The messenger charges for express letters.
- (3) The delivery tax for parcels from the rural places to the post-office places.

In cases where the amount for postage is tendered in money, instead of being paid in stamps or stamped envelopes, the official in charge of the office must affix the necessary postage stamps (Freimarken) at once.

* *Ibid.* 1862, No. LII.

† "Rural places" includes all villages and outlying houses, &c.

§ 3. *Postage-Due Stamps (Porto Marken).*

The postage of unpaid letters, and the postage and extra charges on unpaid parcels, to be conveyed exclusively by the Land-post, with the exception of the extra charges mentioned under (b) as above, is to be accounted for by the officials of the Grand-ducal offices and receiving offices, or by the Land-post messenger, who receive them, in Porto Marken stamps, stuck on the back of the matter in question, so that the addressee may know what he has to pay.

When parcels are sent to rural places by the ordinary post for which the delivery charge has not been prepaid, the clerks at the delivering office must affix "Porto Marken" on the back of such matter to show what the recipient has to pay for this tax.

When, however, prepayment of the delivery tax on matter sent by parcel post conveyance has been made, the delivery charge must be denoted by affixing ordinary postage stamps ("Freimarken") on the back of such matter.

§ 5. *Calculation of postage and charges on matter sent to and from rural places not prepaid, or not properly prepaid, and which is to be or has been conveyed by the ordinary post.*

Postal matter sent from rural places not prepaid, or not properly prepaid, which is to be conveyed by the ordinary post, must not be taxed by the receiving officer, but must be treated as if posted directly at the post-office.

Where postal matter is sent to rural places by the ordinary mail, which is not prepaid or not properly prepaid, the postage payable, together with any extra charges, must be marked in plain figures in ink on the back by the delivering office, in order that the amount may be collected from the recipient.

The stamps mentioned in § 3 were introduced by the following order :

No. 27,817.

Concerning the improvement of the Land-post service, and particularly as to the issue of postage-due stamps "Porto Marken."

To facilitate as much as possible the calculation of the postage on unpaid letters and the extra charges on parcels conveyed exclusively by the Land-post conveyance, it has been determined to introduce stamps "Porto Marken" of the respective values of 1, 3, and 12 kreuzer of the size of the ordinary postage stamps (Freimarken), but printed in black, on yellow paper, with the value in the centre (1, 3, 12) under the words "LAND POST," and with "PORTO MARKE" underneath the value, and to facilitate their application the backs will be gummèd.

The Grand-ducal post-offices, the receiving offices, and the Land-post messengers, in conformity with § 3 of the new regulations for taking account of matter sent to and from rural places, must, on the unpaid letters and parcels to be conveyed exclusively by the Land-post,* which may be handed in by the senders or taken from the letter boxes, affix on the back the necessary quantity of Porto Marken to indicate the postage and the delivery tax to be reimbursed by the addressee.

Furthermore, as is in the above paragraph relating to parcels conveyed to rural places which have been sent by the ordinary post, the reimbursement of the delivery charges must be marked by affixing stamps at the delivery office, and obliterating them.

* In the translation of this portion of the Order of the 26th September, 1862, as it appears in the *Bulletin de la Société Française de Timbrologie*, No. 15, March, 1879, the words "für die ausschliesslich Landpost-beförderung" (to be conveyed exclusively by the Land-post), appear to have been omitted, thus leaving the impression that the stamps were employed in the State-post, especially as the provisions of § 3 appear by it to refer to "expéditions exclusivement assujetties à la poste de l'Etat."

The remaining clauses refer to the due observance of the directions given, and to the penalty for non-observance of them, or the finding of letters or parcels not bearing the stamps. The supply and the account for the Porto Marken were also subjected to the same regulations as those relating to the ordinary postage stamps.

Carlsruhe, 26th September, 1862.

Direction of the Grand Ducal Postal Administration.

ZIMMER.

SCHNEIDER.

These new regulations and rates came into force on 1st October, 1862, with the exception of ART. 1, which, as has been said, was not put in force till 1st April, 1863.

We will now examine how the Land-post worked.

(To be continued.)

THE ENVELOPES OF CHILI.

IN the course of last year we gave an account of the postage stamps of Chili which we intended at the time to have followed up by a further paper on the envelopes, but we found so much difficulty in piecing together their history, as told in the annals of the "Santiago" Society with what might be gathered from the philatelic journals of the period, that we waited until we had seen the result of the investigations which we knew M. Moens was pursuing with that energy that has always distinguished him since he first started the *Timbre-Poste* in 1863. These investigations are especially to be relied on, as he has had access to all the principal collections in England and the Continent.

We need scarcely remind our readers that the first envelopes of Chili were issued in 1872-3, and were manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. The postage rates in Chili at that period were 2 centavos within the urban districts of Santiago and Valparaiso, 5 centavos for a single letter of $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. in the interior within certain limits, and other rates of 10, 15, and 20 centavos were charged on letters carried by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the Ca Sud Americana de Vapores north and south of Valparaiso. It was determined in 1871 to provide envelopes for all these rates, and the order was given to Messrs. De La Rue & Co. According to Señor Brant, the total numbers ordered were as follows:—

263,000 of 2 centavos.		203,500 of 15 centavos.
600,500 of 5 „		112,250 of 20 „
421,250 of 10 „		

These envelopes were forwarded to Valparaiso in different consignments, one of which consisting of the whole of the cargo of 2 and 20 centavos, with some boxes of postcards, was lost in the *Tacora*, which was wrecked off Monte Video while racing with the White Star liner *Republic*.

The design of the stamp on all the envelopes was an embossed head

of Columbus within frames varying in shape for each value, and as these designs are so well known we need not describe them.

Messrs. De La Rue & Co. employed in the manufacture three kinds of paper—white and azure laid and buff wove, all of fair substance. In the entire series there were five sizes, which, for brevity sake, we will distinguish by Roman capitals.

A. Ladies size	. 140 × 60 mm.	(Fig. 1.)
B. Small note	. 112 × 73	„ („ 2.)
C. Full-sized letter	. 140 × 84	„ („ 3.)
D. Large letter	. 160 × 90	„ („ 4.)
E. Extra-sized letter	. 185 × 100	„ („ 5.)*

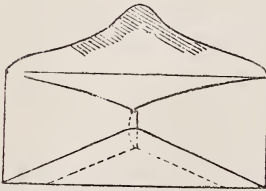


Fig. 1.

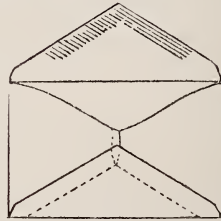


Fig. 2.

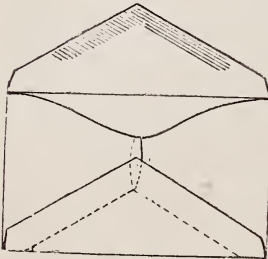


Fig. 3.

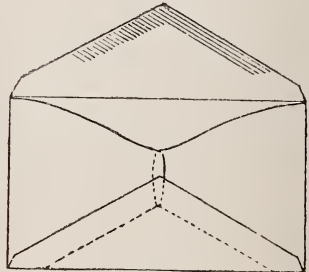


Fig. 4.

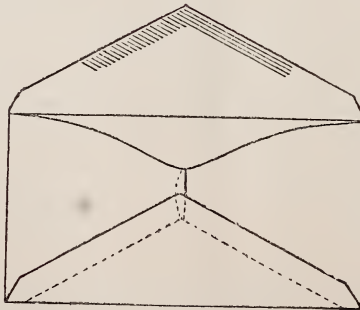


Fig. 5.

* The above are the measurements as given by M. Moens, which are identical with those given by the Santiago Society, except in B and C, which are given by the Society as measuring: B, 111 × 72 mm.; C, 142 × 86 mm.

Consignments of all the values, except those of the 2 centavos and 20 centavos, arrived in Chili in 1872, though possibly not of all the three kinds of paper; but we may at once say that it is believed that no other order was given for any supply of those of 2 centavos, and the value was never issued,* and no further supply of the values of 10, 15, and 20 centavos was ever required beyond that furnished by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. The later history of these envelopes is therefore confined to the varieties of those of 5 centavos.

The issue was made in the following order according to the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, vol. xi. p. 128:—

5	centavos,	red-violet,	size A	of white and azure laid and buff wove;	
				on the 22nd November, 1872.	
10	„	pale blue,	size D	of azure laid and buff wove; early in	
				January, 1873.	
5	„	red-violet,	size C	of white and azure laid and buff wove;	
				at the end of January, 1873.	
10	„	pale blue,	size D	of white laid; end of April, 1873.	
15	„	pink	„	„	about May, 1873.
20	„	bronze green,	size E	„	July, 1873.

We are not able to give the exact dates of the issue of the other varieties; but it is stated that at the end of 1872 orders were sent to Messrs. De La Rue for a supply of the 20 centavos to replace that which had been lost, and from a list compiled by the London Philatelic Society in February, 1875, it appears that the following varieties in the values above 5 centavos were verified as then existing:—

10	centavos,	size D	of white and azure laid and buff wove.
15	„	„	„
20	„	size E	„

The 15 centavos is not known on buff wove.

As no other issues of these higher values took place, we will now take up the 5 centavos without referring again to the other values.

In the year 1873, Messrs. De La Rue & Co. inform us that they furnished additional supplies of envelopes of 5 centavos, but are unable to give the sizes; we gather, however, from the paper of Señor Brant, that in 1874 2,139,000 had been furnished by that firm. Those which were issued in 1874 showed unmistakable signs of wear in the die, and so far as is known consisted of only two sizes, A and B. These are all which are known to M. Moens, and they are found of white laid and buff wove. In all probability the supplies furnished by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. were despatched at various times during 1873 and possibly in the early part of 1874.

The Santiago Society chronicle the following of 5 centavos of the good impressions of Messrs De La Rue & Co.

Size A,	violet,	on white and blue laid and buff wove.
Size B	„	„
Size C	„	„
Size D	„	„
Size E	„	on buff wove.

* Specimen copies of the 2 centavos exist of white and azure laid and of wove buff. Those of white laid are of size B; those of azure laid are of size A; and those of wove buff are of size C.

This list corresponds with that given by M. Moens, except as regards size E, which he has also found of blue laid. It is not probable that this size continued long in use, as in June, 1874, the *Timbre-Poste* announced that it had been withdrawn, the size proving to be inconvenient. It should also be noted that the correspondent of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* (1874, p. 88) sent over the 5 c., size B, on buff wove thinner than that of the first issue, and stated that the same value existed in sizes D and E, but beyond this we fail to find any mention of a thinner kind of paper having been employed, though the difference in the paper is noticed by the "Santiago" Society.

What may be termed the issue of the end of 1874 is, however, distinguishable from the former by the deterioration of the impressions from the die. The "Santiago" Society does not appear to have noticed this, but M. Moens records in his new catalogue the existence of sizes A and B of white laid and B of buff wove, and very possibly both sizes may exist of blue laid and buff wove.

In 1873, complaints had been made of the thickness of the envelopes, which added unnecessary weight to the correspondence, and this appears to have been one of the principal reasons why the envelope of 2 centavos was not replaced, and is only known in the "specimen" state. Accordingly in 1874 the Administration determined to have a supply from Paris on French paper, and withdrew the dies from Messrs. De La Rue & Co., who have, at our request, kindly referred to their records, and find that this withdrawal was made on the 19th August, 1874. The die of 5 centavos was sent to the Legation in Paris, and a supply ordered to be manufactured by Messrs. Gouache.

This order appears to have been confined to two sizes of the envelopes of 5 centavos which were issued towards the close of 1874. These were—

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------|-----------|
| F. Ladies' Size | . | 140 × 65 mm. | (Fig. 6.) |
| G. Full sized letter | . | 142 × 80 | „ („ 7.) |

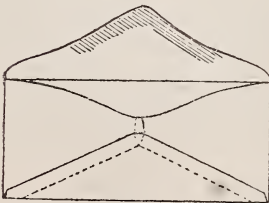


Fig. 6.

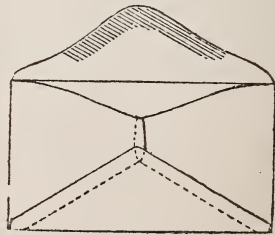


Fig. 7.

(To be continued.)

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

BOLIVIA.—*The Philatelic Journal of America* gives the following free translation of a letter from the Minister, Emiterio Cano, signed by the President, and addressed to the Postmaster-General, relative to the late lithographed issue of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 centavos :

“OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF THE GOVERNMENT,
“LA PAZ, *May 8th*, 1893.

“TO THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

“DEAR SIR,—In order to supply the needs of the postal service of the Republic with stamps of the values of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 centavos, the present stock of which is nearly exhausted, it is necessary to make an issue of the value of Bs. 50,000, the work to be lithographed, well done, but economically, perfect satisfaction guaranteed. For this purpose, and to serve until we receive our regular supply from Europe as ordered, the President of the Republic has ordered me to transmit to you the following instructions :

“First.—To invite the lithographers of this city to present their estimates for lithographing stamps to the value of Bs. 50,000.

“Second.—The values of the stamps will be as follows :

200,000	1 centavos	.	Bs. 2,000
150,000	2	”	3,000
300,000	5	”	15,000
220,000	10	”	22,000
40,000	20	”	8,000
			Bs. 50,000

“Third.—The Post-office Department is authorised to act immediately upon this matter, and report the result to the Government.

“Fourth.—The lowest estimate, and the one that presents the best sample of the design and colours as in the stamps at present in circulation, will be accepted.

“BAPTISTA.

“EMITERIO CANO.”

* * *

EGYPT.—*The Official Journal* of the 10th July, 1893, published the following notice :

“From the 1st August next the Post-offices will cease to sell the postage stamps of 3 millièmes and 2 piastres of the current issue. From this date stamps of the same values of a new issue will be put in circulation, that of 3 millièmes will be in yellow, and that of 2 piastres in brick.”

* * *

ITALY.—From the *Timbre-Poste*, extracted from the *Official Gazette* :

“The single post cards of 10 c. for the interior are also available for the exterior.

“The heading of these cards will be, ‘CARTOLINA POSTALE ITALIANA (CARTE POSTALE D’ITALIE).’

“The dimensions of all the post cards will be 14 × 9 cm.

"The present Decree will come into operation as soon as the new cards can be put on sale, but the modified cards, and those of 10 c. suppressed, will be available until notice to the contrary

"From the 1st September next the use of the cards of 15 and 30 c. will cease. They are nevertheless admissible for exchange up to 30th August, 1894.

"These regulations are also applicable to the special post cards for the colony of Eritrea."

* * *

LABUAN.—From *The Stamp News*, extracted from the *Labuan Official Gazette* of January 1st, 1893.

"GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION, No. 7.

"It is hereby notified that as a provisional issue the following surcharge of Labuan stamps has been made :

"13,000 of 40 cents surcharged 2 cents.

"By His Excellency's command,

"E. P. GUERITZ,

"LABUAN, 13th December, 1892.

"Acting Resident."

"GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION, No. 10.

"The following surcharge of Labuan stamps has been made as a provisional issue :

"1000 of 16 cents surcharged 6 cents.

"By His Excellency's command,

"E. P. GUERITZ,

"LABUAN, 29th December, 1892.

"Acting Resident."

"GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION, No. 11.

"On and after 1st January, 1893, the rates of postage will be as follows :

COUNTRIES.	Post Cards.	Letters, per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	Registration.	Newspapers, each.	Books, &c., per 2 oz.	Patterns, &c., per 2 oz.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
To the United Kingdom	3	6	6	1	1	1
To all other Countries in the Postal Union	3	6	6	1	1	1
To Non-Union Countries	none	6	none	1	1	1
British North Borneo, Labuan, and Brunei	1	2	6	1	1	1
Late Fee	5 Cents					

"No newspaper, book, packet of samples, or commercial papers may contain any letter or manuscript note having the character of actual and personal correspondence, and all such packets must be made up in such a manner as to admit of the contents being easily examined. The charge on commercial papers cannot be less than 6 cents per packet, and the charge on packets or samples cannot be less than 2 cents per packet."

Miscellanea.

THE POST OFFICE IN 1892-93.—We have just received the report of the present Postmaster-General. In its chief features it is very similar to those of former years, but as far as the financial part is concerned there is a considerable falling off in the profits. For the four years preceding, these have exceeded £3,000,000, but have fallen now to £124,000 under three millions; not that the gross revenue has fallen, as it exceeded that of the preceding year by £161,000, but the expenditure has increased in more rapid proportions, having exceeded that of the previous year by £384,000, while the telegraph business shows an expenditure over receipts of £81,000. We will not enter upon matters in the report discussed in the daily papers, but will mention some few items which are not prominently brought forward there. There is a considerable increase in the number of book-post articles, amounting to 8 per cent. above that of the former year, owing doubtless to the relaxation of the regulations; but there is a very large increase in the number of returned articles. For this no adequate reason is alleged, but it affects post cards also, and we think that it most probably arises from free re-direction not being allowed in what may be termed the "halfpenny rate." A total of 2,785 millions of letters, post cards, and postal articles were dealt with, of which 1,790 millions were letters. Fifty-two millions of parcels were conveyed, and the average postage on these remains very nearly stationary at 5·28d. showing an average weight for each parcel of under 3 lbs.

The number of registered letters remains about the same, 233 fewer out of upwards of 10,000,000 having been registered last year than in the preceding one. The money order and postal order accounts show a trifling increase, and now amount to £50,000,000 annually transmitted through the Post-office.

Under the head of "Manufacture of Postage Stamps, Post Cards, and Stamped Newspaper Wrappers," we find a charge of £185,522, being an increase of £20,000 over 1890-91, and of £26,000 over 1891-92.

The returns of the Postal Savings Banks are curious. The number of depositors in proportion to the population

In England and Wales is 1 in	6,	with an average of	£13	18	0
In Scotland	1 in	20	"	"	8 17 9
In Ireland	1 in	21	"	"	18 12 11

The Report of course includes the ordinary incidents tending to show how clever the Post-office is. It is a pity that some little of this superfluity is not devoted to what may be considered as the every-day work. It cannot be denied that under Mr. Fawcett, Sir H. Cecil Raikes, and the short term of office of Sir James Fergusson, much was effected; but there is still a very great deal to be done, and we fail to see signs of a disposition to undertake any further development of its business so as to make it more useful to the public.

* * *

FIRST ISSUE OF NAPLES.—The Sicilian Arms quartered on these stamps are at times termed the "Trinacria"; but in reality the device of the three legs with a gorgon's head in the centre, is an allegorical representation of Trinacria, the ancient Greek name for Sicily *τρία ακρα*,

so named from the three headlands of Pelorus (Capo di Faro) in the North, Pachynus (Capo di Passaro) in the South, and Lilybæum (Capo di Marsala) on the West.

* * *

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.—*The Stamp News* for September contains a catalogue by Mr. Gordon Smith of the first instalment of the stamps in this great collection at present on view at the British Museum, comprising the stamps of New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, British Colombia, and Vancouver Island, Buenos Ayres, Hawaiian Islands, and Prince Edward Island. So far as it is possible to judge without having ourselves inspected the stamps, the catalogue appears to be exceedingly well arranged, and will prove of great use to philatelists, and we trust that Mr. Gordon Smith will continue it as each instalment is exhibited.

* * *

SHANGHAI LOCAL POST.—From the Regulations issued in March last, dated from the Council Room, Shanghai, and signed "By order of the Council" by Mr. R. F. Thorburn, the Secretary, it appears that the "stock-in-trade" of the office consists of stamps of $\frac{1}{2}$ ct., 1 ct., 2, 5, 10, 15, and 20 cts.; of post cards of 1 and 2 cts.; of newspaper wrappers of $\frac{1}{2}$ ct., 1 ct. and 2 cts.; and of stamped envelopes of 1 ct., 2 cts., and 5 cts. Besides this, there is a system of deposit accounts which are opened with depositors of not less than ten dollars. The depositor is furnished with a pass-book, in which is entered all mail-matter posted by him, and all unpaid mail-matter delivered to him, notice being given when the deposit is exhausted.

The sphere of operations of the Local Post extends to Amoy, Chefoo, Chinking, Foochow, Hankow, Ichang, Kiukiang, Nanking, *Newchwang, Ningpo, the Pagoda anchorage (Foochow), *Pekin, Swatow, *Taku, *Tientsin, Wenchow, and Wuhu.

In the case of those preceded by an asterisk, letters, etc., posted during the winter, and intended for transmission by the Chinese Customs Courier Service, must be prepaid in Customs stamps. If not so prepaid they are liable to be detained at the Local Post-office till the re-opening of the ports. The mails are made up for these places for transmission by steamer only, but not by the P. & O., the Messageries Maritimes, the German and Austrian Lloyd Companies, or the Nippon Yusen Kaishia.

We have received the postage stamps of 15 cents, yellow, and 20 cents, purple, as also the series of postage-due stamps, too late to chronicle them this month.

* * *

A NEW POSTAGE STAMP.—A new postage stamp will, it is stated, shortly be issued. The French Government has just created, as an experiment, a postal service by camel express in the French territories of Obock and the Somali coast. In connection with this service a special provisional stamp will be issued, the value being 5 f. The new stamp is to be triangular, like the old Cape of Good Hope vignettes. In the centre is a "mehari" or racing camel, in the background a desert landscape. Around are inscriptions in three languages—Abyssinian, Arabic, and French—mentioning the year of the issue, and the name of the colony. The weight allowed will be 50 grammes.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XV.

OCTOBER, 1893.

No. 178.



WE believe that to Louis XIV. must be attributed the origin of the phrase "a nation of shopkeepers," which that magnificent sovereign applied to the Dutch, and which was subsequently borrowed by Napoleon I., and used as a complimentary description of the British nation. The shopkeeping, however, does not seem at present to be confined either to Holland or to Great Britain, for its principles appear in many countries to invade some of the business of the State itself. The administration of the Post-office is supposed to occupy itself solely and exclusively with the transaction of social and commercial business for the benefit of the community, but of late, in very many cases, it has started a fresh line, that of manufacturing postage stamps, not for the benefit of the community, but for sale to stamp collectors, and the qualifications of a Postmaster-General appear in many cases to be considered in the eyes of his superiors as weighed not so much by his successful administration of his office, as by how much he is able to make in the way of profit.

