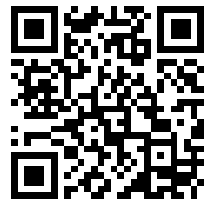
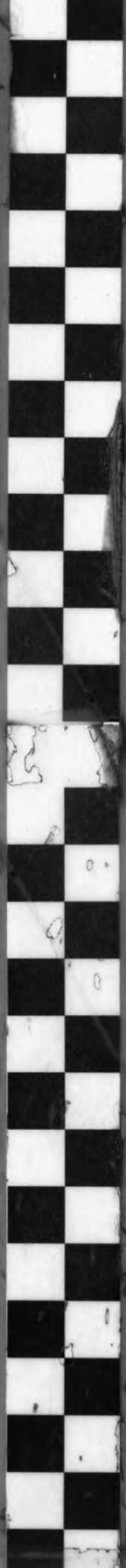

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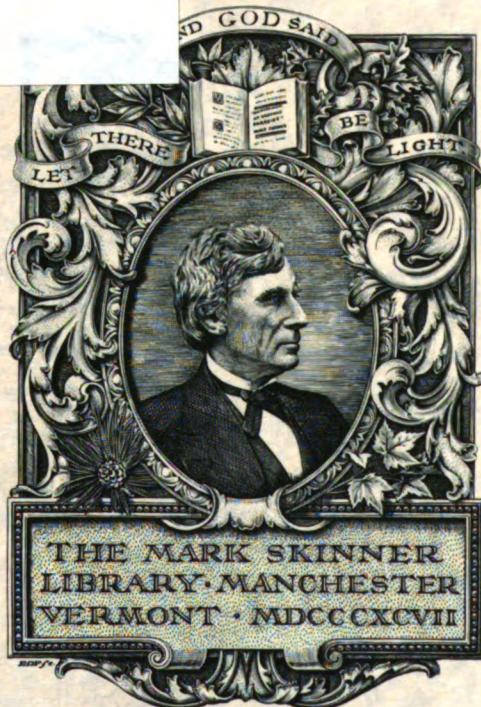
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1896







PRESENTED BY

Mr. Joseph S. Rich



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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

CURRENCY: 16 SCHILLINGS — 1 MARK — 24 CENTS U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS

Revolutionary Government.

November 15th, 1850.

Lithographed on white wove paper, with arms embossed without color in the center of the stamp, and a blue silk thread running vertically down the center of the stamp. The principal part of the design is a spread eagle which is overprinted with a similar design in greenish blue ink on the 1 schilling and a delicate pink on the 2 schilling. This was probably done as a safety check against counterfeiting. Size 18½x21 mm.



- 1 1sch blue and greenish blue
- 2 1sch deep blue and greenish blue
- 3 2sch rose and pink
- 4 2sch deep rose and pink

These stamps were in use for only a few months, when they were superseded by the stamps of Denmark.

Austro-Prussian Occupation.

March 1st, 1865.

Embossed on white wove paper. There are two designs—one for the ½, 1¼ and 2 schillinge, and the other for the 1½ and 4 schillinge stamps. Size 19x21¼ mm.



Rouletted.

- 5 ½s rose (March 1st)
- 6 1¼s green (June 1st)
- 7 1½s mauve (August 20th)
- 8 2s blue (August 20th)
- 9 4s bistre (September 15th)

Holstein and Lauenburg.

March 1st, 1864.

Lithographed on white wove paper covered with a gray network and showing a

large capital "P" in white in the center of the stamp. Size 19x19 mm. There are four types of this stamp, their principal characteristics being as follows:

I. The wavy lines between the wreath of oak leaves and the frame are close together.

There is a period after each of the letters H R Z G L in the frame at the left.

The "4" of ¼ has a vertical bar at the end of the horizontal one.

The "H" of SCHILLING has no bar.

II. The wavy lines between the wreath of oak leaves and the frame are close together.

There is no period after the "L" of H R Z G L in the frame at the left.

The "4" of ¼ has a vertical bar at the end of the horizontal one.

The "H" of SCHILLING is barred.

The "G" of SCHILLING is smaller than the other letters.

III. The wavy lines between the wreath of oak leaves and the frame are further apart from one another.

There is no period after the letter "L" of H R Z G L.

There is a period after each of the letters S R M in the lower label.

The "H" of SCHILLING is barred.

The "i's" of SCHILLING are dotted.

The "4" of ¼ has no vertical bar at the end of the horizontal one.

The "4" in the lower label has no horizontal dash at the bottom.

IV. The wavy lines between the wreath of oak leaves and the frame are further apart from one another.

There is no period after any of the letters H R Z G L in the left frame.

There is no period after "S R" in the lower label.

The "H" of SCHILLING is barred.

There are no dots over the "i's" of SCHILLING.

The "4" of ¼ has no vertical bar at the end of the horizontal one.

The "4" in the lower label is more open and has a horizontal dash at the bottom.



- 10 1¼s blue and gray, type 1
- 11 1¼s pale blue and gray, type 1
- 12 1¼s blue and gray, type 2
- 13 1¼s bright blue and gray, type 2
- 14 1¼s blue and gray, type 3
- 15 1¼s bright blue and gray, type 3
- 16 1¼s dull blue and gray, type 3
- 17 1¼s blue and gray, type 4
- 18 1¼s light blue and gray, type 4

May, 1864.

Lithographed on white wove paper with a rose background formed of diagonal lines crossing each other and with a large letter "P" in the center. Size 18¼x18¼ mm.



Rouletted.

- 19 1¼s blue and rose
- 20 1¼s deep blue and rose
- Variety: 1¼s stamp cut diagonally in two each half being used as ½ schilling.
- 21 ½s blue and rose (half of 1¼s)

Schleswig.

March 15th, 1865, to November, 1865.

Embossed on white wove paper. There is one type for the ½, 1¼, 2 and 4 schillinge, and another for the 1⅓ schilling. Size 19x21¼ mm.



Rouletted.

- 22 ½s green (November 1st, 1865)
- 23 1¼s green (April 1st, 1864)
- 24 1¼s mauve (November 1st, 1865)
- 25 1⅓s rose (" ")
- 26 2s blue (November 1st, 1865)
- 27 4s carmine (March 15th, 1864)
- 28 4s bistre (November 1st, 1865)

Holstein.

November 1st, 1864.

Embossed on white wove paper. The ½, 1¼ and 2 schillinge are of one type, and the 1⅓ and 4 schillinge are of another. Size 19½x22 mm.



Rouletted.

- 29 ½s green
- 30 1¼s violet
- 31 1⅓s carmine
- 32 2s blue
- 33 4s bistre

March and August, 1866.

Embossed on white wove paper. Size 19½x22 mm.



Rouletted.

34 1¼s mauve
35 2s blue

COUNTERFEITS.

There are some good forgeries of the stamps of the first issue of Schleswig-Holstein. These, however, are easily distinguished by the absence of the secret overprinting, principally discernible in the "o" and "s" of "POST," in which, on the genuine, the vertical lines of the safety print are plainly visible, while they are absent from the forgeries. This test is easily applied to the 1 schilling stamp, but is not so easy with the 2 schillinge, on which the safety print is generally very faint. In this case, the following points pertaining to the genuine may also be considered:

The H and I of SCHILLING are joined. One of the claws of the eagle shows below the bottom of the first stroke of the N of SCHILLING. The four corner ovals have no border line. The genuine stamps are printed on a paper with a silk thread running vertically down the stamp; this thread is in the paper. In the forgeries, to obtain the same appearance, the stamp has been made of two pieces of very thin paper pasted one against the other and a silk thread pasted between. By immersing the counterfeits in water for a short time, the back and the silk thread will easily be removed and thus show the fraud.

The forgeries of the subsequent issues are rather poor and, consequently, not dangerous.

SERVIA.

CURRENCY: 100 PARAS = 1 DINAR = 20 CENTS U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

October 1st, 1866.

Lithographed in color on various papers in sheets of 12 stamps, composed of three horizontal rows, showing slight variations in the figures of value. Size 18x21½ mm.



- I. Wove paper, colored on the surface.
- 1 1p yellow green on rose, 12 varieties
- 2 1p green on rose, 12 varieties
- 3 1p olive green on rose, 12 varieties
- 4 1p bright green on rose, 12 varieties
- 5 1p pale brown on lilac, 12 varieties
- 6 2p pale brown on lilac, 12 varieties
- 7 2p red on lilac, 12 varieties.

Variety: Error of impression.

- 8 2p green on rose, 12 varieties
- II. Wove paper, colored through.
- 9 1p green on rose violet, 12 varieties
- 10 1p deep green on rose violet, 12 "

October, 1866.

Typographed (portrait of Prince Michael Obrenowitch III.) on white wove paper. Size 21½x25¼ mm. This issue was printed in Vienna.



Perforated 12.

- 11 10p orange
- 12 20p rose
- 13 20p deep rose
- 14 40p dull blue

November, 1866.

- I. Ordinary white wove paper
- Perforated 9½.

- 15 1p green
- 16 1p yellow green
- 17 1p pale green
- 18 2p brown
- 19 2p deep brown
- 20 2p bistre brown
- 21 20p rose
- 22 20p deep rose
- 23 40p ultramarine
- 24 40p deep ultramarine

Varieties:

- a. ИАФФ, instead of ИАЕЕ
- 25 2p deep brown
- 26 2p bistre prawn
- b. Dash after ИАРА.
- 27 1p green
- c. Imperforate horizontally.
- 28 20p deep rose

Varieties a and b are caused by defective printing.

- II. Yellowish white wove paper.

- Perforated 9½.
- 29 20p rose

- III. Pelure paper.

- Perforated 9½.
- 30 10p deep orange
- 31 10p yellow orange

- 32 20p rose
 33 20p deep rose
 34 40p ultramarine
 35 40p deep ultramarine

The principal difference between the stamps printed in Vienna and those printed in Belgrade is the perforation. The impression of those printed at Belgrade is much coarser than of those printed in Vienna.

1868.

Same type and impression as preceding issue.

I. White wove paper.
 Imperforate.

- 36 1p green
 37 1p bright green
 38 2p brown
 39 2p pale brown
 40 2p bistre brown

Varieties:

- a. Dash after IIAPA.
 41 1p green
 b. A's of IIAPA smaller than the other letters.

- c. IIAPF instead of IIAPE.
 42 1p green
 43 2p brown

II. Yellowish wove paper.

- Imperforate.
 44 1p olive green
 45 2p yellow bistre

July, 1869.

Typographed (portrait of Prince Milan IV.) on white wove paper varying in thickness. Size $19\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{4}$ mm.



- 1° Perforated $9\frac{1}{2}$.
 46 1p yellow
 47 1p deep yellow
 48 10p brown
 49 10p bistre brown
 50 15p orange yellow
 51 20p ultramarine
 52 20p bright ultramarine
 53 25p rose
 54 25p red
 55 40p violet
 56 40p bright violet
 57 50p deep green
 58 50p emerald green

Varieties: Imperforate.

- 59 10p bistre brown
 60 20p ultramarine
 2° Perforated 12.
 61 1p yellow

- 62 1p deep yellow
 63 20p ultramarine
 64 35p green
 65 40p violet
 66 40p bright violet
 67 50p deep green

Varieties:

- a. Double perforation.
 68 10p brown
 b. Imperforate vertically.
 69 1p yellow
 3° Perforated $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, or vice versa.
 70 1p yellow
 71 15p orange yellow
 72 20p ultramarine
 73 25p rose
 74 35p green
 75 40p violet
 76 50p deep green

4° Perforated $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, or vice versa.
 77 40p violet

- 5° Perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, or vice versa.
 78 1p yellow
 79 20p ultramarine
 80 25p rose
 81 40p bright violet

6° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, or vice versa.
 82 20p ultramarine

The above list of perforations comprises only those seen by us, probably there are more.

August, 1872.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

- Imperforate.
 83 1p yellow
 84 1p pale yellow

June 1st, 1873.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

- Imperforate.
 85 2p black

1879.

Same as issue of July, 1869, but printed from new plates on which the distance between the stamps is from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 mm., instead of $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

- 1° Perforated $9\frac{1}{2}$.
 86 10p bistre
 87 20p ultramarine
 88 25p rose
 2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
 89 20p ultramarine
 3° Perforated 12.
 90 10p bistre
 91 10p reddish bistre
 92 10p orange
 93 20p ultramarine
 94 20p bright ultramarine
 95 25p rose

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate.
- 96 20p ultramarine
- b. Imperforate vertically.
- 97 25p rose
- c. Double perforation vertically.
- 98 10p reddish bistre
- 4° Perforated 11½x11, or vice versa.
- 99 20p ultramarine
- 5° Perforated 11x12½, or vice versa.
- 100 20p ultramarine
- 6° Perforated 12x11½, or vice versa.
- 101 10p bistre
- 102 10p reddish bistre
- 103 10p orange
- 104 20p ultramarine
- 7° Perforated 12½x11½, or vice versa.
- 105 20p bright ultramarine
- 8° Perforated 12½x12, or vice versa.
- 106 20p ultramarine
- 107 25p rose
- 9° Perforated 12½x9½, or vice versa.
- 108 25p rose
- 10° Perforated 12x9½, or vice versa.
- 109 25p rose
- Variety:* Vertical pair, imperforate between.
- 110 25p rose

January 1st, 1881.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 17½x21½mm.



Perforated 13.

- 111 5p green
- 112 5p pale green
- 113 5p gray green
- 114 5p blue green
- 115 10p rose
- 116 10p deep rose
- 117 10p orange
- 118 20p yellow
- 119 25p blue
- 120 25p ultramarine
- 121 25p pale ultramarine
- 122 50p bistre brown
- 123 50p dark brown
- 124 50p brown violet
- 125 1d lilac

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate.
- 126 25p blue
- b. Perforated horizontally across center of stamp.
- 127 10p rose

February, 1890.

Typographed (portrait of King Alexander I) on white wove paper varying in thickness. Size 17½x21½mm.



Perforated 12.

- 128 5p green
- 129 5p blue green
- 130 10p rose
- 131 10p deep rose
- 132 15p violet
- 133 20p orange
- 134 20p yellow orange
- 135 25p ultramarine
- 136 50p brown
- 137 1d lilac

1894.

Typographed on thin white wove paper, with fragments of silk threads. Size 16¼x21¼mm.



Perforated 13.

- 138 5p green
- 139 10p rose
- 140 15p violet
- 141 20p orange
- 142 25p blue
- 143 50p bistre
- 144 1d blue green

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1894.

Typographed on thin white wove paper, with fragments of silk threads. Size 18½x21mm.



Perforated 13.

- 301 5p lilac rose
- 302 10p dark blue
- 303 20p orange brown
- 304 30p dark green
- 305 50p rose

COUNTERFEITS.

The only dangerous forgeries of the stamps of *Servia* which we have seen are the 1 and 2 Paras of the issue of November, 1866 (perforated and imperforate), and all the values of the issue of July, 1869.

November, 1866.

1 para. In the genuine, the small dash below the scroll in the frame at the left is crossed, which it is not in the counterfeit. The three parts of the ornament with three dots in the upper label are of equal width in the genuine, while in the forgeries the central one is much wider than those at the sides. In the counterfeits, there are four vertical lines of shading to the left of the head, close to the pearl frame.

2 paras. In the genuine, the first letter (II) of para is not crossed, which it is in the counterfeit. In the forgeries, the central part of the ornament in the upper border is wider than in those at the sides, and the line below the scroll in the frame at the left is not crossed.

Issue of July, 1869. 1, 10, 15, 20, 25, 35, 40 and 50 paras. In the counterfeits, there is a distinct white line at the outline of the base of the neck, and the last link of the chainwork at the right side is a perfect circle.

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.

CURRENCY: 100 CENTS—1 RUPEE—32 CENTS
U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

April 15th, 1890.

Typographed on white wove paper, the name of the colony in the upper label and the tablet with figure of value in the lower label are printed in a different color from the remainder of the stamp. Size $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Watermarked Crown and CA.



Perforated 14.

- 1 2c green and carmine
- 2 4c carmine and green
- 3 8c brown violet and blue
- 4 10c blue and brown
- 5 12c blue gray and black
- 6 16c orange brown and blue
- 7 48c yellow and green
- 8 96c violet and carmine

February, 1892.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the preceding issue surcharged

in black with new value. Watermarked Crown and CA.



Perforated 14.

- 9 3c on 4c carmine and green, black surcharge
- 10 12c on 16c orange brown and blue, black surcharge
- 11 15c on 16c orange brown and blue, black surcharge
- 12 45c on 48c yellow and green, black surcharge
- 13 90c on 96c violet and carmine, black surcharge

Varieties:

- a. Surcharge inverted.
- 14 3c on 4c carmine and green, black surcharge
- 15 15c on 16c orange brown and blue, black surcharge
- b. Double surcharge.
- 16 3cx3c on 4c carmine and green, black surcharge
- c. "cents" omitted.
- 17 2c on 4c carmine and green, black surcharge
- 18 12c on 16c orange brown and blue, black surcharge
- d. Horizontal pair, one with and the other without surcharge.
- 19 3c on 4c carmine and green, black surcharge
- e. "cents" above the value.
- 20 3c on 4c carmine and green, black surcharge
- f. "s" above the line (cent^s)
- 21 3c on 4c carmine and green, black surcharge^c
- g. "c" above the line (ens)
- 22 3c on 4cc carmine and green, black surcharge
- h. "ce" above the line (cent^s)
- 23 3c on 4c carmine and green, black surcharge
- i. "ce" and "s" above the line (cent^s)
- 24 3c on 4c carmine and green, black surcharge

1893.

Same type and impression as issue of April, 1890. Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 25 3c violet and orange
- 26 12c olive brown and blue green
- 27 15c olive and purple
- 28 45c brown and carmine

REVENUE STAMPS USED FOR POSTAGE.

1893.

Postage stamps of the issue of April, 1890, surcharged in black "Revenue" and new value. Watermarked a Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

301 4c on 8c brown violet and blue, black surcharge

ENVELOPES.

1895.

Stamp typographed in upper right corner on thick white wove paper. The type of the stamp on the 15 cent envelope is the same as that on the 8 cent envelope.



1° Size 140x78 mm.
401 8c rose

2° Size 120x94 mm.
402 15c blue



3° Size 140x110 mm,
403 30c brown

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any forgeries of the stamps of the Seychelles Islands.

CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

By WILLIAM HERRICK.
(CONCLUDED.)

VOLTSCHANSK. (Charkoff.)

1872.

Color on grayish wove paper, lithographed, size 40½x23 mm.



1 5k yellow, dull red and black

1883.

Color on white wove paper, size 40½x23 mm. Previous type slightly retouched, the inscription in frame being smaller.



Perforated 11.

2 5k orange yellow, vermilion & black

ENVELOPES.

1868.

Round hand stamp (diam 31½ mm.)



I. Printed on upper flap,

51 5k black on white wove paper; size 125x75 mm.

52 5k black on white wove paper, size 120x110 mm.

53 5k blue on white wove paper, size 120x110 mm.

- 54 5k black on white laid paper, size 125x75 mm.
 55 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm.
 56 5k blue on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm.
 57 5k red on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm.

The interior of envelope is colored.

- 58 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior blue
 59 5k red on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior blue
 60 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior green
 61 5k red on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm.; interior green
 62 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior rose
 63 5k red on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior rose
 64 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior yellow
 65 5k red on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior yellow
 66 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior lilac
 67 5k red on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior lilac
 68 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior salmon
 69 5k red on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior salmon

II. Stamp printed on face in left upper corner.

- 70 5k black on white wove paper, size 125x75 mm.
 71 5k black on white laid paper, size 125x75 mm.
 72 5k blue on white laid paper, size 125x75 mm.
 73 5k blue on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm.
 74 5k black on yellowish laid paper, size 125x75 mm.

Variety: Stamp inverted on face in right bottom corner.

- 75 5k blue on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm.

III. Stamp printed on face in right upper corner.

- 76 5k black on white wove paper, size 120x110 mm.
 77 5k blue on white wove paper, size 120x110 mm.
 78 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm.
 79 5k blue on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm.
 80 5k red on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm.

The interior of the envelope is colored.

- 81 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior blue

- 82 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior green
 83 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior rose
 84 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 interior yellow
 85 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior lilac
 86 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior salmon

The stamped envelopes were superseded in 1872 by the adhesives which were suppressed in 1858.

ZADONSK. (Voroneje.)

April, 1878.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, stamp with stub attached, size with stub 51½x37 mm.; without stub 24½x37 mm.



- 1 5k olive green and black

November, 1883.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, similar to previous issue but smaller, size with stub 39½x31 mm.; without stub 20½x31 mm.



Stamp perforated 12½ all around.

- 2 5k olive green and black

July, 1885.

Color on white wove paper, same. Unperforated.

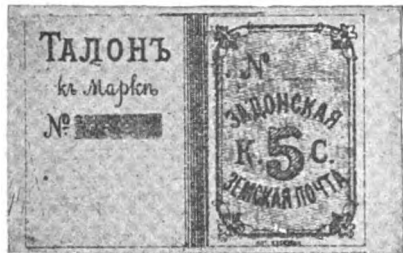
- 3 5k olive green and black 1886.

Color on white wove paper, same but perforated 12 between stamp and stub

- 4 5k olive green and black

April 1st, 1887.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, similar to previous issue, size with stub $39\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; without stub $20\frac{1}{2} \times 30\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



5 5k blue and black

January 1st, 1888.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size $16\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 6 1k rose
- 7 1k carmine
- 8 3k green
- 9 5k pale blue

March 13th, 1888.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 16×22 mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 10 1k yellow and black
- 11 3k blue and green
- 12 5k red and blue

February 25th, 1889.

Color on white wove paper, same as January, 1888 issue, but color changed.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 13 1k green
- 14 3k orange
- 15 5k dark blue

Variety: Unperforated vertically,
16 1k green

End 1890.

Color on white wove paper, same as previous issue.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 17 5k purple

1891.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed size 16×22 mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 18 1k purple

Same issue.

Color on white wove paper, size $16\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 19 5k blue and brown

End 1891.

Color on white wove paper, same as previous issue but figures of value larger.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 20 1k purple
- 21 5k blue and brown

1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 16×22 mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 22 1k green
- 23 2k bistre
- 24 3k carmine
- 25 5k dark blue

October, 1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, similar to the 3k of previous issue, size 16×22 mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 26 3k orange

1894. (?)

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, re-engraved types; the figure of value is larger and the branches on each side are shorter and thinner, size 16x22½ mm.



Perforated 11½.

- 27 1k purple
28 3k red and blue

1894.

Color on white wove paper, March 1888 stamp printed in different color.

Perforated 11½.

- 29 5k orange

1895.

Color on white wove paper, size 17x23½ mm.



Perforated 11½.

- 30 1k red
31 5k lilac

ZEMLIANSK. (Voroneje.)

January 1st, 1874.

Color on white wove paper lithographed, size 36½x236½ mm.



- 1 5k yellow and dark blue
2 5k yellow and light blue

- 3 8k yellow and dark blue
4 8k yellow and light blue

April, 1880.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 26x26½ mm.



- 5 5k orange and dark blue
6 8k orange and dark blue

ZIENKOFF. (Poltava.)

January 1st, 1878.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, size 20x22½ mm., flat headed 3.



- 1 3k black on buff

May, 1879.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 20x23½ mm., round headed 3.



- 2 3k bright vermillion

March 1st, 1880.

Color on white wove paper, size 20x22½ mm., similar to 1878 stamp, flat headed 3; the figure 3 in bottom right corner touches the inside frame.



May, 1887.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size $20\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ mm,



12 3k yellow green
April, 1888.
Color on white wove paper, same as May
1879 issue.
13 3k dull red
14 3k dark green
March 6th, 1890.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 26×29 mm.

3 3k dull vermilion
Same, rouletted.
4 3k dull vermilion
July, 1882.
Color on white wove paper, same as May
1879 issue.
5 3k yellow brown
End 1882.
Color on white wove paper, same as March
1880 issue.
6 3k brown
1883.
Color on white wove paper, same as May
1879 issue.
7 3k bright carmine
8 3k pale rose
November 5th, 1884.
Color on white wove paper, similar to
previous issue; the letters and figures of
value are taller and thinner, size $20\frac{1}{2} \times 23$ mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
15 3k dark brown
Variety: Unperforated.
16 3k dark brown



9 3k dark bistre
10 3k dark brown
January 18th, 1885.
Color on white wove paper, retouch of
March 1880 stamp; the figure 3 in bottom
right corner is in the center of the colored
field.

August 30th, 1891.
Color on white wove paper, type set, size
 $22 \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ mm., rouletted in colored lines;
3 types printed in one vertical row; the last
letter of the right side word of the inscrip-
tion is a K.



11 3k bright pink



17 3k bronze
18 3k vermilion
19 3k green

September (?), 1891.

Color on white wove paper, new setting up of previous issue; 2 types printed side by side; rouletted; the last letter of the right side word is a C.



- 20 3k gold
21 3k vermilion
22 3k green

Varieties: a. Not rouletted horizontally,

- 23 3k gold
24 3k vermilion
b. Not rouletted vertically.
25 3k gold

End 1892.

Color on white wove paper, same as March 1890 issue, but coarsely printed.

Perforated 11½.

- 26 3k blue
27 3k rose
28 3k dull brownish purple

1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 19½x26½ mm.



Perforated 12½.

- 29 3k gold, green and black

ЗОЛОТОНОСЦА. (Poltava.)

January 1st, 1880.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 19x27 mm., the last word of the second line of the inscription ends with a B.



- 1 2k yellow, green and black
2 10k yellow, red and black

The 10k stamp was made by changing the value on the plate of the 2k consequently there are numerous varieties of the figure 10.

Varieties: a. Printed sideways.

- 3 2k yellow, green and black
4 10k yellow, red and black
b. *Tête bêche*.
5 2k yellow, green and black
6 10k yellow, red and black

1885.

Color on white wove paper, stamp of previous issue retouched; the letters are smaller and the last word of the second line ends with an A.



- 7 2k yellow, green and black

Varieties: a. Printed sideways.

- 8 2k yellow, green and black
b. *Tête bêche*.
9 2k yellow, green and black

End 1890.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 20x27½ mm., similar to previous issues, but the letters of the inscription are slanting backwards.



- 10 2k yellow, green and black
11 10k yellow, red and black

Variety: Printed sideways.

- 12 2k yellow, green and black
13 2k yellow, red and black

December, 1891.
 2k stamps of 1885 and 1890 issues with manuscript surcharge 3 in black ink over the original value.



- 14 3 on 2k yellow, green and black (1885 issue)
- 15 3 on 2k yellow, green and black (1890 issue)

Varieties : a. Stamps printed sideways.

- 16 3 on 2k yellow, green and black (1885 issue)

- 17 3 on 2k yellow, green and black (1890 issue)

b. *Tête bêche.*

- 18 3 on 2k yellow, green and black (1885 issue)

1892.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 19½x26½ mm.



- 19 3k gold, green and black
- 20 10k gold, red and black

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 2d December.

At last the long-promised Part I. of the African book of the Philatelic Society of London has been published. Its full title is "The Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers, Postcards, and Telegraph Stamps of the British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates in Africa." It comprises British Bechuanaland, British East Africa, British South Africa, (including British Central Africa,) and the Cape of Good Hope. It is embellished with illustrations of the stamps described, sprinkled about in the text, and has also eight sheets of Photo-mezzotype illustrations of the Envelopes, Wrappers and Postcards.

I will not attempt any criticism of the work. That will fall more properly to the share of your Reviewer. But I may add that 600 copies were printed. Of these 300 are required for our members, 50 more will be reserved at the call of new members, as elected, and the remainder sold to the public. I have repeatedly hinted in my letters that my American friends should early secure copies to be certain of getting the work. Those who have not taken advantage of my hints will, unless they are very sharp, be left out in the cold, for before the copies were all delivered by the printers the rush began. One enterprising dealer wanted to buy up the whole lot right away. And he was lucky enough to secure 100. When this got out others began to growl and an imperative official decree was at once issued that no person was to be supplied with more than 6 copies, in the hope that the society would be able to supply at least a few to most of the dealers, and still reserve a few for individual collector buyers. But I doubt if at the time of writing there are 50 copies left, and I should say that before the month is ended it will be out of print and selling at a heavy premium.

When Part II. will follow I cannot even guess. Possibly in a few months. I should say that it will require three parts to complete the work, even though very much more bulky volumes are issued than Part I. In Part I. only five of the 17 colonies are dealt with. The full list of countries to be included is as follows :

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. British Bechuanaland. | 10. Mauritius. |
| 2. British Central Africa. | 11. Natal. |
| 3. British East Africa. | 12. Niger Coast Protectorate. |
| 4. British South Africa. | 13. St. Helena. |
| 5. Cape of Good Hope. | 14. Seychelles. |
| 6. Gambia. | 15. Sierra Leone. |
| 7. Gold Coast. | 16. Transvaal. |
| 8. Griqualand. | 17. Zululand. |
| 9. Lagos. | |

For the information of those who may not have seen any of the previous works of the Society, I may say that the page measures $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ and is uniform in size with the Society's Journal, the *London Philatelist*.

Those who are inclined to hero worship may perhaps find food for their appetite in a contemplation of the illustrations, the greater part of which are prepared from stamps kindly lent by our Honorary Vice-President, the Duke of York. I don't know if the Cape "error" pair is a royal possession, but the fine series of imperforate Bechuanas, facing page 7, are certainly from the royal collection.

The squabbling which has been going on between some of our London dealers is not at an end yet, I regret to say. The latest phase of one squabble is thus set out by one of the parties, Mr. Harry Hilckes, in his *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, as follows :

The facts are that a book of West Indian stamps was sent to a customer on approval, uninvited, and not on his application, as suggested, and from the appearance of the book many stamps had been sold from it before it came into the possession of the customer. The latter submitted the book for my examination and opinion, and finding that it contained a very large number of St. Lucia fiscals with forged post-marks, priced in the owner's handwriting and other evidences of want of care in arranging the stamps, I rightly or wrongly considered that the matter was one which called for explanation, the owner of the book holding himself out as a "Philatelic Expert."

I was called upon to send the book back at once, and subsequently threatened with an action for its detention, or payment of the value *as priced*, and for damages. On considering my position, I came to the conclusion that it was my duty to hand back the book to the person from whom I had received it, which I accordingly did. I was, however, served with a writ in the threatened action, but on the stamps being sent back by Mr. Ginn's customer, the claim for their return by me and for their value, and for damages for detention of the book, were abandoned, leaving only the question of costs to be decided. I was held to have technically detained the book in the eyes of the law, and the costs of the proceedings, fixed at *fifty shillings*, have been awarded against me. These being paid, the action is at an end.

Mr. Hilckes now proposes that the dispute as to the genuineness of the stamps in question should be referred to the Council of the London Philatelic Society. The opinion of that body on any West Indian stamps would certainly be absolute, for there are several on the Council who are undeniable authorities on those Colonies. It is to be hoped that the Council will also be able to use its good offices to put an end to the perpetual nag-nag, nag-nag, that has been going on.

Most of our London dealers are the best of personal friends despite the fact that they are sharp rivals in business. You may frequently see three or four of the Strand fraternity dining together at Gatti's, and the chaff to which they sometimes treat each other when one has a haul which the others have missed is very enjoyable. Mr. C. J. Phillips is the very best of good company at those little gatherings, for he has generally the laughing side of the hauls that are made in the Strand; but, now and then, Mr. Peckitt holds a trump or two, and of course when the laugh is turned on against the cute head of Stanley Gibbons L't'd I can tell you the ring of it is decidedly hearty.

De la Rue & Co., have been caught napping at last. It is a saying with us that it is a waste of time looking for varieties in the work of the printers of the English stamps, and so monotonous has absolute accuracy become that it is quite a relief to have an occasional slip to record, just by way of establishing the fact that, after all, they are only human like the rest of us. This latest slip has been discovered by Mr. Whitfield King. It consists of a quarter sheet of sixty stamps of Straits Settlements, 32c. *rose*, which were specially printed in order to be surcharged three cents, but the sixty stamps in question have no surcharge whatever upon them, the machines having missed this quarter sheet altogether. The remaining three panes of sixty each were all properly surcharged "three cents," and one of these panes is still attached to the unsurcharged pane, making half a sheet of 120 stamps, sixty of 3c. and sixty of 32c. It is surprising that such an error should escape the notice of the many persons through whose hands the stamps had to pass.

A philatelic curiosity comes to me from the Transvaal in the shape of a new journal called the South African Philatelist. The curiosity of it consists of its being typewritten and reproduced by duplicating apparatus. It is so full of fresh newsy items about South African stamps that one cannot help regretting that it is not turned out in the ordinary dress of orthodox type.

However, it is welcome, if only for one fact, that it gives me a rod with which I may have the exceptional pleasure of pitching into my Editor, a safe experiment when so much sea rolls between us. You, Sir, have found fault with the S. S. S. S. for too hastily condemning the commemorative label of the Transvaal. Now, Sir, listen to this, and then down on your marrow bones and beg to be forgiven:

It was officially notified that one and a half million of these stamps were to be printed. Instructions were given to all the Postmasters that they were to give timely notice of the quantities they would require and also that during the period from the 6th, to the 30th, September, none but the commemorative stamps were to be sold to the public. The instructions state further that all commemorative stamps that remained in the Post Office on the 1st of October must be returned by first mail to the Assistant Postmaster General, who would exchange them for the ordinary penny stamps. Strange to say on the 7th, of September not a single commemorative stamp could be obtained at any Post Office in the Republic. Had the public absorbed the enormous quantity of one million and a half commemorative stamps within the short space of twenty-four hours? No, decidedly not. At the Johannesburg Post Office a supply of stamps to the value of £750 was in hand on the morning of the 6th, and within an hour and a half requests for supplies were met with the startling and laconic announcement "SOLD OUT," in the face of official instructions that they were to make provision to meet public demands.