We are aware that in some countries the Post-office does not pay its way, and that there is a deficiency, which has to be met out of other sources of revenue; but that is no excuse for taxing collectors to make up the deficiency, though this appears now to be the ruling idea with certain Postal administrations. From the great republic of the United States down to the principality of Montenegro, and the insignificant station of Nossi-Bé, there is the same readiness to accommodate collectors and provide them with palatable food. Not long since the Governors of the French Colonies ordinarily prefaced their Decrees by lamenting the non-arrival of supplies of stamps of a certain value, say 1 centime, and that it was only on account of their anxious desire for the public convenience that they were induced to order a certain number of stamps of 1 franc to be transformed into stamps of 1 centime. Speculators knew how many there were that had been so treated, and bought the lot

up. We lately, however, saw a Decree of the Governor of a small colony, who, we suppose, considered this joke about the public wants had become rather stale, and who had the honesty to say that he had ordered the stock in hand to be overprinted in order to get rid of it, and so the old stamps were furnished up with new trimmings. But this was honest, and honestly done to assist collectors in filling up their albums. To look, however, nearer home; what an extraordinary number of two cents, rose, of the Straits Settlements must be found in the collections of those who have been diligent enough to collect all the varieties of overprint and surcharge which that unfortunate stamp has been subjected to. In some cases it appeared to be hopeless unless the collector took the whole sheet of 60. The Indian native States that have issued postage stamps are an example of another kind. What a first-rate trade the Post-office of Her Highness Nawab Shahjehan Begam of Bhopal must have carried on, for which H.H. is much indebted to the engraver who could not spell correctly twenty times running, while in Sirmoor the Postmaster-General has been so tormented by collectors that it appears he has been obliged to have the stamp of 1879 imitated, not from an original, but from an imperfect wood engraving which first appeared in the *Timbre-Poste* for August, 1879.

This state of things is anything but an agreeable one to collectors who desire to collect postage stamps, and not those made specially for them. They find their gems smothered in a heap of rubbish. The late Mr. Tapling never did a wiser thing than when he drew a line and would have none of the modern stuff, concentrating his energies on collecting stamps made for use, and not manufactured or dressed up for sale to collectors.

We do not quarrel with States surcharging their stamps when an alteration in the rate of postage either finds them without the value required, or with small States which have a stock on hand that would otherwise become useless, because these latter cannot probably be able to put up with the loss consequent on destroying it. These are legitimate, but it is with the manufacture of the overprints and surcharges that have no earthly purpose except to get rid of the stock to collectors, that we are at war. For instance, we recently chronicled a post-card of Portugal overprinted with "Valido, 1893." The card has never been demonetised, and was available for postage purposes before the overprint, and yet they must gild the gold. The Portuguese Government appears to have been in such a hurry to get money somehow that they issued

values of the new series long before the old stock was exhausted, and now in order to make the old stock saleable they dress it up with all the talent a French cook could have displayed, instead of making a clean sweep of the whole lot. We always exclaimed against the mistake that our own Government made when they allowed the old stock of Inland Revenue stamps to be used for postage purposes. The innocent framers of the clause in the Act of 1881 had only the small Inland Revenue stamp in view, and little thought what a lot of old ones would be rummaged out to the bewilderment of the stampers, who, in despair, stamped anything and everything, for the Draft and Receipt stamps of 1853 and 1855 were not available for postage under the terms of the Act, *Philatelic Record*, vol. v. p. 169, but the framers of the Notice to the public, who possibly are the authors of that blind guide called *The Postal Guide*, in their omniscience, thought to improve upon the phraseology of the provisions of the Act, and opened the door to the admission of stamps the use of which had not been contemplated by it.

If our readers have determined to collect stamps overprinted for their special benefit, let them at any rate see that they have genuine specimens. Every day we read of unauthentic surcharges and overprints. We have written these few words, not with a view of deterring our readers from collecting legitimate surcharged stamps, but to relieve our minds of the indignation we feel, in common with them, at the growing system of turning the Post-office into a trading shop in which it looks to them for custom.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

THE EDITOR OF THE "PHILATELIC RECORD" will be glad to receive for notice under this heading early intelligence of any New Issues or Varieties, accompanied, if possible, by specimens, which will be carefully returned. All communications, whether on the above, or on other matters of philatelic interest, should be addressed to him, to the "care of MESSRS. THEODOR BUHL & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C."

ADHESIVES.

Antioquia.—From the *Timbre-Poste* we learn that the stamps of 1, 2½, and 5 centavos have, since the 1st August last, been printed on white in place of coloured paper, which was expected to be also employed for the other values.

1 centavo, blue on *white*; perforated 13½.
 2½ centavos, green on *white* ,,
 5 ,, vermilion on *white* ,,

Barbados.—According to *Der Philatelist* the stamp on the registration envelopes is now in grey in place of blue.

Reg. Env. 2 pence, grey.

Belgium.—A further instalment of the “Sabbaticals” appeared on the 1st instant. 50 centimes, bistre.

1 franc, carmine on green.

There is, as we read in *Le Soir*, to be a special issue for the Exhibition at Antwerp, which will appear on the 1st May, 1894, and will be available for postage during the remainder of the year. The design will be that of the Arms of Antwerp, with inscriptions in French and Flemish. They are to have the Sabbatical coupon. The values and colours will be 5 c., rose, 10 c., grey, and 25 c., yellow. It is also said that there will be post cards with similar stamps, but the sender can bar the Sabbatical inscription if he thinks fit.

Benin.—The overprinting and surcharging in the French Colonies seems to die very hard. This month last year we chronicled the manufacture of stamps of 75 c. by surcharging those of 15 c. in *red* and *black*, and now we learn that the following have been overprinted in black “**BENIN**,” as before.

5 cents,	green on green ;	overprinted obliquely.
30	,, brown on bistre	,, horizontally.
35	,, black on yellow	,, ”
75	,, carmine on pink	,, ”

Also the card and letter cards following :

<i>Post Card.</i>	10 + 10 c.,	black on green-blue ;	overprint in black.
<i>Letter Cards.</i>	15 c.,	blue on grey ;	overprint in black.
	25 c.,	black on rose	” ”

The overprint on the post card and letter card is also found topsy-turvy.

Bermuda.—In our last we mentioned the surcharge of “One Penny” on the current post card of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pence. It is announced that the reply card has also been similarly treated. But besides these a similar surcharge has been applied to a few post cards of the 1880 issue (with adhesive stamps) that remained in the offices. The *American Journal of Philately* says that 5200 of the ordinary single cards were surcharged, and of the two others about 500 were issued, and immediately “gobbled up” by the speculators.



Post Cards. “One Penny” on $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., drab and carmine ; surch. in black.
 “One Penny” + “One Penny” on $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. + $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., carmine ; surch. in black.

British East Africa.—We read in *Smith's Monthly Circular* that from information received from the Postmaster of Mombasa it would appear that the *printed* surcharge of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna on 2 annas and 1 anna on 4 annas is believed by him not to be genuine. M. Moens chronicled the 1 anna on 4 annas as having seen an

obliterated copy, and an obliterated copy of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna on 2 annas was shown to us. The Postmaster states that the following alone are genuine :

$\frac{1}{2}$	anna on 2 annas,	issued	January,	1891.
$\frac{1}{2}$	"	4	"	" April, 1891.
$\frac{1}{2}$	"	3	"	" May, 1891.
1	"	3	"	" June, 1891.

All these were surcharged with pen and ink and initialed with A.B., except the 1 anna on 3 annas, which was initialed V.H.M.

Although we chronicled the registration envelope in April, 1891, yet the Postmaster says it was not issued till December of that year, and the stamped envelope in March, 1893.

Canada.—The new stamp of 8 cents has been issued, and resembles in design the 3 cents of the current series; but the head of the Queen has been turned the other way, and is now to the left. The impression is on plain white wove paper, and the perforation is 12, as before.

The 10 cents in carmine-red is said to have been found on fine laid paper. Is this to be considered intentional or accidental?

8	cents, slate-grey;	perforated	12.
10	"	carmine-red,	on laid paper.

Ceylon.—In March last we stated that the registration envelope of 15 cents had been surcharged with TEN CENTS in words in block letters; but it appears from the *American Journal of Philately* that the same surcharge is found on those of 12 cents, sizes I and K. The sizes of the 15 cents on which it is found appear to be F, G, and H. The list will therefore be as follows:

<i>Reg. Env.</i>	"TEN CENTS"	on 12 cents,	rose;	sizes	I, K;	surch.	in	black.
	"TEN CENTS"	on 15	"	"	F, G, H	"	"	"

Although we gave an engraving of the new registration envelope stamp in our last, we have not yet chronicled it. We wait to give the sizes of the new issue.

Chili.—From the *Philatelic Journal of America* we learn that a stamp of 5 pesos of the type of the 1 peso lately depicted in our pages has been issued. The 1 peso was an innovation among the postal values. Has the want of one of a value of 5 pesos been now discovered? 5 pesos, vermilion and black; rouletted.

The *Union Postale* states that a specimen of the "10 c. of the first issue has been found printed on the paper for the 20 c., watermarked 20."

Ecuador.—The stamp vagaries in this Republic become somewhat bewildering, for we find a fresh batch of telegraph and fiscals used for postage purposes chronicled in the *Philatelic Journal of America*, consisting of the 20 centavos, oblong rectangle, and the 2, 10, and 20 of the Seebeck series. The revenue stamps are of the old type with Arms in the centre, and the date in the bottom tablet. The 2 centavos, maroon, with date 1887–1888, has been overprinted in black 1893 y 1894. The others have the date 1893–1894 on the bottom tablet.

Telegraph stamps used postally.

20 centavos (oblong type),	vermilion.
2 „	yellow-green and black.
10 „	dark blue and red.
20 „	brown and black.

Revenue stamps used postally.

2 centavos, maroon, 1887-1888 ; overp. "1893-1894"	in black.
1 centavo, vermilion, dated "1893-1894."	
2 centavos, blue	„ „
4 „, green	„ „

The *Timbre-Poste* has also received the following :


10 centavos, orange ; surch. "1893-1894" in black.



German East Africa.—The annexed engravings illustrate the surcharge on the two types of the current German stamps.



Gold Coast.—The colour of the 3 pence has been changed.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly.*

3 pence, olive ; wmk.  C. A. ; perf. 14.

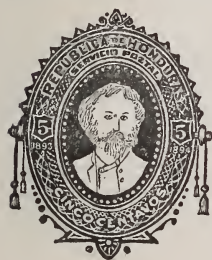
Great Britain.—We have seen three sizes—F, G, and K—of the Registration Envelopes as now remodelled, which may be described in general terms as effected by printing the front legend on the back, and *vice versâ*. But there are several other changes. A third line, "THE ADDRESS MUST BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE," has been added to the instructions ; and to leave no room for this direction not being attended to, the insurance notice has been so spread out as to occupy the whole of the back. "FEE PAID" has been transferred to the left lower angle. The flap has been cut semi-circular, and the registration embossed stamp furnished with a narrower border, in which are no plugholes, whereby the diameter has been reduced by 2 mm. The stamp frame has been made smaller, and the greater portion of it appears on the flap, so that the adhesive stamp will now appear above the registration stamp, and partially cover the joint, thus forming an additional security against the letter being opened. The inscription in the stamp frame remains as before, but its disposition has been altered to six lines, so that very little of the inscription is cut away. The mode of constructing the envelope is not changed. We may add that the instructions have been set up afresh, the type modified, and the lines made shorter. In size F there is no comma after "REGISTERED."

Reg. Env. 2 pence, ultramarine-blue, sizes F, G, K ; *new issue.*

Hawaiian Islands.—We learn from the American journals that the envelopes of 1, 2, 5, and 10 cents, and the post cards of 1, 2, and 3 cents, have been overprinted similarly to the adhesives, but we have not seen them. Probably the overprint is in black, except in the case of the envelope of 10 cents and the post card of 2 cents.

Honduras.—The Seebeck series for this year has been printed off, and specimens are on view. They are all of the same design, showing a full-face portrait, which we suppose to be that of the President, General Leiva, within a frame, inscribed "REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS" at the top, under which is "SERVICIO POSTAL." In the frame, on the left, is 1893, and on the right 1894. At the bottom, in the left angle, are the numerals of value; the value in letters on a scroll, followed by the denomination. The impression is on plain white wove paper, and the perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$.

The envelope of 1892 has been reduced in value to 5 centavos by printing "CINCO CENTAVOS" in green in rustic capitals below the stamp, but Mr. Seebeck has now bountifully supplied all wants

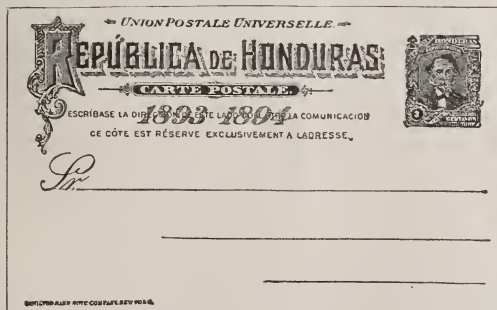


with a series of four values and a like number of wrappers. As we give engravings of the stamps embossed on these, we will not further describe them; but they are oval in form, with the numerals of value on the sides, below which, on one



side, is 1893, and on the other 1894.

The Post Cards have a stamp in the right upper angle of the



type of the adhesives, and are of a blue-green colour overprinted with a design in lathe-work, blue in the 2 centavos and pink in the 3 centavos. The impression is in black.

1 centavo, green.
2 centavos, vermillion.
5 ,, blue.
10 ,, buff.
20 ,, red-brown.
25 ,, dark blue.

30 centavos, orange.
40 ,, black.
50 ,, brown.
75 ,, purple.
1 peso, maroon.

<i>Envelopes.</i>	5 centavos on 10 c., green on straw ; surch. in green.
	5 ,, blue on white ; 160 × 90 mm.
	10 ,, brown ,, ,,
	20 ,, red ,, 240 × 102 mm.
	25 ,, green ,, ,,
<i>Wrappers.</i>	1 centavo, green on manilla, 28 × 16½ cm.
	2 centavos, blue ,, ,,
	5 ,, red ,, ,,
	10 ,, brown ,, ,,
<i>Post Cards.</i>	2 centavos, black and blue, on blue-green.
	2+2 ,, ,, ,, ,,
	3 ,, ,, pink ,,
	3+3 ,, ,, ,, ,,

Italy.—A stamp of 25 centesimi of a new design has been issued, showing a portrait of the King in an oval as before, above which is "POSTE ITALIANE" in a curved tablet. Below is "CENT." in a straight line, the whole being in a rectangular frame with the numerals of value in the angles on white ground. The impression is on white paper watermarked with a "Crown." The perforation is 14.

25 centesimi, blue ; perf. 14.

Jhind.—According to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* the native-printed stamp of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna has reverted to its original colour, and now comes to hand in blue on white wove paper, perforated and imperforate.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, blue, perforated 12.

$\frac{1}{2}$,, ,, imperforate.

Mexico.—The *Philatelic Journal of America* states that the 1 centavo is now printed in blue-green, and the 2 centavos in bright-red, both on paper watermarked "CORREOS E U M," but that the values of 3, 4, 6, 10, 20, and 25 centavos are now printed in bright red on unwatermarked paper.

1 centavo,	blue-green,	on watermarked paper.
2 centavos,	bright red	" "
3	" "	on unwatermarked paper.
4	" "	" "
6	" "	" "
10	" "	" "
20	" "	" "
25	" "	" "

Monaco.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* chronicles another size of the current envelope of 15 centimes, rose on blue-green, hitherto only known in that of 147 × 113 mm.

Envelope. 15 centimes, rose on blue-green ;
size 117 × 75 mm.



Mozambique.—This colony has not been neglected, and like the others has been furnished with the new stamp of $2\frac{1}{2}$ reis.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ reis, brown.

Nandgaon.—When we first announced the recent issue, we mentioned that there was an inscription on the margin of the sheet outside the stamps. The *Monthly Journal* states that the upper one may be translated as “Riya Sati postage stamp,” the bottom one as “Printed in the press of Bale Ram,” while that on the left is the price of the sheet, and that on the right is the number of stamps to the sheet.

New South Wales.—We are informed that the current post card of 1 penny is now white.

Post Card. 1 penny, violet, on white.

Norway.—A postage due stamp of 4 öre has been issued of the type of the current series.

Postage due. 4 öre, claret; perforated 13½.

Peru.—By some strange blunder last month we described the surcharged post card of 5 centavos, chronicled by the *Ill. Br. Journal*, in a topsy-turvy way. We ought to have said that the legend is found also in three lines, “HABILITADO | POR | 2 CENTAVOS.” That in four lines is as “old as the hills,” and the present one is in fact a variety of that surcharge.

Philippines.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* states that the following stamps have been received of the current type:

5 c. de peso, pale blue-green.
15 „ „ pale brown.

Portugal.—From our contemporaries we learn that the 10 reis, green, has been overprinted in black with “PROVISORIO, 1893.” The 2 reis, black-grey, has also been similarly overprinted and surcharged with “2½,” all in red.

10 reis, green (1884); overprinted in black.
2 „ black-grey (1884) „ and surcharged in red.

Roumania.—A post card of 10 bani with stamp of the type of 1890 in the right upper angle and Arms in the left has been issued in red on buff.

Post Card. 10 bani, red on buff.



Russia.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* states that there is a fifth size of the envelope of 5 kopecks without thunderbolts. It is smaller than any of the known sizes, measuring 95 × 68 mm., which seems a visiting card size. The news seems to us to have been long on the road, and we should have been better satisfied had the envelope been of a larger size than any yet known.

Envelope. 5 kopecks, violet; size 95 × 68 mm.

Russian Locals.—From *Le Timbre-poste*.

Elizavetgrad.—On the 15th June last the stamps of 2 and 5 kopecks were issued in altered colours. Instead of respectively being black and green, they are now brown and yellow.

2 kopecks, brown.

5 kopecks, yellow.

Gdoff.—The type of 1887, re-drawn in 1890, has again been altered, as shown in the annexed engraving, and the letters are now made slanting. We suppose it is considered to be an improvement, though we fail to see it. The sheet consists of 120 impressions, and there are six varieties in the type side by side with each other, each slip of six varieties being repeated in the horizontal row, of which there are ten. The impression is in

black on grey-blue paper, and the perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$.

2 kopecks, black on grey-blue; perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Oustsyzolsk.—There are two fresh sizes of the envelope of 2 kopecks, red; 150 × 90 mm. and 156 × 126 mm.

Envelope. 2 kopecks, red, on white laid; new sizes.

Zienkow.—A stamp of a new design is to hand attributed to this rural district, though it looks to us as if it rather belonged to Zolotonoscka. In the centre are the arms, a *croix patée* in gold with crescent below and stars in the two upper angles, on a green ground. The impression is in black on white wove paper, and the perforation is $12\frac{1}{2}$. We annex an engraving, which will allow us to dispense with any further explanation of the design.

3 kopecks, black, green, and gold; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

Schatz.—The stamp of 1891 has been re-drawn. The stars in the oval band, which previously had only four rays, have now six.

3 kopecks, black on pink; perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.



St. Thomas and Prince.—The engraving annexed illustrates the $2\frac{1}{2}$ reis of the new issue. We read that the following surcharges have been made with a hand stamp on stamps of the Dom Luis type.—*Ill. Br. Journal*.

“ $2\frac{1}{2}$ RS” on 5 reis, black; surcharge in green.
 “ $2\frac{1}{2}$ RS” on 10 „ green „ black.
 “ $2\frac{1}{2}$ RS” on 20 „ carmine „ „



Shanghai.—The 2 cents, green, has, like the 2 cents, brown, been divided in half with a line of perforation, and each half surcharged in red with "1 ct." The *Philatelic Journal of America* learns from a correspondent that these two stamps of 2 cents have been used postally in quarters, made by cutting them twice diagonally, and also vertically and horizontally, and some have even been cut in four slips obliquely. This is said to have been done by the public before the issue of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent provisionals, which latter were issued to prevent the mutilation of the stamps of 2 cents.

"1 ct." on 2 cents, green; surcharge in red.

We have now received the remaining values of the postage stamps and the series of postage due stamps of the new issue. In the last copies of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent and 2 cents that we have seen the colours bear a great resemblance to one another, differing only in the depth of the orange colour.

	15 cents,	Naples yellow and black.
	20	,, lilac
<i>Postage Due.</i>	1	,, brown
	2	,, orange-vermilion
	5	,, light blue
	10	,, emerald green
	15	,, Naples yellow
	20	,, lilac



Spain.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* chronicles a reply card of 10 + 10 centimos of the type of the single card of the Postal Union, 1889, but with the heading in Gothic letters.

Post Card. 10 + 10 centimos, carmine on buff.

Timor.—The annexed illustration shows the $2\frac{1}{2}$ reis of the new series already chronicled.

Tonga.—The *Monthly Journal* has received proof impressions of the stamps about to be issued, which consist in printing the 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. in new colours, and surcharging them respectively in red with " $\frac{1}{2}$ d.," " $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.," "**FIVE PENCE**" (in large block letters), and " $7\frac{1}{2}$ d."

Registration envelopes have also been issued on paper, not linen-lined, of the colour of that of the envelope letter, and bearing the imprint of the maker, as in the registration envelopes of 6d., and with date underneath of 1.4.93. It appears that some of the linen-lined ones of 4 pence do not bear the name or date. The *Monthly Journal* has seen the linen-lined dated 1.1.93, and also without date.

" $\frac{1}{2}$ d." on 1d., blue; surcharged in red.

" $2\frac{1}{2}$ d." on 2d., green

"**FIVE PENCE**" on 4d., orange; surcharged in red.

" $7\frac{1}{2}$ d." on 8d., rose; surcharged in red.

Envelope. 4d., red on straw.

Transvaal.—We have omitted to chronicle the second type of the surcharge of " $2\frac{1}{2}$ Pence" on one shilling, in which it is in

two lines in place of one. We are not aware if it has been found reversed, like as in the first type.

When we chronicled the 2½d. last month we had not seen the stamp, but the neography of Messrs. De La Rue & Co. has been introduced in writing "penny" for "pence."

"2½ Pence" on 1 shilling, green; 2nd type.

United States.—The postage due stamps of 30 and 50 cents have at last been issued in the new colour.

Postage due. 30 cents, claret; perf. 12.
50 " " "

The jubilee envelopes of 2 cents, violet, size 150 × 92 mm., have been issued by two of the Western Express Companies, the Eureka Express Company and the Wells Fargo and Co.'s Express, Domestic Frank, with the addition below their labels of "1492 COLUMBIAN ISSUE 1892" in the one case, and "COLUMBIAN ISSUE—1492.1892" in the other. Both the labels are in blue.

Victoria.—The *Postal Card* chronicles the letter card of 1 penny with the lines of perforation extending to the margins. This was the first form before the machine which perforates them at a single operation was brought into use.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

Philippines.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* states that the colours have been changed, and the series is now as follows:

1 c. de peso, rose.	25 c. de peso, blue-green.
2½ " " blue.	1 peso, orange.
10 " " sage-green.	2 pesos, olive.
12½ " " grey-brown.	5 " " lilac.
20 " " pale brown.	10 " " vermilion.

A NOTE ON THE PUNCHED POSTAGE STAMPS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

BY THE EDITOR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“COMMISSARIAT POSTAGE STAMPS.