We happen to know, and do positively assert, that certain Officials retained large quantities of these stamps. We also know them to have been offered "over the counter" at a substantial premium. No grosser breach of trust could have been committed. We

find it, however, but fair to add that the Postmaster General had no power to act far in this matter as there are no regulations preventing Postal Officials from having preferential rights over the public. Thus, though legally justified, morally, wrong was done.

25,000 sheets (each sheet consisting of 60 stamps) equal to 1,500,000 were printed, representing a face value of £6,250. From the Johannesburg Postmaster's report we learn that although £2,000 face value of these stamps were ordered by him, only £750 were supplied.

From other sources we learn that the Pretoria office received £2,000 worth, while the supply to the other Post-Offices of the Republic is estimated at £1,250. This makes a total of £4,000. What became of the stamps representing the balance of £2,250? Why were these not supplied to the various Post-Offices to be sold in the usual manner over the counter?

Of course you will tell me there is no direct evidence in this to condemn the issue. That may be; but there is enough to more than justify the suspicion that the whole business is one in which speculative officials have pulled the strings. One only need to read between the lines to see that the commemorative instinct is all bunkum.

You have earned the good opinion, and the unstinted praise, of the best English collectors (it has even been voiced in a meeting of the London Philatelic Society), for your straightforward announcement that you intended to exclude from your Catalogue and from your Albums the Speculative rubbish that has been condemned. But I wish I could have an undisturbed quarter of an hour with you over your revolt against the condemnation of this same Transvaal commemorative stamp. I say, unhesitatingly, that you should have accepted the condemnation loyally, as it was better to have been a party to one wrong decision than have led the way, so influentially as you do, to jeopardizing the power of the S. S. S. S. Do you not see that others, and for very different reasons, unfortunately, will now use your precedent as a cloak for their sale of such rubbish as to which they may have the courage to say that it is a matter on which they, *like you* occasionally differ from the S. S. S. S? It is a risky road for any one to travel who would rather loyally support the Committee of the S. S. S. S. in the arduous work they have so unselfishly undertaken. If we cannot agree among ourselves to back each other up, right or wrong, then we shall indefinitely postpone the reform we have so much at heart. I say, even right or wrong, we should loyally support the decisions. We know they are honestly arrived at, and should therefore be very chary of defying them.

Again the presumptive evidence is all against commemorative issues. Beginning with our own postal absurdities, where is the commemorative issue that has been required for postal needs? Not a blank one of them.

I hail with the greatest pleasure the initiative that is contemplated by the German representatives at the next Postal Congress of proposing to exclude such rubbish from circulation or recognition under the Postal Union. That will put an effectual stop to Jubilee issues. I may add that it is intended to wait upon the English representatives on the matter before the next Postal Congress. But it will seem a little strange that such an objection should have to be discussed in the land of Commemorative issues *par excellence*. It is one of Times' revenges.

Mr. Luff, by his splendid series of articles on U. S. plate numbers, has given an impetus to the collection of plate numbers, even on this side of the water. As one of the afflicted I don't mind the confession that I anticipate a great deal of pleasure and genuine instruction from the study of

plate numbers when I have been fortunate enough to secure an appreciable quantity for examination. Mr. Westoby, the Editor of the *Philatelic Record*, thinks them of no particular interest, "as the numbers are only on the margin, and are unconnected with the stamps." I only wonder if Mr. Westoby could have, say some Sydney Views, with plate numbers, whether he would say they were of no interest and unconnected with the stamps. Would they not help interestingly to the study of the plates of the stamps and solve a few questions now in doubt?

We are again looking forward to the possibility of the Duke of York presiding at our Annual Dinner of the London Philatelic Society. Other engagements have prevented his doing so in previous years, but it is no secret that our Hon. V. P. will turn up at our "Annual" if he can manage it in the pressure of other duties.

Now that we have brought out our African book, or rather a part of it, the question of holding an exhibition to illustrate it as we have done in the case of other works, has cropped up, and the probability is that we shall have something of the sort in February next; at least, that is the hope of many prominent members.

There is a treat in store for Collectors from your side who propose to visit us next summer; Mr. Bacon tells me that he will have the U. S. issues of the Tapling Collection on view by that time, and as the collection is very rich in many of U. S. gems, collectors will no doubt be glad to have an opportunity of inspecting it.

Mr. Ginn has recently sold a record stamp, to wit, the two-pence Sydney view, N. S. W., "Crevit" omitted, unused. It was sent by a former resident of New South Wales to an old acquaintance on a farm in Scotland, and he wrote on the back of it "This is unused. I send it for you to keep. It cost two-pence at the post-office." An unused copy has never turned up at any one of our auctions. Mr. Ginn got £80 for his specimen.

Will the list of Bechuanaland Stamps be closed? I presume it will, as under the terms arranged with the Chiefs recently here, the country will henceforth be administered by the British South Africa Chartered Company.

I have said very little about the war of the Catalogues. It is not an agreeable topic. A lot of unpleasantness and recrimination makes unsavoury reading. I will therefore content myself by saying that the discussion has largely paved the way to the greater popularity of your own Catalogue, for it is evident that it is the only Catalogue that even professedly attempts to give the market prices of all stamps. But we are now waiting to see what the so-called "A. B. C." is going to be like. It is to be published by Messrs. Bright & Son, of Bournemouth. It is to be sold at one shilling and nine-pence, half the price of Gibbons and it promises to let us into the correct market prices, with clear and readable type and illustrations. Of course it will be a pocket size. Copies, it is announced, will be ready in January. Special attention, we are told in the advertisement, has been paid to the pricing. Many stamps, long over-priced, will be given their correct valuation, and others, that have been purposely catalogued low, will at last be given their proper value. It will be an easy matter to raise prices, but

there is one inevitable answer to any attempt to lower prices, and that is an order for a supply at the new quotation. If the supply is not forthcoming the quotation becomes all but worthless. Then we shall have to fall back on an average of auction prices. If the new quotation is based on such a range of actual sales there will be no gainsaying it. Even so, many stamps are ridiculously low priced by auction sales. As an instance, take Transvaals; (South African Republic) they are practically given away at auctions, simply because they are not understood.

You will be pleased to learn that the attention that you drew to the making of all sorts of compound envelopes in this country has resulted in the Philatelic Society of London taking up the matter and passing a very strong resolution and referring it to the Committee on Speculative Issues to communicate with the authorities. It is not the fault of the authorities. They afford certain facilities to the public for having their own envelopes stamped in large quantities, and it is the abuse of these facilities which has led to the manufacture of every conceivable combination for sale to collectors. In all probability, now that the attention of the authorities has been called to what is going on, combinations will be narrowed down to those values which cannot be met by impressing a single stamp.

Venders of mended stamps will need to be very careful what they do in Germany. According to the *S. C. F.* a very important opinion has been pronounced by the German Revision Court (the highest tribunal) that every seller of an article is bound to inform his customer of any defects which it may contain.

Messrs. Buhl & Co., are preparing for the press their *Stamp News Annual for 1896*. They tell me that they have promises of some very good matter for it, and that it will be quite up to previous issues. It has been, in the past, a goodly budget of philatelic information.

We take the liberty of replying to Mr. Nankivell :

As to the particular stamps concerned in the present debate, we still hold to the opinion that they should not be classed among the speculative issues. When a small country like the South African Republic issues 1,500,000 specimens of a stamp, all of the value of one penny, the presumption is that no speculation is intended, particularly when the sale is to extend over a period of three weeks. "It is certainly no fault of the authorities," to quote our correspondent, if speculators succeed in defeating the government. No official down there would have dreamed of such an extraordinary demand for a one penny stamp; and, even if some of the employees of the Post Office Department have made use of the circumstance to venture into a little speculation, the issue itself should not therefore be condemned.

Besides that, the general rule adopted by the S. S. S. S. in regard to stamps issued by competent authority in countries of recognized standing, places the ban only on such articles the use of which for postal purposes is limited in time. These particular labels are as good to-day for the prepayment of correspondence as they were from September 7th to September 30th, the period of time within which it was originally contemplated to sell them.

As to our general position, we have been thoroughly loyal in our support of the S. S. S. S.; but still we cannot consent to place ourselves in a position of abject subservience to their opinions or dictates. We might possibly have

subordinated our individuality even to this extent if the society in question had shown itself worthy of such absolute confidence ; but we are sorry to say that they have not done so, as, notwithstanding our suggestion, not a single member of the society, as far as we have seen, has even suggested the carrying out of our idea that compound English envelopes, which are as utterly absurd and inexcusable as any stamps that have ever been made, should be placed on the black-list.

As to the paragraph which condemns all issues not absolutely required by postal necessities, we think that Mr. Nankivell himself would be appalled if he carried his arguments to the logical extreme. It would simply mean that no government would have any right to issue a new set of stamps as long as they had others of corresponding value in circulation. There is absolutely no need for a new issue in France as long as the present stamps will serve the purpose of being pasted on a letter and recognized by the government in prepayment of postage ; nevertheless, we scarcely believe that the most advanced adherent of the S. S. S. S. would attempt to maintain the position that the government of France have no right, for artistic reasons to even contemplate the creation of a new series.

THE EDITOR.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

Translated from Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste.

(Continued from page 610.)

1879. *Pneumatic Telegraph.* We should have preferred as a title *Pneumatic Post*, which would have been more exact, as there is no question of the written transmission of thought as in telegraphy, but of the accelerated transportation of special cards and letters.

But the administration has classed this system of correspondence in the telegraph service, and all the forms or blanks which we shall mention bear this title.

The principle of this mode of transportation is very simple : it consists in placing the cards and letters in a small cylinder of sheet metal covered with leather, a sort of cartridge about six or eight centimeters in diameter by fifteen centimeters long.

This cylinder, stuffed with despatches rolled together (it can contain as many as 60 or 80 of them) is placed in the opening of a tube which we will suppose to begin at office A and end at office B. This tube—of wrought or cast iron—is exactly fitted to the diameter of the cartridge, it follows by appropriate curves the underground road to be traversed, and is perfectly smooth, notwithstanding the joints which at certain intervals join the pieces together.

The end A of the tube is put into communication with a pump which, by the compression of the air, pushes the cylinder to the extremity of the tube, that is to say, in office B, which, on its part, makes a vacuum. The despatches are then collected after a short journey at the rate of 1 kilometer per minute, which is the mean speed of railway trains.

An electric bell announces the departure of the despatches.

As will be seen, this system is the application of the old children's toy in which the air compressed by means of a handle acting as a piston violently forces out a cork placed at the other end, the tube and corks being often supplied by a branch of elder.

We give the principle *grosso modo*; of course, the application of it requires a very complicated mechanism which we can not describe here; we will limit ourselves to saying that the tube mentioned above often forms a circuit serving several offices of the same town. In Paris the network is very complicated, and the apparatus is visible in several post offices where it attracts the attention of the public by the noise of the escape of air when an employee works the openings and also by the four large tubes, one for the despatches, two for the compressed air and the rarified air of the reservoirs and the fourth communicating with the open air.

It was in 1867 that the system of pneumatic tubes was first tried in Paris; the question then was only of the prompt transportation to the Central post office, Rue de Grenelle, of the ordinary telegraphic despatches deposited at the Bourse, the Grand Hotel, the Théâtre Français, &c. A line of tubes leaving the Rue de Grenelle and returning there by way of these various offices constituted the first pneumatic system.

On the other hand, the Central post office sent to each of these offices the despatches to be distributed in its district.

The importance of the office at the Bourse led to the establishment of a direct line to the Rue de Grenelle, then gradually other systems leaving the Bourse served the most important neighborhoods; the network was not complete until 1887.

Analogous services were installed in London in 1858 and in Berlin in 1867, but it was not till 1872 in Berlin and 1873 in Vienna that the first special envelopes for the pneumatic post (Rohrpost) appeared.

1879-87. *Cards, envelopes and telegram letters.* We give here the decree with regard to the rate on despatches destined to circulate exclusively through the tubes in Paris.

"Article 1. On and after the 1st May, 1879, the rate for despatches confided to the Telegraph Administration, and destined to be exchanged within the limits of the old octroi of Paris, will be independent of the number of words. These despatches must be written on prepaid forms and will be carried through the pneumatic tubes.

"These special forms will be supplied to the public by the Telegraph Administration.

"The price of the forms intended for open despatches will be 50 centimes; that of the forms intended for closed despatches, 75 centimes.

"Art. 2. The Minister of Finances is charged with the execution of the present decree.

"Given at Versailles, January 25th, 1879.

Signed: MARSHAL MAC-MAHON, Duke of Magenta.

By the President of the Republic:

The Minister of Finances,

LÉON SAY."

A few days later Mr. Grévy took the place of Marshal MacMahon in the Presidency of the Republic, and Mr. Cochery became Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. The inauguration of the pneumatic service came very near suffering from these events.

It is related that Mr. Cochery was advised that the law could not be put into operation at the proper time for the simple reason that the prepaid forms indispensable for this new service were not yet printed. The engraving of the stamp ordered of Mr. Chaplain was far from being finished.

This communication was received with such severity by the minister that everything was ready in time all the same.

Only, the vignette of the postage stamp, which had the capital defect of not bearing the inscription "télégraphe," had to be used provisionally. Thus appeared on the 1st May, 1879 :

Card.

Les limites de l'ancien Octroi de Paris sont :
Le Trocadéro, les avenues du Roi de Rome et de Wagram
et toute la ligne des anciens boulevards extérieurs
depuis le boulevard de Courcelles jusqu'au boulevard
de Passy pour la place du Trône et de tout de Bercy.

(Ce côté est exclusivement réservé à l'adresse.)


SERVICE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE

TUBES PNEUMATIQUES.

CARTE-TELEGRAMME.

Ne pouvant circuler que dans les limites de l'ancien octroi de Paris.

XC _____



Le port est gratuit.
Le nombre des mots n'est pas limité.

PARIS
(Enceinte de l'ancien octroi)

50 centimes rose on buff

Letter card.

Pour ouvrir le télégramme, déchirer en suivant le pointillé.

Les limites de l'ancien octroi de Paris sont :
Le Trocadéro, les avenues du Roi de Rome et de Wagram
et toute la ligne des anciens boulevards extérieurs
depuis le boulevard de Courcelles jusqu'au boulevard
de Passy pour la place du Trône et de tout de Bercy.

(Ce côté est exclusivement réservé à l'adresse.)


SERVICE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE

TUBES PNEUMATIQUES.

TÉLÉGRAMME.

Ne pouvant circuler que dans les limites de l'ancien octroi de Paris,
et devant être clos par l'expéditeur lui-même.

XC _____



Le port est gratuit.
Le nombre des mots n'est pas limité.

75 centimes black on blue

It was only in April, 1880, that the double card with reply paid was put into circulation.

50x50 centimes rose on buff

And it was not till the following year that the forms appeared with the stamp of Mr. Chaplain.

We have already seen that this composition is one of the three which had been awarded a premium in the competition of 1875 ; the only alterations made in the original drawing are that the word "TELEGRAPHE" has taken the place of the word "POSTE" in the lower part and that "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE," which was abbreviated, has been written in full.

Card (May, 1880).

Les limites de l'ancien Octroi de Paris sont
 La Trinité, les écuries du Roi de Rome et de la reine
 et au-delà de ces limites les lettres ne peuvent
 être envoyées par le service pneumatique de Paris
 ni passer par la porte du Trône et la porte de Bercy

(Ce côté est exclusivement réservé à l'adresse.)

SERVICE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE
 TUBES PNEUMATIQUES
 CARTE-TÉLÉGRAMME.



Ne pouvant circuler que dans les limites de l'ancien octroi de Paris.

50

PARIS

(Enceinte de l'ancien octroi.)

Le port est gratuit.

Le nombre des mots n'est pas limité.

(La Carte ci-jointe est destinée à la réponse)

50 centimes rose on buff

(To be continued.)

ESSAY ON THE NEW SURCHARGED BELGIAN STAMPS FOR PRINTED MATTER.

By JULES BOUVÉZ.

It is known that in the United States there have long existed in the post offices of the most important towns canceling machines that have given excellent results from the point of view both of speed and exactness of work. By these machines 30,000 letters can be marked in an hour, whereas in the same time hardly 3000 could be stamped by hand. This is an immense advantage, especially in the more rapid despatch of the correspondence which is deposited in considerable quantities in important offices.

Following the example of the United States, several countries successively adopted this mode of canceling; but the Belgian Postal Administration, often the first to introduce useful innovations into the service, inaugurated in 1894, in the office of Brussels-Centre, a special system which, we must frankly say, realizes the most practical method discovered so far for attaining the object in view.

The results of the trial which was made in the office of the capital having been satisfactory, the Administration did not hesitate to extend the measure. We can not do better, therefore, than reproduce *in extenso* the ministerial decree relating thereto.

“The Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs,

Considering the royal decree of October 12th, 1879, for the execution of the law of May 30th, 1879, and notably article 107 of this decree;

Decree: Art. 1.—There shall be placed on sale in certain post offices postage stamps of 1 and 2c., cancelled in advance and intended for the prepayment of newspapers and other printed matter.

Art. 2.—These stamps are not to be sold in quantities of less than 1000.

Art.—They will be cancelled by means of a rolling stamp bearing the name of the office and the year and the first month of the following year.

Art. 4.—Shipments prepaid by stamps cancelled in advance must be deposited at the wicket of a post office in quantities of 1000 at least. These

stamps are of no avail when applied to shipments thrown into the letter boxes.

(Signed)

J. VANDENPEEREBOOM."

Brussels, June 21st, 1894.

The stamps in question are sold only in Brussels-Centre, Antwerp, Ghent and Liège, as well as at the sub-office of Sichem for Abbaye d'Averbode despatches only. Shipments prepaid by means of these stamps cancelled in advance have to be deposited either at the wicket of the office indicated by the mark of the stamps or at the wicket of an office situated in the same group as the first.

Shipments of this kind found in the boxes are returned to the senders, if they are known; otherwise, no account is taken of the value of the stamps affixed, and the articles are taxed in consequence.

Stamps cancelled in advance affixed to journals or other printed matter returned to the senders are again cancelled by the despatching post office by means of a stamp with the word "rebut" (refuse).

Philately, which never loses its rights, considering that this was a matter of a special and limited sale, immediately took hold of the decision arrived at by the Belgian Postal Administration, and before the S. S. S. S. had pronounced itself, it saw in the marks placed in advance on these stamps a surcharge rather than a cancellation. Advanced philatelists have therefore sought for collection the two values (1 and 2c.) specially used in Belgium for the prepayment of newspapers and other printed matter, and their example was very soon followed by a large number of other collectors.

When the measure was applied exclusively to the office of Brussels (centre) in 1894, the values bearing the surcharge described were

1c black gray and 2c orange.

A short time after, the black gray impression of the 1c stamps was replaced by bluish gray, and the orange color of the 2c stamps was changed into red brown. The alteration in the former value was hardly perceived, but for the second the change was the subject of a decree on July 16th, 1894, which was put into force on August 1st following. However, as a certain number of stamps of 1c black gray and 2c orange remained in circulation when the decree of June 21st, 1895, appeared, these stamps were included in the series of values with date surcharge.

So far this series consists of fourteen varieties in colors and surcharges, as follows:

- 1) 1c black gray, surcharge Bruxelles 1894
- 2) 2c orange " " "
- 3) 1c bluish gray " " "
- 4) 2c red brown " " "
- 5) 1c bluish gray, surcharge Anvers 1895
- 6) 2c red brown " " "
- 7) 1c bluish gray, surcharge Gand 1895
- 8) 2c red brown " " "
- 9) 1c bluish gray, surcharge Liège 1895
- 10) 2c red brown " " "
- 11) 1c black gray, surcharge Sichem 1895
- 12) 2c orange " " "
- 13) 1c bluish gray " " "
- 14) 2c red brown " " "

We think it well to add that only 5,100 of No. 1 were issued, 3,600 of No. 2, 900 of No. 11 and 1,500 of No. 12. This will show that it would be

very difficult to satisfy a large number of collectors devoted to this category of surcharges. As to the other varieties of the series given above, they are all in use, but as, in accordance with the Belgian postal tariff, they are used generally in the internal service alone, it is there that philatelists will have to look for them.

COUNTERFEIT PROVISIONALS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

By JOHN N. LUFF.

The Australian Colonies of Great Britain offer to the collector and the student of stamps a most difficult and interesting group. In collecting them appetite increases by that it feeds upon and perfection seems always a little before us, but never quite attained. Now that the Castle collection is only a memory, I doubt if we see again a perfect and complete collection of Australians. The various issues of these colonies present a complication of watermarks, papers, perforations and shades that is positively fascinating. Furthermore, the careful student may expect to find among them occasional "snaps." While virtue may be its own (and only?) reward, the painstaking philatelist holds snaps to be his legitimate portion and heritage; a sort of reward of merit for industry and heirship from the careless.

In looking at a collection, I always give careful attention to the Australians. I regret to say, I find the average collection quite uninteresting and far from complete. But I am reasonably sure to find one or more specimens of the Western Australian provisional issue of March, 1875, ONE PENNY surcharged in green on two pence yellow. Very frequently my attention is called to an uncatalogued variety of watermark or perforation in this stamp. I have been at some pains to gather as many as possible of these varieties and, after careful study of them, have concluded that some of our enterprising friends(?) have been trying to make the supply equal to the demand. I wonder if a certain notorious London firm—now happily dissolved—could not give us light on these creations. The work bears all the marks of their misdirected abilities. I believe that a very large proportion of these surcharges now in collections and on the market are counterfeits. Having made this assertion, it is incumbent on me to prove the correctness of my conclusions. Let me quote a few dates of issue of Western Australian stamps. I have these dates in part from the articles by Mr. C. J. Phillips, in volume IV of *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, and in part from personal research. I give either the date of issue, as found in official records, or the earliest known cancellation:

Watermark, Crown and CC, perf.	12 ½	1p, July 13, 1867.
" " " " "	" "	2p, " 24, 1874.
" " " " "	14	1p, May 21, 1877.
" " " " "	2p, —	5, "
" " CA, " "	12	1p, Mar. 12, 1883.
" " " " "	" "	2p, — 9, "
" " " " "	14	1p, Nov. 9, 1885.
" " " " "	" "	2p, Mar. 15, 1882.
" " " " "	12 x 14	2p, Apl. 20, 1883.

Provisional issues: ONE PENNY on 2p yellow, March, 1875.

1d. on 3p brown, May, 1885.

ONE PENNY on 3p brown, January, 1893.

I have before me a number of two pence yellow, surcharged in green ONE PENNY. These stamps are watermarked Crown and CC, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ and 14, and Crown and CA, perforated 12 and 14. One of two things becomes at once evident; either this provisional was repeatedly issued during a period of at least ten years or some of the surcharges are bogus. We have no reason to think the former to have been the case. In these days of careful records and watchful philatelists we would have had prompt information of any such issues. I have not been able to find any note in philatelic journals or special publications of any issue beyond that of March, 1875, on Crown and CC paper and perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$. Nor does it seem probable that so common a value as the one penny would so often be allowed to run short. The abundance of copies of this value with both watermarks and the various perforations, indicates long and constant use and does not at all suggest frequent scarcity. An exhaustion of this value has occurred three times in eighteen years, and that is surely quite often enough for official foresight to be found lacking, at least in days gone by. We have changed all that now, and official vagaries and oversights are past all finding out and apparently profitable to those concerned. On the last two occasions the three pence brown has been overprinted to supply the deficiency. It will also be noted that the want of one penny stamps in 1885 was supplied by overprinting the three pence and not the two pence, Crown and CA, then in use, and should be a strong argument against the genuineness of surcharges on stamps of that watermark.

I believe the only genuine surcharge on the two pence is that printed in dark yellow green on stamps watermarked Crown and CC and perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$. This surcharge is 21 mm. wide, measured at the tops of the small letters; the initial capitals are 3 mm. high and the small letters $1\frac{5}{8}$ mm.; the word "Penny" is $11\frac{1}{4}$ mm. long, measured at the bottom, and the distance between "One" and "Penny" is 3 mm. This surcharge is either printed across the center of the stamp or over the original value. I am inclined to consider the former as the normal position.

There is a very deceptive surcharge, which is almost identical with the genuine. The height of the letters is exact and the length of the words only $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. greater. But the space between the words is $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. longer and "Penny" is correspondingly compressed, the letters being less spaced and narrower, notably the second "N." The loop of the "P" is also slightly wider. The surcharge is printed over the original value. I have seen it on stamps watermarked Crown and CA, perforated 12 and 14 (?). The watermark on the copy perforated 14 was at the edge of the stamp and much cut by the perforations, but I believe it was CA.

The commonest variety of these doubtful surcharges has the correct measurements of length and of distance between the words, but the small letters are too high, being 2 mm. This difference is quite apparent to the unaided eye. The serifs of all the letters are shorter and less distinct than in the genuine surcharge and the shading of the initial capitals is too pronounced. I have this surcharge on stamps of Crown and CC, $12\frac{1}{2}$ and 14, and Crown and CA, 12 and 14. I believe them all to be counterfeits. I am aware the stamp with Crown and CC watermark, perforated 14, has long been listed, but I do not think it has the full confidence of the cataloguers, and, for my part, I believe it to be as bad as the others. If it exists with the surcharge having the small letters $1\frac{5}{8}$ mm. high, I have not seen it.

Not the least important argument against these surcharges is the color, which is paler and thinner than the genuine.

Oceania is authority for the provisional ONE PENNY, on two pence, the letters being all of one height, followed by a period and printed in black.

Mr. Phillips says, "it is considered very doubtful at best." This stamp is in the Tapling collection. I have seen but one copy which agrees with the description of this stamp. The width of the surcharge, without the period, is 19 mm.; the letters are 2 mm. high and the distance between the words is $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. The perforation is 14, and from the color the watermark should be Crown and CC, but only the crown is visible.

I have among my counterfeits a black surcharge of a different type. This has initial capitals and is followed by a period. The small letters are of the correct height, but the words, not including the period, measure only $18\frac{3}{4}$ mm. and have a space of $3\frac{3}{8}$ mm. between them. This stamp is also on Crown and CC paper and perforated 14. I think both these black surcharges may safely be condemned as fraudulent. There is an unpleasant resemblance between all the doubtful surcharges I have described, which gives the impression that they are all of the same category and equally bad.

It is to be regretted that so many discreditable imitations of this interesting provisional have been made. But I hope this article may prove a warning to philatelists and enable them to avoid the counterfeits.

THE STAMPS AND FORGERIES OF SWAZIELAND.

(*The South African Philatelist.*)

To the mind of the South African collector, Swazieland is a country whose stamps must be fully represented in their collections. In the first instance, in that it comprises comparatively few stamps; it is a surcharged issue (a great attraction), not deficient in interesting varieties.

Will readers be astonished to learn that but one specialist of Swazieland, of all who are interested in this country, can have an absolutely complete collection, as I will show further on in my article.

There is but one issue proper of Swazieland stamps, that of 1889. Type Transvaal 1885 (2d of 1887), surcharged in black "Swazieland." The values issued are as follows:

No. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Grey, black surcharge.	No. 5, 1s. Green black surcharge.
" 2, 1d. Carmine, "	" 6, 2s. 6d. Yellow, "
" 3, 2d. Olive, "	" 7, 5s. Slate, "
" 4, 6d. Blue, "	" 8, 10s. Fawn, "

In 1893 the color of the surcharge on the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was altered to red.

No. 9, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Grey, red surcharge.

Now follows a most important feature in connection with the issue of stamps from a collector's point of view, namely: the quantities printed and circulated of each value.

On the 18th of October, 1889, 30,000 each of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, 2d, 6d and 1s were issued.

On the 20th of October, 1890, 1,500 2s 6d, 600 5s and 300 10s were distributed to the post offices in Swazieland.

I would here draw your attention to the small quantity of 10s stamps issued, which put beside the fact that many were fiscally used, places this stamp on a rank with great rarities.

On the 10th of August, 1891, a further supply of 1,500 5s stamps reached Swazieland, making a total of this value of 2,100.

In 1892 between 15,000 and 20,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, surcharged in red, were issued. I cannot, however, give the exact figures of the number issued of this value.

Like well-nigh all other surcharges, the word "Swazieland" has suffered at the hands of the printer.

Scarcity of space will not permit me to enumerate all the smaller varieties of misprints, broken types, etc. I will, however, mention those important errors which have come under my notice.

No. 10	½d,	black and grey.	Surcharged	"Swazielan,"	final "d" omitted.
" 11	½d,	" " "	"	"Swazieland,"	inverted.
" 12	2d,	" " olive.	"	"Swazielan,"	final "d" omitted.
" 13	2d,	" " "	"	"Swazieland,"	inverted.
" 14	1s,	" " green.	"	"Swazieland,"	"
" 15	5s,	" " slate.	"	"Swazieland,"	"
" 16	5s,	" " "	"	"Swazielan,"	final "d" omitted.
" 17	5s,	" " "	"	"Swazielan,"	inverted surcharge.
" 18	½d,	red and grey.	"	"Swazieland,"	inverted.
" 19	½d,	" " "	"	"Swazieland,"	double surcharge.

Of the 1s inverted, only three sheets, of 60 stamps each, exist, while of the 5s inverted only one sheet was printed.

The 5s inverted with the final "d" omitted is a unique stamp, and is in the possession of a well known collector here.

The error "Swazielan," which occurs in the ½d (black surcharge), 2d and 5s, is found in the left hand bottom corner of each sheet

In January, 1893, notification was given by the Postmaster General of the withdrawal from sale of the Swazieland stamps, those still remaining in public hands could be used in the ordinary way for postage until the 7th of November of that year when they were recalled from circulation.

The simple nature of the surcharge naturally attracted the active attention of the forger.

Below I give a description of a few of the forgeries which resulted.

There is a surcharge "Swasieland" ("s" in place of "z"), against which I wish to warn you. It is purely a forgery, such an error not occurring in any of the various printings.

I have seen the 1885 3d and 6d Transvaal surcharged "Swazieland" in black.

The first, of course, is purely bogus. The type is slightly larger, the greatest difference being that the initial letter "S," quite plain in the genuine, is of a fancy type in the forgery. On examining the stamps closely under a magnifying glass, I find the surcharge to have been printed over the postmark. The naked eye would not easily discover this, only heavily postmarked Transvaal stamps having been brought into service.

The most outrageous of all the forgeries is the 2d Swazieland surcharged "4," in violet, in the corners of the stamp on each numeral "2" and once in the centre.

The stamp itself is genuine in all respects, the provisional "4" being bogus. The forger disposed of quite a quantity of these to unwary Philatelists.

In 1893 a Transvaal Postcard, surcharged "Swazieland," was announced to have been issued in Bremersdorp, by Senf's Journal. The information had been supplied to Senf by the local postmaster. It turned out, however, to be a bogus card, not authorized by Government.

It now only remains for me to warn both collectors and dealers against the Swazieland stamps with full stop after the surcharge. I have seen a large quantity of these on the ½d, 1d, 2d and 10s. The surcharge, with the exception of the full stop, is perfectly identical with the original. I am not at

the present moment in a position to give further information as regards these stamps, but, though I may not yet designate them forgeries until I have made further inquiries at headquarters (it being too late to do so for this issue), I again warn readers against purchasing Swazieland stamps with the above described surcharge.

Regarding my remarks about the "Swazieland" surcharge with full stop, I am now in the position to present to the readers a letter from the Postmaster-General to the Postmaster of Johannesburg on the subject:

Generaal Postkantoor,
Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek,
Pretoria, 12 Juni, 1896.

Wel Edele Heer,

Postmaster, Johannesburg:

Wel Edele Heer: In gevolge Uw verzoek heb ik het genoegen hiermede te certificeeren dat de door U van het Hoofd kantoor gekochte zegels overdrukt "Swazieland" (met een punt erachter) deel uitmaakte van een voorraad van 10 vellen, elk van ½, 1, en 2p en een vel van 10s, waarvan de overdrukken geschiedde in de maand Juli, 1894.

Ik gaf instructies dat deze zegels op denzelfden ouden vorm zouden gedrukt worden, en het onderscheid is my nu eerst gebleken, en doet my leid.

Ik heb de eer te zyn

UEds Dienstw. Dienaar,
(w. g.) I. VAN ALPHEN,
Postmeester Generaal.

(TRANSLATION.)

General Post Office,
South African Republic,
Pretoria, 12 June, 1895.

The Postmaster, Johannesburg.

Dear Sir: In response to your request, I have the pleasure hereby to certify that the stamps surcharged "Swazieland" (with a full stop after it), bought by you from the Head Office, form portion of a supply of 10 sheets each of ½, 1 and 2p, and one sheet of 10s, of which the printing took place in the month of July, 1894.

I gave instructions that these stamps should be printed from the old type, and the difference has only now been noticed by me, and grieves me.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) I. VAN ALPHEN,
Postmaster General.

It will be seen from the letter that this printing took place in July, 1894, long after they were withdrawn from circulation. In reply to my query why were they reprinted, I was informed that it was on account of political reasons which could not be divulged to me. It is therefore evident that they are Official Reprints.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SPECULATIVE STAMPS.

Circular No. 4.

391 STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

The Society, in conjunction with the Special Committee appointed by the London Philatelic Society, having taken into consideration the Stamps mentioned below, are of opinion that they are not worth the attention of Philatelists, and appeal to all Collectors and Dealers to discountenance collecting or dealing in the same.

17. ECUADOR.—We have received a communication from a very trustworthy authority in New York, that a set of Commemorative Stamps will shortly be issued for this country, of the values of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos and 1 sucre respectively. Our correspondent further states:

"I have seen a letter from the holder of the concession to a large exporting firm here, wherein he asks them to submit the designs, and states that he will be prepared to supply the stamps in any quantity, either cancelled or uncanceled; but that they must state the quantity they will engage to take before the issue is made. This would seem to be the worst kind of a job on the part of the Ecuadorian Government. In the first place, they have farmed out the control of the issue for so many dollars cash in hand to the holder of the concession, and in the next place, the concessionaire evidently is prepared to milk the philatelic market to its extreme capacity."

18. FORMOSAN REPUBLIC.—A set of these stamps was brought out by Liu-Yung-Fu, the chief of this newly-formed Republic. The following information respecting them has been furnished by an Englishman out there:

"There have been *two* issues; the first was impressed from a very poor die (I fancy, locally made), on a rough kind of tissue paper. These were not perforated, but had to be cut off the sheet as required. *This issue is entirely exhausted*, as only 2,000 were made. Although on the spot, and very favorably situated for getting official stamps, I know that no genuine ones of this issue are available, as I have tried to get them. It is stated that the die, being so imperfect, was remelted (*sic*) and attempts made to make another. This was also a failure, and so a die was ordered from Canton, where this work is well done, and the *second* issue made. These have the same device as the first, only much clearer, and only three kinds of *either* variety were issued, viz. (face value), 3, 5 and 10 cents, in red, violet and blue respectively (the first issue were in red, violet and green respectively). There have been no surcharged stamps. The second issue is on perforated paper, specially got for the purpose. The greatest care will have to be exercised in accepting stamps after the republic ceases, as the die is in the possession of the Chinese associated with Liu, and as they are quite aware of the financial opening these stamps afford, *may* go on manufacturing them. Liu has already opened negotiations with the Japanese, so the whole thing will last ten days or a fortnight. [The letter is dated the 10th October.] These stamps have been compulsorily used for *native* letters going hence to the mainland of China, and all letters sent through native Post Office had to be viséd at the Custom House to see they had the stamps affixed, so thus far they are genuine. *The Customs has been under the supervision of a foreigner, who, it is said, is or was a member of a foreign syndicate to sell these stamps.* There have been only 5,000 of the second issue impressed *up to date*, but whether more may be made in the interests of speculation before the end actually arrives, I cannot say."

19. TONGA.—Correspondents in Australia having drawn our attention to the issue of Stamps now being sold, which consist of stamps prepared some time since (but not issued, as it is said the reigning monarch was not pleased with his portrait), and which stamps have now been issued with a variety of surcharges, in a variety of colors, and in a variety of types, we endorse the opinion expressed by our Australian friends, that these stamps are unnecessary and speculative.

20. KOREA.—Pending further investigations, caution should be exercised with regard to a new issue of stamps of this country.

Referring to Circular No. 3:

16. SWEDEN.—We have received from a trustworthy correspondent in Sweden (who has obtained his information direct from the authorities) a letter, in which he states that the Swedish Post Office does *not* intend to make a commemorative issue of any kind. We have much pleasure in making this announcement.

GORDON SMITH,
Secretary, S. S. S. S.

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD,
Secretary to the Special Committee, London Philatelic Society.

December, 1895.

A FEW SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP FORGERIES.

(South African Philatelist.)

BRITISH BECHUANALAND. Issue, 1887. Surcharged on Cape of Good Hope Watermark, Anchor. Perf.

No. 8, 1d. Black and carmine.

In the forgeries "British" measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and "Bechuanaland" 18 mm., while in the genuine they respectively measure $7\frac{3}{8}$ mm. and $10\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

This is a very feeble forgery. The type used is slightly larger than that of the genuine.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. 1860. Imp. red Error.

The general appearance of this forgery is very deceptive. On closer examination I find that the figure of "Hope" and the Anchor do not come out so clearly as in the genuine, the face being totally unrecognizable, nor are the corner ornaments as regularly formed.

The length of the base of the triangle in the forgery is 42 mm., against 40 mm. in the genuine, while the left and right sides of the triangle in the forgery each measure $30\frac{3}{4}$ mm., as against 29 mm. in the original. The paper is yellowish wove, that of the genuine laid.

STELLALAND. 1884. Perf. 12.

No. 1, 1d. Red

No. 4, 6d. Lilac.

" 2, 3d. Orange.

" 5, 1d. Green.

" 3, 4d. Blue.

There are a large number of doubtful stamps circulating. I am inclined to believe that they have been reprinted from the original plates by a printer in Cape Town in conjunction with a dealer.

The perforations of the reprints are more jagged than those of the genuine. The size of the body of the stamp in the genuine, measured from perforation to perforation from top to bottom is 31 mm., and from left to right 28 mm., while in the reprints they are, respectively, 33 mm. and 30 mm.

I will conclude this short paper with the description of a bogus Zululand stamp.

ZULULAND. Surcharge on Natal 1d. Rose. 1882-4. Watermark, Crown and CA. Perf.

No. 1, 1d. Plack and rose.

The Natal 1d rose was never surcharged "Zululand" for use in that country. The type used is larger in all respects than that of the genuine. The Natal stamp on which it is surcharged has gone through the post.

NOTES.

According to *Der Philatelist*, the stock of postage stamps of 5 centavos having been exhausted in Ecuador, diagonal halves of the regular adhesives of 10 centavos of the 1892 issue and of revenue stamps of 10 centavos of 1895 have been used as 5 centavos.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. C. Witt calls our attention to the fact that the 1 cent reply cards of the United States now have the separation line dotted.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. J. M. Andreini informs us that Porto Rico letters with 8 centimos stamps of the 1894 issue have recently been received, showing that the stock of the 1895 stamps of this value must be exhausted.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. C. Witt has shown us a horizontal pair of the current 15 bani of Roumania imperforate between.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We have seen two horizontal strips of the current 5 poon of Corea imperforate between.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. W. Brettschneider informs us that the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny wrappers of Victoria are gummed since September 10th.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. J. M. Andreini has shown us a curiosity in the shape of two current envelopes of the United States No. 4, on white paper, folded together and the stamp of the inner one embossed without color (albino).

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

According to the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*, all the stamps of Turks Islands of the old type are obsolete, except the one penny.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

According to *Le Timbre-Poste*, Mr. Thomas Ridpath has seen a used copy of the 1885 $\frac{1}{4}$ anna postal card of Jhind with arms in black, instead of bistre, and the name spelt Jeend.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

L'Echo de la Timbrologie announces that a provisional card of 2 cents will shortly be issued in Mauritius, 300,000 of this card having been ordered from a local printer.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste states that the stamps of Diego Suarez mentioned by us under reserve last month are frauds, as anticipated by us.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste states that the current stamps of Indo-China will shortly be surcharged with the value in cents, on account of the continued decline in the value of the silver dollar.

The *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* chronicles the 75 cent unpaid letter stamp of the Dutch Indies perforated 11½.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Le Timbre-Poste states that Bulgaria will shortly issue regular adhesives of 2 and 3 leva and unpaid letter stamps of 10 stotinki.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The *Stamp News* notes the New Zealand one penny orange of 1863-64 watermarked a Star, perforated 10x13.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We illustrate the Bulgarian provisionals chronicled last month.



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Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the upper left corner pane of a sheet of 240 Straits Settlements stamps, 32 cents rose, which were to be surcharged "3 cents," was left unsurcharged.

The same correspondents inform us that they have a sheet of 60 one-cent on 6 cents lilac with double surcharge, one of these being reversed.

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Mr. Julius Adenaw has shown us two uncatalogued United States revenue stamps in the shape of a horizontal imperforate pair of Surety Bond 50 cents and a vertical pair of the 25c Power of Attorney imperforate horizontally.

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Mr. C. Witt has shown us the current 10 paras postal card of Servia without the coat of arms at the right. Whether this is a new issue or an accidental variety is an open question with us.

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We have seen the 5 pesos official stamp of the 1893 issue of Nicaragua with the surcharge inverted at the top of the stamp.

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We have seen a horizontal pair of the 6 cent Labuan, lithographed, of the 1894 issue, imperforate between.

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We have seen two vertical strips of the 2 pesos green of the 1893 issue of Nicaragua imperforate between.

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The *Illustrierte Briefmarken-Zeitung* states that on the 1st of January, 1896, the stamps of 1 and 2 gulden of Austria are to be printed in bright green and bright lilac respectively.

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We have received some sheets of the latest 2atts on 64atts of Siam. We find that the sheets are surcharged in two blocks of 50 at a time in 5 rows of ten. We find the following varieties on each block :

Stamp No. 10, s of Atts inverted, last Siamese character but one broken.

We also found one sheet with the upper half surcharged on the back as well as on the front. This gives us the following varieties :

- (1) front correct, back "s" inverted.
- (2) front "s" inverted, back correct.
- (3) vertical pair, upper stamp surcharged on back.
- (4) vertical pair, but lower stamp has "s" inverted.

(*Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*).



A certain amount of hanky-panky is to commence in the Seychelles Islands on January 1st. The 8, 13, 15, 16, 45, 48, and 96c values are to be done away with, and 5, 20, 40c and 1r are to be introduced. Certain values are to be surcharged, the 13c to be reduced to 5c, the 45c to 20c, the 48c to 40c, and the Envelopes are not to escape, the 15c will be altered to 10c, and the 30c to 20c. As an inducement to buy we are told that only small stocks of some of the values will be on hand, and therefore there will be only a few to surcharge, and various dealers have been "privately" offered a supply by a gentleman in the Island.

(*Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*).



Mr. Henry O. Pocklington sends us the following clippings from the *Sydney Daily Press*.

PHILATELIC TROUBLES.

MR. COOK GIVES WAY.

The philatelists of the colony are very much annoyed at the action of Postmaster General Cook in debasing the stamp currency of the colony by issuing copies of the old stamps of the colony at cheap rates, and to-day a deputation from the society waited on Mr. Cook to argue the point with him. The deputation did not mince words. They considered that the issue of stamps purporting to be postmarked which were out of date and had never been through the post amounted for all practical purposes to a forgery. Any private individual who made a postmark on stamps was a forger, and to them the department seemed equally culpable. Stamp collectors obtained stamps which had been used for franking letters, but here the Government was selling copies which never had franked letters as genuine. The result was a great injury to the dealers, and the Government seemed to be following in the lines of South American republics, where the revenue was sometimes assisted by bargaining with New York stamp dealers. As a result of the conversation the Minister promised that he would not have any more of the stamps printed. He explained that altogether a thousand sets were printed, and of these a considerable number had been sold. He would not withdraw any of the balance from sale, but when they were all disposed of that would complete the issue.

REPRINTING "O. S." POSTAGE STAMPS.

Alderman F. J. Josephson, Messrs. J. G. Griffin and J. McLean, as a deputation representing the Sydney Philatelic Club, waited yesterday upon the Postmaster-General to complain of the action of the department in reprinting the "O. S." (on service) postage stamps which are obsolete, putting lightly printed postage marks upon them and offering them for sale to collectors. It was pointed out that these post erasures implied that the stamps had served their purpose in franking letters through the mail, and to collectors gave them enhanced value, as they signified that the stamps were genuine, whereas, in fact, they were only reprints, and in the view of collectors mere imitations and consequently valueless.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Cook said he could not consent to the stoppage of the stamps already printed, but when they were disposed of he would promise that no more would be issued.



Mr. Geo C. Evans sends us the following newspaper clipping :—

Mr. Walter Bentley, the well known actor and lecturer, who is at present on a lecturing tour through New Zealand, offers that colony £15,000 for £20,000 worth of specially prepared New Zealand postage stamps, and for the difference undertakes to lecture in Europe, Asia, America, etc., on the above Colony as a field for emigration, to publish in London, England, presumably, a newspaper devoted to New Zealand interests, and to sell the stamps to collectors. The Postmaster General does not seem to favor his idea.

Now, most people who know him give Mr. Walter Bentley credit for smartness, but he is a cleverer man than his friends allow if he is successful in inducing the Postmaster General to take up his curious proposal. We have no desire to rob him of the credit of its originality, and it is quite possible that he never heard of a somewhat similar project which attracted attention in Italy last year. The *Berlin Post*, of December 29 last, had the following :—“ After a festivity the giver of the same has generally the only satisfaction of paying the cost. However, the small republic of San Marino (Italy) has by a clever management proved the contrary. In this republic lately a new Government palace was opened with great *éclat*. To cover the expense of the building and the festivities connected with the opening of the same the heads of the republic, being business men of no small capacity, decided to issue jubilee and remembrance letter stamps, and such stamps have now all been sold. There were issued 400,000 stamps at twenty-five centimes each, 200,000 at fifty centimes, 100,000 at one lire (one franc), 100,000 post cards at ten centimes, and 2000 printed envelopes at five lire. There were thus issued postal stamps of the total value of 320,000 lire (equal to £12,800 of English money). Thus the authorities of the republic of San Marino take credit to themselves for having done a grand stroke of business, and the stamp collectors have paid out of their own pockets more than two-thirds of the cost of the new Government building.” Mr. Bentley’s experience is not singular ; he is but an exemplification of the recognised fact that great men are often possessed by the same idea, though unknown to and without communication with each other. And we are quite satisfied that he is only seized with a desire to do a philanthropic turn to a country which on the whole has treated him uncommonly well!



Mr. George L. Toppan calls our attention to the following varieties in United States Envelopes :

2c on white, official size, but a new knife which differs from knife 45, having a much shorter top flap and the side flaps longer and more pointed. The side flaps of knife 45 are folded under the bottom flap, while in this knife (which should be called knife 58) they are folded over the bottom flap.

2c on white. This also comes on knife 53, large official. It will be remembered that this knife differs from 52 mainly in being very high cut, almost to the top of the envelope.

 CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. J. F. Beard has shown us envelopes Nos. 4 and 14 of the new die, but with the old watermark.

Envelopes.

Watermarked US in monogram.

Amber paper.

Size 150x92 mm.

14 green

Size 160x95 mm.

2c green

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us an envelope, franked by some of the stamps which we chronicled in July, and which plainly perform full postal duty. We understand that these stamps are used in the Nyassaland Protectorate, over which there is a British Commissioner, who, we fancy, is under the authority, not of the Colonial Office, but the Foreign Office; and this, perhaps, accounts for their not having the Crown and CA watermark, and possibly for the extraordinary gimcrack appearance, which is decidedly not in their favor. They supersede, within the Protectorate, the use of the British South Africa Company's stamps surcharged "B. C. A.," and we believe there is a prospect of this surcharge being done away with, a consummation devoutly to be wished. Just before the arrival of the new stamps, we regret to state, the 1d value of the "B. C. A." stamps ran out, and the 2d was accordingly converted, by means of a surcharge of "ONE PENNY," printed just above the lower label, and a thick bar across the latter. Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co send us an envelope franked in part by some of these provisionals.—(*Monthly Journal.*)

Our publishers have shown us some curious varieties of the Registration envelopes, with the value 2d converted to 4d. Those with the word "TWO" obliterated and "FOUR" printed between the ends of the scroll, were thus altered, we believe, in London. Some envelopes of the same printing, the inscriptions upon which differ somewhat from those upon the first issue, appear to have been sent out with the value unchanged, and these were surcharged locally. We have the smaller size with "TWO PENCE" ruled across in red and "4d" written below and initialed "E. E. H." in the same ink; and the larger size, with the original value cancelled by a printed bar and "FOUR PENCE" printed below it in black. One copy of the latter has three impressions of this surcharge, the first two being struck too high.—(*Monthly Journal.*)

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

1p on 2p sea green and vermilion, black surcharge

Envelopes.

Size 227x100 mm.

4p on 2p ultramarine, black surcharge "FOUR PENCE" (this was already chronicled and illustrated by us in August).

Size 150x98 mm.

4p on 2p ultramarine, red surcharge "4d"

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* chronicles the current ½anna and 2annas 6 pies of India surcharged "British

East Africa" in three lines, and a $4\frac{1}{2}$ anna of the British East Africa Co. also surcharged "British East Africa" in black and " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in red.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked a Star.

Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a green, black surcharge

2a 6p green, black surcharge

Unwatermarked.

Perforated 14.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a on $4\frac{1}{2}$ a slate violet, black and red surcharge

BULGARIA.—We have received the provisional unpaid letter stamps of 30 stotinki surcharged on the 50 stotinki imperforate in dark blue as well as light blue.

Unpaid letter stamp.

Provisional issue.

Imperforate.

30s on 50s dark blue, red surcharge

CEYLON.—



Mr. E. G. Rushbridge has shown us the current 2, 3, 5, 15, 25 and 30 cent adhesives surcharged in black "On Service," as per illustration.

Official stamps.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated.

2c green, black surcharge

3c orange brown and green, black surcharge

5c lilac, black surcharge

15c olive green, black surcharge

25c brown, black surcharge

30c mauve and orange, black surcharge

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have received a one penny letter card with stamp of the same type as on the one penny postal card.

Letter card.

1p carmine, gray, perf. V.

SANTANDER.—



Mr. G. A. Arenas has sent us a 5 centavos stamp of a new design, which was issued on January 1st, 1896.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 13.

5c brown

TOLIMA.—

Der Philatelist chronicles the issue of 1, 2 and 20 centavos adhesives of the same type as the current stamps of higher values.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 15.

1c blue, *rose*

2c green, *light green*

20c blue, *yellow*

OURACAO.—Two provisional stamps have been issued, consisting of the current 10 and 30 cent stamps surcharged $2\frac{1}{2}$ c, as per illustration.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.



Perforated.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ c on 10c ultramarine, red surcharge

$2\frac{1}{2}$ c on 30c gray, black surcharge

The circumstances under which these stamps were issued and the absorption of almost the entire stock by relatives of the Postmaster, who offer them at 40 to 100 times the face value, make these provisionals of very doubtful value. Our advice is "hands off."

ECUADOR.—*Der Philatelist* mentions having received a 10 centavos stamp of the same type as the preceding, but dated 1895 instead of 1894. Mr. N. F. Seebeck informs us that the complete issue with this date was supplied by him.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

1c blue (1895)

2c yellow brown

5c green

10c vermilion

20c black

50c orange

1s carmine

5s dark blue

FINLAND.—According to the *London Philatelist*, a change of perforation has taken place in the current adhesives; where the perforation has been $12\frac{1}{2}$ it is going to be 14. So far only the 25 pennia has been issued.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.

25p blue

GIBRALTAR.—*Die Post* chronicles the issue of 20 centimos and 2 pesetas stamps of the same type as the remainder of the series.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked a Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

20c olive

2p black and carmine

GREECE.—The *Monthly Journal* states that the 25 lepta stamp is now printed in reddish mauve.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 11½.

25 l reddish mauve

NOWANUGGUR.—



The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the current adhesives surcharged with two native characters for official use.

Official stamps.

Perforated.

1d blue, magenta surcharge

2d green " "

3d yellow " "

SIRMOOR.—



According to the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung*, the current adhesives have been surcharged "On S. S. S."

Official stamps.

Perforated.

3p orange, black surcharge

6p green " "

1a blue, black surcharge

2a carmine, black surcharge

MAURITIUS.—



A 3 cent adhesive and a wrapper of the same value, both of the same design, have just been issued. According to *der Philatelist* a 2 cent Postal card has also been issued with stamp of the new type.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked a Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

3c mauve.

Wrapper.

Manila paper.

Size 125x300 mm.

3c green

Postal card.

2c red brown, buff

CAMPECHE.—Mr. J. C. V. de Lacerda has shown us an undoubtedly genuine specimen of a 5 centavos stamp—a value hitherto unknown of this rare stamp.

Adhesive stamp.

5c blue

MOZAMBIQUE Co.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* states that the 50 reis stamps of the 1890 issue have been surcharged "Provisorio" in red.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

50r blue, red surcharge

PERU.—We have received the 1 and 2c of the current type printed respectively in red and blue, and the 10c llama type printed in yellow. The current 5c rose (llama) has been surcharged "Gobierno" in vermilion.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 12.

1c red

2c blue

10c orange

Official stamp.

Perforated.

5c rose, vermilion surcharge

QUEENSLAND.—



Mr. E. Cooper has sent us a 5 pence of the same design as the 2½ pence, and the current 1 shilling printed on beer duty paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12½.

Watermarked Q and Crown.

5p brown

Watermarked large Q and Crown (Beer duty paper).

1sh violet

SALVADOR.—



The current 30 and 20 centavos adhesives have been surcharged 1 and 2 centavos respectively. The 30 centavos has also been surcharged 3 centavos.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

1c on 30c deep blue, red surcharge

2c on 20c slate green " "

3c on 30c deep blue " "

SUNGBI UJONG.—We have received a 3 cent of the same type as the current Pahang, Perak, etc.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

3c lilac and carmine

URUGUAY.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 1 and 2c of the 1894 issue, and the current 5c as having been surcharged in black OFICIAL, reading downwards vertically.

At the moment of going to press, we receive the 2, 7, 10, 20 and 25 centecimos of the new series. They are all of different designs, the 20 and 25 centecimos having the central vignette printed in black; the 2c illustrates the capitol of Montevideo, the 7c bears the head of a bull and the 10, 20 and 25c represent respectively Ceres, a transatlantic steamer and Minerva. We shall illustrate all these in our February number.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 15.

2c blue

7c deep green

10c brown

20c green and black

25c red brown and black

Official stamps.

Perforated.

1c blue, black surcharge

2c brown red " "

5c red " "

VICTORIA.—



Mr. W. Brettschneider has sent us one of the new 9 pence printed in carmine of the same design as the preceding issue. They were issued on October 19th.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12x12½.

Watermarked V and Crown.

9p carmine

THE MARKET.

Auction of Cheveley & Co., November 6th, 7th, 20th and 21st :	
Great Britain, 1847, 10d, unused,	£2.12.0
“ “ “ 1sh, pale green unused,	8. 5.0
Ceylon, Star watermark, 8d yellow brown, unused,	16.10.0
“ “ “ 5d purple brown, unused,	7.10.0
“ Crown and CC, 5d purple brown,	8.10.0
“ Service, 2sh imperforate, unused,	6. 5.0

Hongkong, 96c yellow brown, used,	1. 9.0
Labuan, watermark CA sideways, 6c orange brown, used,	2. 14.0
Victoria, 1861, 6d orange, superb,	8. 0.0
British Columbia, perf 14, \$1, unused,	7. 10.0
New Brunswick, 1sh violet, very fine,	21. 10.0
“ “ “Connell,” 5c brown, unused,	22. 10.0
Nova Scotia, 1sh mauve, a superb specimen,	26. 10.0
“ “ 1sh violet, large margins on three sides,	20. 10.0
“ “ 6d green, unused,	6. 0.0
“ “ 6d dark green, unused.	4. 7.0
Newfoundland, 4d carmine red, fine color,	7. 10.0
“ “ another similar specimen,	5. 15.0
“ “ 6d carmine red, superb,	10. 0.0
“ “ 6½d carmine red, unused,	11. 15.0
“ “ 4d orange, unused,	7. 0.0
“ “ 1sh orange, superb,	27. 10.0
Montserrat, watermark CA, 4d blue, unused, o. g.,	9. 5.0
Bahamas, 1d imperforate, used,	3. 10.0
Barbados, 1873 5sh rose, unused,	4. 4.0
“ “ another one,	4. 4.0
British Guiana, 1850, 4c black on orange, fine, cut round specimen,	32. 0.0
“ “ “ 4c black on yellow, fine, cut round specimen,	38. 0.0
“ “ “ 8c black on green, cut round,	23. 0.0
“ “ “ 12c black on indigo, cut square, very fine,	35. 0.0
“ “ “ 12c black on blue, cut octagonally,	15. 0.0
“ “ “ 12c black on sky blue, cut square,	17. 0.0
“ “ 1851, 1c black on magenta, large margins,	7. 5.0
“ “ “ 4c black on blue, superb,	8. 15.0
“ “ 1856, 4c black on crimson, cut square, stamp measuring 3cmm. square,	24. 10.0
“ “ “ another one, cut oblong, measuring 35x27mm.,	21. 0.0
“ “ 1862, 4c black on blue, border of rosettes, unused, extremely fine,	15. 0.0
Dominica, watermarked CA, 1sh unused,	5. 0.0
“ “ “ another one,	5. 0.0
St. Christopher, 6d olive brown, unused,	2 15.0
“ “ watermarked CA, 1d lilac rose, unused,	4. 10.0
St. Vincent, 1sh brown, unused,	7. 0.0
“ “ ½d on 6d yellow green, unsevered pair,	4. 7.6
“ “ 1d on half of 6d blue green, unsevered pair,	17. 0.0
“ “ “one penny” on 6d yellow green,	4. 0.0
“ “ 4d on 1sh vermilion, unused,	16. 10.0
“ “ 5sh unused,	18. 0.0
“ “ 4d red brown, unused,	6. 0.0
Trinidad, lithographed, 1d red, used,	3. 5.0
“ “ “Lady McLeod,” pen cancelled, superb,	12. 0.0
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d rose,	7. 10.0
“ “ another one, on yellow paper,	8. 5.0
“ “ similar specimen,	7. 0.0
“ “ 1sh carmine with thin outer line,	4. 15.0
“ “ another, with double outer lines,	7. 0.0

Auction of Ventom, Bull & Cooper, November 28th and 29th:	
Ceylon, 4d imperf., grand margins all around; lightly postmarked;	£22.0.0
“ 8d brown, imperf., even margins all around, lightly post- marked, used, on piece of original with 1d and 1sh imperf.;	22.0.0
Barbados, 1d on half of 5sh, unsevered pair, fine,	18.0.0
New South Wales, Sydney View, 2d blue, plate 1, unused, very early impression, grand margins,	25.0.0

Auction sale by Ventom, Bull & Cooper, December 12th and 13th :	
Alsace and Lorraine, 1c green, with inverted network, unused block of 4,	£2.12.6
Austrian Italy, 1858, 2 soldi yellow, unused block of 5, o. g.,	5. 5.0
Bavaria, 1 mark, imperf., unused, o. g.,	2.17.6
“ 12kr perf., unused, o. g.,	2.12.6
Belgium, 1850, watermarked in frame, 10c dark brown, unused,	2. 4.0
Bremen, 4sgr green, <i>percé en scie</i> , unused, o. g.,	3. 5.0
Cyprus, 1sh green, used,	2. 0.0
Denmark, 48 skilling, unused,	1. 4.0
Gibraltar, 1st issue complete, unused, o. g.,	3.17.9
Great Britain, 5sh carmine, plate 4, Anchor watermark, unused, o. g.,	9. 0.0
“ “ 10sh gray green on bleuté, Anchor watermark, unused, o. s.	24. 0.0
“ “ 2sh 6d lilac on bleuté, unused, o. g.,	2. 7.6
Moldavia, 54 paras blue on green, very fine,	14. 0.0
Spain, Madrid, 1 cuarto, used.	3. 3.0
“ “ 12 cuartos rose and blue, inverted center,	7. 0.0
“ “ 19 cuartos rose and brown, perf.,	2.16.0
Ceylon, 2 rupees 50 cents, unused o. g.,	4.15.0
India, 4 annas blue and red, showing blue dividing lines on each side and the 4 rosettes at each corner, magnificent unused specimen with gum,	33. 0.0
“ 2 annas green, unused, o. g.,	2.17.6
Shanghai, 1876, 1 cand rose, postmarked,	4. 0.0
Gambia, Crown and CC, 4d brown, imperf., unused pair, o. g.,	4. 0.0
“ “ “ 6d blue, imperf., unused pair, o. g.,	2. 5.0
New Brunswick, 1sh violet with dotted obliteration,	15. 0.0
Barbados, 5sh rose, unused,	4.15.0
“ 1d on right half of 5sh,	4. 0.0
“ 1d on left half of 5sh,	4. 0.0
Nevis, 1861, perf. 13, 4d rose unused,	4.10.0
“ “ “ another, used,	3. 0.0
“ “ “ 6d gray violet, unused pair, o. g.,	6.10.0
“ “ “ 6d gray violet on bluish, unused,	3. 2.6
“ “ “ 1sh green, unused,	4. 4.0
“ 1867, perf. 15, 1d lake, entire sheet, o. g.,	6.10.0
“ “ “ another sheet,	7. 0.0
“ “ “ 1sh yellow green, superb unused specimen, o.g.,	21. 0.0
“ 1879, lithographed, 4d orange, superb unused pair, o. g.,	27. 0.0
“ “ “ 6d gray, entire unused sheet in mint condition,	155. 0.0
“ Crown and CA, 6d green, superb unused pair, o. g.,	20. 0.0
St. Christopher, Crown and CA, 1d lilac rose, superb unused pair, o.g.,	11. 0.0
“ 4d blue, unused, o. g.,	10. 0.0
St. Lucia, 1sh black and orange, superb unused pair. o. g.,	14.10.0
“ 1885, 1sh orange brown, unused, o. g., slight tear,	5.10.0

St. Vincent, Star, perf. 11½, 1sh rose red, unused pair, o. g.,	11. 0.0
“ “ “ 5sh rose red, unused, o. g.,	16.10.0
“ “ “ 4d on 1sh vermilion, superb unused specimen, o. g.,	16.10.0
“ Crown and CA, perf. 14, 4d bright blue, superb unused pair, o. g.,	10. 0.0
Trinidad, Crown and CA, perf. 14, 4d gray, unused pair, o. g.,	7.15.0
Tobago, Crown and CC, 6d ochre, unused pair, o. g.,	10.10.0
“ Crown and CA, 6d ochre, superb unused pair, o. g.,	29. 0.0
“ “ “ single specimen, used,	15. 0.0
“ “ ½d on 6d ochre, unused block of 4, the bottom pair having the surcharge inverted,	15. 0.0
Turks Islands, 1sh prune, unused, o. g., perfectly centered,	30. 0.0
“ 2½d on 1sh prune, type 4, unused pair,	6. 6.0
“ 2½d on 1sh blue, type 6,	11.10.0
“ 4d on 1sh prune, types 9 and 10, unused pair, o. g.,	13. 0.0
Virgin Islands, 1sh crimson, single line border, unused pair, o. g.,	10. 0.0
“ “ single unused specimen, o. g.,	4.10.0
Antioquia, 1868, 5c green, very fine,	11.10.0
Victoria, “Registered,” 1sh red and blue, unused,	6. 0.0
Auction sale by Puttick & Simpson, December 10th and 11th :	
Brunswick, 1852. 3sgr vermilion, unused, o. g.,	£5.10.0
Gibraltar, 1st issue complete, used,	3.10.0
Great Britain, VR, very fine, unused pair with part gum,	22. 0.0
Hamburg, 9s imperf., used,	3. 0.0
Spain, 12 cuartos blue and rose, imperf., with inverted center,	11.15.0
“ 1865, 19 cuartos brown and rose, unused,	2. 8.0
British Columbia, imperf., 5c rose, unused, o. g.,	10. 0.0
British Guiana, 1856, 4c crimson, superb copy on original, size 33x46 mm.,	21. 0.0
“ 1862, 2c yellow, No. 4, rouletted on 3 sides,	4 15.0
Dominica, Crown and CA, 1sh lake, unused, o. g.,	5. 0.0
Montserrat, Crown and CA, 4d blue,	3. 7.6
Nevis, 1sh yellow green,	5. 0.0
“ lithographed, 1sh green, entire sheet, unused,	26.10.0
“ Crown and CA, 6d green, unused, o. g.,	9. 0.0
St. Vincent, 5sh rose, unused, o. g.,	14.14.0
“ another, used, small tear,	11. 5.0
“ 4d on 1sh vermilion, very fine,	11.10.0
Victoria, 1854, lithographed, 2d mauve, unused block of 9, with side margins, one stamp slightly torn,	20.10.0

COMMUNICATIONS.

We publish below a letter addressed to Mr. G. B. Calman by Mr. D. Benjamin, and which clearly establishes the fact that the stamp referred to in the letter is purely speculative.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, Saturday, 30th November 1895.

GEORGE B. CALMAN, Esq., New York, U. S. A.:

Dear Sir:—Enclosing press-copy of my last respects of the 20th instant, I have none of your favors to acknowledge.

Macao.—Referring to the remarks in my last note the 5 avos stamps

surcharged on 30 reis, my correspondent in Hongkong informs me that he is advised by his agent in Macao that these stamps are not procurable at the Post Office, as the whole issue, amounting to \$600.00 has been sold by the Post Office to a Messrs. Weilan, in Hongkong. I am therefore unable to send you a supply of these stamps. I am of opinion that these stamps are purely speculative, as there is no 5c tariff in the Macao Post Office, and the fact of their all having been sold to one party confirms this belief. I think the S. S. S. should make a note of this.

With nothing further for to-day, I remain,

Yours truly,

DAVID BENJAMIN.

BROOKLYN, December 21, 1895.

Editors AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY:

In your next number will you kindly answer the following questions: What does tête bêche mean and how do you pronounce it? What is the correct pronunciation of Curacao, Miquelon? BROOKLYN SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—If in making up a plate of electrotypes one or more single electrotypes are put in upside down, they will give rise to what are known as tête bêche pairs, in which the top of one stamp will be where the bottom should be. Of course if the inverted stamp is by itself it cannot be distinguished from any other stamp of the sheet. Pronounced as though spelled tâtbesh. According to Webster the pronunciation of Curacao is Kû'-ra-sô' and Miquelon Mē'-ke-lôn'.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from Messrs. Harry Hilckes & Co., of London, a complete epitome of prices received for rare stamps at London auctions during the season 1894-95. In some respects the compilation is very valuable, as it will give an excellent idea of the advance which has taken place during a single year; but for the purpose of determining the value of any particular specimen, it cannot be considered authoritative, as some of the quotations are 15 months old, and all of them over 5 months old.

At the same time, such a compilation is very interesting as indicating the enormous difference in prices between specimens in mint state and ordinary copies. Messrs. Hilcke & Co. deserve a great deal of credit for their work, as it appears to be carefully and conscientiously done.

The Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards, and Telegraph Stamps of the British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates in Africa. Part I. Compiled and published by the Philatelic Society, London

We have received part I of the above work, which is to be published in three divisions, and we think it of sufficient importance to review it *in extenso*.

The illustrations indicate a new departure, as the greater part of them are contained on the same pages as the letter press. In general, we consider the style of the work superior to any of the previous publications of the society, as the so-called reading matter is more limited and the reader is not burdened with so large a quantity of uninteresting official documents. We find a great deal that is new, and present herewith to our readers what we consider of sufficient importance in that direction.

British Bechuanaland. We see here that the Taping collection contains an entire envelope franked with a Two Pence with "2d" in blue green, a pair of the same value with 2d in red and a single Two Penny stamp unsurcharged

The postmarks are "Vryburg—Bechuanaland, Sp. 15, 1888, Jersey, Oct 9 1888." It is also stated that only 800 of the Half Penny stamps were surcharged "Protectorate" in the larger type.

We also copy the following: "Specimens of all the stamps listed have been examined and passed by the Society, but in addition to these the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Limited, of New York, give in the 55th edition of their Catalogue the following: $\frac{1}{2}$ d, with 'Protectorate' surcharged in small black block capitals; 1d, with similar surcharge, but in rather larger capitals, and '1d,' both surcharges being in black; 2d, with the usual surcharge of 'Protectorate' in black and '2d' in red. It is possible that the last of these is a genuine variety, but the two others must be looked upon with grave suspicion so far as the surcharge of the word 'Protectorate' is concerned. The same remark applies to the Three Pence, which has been seen with 'Protectorate' alone, in small block capitals, and to the One-half Penny with the added fraction ' $\frac{1}{2}$ '"

British East Africa. Under this head we find something that is indeed interesting, viz., positive information that the following values were issued imperforate, sold indiscriminately at the post offices and regularly used for postage:

- $\frac{1}{2}$ anna brown,
- 1 anna green,
- 2a vermilion,
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black on yellow,
- 3a black on rose red,
- 4a pale red brown
- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a lilac,
- 8a blue,
- 1 rupee rose.

We also note that a 4 anna value was prepared in gray and issued imperforate. The British East Africa Co state that, "as regards these gray stamps, it was at first intended to use them for inland revenue purposes, but, as this was found inconvenient, it was decided to use up those already printed for postal purposes. Fortunately, only a few of the eight annas and one rupee had been printed. The four annas, gray, had not advanced beyond the imperforate stage, and those we had in that form were sold and used along with the others, in the usual course."

The Society notes, as a separate issue or as a separate variety, stamps on unwatermarked paper, but we do not consider that they are entitled to any such special classification, as it is distinctly stated in the notes on these issues that the watermark did not cover the entire sheet, and, hence, some of the stamps must have appeared without such watermark.

In the provisional issue of 1891 only four stamps are recognized, viz.:

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a on 2a vermilion,
- and 1a on 4a brown,

with both hand-stamped and manuscript surcharge. It is positively stated that the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna on 3 annas vermilion and 1 anna on 3 annas vermilion, with signatures differing from the genuine, have been included in some catalogues and sold at auction, but were never issued by authority of the Company.

Cape of Good Hope. The appearance of the triangular series is definitely proven to have been made on September 1st, 1853, the issue consisting of the one penny and four pence on blue paper. The six pence and one shilling values were issued on February 18th, 1858. The rates of postage were as follows;

For newspapers, 1 penny.

$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, local, 4 pence.

$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, to Great Britain, 6 pence.

In April, 1863, the rate to Great Britain was raised to 1 shilling per half ounce for all letters carried by packet boat, and reduced to 4 pence for all letters carried by private ships. On September 15th, 1860, the local delivery rate was reduced to one penny. The quantity issued of each value of the triangular series is annexed for the purpose of establishing the comparative rarity. They were as follows :

1p,	5,850,000
4p,	7,510,000
6p,	920,000
1sh,	380,160

As to the wood block series, considerable interesting information is given, including exact statements of the number of sheets and stamps that were printed. The Postmaster General of the Colony furnishes the following particulars in regard to this issue :

"The stamps were printed by Saul Solomon & Co., of 49 and 50 St. George's St., Cape Town, the one penny on April 10th, 1861, and the four pence on April 12th of the same year. The original dies for the stamps were engraved on steel, from which sixty-four impressions were afterwards taken of each value, by what is known as the stereotype process. These impressions were cemented on to a wooden block to form the printing plate, hence the designation 'wood-blocks' that has always been applied to these two stamps. The sixty-four impressions of both values were each arranged in four horizontal rows of sixteen stamps to the row, forming eight squares, and in cementing the impressions on to the two wooden blocks, one of the four pennies was by mistake placed among the one pennies, and *vice versa*, thus accounting for the two well-known errors of these stamps. The number of the one penny stamps printed was 24,600, while there were 12,840 of the fourpence, and both values were issued as soon as they were obtained from the printers. Laid paper with fairly wide lines was used, and although the laid lines in some specimens are only visible in part, and on others are apparently altogether absent, the quality and make of the paper seems nevertheless the same throughout the issue.

"The number of the errors of course entirely depends upon whether the mistakes on the plates were noticed and corrected previous to the completion of the printings. Supposing they had been, I cannot but think that the errors would at once have been cut out of the sheets and destroyed. According to the number of stamps printed, there were at the most but 201 of the One Penny error and 386 of the Four pence error, so the only surprise is that these stamps are not even rarer than they are.

"Only one printing of these provisional stamps was required, as on referring to the appendix it will be noticed that Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. forwarded further large supplies of One Penny and Four Penny stamps to the colony on the 1st and 29th of April, and again on the 8th of May, 1861. The provisional stamps could not, therefore, have been wanted beyond a few weeks, but no doubt the stock printed off of both values was used up by the Post Office.

"In March, 1883, Messrs. Saul Solomon & Co. reprinted 195 sheets of the One Penny and the same number of the Fourpence. Each sheet of the former value consists of 62 stamps only, *i. e.*, there are two stamps deficient, while each sheet of the latter value contains 63 specimens, *i. e.*, with one

stamp deficient. The reprints are made upon smooth wove paper, and the colors of the stamps are much darker and brighter than any of those issued. "Although the errors are catalogued as having been reprinted, I am assured by Mr. S. R. French that they do not exist on the sheets of the reprints, as both errors and a damaged stereotype of the One Penny were removed from the plates before the reprints were made.

"Mr. French also tells me that 'these reprints were made solely for the purpose of distributing specimens to the various postal administrations throughout the world, the stamps not being issued or sold to private collectors."

In view of the fact of the number of One Penny stamps exceeding the number of the Four Penny stamps, it might appear strange that the former value should be by far the rarer of the two; but this peculiarity may easily be explained by the fact that the One Penny value was used for local postage only, and the majority of the letters were undoubtedly destroyed. The Four Penny stamps were used almost exclusively for foreign correspondence addressed to business houses, who kept their mails intact for many years thereafter.

As to the celebrated One Penny triangular, with Crown and CC watermark, we need only quote the following remarks:

"The list I have given above comprises all the triangular stamps Messrs. De La Rue & Co. sent out to the Colony. It is therefore difficult to account for the existence of the One Penny watermarked 'Crown and CC. I am unable to give the true *raison d'être* of this variety, and I can only suggest that it may be due to the following cause. It was in the year 1863 that Messrs. De La Rue & Co. first commenced to use paper with the 'Crown and CC' watermark, and they may have intended to print off the whole batch of One Penny and Four Penny Cape stamps ordered at the end of that year upon it. After trying a few sheets for the One Penny value they probably found the size of the paper and the watermark so ill adapted to the plates of these triangular stamps that they at once abandoned their intention and applied to the Crown Agents for a further supply of the 'Anchor' watermarked paper. Whether they forwarded any of the stamps with 'Crown and CC' watermark to the Colony is very doubtful. I have never seen or heard of a used copy, and, in face of the list of consignments I have given, it looks as if none of these stamps were sent out. In this case the variety would be merely an interesting essay. To help any one who may feel disposed to search through used specimens, I may tell that the color of the variety is identical with that of the One Penny value printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon the 'Anchor' watermarked paper, i. e., red brown, and that the watermark 'Crown and CC' is found placed sideways, and only a portion of it is seen upon each stamp."

With the information thus far obtainable it would appear that this stamp should be excluded from catalogues of postage stamps and relegated to the field of essays and proofs.

An interesting fact is noted as to the issue of a half penny stamp about six years before there was any use for postal purposes for any such value. It appears that a supply of this value was forwarded to the Colony, and sold at the Post Office as early as 1876, and when after July 1st, 1882, the halfpenny value was required, the stock on hand must have been very small indeed, as in August, 1882, a provisional halfpenny stamp had to be provided.

In the general reference list we also find some items of considerable interest, which are worthy of being reproduced in this review. It is stated

that all four triangular stamps are found rouletted and some of the values *percé en arc*. All these varieties are declared to be almost entirely unofficial, and, as they have been extensively imitated of late years, great caution is required in accepting any such specimens as having been perforated at the time the stamps were in use." The variety of the fourpence wood block spelt "penck" is noted, but is declared to be due to defective printing. At the same time, we find mention of another variety with the right hand corner ornament replaced by irregular white parallel lines, owing to a damage caused to one of the stereoblocks.

In regard to the Fourpence lilac rose without surcharge, it is said that they should be looked upon only as proofs. We can scarcely find the argument conclusive on this point, as it may easily have happened that a sheet or a part of a sheet escaped the overprint in the same way as has been recently discovered to have been the case in a sheet of 60 stamps of Straits Settlements 32 cent lilac rose.

Of the issue of August, 1892, viz., the provisional halfpenny on three-pence carmine lake, it is remarked that the Tapling collection contains specimens of the one penny red watermarked Crown and CC surcharged Halfpenny in a line of sans sérif type 15 mm. in length. This variety is declared to be undoubtedly spurious.

Under the general heading of fiscals used postally, it is stated positively that the use of fiscal stamps for postal purposes was never sanctioned in Cape Colony. All such specimens must bear fraudulent postmarks, or have passed through the post office unobserved, or have been obliterated on purpose, and in any case are not worthy of the attention of philatelists.

THE METROPOLITAN PHILATELIC CLUB OF SAN ANTONIO.

Organized Nov. 18, 1894.

Headquarters: **DULLING BLOCK, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.**

Executive Committee: EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, President,
E. G. CERVANTES, Vice-President,
JOHN G. ROTH, Secretary,

Literary Board: COR. JOSEPH FLYNN, U. S. A. Chairman.
H. C. GLAZE, Secretary,

Department of Auction, Purchasing, Sale and Exchange:
CHARLES ROEMER, Counterfeit Detector,

HENRY A. REUSS, Treasurer,
J. F. MURPHY, Assistant Secretary.

JULIUS JERRY, Librarian.
JOSEPH A. MUELLER, Superintendent.
C. T. FINCHAM, Attorney.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST ANNUAL CELEBRATION. THE EXHIBITION.

At 10:00 A. M. the doors of the Club Rooms were opened to the public, to witness the first international philatelic exhibition held in the United States and from then on a stream of people flowed in and out of the rooms, until the closing of the exhibition at 5:30 P. M. when over 400 persons placed their names upon the register.

The rooms were prettily decorated with bunting, flags of all nations and large brass eagles. On one side of the rooms were palms and other tropical plants back of which were seated the musicians. It was Prof. A. G. Garcia's Grand Mexican Orchestra that had arrived the day before from Mexico, which played the many beautiful selections during the day.

Shortly after the doors were opened, Edward W. Heusinger, President, rapped for order and declaring the exhibition open, delivered an address of welcome.

At 1:00 P. M. the judges examined the exhibits and the awards were made as follows:

First.—For the best general display, gold medal and diploma—Edward W. Heusinger. Second best, honorable mention—Henry A. Reuss.

Second.—For the best general collection, silver medal and diploma—Henry A. Reuss. Second best, honorable mention—Charles Roemer.

Third.—For the best collection of United States stamps, bronze medal and diploma—H. C. Glaze. Second best, honorable mention—S. V. Pfeuffer of New Braunfels, Tex.

Fourth.—For the best display of stamps of any country, diploma to each—Australian, Australian Stamp Co., of Adelaide, S. A.; Italian, Rag. Emilio Corsi, of Rome, Italy. Roumanian, Capt. Constant M. Moroui, of Bucuresci, Roumania. Philippine Islands, Senor Francisco Carreras y Candi of Barcelona, Spain. Mexican, Senor Eduardo Aguirre, of Guajuata, Mexico.

Fifth.—For the best collections of entires, Diploma—Edward W. Heusinger.

Sixth.—For the best collections of revenues. Foreign, Diploma—Walter Morley, of London, England. United States, Diploma—E. B. Sterling, of Trenton, N. J.

Seventh.—For the best display of stamps in sets and packets, Diploma—Henry A. Reuss' Continental Stamp Depot.

Eighth.—For the best mixture of continentals, Diploma—Henry A. Reuss' Continental Stamp Depot.

Ninth.—For the best display of philatelic supplies, Diploma—Edward W. Heusinger.

Tenth.—For the best publications. Albums, Diploma—Wm. Brown, of London, England. Journal, Diploma—also to Wm. Brown. Approval Books, Diploma—Walter Morley, of London, England. Catalogue, Diploma, also to Walter Morley.

Besides the above there were many more and valuable exhibits.

THE AUCTION SALE.

At 5.30 P. M an Auction Sale was inaugurated, it being the first ever held south of St. Louis. There were about fifteen buyers present, Prof. Jermy kindly acting as Auctioneer. One hundred lots were sold under the hammer in 50 minutes, and the total sum realized was \$206.00, the following lots being worthy of mention.

No. 2, United States, 1851, 5c brown, good, close trimmed to R.,	\$ 6.50
" 9, " " 1893, Columbian, 1c to \$5.00, unused, fine,	25.00
" 11, " " " " \$1.00, unused, fine,	7.00
" 16, " " " " \$5.00 " "	8.00
" 17, " " 1895, \$5.00, used,	4.75
" 26, " " State, 90c, used,	5.00
" 40, Brunswick, 1863. ½sgr, pair, unused,	12.00
" 87, Oldenburg, 1860. 2sgr, rose,	6.00

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

At 8.30 P. M. the First Annual General Meeting came to order, President Edward W. Heusinger presiding, with Messrs. M. Adler, Charles Bull, E. G. Cervantes, Corp. Joseph Flynn, Julius Jermy, Edward C. Jungkind, Herman Michaels, F. J. Murphy, F. I. Northrup, Franz Pfeiffer, Henry A. Reuss, Adolph Richter, Charles Roemer, John G. Roth, Carl Seutter, Charles G. Staats, H. D. Stumberg members, and S. Vieth, P. Engelking, William J. G. Dulling, Dr. A. A. Allen, E. A. Bruni, Edward Everett, representing the "Daily Express," Herman Breusing, representing the "Daily Light," and Albert S. Moss, representing the "Daily News," guests in attendance.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Murphy proposed for active membership Mr. James Treahey and Mr. Roemer proposed for corresponding membership Mr. T. W. Robinson, of Denison, Tex. There being no objections to these candidates, they were declared elected members Nos. 201 and 202, respectively.

The Secretary presented his Annual Report, which showed that the membership of the club was 196, or 36 active and 160 corresponding members. It also embraced such other matter as generally is included in these reports.

The Treasurer presented his Annual Report, which showed receipts of \$119.67 during the year, and disbursements as follows: Secretary's expense and postage, \$20.75; stationery, seal, etc, \$11.36; printing, \$25.75; rent, \$8.00; A. P. A. donation of books, \$1.75; library, \$2.00; banquet, etc, \$47.80, with a balance of \$2.26 in the treasury.

The Librarian presented his Annual Report, and therein stated that the most important donation was received from the President, Mr. Heusinger, who donated some 2,500 books, journals and catalogues.

The Superintendent, in presenting his Annual Report, stated that he had received for circulation 30 books, valued at \$736, of which there were retired November 1st, \$470.12, and that the total sales were \$102.80.

The Assistant Secretary's Annual Report stated that he had sent for this celebration 500 invitations by mail.

After these reports were accepted, the election of the officers of the Executive Committee for 1896 took place, resulting as follows: President, Edward W. Heusinger; Vice-President, E. G. Cervantes; Treasurer, Henry A. Reuss; Secretary, John G. Roth; Assistant Secretary, F. J. Murphy.

There being no further business before the meeting, it was adjourned at 10.00 P. M.; after which

THE BANQUET

was held, which will ever be pleasantly remembered by all present, as the many eatables, wines, cigars, beautiful selections by the Orchestra, coupled with good fellowship, and songs and good stories following each other in quick succession, made the evening seem almost too short.

JOHN G. ROTH, *Sec'y.*

MINUTES OF THE FOURTEENTH MEETING, HELD DECEMBER 11, 1895.

The meeting came to order at 8.30 P.M., President Edward W. Heusinger presiding, with the following members in attendance: Messrs. Henry A. Reuss, Joseph A. Muller, H. C. Glaze, Charles Roemer, Julius Jermy, Nelson Mackey, Jr., and John G. Roth.

On account of the Secretary not being present at the time the meeting was called, Julius Jermy was elected temporary Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved and the Report of the Executive Committee was read and accepted.

A letter from the Rev. G. Q. A. Rose, manager of "The Mid-Winter Fair," to be held in this city during January, 1896, was read, inviting the Club to make an exhibit of stamps, etc., was upon motion of Mr. Roemer accepted, all members being requested to aid the Club in making said exhibit.

A letter from R. F. Albrecht & Co. was also read, who sent for the Club's Library a copy of their Auction Epitome, which was accepted with thanks.

Mr. Reuss proposed for active membership, Messrs. Nelson Mackey, Jr., No. 203, Louis Glaiser, No. 204, and for corresponding membership, Mr. Max Paltz of Zittan, Saxony, No. 205.

Mr. Roemer proposed for corresponding membership, Mr. Charles Beamish of Philadelphia, Pa., No. 206.

No objections being made the above candidates were declared elected.

The collecting of plate numbers of United States stamps was then discussed at length, after which an Auction Sale of the Exhibit of William Brown was held.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

JOHN G. ROTH, *Secretary*.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

W. T. WILSON, President.

R. HOLLICK, Esq. and W. PIMM, Esq., Vice-Presidents.

COMMITTEE:

MR. V. LUNDEBLAD,
MR. W. S. VAUGHTON,

MR. C. A. STEPHENSON,
MR. W. F. WADAMS.

Hon. Sec. and Treas. G. JOHNSON, B. A., 208 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

November 21.—J. A. Gailbraith (Trinidad), E. Sigerist-Moser (Schaffhausen), A. C. Jones (Bermuda), were unanimously elected members.

Votes of thanks were accorded Messrs. E. F. Wurele and Croome for 25 Philatelic Journals and "The Stamps of Egypt" respectively.

Mr. C. A. Stephenson then gave a very interesting and carefully prepared paper on the "Stamps of the United States from 1847 to 1869," illustrated by his own collection and a number of other good collections belonging to the members present; also some sent by corresponding members. In the intervals between the various issues and at the end of the paper there was a very lively discussion on the minor varieties of die, ornament and grille.

December 5.—R. S. Bhatavadeker (Bombay), J. G. Wilson (Barbados), were unanimously elected members.

Subs. were voted to L. P. Society's "South Africa," and other publications.

A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. H. L. Ewen for a bound copy of his "Priced Catalogue of the Stamps of Great Britain."

Then followed the "Display of the Stamps of Italy and the Italian States together with the forgeries and reprints of the same."

The exhibit was very fine and included most of the rarities unused and used on originals.

December Packet.—This requires special notice, as it is probably the finest packet ever circulated in an English exchange. The sheets sent in were worth over £1,200, and about half of this value consisted of fine unused Colonials, especially British North America and West Indies, and nearly all priced considerably below catalogue. The St. Vincents included

5s star, 4d yellow, no wmk, 4d red brown CA, all unused; Nevis, St. Kitts Virgin Is., Dominica, Nova Scotia were almost complete in shades. Considering that all the sheets were sent in at reasonable prices, it was thought, advisable, with the owners' consent, to keep over two duplicate sheets, worth over £300, till next packet, leaving the value £894 5s 5½d. But from promises already to hand it is very likely that the January packet will be very considerably larger than this.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Meetings held the third Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 86 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, 9 W. 116th St., N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 86, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 998, N. Y. City.

152d MEETING.

THURSDAY, November 21st, 1895.

In the absence of the President who was confined to his house sick, Vice-President Albrecht presided in his stead, the Secretary also being absent Mr. E. R. Carter was appointed to act in his stead.

Members present: Messrs R. F. Albrecht, H. Clotz, H. Obert, A. Richter, E. R. Carter, Dr. R. Roehre and O. Dejonge.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Julius Rubens was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

Messrs. J. N. T. Levick and W. A. Haylock sent their resignations, which on motion were accepted with regret.

A friend sends two Heligoland reprints for the counterfeit album.

A friend sends two cuttings from newspapers for the scrap book.

Mr. R. F. Albrecht presents the Society with a copy of his new Auction Epitome.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons L'd., send a copy of their latest catalogue for the library.

Mr. A. Lohmeyer presents the Society with No. 21 of the Postal Card Bulletin.

All of the above are accepted with thanks.

After an exhibition of U. S. stamps by Mr. H. Obert, and British colonials by Mr. E. R. Carter, the meeting adjourned at 10 P. M

EDGAR R. CARTER, Sec'y pro. tem.

153d MEETING.

THURSDAY, December 19th, 1895.

Present: Messrs. R. F. Albrecht, Henry Clotz, A. Richter, Adolph

Lienhardt, Henry Obert, A. C. Carstanjen, Edgar R. Carter, Oscar Dejonge, Dr. R. Roehre, Hugo Kessler, and R. S. Lehman, and Mr. J. W. Sittig as guest.

President August Dejonge being absent Vice President R. F. Albrecht took the chair.

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 P. M.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and upon motion accepted.

Dr. W. J. Gascoyne proposes for membership Dr. James W. Craighill, of Baltimore and Mr. A. Richter proposes Mr. J. W. Sittig of Stapleton, which propositions were referred to the executive committee.

An old and true friend of the Society presents some counterfeits for the counterfeit album and Mr. A. Lohmeyer sends No. 22 of the Monthly Bulletin of the Postal Card Society. The thanks of the Society are tendered to the kind donors.

The Society received an invitation from a collector in Constantinople to enter into exchange relations; as the envelope was only addressed Staten Island Philatelic Society, America, and reached its destination, it was put up at auction and was sold to one of the members realizing a good price.

Mr. Wm. Rasmus tenders his resignation, which was accepted with regret.

Upon motion it was carried unaminously, that the sympathy of the Society be tendered to our President, Mr August Dejonge, upon the occasion of his sickness, and the members wish him a speedy recovery.

Mr. Rud. Sulzberger reports that his address is now care of Vereinigte Fabriken Photographischer Papiere, Dresden.

Exhibition of stamps followed, Mr. Clotz showing some of his rarities, which were admired by all.

The meeting was adjourned upon motion at 10:30 P. M.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, Sec'y.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesdays every month, at Room 26, Bible House, at 8 P. M.

OFFICERS.

President, J. N. T. LEVICK, 54 William Street, New York. *Secretary*, W. F. GREGORY, 11 Park Row, New York.

Vice-President, R. R. BOGERT, 160 Nassau Street, New York.
Treasurer, MAX MEYENBERG, 58 Eighth Street, Hoboken, N. J.

COMMITTEES.

Entertainment { R. R. BOGERT,
H. GREMEL,
DR. B. M. FELDMAN.

House { GEO. R. TUTTLE,
JOS. S. RICH,
J. N. LUFF.
Librarian, J. S. RICH, 489 Manhattan Avenue,
New York

Finance { M. C. BERLEPSCH,
G. W. D. CRITTENTON,
A. L. BAIRD.

Membership { C. L. MORREAU,
H. COLLIN,
J. M. ANDREINI.
Exchange Manager, G. W. D. CRITTENTON, 208,
West End Ave., New York.

December 10th, 1895.

The 49th meeting of the Corporation and 297th of the Society, was called to order at 8.15 by President Levick.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Betz, Berlepsch, Blake, Crittenton, Drew, Dr. Feldman, Gregory, Heller, Holmes, Dr. Hyatt, Krassa, Levick, Moffatt, Perrin, Rich, Stein, Peterson, Thwing, Tuttle, Williams, and Walter S. Scott as a visitor.

Applications for membership were received from William F. S. Pell,

Joseph F. Beard, Walter S. Scott, Rudolf Kersting and F. Cormack, all as active members.

Auction Manager Crittenton having prepared a small list of stamps to be disposed of, Mr. Berlepsch was invited to act as Auctioneer. The 34 lots offered were quickly sold for \$29.37 to the satisfaction of those present.

After the sale Mr. Andreini displayed a portion of his United States collection, showing plate numbers. It was greatly admired and was well calculated to cause envy on the part of many less fortunate collectors.

Adjourned at 10.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.

December 24th, 1895.

The 50th meeting of the Corporation and 298th of the Society, was called to order at 8 o'clock by President Levick.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bogert, Dr. Feldman, Gregory, Lynde, Levick, Mead, Thwing, Tuttle and Williams.

Reading of minutes of last meeting was omitted.

A communication from Dr. Hill was read in reference to permitting the use of the room to the Manhattan Philatelic Society.

Referred to the House Committee with power.

The following report was also read by the Secretary:

NATIONAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY,

Gentlemen—The Committee on the Suppression of Speculative Stamps met December 14th, at Room 1, 25 Ann Street.

Meeting called to order at 3.20 P. M. by Chairman Herrick. Present: Messrs. Herrick, Andreini, Calman, Davison and Rich.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Sub-committee on European letter reported progress.

The Committee have under consideration a set of stamps purporting to emanate from the "Republic of Formosa," and pending further investigation warn all collectors to refrain from purchasing this issue as probably speculative.

Moved by Mr. Calman and seconded by Mr. Scott and unanimously carried that the action of the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps in condemning the sale of New South Wales stamps, surcharged O. S., by the Post Office Department of that colony is fully endorsed by this Committee.

Adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman at 4.45.

Jos. S. RICH, *Secretary*.

The Election of Officers being in order, resulted as follows:

For President—Seven ballots were cast: Six ballots for J. N. T. Levick, one blank.

For Secretary—W. F. Gregory received six votes, and one blank ballot cast.

For Treasurer—Max Meyenberg received seven votes.

For Trustees—Dr. Feldman, Messrs. Andreini, Baird and Luff each received eight votes.

As no other names were presented for any offices, the above were elected unanimously.

The report of Mr. Crittenton as exchange manager was read and accepted. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Crittenton for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

Adjourned at 9.10.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.

SHANGHAI

Issue of 1864-65.



1



4



5



8



12



13



14



15



17



22



23



26



32



33



54



55



61



65



71



79

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

SHANGHAI.

CURRENCY: 16 CASH—1 CANDAREEN; 100 CANDAREENS—1 MACE; 10 MACE—1 TAEI—90 CENTS, U. S. CURRENCY. 100 CENTS—1 DOLLAR—60 CENTS, U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1864-65.

Type-set, hand printed on various papers. Size about 27x30 mm. There are several printings of these stamps, differing only in the relative position of the inscriptions and of the compartment lines, the center piece (dragon) being the same for all the values in all the printings.



A. First printing.

The S of SHANGHAI is close to the line at its left. The center piece is equi-distant from the lines below and above it. The small line below the upper left corner character has the ends turned upwards. The small horizontal line above the lower left corner character also has the ends turned upwards. The

horizontal lines above and below the center piece are on a level with the small lines at the sides. The center piece is closer to the line at the left than to that at the right. The word Candareens is in the plural. In the 2 candareens stamp the first character in the left label is the Chinese character Liang 兩

Antique numerals of value, except the 1 of 16, which is Roman.

Thin white wove paper.

- 1 2 cand. black
- 2 4 cand. yellow
- 3 8 cand. grass green
- 4 16 cand. scarlet

B. Second printing.

The S of SHANGHAI is not close to the line on its left, except in the 16 candareens. The center piece is a trifle closer to the line above than to the line below it. The small lines below the upper left corner and above the lower left corner have the ends turned up. The horizontal lines above and below the center piece are on a level with the small lines at the sides. The word Candareens is in the plural. In the 2 candareens the first character in the left label is the Chinese character Liang.

Antique numerals of value, except the 1 of 16, which is Roman.

Thin white wove paper.

- 5 2 cands black
- 6 8 cands green
- 7 16 cands scarlet

C. Third printing.

Similar to B, but the horizontal line above the center piece has the right end turned down and the line below the center piece slants a trifle downwards from the left to the right. The S of CANDAREENS, in the 2 and 4 candareens stamps, is further away from the line on its right. The S of SHANGHAI is not close to the line on its left. The word Candareens is in the plural. In the 2 candareens stamp the first character in the left label is the Chinese character Liang.

Antique numerals of value, except the 1 of 16, which is Roman.

Thin white wove paper.

- 8 2 cands black
- 9 4 cands yellow
- 10 8 cands bright green
- 11 16 cands scarlet

D. Fourth printing.

Same as C, but the S of CANDAREENS is close to the line at its right. The word Candareens is in the plural. The first character in the left label is the Chinese character Liang.

Antique numerals of value.

Thin white wove paper.

- 12 2 cands black

E. Fifth printing.

The S of SHANGHAI is close to the line on its left. The center piece is closer to the line below it than to the line above it. The line below the upper left corner character is higher than the one below the upper right corner character. The line below the upper left corner character has the ends turned upwards. The line above the lower left corner character has the ends turned downwards. The line below the center piece is almost on a level with the lines at the sides. The word Candareens is in the plural, except in the 1 candareen stamp. In the 2 candareens the first character in the left label is the Chinese character Liang. In the 4 and 8 candareens stamps the central character in the left label is the Chinese character Tsien, making the inscription read 4 (8) mace silver, instead of 4 (8) candareens silver.

Antique numerals of value.

I. Thin white wove paper.

- 13 2 cands black
- 14 4 cands olive yellow
- 15 8 cands dark green

II. Horizontally laid white paper.

- 16 1 cand blue

F. Sixth printing.

Similar to E, but the line below the center piece is lower than the lines at the sides, and the line below the upper left corner character is lower than the one below the upper right corner character. The word Candareen is in the singular.

Antique numerals of value.

Horizontally laid white paper.

- 17 1 cand blue

Varieties:

- a. .P. O. above the line.
- 18 1 cand blue
- b. L. P. O. below the line.
- 19 1 cand blue
- c. SH of SHANGHAI above the line.
- 20 1 cand blue

G. Seventh printing.

The S of SHANGHAI is close to the line at its left. The line above the center piece is a trifle higher than the lines at the sides. The center piece is closer to the line below it than to the one above it. The word Candareen is in the singular for all the values. In the 2 candareen stamp the first character in the left label is the Chinese character Liang.

Antique numerals of value, except the 3 candareen, which is modern.

I. Thin white wove paper.

- 21 1 cand dark blue
- 22 2 cand black
- 23 3 cand brown
- 24 4 cand yellow
- 25 8 cand sage green
- 26 16 cand vermilion

Varieties:

a. The final N of CANDAREEN is below the line.

- 27 2 cand black
- b. CAND is below the line.
- 28 4 cand yellow

II. Horizontally laid white paper.

- 29 4 cand yellow

H. Eighth printing.

The S of SHANGHAI is close to the line at its left. The S of CANDAREENS is not close to the line at its right. The line above the center piece turns up at its left end and down at its right end. The line below the upper left corner character is higher than the line below the upper right corner character. The line below the center piece slants downwards from the left to the right. The line below the upper left corner character has the ends turned downwards. The word Candareens is in the plural, except on the one candareen stamp. In the 2 candareens stamps the first character in the left label is the Chinese character Erh.

Antique numerals of value.

I. Thin white wove paper.

- 30 1 cand blue

- 31 1 cand dark blue
- 32 2 cands black
- 33 3 cands brown
- 34 4 cands yellow
- 35 4 cands orange
- 36 6 cands brown
- 37 6 cands chocolate
- 38 6 cands scarlet
- 39 6 cands orange vermilion
- 40 8 cands gray green
- 41 12 cands orange brown
- 42 12 cands vermilion
- 43 16 cands scarlet
- 44 16 cands carmine red

Varieties:

- a. The 1 of 12 is inverted.
 - 45 12 cands vermilion
 - b. 1 before the 6 (of 16) omitted.
 - 46 6 cands scarlet
 - 47 6 cands carmine red
- This variety is probably due to defective printing.
- c. The period after 0 is below the line.
 - 48 3 cands brown
 - 49 6 cands orange vermilion
 - d. The period after CANDAREENS is below the line.
 - 50 4 cands yellow

II. Ordinary white wove paper, coarse texture.

- 51 6 cands brown
- 52 8 cands gray green

III. Horizontally laid white paper.

- 53 3 cands brown

J. Ninth printing,

The S of SHANGHAI is close to the line at the left. The period after 0 is above the line, owing to the type being inverted. The line below the upper left corner character has the ends turned downwards. The line below the center piece slants downwards from the left to the right and is higher than the line at the left side and lower than that at the right side. The center piece is a trifle closer to the line below it than to the one above it. The word Candareens is in the plural, except on the 1 candareen stamp. In the 2 candareens stamp the first character in the left label is the Chinese character Erh.

Antique numerals of value, except the figure 1, which is Roman.

I. Thin white wove paper.

- 54 1 cand blue
- 55 2 cands black
- 56 4 cands olive yellow
- 57 6 cands terra cotta
- 58 12 cands terra cotta

Variety: Period in normal position.