“For the purpose of preventing the improper use of postage stamps provided for Imperial service, in future such stamps will be perforated in or near the centre, the hole being about one-sixth of an inch in diameter; and all persons are requested not to receive any stamps so perforated which may be offered as money.

“J. W. BOVELL,

“PERTH, 31st July, 1861.

“Deputy Commissary-General.”

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

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

But Mr. Raynor's correspondent went somewhat deeper into the investigation of their use. The present Superintendent of the gaol at Fremantle was nine years in the Convict Department of the Imperial Government while these stamps were in use, and he states that the

Imperial or British authorities purchased such postage stamps as they required from the Western Australia postal authorities, and when the stamps came to the office of the convict establishment they were punched by the head clerk or controller to obviate fraud, and were used on all official correspondence by the Imperial officers and by the convicts. They were also used by the British *Military Department* generally. Pensioners' letters were allowed to be franked by the commanding officer, but the punched stamps were exclusively used for the official correspondence of the Convict and Military Departments, and were never so used by the Western Australian Crown Departments as distinct from the Imperial Departments.

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

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

THE LAND-POST STAMPS OF BADEN.

FROM THE GERMAN OF DR. F. KALCKHOFF.

(Continued from page 217.)

AN intelligible view of the service is presented by the above regulations for the messengers of the Land or Rural-post, of which the following is the substance.

Each postal establishment which had a rural district within its sphere became the central point for the Land-post service of that district. The messengers, as a rule, started from here once every day, travelling through a number of rural villages in regular order. They took with them the correspondence that had arrived at the Post-offices for delivery in these places. As soon as they arrived in a place, they proceeded to deliver the postal matter bearing cancelled stamps. They had then to empty the letter boxes in the place, and to take the letters from the receiving offices, where such existed, and to receive the letters which were to be sent on for delivery. In each letter box there was a cancelling stamp with a number. These stamps were the well-known design of the cog-wheel, which were introduced in the first years of the Land-post,



and were used for stamping the letters, and especially for cancelling the stamps. In each postal establishment to which receiving offices and letter boxes were annexed, they were numbered from "1" forwards for each establishment. In order that there might be a proper control, the messenger had to take an impression of each stamp as evidence that he had visited all the places in conformity with the orders. As in each post establishment the number began with "1," it naturally follows that the lower numbers are the more common, and the high numbers are the rarer, the highest that appears to have been found as yet being forty-two. I have not been able to find in what district this was used, but it must have been one more than ordinarily large.

If the correspondence which the messenger found in the letter boxes or which was handed to him by the sender was prepaid, all that the messenger had to do was to stamp it himself. Section 30 of the Service Instructions says thereon :

§ 30. *Stamping of letters and obliteration of postage stamps (Freimarken).*

Letters found in the letter boxes, as also those which may be given to the messengers in the villages, or on the way from the last place, must be stamped on the left corner of the address side with the cancelling stamp found in the letter box ; but when there is a receiving office in the place, the stamping must be done there.

When letters have been prepaid with stamps, these must also be cancelled with the stamp (in a later edition of these instructions, in 1869, there is added) where the letters are to be delivered by the Land-post messenger himself, or when he hands them to another Land-post messenger for delivery ; in all other cases the cancelling of the stamps is to be done at the receiving office.

This last regulation, however, had been brought into use earlier, namely, on 1st January, 1864, as shown by the General Administrative Order of 23rd December, 1863, which says :

No. 44,418. *The introduction of local hand stamps for the use of the Land-post receiving offices.*

For the Grand Ducal Land-post receiving offices a special kind of local hand stamp will be introduced, which will bear in large letters the name of the postal establishment to which the Land-post receiving office of the district belongs, and underneath in smaller letters the name of the receiving office. . . . This, with the following, will come into operation on the 1st January of next year (1864).

Then follow the instructions that the numbered hand stamps were no longer to be made use of, and that the cancelling of stamps by the messengers, as ordered in the Service Instructions, § 30, would be limited to the cancelling of stamps on letters received by them direct from the sender, or which they had to hand to another messenger for direct delivery.

We see therefore that the oval rural hand stamp of the Land-post receiving offices came into use on 1st January, 1864, and that from this point of time the cancellation of the stamps (whether Freimarken or Porto Marken) by the



Land-post receiving offices and Land-post messengers was only to be permitted when the matter sent was confined to the interior of the Land-post circuit. In all cases where the transmission passed through the State-post, the cancellation of the stamps would be done at the first State-post establishment. From this it is clear why the rural receiving office and cog-wheel cancellations are comparatively so rarely to be met with.

The Land-post regulations, in the form above set forth, as also the Land-post stamps up to that time in use, remained in force in Baden until the absorption of its postal service into that of the administration of the German Empire. The end of the independency of the Baden Postal Service was announced by an order dated Karlsruhe, 6th December, 1871, and signed by the Minister of Trade, Von Dusch, abolishing the Grand Ducal postal establishment, and adding that the future organization of the posts and telegraph establishment would be regulated by a subsequent order.*

I have not been able to get sight of this "subsequent order," but I know that all the Land-post receiving offices were changed into Post agencies. Proof of this is found in the "List of the Post agencies of Grand Duchy of Baden,"† in which all the Baden Land-post receiving offices are included. That the mode in which the service was carried on was not much altered, may be seen from the fact that on the 1st December, 1871—one month only before the absorption of the post in the Imperial one—three new receiving offices (in Künzell, Dundenheim, and Goldscheuer) were opened, which would assuredly not have been sanctioned had any considerable alterations in the postal service been apprehended by reason of the change of administration. The principal difference consisted in the immediate withdrawal of the Land-post stamps, and possibly in a change of the tariff.

One word only regarding the Land-post stamps themselves. In the Land-post the same postage stamps (Freimarken), envelopes, and money orders were used as in the State-post. There were therefore no Land-post postage stamps (Freimarken). The Land-post, however, had the right to make use of a species of stamps besides those of the State-post, the Porto (Nachporto) Marken—"postage to pay" stamps. As will be seen from the official orders above quoted, these latter were exclusively for the use of the service of the Land-post, and not even for postal matter conveyed partly by Land-post and partly by State-post. The only exception to this rule was for the delivery charge on parcels sent by post-waggon. If a parcel passed from the State-post to the Land-post on which the sender had not paid the charge for delivery, stamps (Porto Marken) for the amount were affixed. Where it was prepaid, postage stamps (Freimarken) were affixed for the payment. This was, however, only in the first years. Later on the charge of the rural receiving offices or Land-post messengers was paid in cash. The reason

* *Verordnungsblatt* (1871), No. 75, of 22nd December, 1871.

† Supplement to No. 7 of the *Amtsblatts der Reichspostverwaltung* of 28th January, 1872.

for these special regulations was that the accounts of the delivery charges in the particular postal establishments appeared on the credit side in cash, and on the debit side in Land-post stamps, while in the State-post it was entirely in cash.

It will be seen from this Article that the use of the stamps (Porto Marken) was very limited. Used specimens are consequently scarce. The remainder of the unused stamps were bought by dealers, and as there was a large stock on hand, they are very common and very cheap. It would be interesting to learn how many of these stamps were used, and I hope that some information on this point may be obtained from the archives.

In terminating Dr. Kalckhoff's exhaustive monograph we would only add, that though some of our readers may have thought that it would have sufficed to refer only to the official documents, without setting them out even at the length we have done, yet, as the question appeared to have never been fully discussed, we thought it better to give the plainest translation of them that we were able to do. The chief points to be learned are :

1. That the Land-post was a Rural-post, and as such was an adjunct to the State-post, with a separate code of regulations for its service.

2. That prepayment made within the circuit of the Land-post was effected by the use of the ordinary State-postage stamps.

3. That when unpaid or insufficiently-prepaid postal matter came into its hands which had to be delivered within its limits, it made use of Land-post stamps to denote the amount the addressee had to pay on its delivery to him. This was also the case with parcels not prepaid to destination.

4. That the commission on collecting money within the sphere of its operations was expressed in these special stamps.

5. That the use of the Land-post stamps is entirely in accordance with the inscription they bore, which may be translated as "RURAL POST"—"POSTAGE DUE STAMP," inasmuch as their use was exclusively confined to the Land or Rural-post, and they were never employed by the State-post to denote postage due to it.

THE ENVELOPES OF CHILI.

(Continued from page 220.)

It is stated by Señor Brant that the total number of envelopes made in France was about one million, but this is scarcely credible. However, no less than three retouches of the die are to be found. M. Moens considers that the first preceded the stamping of any envelopes in France, that the second was in the following year, and the third in 1876. The first retouch was confined to the deepening of the lettering and sharpening the features of the bust and the edges of the dress ; the second was not a successful one, as it altered the shape of the nose and

made it very aquiline; while in the third this was remedied, but the frame seems to have been re-engraved, as the position of the lettering on the right side varies from that in the original die.

The paper used in the French impression was much thinner, the white being thin wove; the azure of a greyish tone is found both wove and wide laid, and the buff is straw-coloured, both wove and wide laid. The colour of the impression from the first and third retouches was slate, that of the second lilac. In both sizes the upper flap of the envelope is slightly shaped in undulating form.

M. Moens has found the following, querying the existence of some others.

First Retouch.

Size F, white wove, azure wove and laid, straw and laid.

Size G, white wove, azure wove and straw wove.

Second Retouch.

Size F, white and azure wove, straw wove and laid.

Size G, white, azure and straw wove.

Third Retouch.

Size G, white wove.

Issue of 1879.

In 1879 the manufacture was given over to the American Bank Note Company, who appear to have engraved a fresh die, following very closely the details of the design of the original one, but with such variations as appear to be inconsistent with any theory of a retouch of that die. The sizes of the envelopes manufactured by this company were—

H. Note size	. 113 × 73 mm.	(Fig. 8.)
I. Medium size	. 138 × 80	„ („ 9.)
J. Large letter	. 158 × 93	„ („ 8.)
K. Extra large	. 185 × 92	„ („ 10.)

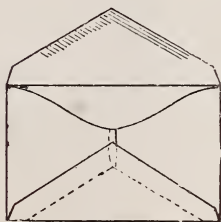


Fig. 8.

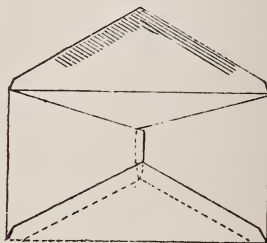


Fig. 9.

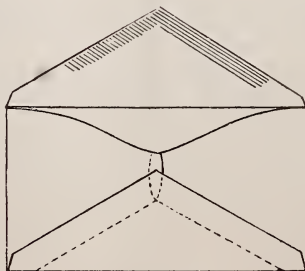


Fig. 10.

This latter is given on the authority of Señor Brant, but M. Moens does not appear to have met with it, as he has queried it.

The paper was white, and has in its normal state nine watermark lines a millimètre apart, crossing each other at intervals of about 9 or 10 mm., so as to form rectangular parallelograms in the paper. Anyone curious in such things might form very many varieties out of these watermarks, as one or more lines are frequently wanting. Two series, however, can be made out of the colour of the impression, which is found both in slate and in bright violet. It may be remarked that these envelopes are gummed for seven-eighths of the distance along the edge of the upper flap, which is straight cut. The side flaps form a curve at the opening except in size I, where they are straight cut.

Issue of 1888.

We now come to an issue also manufactured by the American Bank Note Company, in which there seems to be a difference in opinion between what we find in the annals of the Santiago Society and the researches of M. Moens. The die of this issue differs in many respects from the last, notably in the key-pattern in the interior of the frame, which is longer and thinner; the points in the angles of it are smaller, the bust is very poorly engraved, the neck being short and thick. There are also six chains in place of five as in the preceding dies. The Santiago Society gives only one size of envelope, 140 × 82 mm., as stamped with this die, but in two forms; in one, the side flaps when folded show a curved opening, and in the other these flaps are straight cut. M. Moens, on the other hand, does not give this size, but verifies the existence of the sizes H, I, and J. The paper is similar to that of the former issue in respect of the pattern of the watermarks, but an inferior paper is also noted by the Society, who state that in the single size it has chronicled the *vergeures* are more oblique.

It is curious that the early history of these envelopes appears to be clearer than that of the last four years, and we hope as these difficulties are of so recent a date that they will be cleared up by the Society.

For a reference list we would refer our readers to the 7th edition of Moens' Catalogue, which gives the whole of the values and the sizes we have mentioned except that of 140 × 82 of 1888.

Miscellanea.

PHILATELIC CONGRESS IN BERLIN.—A large meeting of Philatelists was held in Berlin from the 2nd to the 4th September under the presidency of Herr Lindenberg. Five Philatelic Societies were represented, 47 delegates attending, representing 3600 members. Those present numbered about 150. Papers were read by Dr. F. Kalckhoff, Th. Haas, and others, and various subjects were discussed, amongst the rest a question as to whether the Bavarian stamps had ever been reprinted; and although we have heard of some persons asserting that this was the case, yet we think it is the first time that it has ever been brought

prominently forward. The matter has, however, been satisfactorily disposed of by Herr Haas, who produced an official statement sent to MM. Senf to the effect that no issue of a "reprint of any of the Bavarian stamps, with the value in South German currency, had ever been made"; and this was confirmed by the representative of the Philatelic Society of Munich.

* * *

THE CHINESE POST-OFFICE.—We give the following extracts from a recent report of the United States Consul at Foochow on the methods of sending letters in that country at the date of his report: "Private enterprise has for many years rendered communication easy between the people in all parts of the empire. This is conducted through what are called 'letter-shops.' No stamps are used, but the 'chop' or seal of the keeper of the 'shop' is always placed on the envelope. Imperial edicts and other official despatches are carried by couriers, who travel in cases of emergency 200 or 250 miles a day. In districts where horses are used, each stationmaster is required to keep on hand from ten to twenty horses or donkeys, and the local official is held responsible for any delays that may occur. These couriers are not allowed to carry private letters. At the treaty ports, 'letter-shops' are used by the natives only, but in the interior or places not reached by the foreign postal arrangements they are employed by foreigners as well. The latter speak well of the system for its security, but it is not all that could be desired in regard to the quickness of delivery. It somewhat resembles the American express system, as it transmits parcels of moderate size and weight. It is said to possess two decided advantages—insurance against loss, and monthly settlements of accounts. All letters to be sent may be registered and insured. When given in at the 'letter-shop' the contents of an envelope are displayed before it is sealed with the 'chop' of the shop. Charges are entered against regular customers, and settlements are made monthly. There are said to be nearly 200 letter-shops in Shanghai, though in many remote places there are none. . . . There are two kinds of stamps known among dealers as Chinese stamps. The first was introduced by Sir Robert Hart, and is used only in the Customs Service. The other is a local Shanghai stamp, used by a company carrying letters about the city of Shanghai and to outposts where there are foreign consuls, chiefly on the Yangtze River, and to the ports of Ningpo and Foochow in the south, and Chefoo, Tientsin, and Peking in the north. These two systems are entirely in hands of foreigners."

* * *

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS FOR INDIA.—We read in the daily press a notice of the probable issue of postage stamps of a higher value than 1 rupee, and we believe that it has been determined to issue stamps of 2, 3, and 5 rupees. These will be, it is said, of the size of our stamps of 2s. 6d., and will probably be printed in two colours. The advisability of introducing postage stamps of a higher value has been under discussion more than once, but until lately there has been no evidence brought before the postal authorities that they would supply a real need. At the close of last year, however, the matter was especially brought to the notice of the Director-General by the representative of a Bombay firm, who was asked to place the matter before the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. That body subsequently addressed the Director-General, strongly recommending the introduction of stamps of a higher value on grounds of general convenience to the mercantile

community, and this view has been supported by the Chambers of Commerce of Madras and Calcutta. It is probable that these stamps will only be supplied to the presidency cities and the larger towns.

* * *

LUXEMBURG.—We read in the *Moniteur des Collectionneur* that a friend of the writer took his collection, consisting of about 1800 stamps, to London, and after some time returned to his native country with it enlarged to about 5000, but that a good many of these were imitations. Among the rest is a forged Luxemburg 37½ centimes of 1859. The imitation may be distinguished from the original by the letters G D of the legend not being so clear in the forgery, and the colour of this latter is a dull green, not a grass green, as in the originals. There is also a forged 37½ c., brown, rouletted, the colour being more red than in the original, and the rouletting is not on a continuous line, but on alternate spaces of blank and colour.

* * *

ZURICH EXHIBITION CARDS.—These post cards have already been forged, though it is very doubtful whether any have been issued, as the police seem to have laid hands on the forgers before this could take place. The prime mover, a German, and two tools, who are Swiss lithographers, have been arrested, and all the materials have been discovered. Cards to the number of 500, already printed, were seized, and the execution of these is said to be *parfaite*.

* * *

UNITED STATES POST CARDS.—The contract for the supply of post cards for four years from the 1st October instant has been given to Messrs. Woolworth and Graham, of New York, and in that period the contractors anticipate that they will be called upon to supply the Postal Department with 2,500 millions of cards. The size of the card is to be 2½ × 5½ inches (63 × 139 mm.), which seems to us to be somewhat narrow in proportion to its length. There will be only one size. The impressions will be from a new steel plate furnished by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington. The front will bear a likeness of Thomas Jefferson.

* * *

FIRST ISSUE OF NAPLES.—In our editorial remarks last month on these stamps we said that Dr. Diena would do further service if he would investigate the question whether 200 stamps existed on the plate as well as on the sheet of the ½ grana, as upon this depended how many varieties existed of the two provisionals formed from this plate. Mr. E. D. Bacon addressed a letter to M. Moens on the point, and this was referred by the latter to Dr. Diena. To this Dr. Diena makes a satisfactory reply, showing that the plate consisted of 200 stamps in two panes of 100 in 10 rows of 10, the panes being separated from each other by an interval of about 8½ mm. He possesses an unsevered pair of ½ tornese of the Savoy Cross type separated by the above-named interval, and there is no trace whatever of any indentation on the blank portion, which would have been the case had the plate terminated after the tenth row. As our readers will remember, in the first of the provisionals the variation in type from the ½ grana depends solely on the substitution of "TE" for "G," and it would, barring the rarity of the specimens, be a hopeless task to reconstruct the plate. In the case of the second, that with the Cross of Savoy, the specimens are not so rare, but still it would be a Herculean labour to find 200 varieties.

* * *

DEATH OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY OF THE POST-OFFICE.—The loss sustained by the death of the Chief Secretary, Sir Stevenson Arthur Blackwood, K.C.B., is one not easily repaired, and we trust that the Postmaster-General will select a successor with due regard to the interests of the public. In order to carry out a proper separation of the telegraph from the postal business the Treasury in 1874 desired to have an official directly responsible to it, and appointed Mr. Blackwood to the office of Financial Secretary. On the resignation of Sir John Tilley, the Chief Secretary, in 1880, Mr. Blackwood succeeded him, on the nomination of Lord John Manners, the then Postmaster-General, and was made a C.B. He subsequently received the honour of knighthood, having been created a K.C.B. in 1887. It does not fall within our province to say anything as to the mode in which he performed his official duties, but in the intercourse we have had with him he was always ready to give us any assistance that could be obtained from the archives of the Post-office. The principal event during his administration was the establishment of the Parcel Post. During that of Sir John Tilley, who preceded him, the telegraphs were purchased by the State, and his immediate predecessor was Sir Rowland Hill, who succeeded his great adversary Col. Maberly. The early history of this great establishment we shall have brought clearly before us when Mr. Joyce's *History of the Post-office from its Establishment down to 1836* makes its appearance. We rejoice to think that such a high official as Mr. Joyce has become the historian of the Post-office. At present the best that we are acquainted with is contained in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, but leaves room for vast improvement. The only thing we regret is that the history is not to be taken down to the introduction of the uniform penny postage in 1840, which might well have been done, as the chief actors have all joined the majority. As it is, it will, so far as relates to the internal history from 1797 to 1836, be that of the reign of Sir Francis Freeling.

* * *

BIKANIR.—From a letter addressed to our publishers by a correspondent in India, it appears that having seen a notice of a stamp issued in 1892 which appeared in a contemporary, and had not been chronicled in the *Philatelic Record*, he wrote to a high official of the State, who informs him that no local postage stamps are in use there. About 10 years since some dies were ordered, and stamps printed from them, but they were never issued to the public, nor were they used officially for State postage. They were of the values of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 anna, the first in black, the two others in red. The types are to be found depicted in the Catalogue of Messrs. Collin and Calman, where the date of issue is given as 1884.

Correspondence.

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

SIR,—It is well known amongst Philatelists that by the munificent bequest of the late Mr. Tapling the British Museum has been enriched by one of the, if not the most perfect, collection of postage stamps, cards, &c. ever collected. This collection, up to the end of 1889, is remarkable for its very few "wants." But I understand that the Trustees of the British Museum have no fund available for further purchases, and as I believe it is not their intention to utilise for exchange any of their duplicates until the

final arrangement be completed—a task which must take some years—it seems desirable to see if something cannot be done to keep the collection up to date. The continual addition of new issues will be of great interest to the rapidly increasing rank of Philatelists; and having undertaken the arrangement and display of stamps, the Trustees have now a duty to fulfil, to spare no endeavours that this magnificent gift be kept as complete as when received by them. An application for new issues to all countries, colonial or foreign, would I am sure be readily acceded to. Beyond that, I trust all Philatelists will help to keep the national collection in as efficient state as possible. At present the display in two cases only, to be seen in the King's library, is much too poor. At least four times as much room should be given, though personally I think a special room should be provided, as the exhibition promises to be one of the most interesting exhibits. At the time of writing this, New South Wales is represented, and when I say that the whole of the cases are taken up by this country alone, and that the square 5d., 6d., 8d., and 1s. are only just reached, it will be seen that with the proposed change about monthly, a lifetime will be attained ere we can see the whole collection on view.

En passant, let me advise all lovers of Philately to examine these exposed. The Sydney Views in all possible states of dies, shades, colours, and papers—190=1d. 312=2d. and 70=3d.—will show what a representation there is.

I was very pleased to see that several of the missing types of the laureated heads had been donated by a leading firm—a good example, which Mr. E. D. Bacon will I am sure gladly see followed. The care that gentleman is taking in making the collection a thoroughly representative and typical one must be appreciated by all Philatelists.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

134, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C.
October, 1893.

W. P. PARRY.

Proceedings of Philatelic Societies.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—VERNON ROBERTS.

Vice-President—F. BARRATT.

Hon. Sec.—W. DORNING BECKTON.

Assistant Hon. Sec.—C. H. COOTE.

Hon. Treasurer—G. B. DUERST.

Hon. Librarian—J. H. ABBOTT.

E. P. COLLETT.

W. GRUNEWALD.

G. F. H. GIBSON.

W. W. MUNN.

The opening meeting of the Session was held at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, on Friday evening, September 15th, the President in the chair, supported by about 35 members and friends.

The minutes of the last meeting in the previous session having been read and confirmed, the President delivered his inaugural address.

Letters expressing regret at being unable to be present were read from many of the leading philatelists.

The special feature of the meeting was the limelight exhibition, by the aid of which the difference between certain forged and genuine stamps was clearly demonstrated.

The arrangements were entirely in the hands of Messrs. Abbott, Beckton, and Duerst, who availed themselves of the offer made by Mr. T. Ridpath, of Liverpool, to manipulate the lantern, and with whom the idea in the first instance originated.

The following is a list of the stamps shown :

Baden, 18 kr., green.	Switzerland, Neuchatel.
Ceylon, 1/9, imperf., green.	" Zurich, 6 rappen,
Hanover, 1 gr., blue.	black.
" 1½ gr., blue.	" 15 c., red.
" 3 gr., brown.	Papal States, 1 scudo, red.
Saxony, 1850, 3 pf., red.	Argentine Confederation, 5 c., red.
New South Wales, 1d., Sydney, red,	Mexico, 1868, 6 c., black and brown.
plate II.	Victoria, 1/-, imperf., blue.
" " 6d., laureated,	Modena, 15 c., yellow and black.
brown.	Thurn and Taxis, 30 kr., orange.

Photographic slides of the stamps were thrown on the screen, the stamps appearing in their original colours, and so excellently was the lantern handled that the whole design stood out, as it were, sharply upon the screen, the faintest line being clearly visible.

The differences were pointed out by Messrs. Abbott, Beckton, and Duerst, and were even in the best forgeries very pronounced by reason of the stamps being magnified over 1000 times. The greatest possible interest was centred in the exhibition, not only on account of its novelty—it being the first ever given in Great Britain—but also on account of the ease with which the most dangerous forgeries may be analyzed, and the points in which they differ from the genuine stamps made a note of.

At the conclusion the President moved a vote of thanks, coupling with it a resolution electing Mr. Ridpath an honorary member of the Society, which was carried by acclamation. Mr. Ridpath, in responding, acknowledged what he considered to be a very great honour paid to him by the Society, and signified his willingness to assist at any future time in a similar exhibition, adding that it had occupied a considerable period to work up all the details, and bring it to the perfection in which it had been presented to the members that evening, and concluding by giving the benefit of such experience, and the sole right of representation, as far as he was concerned, to the Society.

The syllabus for the ensuing season is as follows :

1893.			
September	15	Opening Meeting	Lantern Exhibition of Stamps.
" "	29	"Stamps of Gibraltar and Malta"	W. D. BECKTON.
Oct. " 13 &	27	"Stamps of Thurn and Taxis"	G. B. DUERST.
November	10		
" "	24	"Perforation of Stamps"	W. GRUNEWALD.
December	8	"Stamps of St. Helena"	J. H. ABBOTT.
" "	22		
1894.			
January	5	"Manufacture of Stamps"	G. F. H. GIBSON.
" "	19		
February	2	"Stamps of Gambia"	W. W. MUNN.
" "	16		
March 2 &	16	"Stamps of Ceylon"	VERNON ROBERTS.
" "	30		
April 13 &	27		

Other papers will be read on the vacant dates, the subjects of which are not settled.

W. DORNING BECKTON, *Hon. Sec.*

DAISY BANK, SWINTON PARK.

The Secretary of the Plymouth Philatelic Society informs us that the first meeting of the session 1893-4 was to be held on the 11th of the present month.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XV.

NOVEMBER, 1893.

No. 179.



IN the *London Philatelist* for October the Editor commences the number with a gratuitous attack on other philatelic journals, to which, on behalf of the *Philatelic Record*, its editor feels bound to reply. After a preliminary fanfare, that the *London Philatelist* is unique, inasmuch as it is the only philatelic journal in Great Britain issued by amateurs, &c. &c., the article proceeds thus: "The editors of these journals"—those published by dealers—"will necessarily shape their policy towards increasing the interest in and promoting

A Reply to
Accusers. their own share in the sale of postage stamps. The sale of new issues plays an important rôle in the stamp dealer's *métier*, and he is justified in making this a leading feature in his journal."

We are willing to think that these remarks were not intended to convey all that they apparently insinuate, and that the *London Philatelist* would not hesitate to accord to other journals in the same field the independence of action it claims for itself; but if so, the language employed is open to misconstruction, and the editor of the *Philatelic Record*, which for so many years has enjoyed the confidence of its readers, would betray this trust were he not to emphatically repudiate any such undeserved stigma, not the less to be disclaimed because couched under an insinuation rather than made by open attack.

If there is anything more than another which he has endeavoured to avoid, it is making this journal subservient to the interests of dealers, either by special reference or writing-up their stocks, and as to the insinuation that his "policy is shaped to promote his own share in the sale of postage stamps," he is no more a dealer than his editorial friend of the *London Philatelist*. More than this, he is not now even a collector, and since he

has edited this journal the proprietors have never hampered him by any suggestions as to its contents, nor contributed a single paragraph. He can claim, therefore, for himself and them to be more independent than the *London Philatelist* itself, as any one can see who takes the trouble to read the advertisements and its lists of new issues. The *primary* object of the *Philatelic Record* was to chronicle all new issues. We opened our pages to the London Society, and so long as it suited *its* purpose we inserted whatever we were asked to do without fee or reward, and now, forsooth, when we have ceased to do so, we are told in its organ that we are not independent, but shape our policy to please the dealers.

The Editor still endeavours to bear in mind this primary object, and in chronicling new issues exercises his best judgment, entirely irrespective of *any* dealers. If the *London Philatelist* had criticised the manner in which he had performed this part of his work, he would at once have pleaded guilty to his many shortcomings and mistakes; but he defies it to be shown that this journal has been conducted in any way whatever to play either into his own hands or into those of its proprietors, or otherwise than with a single eye to the diffusion of general information on Philatelic matters, uninfluenced and unbiassed by any other consideration.

THE new registration envelopes came to hand too late last month for us to do much more than chronicle them; but in many respects they are an improvement on the old form. We confess, however, that **The Registration Envelopes.** we do not see the great utility of the new addition to the instructions, as what is now the back has been so covered with the insurance notice, as to leave no other space available for the address except that where we are told it *must* be placed. When the public has become more fully conversant with the new form, it is to be hoped that this imperative line will be removed. It is scarcely worth while to advertise to the world at large how very thick-headed and stupid the British are, who require to be told where to write the address, where to stick the stamp, and what they are to do with the letter when these preliminary operations have been duly carried into effect. The instructions on the letter say that "the letter *must* be given to an *officer* of the Post-office, and a receipt obtained for it." The Postmaster-General, who is supposed to speak in that mysterious work called *The*

Postal Guide, directs that every registered "letter must be given to an *agent* of the Post-office." Most probably the intentions of St. Martin's-le-Grand and Somerset House are the same, although it appears to us that while every officer of the Post-office may be an agent, yet surely every agent cannot be an officer, or the Post-office would consist of nothing but officers. When we register letters the officer is frequently a young gentleman not yet in his teens, who has to stand on a stool to write the receipt. Why cannot some sort of uniformity be established in the Post-office jargon?

But if it is intended that the insurance clause should be a notice to the person using the envelope, Why could not the instructions have been removed from the front? and as they are general, that is, applicable both to inland and foreign registered letters, they might precede the insurance notice, which refers exclusively to the Inland Registered Post. The envelope would not then have such a pedagogic appearance as it has at present.

In the registration of inland letters a breach of the instructions is followed by a penalty, not imposed on the offender, but on the innocent party to whom it is addressed, on whom is imposed a fine of 8d. less the amount already paid. In the registration of foreign letters no such stupid regulation exists, as the neglect of the "*must*" in the instructions does not appear to involve any penalty for the breach, save that we may conclude that the letter is forwarded like an ordinary one. Would it not be far more simple in the case of inland letters, for the Post-office to refuse to carry them in cases where they had not been delivered over to their authorised agent, and send them to the returned or dead letter office? At any rate, we think that it would be far more sensible than punishing the wrong person.

A LETTER CARD was issued during the centenary *fêtes* at Dunkirk to celebrate the events in 1793, when the Duke of York was compelled to abandon the siege of it. On the back of it figures a portrait of Jean Bart, who, it is said, was the first Postmaster at Dunkirk, though probably his fame rests more on his success in privateering attacks on Dutch traders, than on his management of the Post-office. We are also told that a post card has been dressed up at Toulon as a "*Souvenir* of the visit of the Russian Squadron to Toulon—13 October 1893."

What an unlucky day! Friday, the 13th! This is doubtless the production of some hysterical philo-Russian or an acute dealer, for it is open to any one to make such things, and try to induce little boys to purchase them; but it is not our business to chronicle them, or we might have to open our pages to record the pictures which hotel-keepers are so fond of displaying on post cards emanating from their hotels. We trust, for the sake of what is really philately, that our readers will set their faces as hard as adamant against all such rubbish, or we shall be inundated with it. We were only just recovering from a surfeit of Columbus, when we had to face an overprint of all the Montenegro stamps, to celebrate the introduction of the art of printing in the 15th century. If we are to have special issues or special cards to remind us of every event that occurs in the history of a people, it is impossible to say where we shall be landed.

It will be seen by the report of the proceedings of the Manchester Philatelic Society at the first meeting of the season, as published in our last number, that there has been a display of stamps on Postage Stamps on Slides. slides in a lantern; we cannot with any decency call it a magic one, for, furnished with such slides, it should be termed a philatelic lantern. Its aid has also, we understand, been invoked in Paris in an endeavour to bolster-up the genuineness of the last new type of the 20 c. of the Bordeaux impression. In February last we received a slide on which were six French stamps—the 20 c. of 1849, the 25 c. President, the 5 c. Empire, the 2 c. Empire (laureated), the 1 c. Bordeaux, the 1 c. 1871. We have not yet had an opportunity of testing it in a lantern, but for purposes of study we think an enlarged photograph is more desirable. The designs for the current French issue were ordered to be sent in sixty-four times the size of the stamp, which, if we calculate rightly, would be about 3 ft. 9 in. × 4 ft. 7 in.; and in France, in the engraving of fine work of the nature of stamps and bank notes, the engraving of the plate is a mechanical reduction from one on a very large scale. This is probably the reason why the engraver to the Bank of France demanded from eighteen months to two years to engrave the plate, when, after the revolution of February, 1848, notes of 100 francs were required, and induced it to adopt the proposal of M. Hulot, who furnished the notes in two months.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

THE EDITOR OF THE "PHILATELIC RECORD" will be glad to receive for notice under this heading early intelligence of any New Issues or Varieties, accompanied, if possible, by specimens, which will be carefully returned. All communications, whether on the above, or on other matters of philatelic interest, should be addressed to him, to the "care of MESSRS. THEODOR BUHL & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C."

Angola.—The *Timbre-Poste* has received the 5 reis (1886) in grey-black.
5 reis, grey-black.

Bavaria.—One day the post cards of Bavaria arrive with the watermark horizontal, and the next day vertical. It seems entirely to depend on the caprice of the printer. Now the *Timbre-Poste* announces having received the reply card of 3 pfennig, 1893, with the watermark horizontal, and that of 5 pf. with it vertical.

Post Cards. 3+3 pf., brown on buff; 1893; wmk. horizontal.
5+5 pf., green ,, ,, ,, vertical.

Belgium.—The November instalment of the "Sabbaticals," comprising the 35 c. and 2 francs, doubtless made its appearance in due course on the 2nd November, though we have not yet seen them. By a decree of the 24th October we are to expect a complement of postal stationery, single and reply post cards, letter cards, envelopes, and envelope letters, all with "Sabbatical" inscriptions, which the unfaithful may draw their pen through.

35 centimes, brown.
2 francs, lilac on rose.

The *T.-P.* states that the colour of the 2 centimes will be altered from yellow to red-brown.

Bhopal.—Her Highness the Begam has made a fresh issue of the stamp of 8 annas. We learn from the *Timbre-Poste* that the stamp measures 24 x 25 mm., which is a trifle larger than the former, depicted in our number for November, 1890, and shows a considerable advance over its predecessors, inasmuch as the spelling is right throughout the whole of the varieties. The impression is in relief, though very feeble in some cases, so as to be almost invisible. The ten varieties are in two vertical rows of five. The stamps have only as yet been seen imperforate. The impression is in greenish-black on thin laid paper.

8 annas, greenish-black; pale and dark; imperforate.

Bolivia.—According to the *Ill. Br. Journal* the latest envelopes of Bolivia have the same stamp as before, but with nine stars only.

Envelopes. 5 centavos, blue on cream laid; nine stars.
10 ,, vermilion ,, ,,

Brazil.—The 500 reis has been received printed in slate in place of olive.
500 reis, slate; perforated 13.

British Bechuanaland.—The post card of a halfpenny of the Cape of Good Hope has been overprinted in black for this territory.—*Ill. Br. Journal*.

Post Card. ½ penny, green on white; overprint in black.

British Guiana.—To the issue perforated 15 may be added the 48 cents, red, of 1864.

48 cents, red (1864); perforated 15.

Ceylon.—A stamp of 30 cents—type of the 25 c.—has been issued in violet, with value-tablet in brown-red.

30 cents, violet and brown-red; wmk. CA; perf. 14.

Colombia.—According to the *Ill. Br. Journal*, the envelope with stamp of 5 centavos and “Servicio Postal Ferreo” below is now in red on white laid.

Envelope. 5 centavos (S. P. F.), red on white laid.



Cook Islands.—We have not been able before to give an illustration of the design of the new series. The portrait is not intended for Captain Cook, but for the actual sovereign of these islands.

Curaçao.—The postage due stamps announced by us last year come to hand but slowly. Our contemporaries now announce the arrival of the 2½ and 10 cents.

Ecuador.—The engraving shows the recently-chronicled surcharge of 5 c. on 5 sucres.

Fernando Po.—The 1 c. de pes., green, has received a surcharge similar to that on the 2 and 5 c. de p.—*Ill. Br. Journal*.
50 cent. de pta. on 1 c. de p., green; surcharge in black.



Germany.—The *Timbre-Poste* has received the 3, 25, and 50 pfennig of the current issue *imperforate*. Has the perforating machine struck?

3 pfennig, brown; imperforate.
25 " orange "
50 " brown-red "

Gold Coast.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* states that there is a new setting up of the inscription of GOLD COAST COLONY over the stamp on the registration envelope, size F, which is shorter than before by 8½ mm.

Reg. Env. 2 pence, blue, inscription shorter in black.

Guatemala.—The 20 centavos in dark green may be added to the engraved series of 1887,—*Timbre-Poste*.

20 centavos, dark green; engraved.

Hankow.—We understand that there are 10 varieties of each value, which follow one another in vertical rows, except in the 5 cents, where they follow horizontally. The differences are

small, but sufficient to show that there are 10 settings up of the stamps. The stamps are rouletted horizontally only, except in the case of the 5 cents, which is rouletted vertically only.

Hawaiian Islands.—The 1, 2, 5, and 10 cent envelopes, as also the post cards of 1, 2, and 3 cents have been overprinted horizontally across the stamps with “Provisional Government | 1893” in two lines.

<i>Envelopes.</i>	1 cent, green ; overprint in red ; size 150 × 86 mm.
	2 " rose " black "
	5 " blue " red "
	10 " black " " "
<i>Post Cards.</i>	1 " vermilion on buff ; overprint in black.
	2 " black on white " red.
	3 " green " " "

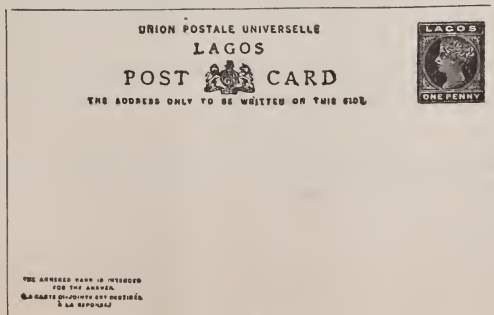


Lagos.—The 4 pence, lilac and black, has been surcharged with “HALF PENNY” in small capitals horizontally across the stamp, and the original value barred.

“HALF PENNY” on 4 pence, lilac and black ;
surcharged in black.

The issue of a reply card of 1 + 1 penny is announced.

Post Card. 1 + 1d., carmine on buff.



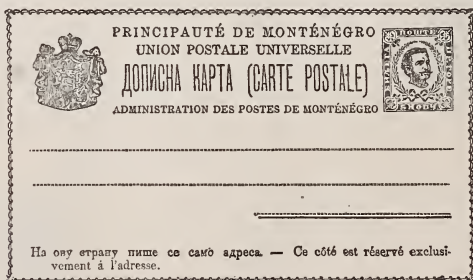
Liberia.—We are indebted to Mr. Hayman for the information that the 6 cents, green, will be superseded by a stamp of 5 cents. In the meanwhile the stock on hand of the 6 cents, both ordinary and official, has been surcharged in black with “Five | Cents” in two lines of thick type.

5 cents on 6 cents, green, surcharged in black.
Official. 5 „ „ green and black, surcharged in black.

Mexico.—From the *Timbre-Poste* we learn that the “Hidalgo Express” — Ramon F. Riveroll — issued an envelope, size 152 × 92 mm., in May last, with a design showing the Hidalgo in an oval medallion in the centre. In the left extremity of the label is the name of “RAMON F. RIVEROLL” in a circular band, and in the right a similar circular band and “PRECIO” in the upper part and “CENTAVOS” in the lower, with “15” in the centre. This was printed on an envelope bearing the current stamp of 10 centavos. Another similar one was issued on 22nd September last, differing only in colours. The size of the latter is 152 × 86 mm.

Envelopes. 15+10 cent., olive-brown and red on white (May, 1893).
 15+10 „ black and red on grey (September, 1893).

Montenegro.—Two wrappers have been issued with stamps of the type of the current adhesives. A Postal Union post card of 5 novcics with its corresponding reply is also announced, with stamp in the right upper and arms in the left upper angles. The inscriptions are “PRINCIPAUTÉ DE MONTÉNÉGRÓ | UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE,” with “CARTE POSTALE” preceded by its equivalent in Russian below, and “ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES DE MONTÉNÉGRÓ” in a fourth line. There are two lines and a short



double line for the address, and the instructions are at the bottom in Russian and French. In the reply card the front portion has also the further inscription of “La carte ci-jointe est destinée à (*sic*) la réponse.”

Wrappers. 2 novcics, yellow on blue laid; size 340 × 52 mm.
 3 „ green
Post Cards. 5 „ black on blue; size 141 × 86 mm.
 5+5 „ „ „ „

Mozambique Company.—The post cards of Mozambique have been overprinted diagonally across the stamps for this company with "COMP. DE MOCAMBIQUE."

Post Cards. 10 reis, blue; overprint in black.
20 ,, carmine ,, ,,
30 ,, green ,, ,,

New Caledonia.—From *Ill. Br. Journal* we learn that the 1 franc, bronze-green, of 1877, has been surcharged with "10" in a similar manner to the "5" on 20 c. The 4 and 40 c. of 1877 have been overprinted obliquely with "NILE | CALÉDONIE" in two lines, as also the 1, 2, 35, and 40 centimes of 1881.

"10" on 1 franc, bronze-green (1877), surcharge in black; imperf.
4 centimes, violet-brown on bluish (1877), overprint ,, ,,
40 ,, vermilion on straw (1877) ,, ,,
1 centime, black on blue (1881), overprint in black; perf. 14.
2 centimes, brown on buff (1881) ,, ,,
35 ,, black on yellow (1881) ,, ,,
40 ,, vermilion on straw (1881), ,, ,,

Nandgaon.—The *Monthly Journal* lately chronicled stamps of the first issue overprinted with "M. B. D." in an oval. These, it now appears, were issued for posting "State Service Covers."

Service. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, blue (first issue); overprint in violet.
 $\frac{1}{2}$,, rose (,,) ,, ,,

Obock.—In the "Miscellanea" of our September number we mentioned the probable advent of a new stamp, which we then described. The stamp is an isosceles triangle with a framing, on



which is inscribed, at the base, "OBOCK," on the left "COLONIES," and on the right "POSTES," with various inscriptions in Ethiopian and Arabic characters to the right and left of the French ones. In the apex are the letters "R F," with "5 fr" below, and in the left angle "18," and in the right angle "93." Only this one value has as yet come to hand, but others are said to be in preparation,

varying from 2 to 50 francs. The stamp is very poorly engraved for a French production. The impression is on white, chequered paper, and the stamp is not perforated.

5 francs, red.

Paraguay.—*Non obstante* all that has been said to the contrary, it appears that the error of "CENTAVOS" in the 1 centavo has not yet been corrected.

Philippines.—According to *Vindin's Phil. Monthly* the colour of the 15 c. de peso has been changed to pale brown.

15 c. de peso, pale brown.

Roumania.—The new post card of 5 bani has received its complement in a reply card of 5+5 bani. The reply is attached to the front card on the right side.

Reply Card. 5+5 bani, black on pink.

Russian Locals.—From *Le Timbre-Poste* :

Griazowetz.—This is a peculiar issue, as there are two types of the same value side by side with each other, and these are issued in three colours. The first of these has a Greek-pattern frame,



with the numerals of value in the angles, and the inscription in the centre signifying "Stamp of the rural post," and on the scroll "Rural assembly of Griazowetz." The second has the value in words on the numeral, and below stamp of the rural post of Griazowetz. The stamps



are lithographed on plain white wove paper, and are perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

4 kopecks (Type I.), violet-brown, blue, carmine.

4 kopecks (Type II.), " " " "

Tscherdina.—The stamp of 2 kopecks (1890) is now green in place of carmine. 2 kopecks, green ; perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Welsk.—This stamp resembles that of 1890, but is now printed in blue. The impression is on white paper, and the stamp is perforated 12.



3 kopecks, blue.

Zadonsk.—A new series of the design of the annexed illustration has been issued, with the numeral in the centre and in the angles.



The impression is on plain white paper, and the stamps are perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

1 kopeck, green.

2 kopecks, bistre.

3 kopecks, carmine.

5 " " deep blue.

Salvador.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* chronicles the 5 centavos, green, of the type "Landing of Columbus" as surcharged vertically, in red, with "UN CENTAVO."

"UN CENTAVO" on 5 cent., grey ; surch. in red.

St. Thomas and Prince.—A correspondent of the *Monthly Journal* states that the number of stamps surcharged with $2\frac{1}{2}$ reis, as chronicled in our last, is as follows :

" $2\frac{1}{2}$ rs." on 5 reis, black ; surch. in green	.	.	300
" $2\frac{1}{2}$ rs." on 10 " green	"	black	300
" $2\frac{1}{2}$ rs." on 20 " rose	"	"	1000
" $2\frac{1}{2}$ rs." on 20 " "	"	"	200

St. Vincent.—The *Monthly Journal* has received specimens of the new registration envelopes lately issued. They are of the usual form, and bear a circular stamp on the flap of the usual design. Under the flap is the imprint, in blue, of Messrs. T. De La Rue and Co., with "PATENT."