- 59 6 cands chocolate

II. Horizontally laid white paper.

- 60 2 cands black

K. Tenth printing.

Similar to J, but the center piece is closer

to the line above than to the line below it. The line below the center piece is lower than both the right and left lines at the sides. In the 4 candareens stamp the period after the 0 is in the normal position. The word Candareens is in the plural.

Antique numerals of value.

Thin white wove paper.

- 61 4 cands yellow
- 62 8 cands sage green
- 63 8 cands dark sage green

L. Eleventh printing.

The S of SHANGHAI is close to the line at the left. The line below the upper left corner character has the ends turned downwards and is higher than the one below the upper right corner character. The line below the center piece is a trifle higher than the lines at the sides. The center piece is closer to the line below it than to the line above it. The center piece is about equi-distant from the lines at the right and left. The word Candareens is in the plural, except on the 1 candareen stamp. There is no period after the word Candareens in the 2, 3 and 4 candareens stamps. In the 2 candareens stamp the first character in the left label is the Chinese character Erh.

Antique numerals of value, except the 3 candareens, which is modern.

Toned white wove paper.

- 64 1 cand blue
- 65 2 cands black
- 66 3 cands terra cotta
- 67 3 cands red brown
- 68 4 cands deep yellow

M. Twelfth printing.

The S of SHANGHAI is close to the line at its left. The line below the upper left corner character has the ends turned downwards. The line below the center piece slants downwards from left to right. The center piece is closer to the line below than to the line above it. The center piece is a trifle closer to the line at its left than to the line at its right. The word Candareens is in the plural except on the 1 candareen stamp. In the 2 candareens stamps the first character in the left label is the Chinese character Erh.

Modern numerals of value, except in the 12 candareens stamp, in which the number 12 is composed of a Roman 1 and an antique 2.

I. Thin white wove paper.

- 69 1 cand blue
- 70 1 cand slate blue
- 71 2 cands gray black
- 72 2 cands black
- 73 3 cands chocolate
- 74 12 cands chocolate

Variety: Without period after CANDAREENS.

- 75 3 cands red brown

II. Toned paper.

76 1 cand blue

N. Thirteenth printing.

The s of SHANGHAI is close to the line at its left. The line below the upper left corner character has the ends turned downwards and is higher than the line at the right side. The line below the center piece is on a level with the lines at the sides. The center piece is closer to the line below it than to the line above it. The word Candareens is in the plural, except on the 1 candareen stamp. In the 2 candareens stamp the first character in the left label is the Chinese character Erh.

Modern numerals of value, a trifle larger than those of the twelfth printing except on the 3 candareens on which it is of the same size.

I. Ordinary white wove paper, coarse texture.

- 77 1 cand blue
- 78 1 cand ultramarine
- 79 2 cands black
- 80 3 cands dark brown
- 81 3 cands carmine brown
- 82 4 cands yellow
- 83 6 cands olive green
- 84 8 cands emerald green
- 85 12 cands orange vermilion
- 86 16 cands red
- 87 16 cands rose
- 88 16 cands carmine brown
- 89 16 cands red brown

II. Grayish white wove paper, open texture.

- 90 2 cands black

This stamp has no period after CANDAREENS.

Reprints.

1869.

Typographed on thin grayish wove paper, printed in pairs, the center piece being different on each; Candareens in the plural, except the 1 candareen.

I. Modern numerals of value, same size as the twelfth printing.

- 91 2 cands black, 2 types
- 92 3 cands brown, 2 types

II. Modern numerals of value, smaller than preceding.

- 93 1 cand blue, 2 types
- 94 2 cands black, 2 types

These reprints which are virtually counterfeits are easily distinguished from the originals by the paper and by the center piece; in type I of the reprints each side of the dragon's moustache is formed of two hairs ending in a point like a horn, and the dragon has nine teeth, the first one from the right being much smaller than the others.

Type II is a closer imitation of the genuine type, but the dragon has also nine teeth, but shorter than those of type I; in the genuine type the dragon has only seven teeth.

As will be seen by the preceding, we have arranged the stamps of the first issue of Shanghai in an entirely different way from other compilers, dividing them into printings and placing the issue of the stamps with "Candareens" in the plural ahead of those with the same word in the singular; in order to prove the correctness of the stand which we have taken, our Mr. John N. Luff is now preparing an interesting article on the subject, which we expect to publish shortly.

June, 1866.

Typographed on white wove paper. Sizes: 2 cents, 19¼x22¾mm.; 4 cents, 19¼x23½mm.; 8 cents, 20x23½mm.; 16 cents, 20x23¾mm.



Perforated 12.

- 95 2 cts rose
- 96 4 cts lilac
- 97 4 cts gray lilac
- 98 8 cts blue
- 99 8 cts pale blue
- 100 16 cts yellow green

Variety: Numeral 3 instead of 8.

- 101 3 cts blue

This variety is probably caused by defective printing.

December, 1866.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 20x23mm.





- Perforated 15.
 102 1 cand brown
 103 1 cand light brown
 104 3 cand yellow
 105 6 cand slate
 106 12 cand olive brown

Varieties:
 a. Blotch after CAND, having the appearance of an s.
 107 1 cand brown
 b. Numeral 6 instead of 3.
 108 6 cand yellow
 Both of these varieties are caused by defective printing.

1872.
 Same type, paper, etc. as the issue of June, 1866.

- Perforated 15.
 109 2 cents rose

January, 1873.
 Provisional issue.
 Stamps of preceding issues surcharged diagonally in blue with new value, the surcharge reading from the left bottom to the upper right corner.



- Perforated 12.
 110 1 cand on 4 cts lilac, blue surcharge
 111 1 cand on 4 cts gray lilac, blue surcharge

Varieties:
 a. Surcharge inverted, reading from right top to left bottom corner.
 112 1 cand on 4 cts lilac, blue surcharge
 b. Surcharge inverted, reading from the right bottom to the left top corner.
 113 1 cand on 4 cts lilac, blue surcharge
 c. Surcharge reading from the left top to the right bottom corner.
 114 1 cand on 4 cts lilac, blue surcharge
 115 1 cand on 4 cts gray lilac, blue surcharge
 d. Double surcharge.
 116 1 cand on 4 cts lilac, blue surcharge
 e. Original value obliterated with blue pencil.

- 117 1 cand on 4 cts lilac, blue surcharge
 October, 1873.

Provisional issue.
 Stamps of the preceding regular issues surcharged diagonally with new value, the surcharge reading from the left bottom to the right top corner, as in the preceding provisional issue.

- I. Black surcharge.
 Perforated 12.
 118 1 cand on 4 cts lilac, black surcharge
Variety: No period after CAND.
 119 1 cand on 4 cts lilac, black surcharge

- II. Blue surcharge.
 1° Perforated 12.
 120 1 cand on 2 cts rose, blue surcharge
 121 1 cand on 8 cts blue " "
 122 1 cand on 16 cts green " "

Variety: Numeral 3 instead of 8.
 123 1 cand on 3 cts blue, blue surcharge
 2° Perforated 15.

- 124 1 cand on 2 cts rose, blue surcharge
Variety: Original value obliterated by blue pencil.

- 125 1 cand on 2 cts rose, blue surcharge

- III. Red surcharge.
 Perforated 12.

- 126 1 cand on 4 cts gray lilac, red surcharge
 127 1 cand on 8 cts blue, red surcharge
 128 1 cand on 16 cts green, red surcharge

We are very suspicious of the stamps with red surcharge, the surcharge differing materially from the blue and black surcharge. In these the D of "cand" is always broken except in the very earliest printing of the January 1873 issue, and the distance between I and D is 3¼ mm., while in the red surcharge the D is unbroken and the distance between the I and D is only 3¼ mm. on all specimens that we have seen.

January, 1875.
 Provisional issue.

Stamps of the preceding regular issues surcharged in the same manner as the provisional issue of January, 1873.

- I. Blue surcharge.
 1° Perforated 12.
 129 3 cand on 2 cts rose, blue surcharge
 130 3 cand on 16 cts yellow green
 2° Perforated 15.

- 131 1 cand on 3 cand yellow, blue surcharge
 132 1 cand on 6 cand slate, blue surcharge
 133 1 cand on 12 cand olive brown, blue surcharge
 134 3 cand on 12 cand olive brown, blue surcharge
 135 3 cand on 2 cts rose, blue surcharge

- II. Red surcharge.
 Perforated 15.

- 136 1 cand on 6 cand slate, red surcharge
 137 1 cand on 12 cand olive brown, red surcharge

July, 1875.

Same type as the regular issue of December, 1866, typographed on tinted wove paper. Perforated 15.

138 1 cand yellow on pale yellow

139 3 cand carmine on pink

Variety: Perforated 11½.

140 1 cand yellow on pale yellow

February, 1876.

Same type, impression and paper as the regular issue of December, 1866.

Perforated 15.

141 1 cand yellow

142 3 cand rose carmine

143 6 cand deep green

144 9 cand pale blue

145 12 cand light brown

Variety: I. P. O., instead of L. P. O.

146 3 cand rose carmine

This variety is undoubtedly caused by defective printing.

1877.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed on tinted wove paper.

Perforated 12½.

147 1 cand carmine on pink

March, 1877.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the preceding regular issues surcharged with new value in the same manner as the preceding provisional issues.

Perforated 15.

I. Blue surcharge.

148 1 cand on 3 cand carmine on pink, blue surcharge

149 1 cand on 3 cand rose carmine, blue surcharge

150 1 cand on 6 cand green, blue surcharge

151 1 cand on 9 cand pale blue, blue surcharge

152 1 cand on 12 cand light brown, blue surcharge

II. Red surcharge.

153 1 cand on 12 cand light brown, red surcharge

We also doubt the authenticity of this stamp on the same grounds on which we suspect the stamps with red surcharge of the issue of October, 1873.

April 14th, 1877.

Typographed on white wove paper. The types are similar to the preceding regular issues, but the currency has been changed from Candareens to Cash; the 100 Cash stamp is of the same type as the 80 Cash stamp



Perforated 15.

154 20 cash lilac

155 20 cash gray

156 40 cash rose

157 60 cash bright green

158 80 cash blue

159 80 cash light blue

160 100 cash light brown

The 20 cash blue given in certain catalogues is due merely to discoloration through exposure.

July, 1879.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the preceding issues surcharged in blue with new value, the surcharge reading diagonally from the left bottom to the right top corner.



Perforated 15.

161 20 cash on 40 cash rose, blue surcharge

162 60 cash on 80 cash blue, blue surcharge

163 60 cash on 100 cash, light brown, blue surcharge

July 20th, 1880.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

1° Perforated 11½.

164 20 cash lilac

165 20 cash dark lilac

166 40 cash rose

167 60 cash bright green

168 80 cash dark blue

169 100 cash light brown

Varieties.

a Grayish paper.

170 20 cash lilac

b. Horizontal pair, imperforate between.

171 40 cash rose

2° Perforated 15x11½.

172 20 cash lilac

End of 1884.

I. Provisional issue.

Stamps of the preceding issue surcharged with new value in the same manner as the provisional issue of July, 1879.

- Perforated 11½.
 173 20 cash on 40 cash rose, blue surcharge
 174 60 cash on 80 cash dark blue, blue surcharge
 175 60 cash on 100 cash light brown, blue surcharge

II. Regular issue.
 Same type, impression and paper as preceding regular issue.

- Perforated 11½.
 176 20 cash green
 1885-86.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding regular issue.

- Perforated 15.
 177 20 cash green (beginning of 1885)
 178 20 cash dark green " "
 179 40 cash brown (March 28th, 1886)
 180 40 cash dark brown " "
 181 60 cash lilac (1885)
 182 60 cash red lilac "
 183 80 cash flesh (September, 1885)
 184 100 cash yellow " "

Varieties:

- a. Perforated 11½ at top and 15 at bottom and sides.
 185 20 cash green
 b. Perforated 11½ at bottom and 15 at top and sides.
 186 20 cash green
 c. Perforated 11½x15.
 187 20 cash green
 188 60 cash red lilac

January 29th, 1886.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the issue of 1885-86 surcharged in blue with new value in the same manner as the provisional issue of 1884.



- Perforated 15.
 189 40 cash on 80 cash flesh, blue surcharge
 190 60 cash on 100 cash yellow, blue surcharge

Varieties:

- a. Surcharge reading from left top to right bottom corner.
 191 40 cash on 80 cash flesh, blue surcharge
 192 60 cash on 100 cash yellow, blue surcharge
 b. Surcharge inverted.
 193 60 cash on 100 cash yellow, blue surcharge.

January 10th, 1888.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the issues of 1885-86 surcharged with new value.



Perforated 15.

I. Blue surcharge.

- 194 20 cash on 40 cash brown, blue surcharge
 195 20 cash on 80 cash flesh

Varieties.

a. Surcharge inverted.

- 196 20 cash on 40 cash brown, blue surcharge
 197 20 cash on 80 cash flesh
 b. Surcharge in double line frame with rounded corners.



- 198 20 cash on 40 cash brown, blue surcharge

II. Red surcharge.

- 199 20 cash on 40 cash brown, red surcharge
 200 20 cash on 80 cash flesh
 These two are supposed to be essays.

March and July, 1888.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding regular issue.

Perforated 15.

- 201 20 cash gray (March)
 202 40 cash black (July)
 203 60 cash rose (March)
 204 80 cash yellow green (July)
 205 100 cash bright blue (July)

Variety: The top stroke of the third Chinese character in the left label is missing.
 206 60 cash pale rose

June, 1888.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the issues of 1885-86 surcharged with new value in the same manner as the provisional issue of January 29th, 1886.

Perforated 15.

I. Blue surcharge.

- 207 40 cash on 100 cash yellow, blue surcharge

Varieties:

a. Surcharge reading from left top to right bottom corner.

208 40 cash on 100 cash yellow, blue surcharge

b. Surcharge inverted.

209 40 cash on 100 cash yellow, blue surcharge

c. Double surcharge.

210 40 cash on 100 cash yellow, blue surcharge

II. Red surcharge.

211 40 cash on 60 cash red lilac, red surcharge

212 40 cash on 80 cash flesh, red surcharge

213 40 cash on 100 cash yellow, red surcharge

214 60 cash on 100 cash yellow, red surcharge

Varieties:

a. Surcharge reading from left top to right bottom corner.

215 40 cash on 100 cash yellow, red surcharge

b. Surcharge inverted.

216 40 cash on 100 cash yellow, red surcharge

Surcharges Nos. 211, 212, 214 are supposed to be essays.

April, 1889.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of 100 cash of the issue of 1885-86 surcharged horizontally "20 cash" in a double line frame in black and diagonally "100 cash" in red.



Perforated 15.

217 100 cash on 20 cash on 100 cash yellow, black and red surcharge

Variety: Without the surcharge of 100 cash.

218 20 cash on 100 cash yellow, black surcharge

May, 1889.

Provisional issue.

80 and 100 cash stamps of the issue of July, 1888, surcharged in red with new value in the same way as the provisional issue of January 10th, 1888.

Perforated 15.

219 20 cash on 80 cash green, red surcharge

220 20 cash on 100 cash blue, red surcharge

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

221 20 cash on 80 cash green, red surcharge

1889.

Same type as preceding regular issue, typographed on white wove paper; water-

marked



1° Perforated 15.

222 20 cash gray (May 10th)

223 40 cash black (July 18th)

224 60 cash rose (December 9th)

Variety: The third Chinese character in the left label has the top stroke missing.

225 60 cash rose

2° Perforated 12.

226 80 cash green (August 14th).

227 100 cash dark blue "

January 1st, 1890, and May, 1891.

Typographed on white or yellowish wove paper. Size 18x22 mm.



A. Unwatermarked.

I. White paper.

Perforated 15.

228 2 cts brown (1890)

229 5 cts rose "

230 15 cts blue "

II. Yellowish paper.

Perforated 15.

231 5 cts rose (1891)

232 15 cts blue "

B. Watermarked Chinese characters, as preceding issue.

I. White paper.

1° Perforated 15.

233 10 cts black (1890)

234 20 cts violet "

2° Perforated 12.

235 2 cts brown (1891)

236 5 cts rose "

II. Yellowish paper.

1° Perforated 12.

237 2 cts brown (1891)

238 5 cts rose "

2° Perforated 15.

239 10 cts black (1891)

240 15 cts blue "

241 20 cts violet "

September, 1892.

Same type and impression as preceding issue, watermarked Chinese characters.

I. Yellowish wove paper.
Perforated 12.

242 10 cts orange

II. White wove paper.
Perforated 12.

243 2 cts green

244 5 cts red

245 10 cts orange

246 15 cts violet

247 20 cts light brown

End of 1892.

Provisional issue.

Five cent stamps of the 1891 issue surcharged with new value in blue.



Unwatermarked.
Yellowish paper.
Perforated 15.

248 2 cts on 5 cts rose, blue surcharge

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

249 2 cts on 5 cts rose, blue surcharge

May to August, 1893.

A. Provisional issue.

I. Stamps of the issues of 1891-92 divided vertically in two by a perforation gauging 12 and surcharged with new value. There are two types of the surcharge $\frac{1}{2}$ Ct. In type 1 the bottom stroke of the 2 is straight $\frac{1}{2}$ Ct.

In type 2 it is curved $\frac{1}{2}$ Ct. Watermarked Chinese characters.



Perforated 12.

250 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct on 5 cts rose, blue surcharge,

type 1, right half

251 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct on 5 cts rose, blue surcharge,

type 1, left half

252 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct on 5 cts rose, blue surcharge,

type 2, right half

253 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct on 5 cts rose, blue surcharge,

type 2, left half

254 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct on 5 cts red, blue surcharge,

type 1, right half

255 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct on 5 cts red, blue surcharge,

type 1, left half

256 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct on 5 cts red, blue surcharge,

type 2, right half

257 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct on 5 cts red, blue surcharge,

type 2, left half

258 1 ct on 2 cts brown, blue sur-

charge, right half

259 1 ct on 2 cts brown, blue sur-

charge, left half

260 1 ct on 2 cts green, red sur-

charge, right half

261 1 ct on 2 cts green, red sur-

charge, left half

Varieties:

a. Period after "Ct" below the line,

262 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct on 5 cts rose, blue surcharge,

type 1

263 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct on 5 cts rose, blue surcharge,

type 2

264 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct on 5 cts red, blue surcharge,

type 1

265 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct on 5 cts red, blue surcharge,

type 2

266 1 ct on 2 cts brown, blue surcharge,

left half

267 1 ct on 2 cts brown, blue surcharge,

right half.

b. Surcharge inverted,

268 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct on 5 cts rose, blue surcharge,

type 1, right half

269 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct on 5 cts rose, blue surcharge,

type 1, left half

270 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct on 5 cts rose, blue surcharge,

type 2, right half

271 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct on 5 cts rose, blue surcharge,

type 2, left half

272 1 ct on 2 cts brown, blue surcharge,

right half

273 1 ct on 2 cts brown, blue surcharge,

left half

c. Surcharge inverted, with period below the line.

274 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct on 5 cts rose, blue surcharge,

type 1

275 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct on 5 cts rose, blue surcharge,

type 2

276 1 ct on 2 cts brown, blue surcharge,

right half

277 1 ct on 2 cts brown, blue surcharge,

left half.

d. With additional surcharge "1 Cent" in green.

278 1 ct x 1 ct on 2 cts brown, blue and

green surcharge, right half

279 1 ct x 1 ct on 2 cts brown, blue and

green surcharge, left half

e. With additional surcharge "1 cent" in black.

280 1 ct x 1 ct on 2 cts brown, blue and

black surcharge, right half

281 1 ct x 1 ct on 2 cts brown, blue and

black surcharge, left half

II. 15 and 20 cent stamps of the issue of 1892 surcharged in blue with new value. Unwatermarked.



Perforated 12.
282 ½ ct on 15 cts violet, blue surcharge
283 1 ct on 20 cts brown, blue surcharge
May to December, 1893.

Typographed in color on white wove paper. The inscriptions in the labels at top, bottom and sides are printed in black. Size, 20x25½ mm.



Perforated 13½x14.
284 ½ ct orange and black
285 1 ct brown and black
286 2 cts vermilion and black
287 5 cts blue and black
288 10 cts green and black
289 15 cts yellow and black
290 20 cts lilac and black

End of 1893.

Jubilee issue.

A. Stamp typographed in color on white wove paper; the date, the value, the words "Local Post" and the Chinese characters are printed in black. Size, 24½x31mm.



Perforated 13½.
291 2 cts vermilion and black

B. Stamps of the preceding regular issue surcharged diagonally in black "1843-Jubilee-1893" in three lines.



Perforated 13½x14.
292 ½ ct orange and black, black surcharge
293 1 ct brown and black " "
294 2 cts vermilion and black " "
295 5 cts blue and black " "
296 10 cts green and black " "
297 15 cts yellow and black " "
298 20 cts lilac and black " "
Variety: Surcharge inverted.
299 2 cts vermilion and black, black surcharge

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

January, 1892.

Regular adhesive stamps of the issues of 1890-92 surcharged horizontally "Postage Due."



A. Unwatermarked.

I. White wove paper.

Perforated 15.

401 2 cts brown, blue surcharge
402 5 cts rose " "
403 15 cts blue " "

II. Yellowish wove paper.

Perforated 15.

404 5 cts rose blue surcharge

B. Watermarked Chinese characters.

Yellowish wove paper.

1° Perforated 12.

405 2 cts brown, blue surcharge

2° Perforated 15.

406 10 cts black, red surcharge

407 15 cts blue, blue " "

Varieties: Surcharge inverted.

408 2 cts brown, blue surcharge

409 15 cts blue " "

End of 1892.

Stamp and surcharge same as in the preceding issue. Watermarked Chinese characters.

White wove paper.

Perforated 12.

410 2 cts brown, blue surcharge

411 5 cts rose " "

1892-93.

Regular adhesives of the issue of the end of 1892 surcharged as in the preceding issue. Watermarked Chinese characters.

White wove paper.

Perforated 12.

- 412 2 cts green, blue surcharge
- 413 5 cts red " "
- 414 10 cts orange " "
- 415 15 cts violet, red " "
- 416 20 cts brown " "

1892.

Typographed in color on white wove paper. The inscriptions in the upper, lower and side labels, as well as the value in the center, are printed in black. Size, 22x28 mm.



Perforated 14x13½.

- 417 ½ ct orange and black
- 418 1 ct brown and black
- 419 2 cts vermilion and black
- 420 5 cts blue and black
- 421 10 cts green and black
- 422 15 cts yellow and black
- 423 20 cts lilac and black

ENVELOPES.

1893.

A. Provisional issue.

Diagonally laid white paper or buff wove paper, with the inscription "Postage paid 1 cent" on the upper part of the envelope; oval seal embossed without color over the inscription.



I. White laid paper.

Size 120x82mm.

- 501 1ct black

Variety: Inscription reads "Postage 1 cent."

- 502 1ct black

II. Buff wove paper.

Size 145x95mm.

- 503 1ct black

B. Regular issue.

Stamp embossed in color in upper right corner. The inscriptions in the upper, lower and side labels are in black.



I. White laid batonne paper.

Size 125x71mm.

- 504 1 ct brown and black

II. Creamish laid batonne paper.

1° Size 145 x 83 mm.

- 505 2 cts vermilion and black

2° Size 152 x 94 mm.

- 506 5 cts blue and black

C. Jubilee issue.

Envelopes of the regular issue surcharged diagonally "1843-93-Jubilee" in two lines.



I. White laid batonne paper.

Size 125 x 71 mm.

- 507 1 ct brown and black, black surcharge

II. Creamish laid batonne paper.

1° Size 145 x 83 mm.

- 508 2 cts vermilion and black, violet surcharge

2° Size 152 x 94 mm.

- 509 5 cts blue and black, violet surcharge

WRAPPERS.

1893.

A. Provisional issue.

Thin wove paper. Inscription in the upper part "Local Post Newspaper Wrapper—Postage paid ½ cent" in two lines, and oval seal embossed without color over the inscription.

LOCAL POST NEWSPAPER WRAPPER.

POSTAGE PAID 1 CENT.



Size, 117x258 mm.

551 ½ ct black

B. Regular issue.

Stamp of the same type as on the regular envelopes of the corresponding issue, embossed in color at the right side. The inscriptions in the upper, lower and side labels are printed in black.

I. White laid batonne paper.

Size 102x280 mm.

552 ½ ct orange and black

II. Creamish laid batonne paper.

Size 102x280 mm.

553 1 ct brown and black

554 2 cts vermilion and black

C. Jubilee issue.

Wrappers of the regular issue with the stamp surcharged diagonally "1843-93—Jubilee" in two lines;

I. White laid batonne paper.

Size 102x280 mm.

555 ½ ct orange and black, violet surcharge

II. Creamish laid batonne paper.

Size 102x280 mm.

556 1 ct brown and black, black surcharge

557 2 cts violet and black, violet surcharge

COUNTERFEITS.

As the forgeries of the first issues are numerous, we shall describe some of the points of the genuine stamps.

The four thick lines forming the frame do not touch one another in all the four corners—very seldom more than one, and quite often in none at all. The dragon has seven teeth. Each side of the dragon's moustache is formed of three lines, the two lower ones being close together and much shorter than the top one. In the lower part of the dragon's



body, between the 9th and 10th upper scales from the right and the 7th, 8th and 9th lower ones, there is a small triangular scale. The line separating the 12th upper and 10th lower scales from the right is broken and does not touch the 11th lower scale.

Of the subsequent issues we do not know of any good forgeries, except of the surcharges of the issue of 1873-77. Of the 1 candareen surcharge, almost all the specimens seen by us, of whose genuineness we have no doubt, had the D of "CAND" broken at the top. The only stamp with a perfect "D" were a few of the "1 CAND" surcharged in blue on the 4 cent stamps of January, 1873.

We believe that all surcharges on other stamps and in any color other than blue, with a perfect "D," are forgeries.

There is a pretty good forgery of the surcharges of the 20, 40 and 60 cash of the provisional issues of 1879, 1884 and 1886. In the forgeries, the letters of the surcharge measure only 3 mm. in height, instead of 3¼. The height of the two lines of surcharge from the top of the S to the bottom of the Chinese character below it is 7 mm. in the forgery, and 7¼ mm. in the genuine.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS OF UNITED STATES GRILLS.

We have been shown some United States stamps of the issues of 1868 and 1870 with grills, which, after careful examination, prove to be very dangerous forgeries. Of the 1868 issue there were the 1, 3, 5, 10, 12 and 30 cents with large grill, both with points up and with points down. The grills on these measure 13 x 16¼ mm. and show 16 points horizontally by 19 vertically, whereas the original 13 x 16 grill shows 20 points vertically. Besides, the

grills are all too heavily impressed, which is due to the fact that they had not been put through the hydraulic press, as was the case with all that were sold to the public.

The 1870 issue was represented by the following values: 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents, the full set being again shown with points up and points down, the grill measuring 9 x 12 mm. and showing 11 x 14 points. In these, as in the 1868 set, the impressions are all too strong, this being due to the same causes as mentioned above. The last named grill is not known on any genuine specimen of the stamps of this issue, and what proves absolutely that they are fraudulent is the fact that some of them appeared on stamps which were not printed by the National Banknote Co., but by the Continental Banknote Co. Further on we shall give details in regard to the different values.

The lot shown us contained also a magnificent block of four of the 1 cent of 1861, grilled all over, which showed the same difference in impression from the originals as the other stamps already mentioned. A few of the specimens, if shown to us separately, would certainly have elicited a favorable opinion as to their genuineness, but from the fact that some of the stamps in the lot were certainly fraudulent, we have arrived at what we consider the warranted conclusion that the entire lot was wrong, from beginning to end.

The characteristics of the stamps of the 1870 issue, without respect to grill, are as follows:

1c, both National print, in two different shades and both medium impressions,

2c, National print, medium red brown, two slightly different shades, one from an early plate and one a rather later impression.

3c, National, color medium bluish green, both were of the same shade and neither from the earliest state of the plate.

6c, National, very light shade of rose, and not carmine. This plate was also rather worn.

7c, National, very deep carmine vermilion, one rather darker than any we had seen before. Both of these, however, were rather dirty, and it was therefore difficult to form any impression as to the condition of the plate.

10c, National, in two shades of medium brown; one of these was a very fine early impression and the other very much worn, both in the corners and at the bottom, which proves that it was an impression made at a much later date than its companion.

15c, National, rather late shades of printing of this company. One was a fine impression and the other made from a worn plate.

24c, National, both were very late prints and entirely different in color from any 24c ever seen by us. The stamps, however, had a rather washed appearance, and this may have been the cause of the faded appearance.

The 30c were both Continental, as far as it is possible to identify them, and the color fell far short of the intense black of the early National prints.

90c, both of these were Continental prints and one was a very bright rosy carmine, printed by the improved process, which was not introduced until about 1879, or nearly eight years after the grills went out of use.

The points which we have given above will, we think, be sufficient to convince every one that these stamps are rank frauds, and we warn collectors in general against investing in full grills with points down and small grills of 1868 and 1870 with points up. We have at different times seen specimens of the 3c of 1867, with the grill covering the entire stamp, offered at auction with the grill showing the points down. We feel sure that no such impressions

were ever made at the time, and that a careful examination of the specimens will prove them to be counterfeit. Also there have recently appeared specimens of the 1c and 5c of 1868, with grill covering the entire stamp, and we would advise collectors to be very careful about purchasing any of these. It is very easily possible, although we are not able to state it as a fact, that they come from the same lot from which the stamps described herein emanated, and, if so, they are of the same character.

ON THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CORRESPONDENCE CARD.

BY JULES BOUVÉZ.

For a long time past a subject of inquiry has been the origin of the correspondence card, that easy and economic means of corresponding which made its appearance a quarter of a century ago, and which all civilized nations have long since adopted in their reciprocal relations under the name of postal card.

Although Germany claims the honor of being the first to think of this fortunate innovation, the fact is not yet completely established.

As a matter of fact, history shows us that very often inventions or innovations are produced simultaneously in various countries, for the simple reason that the same needs are felt at the same time in different parts. This, as we shall see, is exactly what happened in regard to the correspondence card. But let us see, first of all, what could have given rise to the claims of Germany on this subject.

The German-Austrian postal union, which was founded in 1850 and was a source of prosperity to the states of Germany and Austria-Hungary, had shown, on the publication of comparative statistics, the considerable development of the exchange of letters through the post, of which the penny postage system of Rowland Hill had, so to speak, laid the corner stone. Fifteen years later, about 1865, the attention of Mr. Stephan, Postmaster-General of the Germanic Confederation, was drawn to the fact that, as a large number of letters which passed through the post were only simple communications, it was desirable that they might be more easily exchanged by suppressing all the polite formulæ which are necessary in closed letters, and by doing away with all the operations of folding the paper, using and closing the envelope, sticking stamps on, &c. From this sensible suggestion the idea of being able to send a simple card, open, instead of a letter, was a natural deduction. Therefore, on the occasion of a conference of the delegates of the German postal administrations which took place at Carlsruhe a short time afterwards, Mr. Stephan presented a memorandum with the object of introducing a postal card bearing an adhesive stamp of 1 silbergroschen, irrespective of the distance, and destined to receive on the obverse the address of the recipient and on the reverse the manuscript communication. In spite of the immense advantage which was to accrue to the public from this innovation, the idea of introducing it did not obtain the assent of all the delegates of the German administrations; some held that the rate of one silbergroschen would be very favorable to the movement and to the receipts; others, on the contrary, considered it disastrous, and thought that it would result in a considerable reduction in the receipts if adopted. Therefore the project was abandoned.

While the postal administration in Germany was making this examination, a proposition of the same kind was introduced into Belgium. On November 20th, 1864, in a special order addressed to the staff of the Post-Office, Minister Vanderstichelen decided that printed matter could in future be sent under a movable string, not crossed, which should take the place of the wrapper prescribed by the law of December 29th, 1835. But this string was not required for circulars or prospectuses printed on cardboard and not folded. These could have, in a conspicuous place, on one side, both the stamps for prepayment and the address, which latter was to constitute a special and isolated item. On December 12th, 1864, Mr. Rogister, then Postmaster at St. Josse ten Noode and later Provincial Director, remarked that certain business men sent, prepaid as letters, cards bearing on the obverse the address of the addressee and on the reverse a written communication. It was in some sort the private postal card as it circulates at the present time. This fact suggested to Mr. Rogister the idea of proposing the issue of cards of that kind at a reduced price. His proposition was based on these considerations: That the reduction made in 1849 had produced a notable increase in correspondence, and that a new decrease of rate, producing similar effects (if not greater), would give a fresh impetus to the dispatch of correspondence, which would more than compensate for any loss that the public revenue might suffer. At first this proposal remained without any action being taken on it, but on the occasion of the examination of the budget of Ways and Means in 1868 this new reform was brought before the Belgian chamber. After a careful examination it was decided that a reduction in the rate could not produce a sufficient increase in the correspondence to maintain the receipts at the same figure and, as in Germany, the proposal was rejected.

It was not until the following year, 1869, that the idea of the creation of the correspondence card was taken up again, and this time it was pursued with ardor and tenacity. This idea, which had originated at about the same time in Belgium, in Germany, and, perhaps, in other countries, where the development of the postal service was becoming more and more marked, had thus far been only of problematical value. The merit belongs, necessarily, not to those who had the first sight of the necessity for this reform, but to him who brought it about by making it practical. This honor was reserved for Dr. Hermann, Professor of National Economy at the Imperial Military Academy of Austria, at Vienna-Neustadt. After long researches this savant demonstrated by means of more precise data than had been furnished previously, that a considerable number of letters were sent, the contents of which were insignificant, and that these letters could be replaced by simple cards which could be sold to the public by the postal administrations at a price below that of the ordinary postage of a letter. Dr. Hermann, strongly supported by the free press of Vienna, after having established the medium price of an ordinary letter, showed by what had already taken place in Belgium and Germany how advantageous it would be to the business community to be able to correspond without any envelope at less cost and without having to comply with all the formalities required by a closed letter. He strongly urged the Austrian Postal Administration to adopt his proposal, which was favorably received and put into force on the 1st of October, 1869. From that date the Austrian Postal Administration placed on sale in all its offices correspondence cards with framework, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ centimetres, at the reduced price of 2 Neukreutzer, bearing at the right the stamp of the issue of 1867, the arms of the kingdom and the inscription in black on buff: "Correspondenz-Karte."