Reg. Env. 2 pence, blue; sizes F, G, H, and H2.

Shanghai.—The annexed engraving shows the new design as applied to the envelopes and wrappers.



Spain.—A reply card of 5 + 5 centimos, with the inscriptions in capitals, has been issued.

Post Card. 5 + 5 centimos, green on buff.

Straits Settlements.—A post card of 2 cents of the ordinary Colonial type, with its corresponding reply, has been issued.

Post Cards. 2 cents, carmine on buff.
2 + 2 " " "

Tahiti.—We annex an illustration of the overprint recently chronicled.



The discovery of a post card emanating from Tahiti in 1884 is chronicled by the *P. J. G. B.* It is one of the old Colonial type of 1876, with "MARINE—1876 (696)" in the left lower corner, and in the place for the stamp is "TAHITI," with 10 c. underneath. The "20" in the inscription has been altered with pen and violet ink to 10.

The card is postmarked "PAPEETE | TAHITI | 15 | AOUT | .84."

Post Card. 10 c., black on white, surch. in black and violet.

Timor.—In December of last year we chronicled a reply card of 30 + 30 reis with inscriptions in red bearing the adhesives of 300 reis surcharged with 30. Through misunderstanding our correspondent's letter, we stated that the overprint of "TIMOR" was slanting. We are since told that it is horizontal, in large capitals at the top. The other reply card of Macao and Timor in blue has been issued for Timor with stamps of 10 reis, green.

Post Card. 10 + 10 reis, green, on white laid, inscriptions and frame in blue.

Tobago.—The issue of a stamp of 3 pence in purple and black is announced. 3 pence, purple and black; wmk. CA; perf. 14.

Tonga.—We illustrate the official stamp of the first issue, as also the halfpenny, and five pence of the new issue.



Stamps for official use in connection with the new issue have been made by surcharging vertically the 1, 2, 4, and 8 pence, printed in blue, and already overprinted in red G. F. B., with the new values in heavy numerals, and a capital "D".

Official. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1 penny, blue; surch. in black.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 2 pence ,, ,, ,,
 5d. on 4 ,, ,, ,, ,,
 $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 8 ,, ,, ,, ,,

We also learn that as the Postal Union rates came into force on the 1st June, the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. was, in the interval, made up in stamps by the stamp of 2d. and half of the stamp of the 1 penny, which was cut diagonally; but it does not appear whether the public were allowed to exercise this privilege, or whether it was confined to the Post-office clerks. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (half of 1d.), rose, cut diagonally.

Turkey.—The *Timbre-Poste* tells us that the 2 piastres is to be found upside down, *à la Hulot*.

2 piastres, brown-ochre; *tête-bêche*.

United States.—With reference to the Columbian inscription on the Wells, Fargo, and Co.'s Express (Domestic Frank), the *A. J. of P.* states that only one value is found with this inscription, but in two varieties.

Victoria.—We are indebted to Mr. David H. Hill for a specimen of the letter card, issued September 21st last, of a new paper, which is a delicate grey-blue, and the inside is of the same colour. The perforation with circular corners leaves a margin at the top and bottom of 10 mm. Size of card when folded 149 × 93 mm. The folding is from the bottom.

Letter Card. 1 penny, rose-red on grey-blue.

West Australia.—The post cards of a half-penny of the current type are now in use on *white*.

Post Card. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, red-brown on *white*.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF BAVARIA.

(Continued from page 162.)

HAVING in our several papers traced the history of the legislation and of the postage stamps themselves down to the present time, we will now sum up in as brief a manner as possible the results so far as we have been able to arrive at them. We have endeavoured to give the dates of issue as accurately as possible, but, as in other countries in which one series supersedes another according as the stocks of the former stamps became individually exhausted in each separate post-office, it is impossible to give a precise date to the issue of the various values. We can, therefore, only in such cases fix an approximate date to these, depending on the time when the issue was first officially announced, on the time when this was first recorded in the periodical literature of the day, and on the cancelling marks.

REFERENCE LIST.

I. NUMERAL SERIES.

All the stamps of the numeral series were issued imperforate.

Issues of 1st November, 1849.

1. Engraved on steel by Seitz, and printed on plain white wove machine-made paper in sheets of 180 stamps in two panes of 90 each, from plates formed of casts in type metal from a secondary die struck in steel at the Mint. *Illustration 1.*

1 kreuzer, Type I., black, varying in intensity.

2. Engraved on steel by Seitz, and printed on white "Dickinson" paper, with one vertical red silk thread, in sheets of 90 stamps in two panes of 45 stamps from plates formed of brass types struck at the Mint from a secondary steel die. *Illustration 2.*

3 kreuzer, dark blue, blue, pale blue, dull blue (numerous shades).

3. Engraved and printed similarly to the last. *Illustration 3.*

6 kreuzer, Type I., light pinkish brown, reddish brown (shades of both).

NOTE.—This stamp was superseded by 7 (6 kreuzer, Type II.) as the stock became exhausted.

Issues of 1850.

4. *July 1st*, 1850.—Engraved and printed similarly to 2. *Illustration 6.*

9 kreuzer, yellow-green, sea-green, yellow-green (shades of all).

5. *September*, 1850.—Same as 1, but printed on plain white wove paper in sheets of 90 stamps in two panes of 45 from plates formed of brass types.

1 kreuzer, Type I., black.

NOTE.—This stamp was superseded by 6 (1 kreuzer, Type II.) as the stock became exhausted.

6. *October 1st*, 1850.—Engraved on steel by Seitz, and printed on white "Dickinson" paper, with one vertical red silk thread, in sheets of 90 stamps in two panes of 45 from plates formed of brass types. *Illustration 5.*

1 kreuzer, Type II., red rose, rose, yellowish rose, light rose (numerous shades).

7. 1850.—Printed on white "Dickinson" paper, with one vertical silk thread, in sheets of 90 stamps in two panes of 45 from plates formed of brass types, struck from a new secondary die. *Illustration 4.*

6 kreuzer, Type II., reddish brown (shades).

Issue of 1st July, 1854.

8. Engraved and printed on paper similar to 2, and from plates made in a similar manner. *Illustration 8.*

18 kreuzer, yellow (shades).

Issue of 1st June, 1858.

9. Engraved and printed similarly to 2. *Illustration 7.*

12 kreuzer, red (shades).

Issues of 1st October, 1862.

10. Alterations in colour of the impression of the existing types.

1 kreuzer, Type II., orange yellow, dark yellow, yellow, pale yellow (shades of all).

3 kreuzer, carmine, bright rose, rose (shades of all).

- 6 kreuzer, Type II., dark blue, blue, ultramarine (shades of all).
 9 kreuzer, stone, yellow-stone (shades of both).
 12 kreuzer, yellow-green (shades).
 18 kreuzer, dark red, orange red (shades of both).

NOTE.—The paper varies in thickness, and separate series may be found on thick and thinner paper.

II. ARMS SERIES.

Issues of 1st January, 1867.

Values in South German Currency.

11. Engraved on steel by medal-coiner Reiss, of the Royal Mint, and embossed on white "Dickinson" paper, with one vertical red silk thread, in sheets of 60 stamps in two panes of 30 each, from plates formed of brass types struck at the Mint from secondary steel dies. Imperforate. *Illustration 10.*

- 1 kreuzer, green, pale green (shades).
 3 „ bright rose, rose (shades).
 6 „ blue, light blue (shades).
 9 „ drab, yellow-stone (shades).
 12 „ mauve, lilac (shades).
 18 „ vermilion-red, brick-red (shades).

In the first of the colours given above the ground appears solid.

Issues of November, 1868.

12. Alteration of colours of the 1 and 6 kreuzer, and issue of a new value of 7 kreuzer, engraved and printed similarly to the other values.

- 1 kreuzer, blue-green.
 6 „ bistre-brown.
 7 „ ultramarine-blue.

NOTE.—The whole of the above have been found on wove paper, and on paper showing fine vertical lines running parallel with the threads, caused by the marks of the felts not having been properly obliterated in the manufacture.

Issues of 1st July, 1870.

13. Printed from plates constructed as in 11 on machine-made white paper laid horizontally and watermarked with vertical rows of lattice-work pattern. *Illustrations 13 and 14.* Perforated 11½. *Illustration 11.*

- 1 kreuzer, green, pale-green (shades).
 3 „ bright rose, rose (shades).
 6 „ bistre-brown, dark and light (shades); withdrawn 31st December, 1872.
 7 „ ultramarine-blue, light ultramarine (shades).
 12 „ mauve, lilac (shades); withdrawn 31st December, 1872.
 18 „ red and orange-red (shades).

NOTE.—Imperforate specimens of some of the values are known.

Issues of 1st January, 1873.

14. Engraved and printed similarly to the preceding, and on similar paper.

- 9 kreuzer, bistre (shades).
 10 „ yellow (shades).

NOTE.—In 13 and 14 the impressions in the darker shades show the background as if it were solid.

Issue of 5th August, 1874.

Value in Imperial Currency.

15. Engraved on steel by medal-coiner Reiss, and printed on paper similar to 13 and 14 in sheets of 50 stamps in 5 rows of 10 from plates made as in 11. Imperforate. *Illustration* 17.

1 mark, purple (shades).

Issue of 1st April, 1875.

16. Same as last, but perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

1 mark, purple (shades).

NOTE.—All the stamps in Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16 may be found on paper with both varieties of watermark, as shown in *Illustrations* 13 and 14. Although the paper is laid, yet specimens of all the values may be found in which the laid lines are invisible, and the paper is to all appearance wove. All also are found with and without the vertical fine lines referred to in the Note to 12.

Issues of November, 1875.

Values in South German Currency.

17. Similar to 13 and 14, but printed on machine-made greyish-white paper laid vertically and watermarked with horizontal undulating lines crossing over the entire sheet. *Illustration* 15. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1 kreuzer, pale green.
- 3 „ rose.
- 7 „ pale ultramarine.
- 9 „ bistre.
- 10 „ yellow.

NOTE.—It is probable that all of these are to be found on paper in which the laid lines are not visible, and is apparently wove. Most of them have also been found showing fine laid lines at right angles to the laid lines.

Issues of 1st January, 1876.

Values in Imperial Currency.

18. Engraved on steel by medal-coiner Reiss, and embossed on paper similar to that of issue 17 in sheets of 60 stamps in two panes of 30 each from plates constructed as before. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$. *Illustration* 18.

- 3 pfennig, yellow-green (shades).
- 5 „ blue-green (shades).
- 10 „ rose (shades).
- 20 „ ultramarine-blue (shades).
- 25 „ yellow-bistre (shades).
- 50 „ red.

NOTE.—The former issues in South German currency were called in.

Same date.

19. Similar to 16, and similarly printed on paper watermarked as in 17 *Illustration* 20. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

2 marks, orange-yellow (shades).

Issues of January, 1879.

20. Alteration in colour of the 5 and 50 pfennig.

- 5 pfennig, violet (shades).
- 50 „ brown (shades).

Issue of November, 1879.

21. Similar to 16, but on paper watermarked with horizontal undulating lines. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

1 mark, purple (shades).

Issues of November, 1881.

22. Similar to 18 to 20, but printed on white wove machine-made paper, watermarked with zigzag lines running vertically down the sheet. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

3 pfennig,	yellow-green	(November, 1881).
5 "	violet	(January, 1882).
10 "	carmine-rose	(November, 1881).
20 "	ultramarine-blue	(December, 1881).
25 "	yellow-bistre	(October, 1882).
50 "	brown	(November, 1881).

Issues of October, 1882, and November, 1891.

23. Similar to 21 and 19, and similarly printed in sheets of 50 each, but on paper as in 22.

1 mark,	purple	(shades) (October, 1882).
2 "	orange-yellow	(shades) (November, 1891).

Issues of 1st January, 1888.

24. Similar to 22, but printed in sheets of 100 in 2 panes of 5 rows of 10 on similar paper to that of 22, but the sheets cut the other way, so that the zigzag lines run horizontally across the sheet. Perforated $14\frac{1}{2}$.

3 pfennig,	yellow-green.
5 "	violet.
10 "	rose.
20 "	ultramarine-blue.
25 "	yellow-bistre.
50 "	brown.

Issues of February, 1890.

25. Same as the last, but the colours altered.

3 pfennig,	brown	(February, 1890).
5 "	green	(March, 1890).
25 "	orange	(February, 1890).
50 "	red-brown	(March, 1890).

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

Issue of 1st October, 1862.

Values in South German Currency.

26. Type-printed on white "Dickinson" paper, with one horizontal red silk thread, in sheets of 90 stamps. *Illustration 9.* Imperforate.

3 kreuzer, black.

ERRORS.

The following errors have been noted by the "Société Française de Timbrologie," and have been verified with one exception:—

1. Empfänge instead of "Empfänger."
2. No stop after "Posttaxe."
3. With full stop after "Bayer" (wrongly spelt as "Bayr" by the French Society).
4. With faulty first "t" in "Posttaxe."

It may be remarked that in the word "Posttaxe" the letters of the latter part of the word are frequently out of the straight line.

The lines of the single-lined inner rectangle sometimes meet in the angles, and at other times there is a break.

Issues of April, 1871.

27. Typographed from plates made from casts taken from the same matrix, and printed in sheets of 90 in two panes of 45 each on paper similar to 13. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$. *Illustration 12.*

1 kreuzer, black.

3 " " "

Issues of 1st January, 1876.

Value in Imperial Currency.

28. Printed in pearl-grey from the plates of 3, 5, and 10 pfennig of the issue 18, and on similar paper. Overprinted in carmine with "Vom Empfänger | zahlbar" in two lines. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$. *Illustration 19.*

3 pfennig, pearl-grey; overprint in carmine.

5 " " " "

10 " " " "

Issues of May, 1883.

29. Similar to the last, but on paper as in 22. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

3 pfennig, pearl-grey; overprint in carmine.

5 " " " "

10 " " " "

Issues of 1889.

30. Similar to the last, but on paper as in 24, and printed in sheets of 100 in two panes of 50. Perforated $14\frac{1}{2}$.

3 pfennig, pearl-grey; overprint in carmine.

5 " " " "

10 " " " "

This completes the list of the adhesive postage stamps. We will give a short account of the envelopes and of the telegraph stamps in a future paper.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF VICTORIA.

GROUNDING ON PAPERS BY MR. DAVID H. HILL, OF MELBOURNE, PUBLISHED IN
"VINDIN'S PHILATELIC MONTHLY."

(Continued from page 192.)

BEFORE commencing the *addenda* to Type VII., we would mention that Mr. Hill has lately received from Mr. Raynor a specimen of the 6 pence, orange, Type IV., with serrated perforation of 18, obliterated, and on the original paper, bearing the Adelaide postmark of 30th October, 1855. This, he considers, proves beyond doubt that this perforation was unofficial, for no action was taken by the Post Office for perforation of stamps until some fourteen months subsequent to that date. The only other dated specimen he has found, also gauging 18, is postmarked 21st December, 1857. Some specimens show a gauge of 19, but the former appear to be the most common, and Mr. Hill is of opinion that they were produced by the same machine.

TYPE VII. "Emblems." ONE PENNY, TWOPENCE, and FOURPENCE.

We must now ask our readers to refer back to our number for January last for an account of the stamps of this type, for the manufacture of which there were no fewer than seven contracts, viz. :

1. With Calvert Brothers for the supply of two millions of stamps of one penny and fourpence, and one million of those of twopence. The bond to which the contract was attached was dated 21st January, 1857, and the contract was completed on 31st May, 1857, when Messrs. Calvert had delivered 16,680 sheets of 1d.=2,001,600 stamps, 16,690 sheets of 4d.=2,002,800 stamps (erroneously printed, *sup.* p. 18, as 2,002,000), and 8350 sheets of 2d.=1,002,000 stamps, at a price, including the plates, of £525.

2. With Samuel Calvert for the supply of 2,500,000 of similar stamps of each of the values of one penny and fourpence, at the price of £285, the bond being dated 13th January, 1858; but Mr. Calvert was unable to complete his contract, and only delivered 2,483,754 stamps of 1d. and 503,400 of 4d.

3. With Francis M. Robinson for the supply of 2,000,000 stamps of 4d., the bond being dated 22nd June, 1858, and the contract completed on the 6th August, 1858, by the delivery of 2,097,480 stamps, at the price of £125.

4. With F. W. Robinson for the supply of 2½ million stamps of 2d., the bond being dated 28th July, 1858, and the contract completed on the 20th October following by the delivery of 2,500,080 stamps, at the price of 1s. 4d. per 1,000.

5. With the same for the supply of four millions of one penny stamps at the same rate as before, the bond being dated 8th December, 1858, but the contract having been subsequently altered only 1,479,960 stamps were delivered.

6. With the same for the supply of 1,000,000 stamps of 4d. at the same rate as before, the bond being dated 9th February, 1859, and the contract completed on the 10th March following by the delivery of 1,000,080 stamps.

7. With the same under the arrangement for performing all work between the 14th March and 31st December for £335, under which he delivered up to 31st December 2,171,880 stamps of 1d. in lieu of the unexecuted part of the contract 5, and 1,782,000 stamps of 4d.

We will now take these contracts in the above order :

1. *Contract of 21st January, 1857.*—It was mentioned at p. 17 that the tenders were invited for the supply of two million stamps of one penny, and one million of twopence (to be struck from a plate in the possession of the Postmaster-General), and two million stamps of fourpence; also for postage stamp plates for a penny, a twopenny, and a fourpenny stamp. The nine tenderers were Messrs. Calvert Brothers, De Gruchy and Leigh, William Bell, John Mitchell, Cyrus Mason, Price and Murray, E. L. Robinson, Alex. Drasey, and Alex. McGlashon. Messrs. Calvert Brothers sent in three separate tenders, two of which were for new plates of 1d., 2d., and 4d., and printing the required number therefrom; and the third “to prepare and sink for emboss plates of 50 fourpenny stamps,” and print therefrom. Messrs. De Gruchy and Leigh tendered for printing from the old plates and also engraving three new ones of 120 stamps each. Mr. Mitchell and

Mr. Mason in addition to offering to print from the old plates included the engraving a new fourpenny die and lithographing therefrom. Mr. Bell tendered only for engraving, while the remaining four were only for printing from the old plates.

The tender of Messrs. Calvert Brothers was accompanied by a letter from Mr. Samuel Calvert, dated 17th November, 1856, to the following effect :

“As reference will be made to stamps that I have previously supplied for the service, viz., two shilling, sixpenny, too late, and registered, I beg, on behalf of our present firm, to state that, however satisfactory such stamps may be considered, they can form no sample of what is now tendered, inasmuch as they were produced under many difficulties. The engravings were executed one from another by hand, consequently, as must always be the case, failed in identity. The present tender is based upon the most satisfactory and elaborate results of chemical reduplication, whereby permanent, pure metallic plates are produced, giving inimitable elaboration and exactness. And it need hardly be said that the design and expression will be wrought with that artistic care which, by the progress made, will far exceed my previous productions.”

Mr. Hill has rescued the above somewhat pedantic effusion from being smothered in the records, and Messrs. Calvert followed it up with a letter of a more sober nature, addressed to the Inspector of Stamps, under date of December 30th, 1856, in which they say :

“With reference to our accepted Tender, No. 2, for postage stamps, we beg to explain that we prepare one original die for each sort of stamps, from which is taken the one hundred plates which constitute the ‘forme’ from which is printed the required number of postage stamp labels. We deliver up the one hundred plates (or more) with the original die for each sort of stamp.”

The contract, as we have before seen, was varied in one particular, as the plate was made to consist of 120 blocks arranged in a “forme” instead of 100 ; and Mr. Hill thinks it was further varied, inasmuch as it is more than probable that the original die for each value was engraved on steel, and not on boxwood, as he says that “some if not all the steel punches for this type are known to exist.” We think it may be assumed therefore that the original dies were engraved on steel, as better adapted for taking the requisite number of casts from them, which must have been direct if the dies were engraved in recess. However this may be, it is clear that the electro process was employed for the production of the 120 blocks which composed the “forme” for each value.

Although the bond to which the contract was attached bears date 21st January, 1857, yet the contract was accepted on the 4th December, 1856 ; and Messrs. Calvert must have at once proceeded with their work, as they commenced the delivery of the 4 pence in January, and by the 18th of February had delivered 750,000 stamps of one penny, and a similar number of those of 4 pence, the whole number being delivered by the end of March. The stock in hand of the then current 2 pence allowed of any delivery of that value being postponed until the whole of those of 1 penny and 4 pence had been delivered.

(To be continued.)

Miscellanea.

EXHIBITION OF STAMPS BY THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.—This Exhibition took place, according to announcement, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th October, and though we were unable to be present, yet we hear that the arrangement of the stamps was everything that could be desired. This was carried out by the unofficial members of the Committee—we ought to say the Council, as the title of the governing body has recently been altered—assisted by Mr. Tilleard, the Assistant Secretary, and to these seven gentlemen great credit is due. The Exhibition comprised the stamps of the West India Islands and the British possessions in Central and South America. In some of these, such as Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, the field is not extensive, though they were all discovered by Columbus in 1493; but in spite of that, they have not been suffering from Chicago hysteria, which has afflicted the United States in a sort of second-hand way, as Columbus was never near any of the States, except possibly to scent the breezes from the orange groves of Florida.

From the account in the *London Philatelist*, H.R.H. the Duke of York and Messrs. Avery, Blest, Chambers, and Wickham Jones appear to have exhibited some very fine collections, though the exhibits of Trinidad and British Guiana pale before some collections that we know of and have seen, which are especially rich in these. The writer had already acquired a copy of the 4 cents of 1856 on coarse blue sugar paper, when the large lot of the 4, 8, and 12 cents of the first issue arrived. Stamp collectors were not so numerous then as they are now, but the lot was soon disposed of, and many were made happy. Even then the 2 cents, pink, was all but unattainable, and was for a time looked upon with great suspicion; and when its character was fully established, it was found that it had become quite unattainable.

We suppose that the present Exhibition by the London Society is intended by way of heralding the issue of its work on these stamps. Mr. E. D. Bacon has done good service in his enquiries respecting the stamps of Trinidad and British Guiana; as respects the former, more especially in clearing up the questions regarding the *point de diamant* issue; and as regards the latter, there seems to be still some minor questions that do not appear to be even yet quite elucidated, and we wait the coming work to see how far these have been solved.

* * *

VICTORIA, TYPE IV.—In the September number of *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* we read that Mr. Raynor had discovered the existence of the letters G P—O in white letters on the ground of the 6 pence, orange, Type IV. (Postage Stamp). These are to be found on either side of the head, which separates the two first letters from the third. They are more distinctly seen in the early impressions in orange, but traces exist in those in yellow and also in the subsequent issue in black. Traces of them are also to be found in the 2 shillings, green, of that type. Probably they were inserted by the engraver as secret marks to be an additional precaution against forgery. As each of these stamps were from separate wooden dies engraved by hand, it is also probable that some specimens show the letters clearer than others. Although we are not aware that the existence of these letters has ever been recorded, and was entirely passed over in *Oceania*, yet we can affirm that it has been known to at least one philatelist for many years.

FIRST ISSUE OF NAPLES.—In reply to more than one correspondent, we fully admit that what Dr. Diena states is not absolute proof that the plate of $\frac{1}{2}$ grana consisted of two panes of 100 each, but it is very strong presumptive evidence. The existence of a pair of stamps separated from each other by the distance of the panes shows that the sheet was not divided and the impression taken upon half sheets. The impression being taken therefore on an entire sheet, if the plate consisted only of one pane, to obtain a pair such as Dr. Diena describes would involve a second passing under the press; not an easy operation, we believe, at any time, especially so as to keep the register absolutely correct, as Dr. Diena's specimens are, in exact straight lines. But the plate must have left off somewhere. If its outer edge was less than $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm., marks of its edge would be visible on the interval. If it exceeded $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and was under $8\frac{1}{2} + 19\frac{1}{2}$ mm., the marks would be visible on the stamp, and so on. It is possible, though very improbable, that it may have extended beyond 28 mm., and the marks left by it have not been noticed as occurring in a row beyond the first. Therefore we say, that though we do not regard Dr. Diena's theory as *absolutely* proved, yet the evidence is *all but* conclusive that it is correct.

Again. The sheets on which the stamps were printed measured 42×29 cm. ($16\frac{9}{16} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches), on which were 40 *fleurs-de-lis* in four horizontal rows of 10 with *Bolli postali* in the top and bottom margins. Allowing 1 m. between each stamp vertically, and 11 mm. between the horizontal rows, we should have $195 + 8\frac{1}{2} + 195$ mm., or 39.85 cm., by $195 + 36$ mm., or 23.1 cm., as the size of the engraved portion of the plate, supposing it to be a single plate of 2 panes; *i.e.* $15\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{8}$ inches. In the case of the larger values the plate would measure $15\frac{3}{4} \times 10$ inches. This is all additional evidence that the plate consisted of two panes.

Mr. E. D. Bacon has written a second letter to the *Timbre-Poste*, to which Dr. Diena does not reply, for the reason that nothing new is alleged, and he considers that he has fully dealt with the question in his previous letter, the argument in which we have fully stated, except the additional support which we think is derived from the sheets themselves.

We should like to have some information as to what has become of the plates of the issue of 1858. Have they been defaced? Have they been melted up? Are they to be found in Naples, Florence, Rome, or in the Island of Caprera? It would be a satisfaction to know that they have not found their way into the possession of some dealer in old metal, and be sprung upon us some day *à la Van Dyck*.

Proceedings of Philatelic Societies.

BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Honorary President—BARON DE WORMS.

Committee for the Year 1893—

President—M. P. CASTLE.

Vice-President—J. H. REDMAN.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—A. DE WORMS.

W. T. WILLETT.

H. STAFFORD SMITH.

J. W. GILLESPIE.

R. J. WOODMAN.

The first meeting of the season 1893-94 was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, October 23rd, at 7.45 p.m. Ten members were present. The President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting

having been read and confirmed, Mr. W. Nordheimer, proposed by the Secretary and seconded by Mr. P. de Worms, was duly elected a member of the Society. After the business for future meetings had been discussed at some length, it was proposed by the President, seconded by Mr. Willett, and carried unanimously, "That the stamps of the following countries, with such subsequent additions as may be hereafter suggested, be studied during the coming season, and that the members named be requested to bring to the respective meetings all the information and stamps that they possess of the countries enumerated. Several novelties were then exhibited, among which were Ceylon 1/-, no wmk., *imperf.*; block of five 5d., brown, wmk. CC; and 32 c., perf. $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, all unused, shown by the Secretary.

SYLLABUS FOR THE ENSUING SESSION.

Nov. 6,	20.	"Stamps of Victoria"	. . .	M. P. CASTLE.
Dec.	4.	"Stamps of United States"	. . .	R. J. WOODMAN.
"	18.	"Stamps of Antigua and British Honduras"	. . .	A. DE WORMS.
Jan.	1.	Annual General Meeting	. . .	
"	15.	"Stamps of Great Britain"	. . .	W. T. WILLETT.
"	29.	"Swiss Forgeries"	. . .	O. PFENNINGER.
Feb.	12.	"Stamps of Holland and Colonies"	. . .	J. W. GILLESPIE.
"	26.	"Stamps of Tasmania"	. . .	H. STAFFORD SMITH.
March	12.	"Stamps of Roumania"	. . .	A. H. THOMAS.
"	26.			
April	9.	"Stamps of Belgium and Luxemburg"	. . .	J. H. REDMAN.
"	23.	"Stamps of Mauritius"	. . .	A. DE WORMS.
May	7.	"Stamps of British Guiana"	. . .	A. DE WORMS.
"	21.			

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—O. FIRTH.

Hon. Secretaries—

W. DENISON ROEBUCK, Sunny Bank, Leeds.

T. KERSHAW SKIPWITH, 13, Victoria Road, Hyde Park, Leeds.

THE first meeting of the fourth session was held on Saturday evening, 7th October, the President in the chair. There was a good attendance of members and associates, and there was a large display of stamps, the novelties including South Australian 2½d. provisional, perforated 15 (sent by Mr. R. Hollick, of Birmingham), and Sierra Leone provisional "HALF PENNY" on 1½d. (Rev. T. S. Fleming), besides a number of new issues made during the summer for Great Britain, Ceylon, Dutch Indies, Belgium, Annam and Tonquin, British North Borneo, United States, Transvaal provisionals, Cape Colony, Seychelles, Tonga, and Shanghai municipal, shown by Messrs. Duffield, Skipwith, Beckwith, Roebuck, and Bennett. A number of donations for the library were placed on the table and thanks voted, including Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*, Mekeel's *American Journal of Philately*, the first volume of Hollick's *Philatelic Chronicle*, and the Alamo City Philatelic Society's report.

The chief feature of the evening was a paper read by the President on the five shilling stamps issued by the Australian colonies. In the course of his remarks Mr. Firth said it would be of interest to learn additional particulars on various points not sufficiently elucidated in "The Stamps of Oceania," such as, for instance, the following: How long did Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co. continue to print the 5s. stamps of New South Wales? What varieties of perforation are to be found in the 5s. centennial stamp of the same colony? and by whom the 5s. Queensland of May, 1882, was engraved and printed. A vote of thanks to the President was passed, after which he promised to continue the subject at a future meeting.

THE second meeting of this session was held October 21, at the Leeds Municipal Buildings, Mr. W. Beckwith, Ex-President, in the chair. Also present: Mrs. Beardsell, Rev. T. S. Fleming, and Messrs. Simpson, Sieber,

Duffield, Egly, Thackrah, Kidson, A. N. Skipwith, Craven, T. K. Skipwith, and two visitors.

Mr. Arthur Lambert, of Headingley, was elected a member of the Society.

A proposition to change the night of meeting was, after considerable discussion, negatived.

The novelties shewn included entire envelopes Montenegro, and unpaid stamps of Brazil. The remainder of the evening was spent in the comparison of collections and exchange of stamps.

THE third meeting was held November 4, Mr. J. H. Thackrah, Senior Vice-President, in the chair. There were present eleven members and associates.

Mr. Beckwith presented the society with a large number of catalogues, magazines, a colour chart, and other philatelic literature. A couple of forged stamps were added to the "Black Book," and Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' *Journal*, presented by the publishers, was laid on the table, and thanks were voted to the several donors.

Novelties were shewn by Messrs. Fleming, Egly, and Duffield.

Mr. T. K. Skipwith then described the stamps of Holland in great detail, and at the close received the hearty thanks of the meeting.

1893. SYLLABUS FOR 1893-94.

Oct. 7.	"The 5s. Stamps of the Australian Colonies"	OLIVER FIRTH.
Oct. 21.	Exhibition of Novelties, &c.	
Nov. 4.	"The Stamps of Holland"	T. K. SKIPWITH.
Nov. 18.	"The Stamps of Ceylon" (Part I.)	REV. T. S. FLEMING.
Dec. 2.	"The 5s. Stamps of British Colonies"	OLIVER FIRTH.
Dec. 16.	"The Stamps of Spain" (Alfonso XII.) Part III.	W. DENISON ROEBUCK.
1894.		
Jan. 20.	"Perforations"	J. F. C. SIEBER.
Feb. 3.	"The Stamps of Ceylon" (Part II.)	REV. T. S. FLEMING.
Feb. 17.	"The Stamps of Belgium"	W. B. SIMPSON.
Mar. 3.	"The Stamps of Victoria" (Part I.)	JOHN H. THACKRAH.
Mar. 17.	"The Stamps of "	EUGENE EGLY.
April 7.	"The Stamps of Victoria" (Part II.)	T. K. SKIPWITH.
April 21.	"The Stamps of Brazil" (Middle period)	A. N. SKIPWITH.
May 5.	The Annual Meeting	

W. DENISON ROEBUCK, F.L.S., SUNNY BANK, LEEDS.	} Hon. Secs.
T. KERSHAW SKIPWITH, VICTORIA ROAD, HYDE PARK, LEEDS.	

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—VERNON ROBERTS. | *Vice-President*—F. BARRATT.

THE second meeting of the session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel, Manchester, on Friday, September 28th, the Vice-President in the chair, supported by thirteen members and three visitors.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. It was resolved to convene an extraordinary meeting for next Friday to welcome Mr. Brown, of Salisbury, to Manchester.

The Hon. Secretary read a paper on the stamps of Malta, pointing out *inter alia* the different papers upon which the current type are to be found.

The Librarian placed on the table the first publication of the Society, and likewise presented each member present with a copy. He informed the meeting that extra copies could be obtained by any philatelist, whether a member of the Society or not, from Mr. H. Ranck, 11, Sugar Lane, Manchester, or from the Hon. Secretary, price 1s. each.

Members were informed that the library now contained a priced catalogue of the De Coppet sale.

W. DORNING BECKTON.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE eighteenth meeting was held on Monday, October 16th, 1893, at the house of Dr. Murray, the President, who occupied the chair. Ten other members were present. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been signed letters were read from Prof. Napier, regretting his absence from the meeting, and from the Secretary of the London Philatelic Society, enclosing tickets for the exhibition, which were handed round. Books from Messrs. W. Morley, Hilckes, Kirkpatrick and Co., Pemberton, and others were placed on the table by the Secretaries. Mr. Bucknill exhibited some fine copies of early Australians.

The Rev. H. Cummings made some suggestions as to future meetings. It was resolved to discuss them more fully at the next meeting.

The Secretary announced that the address which he had proposed at the end of last term should be designed, and which was unanimously agreed to by the members, to H.R.H. the Duke of York, had been completed during the vacation, and had awaited the commencement of the term before being sent. This address, which was on the table, was written by Mr. C. Symonds (Oxford), and elaborately illuminated in colours on thick vellum. In the margins were various unused stamps now in use representative of the British Empire, the intervening spaces being filled with a fanciful design, and in the centre were the following words, with each member's name below :

“TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES,
“DUKE OF YORK, K.G., K.T.

“May it please your Royal Highness, we, the members of the Oxford Philatelic Society, desire to offer you our hearty congratulations on the occasion of your marriage with Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria May of Teck, and we trust it may be pleasing to your Royal Highness, who is so deeply interested in the study of philately, to accept this address, which we have endeavoured to make representative of the adhesive postage stamps of the British Empire at this present time. J. A. H. MURRAY, LL.D., *President*.

A. S. NAPIER, M.A., Professor, *Vice-President*.

E. A. BACON.	E. S. WOODIWISS.
E. P. BUTLER.	W. L. MELLERSH (Ch. Ch.).
H. C. CARPENTER.	C. M. WOOLFORD.
T. NICHOLLS.	T. B. POWELL.
J. R. F. TURNER.	G. A. CARPENTER.
K. W. PLUMRIDGE.	P. J. PAINTER.
W. J. KING.	H. THOMPSON, M.R.C.S.
H. E. BELLAMY.	G. WOODHOUSE (St. John's).
R. H. H. SANKEY, M.R.C.S.	E. DE BURGH WADDINGTON, Lieut.
E. W. B. NICHOLSON, M.A.	REV. H. CUMMINGS.
J. A. BUCKNILL (Keble).	

J. F. BURNETT, F.C.S., *Assistant Secretary*.

F. A. BELLAMY, F.R.MET.SOC., *Hon. Treas. & Sec.*”

This was enclosed in a highly-gilt red Morocco case, lined with red silk and ribbon, which also was made in Oxford.

It was decided to arrange a special meeting about October 30th to hear Professor Napier's paper.

The President (Dr. Murray) then read his paper on “The Post Cards of Great Britain and Ireland,” illustrated by his collection, which was practically complete. Mr. F. A. Bellamy also exhibited his collection of British post cards, numbering about 75 varieties.

A unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Murray for his paper. Some unchronicled varieties of post cards were among those shewn.

JOS. F. BURNETT, F.C.S., *Hon. Assistant Secretary*.

WORCESTER STREET, OXFORD.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. XV.

DECEMBER, 1893.

No. 180.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers will please to note that their Subscription to "The Philatelic Record" terminates with the present number. Subscribers to Vol. XVI., for 1894, are requested to send their names and addresses, accompanied by a remittance of 5s., to MESSRS. THEODOR BUHL & Co., 11, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C., early in January, to avoid any delay in their receipt of the January number.



S a frontispiece to the fifteenth volume of the *Philatelic Record*, its proprietors and publishers present the subscribers with the portrait of one who may be said to have done more to advance the study of philately than any other man in the world; and it falls to the lot of the editor to introduce him to those who may not be personally acquainted with him, while to those who are, this portrait cannot fail to be an agreeable souvenir. Philately has now its votaries all over the world, but it is not too much to say that there is not one of them who is unacquainted with the name of J. B. MOENS, and who does not owe some part of his knowledge to him. The Editor can speak from experience, as he has been personally acquainted with him for more than twenty-five years, and during a considerable portion of that time may be said to have studied under him. He is a stamp-dealer, and commenced business as such in 1852, and though obliged to share his overwhelming work with another, he has remained at the head of this business, and may therefore without dispute be termed the oldest stamp-dealer in the world. But he is far more than this—he is a philatelist in the true sense of the word; his knowledge of stamps is unequalled, his accuracy is proverbial, and his activity and perseverance unbounded. He is far removed from all petty jealousies, and ever ready to help those who, like himself, are endeavouring to advance the true interests of philately.

Jean-Baptiste Philippe Constant Moens was born at Tournai on Whit-Monday, the 27th May, 1833, and, to be very precise, at 3 p.m. It was a *fête* day, and there was dancing in the house on the day of his birth. Psychologists may possibly be able to say whether the joyous circumstances attending his birth had any influence on his future character; but one thing is certain, that he has ever been of a kindly and joyous disposition, earnest in work, merry in relaxation.

M. Moens is a bibliophilist, devoted to books from his early boyhood, and soon became a biblioplist; but this portion of his career may be passed over, with the sole mention of the fact that by labour and intelligence combined with great activity, his business rapidly increased, and by undertaking the direction of sales of books he acquired such a knowledge of ancient and modern literature that he was enabled frequently to be of great service to book-collectors.

At the age of fifteen he commenced to occupy his leisure time in collecting specimens of the postage stamps that had then appeared, and four years later, in 1852, he commenced to trade in them in a modest way, but the number of stamps at that time was comparatively small. Year by year, however, he found this portion of his business largely developing, not only in Belgium, but beyond, as he made new openings and established fresh connections; and in 1862 he published his *Manuel du Collectionneur de timbres-poste*, and the first edition of his *Album de timbres-poste* made its appearance not long after. In February, 1863, M. Moens published the first number of the *Timbre-Poste*, the 31st volume of which is just completed. We will let him speak for himself as to the object of that journal. He says:

“During the last two years the different types of postage stamps of all countries having daily increased in a manner entirely unexpected, it became a matter of urgency that collectors should be made acquainted as correctly as possible with the existing stamps, the evidence respecting a large portion of which was very uncertain. We therefore undertook to give an account of them, and issued a first catalogue about a year ago.

“But it was not sufficient to make a mere list; we gave a detailed description of each stamp—the value, the design, the colour, the form, accompanying the whole with a notice of the date of issue. The work involved, the researches which we were obliged to make in order to procure a mass of stamps, the existence of which up to that time was problematical, can scarcely be believed; but nothing stopped us, and at last we published our *Manuel du Collectionneur de timbres-poste*.

“Three large editions, which were exhausted in less than a year,

plainly showed that amateurs had appreciated our work, which obtained the honours of being pirated and translated into several languages.

“Notwithstanding that our *Manuels* have rendered and still render such great service, and are and will be always indispensable to the collector, it must be acknowledged that there is a point in which they do not entirely answer to the wants of amateurs.

“However quickly the editions may follow one another, the multiplication of stamps of new values and origin is such that a manual is only up to date for a very short time. It is to obviate this great inconvenience that we publish the *Timbr. Poste*.

“This sheet will appear monthly, and will give an exact list and description of all the stamps that have appeared during the month. It will also contain the price-current of the day. We say the price of the day, because our readers know to what fluctuations these prices are subject, according to the degree of rarity of the stamp. We shall treat therefore only according to the tariff of the last number that has appeared, the prices of yesterday not being those of to-day, nor those of to-day of the next day. Besides those figuring in our price-current, there are a large number of stamps of great rarity, the price of which for this very reason we cannot publish. We can, however, treat for these by correspondence with such of our clients as wish to possess them, assuring them that placed as we are without any serious rivals in the important trade which, so to speak, we have created, we can offer them advantages such as no one else is able to do.”

M. Moens claimed for himself what no one can deny him—to have been the first who commenced actual trade in postage stamps. His rectitude in all his transactions speedily gained for him a world-wide reputation, and he has always numbered amongst his clients the very cream of collectors.

But we have still to say a few words more on what he has done for philately. Many serious articles on philatelic questions have appeared in his journal, and many difficult problems have been solved. Some of these papers have been published with additions in his *Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles*, published at intervals between 1877 and 1887, and to which has also been added treatises written quite independently of what had appeared in his journal. We have said that the first edition of his album appeared in 1862, since which time fourteen more editions have been printed; it was also translated into English, and reproduced in Holland. His catalogues with prices current have always been favourites with collectors, the fifth edition appearing in 1877, the sixth in 1883, followed by a supplement in 1888, and now the seventh edition has just been completed in 3 vols., imperial 8vo, containing 1280

pages of text, together with 480 pages on which are about 10,000 engravings of stamps, besides about 350 plates of varieties, this colossal work forming, as it were, a sort of crowning edifice to his labours. Some idea may be formed of his stock when we mention that the price of no stamp is marked in his catalogues which he did not possess at the time, while during the intervals an almost incredible number passed through his hands, which were speedily disposed of to his clients.

In the midst of all his work M. Moens has not neglected his duties as a citizen. For twenty-six years he served in the battalion of the Chasseurs éclaireurs of the Civic Guard, and for some years as an officer, but retired in 1888, when the King conferred on him the grade of an honorary officer, the uniform of which he bears in our frontispiece. He was some time since invited by his fellow-citizens to become a member of the Council for the Commune of Ixelles, a faubourg in which he resides, and which includes the Quartiers Léopold and Louise, the West-end of Brussels. Although he carries on his breast the decorations of certain Orders conferred upon him, yet it is far from being expansive enough to bear the medals he has gained in the peaceful fields of philately.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

THE EDITOR OF THE "PHILATELIC RECORD" will be glad to receive for notice under this heading early intelligence of any New Issues or Varieties, accompanied, if possible, by specimens, which will be carefully returned. All communications, whether on the above, or on other matters of philatelic interest, should be addressed to him, to the "care of MESSRS. THEODOR BUHL & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C."

Antigua.—The *Timbre-Poste* has seen the 1 penny, pale vermilion, watermarked "Star," perforated 12.

1 penny, pale vermilion; wmk. "Star"; perf. 12.

Antioquia.—The *Timbre-Poste* announces the reception of the 10 centavos on white paper, which appeared on the 15th October last. It is of the 1889 type, with the "c" in the inscription at the top altered to a capital "C." The perforation is 13½.

10 centavos, pale bistre, on white paper; perf. 13½.

Austria.—The *Ill. Br. Zeitung* states that on the 1st January a series of postage due stamps will be issued, consisting of six values—1, 2 or 3, 5, 10, 20, and 50 kreuzer. The design consists of an oval band within an oblong rectangle. In the upper part of

the band is "KAIS. KÖNIGL. ÖSTERR. POST," and in the lower part "POSTOMARKE." Within the oval is the numeral of value with "KREUZER" across it. The impression is in pale brown.

Barbados.—When, on the authority of *Der Philatelist*, we chronicled the registration envelopes of this island as having appeared with the stamp in grey, we thought it curious that there was a return to a discarded colour. A correspondent of the *Monthly Journal* says that they are unknown in the island.

Bermuda.—The *Monthly Journal* hears that there were only 67 of the old post cards with adhesives of 1d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. that were surcharged with "ONE PENNY," and that a clerk in the Post-office "gobbled up" the whole lot.

The definitive post card of 1 penny, with its corresponding reply, has been issued with stamp of the usual colonial type.

Post Cards. 1 penny, carmine on buff.
1+1 ,, ,,

Belgium.—In another page we give a translation of the decrees ordering the issue of special stamps commemorative of the exhibition to be held at Antwerp next year. The committee requested to be allowed to issue the stamps, but the Minister thought otherwise, and that the State should do it, which will of course reap any benefit derived from the sale of them.

According to the ministerial order fixing the dates of the issue of the new postal "Sabbatical" stationery, an envelope and a letter card, both of 10 c., appeared on the 1st instant with stamps of the design of the adhesive. The envelope is in one size, 146 × 116 mm. What is remarkable about these is a *footnote* with a reference to the "Sabbatical" inscription, giving a ridiculous appearance to the whole. According to this footnote the inscription may be obliterated, but it does not say by whom.

Envelope. 10 centimes, orange-brown on white wove.
Letter Card. 10 ,, ,, ,, light blue.

A post card of 5 centimes is promised for the 15th December.

The *Timbre-Poste* states that the 1 centime of the "Sabbatical" series, which was issued in black-grey, is now in dark green-grey.

1 centime, dark green-grey.

Orders have been given to change the colour of the 2 centimes, and it is probable that the colour of the 50 centimes will also be changed. What a mass of tinkering is involved by the introduction of this absurd "fad." Why could not the "faithful," who object to their letters being delivered on a Sunday, have put on the face of the letter that it was not to be delivered?

Brazil.—The issue of the following newspaper stamps of the current type is announced by *L' Ami des Timbres*, with which we leave the responsibility.