The first correspondence card had been created; it was greeted with enthusiasm and became in a very short time the real means of correspondence of the traveler and the business man, for it presented to them the double economy of time and money.

From October 1st to December 31st, 1869, there were sold in Austria nearly three millions of correspondence cards. This enormous success soon attracted the attention of all civilized countries, who were not very long in adopting this new means of correspondence, which, at the present time, finds only admirers everywhere.

The North German Confederation was the first to follow the example of Austria, for it decreed the issue of the correspondence card from the 1st July, 1870. However, not being able to lower the domestic rates, which had just been decreased considerably, it fixed the rate at 1 silbergroschen or 3 kreutzer. This example was followed by the states of the South of Germany on September 1st, 1870; by England and Switzerland on October 1st of the same year; by Belgium and the Netherlands on January 1st, 1871.

Although in America the correspondence card did not make its appearance until two years later, it is not uninteresting to note that already, in his annual report for 1870, the Postmaster-General of the United States, being persuaded that the use of the card would be very advantageous to the public, had expressed his desire for its issue at the rate of one cent, including expenses. In accordance with this proposition a law of June 8th, 1872, authorized the issue of this card at one cent, which was put into circulation on May 1st, 1873. It was so well received, and the demand was so great in the post offices of the United States, that the administration was with difficulty able to satisfy it. In the first six months of issue the sale reached the colossal figure of sixty millions.

Finally, to show the rapidity with which the correspondence card spread itself everywhere, it will suffice to say that towards the end of 1873 it was adopted in the five continents of the world.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

Translated from Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste.

(Continued from page 22.)

June 1, 1880. *Reduction in the rates on telegram cards and letter cards.* The report and the decrees which we reproduce show the progress of the city telegraph since the introduction of the telegraph cards. This was to be foreseen on account of the advantage to the public of not having to limit the number in words used in the dispatches and further on account of the increase in rapidity over what could be obtained from the electric telegraph. As a matter of fact, before the advent of the pneumatic cards, the electric lines in Paris were overburdened and encumbered during business hours; not only was the transmission slow because of that encumbrance, but the service of distribution by the carriers was almost impossible without great delay on account of the small number of centres of distribution. An urgent message arrived more certainly in time if confided to the messenger at the corner than if entrusted to the telegraph.

When this service was established, it was necessary to create a body of new carriers recruited among very young lads who have shared with the closed dispatches the quaint name of "petits bleus."

Report to the President of the Republic concerning the telegraphic service through the pneumatic tubes in Paris.

“ Mr. President, in the course of the discussion of the law of March 21st, 1878, on the alteration in the telegraphic rates, the government promised to make an effort to reduce the rate on telegrams circulating inside the city of Paris. Art. 2 of that law gave them the power to do so, by promising to fix the city rate by decree, on condition of having it approved later by the Parliament in the next financial law.

“ Beginning May 1st, 1879, we placed at the disposal of the public telegram cards and closed telegrams destined to circulate in the limits of the old octroi of Paris. The number of words was no longer limited, except by the size of the blanks. The rate for the telegram cards was fixed at 50 centimes, that of the closed telegrams at 75 centimes.

“ There was no delay in taking advantage of this reduction.

“ From the 1st of May, 1879, to April 30th, 1880, the number of Paris telegrams for Paris reached 743,565. The corresponding period from May 1st, 1877, to April 30th, 1878, had produced only 411,991 dispatches. The receipts were raised proportionately from 273,541 fr. 55 centimes to 519,141 francs. The increase in the number of dispatches was therefore 80 per cent ; that of the receipts 90 per cent.

“ These results encouraged us to introduce fresh improvements into this service.

“ We at first thought of extending the pneumatic network through which our telegrams circulate and which now stops at the bounds of the old octroi. We have asked the Chambers for the credits necessary to carry this network to the new octroi bounds. The work would be divided over four years and would be met by credits included in the financial laws of 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884.

“ As it is, we have completed the present system with the resources borrowed from the budget of 1880. The work is now finished in its principal parts. Our motive power is sufficient ; we could stand a considerable increase in the circulation.

“ It seems to us, therefore, that the moment is opportune to proceed to a new reduction in the price of the telegram cards and closed telegrams. It will probably result in a temporary reduction of our receipts, but if the reduction in the rate is important it will rapidly produce a great increase in the traffic. The present receipts will soon be, not only reached, but far surpassed. The results shown by the application of our new internal tariff and those produced at present by our international telegrams since April 1st, last, the date of the application of the tariff per word, give us the certainty that our anticipations will not be disappointed.

“ I have the honor, therefore, Mr. President, to submit for your signature the annexed project for a decree the object of which is to reduce the rate for telegram cards to 30 centimes and that for closed telegrams to 50 centimes.

“ I beg to remain, Mr. President, &c.,

“ COCHERY,

“ Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.”

Decree reducing the rate on telegraphic dispatches, circulating through the pneumatic tubes in Paris.

“ The President of the French Republic, in view of the article of the law of January 25th, 1879 ;

“ On the report of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs,

“Decrees :

“ART. 1. The price of telegraphic dispatches circulating through the pneumatic tubes in the limits of the old octroi of Paris in conformity with the dispositions of the decree of January 25th, 1879, and written on special prepaid blanks, is from the 1st of June reduced to 30 centimes for open dispatches and 50 centimes for closed dispatches.

“ART. 2. The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs is charged with the execution of the present decree, which will be inserted in the ‘*Bulletin des Lois.*’

“Given in Paris, May 22nd, 1880.

“Jules Grévy.

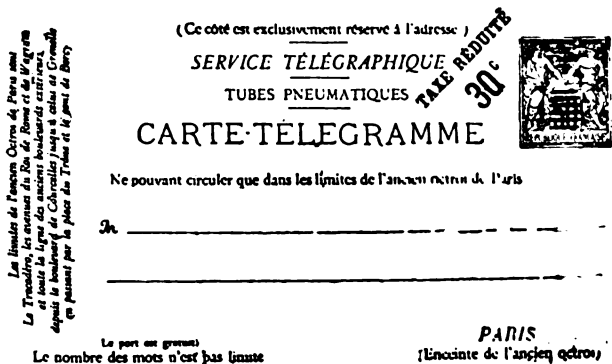
“By the President of the Republic:

“Ad. Cochery.”

In consequence of the new tariff, the cards and letter cards were surcharged with the words “TAXE REDUITE, 30c” for the cards and “TAXE REDUITE, 50c” for the letter cards. The figure of value in both blanks was at the same time obliterated by several strokes. (1)

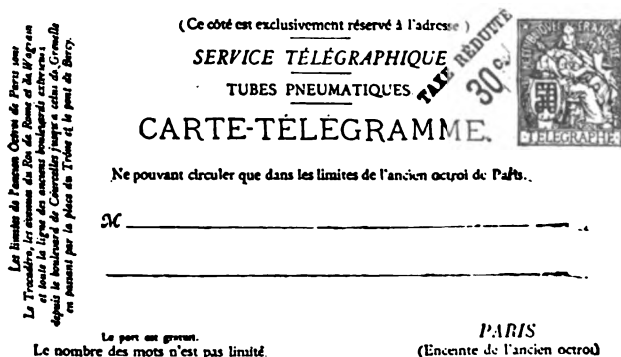
Cards.

1st type (1879), allegorical group.



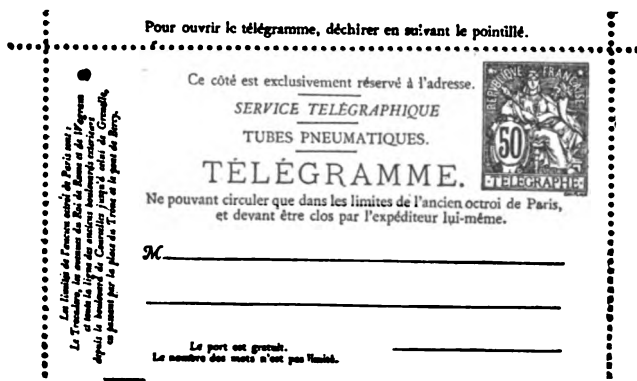
30c on 50c rose on manila, black surcharge

2nd type (1880), goddess seated.



(1) If the distance separating the O of the surcharged figure from the original figure of value be measured, it will be found to be very variable.

- 30c on 50c rose on manilla, black surcharge
Reply card.
Type 1879, goddess seated.
- 30x30c on 5x50c rose on manifa, black surcharge
Letter card.
Type 1879, allegorical group
- 50c on 75c black on blue, black surcharge
These provisional cards and letter cards were bought in great numbers by collectors and dealers who were entrusted with commissions for the provinces and abroad, as these blanks circulated only in Paris.
The definitive card with the goddess stamp of 30c appeared on October 1st, 1880.
Card.
- 30 centimes rose on manila
The letter card appeared in January, 1881.
Letter card.



- 50 centimes black and blue
As for the reply card, it did not appear until February, 1882.
Reply card.
- 30x30 centimes rose on manila

(To be continued.)

BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.

(The Australian Philatelist.)

We have received from the Secretary of the Philatelic Society of New Zealand a most interesting communication, addressed to Mr. Acocks, of Wellington, N. Z., regarding the stamps issued by the British East Africa Company, and, in view of the fact that the Company's territory has been handed over to a Protectorate, by whom a new series will probably be issued, we think that the publication of the communication in full will be a useful addition to the records. It is as follows:—

“Imperial British East Africa Company, Ltd.,
 “2 Pall Mall East,

“London, W., 20th July, 1895.

“My dear Acocks,—Your brother read me that portion of your letter referring to the Imperial British East Africa Co.’s postage stamps, and, as you appear to be under a great misapprehension regarding the final disposal of these stamps, I feel I ought to set you right on the matter. But, first of all, in defence of the Company having issued 15 varieties of the stamps, which you consider far too many for the requirement of the Company’s post offices, though I do not see that you are in a position to know what is required in Mombasa, let me say that in this they have only followed the course adopted by the postal authorities of other administrations. For instance, the post office of Great Britain issues no less than 17 varieties, from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. up to £1 in value, and I do not suppose anyone accuses the British Government of manufacturing stamps for the purpose of selling them to dealers. Besides, the efficiency of a postal service requires that, both for its own dignity as well as for the convenience of the public, the latter shall be able to make up an amount for postage, revenue, &c., with as few stamps as possible, and this would not always be feasible if there were only 6 varieties or so.

“As a matter of fact, the Company started with only 10 different values, viz., $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas, and 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 rupees. The remaining five were added for the following reasons:—

“(1) The postage at that time (1891) from East Africa to England being $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, it was obviously desirable to have a stamp of that value, so one was issued.

“(2) The 3 annas was found a very necessary value for parcel post and revenue purposes, as well as being required for ordinary postal use.

“(3) In 1891, you will remember the postage on letters from the United Kingdom to all places outside was reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. East Africa had to respond, though it meant a loss to the Company at first, and, of course, a $2\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp had to be issued.

“(4 and 5) The 5 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ anna were, of course, multiples of the $2\frac{1}{2}$, and were added to relieve the excessive drain on the latter for letters over $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight and prevent the possibility of their running short and a provisional having to be issued.

“As regards the final disposal of these stamps, I must say I am surprised at your thinking that the Directors would think of such a mode of procedure as to sell the plates *as they are*, and the Mombasa obliterating stamps with the balance of stamps. If this were done the value of the I. B. E. A. stamps would at once go down to zero, and few people, I should imagine, would touch them, as the market would be simply flooded. What the directors intend to do is to sell the entire balance of the stamps to one man, together with the *destroyed* plates, as a guarantee that no more will be printed. The whole stock being thus held by one man, for obvious reasons, the stamps, instead of depreciating, will appreciate and every year go up in value. The obliterating stamps at Mombasa are now the property of the Zanzibar Government, so these could not be sold if the Directors wished to do so, which they don’t. The Government took over the territories on July 1, so that no more of the Company’s stamps will be postmarked after that date, except for an occasional mail or two until the Zanzibar Government are ready.

“I may mention that the sales of the Company’s stamps have been

large, and have increased very materially during the last winter. Amongst the customers for them are dealers in France, Germany, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Canada, the United States of America, and South Africa. The stamps are in good repute here as it is known that every value, including the provisionals, has been issued for legitimate use in the Post Office, whereas, another Company connected with Africa, and which I could mention, issued stamps which were sold in London but *not* used for postage. Only the other day, an envelope bearing one of this Company's surcharges, and one or two low value stamps fetched £15 at an auction sale, and even single stamps now obsolete are not to be obtained except at an exceptionally high price.

"I enclose a complete list of all the stamps that have been issued by the Company, together with a few explanatory remarks thereon.

"The manuscript provisionals were executed at Mombasa, owing to the half anna and one anna stamps having run short, and only sufficient were issued for postal purposes until a fresh supply of the permanent ones had arrived from London.

"The 5 anna and 7½ anna provisional were issued in London, and sent out for use until permanent stamps of the same value were ready, the rate of postage having been reduced, it was found very inconvenient not to have stamps of those values, but only sufficient were issued to keep our post office supplied for a couple of mails or so.

"In the accompanying list a mark has been placed against those stamps which were issued in an imperforate condition, and which were used for postal purposes in the usual manner.

"As regard the grey stamps, it was at first intended to use these, more especially for inland revenue purposes, but as it was not found convenient to have two stamps of the same value in different colours, it was decided to use up those already printed for postal purposes. Fortunately only a few of the 8 anna and 1 rupee had been printed. The 4 anna grey had not got beyond the imperforate stage, and those we had in that form were sold and used along with the 8 anna and 1 rupee in the usual course.

IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA CO., LTD.

List of postage stamps, etc., issued by the Company (in chronological order) :—

FIRST ISSUE (PROVISIONAL.)

½ anna on 1d English stamps, May, 1890	4 anna on 5d English Stamps, May, 1890
1 " " 2d " " " "	

PERMANENT ISSUE (COMPANY'S OWN STAMPS)

*½ anna, October, 1890	1 rupee (grey), October, 1890
*1 " " " "	*4 annas " imperforate only, Oct., 1890
*2 " " " "	*3 annas, February, 1891
*4 " " " "	*4½ annas " " "
*8 " (blue) " " "	*2½ annas, July, 1891
*1 rupee (red) " " "	5 annas, December, 1894
2 " " " "	7½ " " " "
3 " " " "	Stamped envelopes (2½ anna), Jan., 1893
4 " " " "	Registration envelopes (2 annas M'ch, 1891
5 " " " "	Post-cards (½ anna), Jan., 1893
8 anna grey " " "	" (1 anna) " "

PROVISIONALS,

$\frac{1}{2}$	anna on	2 annas sur. in type, initialled in M. S. "A D" January to April, 1891
1	" "	4 " sur. and initialled "A. B." in M. S., February to May, 1891
5	" "	8 " sur. printed November, 1894
$7\frac{1}{2}$	" "	1 rupee, " "
$\frac{1}{2}$	" "	3 annas, sur. and initials "T. E. C. R." in M. S., February, 1894

Those marked * were issued in an imperforate form and sold at the Company's office in the usual manner. They were used for postage and are still available for that purpose.

There is much in the above communication to support the necessary character of the stamps generally, but we fail to see the necessity of issuing imperforate as well as perforated copies of the same values. No reason is assigned for this peculiarity. Again, the explanation of the issue of *two* provisionals of 5 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas to avoid the possible contingency of having to issue *one* provisional $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas is somewhat naive.

A COMBINATION LOT.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

There is always something new under the sun, at least so we think until we discover that everything is old after all. But in philately the effort is usually to make the new thing appear old. And that too is a pre historic trick. The latest bit of philatelic jobbery comes from New Foundland.

Reprints! It is enough to make a British North American specialist weep tears saltier than the thrice salted codfish of the foggy isle. Can these things be? New South Wales. *Et tu* New Foundland. Will some one please suggest that the "hupper succles" of the fashionable British Colonies are expected to set a better example. Toll the bell and let the official headsmen of the S. S. S. S. stand forth and do his duty. "They never will be missed."

A correspondent sends me reproductions of the 1, 2 and 3 cents of the 1880 issue and the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 cents of the 1887 issue. He writes me they were made to oblige a local dealer. The colors are not well reproduced. In the 1880 issue the color of the original one cent varies from red lilac to dark violet brown, that of the reprint is brown with a very slight tinge of yellow. The original two cents is a pale yellow green, the reprint a deep blue green. The original three cents is printed in amber brown, the reprint in a rich violet brown. Of the 1887 issue the half cent is reprinted in orange red, instead of the original carmine, and the three cents in dark blue, instead of the dull or chalky shades of the originals. I believe other values of the obsolete issues have so far escaped reprinting. They are gummed with *old brown* gum (original gum cranks please note) and perforated 12, the gauge of the originals. They bear the imprint "British American Bank Note Co., Montreal" and, presumably, were printed by that company. The paper is closely woven, having much the appearance of a fibre paper. The late printings of the originals are on very similar paper, but the early printings are on a very coarse wove paper, much like that used by the American Bank Note Co. for their printings of United States stamps, though not as thick and soft as the latter.

Mr. H. B. Phillips sends me an interesting novelty in the shape of a United States envelope of the 1881 issue, three cents rose on buff paper,

with the frank of Wells, Fargo & Co., and a handstamp in blue, consisting of the British coat of arms, "POST OFFICE" curved above, "VICTORIA. V. I." curved below and the whole enclosed in a single lined oval. Concerning this Mr. Phillips writes me :

" At Victoria, V. I., in 1863, all letters carried out of the country by the express companies or any private carrier had to have the postage on them prepaid. This was usually done by affixing Vancouver's Island adhesives to the letters, of which you, no doubt, have often seen examples. As an exceptional circumstance (probably because they were out of stamps, possibly for some other reason) envelopes in quantity were taken to Victoria, and probably Westminster and other post offices, and the postage on them prepaid. The envelopes were handstamped with the official stamp of the post office, instead of having adhesives affixed. This official stamp thus standing for prepaid postage and the envelopes being good for use at any subsequent time I have seen them used in March, May and August, 1863. Now is this thing a provisional stamp or a provisional envelope? Besides the copy on buff paper, which I send for your examination, I have its mate on white paper and also on the 10 cents white envelope of the same issue. I may add they are rather scarce. I have never seen more than about half a dozen of them, all told."

This is certainly interesting and none the less because we apparently owe to it an escape from a surcharge or some other form of provisional adhesive, which we might feel compelled to collect.

Here is something to amuse the plate number collectors and set them hunting. Plate 170 (two cents) is composed of stamps of triangles II and III. Only the three vertical rows at the left side of the upper left quarter of the sheet are of triangle II. The balance of the plate is of triangle III. I am indebted to Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mr. Calvert Meade and Mr. E. Roberts for information on this subject.

The explanation of this oddity is that two transfers were used in entering the stamps on the plate. It is not probable that new dies were made for the stamps of the second and third varieties of the triangle, but rather that the alterations were made on the transfer rolls. It might easily happen that two transfers were used on one plate, especially as there are often several transfers on one roll. It would be possible to have all three types of triangle on one plate and in almost endless variety of arrangement. But this is not at all probable.

The use of two transfers in making a plate has been previously illustrated in the capped two cents of the 1890 issue. Perhaps a few words in regard to these capped numerals will not be inappropriate. They are the result of damaged transfers, in other words defective workmanship. By some means a bit of the transfer was chipped off, in one case at the top of the left-hand figure, in the other case at the top of both. These broken transfers were used in making plates and the combination of the two with others not damaged made some very interesting things for collectors of pairs and blocks. I have seen in the collection of Mr. H. E. Deats a strip of ten stamps from the right upper quarter of plate VV246, of which the first three stamps (counting from the left) had caps on the left hand figure, and the other stamps of the row had caps on both figures. In the same collection are strips from plates TT235, VV247 and VV248 all the stamps of which have caps on the figure at left, and a strip from VV245 with caps on both

figures. It may be of interest to mention that plates SS₂₃₂, TT₂₃₆, 238 and 239 have no caps. UU₂₄₀, 241, 242, 243 and 244 are one cent stamps. Other adjacent numbers I have not seen. It is possible that some of them are of the capped varieties.

I have not said anything about the variety with cap on the right 2, because I do not believe in it. It has been listed and I have seen several copies, but I consider them simply dirty work. Some careless workman failed to properly clean his plate at night and the next morning the dried ink in the sunken lines of the plate made the cap. I have seen blocks of this sort of thing with caps, dashes and assorted spots all around the numerals. Examples of this poor workmanship are also found on some of the Columbian issue, but I cannot say I think them worthy of much attention. It has always been a surprise to me that these capped stamps were ever printed. I understand that in the great bank note companies all plates undergo a rigid and almost microscopical examination by several experts. This being the case, it is surprising that any such flaw should escape notice or be passed when noticed. I believe a number of philatelists have sought an explanation of these caps from the American Bank Note Company. I have never heard that any of them received a very satisfactory reply. But I will wager that their inquiries caused an investigation behind the scenes and an unpleasant quarter of an hour for some one.

This subject of caps reminds me that I was much amused recently by a somewhat hysterical outburst in one of the philatelic "penny dreadfuls" over the omission of these capped stamps from the 56th catalogue. The writer's meaning was rather vague, but it was apparently his intention to charge the publishers with unfair discrimination, and to threaten—if such gross injustice were to continue—that he would publish a catalogue himself. There is a proverb about the hesitancy of angels and the impetuosity of others, which fits the case. Presumably the writer has a dozen of the stamps laid away, hoping for a phenomenal rise. Could he visit the dealers of this city, he might find they are not so excessively rare, and could probably purchase a few thousand copies from those same misguided publishers. I think the best philatelists are agreed that "hair-line and pin-hole varieties" are out of place in a general catalogue, and belong only in works intended for specialists and students. There are many things now listed which could well be spared from the crowded pages of our priced catalogues.

THE MARKET.

AUCTION SALE OF CHEVELEY & Co, DECEMBER 20TH and 21ST, 1895:

Bavaria, 1874, 1 mark, imperf., unused,	£ 2.12.0
North German Confederation, 2kr gray, official, used,	2.10.0
Nevis, 4d rose, unused,	4.10.0
“ 4d orange, engraved, unused,	3.17.6
“ 1sh yellow green, used,	3. 5.0
“ 6d olive, lithographed, unused, o. g.,	16. 0.0
“ “ “ “ used specimen,	11.10.0
“ 1sh pale green, used,	4.12.6
“ 6d green, unused, o. g.,	10.15.0
“ 6d red brown, used	3. 0.0

Mauritius, Greek border, 1d, very fine,	3.10.0
" small fillet, 2d blue, very fine,	2.14.0
" 1848, 2d blue, superb pair in very early state of plate, immense margins,	50. 0.0
Zululand, 5sh, unused, o. g.,	3. 5.0
St. Vincent, star, 5sh, unused, o. g.,	17.10.0
Virgin Islands, 1sh, thin border, double outer line,	5. 0.0
Nevis, 1sh yellow green, used,	4. 5.0
" 6d green, used,	10. 0.0
St. Lucia, 1sh, revenue used for postage, 4 specimens on entire envelope,	5. 5.0
St. Christopher, 6d olive green, unused, o. g.,	2.18.0

AUCTION SALE OF BOGERT AND DURBIN Co, JANUARY 4TH, 1896:

United States, 1869, 24c. unused,	\$10 50
" " 1875, re-issue of 1869, 30c,	14 50
" " " " " 90c,	22 00
" " Newspaper stamps, 1875, \$24,	13 50
" " " " " \$36, very slightly damaged,	15 00
" " " " " \$48,	19 00
" " " " " \$60, very slightly rubbed,	18 00
" " Interior, complete set marked "Specimen,"	20 00
" " Justice " " " "	27 50
" " Navy " " " "	24 75
" " Post Office, complete set, except the 6c, marked "Specimen,"	19 35
" " State, 1c to 90c, marked "Specimen,"	16 50
" " " \$2, unused, but slightly stained,	12 50
" " " \$5 " " " scraped,	73 00
" " " \$10 " " " stained,	41 00
" " " \$20 " " " "	35 00
" " Treasury, complete set marked "Specimen,"	30 25
" " War " " " "	24 75
Barbados, 1d on 5sh, unsevered pair, used,	82 00
" 1/2d on 4d, double surcharge—one in red and one in black—unused (this is an essay),	24 50
British Guiana, 1850, 8c green, cut to shape,	90 00
" " " another one, smaller margins,	76 00
" " " rectangle, 1c magenta, on piece of original, very wide margins,	33 00
" " " rectangle, another one, slightly scraped,	18 00
" " " " 4c blue, large margins on 3 sides,	36 00
" " 1862, provisional, 1c, No. 2 on sheet, slight tear, used,	17 00
" " " " 1c, No. 3 on sheet, unsigned,	13 50
" " " " 1c, Nos. 17 and 23, unsevered pair, unused, unsigned,	30 00
" " " " 2c, No. 1, unused, unsigned,	46 00
" " " " 4c, type 1, used, rouletting on 3 sides,	42 00
Madeira, 1879, 150r yellow, used,	12 25
Monaco, 1885, 5 fr. used,	12 00
St. Christopher, 1d on 2 1/2d, inverted surcharge, on piece of original,	44 00
St. Vincent, 1861, 4d orange, used,	17 00

Tobago, 1d on half of 6d orange,	24 00
Trinidad, 1d red, lithographed, used,	17 00

AUCTION SALE OF CHEVELEY & CO., JANUARY 8TH AND 9TH, 1896.

Bavaria, 1mk, imperf, unused, o. g.,	£ 3. 0.0
Naples, ½t blue, Trinacria, immense margins,	14. 0.0
“ ¼t dark blue, Cross,	4. 4.0
Oldenburg, second issue, ⅓gr, unused, without gum,	6. 5.0
“ “ “ 2gr black on rose, unused, without gum,	4.10.0
“ “ “ 3gr black on yellow, unused, without gum,	4.15.0
Sweden, 6öre, with Posthorn at back, unused, o. g.,	0.12.0
Hongkong, 96c yellow brown, unused, without gum,	7. 0.0
Lagos, 2sh 6p brown, unused, o. g.	3.12.0
Swazieland, complete, unused,	4. 0.0
Zululand, 5sh, unused,	3. 0.0
Antioquia, 1868, 2½c blue, pen cancellation,	10. 0.0
“ “ 1 peso red, postmarked	7. 0.0
British Honduras, 6p yellow, unused,	2. 6.0
“ “ 1sh gray, unused. o. g.,	2.12.0
“ “ 50c on 1sh, unused,	3 3.0
Dominican Republic, 1865. 1r black on yellow, cut close, lightly postmarked,	7. 5.0
“ “ 1865, ½r black on green, unused,	4. 7.0
“ “ another one, rather worn impression,	3.10.0
Nevis, engraved, 4p rose, unused,	3.10.0
“ “ 6p gray, unused,	2.10.0
“ “ another one,	2.10.0
“ “ another one,	2.12.0
“ “ 1sh green, unused,	3.10.0
“ “ 4p rose, used,	2.12.0
“ “ 1sh yellow green, used,	4. 4.0
“ lithographed, 4p orange, unused, o. g.,	9. 0.0
“ “ 6p olive, unused, o. g.,	13. 0.0
“ “ another one, very fine,	12. 0.0
“ “ 6p green, very fine,	8.10.0
Nova Scotia, 6p dark green. unused, o. g.,	10. 0.0
St. Christopher, 6p olive brown, unused, o. g.,	2.12.0
St. Lucia, Star, set of 3 unused, very fine,	9. 0.0
“ 1886, 6p lilac, unused, o. g.,	3.12.0
“ “ 1sh orange. unused, o. g.,	6. 0.0
St. Vincent, no watermark, 4p orange, unused, o.g.,	3. 3.0
“ “ another one, without gum,	2.14.0
“ “ 1sh blue, unused, o. g.,	5.10.0
“ Star, 4p dark blue unused,	6.10.0
“ “ 6p yellow green, unused, o. g.,	3. 8.0
“ “ 6p pale green, unused, without gum,	2.14.0
“ “ 1sh vermilion, unused, without gum,	2.10.0
“ “ 5sh rose, unused, o. g.,	15. 0.0
“ CA., perf. 12, 4p ultramarine, unused, o. g.,	3.10.0
Tobago, CC., 6p ochre, unused, o. g.,	4. 4.0
“ CA., 6p ochre, fine specimen,	11.10.0

Trinidad, 1862, 1sh purple blue, unused,	7.10.0
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6p rose, unused, without gum,	6.10.0
“ “ 4p on 1sh, unused strip of 5,	6. 0.0

AUCTION SALE OF THE NEW ENGLAND STAMP CO., JANUARY 20TH, 1896.

Providence, entire sheet,	\$ 75.50
St. Louis, 10c, die B, used,	171.00
1856, 5c red brown, unused,	18.00
“ 5c brick red, without gum,	16.50
“ 90c unused,	17.00
“ another,	15.25
1869, 24c unused,	12.40
“ 30c unused,	10 75
“ 90c used,	14.00
1875, re issue of 1869, 3c,	15 00
“ “ “ 10c,	11.00
“ “ “ 15c,	12.00
“ “ “ 24c,	12.75
“ “ “ another one,	11.25
“ “ “ 30c. without gum,	17.00
“ “ “ another one. used,	11.00
“ “ “ 90c, without gum,	23.00
1870, 30c, used,	23.00
Newspaper 5c blue, colored border,	12.25
Another one,	12.50
Executive, 6c,	12.25
Justice, 30c,	18.30
“ 90c,	48.00
Navy, 2c green, error,	33.50
State, \$2,	14.10
“ another one, used,	13 00
Revenues, \$15 Mortgage, imperf.,	10.30
“ \$200 “ first issue,	13.50
“ \$20 Probate of Will, machine stitch,	16.50
“ \$200 perf ,	12.00
“ \$20 blue and black,	10.25
“ \$200, second issue,	79.00
Canada, 1855, 10p blue, without gum,	28.00
“ 1857, 7 1/2p green, used,	20.75
Cape of Good Hope, 1p red, woodblock, used,	18.60
Dominica, 1sh CA,	27.75
“ another one,	24.25
Lagos, 2sh 6p. olive brown,	24.25
Montserrat 4p blue, CA, used,	20.50
Nevis, 6p lilac gray, grayish paper,	12.25
“ 1sh green, grayish paper,	15.00
“ another one, used,	11.10
“ 6p olive, lithographed,	61.15
“ 1sh dark green, lithographed,	12.00
“ another one, used,	11.25
“ 4p blue, CA,	10.00
“ another one,	10.00
“ 6p green, CA,	35.25

New Brunswick	6p yellow, used.	21.10
"	" another, on piece of cover,	22.00
"	" another, on original cover,	25.25
"	" half of 6p used as 3p, on cover,	27.10
"	" half of 10c used as 5c on cover,	13.10
Newfoundland,	4p scarlet vermilion, used,	16.25
Nova Scotia,	1sh violet, magnificent copy, used,	136.00
St. Christopher,	6p olive brown,	15.50
"	another one.	14.75
St. Lucia,	1860. 6p green, w/ out gum,	11.00
"	1883, 1sh orange,	26.00
"	another one,	23.75
"	1887, 6p lilac.	20.25
"	another one, without gum,	20.25
St. Vincent,	5sh rose red star,	100.05
"	10 on 6p yellow green, without gum,	11.50
Victoria.	5sh blue on yellow, used.	22.50
Virgin Islands,	1sh, double lined frame,	22.25
Zululand,	5sh,	25.00

AUCTION SALES.

We omitted in our last number to refer to a very fine collection of postage stamps and entire envelopes which are to be sold at auction on February 3rd and 4th. The sale is advertised as our 136th auction, but should have been numbered 137, as the former number had already been used for a coin sale. It is not necessary now to enter into details in regard to the sale, as it is so near at hand, but we feel certain of a successful result. Our 138th sale is devoted to the coin department and this will be followed by the 139th which will be held some time in the early part of March. It will contain a magnificent collection of entire United States envelopes, being the property of Mr. William Heyer, of Cologne, Germany.

The sale will also contain a magnificent lot of Spanish stamps, including almost every rarity, and probably a fine lot of United States stamps to include full sets of the Departments, fine lots of all the early issues, both used and unused, specimen sets of almost all the Department issues, etc., etc. The auction season is now at its height, and we expect to announce some further sales in our next number.

Of late, considerable controversy has arisen as to the responsibility which a cataloguer of auction sales should assume towards the buyers and for how long a guarantee of genuineness should be considered valid. We take advantage of the present opportunity to state our position, to which we have consistently adhered since auction sales have been held under the auspices of this company. In our opinion, the guarantee of a dealer as to the genuineness of any stamp which he may sell should be good for ever, and whenever it is proven that any stamp sold by him is counterfeit, no matter whether such discovery be made within five days or five years of the time of purchase, he should stand prepared to return the exact amount which was paid for the specimen at the time. A guarantee holding good for five days or for a year is absolutely valueless, as a collector in purchasing a specimen relies upon the honesty and knowledge of the party who makes the sale, and in most cases he has no occasion to doubt that the stamp in question is

exactly as represented. It may be that it is some years before an expert discovers that any particular stamp in a collection is a counterfeit, and if the collector should then not be able to recover the money which he expended, it would certainly undermine his confidence.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We are mailing this number, as we did last month's, to every subscriber who appeared on our books last year, and would request those who have not yet renewed their subscription to do so at once, as the March number will be sent only to those who appear on the paid list for 1896. We also beg to call attention to the fact that we have prepared, for circulation with this number, a lithotype plate of the different varieties of Shanghai stamps, which, however, has been sent only to those who have paid their subscription for 1896. All who may renew during the coming month will receive the plate in question with the March number.