Newspaper Stamps. 200 reis, black.
700 reis, violet.

British Central Africa.—In March of last year we described the registration envelopes issued by the British South Africa Company for use in this territory. The inscription on the scroll was "REGISTRATION TWO PENCE." There were two sizes—154 × 98 mm. and 222 × 102 mm. The whole stock of these envelopes has been subsequently surcharged in black with 4 pence, by a block over "TWO," and printing "FOUR" below, in block letters, between the ends of the ribbon of the scroll.

Post cards have also been issued of white card, with a frame composed of an edging of orange-yellow, and an inner single black line. In the upper right angle is a stamp of the type of the adhesives of the British South Africa Company, and to the left of this is "POST CARD" above a curved ornamental tablet inscribed "BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA," below which is "POSTAGE." The one for internal use, 122 × 76 mm., has "INTERNAL" in fancy capitals, in red, under "POSTAGE," while the other for external use, measuring 131 × 84½ mm., has "EXTERNAL" similarly printed on it. With the exception of the words "INLAND" and "EXTERNAL" the inscriptions are in black.

Reg. Env. 4 pence on 2d., ultramarine, surcharge in black (2 sizes).
Post. Cards. 1 penny, black, red, orange-yellow on white.
 2 pence, carmine-red, red, black and orange-yellow on white.

British Guiana.—A fresh impression of the post card of 1 cent of 1886 is announced by the *Postal Card*, in which the heading of "POST CARD" is substituted for "INLAND POST CARD."

Post Card. 1 cent, grey on buff; *new issue.*

British South Africa.—*Mashonaland.*—We have already chronicled the post cards of 1d., 1d. + 1d., and 1½d. of the Cape of Good Hope overprinted for use in Mashonaland, but in July last the British South Africa Company issued permanent cards for Mashonaland of similar values. These cards have no frames, but in the right upper angle of each card is a stamp of the type of the adhesives of the Company in an ornamental frame. To the left on a straight tablet is "MASHONALAND," under which, in that of one penny, is "INLAND POST CARD," with the instructions underneath. In the reply card the inscription under Mashonaland is changed to "REPLY PAID POST CARD" followed by the instructions, and is the same on the second half with the further addition of "REPLY" under the instructions. The impression is on the first and third sides, and the card is hinged at the top with a line of perforations gauging about 5. On the card of 1½d. the inscription between "MASHONALAND" and the instructions is "INTERNATIONAL POST CARD." In all cases the card is white, and the inscriptions the same colour as the stamp.

Post Cards. 1d., blue on white; size 122 × 74 mm.
 1d. + 1d., marone " " 140 × 89 mm.
 1½d., ochre-yellow on white; size 140 × 89 mm.

Chefoo.—From the *Monthly Journal* we learn that the issue for this treaty port was made on the 6th October last, and that the stamps are of German manufacture. The central design consists of a joss-house—used as a signal station—with a flagstaff near it bearing the signal denoting a steamer arriving from the south. The rectangular frame enclosing this design has “CHEFOO” at the top and the value below, the numerals of value being in the left lower angles, with “CENT” or “CENTS” between, while in the upper angles are Chinese characters. The other portions are filled in with conventional ornaments. The impression is on white wove paper, watermarked with Chinese characters. The perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cent, green.	2 cents, ultramarine.
1 „ red.	5 „ yellow.

10 cents, brown.

Colombia.—The *American Journal of Philately* has received cubiertas of 30 and 40 centavos of the 1892 type.

Cubiertas. 30 centavos, black on salmon.
40 „ black on blue.

Cyprus.—The contemporary from which we quoted in July last the issue of the post card of $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre, in *brown* on buff, is in error. It should have been *green* on buff.

Post Card. $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre, green on buff.

Ecuador.—Two other values of the telegraph stamps—small oblong rectangles—have, according to the *Echo de la Timb.*, been used postally.

10 centavos, yellow, small tel. stamp, used postally.
40 „ blue „ „

Egypt.—The *Timbre-Poste* announces that the envelope of 1 piastre of the size 146×111 mm., of laid watermarked paper, is now in use.

Envelope. 1 piastre, ultramarine; size 146×111 mm.

German East Africa.—The *Ill. Br. Journal*, desiring to be informed regarding the stamps of Messrs. Schulke and Mayr, addressed a letter to the Governor of German East Africa, a copy of which will be found in the “Official Documents.” From this it is clear that we may safely consider these stamps to be rubbish.

Great Britain.—The *American Journal of Philately* chronicles the discovery of a specimen of the 4 pence, type I. (without letters in angles), watermarked with “large garter” on bluish paper. It is astonishing how many similar specimens have just been *discovered!* This may not be the right term to use, but let it pass. We do not say that such a thing may not exist, for we know that copies of the sixpence, probably printed about the period of the introduction of the “large garter,” are to be found, on bluish paper, as we noticed in vol. xiv. p. 167, and there described the paper as “mottled.” Since then we have also seen specimens of the one shilling, a contemporaneous stamp, on bluish paper, which had not

been "doctored." We have also seen some of these newly-discovered specimens of the 4 pence "large garter." There is an old Italian proverb, "Chi con l'occhio vede, di cuor crede." The author of it could not have been a philatelist and have seen these specimens.

Some of the old stock of size G of the registration envelopes have, by mistake of the contractors, been stamped with the stamp of the new type.

Reg. Env. 2 pence, ultramarine; *new stamp on old form.*

Holland.—The 2 guld. 50 cent. has now been issued with the portrait of the young Queen, but in other respects is similar to the former issue of the same value.

2 guld. 50 cent., carmine-red and blue; perf. 11½.

Mexico.—*Chalco.*—With reference to this stamp, which we chronicled under doubts of its authenticity some years since, the *Monthly Journal* publishes in its October number the copy of a letter addressed to a gentleman in Vera Cruz, purporting to come from the identical party who recommended that the stamps should be put in use in May, 1867, and he states that they continued to be used for about a month. How far this will tend towards strengthening the faith of collectors in this stamp of 2 reales, on coloured paper, we can scarcely pretend to say, as we have lost sight of it so long.

Oil Rivers Protectorate.—This protectorate, notwithstanding its change of name, seems to have adopted the economical principle of using up the old stock of overprinted stamps before it began the new, as the *London Philatelist*, in its October number, states that a famine of stamps of a halfpenny having occurred in Old Calabar, the penny ones were resorted to and made capable of doing duty as halfpenny ones by stamping them with a diagonal line and "½d." on each half. This surcharge is in red, some essays in violet proving unsatisfactory. We hope they were destroyed.

½d., on half of 1d., purple, overprint in black; surcharge in red.

Perak.—A post card of 1 cent, with its corresponding reply, has been issued for this protected State. The stamp is of the tiger type.

Post Cards. 1 cent, green on buff.

1+1 ,, ,,

Roumania.—At the beginning of November two stamps of 1 leu and 2 lei made their appearance. They are bi-coloured, and the designs show the profile of the king to the left in an oval medallion. Above this, on a curved tablet, is "ROMANIA," and underneath is the numeral of value on an escutcheon, with the denomination on each side. There is a wheat-ear on each side of the medallion. The impression is on white paper watermarked PR, and the perforation is 13½.

1 leu, bistre; medallion rose.

2 lei, orange ,, brown.

Russian Locals.—From the *Timbre-Poste* :

Cherson.—Mr. Lubkert reports that he has in his possession the 10 kopeck stamp, 1874, “with the postilion *renversé!*” Is he upside down, or has he “come a cropper”?

Kolomna.—Two series of stamps of similar values in two different forms—one being circular, the other square—have been issued. In



the one in circular form, the inscription in the upper part of the circular band signifies “Rural Administration of Kolomna,” and that in the lower “Rural Village Post.” The inscriptions on the square



stamp are similar, but below the circular stamp is “Optetchennaya,” or “paid,” while under the square one is “Dolgowaya,” or “to pay.” These latter are therefore postage due stamps. The stamps are lithographed on white paper, and perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1 kopeck, orange.
- 2 kopecks, green.
- 3 „ carmine.
- 5 „ blue.

Postage Due.

- 1 kopeck, orange.
- 2 kopecks, green.
- 3 „ carmine.
- 5 „ blue.

Sarapoul.—We have already described in our number for May a stamp of 2 kopecks, orange, which we mentioned in our number for July had also appeared in brown. It now appears that there are two other colours in which the same stamp is to be found.

- 2 kopecks, blue.
- 2 „ green.

Solikamsk.—A stamp of 4 kopecks, of the type of the 2 kopecks, blue, has been issued.

- 4 kopecks, brown.

Soroka —The 3 kopecks of 1885 has been found imperforate.

- 3 kop., yellow, brown, black, red and black ; *imperforate.*

Starobyelsk.—The stamp of 1888 has been printed in blue on greenish paper, probably last year, and with a slight change in the ornaments in the lower angles. The stamps are perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

- 3 kopecks, blue on greenish.



Tiraspol.—The current stamp is said to be found imperforate.

- 3 kop., vermilion, gold, green, and black ; *imperforate.*

Walky.—Two stamps have been issued on

establishing a rural post at Walky. The inscription round the stamps reads as "Walkowohaya Potschtowaya Zimskaya" (stamp of the rural post of Walky), which is said to be an error for "Walkowshaya." The impression is on white paper, and the perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$.

1 kopeck, blue. | 5 kopecks, red.



St. Helena.—We learn from the *Monthly Journal* that the stamp of "all work" has been surcharged in black, with " $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.," and the original value barred with a short line. The colour is said to be blue, of a different shade to any in which it has yet been issued. This new blue will make about the tenth variety.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 6 pence, blue; watermark CA, perf. 14, surcharge in black.

Seychelles.—The definitive stamps, with the exception of the 90 cents, have been received. A post card of 6 cents, with its corresponding reply, is also notified as having come to hand.

	5 cents, brown-violet, tablet in orange.
	12 ,, brown-bistre ,, green.
	15 ,, olive ,, violet.
	45 ,, brown-bistre ,, carmine.
<i>Post Cards.</i>	6 ,, blue on buff.
	6+6 ,, ,,

Shanghai.—The series of the postage due stamps has been completed by the issue of one of half cent. There is also an envelope of 1 cent, of thin white laid paper, smaller in size than those of 2 and 3 cents. A wrapper of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, of the same size as the others, and of similar paper, and a letter card of 1 cent, have also been issued. This latter has the simple inscription of "LETTER CARD" on the face, with a stamp of the type of that on the envelope of 1 cent. It is perforated like the English letter cards, the horizontal lines of perforation not crossing the vertical ones.

<i>Postage Due.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent, orange and black.
<i>Envelope.</i>	1 ,, brown ,, on white laid.
<i>Wrapper.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$,, orange ,, "
<i>Letter Card.</i>	1 ,, brown ,, on light blue.


Sierra Leone.—A new post card of a halfpenny, with its corresponding reply, has made its appearance in the colony with stamp of the type of the adhesive.

<i>Post Cards.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green on straw.
	1+1 ,, ,, "

South Australia.—A short time since one of our contemporaries called attention to various differences in the current stamps of 1 penny, and concluded that they arose from a retouching of the plate or a re-engraving. We did not refer to it at the time, as we thought it probable that the differences were due to the printing. Mr. Raynor now writes confirming what we thought to be the reason, and has been so good as to send us several specimens showing various differences arising entirely from the printing.

The authorities seem to be in no undue hurry to issue the permanent stamps of 2½ pence and 5 pence. Of the 5d. there is sufficient stock in hand to last for a year, for its use is so limited that it was almost a work of supererogation to print it. As to the 2½d. not more than about four-fifths of the stock of 2500 sheets originally printed, had been used up to August last, and since then 300 more sheets have been added to the stock, which is enough to last well into next year.

We have the 6 pence, blue, perforated 15. The 4 pence, violet, has also been perforated 15, but at the date of Mr. Raynor's letter, October 29th, had not been issued. The only value which has not yet been perforated with the new gauge is the 3 pence, and as this value is but little used it may be sometime before any new supply is required.

6 pence, blue; wmk.  and S A, perforated 15.

Mr. Raynor mentions that he has found a specimen of a stamp of which he knows of only one other copy. This is the 2 pence of the current type watermarked "Star," perforated 11½ horizontally and rouletted vertically. It bears the postmark of Clare S. A. 25 Aug 69. The date shows that this was used before the 2d., watermark "Crown S A," perforated 10 and rouletted, the use of which dates about June, July, and August, 1870.

2 pence, orange, wmk. "Star"; perf. 11½ and rouletted.

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the overprint of the ½d., surcharged on the 1d., green, perforated 10, with thick O. S. as a recent discovery. This is scarcely so, as we recorded it in the list in our February number, and also with the overprint inverted.

To the above-mentioned list may be added as having appeared overprinted with O. S. in thin letters.

Official. 3 pence, olive-green; wmk. "Crown S A" (*thin O. S.*).
1 shilling, red-brown; wmk. "Star" (, ,).

Tahiti.—In our September number we chronicled the overprint of a lot of old stock with "TAHITI" diagonally. This overprint has, it appears, also been applied to the following stamps of the 1881 issue: 1 c., black on blue; 4 c., violet on azure; 25 c., yellow; and 35 c., black on yellow.

Not content with this, the whole of the postage due stamps, from 1 centime to 2 fr. (13 values), have been similarly overprinted.

Again, the whole of the values of adhesives and the post card of 10 c., mentioned by us in our September number, have *also* been overprinted with "TAHITI" horizontally and "1893" above it, and this has *also* been applied to the 13 values of the postage due stamps.

Tahiti seems determined not to be lost among the *Etablissements de l'Océanie* without letting collectors of French trashy colonials know something about it. We hope they like the lot, more especially as some of the values are said to be *excessively rare*.

It is stated that all this overprinting of 100 series was done at the instigation and for the profit of an individual.

Timor.—We described last December the manner in which the Macao stamps had been served up for Timor by surcharging those of 20, 40, and 80 reis with “2½.” It seems to be a long time to wait for an illustration of this precious design, which will, we trust, be duly appreciated now that it has made its appearance, but we are clearing up for the New Year.



Turks Islands.—Judging from the imprint on the registration envelope of the larger size just received, the business of supplying these has been transferred to Messrs. De La Rue & Co. The inscriptions are in different type from that on the previous issues. The impression is in blue, as before, and the envelopes bear no stamp. *Reg. Env.* No value, blue; size H.

Victoria.—In September last the current post card of 1 penny appeared with the Arms of a new type. The Arms are larger than before. There is no lion at the top of the crown, and the motto instead of reading “Dieu | et mon | droit,” now reads “Dieu et | mon droit.” There are other differences in the length of the lines of the inscription, and the colour of the impression is of an orange tone.

Post Card. 1 penny, light brown-orange on straw; Arms new type.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF BAVARIA.

THERE is an error in 23 of the Reference List of these stamps given in our last number, so far as it relates to the date of the appearance of the 2 marks, orange, on paper watermarked with vertical zigzag lines, and we are exceedingly obliged to Mr. Dunbar-Dunbar for calling our attention to it. The appearance of this stamp was chronicled in *Der Philatelist* for February, 1891, so that the date of issue was probably in January of that year. We will ask our readers, therefore, to correct this date. We may add that the above-named collector informs us that he has succeeded in finding specimens of *all* the issues from 1870 to 1880 on the four varieties of paper, namely, with and without fine vertical lines, both on laid and on paper apparently wove. This, therefore, is applicable to all the issues from 13 to 21.

In 17 we notice that through an error in arranging our stamps to make the Reference List we included the 9 kreuzer and omitted the 18 kreuzer, brick-red. The 9 kreuzer is not found on paper watermarked with undulating lines. The issue was composed of the values 1, 3, 7, 10, and 18 kr., as stated at the end of the last paragraph but one in page 162.

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THE TELEGRAPH STAMPS OF BAVARIA.

As there were one or two points in the history of the Telegraph Stamps of Bavaria which seemed to require further investigation, we made some inquiries at Munich, through the same philatelist who so kindly assisted us with many details regarding the postage stamps. Dr. F. Kalckhoff has also been so good as to examine for us the official journal of the Bavarian Post-office, and with this assistance we are now able to give a more complete account of these stamps, which were in use from 1st January, 1870, till 31st December, 1880, than has yet appeared.

ISSUE OF 1ST JANUARY, 1870.

A notice, emanating from the Administration of the Posts and Telegraphs, dated 13th December, 1869, informed the public that from and after 1st January, 1870, all telegrams must be franked with telegraph stamps, and that from that date postage stamps would be valueless for the payment of the telegraph rates.

The notice stated that the telegraph stamps would be 36 mm. high by 26 mm. in width,* and would bear in white relief on a coloured ground the Royal Arms in an oval, with the inscription "TELEGRAPH" and the value in South German currency on the left, and in francs and centimes on the right.

The values and colours would be as follows :

	7 kreuzer	= 25 centimes,	violet.
	14 "	= 50 "	blue.
	28 "	= 1 franc,	green.
1 fl.	24 "	= 3 francs,	orange.
4 fl.	40 "	= 10 "	carmine-red.
23 fl.	20 "	= 50 "	grey.

The two higher values, which were for Ex-European telegrams, would not be sold to the public.

The notice then goes on to set out the regulations for the sale and account, &c., of the stamps.

Dies and Plates. The dies, like those for the Arms series of postage stamps, were engraved on steel by Medal-coiner Reiss, and are handsome specimens of the graver's art. The plates were also constructed in a similar manner to those used for the postage stamps.

Paper. The paper for these stamps, with a special watermark consisting of ribbons of loops about 14 mm. wide running across the laid lines, was furnished by the same manufacturer as was supplying the "Dickinson" paper at that time in use for the postage stamps. The sheets were cut in such manner that the ribbons of loops ran horizontally across the stamps, and the fine lines crossing the laid lines, as found in the lattice-work watermarked paper of the postage stamps of the 1870 issue, are also traceable in this paper. The paper is fairly white, being somewhat greyish in tone.

Impression. The sheet consisted of forty stamps in two panes of

* This is not the measurement of the die, which is only $33\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

twenty each, in five horizontal rows of four, with an interval between the panes equal to the width of a stamp.

Perforation. The perforation was 11, and these were the first stamps that were issued in Bavaria perforated. Imperforate specimens, both of this series and the values issued in 1872, are known to exist; but it does not appear that any were issued to the public imperforate, and these specimens must be considered as essays, or as having been obtained by favour.

ISSUE OF 1ST JANUARY, 1872.

An order of the Administration of the Post-office, dated 28th December, 1871, notified to the public that on and after 1st January, 1872, the rates theretofore charged would be modified in such manner that the rate of 14 kreuzer for ten words would be reduced to $8\frac{3}{4}$ kreuzer, that of 28 kreuzer for 20 words to $17\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzer, and so on. As the new rates could not be made up by the then existing stamps, two new values of $\frac{1}{2}$ silber-groschen and 1 sgr.—equivalent to $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzer respectively—were issued on 1st January, 1872, thus enabling all the fractional values to be made up by them in conjunction with the existing stamps. The new values were similar to those of 1870 in all respects, except the value and the colour of the impression. In the lower part of the oval band round the Arms the values were expressed as " $\frac{1}{2}$ SGR $\frac{1}{2}$," and "1 SGR 1," and they were both printed in white relief on a black ground.

ISSUE OF 21ST JANUARY, 1876.

Although the issue of the series in Imperial currency should have been made on the 1st January, 1876, yet it did not actually take place till the 21st of that month, and a delay was granted to the public to get rid of any of the old issue in their hands up to the 29th February then next. The new issue consisted of ten values, five of which were in pfennig, 10, 20, 25, 40, and 80, and five in marks of 1, 2, 4, 10, and 20. The stamps were similar in design to those of the former issues, with the simple change of the values, and were similarly printed in sheets of forty stamps in two panes of twenty. They were also similarly perforated, but the paper and watermark were changed.

The paper was from the same manufacturer who had supplied that for the former issue, and in place of being traversed by ribbons of loops it was traversed by wires bent backwards and forwards, the backward turn of one meeting the forward turn of the other, so as to make a series of ovals of about 19×8 mm.

The size of the sheets was not changed, and the perforation remained as before.

By an Order of the Administration, dated 15th December, 1880, it was directed that from and after the 1st January, 1881, postage stamps should be substituted for telegraph stamps to pay the rates on telegrams. The public were allowed up to the 31st January to exchange any telegraph stamps in their hands for postage stamps, and by a further Order, dated 30th January, 1883, it was ordered that any remaining in the various offices should be sent in by the 31st April, 1883.

REFERENCE LIST.

ISSUE OF 1ST JANUARY, 1870.

Engraved on steel by Medal-coiner Reiss, and printed from plates made from brass types, in sheets of forty in two panes of twenty, on greyish white to white laid paper, watermarked with loops. Perf. 11.

	7 kr. on 25 c., violet.
	14 kr. „ 50 c., blue.
	28 kr. „ 1 fr., green.
1 fl.	24 kr. „ 3 fr., orange.
4 fl.	40 kr. „ 10 fr., carmine-red.
23 fl.	20 kr. „ 50 fr., grey.

ISSUE OF 1ST JANUARY, 1872.

Similarly engraved and printed on similar paper. Perf. 11.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., black.
1 sgr., black.

ISSUE OF 21ST JANUARY, 1876.

Similarly engraved to the preceding, and printed on white, or bluish white laid paper, watermarked with ovals. Perf. 11.

10 pfennig, light blue-grey.	1 mark, yellow.
20 „ „ violet.	2 „ „ light brown.
25 „ „ carmine-red.	4 „ „ vermilion.
40 „ „ blue.	10 „ „ silver.
80 „ „ green.	20 „ „ gold.

Two distinct series may be made of the above values, dependent on the paper being white or bluish white; but this is quite fortuitous.

A variety is mentioned by M. Moens, consisting in the stamp of 2 marks being found on the paper of the issue of 1870. We are by no means sure that this variety is confined to that particular value. In many others the watermark appears to be doubtful.

VARIETY.

2 marks, light brown, on paper watermarked with loops.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF VICTORIA.

GROUNDING ON PAPERS BY MR. DAVID H. HILL, OF MELBOURNE, PUBLISHED IN
"VINDIN'S PHILATELIC MONTHLY."

(Continued from page 267.)

It will be remembered that by the terms of the contract, Messrs. Calvert were bound to take 40 reams, part of the 60 reams of paper supplied in 1854 by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., watermarked with a six-rayed "Star." (*Supra*, p. 18.) The paper being in reams of 500 sheets, the quantity required for the 1 penny and 4 pence alone would require nearly 34 reams if the sheets were all perfect; but it appears that the paper was considerably damaged, and it is probable that not more than one impression of the plate could be printed in many cases on the sheet, which when perfect received two impressions, which was

done by reversing the sheet and passing it a second time under the press, after which it was cut into two sheets of 120 stamps each. Messrs. Calvert complained of this, and were asked to return the damaged paper to the Post-office, and at the same time were informed that other suitable for the purpose would be supplied by the Colonial Storekeeper. It also seems probable, from some observations in a tender made by Mr. S. Calvert for the next contract, that the hard-grained, hand-made "Star" paper, though admirably adapted for recess printing, where it was damped prior to its use, was ill adapted for surface printing, for Mr. Calvert complains that the plates suffered from it. The impression of the twopenny stamps, which did not commence until after 31st March, 1857, was entirely on plain, machine-made, wove paper, the full amount of 3850 sheets being delivered by the 31st May of that year.