NOTES.

Mr. S. Chapman has informed us that owing to a general cleaning up in the post office of Mexico, the following postal cards and letter cards remaining in blank have been utilized for current use by printing on them the current stamp. They consist of our P.C. 23, P.C. 25 and P.C. 34. The first two have been impressed with the 3 centavos stamp and the last with a 2 centavos stamp. Also L. C. 5 (1411), which has been impressed with a 5 centavos stamp. Of this last, one was printed with the stamp on the back, instead of on the face. Of the postal cards they printed respectively 4, 8 and 50 copies, and of the letter card 20. Besides this, about 500 of the current envelopes were printed without eagle in the left corner.

Two more varieties were shown us by the same correspondent in the shape of the current 3 centavos postal card with brown stamp and rose inscription on a white card—one was with the stamp inverted in the lower left corner and the other was with the stamp inverted in the upper right corner. We do not suppose that many of these curiosities were sold at the stamp window, and we certainly think that they should come under the index of the S. S. S.

* * * * *

Mr. Mansur has shown us the current 1 shilling stamp of Fiji perforated 11 x 10.

* * * * *

We have seen a horizontal strip of three stamps "HALVE PENNY" in red on 1 shilling green of the South African Republic, in which the central stamp has the upper bar formed of three pieces.

* * * * *

The *A. P.* tells us that an alteration has been made in the perforation of the current Letter Card of Queensland, every third needle of the machine being apparently removed, so that the holes are in pairs, with a space equal to a hole between the pairs. The edges are thus rendered less likely to get broken off in the post: but it is difficult to remove the edges without tearing the card. The use of a better material, with the ordinary perforation, would probably answer better. (*Monthly Journal*).

"The stamps of India, with the surcharge 'On Postal Service,' are supplied to post-offices to represent Custom's dues, levied on foreign inward parcels. The amount of Custom's duty recovered from the addressee is indicated by these labels, affixed to the parcel receipts, which are either despatched to the Comptroller of Post-offices at Calcutta, or to the Local Examiner. The stamps are obliterated with red ink, and are ultimately destroyed by being punched with a large round hole. They are not available for sale to the public, although specimens have no doubt been sold, and otherwise obtained, both obliterated and unobliterated.

"Another matter to note is in connection with the new high value stamps. Where these bear obliterations, in red or magenta ink, they have been used to pay for parcel postage, in a similar way to the Custom's stamps surcharged 'Postal Service.' They should, if treated properly, have passed under the Examiner's punch. I believe, however, that a great many have been rescued from this fate. The only case, as far as I am aware, in which stamps are obliterated in red, except when used in payment of parcel postage or Custom's dues, is in the case of stamps recovered as fined. The officials, from whom the stamps or fines are recovered, sometimes obliterate them in red, and sometimes in black.

"The overprinting of nine pies postage labels for Native States has ceased, that value forming no postal rate for such States." (*Monthly Journal*).

* * * * *

Apropos of unchronicled errors. About twelve years ago I had an approval sheet from a leading (then and now) English dealer, from which I took a stamp, purporting to be the 40c., 1854, Italy. It was undoubtedly a genuine used stamp, and had not been removed from the piece of original letter. On closely examining it, however, I found the inscription embossed to be "c. cinque," instead of "c. quaranta." I prized that stamp very much, and it was only the temptation of the late Dr. Ellison, who offered the two Cape "wood-blocks" in exchange, that induced me to part with it. As late as 1892, I saw it again at Brisbane, Q., in Dr. Ellison's collection, but where it has gone to since his decease I know not. I have never seen this particular error chronicled, and yet there must have been at least one whole sheet printed.

(*London Philatelist*.)

* * * * *

Victoria has made a new and decidedly objectionable departure, in printing post cards with glaring advertisements on the address side. I have the 1d of current type, printed in blue, with the inscription crowded up between the stamp and two hideous blocks, advertising aromatic tobacco and a popular brand of lager beer! The regulations governing the issue of postal cards in most countries are very strict on the point of forbidding anything to be printed on the address side, save the words "Post Card," but in the case of Victoria, they have apparently "made other arrangements." The departure has roused a perfect storm in the Colony. Ministers, total abstainers from beer and tobacco, Secretaries to Young Men's Christian Associations, &c., have taken strong objections to the demoralizing advertisements. They have cut them off or pasted paper over them, only to find that the mutilated or covered card is charged 2d on delivery! Mr. Duffy, the Postmaster-General, says that revenue is wanted, and if any members of the public object to use the advertisement cards they can use their own cards with a 1d adhesive stamp. I think, however, that the reign of the "Beer and Baccy" card will be a short one, as even now non abstainers dislike the thing and complain about it.

(*London Philatelist*.)

Mr. Bredel has shown us the 5 cent envelope of the provisional government of Hawaii with double surcharge, one under the other.



Wuhu has issued a new series of adhesives, but, as they certainly will be under the ban of the S. S. S., we shall simply mention them. The values are ½, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20 and 40c. There are two different ½ cent stamps. One of the ½ cent and the 1, 5 and 20 cent stamps are of the same type as the 6 cent of the preceding issue. The other values are as illustrated below, the 15 cent being of the same type as the ½ cent, the 10 cent of the same type as the 2 cent, and the 40 cent of the same type as the 6 cent.



We have seen a horizontal pair of the 1 centavo brown of Antioquia, of the 1892 issue, imperforate at top.



La Gazette de la Timbrologie notes the 5 francs of France of the issue of 1864 with 5 fr. omitted.



In one of our previous numbers, we stated that all the Leeward Islands stamps were still available for postage, and that, therefore, high prices for used specimens, even when bearing the old number cancellations, were not justified. We regret to say that our statement was incorrect, as we are now informed by the postmasters of the various islands concerned that their old stamps are no longer receivable for postage and are considered obsolete.

We doubt very much whether, if application were made to the Colonial Office in London, this ruling of the postmasters would be sustained, but as long as it remains in force there would appear to be some reason for an advanced price for a used specimen, while unused specimens are on the market in quantities, or even in limited quantities. At the same time, collectors should be very careful as to the source from which they obtain cancelled specimens of these stamps, as it is easily possible that some of the old cancellations, which are still on hand, may be obtained by favor on unused specimens.



The Monthly Journal chronicles the Congo Parcels Post 3 fr. 50c. in blue on 5 fr. lilac with surcharge inverted. We congratulate our friends on this discovery, but would advise them to keep a file of the *American Journal of Philately* for handy reference. We described this variety in October, 1890.



L'Echo de la Timbrologie announces that envelopes of 3 and 12 ½ cents, with the portrait of Queen Wilhelmina, will shortly be issued in the Netherlands, as well as an adhesive stamp of 5 florins.



We have seen the 20 centavos official of the issue of 1893, of Nicaragua without the surcharge "Franqueo oficial."

Le Timbre Poste has seen the provisional 1 stotinka on 2 stotinki of Bulgaria with surcharge inverted.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We have seen a vertical strip of the 10 centavos green of the 1892 issue of Ecuador, the left side of which went twice through the perforating machine, giving it the appearance of a serrated perforation.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

La *R. P. B.* reports the existence of a 2 avos on 10 reis card of Timor and also what we presume is a 5x5 avos card, formed by adding another surcharge to the 300 reis adhesive of Macao, overprinted "*Timor*" and "30," and attached to cards. Possibly the 2 avos on 10 reis should refer to the other card of a similar nature. We await further information. (*Monthly Journal.*)

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. Joseph Rechert sends us the following revised list of varieties of the Columbian issue of envelopes.

Class A.

With dot with meridian.

1 cent, A. P. Q.

2 cents, A. N. P. Q. R. I.

5 cents, P. Q. R. G. H. I.

Class C.

With dot without meridian.

1 cent, A. P. Q. N. R.

2 cents, P. Q. R.

5 cents, Q. R. G. H. I.

Class B.

Without dot with meridian.

1 cent, A. P. Q. N. R.

2 cents, A. P. Q. N. R. G. H. I.

5 cents, Q. P. R.

10 cents, Q. H. I.

Class D.

Without dot without meridian.

1 cent, A.

2 cents, A. P. Q. N. G. H.

5 cents, G. Q.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain notes the 5 centavos official of Nicaragua of the issue of 1893 with surcharge inverted.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We illustrate below the Uruguay stamps chronicled last month.



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The postmaster of Zanzibar informs us that the current Indian stamps have been surcharged "Zanzibar" to be used until the Zanzibar Protectorate's own stamps are issued.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We have received the 8 annas blue of the British East Africa Company, surcharged "British East Africa," with double surcharge.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

L'Echo de la Timbrologie notes a variety of the 15 centimes reply letter card of France, on which the reply card is not perforated.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Le Timbre Poste states that a 60 centimes Postal Packet stamp will

shortly be issued in Belgium, also that the label of the Sabbatical stamps is no longer to be perforated.



The *Monthly Journal* mentions that a $\frac{1}{4}$ anna adhesive has been added to the unnecessary issues of Bussahir State.



We read in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* that the 1 and 2 centesimi stamps of Italy are shortly to be replaced by new ones of a design similar to the current 5 centesimi.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. John Zug has shown us the current 1 cent envelope on manila paper with the penalty watermark, and we have found in our stock the 30 cent black on manila of the 1886 issue with the same watermark. Mr. Joseph Rechert has shown us the 2c Columbian envelope, size I, (extra official) on heavy linen paper, without watermark.

Envelopes.

Watermark  (Reduced size).

Size 149x85 mm.

1c blue on manila

Size, 224x99.

30c black on manila

Unwatermarked, cream linen paper.

Size I, 258x110 mm.

2c violet

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—In addition to the stamps chronicled last month, we gather from the *London Philatelist* that the current 1 and 2 anna

BRITISH

Indian stamps have also been surcharged

EAST

AFRICA

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked a Star.

Perforated 14.

1a purple brown, black surcharge

2a blue, black surcharge

BULGARIA.—Mr. Gremmel has shown us the 25 stotinki unpaid letter stamps of the re-engraved type of 1894.

Unpaid letter stamp.

Perforated 11.

25s carmine, re-engraved

GUANACASTE.—



Mr. W. C. Eaton has shown us the 2 centavos revenue stamp of Costa Rica surcharged in black "Correos" and **Guanacaste**, the latter word measuring $2 \times 17 \frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

2c blue, black surcharge.

CUBA.—



Mr. J. M. Andreini has shown us the new issue of stamps, the type of which is the same as the preceding, the colors alone having been changed.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m blue green
1m blue green
2m blue green
3m blue green
4m blue green
8m blue green

1c lilac brown
2c claret
 $2 \frac{1}{2}$ c rose
5c slate blue
10c emerald green
20c violet

FERNANDO PO.—*Le Timbre Poste* states that the color of the current 10 centimos is now claret.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

10c claret

FINLAND.—*Le Timbre Poste* states that the design of the 10 pennia reply card has been altered in a similar manner to the single card chronicled in December.

Postal card.

10x10p rose and black, *cream* (altered type)

FRENCH OFFICES IN MOROCCO.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the 5 centimes envelope of France as having been surcharged "5 centimos" in the same type as the current adhesives.

Envelope.

5c green, vermilion surcharge

HONDURAS.—



We have received from this Central American Republic a stamp which from all appearances is home made.
Adhesive stamp.
 Perforated 11½.
 10c red (lithographed)

INDIA.—We copy the following from the *Monthly Journal*:

“I send a specimen of the new official card, which has the inscription altered to allow for the sender's name and official designation appearing on the front.”

The card is the ¼ a., blue, with the stamp with the Queen's Head, but the instruction now reads:

“The address only to be written on this side; the address includes the signature and official designation of the sender.”

We have received this in two very distinct shades.

Official Postal Cards.

½a pale blue, toned card

½a ultramarine, white card

BHOPAL.—*Le Timbre Poste* notes the current 8 annas stamp with small pin perforation.

Adhesive stamp.



White wove paper.

Small pin perforation.

8a blue black

GWALIOR.—*The Monthly Journal* mentions the envelope of 1 anna on blue laid paper with pointed flap and brown seal surcharged with the name and arms in black. The same contemporary notes the current 3 annas as having been surcharged for official use in the same manner as the other values chronicled in November.

Official stamp.

Watermarked a star.

Perforated 14.

3a orange, black surcharge

Envelope.

Blue laid paper.

Size, 121 x 71 mm.

1a brown, black surcharge

RAJ NANDGAM.—From *Le Timbre Poste* we learn that the 1 anna official stamp is now printed in blue, with violet surcharge M B D in oval.

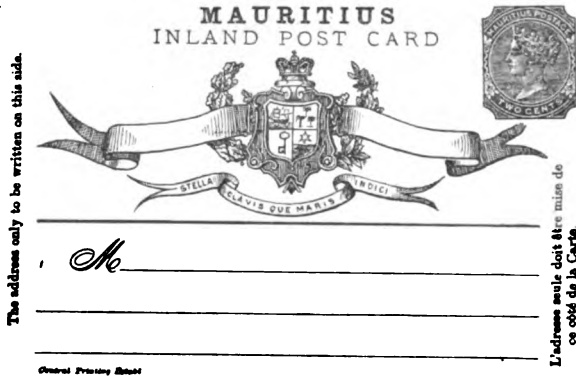
Official stamp.

1a blue, violet surcharge

MAURITIUS.—We have received the provisional 2 cent postal card heralded in the January number. The design and inscription are typographed on white card with a 2 cent adhesive pasted in the upper right corner. According to *Le Timbre-Poste*, there are 18 varieties, differing in the length of the lines, the relative position of the letters of the inscription and of the printer's name.

Postal card.

Provisional issue.



2c black and green, *white*

MEXICO.—Mr. S. Chapman sends us the new 1 centavo wrapper with stamp of the current type and with the word "Fajilla" this time spelled correctly—with two l's instead of three.

It seems that the department, in order to manufacture these wrappers, has made use of all the remnants of manila paper in stock. The wrappers are the same as the preceding issue, but the inscription at the left is printed in large capitals and the stamp is surrounded by a double frame, the inner one being formed of wavy lines and the outer one of semi-circles.

Wrappers.

Size, 250x80 mm.

Flap at right side, truncated, gummed.

- 1c green, thick glazed buff paper
- 1c green, thick coarse buff paper
- 1c green, thin buff paper
- 1c green, thin manila paper
- 1c green, thick manila paper

MONTENEGRO.—According to the *Austria Philatelist*, the 15 novitch Jubilee stamp of the 1893 issue exists with red surcharge.

Adhesive stamp.

Jubilee issue.
Perforated.

15n brown, red surcharge

MOROCCO.—



We have received a series of stamps purporting to be used for the mail service between Tangiers and Arzila. We recommend our readers to await developments before purchasing these stamps.

Adhesive stamps.
Perforated 12.

5c violet
10c rose
20c yellow
25c blue

50c sepia
1p brown
2p gray
5p green

NEW SOUTH WALES.—*The Australian Philatelist* reports that the Letter Card is now printed on paper colored drab outside, and pink inside; the inscriptions and perforation are unchanged — *Monthly Journal*.

Letter Card.

1½s red on drab, inside pink.

NORTH BORNEO.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the Postal Card of 8 cents with surcharge "4 cents," in two lines.

Postal card.

Provisional issue.

4c on 8c green, white, black surcharge

NORWAY.—From the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* we learn that the 1 öre is now used with Norge in Roman capitals.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Posthorn.

Perforated.

1 öre gray.

SALVADOR.—We have received two more provisional stamps of 1 centavo, this time the 12 and 24 centavos of 1895 have been the victims and have been surcharged in the same way as the three provisionals chronicled last month; their life must have been very short, as at the same time we received some of the new stamps issued for 1896; the design of these is similar to that on the stamps of 1894, but with the female turned to the left instead of to the right.

The *Illustrierte Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles, in addition to these, a series of 11 stamps, each of a different design, and supposed to be for regular

issue, the inscription on them reading "Correos de el Salvador;" as the inscription on the stamps chronicled first reads "Correos del Salvador," it is possible that the second set was made to correct the spelling of the first, a precedent to this being the simultaneous issue of two sets last year for the purpose of making a correction.

We copy the following from the *Monthly Journal*: "In accordance with the usual custom some little varieties have been brought out at the end of the year, just to carry on the interest until the new issue comes into use. This time we have two dear little envelopes, of white wove paper, 109x65 mm., impressed with 1c. and 2c stamps of the 1895, envelope, type, surmounted by the words "*Servicio Nacional y Local*" and "*Servicio del Exterior*," respectively. As we duly chronicled and catalogued this set, we suppose we must add these—they are only little ones and will not take up much room even entire!"

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.



Perforated.

1c on 12c red, black surcharge

1c on 24c mauve, red surcharge

Regular issues.



Perforated.

2c dark brown.

5c olive brown

10c yellow

30c orange

Various designs.

Perforated.

1c blue (Volcano and Flags)

2c red brown (Temple)

3c orange (Locomotive)

5c dark blue (Volcano)

10c dark brown (Vessel)

12c gray violet

15c dark green (Building)

20c carmine (Landscape)

24c dark violet (Waterfall)

30c dark green (Arms)

100c dark blue (Portrait)

Envelopes.

White wove paper.

Size 109x65 mm.

1c gray brown, black surcharge

2c deep green " "

SPAIN.—*Die Post* states that the stamps of the new type have been issued. Also that postal cards have appeared with stamp of the same type as the new adhesives.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

1c green	30c gray
2c blue green	40c dark brown
5c light blue	50c rose
10c red	75c yellow
15c violet	1p light violet
20c light green	4p carmine
25c blue	10p flesh

Postal cards.

5c green on buff

10c carmine on buff

15c blue on buff

NEGRI SEMBILAN.—According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*, this State has also issued a series of adhesive stamps of the same type as the current issues of Pahang, etc.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

1c lilac and green	10c lilac and orange
2c lilac and brown	50c lilac and black
3c lilac and carmine	1d blue green and yellow green
5c lilac and ochre	5d blue green and blue
8c lilac and blue	

TURKS ISLANDS.—*Die Post* chronicles a registration envelope of 2 pence with stamp of similar design to that of the regular envelopes.

Registration envelope.

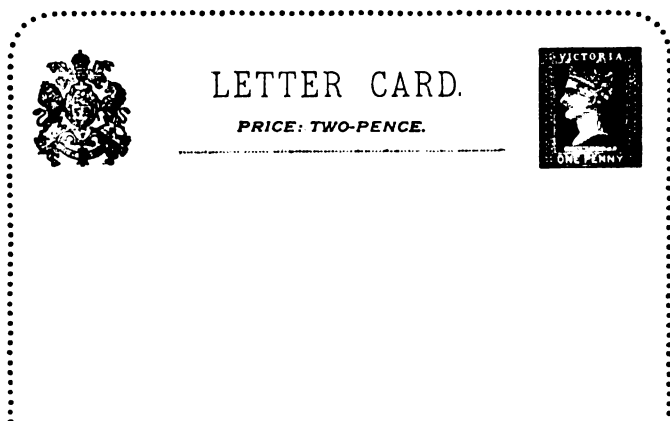
Size, 150x94 mm.

2p blue

VICTORIA.—We have received the current 1 penny letter card surcharged in blue "Two pence."

Letter card.

Provisional issue.



2p on 1p rose, *pale azure*, perf. IV, blue surcharge

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—We read in the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* that a provisional stamp was issued by the Perth Office on the 25th of November, consisting of the 3 pence surcharged in green "Half penny." 12,000 of these were printed. 90 stamps were issued in red at first, but when it became apparent that this color was not pronounced enough these 90 stamps were re-surcharged in green.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p on 3p brown, green surcharge

$\frac{1}{2}$ p on 3p green, red and green surcharge

COMMUNICATION.

NEW YORK, January 9th, 1896.

MR. HENRY L. CALMAN,

Editor American Journal of Philately:

DEAR SIR: Will you permit a reader of your JOURNAL to express his ideas on *the natural versus artificial rise in values* of stamps, as shown by a comparison of your catalogues of 1895 and 1896. I am, and I believe the greater number of philatelists are, a general collector, desiring rather to show a well filled and well mounted album of genuine postal issues than a few rarities and

minor varieties. I think that most collectors care rather to have a general knowledge of the postal issues of every country than the minute differences that must occur in any issue where wear of plate, accidental flaws in a die, different consistency of ink at different temperatures, etc., make countless varieties in a single issue. As a general collector, I express the belief that artificial changes in values, if persisted in for several years, will tend to make the collector lose confidence in his standard work on the subject, which to nearly every American collector is Scott's Catalogue. Let once confidence be lost in this and, like the seaman who has lost confidence in his compass, he will try to reach dry land and get another guide if he has enough love for his hobby to venture on the uncertain sea of philately. There are certain laws which govern a normal increase in values. Obsolete issues are expected to increase in value slowly year by year. High values should increase in greater proportion than low values, or rather denominations. Recent issues which are soon after withdrawn, as well as surcharged issues, should increase greatly in value for a few years and then be governed by the slow normal increase. Stamp collecting is not a fashion or a craze, like the stamp plate craze, which soon dies out, but a hobby which one takes up and keeps up for years, especially when he realizes that he can give it up to advantage. The question of outlay and return must be taken into consideration when one first takes up the subject, for without this the fascination of collecting and examining stamps is not strong enough to hold its thousands of devotees very long. When a person has begun a collection he then reckons upon an increase in its value, not as a whole, but upon each individual stamp, and here his only guide is what would be naturally considered natural causes, as I have stated above. Obsolete issues should increase slowly. Obsolete high values should increase in greater proportion and still more if cancelled. The same ought to apply to surcharges where a temporary surcharge is necessary. I venture to say that more uncanceled stamps find their way into stamp dealers' hands than are used postally; and of those used postally, only a small part find their way into the dealers' or collectors' hands. These are natural causes for increase in value and are counted on by every collector in his estimate of what is or will be a rare and valuable stamp. The natural causes which the general collector cannot figure upon, and which in themselves greatly enhance their value, are a sudden general demand for the stamps of a certain country as the present demand for British West Indies, the recent call on U. S., etc., and another cause is where a country ceases to be a stamp issuing country. These are natural uncertainties to the collector. But let us look at those other causes which throw the general collector completely off his guard and which tend to make him lose faith in the financial aspect of his hobby. I mean those sudden changes in value for which the dealer or a combine of dealers are responsible. It may be a good business trick for a dealer to corner a certain issue, or, better still, to control a complete issue before it is put upon the market. In the former case no one has the right to complain. In the latter case it should not be countenanced by the philatelic world. No fault can be found in the cornering of the one dollar Columbian stamp, for every one had an even chance to get them, while where an entire issue is taken by a dealer, such stamps are purely speculative. But this is not so much a cause for complaint as the sudden rise in the price of stamps for which there is neither an unusual demand on or any other assignable cause. A year after this peculiar rise there is a still more peculiar fall, as is seen in the catalogue

values of old issues of Great Britain, especially the cancelled issues. Take the 6 pence, 1865, which, cancelled, in your 1895, was 75 cents, and in 1896 but 15 cents, one-fifth of its former value. It is not a question of a few cents difference, but of an unaccountable rise out of all proportion to the normal increase and the subsequent fall. The same thing can be said of some French and German stamps. Why the 40 centimes 1876, type one, should be catalogued \$2.00 a year ago and but 40 cents this year, when these stamps are no more common now than a year ago and no more rare then than now, can only be answered by those who make arbitrary prices take the place of market values. It seems to me that it is a fallacy to fix the value of stamps by the extent of a dealer's stock. Of course the prices of stamps are subject to fluctuation, controlled by the law of supply and demand, but the law is based on universal supply and universal demand and not on a local supply and where prices are governed, a local dealer's supply, without regard to the stock of others and where the general collector has no means of finding out the true state of affairs at the time, it will simply demoralize the collector when he does find it out and make him lose faith in the stability of his hobby. Rare stamps have a fixed value, which rises normally with time and with their decreasing number. This is shown by the slight variations in price as seen at auctions, but the common stamps, those of which hundreds of thousands were put in circulation, which are most easily procurable and which every collector begins with, these should not vary with time or decreasing numbers. A fall in their prices shows either a speculative failure or a decline of interest in the subject. If not, the latter is apt to produce it. These opinions may be presumptuous, coming from a mere tyro who fifteen months ago began a collection with a two cent current stamp and a one cent newspaper wrapper. The fact that as a poor devil I lay aside ten dollars a month for the purchase of stamps and that I spent every evening since the 3d instant, when I received your new catalogue, comparing that with last year's (the first I bought), shows my enthusiasm for philately and is my excuse for this letter. I hope other collectors would take this matter of controlling artificial fluctuations up and, though but a fad, place it on a sound financial basis.

Sincerely yours,

NOETE.

The "Hints for Collectors" in your catalogue is admirable. I learnt more from them than I learnt in 15 months, since I began collecting.

As far as we can see from the letter published herewith, our correspondent has but little cause for complaint. He finds that occasionally a stamp is reduced in price and considers that this is an injustice to collectors, forgetting at the same time that hundreds of other stamps have advanced while a single specimen has declined. Besides that, such discrepancies as he points out often occur through lack of information on the part of the cataloguer when establishing the first quotation. This, of course, is remedied as soon as better information is obtained, and if a collector has thereby been led to pay more than the market value of any particular stamp, it is to be regretted, but certainly no fault can be laid at the door of a cataloguer who honestly attempts to give a proper quotation.

As to the Great Britain 6d of 1865, the quotation of 75 cents in our 55th edition was merely an error, and it can hardly be expected that so vast a work can be compiled without a few mistakes creeping in, and our only purpose in publishing this letter is to give some idea of what is expected of the firms who compile the standard catalogues.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

W. T. WILSON, President.

R. HOLLICK, Esq. and W. PIMM, Esq., Vice-Presidents.

COMMITTEE:

MR. V. LUNDEBLAD,
MR. W. S. VAUGHTON,MR. C. A. STEPHENSON,
MR. W. F. WADAMS.

Hon. Sec. and Treas. MR. G. JOHNSON, B. A., 208 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

December 19, 1895.

Messrs. A. Tsimis, Athens; E. F. Wurtele, Quebec; H. B. Squire, London; R. Reed, London, were unanimously elected members

Votes of thanks were accorded Mr. E. F. Wurtele for 15 philatelic periodicals and Mr. R. F. Albrecht for a bound copy of "Auction Prices"

Mr. W. Pimm then gave his paper on St. Vincent, which was illustrated by one of the finest displays we have had, including his own collection and those of Messrs. G. F. Jackson, R. Hollick, G. Johnson, together with selections from other members. Almost every variety of watermark and perforation was shown in unused and used condition, in singles, pairs and blocks. The 4d on 1s was shown in both types, used and unused. All recent values and provisionals, from ½d to 5s, inclusive, were shown in complete sheets. It was noted that the only stamp required to complete the exhibit was a *used* copy of the 5s, star watermark. Several unused copies were shown, but no one showed it used.

January 2, 1896.

Messrs W Hadlow, London; H. L. Hayman, London; H. J. Stuart, Pietermaritzburg; H. Gremmel, New York; G. C. Philippides, Alexandria, Egypt, were unanimously elected members.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded all those publishers who had sent their periodicals and had printed the monthly reports of the society during the past year.

A vote of thanks was given to the Santiago Philatelic Society for a copy of their "Anales."

It was decided to purchase Vol. I of the London Philatelist and 10 volumes of the Philatelic Record for the library.

A committee meeting was called for January 13 and an extraordinary general meeting for January 16, to decide as to Division of Exchange Packets, Sheets for Packets, etc.

Then followed the display of the Stamps of West Africa. All countries, excepting Liberia, which only one member showed at all, were all exhibited complete, very many varieties being shown in complete sheets.

January Exchange Packet.—This easily beat last month's record and reached the total of £1,422 2s 6½d, more than half of which consists of *unused* colonials, including early Mauritius, British North America and West Indies, all in mint condition. Besides this, £200 worth has been received from colonial members, but has to await enquiries as to discount, etc., and three sheets were refused, owing to untidiness. Soiled or untidy sheets will not be circulated under any circumstances, and senders of such will have them returned at their expense and will lose their position on the postal list.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Meetings held the third Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 36 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, 9 W. 116th St., N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 36, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 999, N. Y. City.

154th MEETING, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1896.

PRESENT:—Messrs. R. F. Albrecht, A. Richter, Adolph Lienhardt, R. H. Benary, Henry Obert, A. C. Carstanjen, E. R. Carter, Oscar Dejonge, Dr. R. Roehre, Wm. Clausen, J. W. Sittig and Robert S. Lehman.

The meeting was called to order at 8.30 p. m., Vice-Pres. Albrecht presiding, our honored president being still confined to his room. The minutes of the last meeting were accepted as read.

Mr. C. Witt proposed for membership Mr. Henry Fiacre, Frankfurt, O.—M., which proposition was referred to the Executive Committee. The applications of Mr. J. W. Sittig and Dr. Jas. H. Craighill were favorably reported on by the Executive Committee, and the gentlemen were, upon ballot, unanimously elected as members of the Society.

Our member, Mr. W. C. Ormiston, Azusa, California, sends a copy of "Land of Sunshine," published at Los Angeles, Cal., giving an illustration of his residence. The C. H. Mekeel Co. sends a number of copies of their new daily Stamp Item. A priced copy of the Auction Catalogue of the Bogert & Durbin Co's 52nd Sale was received from the publishers for the library. The thanks of the society is tendered to the kind donors.

Mr Carstanjen arrived at this time and reported that our president, Mr. Dejonge had recovered so far as to be able to leave his bed, and that he sends his regards to the members. All hope that he will soon be entirely restored.

M. E. W. Heusinger tenders his resignation, which was accepted with regret.

The Garfield Perry Stamp Club of Cleveland, O, sends an invitation to the annual Banquet to be held on Feb. 6th, 1896 for which the Society expresses its thanks, and at the same time its regret at not being able to send a delegate.

A marked copy of the Philatelic Californian was received and the article was read by the members with interest.

Mr. Richter exhibited a fine (?) collection of Japanese stamps, which, alas had turned out to be of the kind which are usually offered to globe trotters when they arrive in the empire of the Mikado, where the landing places are over-run by vendors of all kinds of curios. They are imitations of the originals in true Japanese style. Mr. Carstanjen notified the members that his address is now 19 W. 93rd St., New York City.

Mr. Witt sends a prospectus of a work published by Hubert Schmidt, Buhl, Baden, Germany, describing the postal administration of the ancient Roman Empire, which appears to be a very interesting work. Exhibition of stamps followed and the meeting was adjourned at 10.45 P. M.

Next meeting February 20th, 1896.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*.

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York, the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island, The Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio, Texas, and the New Jersey Philatelic Association of Hoboken.

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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—
POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY
HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

SIAM.

CURRENCY: 128 LOTTE—64 ATTS—32 PYNUNG—16 SONGPY—4 SALUNG—1 TICAL—40 CENTS
U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

July 16th, 1883.

Engraved (portrait of King Chula Lonkorn) on white wove paper. The designs of the 1 sungpy and the 1 salung are different from the three lower values. Sizes: 1 lotte, 1 att and 1 pynung, 20x25½ mm.; 1 songpy, 18x22mm.; 1 salung, 22½x27mm.



- Perforated 15.
- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1 | 1l dark blue |
| 2 | 1a carmine |
| 3 | 1p vermilion |
| 4 | 1so yellow |
| 5 | 1sa orange |

1885.

Provisional issue.

1 lotte stamps of the preceding issue surcharged in red with new value. There are three types of this surcharge: in type I all the letters of the surcharge are capitals; in types II and III only the initial letter is a capital. In type II the surcharge measures 3x13½mm.; in type III it measures 3½x13½mm.





Perforated 15.

- 6 It on 1l dark blue, red surcharge, type I
 7 It on 1l dark blue, red surcharge, type II
 8 It on 1l dark blue, red surcharge, type III

Varieties:

- a. Surcharge inverted.
 9 It on 1l dark blue, red surcharge, type II
 b. Double surcharge.
 10 It on 1l dark blue, red surcharge, type II
 c. Double surcharge, one in red the other in black.
 11 It on 1l dark blue, red and black surcharge, type II

Moens catalogues a number of varieties of type II differing in the figure "1." We think these differences are simply caused by defective printing, and only deserve passing notice.

April 1st, 1887.

Typographed on white wove paper (portrait of King Chula Lonkorn). The 2, 3, 4 and 8 atts stamps are printed in green, with the upper corner ornaments and tablet containing the value printed in a different color.

In the higher values the body of the stamp is printed in lilac and the corner ornaments and tablet also in different colors. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Watermarked a flower



Perforated 14.

- 12 2a green and carmine
 13 3a green and blue
 14 4a green and red brown
 15 8a green and yellow

- 16 12a lilac and carmine
 17 24a lilac and blue
 18 64a lilac and orange brown

1889.

Provisional issue.

A. Stamps of the issue of July, 1883, surcharged with new value in black.

Unwatermarked.



Perforated 15.

- 19 1a on 1p vermilion, black surcharge

B. Stamps of the issue of April, 1887, surcharged in black with new value. There are three types of the numeral "1." In type I, the figure 1 has the top stroke almost horizontal and has no bottom stroke. In type II, the "1" has the top stroke decidedly slanting and has a bottom stroke. In types I and II, the "1" measures 6mm. in height and about $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. in thickness. Type III is similar to type I, but the figure is 7mm. high and about 1mm. thick.