Of these stamps some few were rouletted in 1857, though they are rare. The 1 penny is chronicled as found gauging 7 and 8, and the 2 pence also exists with a similar gauge. "The 4 pence is found rouletted 7 to 9, and some specimens of the higher gauges show exceedingly fine points." The earliest postmarked specimen of 4 pence with the "Star" watermark rouletted that Mr. Hill has seen is dated 3rd August, 1857, and of the 2 pence on wove paper the 23rd September, 1857. An unused block of 2 pence on wove paper, in the possession of a member of the Philatelic Society of Victoria, has the perforation of *percé en pointes*; but as postmarked specimens with this perforation have never been discovered, it is most probable that this block was sent in one of the tenders as a specimen of the perforation proposed. When Mr. Calvert obtained the contract in 1857 for the perforation of stamps as mentioned (*supra*, p. 77), two other tenders were sent in by Mr. Francis W. Robinson and Mr. S. S. Ritchie, but as the specimens submitted by them have been removed from the documents, there is nothing left to show what was the nature of the proposed perforation. When Mr. Calvert entered into this contract for perforation the number of stamps to be perforated was estimated at about eight millions; but Mr. Hill says he could not have done more than about 400,000, and these were principally the 6 pence, orange, Type IV., and the 4 pence of the type we are now considering.

2. *Contract of 13th January, 1858.* (*Sup.* p. 19.)—For this contract for the supply of $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions of stamps of 4 pence, and a like number of 1 penny, there were seven who tendered; viz., Mr. S. Calvert, Messrs. Robinson and Hobson, Goodhugh and Hough, Ferguson and Mitchell, Shaw, Harnett and Co., and W. H. Williams. Mr. S. Calvert sent in two tenders. In the one he "proposed to renew the greater portion of the dies, as he considered that the plates had deteriorated from the cause already mentioned," and he stated that he "was ready immediately to produce the first portion from the present plates, and then, if desirable, to supply an entirely new die and a fresh set of plates similar to the new English stamp so much admired, and which had been so successfully produced by the same process." In the other

tender, which was the one accepted, he merely offered to print, gum, and perforate the five millions of stamps required; and as there was special need for their immediate delivery, it is more probable that the authorities determined not to entertain the question of new plates.

Mr. Calvert must have commenced printing immediately, as both the 1 penny and the 4 pence began to be issued in January both imperforate and rouletted, the gauge of this latter being 8 to 9. The earliest specimen of the 1 penny rouletted found by Mr. Hill is dated 19th January, 1858, and of the 4 pence 18th January, 1858. Mr. Calvert went on delivering during the following months, the last lot having been taken into stock at the beginning of April. As, however, he was unable to complete his contract, the stock of 4 penny stamps, of which he had only delivered about one-fifth of the number contracted for, soon began to run very short, and as a consequence considerable inroads were made on that of the 2 penny stamps.

3. *Contract of 22nd June, 1858.* (*Sup.* p. 75.)—Although the bond of Mr. F. W. Robinson for the due performance of his contract for the supply of two million stamps of fourpence bears the above date, yet his tender, which was the only one sent in, is dated 30th April, 1858, and on the 3rd May the Secretary of the Post-office recommended its acceptance, "as it was necessary that the printing of these stamps should be proceeded with at once." Mr. Robinson must have commenced the printing immediately, as he delivered some sheets on the 4th or 5th of May, for Mr. Hill has discovered a rouletted specimen dated 5th May, 1858. Some were delivered imperforate, but they are scarce, and the earliest specimen found by Mr. Hill is dated 18th June, 1858. The impression was on paper laid vertically, and was, as before, in sheets of 120. The rouletting gauges $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$, and was done by the contractor. Up to the end of June Mr. Robinson had delivered 474,480 stamps, and the remainder by the 6th August following.

4. *Contract of 28th July, 1858.* (*Sup.* p. 75.)—The tender of Mr. F. W. Robinson for printing, gumming, and perforating $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions of twopenny stamps is dated 22nd June, 1858, and in it he states that his arrangements and plant were now so complete that he could undertake to deliver perforated stamps on the third day after the receipt of the acceptance of the tender. It is found from the stamp ledgers that Mr. Robinson delivered 60,000 by the end of June, and the balance during the next quarter, the contract being completed on the 20th October* following. The impression was on laid paper and shows two distinct shades of colour, a brownish lilac and a deep grey lilac. That in brownish lilac was the first printed. There are no means of ascertaining when or why the change was made to the deep grey lilac, but as specimens in both tones of colour are equally common it is probable that about an equal number were printed in the two tones. The specimens of the brownish lilac are found on paper laid both horizontally

* It will be seen that the date given at p. 75 is the 29th. The Editor finds also one or two other erroneous dates and figures which he has now set right.

and vertically, those on the deep grey lilac are only known on paper laid horizontally. The earliest dated specimens Mr. Hill has found in the brownish lilac are 31st July, 1858, laid horizontally, and 21st September, 1858, laid vertically.

5. *Contract of 8th December, 1858.* (*Sup.* p. 75.)—This contract with Mr. Robinson for the supply of four millions of stamps of one penny, was commenced by him on the 7th December, and he delivered the first supply to the Post-office on the 14th of the same month; but only 1,470,000 were delivered, in consequence of the arrangements made with Mr. Robinson referred to at p. 75. The impression was on plain white wove paper, and the stamps were machine perforated 12.* The issue was made immediately after the delivery of the first lot in December.

6. *Contract of 9th February, 1859.* (*Sup.* p. 75.)—Under this contract with Mr. Robinson for supplying one million of fourpenny stamps, the entire number were delivered between the 15th February and the 16th March, the issue taking place in February. The impression was on plain wove paper, and the stamps were perforated 12.

7. Under the arrangement with Mr. Robinson of the 11th April, 1859, referred to at p. 75, 2,172,880 stamps of one penny and 1,782,000 of four pence were delivered up to 31st December. The first delivery was on 28th May, and between that date and 29th June following 612,000 stamps of one penny were delivered, and by the end of August 1,440,000 of fourpence. These were all printed on plain wove paper, and machine perforated 12.

From 2nd September to the 19th December Mr. Robinson delivered 1,559,880 stamps of one penny, and during December 342,000 of fourpence. All these were printed on paper laid horizontally, and were perforated 12.

We have quoted largely from Mr. Hill's last paper, as it is full of very valuable information, and we hope soon to be able to summarise the results of his able work so far as relates to all the stamps printed under open contracts, that is, down to 31st December, 1859. Many difficulties have been solved by him, and the dates of the various issues so far as it is possible to establish them have been carefully given. We know of no work of such importance to collectors as that which Mr. Hill has accomplished, in tracing out the history of these early issues, and supporting the whole with such a mass of documentary evidence as to leave room for supposition or theory only on a few minor points of little or no importance. The specialist who seeks after minor varieties will find ample room for displaying his perseverance in the varieties of type of Mr. Calvert's stamps engraved on wood blocks, as there are 50 varieties of the Two shillings and 100 of each of the Sixpence, Too late, and Registered, while it speaks well of the imitatory powers of the engraver that the varieties of the three latter, though they have not escaped the sharp eyes of philatelists, yet have failed to afford sufficient evidence that they arose from separate engravings.

* The machine perforating 12 was first employed by Mr. Robinson for the perforating of these stamps, and was set generally to work early in 1859.

(*To be continued.*)

Miscellanea.

SAMOA.—When, at the end of 1886, a set of Samoa postage stamps was sent to us as purchased at the Samoan Post-office in Apia, we could not understand how it was that unused stamps should bear the dated stamp of Apia, and we do not remember that the reason was explained to us in any way to make it intelligible to our capacity. We read, however, in *Filatelic Facts and Fallacies* that the Postmaster of Samoa occupies about the same position as the fourth-rate Postmasters in the United States, who are not paid a regular salary, but are “dependent on the amount of business done by the office; and the salary of this rank in the smallest offices is equivalent to the full amount of the postage stamps cancelled by them.” Such Postmasters can afford, therefore, to cancel new stamps, and dispose of them at a discount, as is related by one in the above-mentioned journal, who bought from the Postmaster at Apia for 3s. what bore the facial value of 4s. 10d. The same *principle* (?) may, according to the above-mentioned journal, be applied to the higher values of the Columbus issues of the United States.

It may be added that the Samoan Post-office at Apia is not embraced in the Postal Union, but that the German Post-office at Apia is.

* * *

TRANSVAAL SURCHARGED STAMPS OF 1893.—The *London Philatelist*, in its number for November, has a paper by Mr. Nankivell, containing a copy of a letter addressed to him by the Postmaster-General of the South African Republic, under date of 15th September last, from which we learn some interesting figures relating to the surcharges of the present year. From this letter it appears that on the 1st December, 1892, the rate of letters to England was fixed at 2½d. per ½ oz.; and in order to make up that rate until supplies of the permanent stamps should arrive, 148,860 stamps of one shilling were surcharged in black, with “2½ pence” in one line, and were handed over to the Postmaster-General on the 1st January, 1893. These were exhausted on the 24th June, and as the expected supply had not arrived, 29,460 more were surcharged, but with the surcharge in two lines. Waiting the arrival of stamps of one penny, in January, February, and March last, stamps of 6d., blue, were surcharged in black, with “1 Penny,” to the aggregate amount of 776,580. In May and June last, stamps of 2 pence, olive, were surcharged in red, with “Halve Penny,” to the aggregate amount of 299,280; but as these were exhausted before the permanent issue arrived, 29,580 more were surcharged, but by an oversight of the printer this surcharge was in black in place of red. The dates of issue and numbers may therefore be summarised as follows:

1893.	January,	2½d. on 1s., green,	148,860;	surcharge in black, in one line.
	June,	2½d. „ „	29,460	„ „ in two lines.
	January,	1d. „ 6d., blue,	776,580	„ „
	May,	½d. „ 2d., bistre,	299,280	„ red.
	June,	½d. „ „	29,580	„ black.

This summary differs a little from that given in the paper above mentioned, but it is what we gather from the letter of the Postmaster-General.

The Postmaster-General notices the fact of several sheets having been printed with the surcharge inverted, and also the error in one of the

stamps of 2½d. mentioned, *Supra*, p. 69. This was, however, rectified in the course of the printing.

Necessarily we feel much hesitation in criticising any statement made in a paper that has been read before the Philatelic Society, the more so as the Society has been occupied very recently in studying the stamps of the Transvaal; but the author commences by saying, that "with the exception of a £5 value label, the South African Republic has not added a single new issue to the interminable flood of philatelic novelties since 1885." It is true that no new *values* have been chronicled with the above exception; but we have a lively recollection of a surcharge of 2 pence on 3d., with varieties of straight and curly tails, which preceded the issue of the 2d. in a new colour, and, if we mistake not, this was in 1887. Since that time there appears to be no doubt that the republic has been a pattern of propriety as regards its stamps.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE Manchester Philatelic Society has set a noteworthy example and done good service by printing and publishing an epitome* of the papers read before it by its members during the past session, for it shows to those who might not have been present that the Society is not idle, and that its members can make as good contributions to Philatelic lore as those belonging to societies that have been longer established. It is not easy now to produce anything very new or to dig into virgin soil, for the ground has been too carefully prospected; but there is always work to be done in unexhausted mines, or in piecing together in a connected form what can only be gleaned from many sources, and this latter seems to have been the special object of the authors of the papers. There is nothing of what we may term new light, but pains have been taken to draw from the best and most recent sources. We are glad to see that the German sources have not been neglected. Much is to be learned from them, for many of the Germans are excellent Philatelists, especially in those countries within their own sphere.

The papers now printed relate to the stamps of Bergedorf, France, Heligoland, Belgium, and Lubeck. With the paper on the last of these we were interested as giving an account of how the myosotis paper came to be used, for it recalled to our memory the old controversy of 1867 between M. Moens and M. Mahé, in which the latter held that this was a real watermark, while the former affirmed that it was only a pseudo watermark, which disappeared when the stamps were put into water; but in fact little was known then about this issue, and it was not till the 6th edition of Moens' *Catalogue* that he ceased to retain the entire series as existing on unwatermarked paper.

The author of the paper on the stamps of France is a trifle in error in speaking of M. Hulot as "the engraver to the Mint." M. Barre, who engraved the original head of Ceres for the stamps of 1849, and the head of Napoleon as President and as Emperor on the first series of the Empire Stamps, was the chief engraver to the Mint, and M. de Rothschild in his *History* tells us that M. Hulot was an engraver employed there. Besides which it was M. Barre who recommended the business of the

* Epitome of Papers read before the Society. Session 1892-93. Published by the Manchester Philatelic Society, September, 1893. Price 1s. 36 pages with illustrations.

manufacture to be given to M. Hulot, as he declined to undertake it himself. M. Barre was succeeded by his son Albert, not Henri, as chief engraver, and the die for the laureated stamps was engraved by Albert.

We see also that the author adopts the view of there being five types of the 20 c. of the Bordeaux impression. We certainly think that Type 4 cannot be classed as a separate one, for at best it is only a variety of Type 3. The original matrix of Type 3 was engraved on stone, and from this fifteen transfers were taken. From these latter, arranged in a horizontal row, twenty transfers were taken and transferred to the stone, making up the 300 stamps required for the sheet. The alteration of the position of the head was caused by some irregularity in the transfer of the fifteen stamps, as it occurs several times on the sheet side by side with the others of Type 3. As to Type 5, there is only a solitary specimen known which bears the postmark of Marseilles, and is now in the collection of M. de Ferrary. There seems no doubt that this is a forgery, and is not the only one known of postmarked French stamps. We have carefully read all that has been written about this stamp, and have had some correspondence regarding it, and this appears to be the opinion of those who have examined it, except the discoverer, who it seems is ready to defend its genuineness at the point of the sword.

But we cease from criticism, and add our congratulations on what the Manchester Society has done. We only wish that other provincial societies would take an example from it. There is a sort of idea that work is not done unless some evidence of it is manifested. The Manchester Society has now shown that it means work and does work. Let other societies follow in its wake, and show their real vitality, remembering that stamp gossip is not the primary object of a Philatelic Society, but the diffusion of the knowledge of stamps amongst its members.

* * *

OUR space will not permit of our saying more of this very useful work, *The Auction Epitome* for 1890, 1891, 1892,* so patiently compiled by Mr. S. C. Skipton, than that it shows the prices realised by the stamps offered for sale by auction during the last three years. Any buyer at such auctions, or any one intending to sell, should consult this work; in fact, to these, as also to collectors generally, it appears to us to be indispensable, unless they prefer to go with their eyes shut. The work itself is prefaced with a description of short interviews with the gentlemen who are the principal wielders of the hammer in postage stamps, but all the rest is composed of facts and figures, the latter being almost innumerable. It is a thoroughly reliable book of reference; so far as we have tested it we have not found an error.

* * *

WE have received the first number of the *Australian Stamp Collector*, a new magazine which is published in Melbourne. The first number is not a large one, but it promises well, and the infant will no doubt grow, if carefully brought up and supplied with such good food as is now to be found in Victoria. It is scarcely to be expected that, like Minerva, it would spring forth grown up, fully equipped, and take its place at once among the gods. At the head of the advertisements is the announcement that "*The Australian Stamp Collector* will be posted to any address in the world for four shillings," which is followed up by "Higher rates elsewhere," seeming to point to an anticipated circulation among the gods.

* *The Auction Epitome*, vol. ii., 1890, 1891, 1892, compiled by S. C. SKIPTON. Price 1s. 6d., post free. W. Brown, Salisbury.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

BELGIUM.—The following is a summary of the Ministerial Order for the issue of the Sabbatical Postal Stationery :

“ *New Issue of Post Cards, Letter Cards, Postal Envelopes, and
Letter Envelopes.* ”

“ The Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs.

“ Taking cognizance of [various Royal Decrees are recited].

“ Taking cognizance of our Order of the 25th March, 1888, ordering the issue of special envelopes under the name of letter envelopes.

“ Again taking cognizance of Articles 1 and 2 of our Order of 15th May, 1893, &c.

Orders :

“ Art. 1. A new issue of single and reply-paid post cards, letter cards, postal envelopes, and letter envelopes shall be made, on which shall be reproduced the postage stamps of a corresponding value created by the royal decree of the 14th May, 1893.

“ Art. 2. The inscription, ‘ Ne pas livrer le dimanche—Niet bestellen op Zondag, ’ may be struck out by the senders of the objects mentioned in the preceding article. The correspondence on which this inscription is suffered to remain will not be delivered at the address on Sundays or holy days.

“ Art. 3. The putting on sale of the values of the new issue will be announced later on in the *Moniteur*.

“ Art. 4. The orange colour adopted for the postage stamp of 2 centimes is replaced by red-brown.

“ Brussels, 24th October, 1893.

“ J. VANDENPEEREBOOM.”

The following are extracted from the *Moniteur Belge* of the 8th November last.

“ LEOPOLD II., KING OF THE BELGIANS, &c. &c.

“ Having taken cognizance of Art. 10 of the Law of 30th May, 1879, authorising the Government to issue postage stamps, to assign a term for their validity, etc.

“ On the proposition of our Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs we have decreed and do decree—

“ Art. 1. On the occasion of the Universal Exhibition to take place at Antwerp in 1894, postage stamps with the Arms of the town shall be issued. These stamps shall serve the same purpose as the ordinary postage stamps.

“ Art. 2. Our Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs will fix the composition of these stamps, their value, the conditions of their sale, the term during which they shall be valid, and take all other measures necessary for the carrying into effect the present decree.

“ Given at Laeken the 31st October, 1893.

“ By the King,

“ LEOPOLD.

“ The Minister of Railways, &c.,

“ J. VANDENPEEREBOOM.”

"The Minister of Railways, &c., taking cognizance of the Royal Decree of 31st October, 1893, decreeing the issue of special postage stamps on the occasion of the Universal Exhibition at Antwerp, orders:

"Art. 1. The above-mentioned postage stamps shall bear the inscription: '1894, Anvers—Antwerpen, Belgique—Belgie.' They shall also be provided with a talon bearing the legend 'Ne pas livrer le Dimanche—Niet bestellen op Zondag,' the purpose and use of which are determined by Art. 1 of our Order of the 15th May, 1893.

"Art. 2. The values and colours of these stamps are fixed as follows:

5 centimes,	green on rose.
10 "	blue "
25 "	carmine on blue.

"Art. 3. The above-mentioned stamps shall be sold and used in the same manner as the ordinary postage stamps during the period that they are valid, which shall finish on the 31st December, 1894.

"Art. 4. The issue of these stamps is fixed for the day of the opening of the Exhibition.

"Brussels, 2nd November, 1893.

"J. VANDENPEEREBOOM."

* * *

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—The following is a copy of the letter received by the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*:

"Duressalam, 30th September, 1893.

"Gentlemen,—In reply to your request for information in your letter of the 25th August last, I inform you that the Imperial Government made a contract with the firm Schülke and Mayr regarding the postal relations with Victoria Nyanza. At the end of one year this contract was not prolonged. This firm also asked permission from the Administration of the posts of the empire to introduce stamps, but it was refused.

"Consequently, according to the information I give you, the stamps accompanying your letter, or other similar ones, were never in use.

"The Imperial Governor,

"VON SCHEELE."

* * *

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—The following notice is extracted from the *Commercial Advertiser* of Honolulu.

"HAWAIIAN POSTAL SERVICE.

"Designs for a new issue of one, two, five, ten, and twenty-five cents postage stamps will be received at this office on or before November 1st, 1893, at noon.

"The designs accepted will be paid for at the rate of ten dollars each, and when more than one applicant has the same design, priority of receipt and style of execution will determine the selection.

"JOS. M. OAT,

"Postmaster-General."

Note.—Purchasers of the overprinted series will do well to buy from respectable dealers, as there is a strong rumour of imitation overprints made in Honolulu, if we are to credit what is said in an American journal.

Proceedings of Philatelic Societies.

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—OLIVER FIRTH.

THE fourth meeting of the session was held November 18th, at the Leeds Municipal Buildings, Mr. W. Beckwith in the chair. There were also present six members. It was expected that the Rev. T. S. Fleming would have read a paper on the early issues of Ceylon, but he was unavoidably absent.

Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* and Mekeel's *Philatelic Journal of America* were laid on the table as donations from the publishers, and thanks voted for the same.

The fifth meeting was held December 2nd, Mr. J. H. Thackrah, senior Vice-President, in the chair. There were also present nine members and two visitors. Included in the donations to the library may be mentioned volume i. of the *Catalogue des Cartes Postales*, presented by Mr. G. Campbell; a paper by Herr B. Blauhuth on the stamps of Bremen and the Hamburg forgeries of the same, presented by Messrs. Hilckes, Kirkpatrick, & Co.; and the November number of the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*. The thanks of the Society were voted to the donors.

The President (Mr. O. Firth) was prevented from being present, and his paper on the 5s. stamps of the British Colonies (Part 2), comprising the West Indies, was read by Mr. W. Beckwith. A vote of thanks was passed both to the writer and reader of the paper.

Novelties were shown by Messrs. W. B. Simpson and Duncan Bennett.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—VERNON ROBERTS. | *Vice-President*—F. BARRATT.

THE fourth meeting of the session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel on Friday, October 27th, the President in the chair, supported by the Vice-President, Treasurer, Librarian, Hon. Secretary, Assistant Hon. Secretary, Messrs. Gibson, Grunewald, Munn, Petrie, Batty, Fildes, Blockey, Ranch, Pemberton, and Beazley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Hon. Secretary reported that the date fixed at the last meeting had been accepted by the Liverpool Philatelic Society for the limelight exhibition, and that he had made special arrangements for the convenience and comfort of those members who proposed attending the meeting in question.

The Hon. Treasurer read the continuation of his paper on the stamps of Thurn and Taxis, in which he stated that £400,000 was the amount paid to the Princes of Thurn and Taxis by the Prussian Government, on the latter taking over the Post in 1870. Further, that these stamps had never been reprinted, the unused ones of the later issues being so common, on account of the large quantity of remainders. Of the error, only two sheets are said to have been printed.

A large variety of stamps were shown at the meeting, including Great Britain 9d., small letters with hair line, used, exhibited by the President.

NOTE.—Being compelled to go to press earlier in the month than usual, we are unable to include reports of other meetings in the present number.

EDITOR.