Watermarked a flower.



I.



II.

Perforated 15.

- 20 1a on 2a green and carmine, black surcharge, type I
 21 1a on 2a green and carmine, black surcharge, type II
 22 1a on 2a green and carmine, black surcharge, type III
 23 1a on 3a green and blue, black surcharge, type II

Varieties:

a. Horizontal pair, one of which is without surcharge.

- 24 1a on 2a green and carmine, black surcharge, type II
 b. Numeral "1" omitted.
 25 1a on 2a green and carmine, black surcharge

End of 1890.

Provisional issue.

3 atts stamps of the issue of 1887 surcharged in black with new value. There are three types of this surcharge. In type I,

the numeral "2" measures 6½mm. in height and the first Siamese character is lower than the one following. In type II, the numeral "2" measures 6mm. high and the first Siamese character is on a level with the one following. In type III, the numeral measures 4mm. in height and the first Siamese character is on a level with the one following.
Watermarked a flower.



I.



III.

Perforated 14.

- 26 2a on 3a green and blue, black surcharge, type I
- 27 2a on 3a green and blue, black surcharge, type II
- 28 2a on 3a green and blue, black surcharge, type III

1891.

Same type and paper as the issue of April 1st, 1887, but printed in one color.

Watermarked a flower.

Perforated 14.

- 29 1a green

1893.

Provisional issue.

24 atts stamps of the issue of April 1st, 1887, surcharged in black with new value.

Watermarked a flower.

A. Surcharged with Siamese characters only.

Perforated 14.

- 30 4a on 24a lilac and blue, black surcharge

B. Surcharged in Siamese and English, the latter measuring 10mm., including the period. The second Siamese character measures 3½mm. and the distance between the English and Siamese surcharges is about 13mm.



Perforated 14.

- 31 4a on 24a lilac and blue, black surcharge

Varieties:

a. English surcharge printed twice.

- 32 4a on 24a lilac and blue, black surcharge

b. Siamese surcharge omitted.

- 33 4a on 24a lilac and blue, black surcharge

C. Same as B, but the distance between the English and Siamese surcharge is about 8mm—sometimes only 6mm.

Perforated 14.

- 34 4a on 24a lilac and blue, black surcharge

D. Same as B, but the English surcharge measures 11½mm., including the period.

Perforated 14.

- 35 4a on 24a lilac and blue, black surcharge

Varieties:

a. Horizontal pair, one of which is surcharged in Siamese only.

- 36 4a on 24a lilac and blue, black surcharge

b. "s" of atts inverted.

- 37 4a on 24a lilac and blue, black surcharge

E. Same as D but the second Siamese character measures 4mm in height.

Perforated 14.

- 38 4a on 24a lilac and blue, black surcharge

F. Same as B, but the English surcharge measures 9mm. and has no period after atts.

Perforated 14.

- 39 4a on 24a lilac and blue, black surcharge

G. Same as D, but the English surcharge measures 10mm. and has no period after atts.

Perforated 14.

- 40 4a on 24a lilac and blue, black surcharge

Variety: Double Siamese surcharge.

- 41 4a on 24a lilac and blue, black surcharge

1894.

Provisional issue.

64 atts stamps of the issue of April 1st, 1887, surcharged in black with new value in English and Siamese. There are a number of minor varieties, consisting in the spacing between the English and Siamese surcharges and between the numerals of value and the word "atts" in the English surcharge.

Watermarked a flower.

A. "atts" measures 9mm., including the period. There is only one type of the numeral 1, but there are six types of the numeral 2, as per illustration. "atts" is spelt in the plural in all the values.

2 2 2 2 2 2

I. II. III. IV. V. VI.

Perforated 14.

- 42 1a on 64a lilac and orange brown, black surcharge
- 43 2a on 64a lilac and orange brown, black surcharge, type I

- 44 2a on 64a lilac and orange brown, black surcharge, type II
 45 2a on 64a lilac and orange brown, black surcharge, type III
 46 2a on 64a lilac and orange brown, black surcharge, type IV
 47 2a on 64a lilac and orange brown, black surcharge, type V
 48 2a on 64a lilac and orange brown, black surcharge, type VI

Variety: Inverted period after atts.

- 49 1a on 64a lilac and orange brown, black surcharge

B. "att" measures 8mm., including the period, and is in the singular.

Perforated 14.

- 50 1a on 64a lilac and orange brown, black surcharge

C. "att" and "atts" measure respectively 5½ and 7mm., including the period.

Perforated 14.

- 51 1a on 64a lilac and orange brown, black surcharge

- 52 2a on 64a lilac and orange brown, black surcharge

1895.

Provisional issue.

24 atts stamps of the issue of April 1st, 1887, surcharged with new value in English and Siamese. The word "atts" measures 7mm., including the period.

Watermarked a flower.

Perforated 14.

- 53 10a on 24a lilac and blue, black surcharge

Variety: "s" of "atts" inverted.

- 54 10a on 24a lilac and blue, black surcharge

OFFICIALLY SEALED.

1895.

Inscriptions embossed in white on colored ground on white wove paper. Size, 42x37 mm.



- 101 (no value) red

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of Siam. But 1 lotte stamps with a forged surcharge of 1 tical are plentiful. Some of these are quite dangerous, and we advise collectors to be very cautious and to purchase these stamps from reliable firms only.

SIERRA LEONE.

CURRENCY: 12 PENCE—1 SHILLING; 20 SHILLINGS—1 POUND (£1)—\$4.87 U.S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1861.

Typographed (portrait of Queen Victoria) on bluish or white wove paper, Size 18½ x22½mm.



I. Bluish wove paper.

1° Imperforate.

1 6p deep violet

2° Perforated 14.

2 6p deep violet

II. White wove paper.

Perforated 14.

3 6p violet

4 6p mauve (1867)

1872.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed on bluish or white wove paper.

I. Bluish wove paper.

Perforated 12½.

5 6p mauve

II. White wove paper.

Perforated 12½.

6 6p mauve

1872-76.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18½x22½ mm.

Watermarked a Crown and CC.



Perforated 12½.

- 7 1p rose (April, 1872)
 8 2p magenta (October, 1873)
 9 3p yellow buff (April, 1872)
 10 3p golden yellow (February, 1876)
 11 4p blue (October, 1873)
 12 1sh green " "

January, 1876, to July, 1877.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Watermarked a Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

- 13 ½p bistre
- 14 1p rose
- 15 1½p violet (July, 1877)
- 16 2p magenta
- 17 3p yellow
- 18 4p blue
- 19 1sh green

June, 1883.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Watermarked a Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 20 ½p bistre
- 21 2p magenta
- 22 4p blue

1884.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Watermarked a Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 23 ½p green (June)
- 24 1p rose (September)
- 25 2p slate (June)
- 26 4p bistre (July)

Variety: 2 penny stamp cut in two, each half being used as 1 penny.

- 27 1p slate (half of 2p)

1885-90.

Same type as the issue of 1861, typographed on white wove paper.

Watermarked a Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

- 28 6p mauve (1885)
- 29 6p violet brown (1890)

Variety: 6 penny stamp cut in two, each half being used as 3 pence.

- 30 3p mauve (half of 6p)

November, 1888.

Same type, impression and paper as the 1 shilling stamp of the issue of 1876.

Watermarked a Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 31 1sh red brown

1891-92.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Watermarked a Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 32 1½p violet (1892)
- 33 2½p blue (April, 1891)
- 34 2p yellow

End of 1892.

Provisional issue.

1½ penny stamps of the issues of 1877 and 1892 surcharged in black with new value the original value being obliterated by two black lines.

A. Watermarked a Crown and CC.



Perforated 14.

35 ½p on 1½p violet, black surcharge
It is said that only 60 of these stamps were issued.

B. Watermarked a Crown and CA.

I. Original value obliterated by two black lines of equal thickness close together.

Perforated 14.

36 ½p on 1½p violet, black surcharge

Varieties:

a. Surcharge inverted.

37 ½p on 1½p violet, black surcharge

b. Double line across the value and across "Postage."

38 ½p on 1½p violet, black surcharge

II. Original value obliterated by two black lines of equal thickness not close together.

Perforated 14.

39 ½p on 1½p violet, black surcharge

Varieties:

a. With two additional lines close together over the value, the two others being below the value,

40 ½p on 1½p violet, black surcharge
b. With additional lines in ink across the original value, the printed ones being placed too high or too low.

41 ½p on 1½p violet, black surcharge

III. Original value obliterated by two lines—a thick one and a thin one—the thin one above the thick one.

Perforated 14.

42 ½p on 1½p violet, black surcharge

Varieties:

a. With additional line in ink across the original value, the printed one being placed either too high or too low.

43 ½p on 1½p violet, black surcharge

b. With two additional lines in ink, the printed ones being placed either too high or too low,

44 ½p on 1½p violet, black surcharge

IV. Same as III, but the thick line is above the thin one.

45 ½p on 1½p violet, black surcharge

We have seen some of these surcharges spelled HAIF, HALP, and FFNNY, but these are merely caused by defective printing and are not errors of setting.

End of 1895.

Same type, impression and paper as 6 penny stamps of preceding issues.

Watermarked a Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

- 46 6p red violet

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

1894.
Stamp embossed on flap on linen lined envelope.



- 1° Size 132x88 mm.
101 2p ultramarine
2° Size 150x90 mm.
102 2p ultramarine
3° Size 227x100 mm.
103 2p ultramarine

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of Sierra Leone.

BANK STAMP ADDENDUM NUMBER TWO.

(Being Addenda to Bank Stamps listed in October, 1894, and May, 1895, Nos.)

To the list of stamps in my article on "Bank Stamps" in the JOURNAL for October, 1894, and the subsequent chronicle in the May, 1895, number I have some additions to make.

In 1892 and during a part of 1893, the banking firm of Schaar, Koch & Co., of Chicago, used a 5c stamp printed in black. It is of the same design as that of the Bank of National City, previously noted. Its measurements are the same—20x26 mm. and perf. 14. Copies of this stamp are scarce, the total number known to be extant being less than two dozen.



The Denver Savings Bank, of Denver, Col., has used a 10c blue of the same design and specifications as the stamp issued by the New Mexico Savings Bank & Trust Co., of Albuquerque. (31½x22 mm., perf. 14.)



The Denver Home and Savings Association, of the same city, has used a 5c stamp of the same design as that used by the Minneapolis Savings & Loan Association, as illustrated in the JOURNAL last May, yet its general description is considerably different.

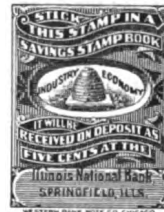
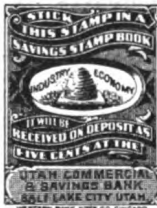


It is printed in deep blue instead of dull blue, is perforated 12 instead of 11, and measures $17\frac{1}{2} \times 23$ mm. against 18×23 mm. in the other. In the Flour City stamp the numeral of value has MINNE on the left and SOTA on the right. In the Queen City stamp this is of course omitted, and in its place are two stars, completing the circle around the numeral, making 13 stars in the Denver stamp while there are but 11 in the Minneapolis stamp.

In 1891 the Savings Bank of San Diego County, San Diego, Cal., issued a stamp of the annexed design. This 5c stamp was the only value issued, and was printed in black. It measures $20 \times 26\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and is perforated 12. The bank "went under" in June, 1893, and stamps are now, as far as I know, procurable only of Mr. Horace N. Matthews, of San Diego, who would be pleased to exchange some for other good stamps.

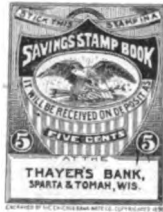


The California Savings Bank, of San Diego, also, used a 5c stamp of familiar design and color. (Size, 20×26 ; color, green; rouletted.) This makes the fourth stamp of the same general specifications—the one here noted, that of the International Bank, of West Superior, Wis., and the two illustrated below.



The California Savings Bank failed in November, 1891.

Thayer's Bank, of Sparta & Tomah, Wis., used a 5c blue stamp a few years ago. It is of the same design as that used by Siegel, Cooper & Co., of Chicago, previously illustrated. It is a full half a millimetre wider, measuring $20\frac{1}{2} \times 26$ mm. It is rouletted, and was engraved by the Chicago Bank Note Co. Thayer's Bank assigned July 27th, 1893.



The Associated Charities Penny Savings Bank, of Newtonville, Mass., made a change in the colors of two of its stamps in the latter part of the Summer of 1895. The 1c now comes in bright yellow green, and the 10c in a bright clear blue—the bluest blue I ever knew. Previous to this the colors were dark green and dark purple, respectively.

The reason for this change was a practical one, as these bright colors appealed more strongly to the æsthetic tastes of the many young depositors than did the duller colors, and there is manifest a tendency towards larger and more frequent deposits.



In the October, 1894, JOURNAL (page 486), I mentioned the Newburgh Penny Provident Fund, of Newburgh, N. Y., and chronicled a stamp from there which I had in my possession. The stamp was not illustrated but mentioned as being similar in design to those issued by the Penny Provident Fund, of New York City. The copy I have is a poor one, but far better than none. Two or more other values were issued, and I hope that some JOURNAL reader in or near Newburgh can aid me in procuring information concerning those "other issues," and perchance the stamps themselves. I have been unable to get at anything by mail, other than the green 5c stamp here illustrated, and the statement that "there are others." Mr. George B. Carver is, or was, cashier, I believe.



"*The Thrift*," Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, the issues of which were chronicled in October, 1894, has discontinued its stamp system.

Here ends my chronicle of domestic issues, for the present, and, after a few remarks, I will proceed to note a few foreign issues I have acquired.

I understand that there are, or have been, in the following cities, banks which have used provident stamps in their system of work: Pittsburg, Pa., Cleveland and Columbus, O., Louisville, Ky., Rockford, Ill., and Omaha, Neb. Can any of the JOURNAL readers give me any information on this subject?

For certain information and stamps in this article I am indebted to Mrs. M. Martin, Secretary of the Associated Charities Penny Savings Bank, of Newtonville, Mass.; Mr. E. G. Berger, of Chicago; Mr. C. C. Harrington, of the "*Rocky Mountain Stamp*," of Denver; and to Mr. H. N. Matthews, of San Diego, Cal.

In my first article on *Bank Stamps* I mentioned a government issue for Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, merely noting the values and illustrating the lowest. This was all my knowledge of them admitted of at that time.

I now add the other three.



Though not bank stamps in the sense that they are issued by any particular individual bank, they are issued for precisely the same purpose, *i. e.* to represent the uncredited amount on deposit, and thus save unnecessary bookkeeping.

They are issued by the German government and supplied to the various counties or provinces of the Empire. As far as I know, the designs and colors are uniform throughout all the provinces, the only difference being the name of the province, that being printed in black in the label of the stamp. I do not think there has been any previous issue.

These stamps are known locally as "high age" or "invalidity insurance" stamps. The saving of a certain portion of wages is compulsory among certain grades of working persons, and this tax is officially collected from the depositor's wages. The Roman numerals, I on the lowest value, II on the 20pf., III on the 24pf., and IV on the highest value, represent the class of the wage-earner in regard to the pay he or she receives. The stamps are used in the same manner as are our own individual bank stamps.

Each stamp measures 21x11 mm. and is perforated 14½. The values and colors are:

14pf. pink
20pf. blue
24pf. green
30pf. brown-red

I have the full set of four from each of the following provinces:

Alsace-Lorraine,
Pommern,
Schleswig-Holstein.
Wurtemberg.

I understand that these stamps are issued by each and every province, but I am at present unable to give a full, definite and specific list of them. In my next addendum I hope to be able to do so.

Though each value is probably meant to be of uniform shade throughout the entire series, the 14pf. value of Wurtemberg which I have is of a very dull pink, while the same value for Pommern is a very bright pink.

Numerous instances have been noted where these stamps have done postal duty. Though not *postage* stamps, they were allowed to pass probably because they were government obligations and that the depositor had paid to the government the value of the stamp, and by using it had forfeited so much to his credit on his bank-book or card.

It has been stated that a similar system is in vogue in England, and has been since 1861. Can any of my English readers give me any information on the subject? If so, I would be pleased to hear from them, and I would most willingly reciprocate any similar favor at this end of the line, and if stamps are procurable, to pay a reasonable price for them.

LEWIS H. BENTON.

TAUNTON, MASS., February 9th, 1896.

BELGIAN STAMPS OF 1865.

Translated from *Le Timbre Poste*.

On the strength of "Official" information, we formerly published a statement both in *Le Timbre-Poste* and in a work* devoted to the stamps of our country that there was a series of stamps of 1865 printed in London as well as one printed in Belgium. But the 10, 20, 30 and 40 centime stamps of the former print having completely disappeared for us, we have since had doubts as to their existence. But how were we to make sure whether these doubts were well founded or not? That was materially impossible for us, and as to addressing our virtuous Minister of Posts, this was a thing not even to be dreamt of.

Having conferred on this subject recently with our old friend, Mr. Westoby, he was able through his friendly relations to obtain reliable information on the matter which will put an end to the searches and to the despair of many lovers of stamps. Here is the letter which we have received:

FOLKESTONE, January 15th, 1896.

DEAR MR. MOENS,

The doubts which you have expressed with regard to the London printed stamps of 10, 20, 30 and 40 centimes of the issue of 1865 are perfectly justified. I can tell you positively that the only printing of stamps of this issue which was done in London was limited to 1500 sheets of 1 franc, and all were delivered perforated.

It is true that the shipment was accompanied by a few essays of color of the 10, 20, 30 and 40 centimes, but there were none of these values for the use of the post office.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

W. A. S. WESTOBY.

When the printing plant arrived in Belgium, it was found that Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London, had included in their shipment a supply of the various inks and even of the paper used for the printing of the stamps. Highly paid English workmen (25 francs per day, it was said, formerly) made the first printings in order to instruct the Belgian workmen who were to continue the work. It is this first printing which has caused the confusion with the London print.

Consequently there would be only one value of the London print of 1865, on white satin paper and perforated 14x14.

1fr lilac

**Timbres de Belgique*, by J. B. MOENS.

and of the local print, *on the same paper*, perforated 14x14½:

10 centimes	iron-gray
20 "	pale blue, blue
30 "	reddish brown
40 "	carmine
1 franc	lilac

For lack of a machine, the perforation was confided to a private party, Mr. Gouweloos, of Brussels; this perforation changed when, in consequence of incidents which we have already mentioned here, the government decided to purchase a machine, perforating in both directions at once, which Gouweloos' machine did not; hence the perforation of 15 on all four sides.

We determined to have a look at the stamps which were said to have been printed in London. On comparing them with the essays that were included in the shipment of Messrs. De La Rue & Co. we find that:

The 10 centimes	is of the desired shade;
" 20 "	is of a slightly darker blue;
" 30 "	is of a darker and less reddish tint;
" 40 "	is rose instead of carmine.

The impression in all is less clear.

If we compare the 1 franc of the London impression with the essay of the same color, we find them identical.

THE POST OFFICE SCANDAL IN MEXICO.

SENSATIONAL DETAILS.

(Clippings from Mexican newspapers.)

It is now almost certain that the department of "Postal Insurance" will be re-established by the concern which sometime ago obtained the concession and rescinded the contract, giving up the deal on account of the difficulties of all kinds which were met with on the part of the employees of the post office, to whom it did not appear prudent to have a company assuring that which they themselves were making so insecure.

There have been cases in which persons wishing to insure packets were told: "That is all a farce; if they are to be lost, they will be lost, in spite of insurance and everything else, and there will be difficulties about paying the indemnity"—and losses occurred constantly.

With regard to registered letters, which, on going astray, cause so much loss, there are many anecdotes and stories, as well as allusions to this one and that one in whose hands they have disappeared.

Now it is decided that any employee who is discovered to be in the least degree responsible for any loss shall not only be dismissed, but shall go to prison after being condemned in due form.

A very minute examination is being made in the local administration. The Commissioners should pay much attention to the P. O. Box department as there are a great many irregularities in that section.

One of the most frequent is that in box 892 letters and correspondence generally for boxes 812, 822, &c., are placed; it seems that the employees are not expert in the reading of figures, and frequently make mistakes in the numbers.

Mistakes are also made in the names, for it is very common to find in the box of one paper exchanges which are intended for another, and in the distribution of the correspondence the necessary care is not taken.

An American stamp dealer almost entirely monopolized the \$1.00 blue stamps, buying 4,000 of them from a partner of the post office employee who has been discharged for such doings.

It is of importance that collectors should know that a change has been made in the official stamps, the black color being replaced by red; so that there is one more variety to speculate in.

Also in the postal cards, envelopes, wrappers and letter cards there is a great deal of fraud, there being about a hundred varieties introduced in order to make the speculation more profitable.

These varieties are found particularly in the cards of 2 centavos for the city service, those of 3 centavos for the interior service, and those of 2 and 3 centavos intended for transmission abroad.

On this account representations were made to the Mexican government, and the printing of these cards was prevented.

The wrappers which were sold in the post office were refused to different persons, because somebody wished to monopolize them. On this point there are many complaints from collectors and dealers.

In the Ministry of Communications there are proofs that the greater part of the employees speculated with stamps, and a great deal of correspondence has arrived at its destination without the stamps, which it is supposed were taken off on their arrival at the general post office in this capital.

Into the issue of sets of stamps which were made in black to present to the diplomatic corps, there was also introduced a variety printed in red, an employee of the post office monopolizing the entire remainder.

By means of these speculations some pretty good fortunes have been made and are still being made, whilst collectors who speculate honestly are deprived of the power of operating as they did previously both in this country and abroad.

One of the chief abuses discovered in the post office is that of which we are treating, that is, that there has been so much speculation with stamps, even to cheating, that great confusion has been produced among collectors and dealers which can not now be remedied.

Another important point in this affair is that in the post offices the plague of money brokers existed, and who knows whether this intolerable abuse will continue or not. Not only did money lenders from the street go there, but also from the inside of the offices themselves, there being everywhere charitable persons who lent money or discounted salaries for a modest 12½ per cent.

Combinations more or less onerous for the borrowers are spoken of, and, naturally, the loans were made only with ample security.

It is evidently immoral for a sectional chief to be in the brokerage business, even though it be without his appearing.

The post office was becoming the property of a few, and if all the rottenness were known the scandal would be still greater.

ADDITIONAL FACTS REGARDING THE SENSATIONAL AFFAIR.—THE POSTAL SERVICE TO BE REORGANIZED.

The sudden removal, on Tuesday morning, of Postmaster General Gochicoa, Local Postmaster Romero Montiel and a number of subalterns closely allied with the discharged high employees, was the direct result, it is said, of General Francisco Z. Mena's most ardent desire to reorganize that important Government branch. Postal matters were in urgent need of a change

and it was swiftly and summarily brought about by the Department of Communications under which the postal authorities must bow for instructions in the management of its affairs.

The first measure that was adopted by the sub-secretary of the department of Communications, Mr. Santiago Mendez, when that gentleman put in an appearance at the building, on Moneda street, was to install Mr. Ignacio Garfias, the noted civil engineer in the seat made vacant by the outgoing postmaster general, the latter gentleman being advised that his functions as such had ceased. The same course was pursued with respect to Mr. Montiel who was obliged to make room for his successor, Mr. Francisco Flores Gardea.

REMARKS ON THE COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS OF BELGIUM.

BY JULES BOUVÈZ.

It was in 1889 that the first commemorative stamps appeared. They were issued in New South Wales, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of that colony. This example was followed in 1891 by the government of the colony of Hongkong, which was ceded to the English by the treaty of Nankin, in 1842. The following year, the memorable date of the discovery of America, (October 12th, 1492) furnished the occasion to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the great work of Christopher Columbus, by the issue of special postage stamps in the different countries of the new world.

While we do not wish to go into the details of these various issues, we cannot help admiring the excellence of the work on the different commemorative stamps which appeared successively in 1892, in the Argentine Republic, in 1893, in the Republic of Salvador and Venezuela, and which reached their climax the same year in the United States of America where a splendid issue of sixteen values was made, depicting the principal circumstances in the history of the discovery of America.

This last issue, which is already very much sought after, is rightly considered everywhere as the real fortune of the philatelists of the future. It is, in some sort, the starting point of various issues, for the most part without artistic value, which appeared in the five parts of the world and which would certainly have caused great despair to philatelists if the speculation to which they gave rise had not, so to speak, had a stop put to it.

In Europe, Montenegro was the first to think of following the example of America, but she did it without going to great expense, for she did not, properly speaking, issue a commemorative stamp. To celebrate the 400th anniversary of the introduction of printing, she confined herself to surcharging with Slavonic characters and the date, 1893, her postage stamps of the issue of 1874.

Apart from this issue, it may be said that in Europe, Belgium was the first to issue commemorative stamps.

A royal decree given at Laeken, on October 31st, 1893, provides for the issue, on the occasion of the Universal Exposition at Antwerp, in 1894, of postage stamps with the arms of that city. These stamps were to serve the same purpose as the ordinary postage stamps and to bear the inscription "1894 Anvers-Antwerpen-Belgique-Belgie." Each had a small counter-foil bearing the notice in French and Flemish "Not to be delivered on Sunday."



The values and colors were settled as follows : 5 centimes green on rose, 10 centimes blue on rose, 25 centimes carmine on blue.

As they were to be sold and used only during the exposition, that is to say, from May 1st to December 31st, 1894, but a limited quantity was issued, fixed approximately at one-twentieth of the number of the ordinary stamps sold during a period of six months :

5,000 sheets of 300 stamps each, = 1,500,000 5c stamps.

10,000 sheets of 300 stamps each, = 3,000,000 10c stamps.

2,000 sheets of 300 stamps each, = 600,000 25c stamps.

Before they were issued it became evident that it was advisable to advance the dates of issue and to modify the colors of the 10 and 25c stamps in order to make them agree with the regular stamps of the same values. Consequently, on January 14th, 1894, a ministerial order appeared in these terms :

“Reconsidering our decree of November 29th, 1893, relative to postage stamps of the city of Antwerp, we order the following modification of the said decree : the colors and the dates of issue of these stamps are fixed as follows : 5c green on rose, February 20th, 1894 ; 10c carmine on blue and 25c blue on rose, March 20th, 1894.

Brussels, January 19th, 1894.

J. VANDEPEEREBOOM.”

A few sheets of stamps 10c blue on rose and 25c carmine on blue were printed by the stamp factory, but they were not put into use. Although considered as essays, some collectors are very anxious for them and attribute a certain value to them.

It appears from statistics of the Belgian postal operations during the year 1894, and from information gathered with regard to the issue of these three values that their use may be summarised as follows :

Values.	Stamps withdrawn from circulation and suppressed at the expiration of the term of validity. (Dec. 31th, 1894.)	Stamps used by schools for savings bank deposits.	Stamps used on postal notes to increase the amount.	Stamps used for the prepayment of correspondence.	
				With dominical label.	Without dominical label.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5c	42,814	315,958	19,685	349,618	772,025
10c	95,619	529,316	12,149	932,415	1,430,501
25c	128,109	529,316	2,614	173,428	309,849

Since 1893, philatelists have attached a value to Belgian stamps only when they have the dominical label, and, those given in columns 2 and 3 having been destroyed by the administration when the documents on which they were had come in, there remained for collectors only those shown in column 4. The number of these is comparatively small, when the

importance of the issue is taken into account ; we will say, however, that there was no marked enthusiasm in hunting for these stamps, speculation in which had at first been reckoned on.

The Belgian press, echoing the sentiment of the public in this respect, was not sparing in its criticism of the unfortunate selection of the design, of the engraving and of the colors adopted, which last were found to be dull and changeable. It was justly remarked on this occasion that in this regard Belgium was one of the most backward countries in the world. Such a verdict could not fail to raise hopes of something better for the future. So, for the occasion of the International Exposition in Brussels which is to take place in 1897, the Minister has just decided that a new commemorative stamp shall be created which is to be the subject of national competition, the following being the conditions : The design is to serve for the impression by typographic process after having been transferred and engraved on steel. The drawing, natural size, is to be enclosed absolutely in a rectangular frame 35 mm., high by 24 mm., wide. It is to have two compartments, A and B between which the line of perforation will be run on the printed sheets, allowing of the counterfoil B being detached. The compartment A will receive the design, properly so-called, and the following inscription :

“ Bruxelles—1897—Brussel
“ Postes—Posterijen ”

In addition, a place is to be reserved for a circle with the denomination of values, which is to be very prominent and to be composed of two figures. The compartment B, forming the counterfoil, is to be exactly 7 mm., high to the center of the line of perforation and to have the inscription “ *Ne pas livrer le dimanche—Niet Bestellen op Zondag.* ” The design may be prepared with a view to printing in two colors or in one only. The lineal dimensions of the drawing are to be ten times (surface 100 times) those of the stamps as it will be printed.

The drawing is to be made entirely in black on very white paper ; it is to be entirely finished, so as not to require any touching up, the form of the paper to be such as to leave a margin of 5 cm. on each side of the rectangle formed by the two compartments.

Competitors will have to supply : (1) the type drawing destined to be reproduced by engraving in the prescribed dimensions ; (2) should the project require the use of two colors, a tracing of the type drawing made in two colors ; (3) a photographic reduction of the type drawing to the actual size as it is to appear on the stamp. The competitor may also add a colored photographic reduction.

The projects and their accessories are to be delivered at the Central Post and Telegraph Office in Brussels, on or before March 31st, 1896. The verdict on the competition will be entrusted to a jury composed of artists and state officials.

A premium of 1000f. will be awarded for the work which, being well adapted for reproduction by typographic processes, shall have been classed first with regard to the subject and the esthetical value of the work. On the recommendation of the jury, the Minister may increase this premium to 1500f. and he may grant a premium of 1000f. to another project worthy of being executed. In addition to this, a sum of not less than 500f. and not more than 1000f. shall be divided among certain other projects according to their relative merits.

Under these circumstances, we hope that through this competition a

first class work will be produced which will not fail to receive a warm greeting from philatelists.

(In our opinion the philatelic community will give this issue a very warm greeting, perhaps even in advance of its appearance. It is a pity that prominent countries like Belgium cannot keep their hands off.—*The Publishers.*)

THE CLIPPERTON ISLAND STAMPS.

Our friends, Messrs. W. Sellschopp & Co., of San Francisco, have sent us the letter published herewith, which they received from Mr. Frese, of the Oceanic Phosphate Co. We have advised Messrs. Sellschopp not to take any action in regard to the matter referred to, but to point out to Mr. Frese that the term "fraudulent issue" is specifically defined in the catalogue as intended to indicate a stamp which for postal purposes is illegitimate and the issue of which unauthorized, if not actually illegal. Besides that, as Mr. Frese expressly disclaims any desire to sell these stamps to collectors, we have been unable to see wherein either he or the Company could have been injured in any way by the designation employed by us.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 14th, 1896.

MESSRS W. SELLSCHOPP & Co., San Francisco,

Dear Sirs: My attention has been called to your Standard Postage Catalogue, 56th edition, in which you refer on page 617 to Clipperton Island Stamps under "*fraudulent issues.*" Since my name is connected with these stamps, I strongly protest against this expression!

Under date of April 4th, 1895, at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Oceanic Phosphate Company, the legal owners of Clipperton Island and its Guano deposits, situated about 110° W. 10° N. in the Pacific, I was authorized to issue a set of stamps, illustrating features of Clipperton Island. These stamps were intended for local use between Clipperton Island and San Francisco and as an advertisement for the products of Clipperton Island only. Since I do not offer and never did offer these stamps for sale to stamp collectors or dealers, I fail to see with what authority you claim "*fraud.*"

I request you to withdraw the Clipperton Island stamps from the space "Fraudulent Issues," or otherwise bear the consequences.

Very respectfully,

W. FRESE.

THE MARKET.

Auction sale of Ventom, Bull & Cooper, January 14th, 1896.

Monaco, 1st issue, 5fr, unused,	£ 2. 0.0
Naples, ½t blue, Cross, fine,	4.12.6
Spain, 1852, 2 reales, fine,	10.10.0
" 1853, 2 reales, fine,	6. 0.0
Tuscany, 3 lire dark yellow, lightly postmarked, slightly cut into at bottom,	40. 0.0
Ceylon, 4d rose, good margins all around,	15.15.0
" 2sh blue, fine margins,	7. 0.0
" 8d yellow brown, perf., unused,	10. 0.0
" 9d brown, perf, unused,	4. 0.0

Zululand, 5sh carmine, used,	3.17.6
Natal 1sh green, carmine surcharge,	14.10.0
" 1sh green, curved black surcharge,	3. 5.0
Nova Scotia, 1sh cold violet, very fine,	18.10.0
United States, 1857, 90c blue, used,	4.15.0
" " 1869, unused complete, except 6c,	9. 0.0
Dominica, Crown and CA, 1sh carmine, used,	7.10.0
St. Christopher, 6d olive brown, fine used pair,	7. 7.0
St. Vincent, 4d on 1sh vermilion, very fine,	9.10.0
Virgin Islands, 1sh, single line border, unused,	4. 4.0
" " another one, used,	4. 4.0
Brazil, slanting figures, 180r,	2. 0.0
" " " 300r,	2. 2.0
" " " 600r,	5. 0.0
Peru, medio peso rose,	12. 0.0

Auction sale of Messrs. Cheveley & Co., January 23rd and 24th, 1896,

Nevis, 1sh yellow green, unused, without gum,	15.10.0
" 6d green, unused, mint state,	10.10.0
St. Christopher, 4d blue, CA, unused, mint state,	8. 0.0
St. Lucia, Star watermark, blue, unused,	3. 6.0
" fine used specimen,	2.16.0
" 1sh black and orange, unused,	4.10.0
" fine used specimen,	3. 8.0
" 1885, 6d lilac, unused,	3. 0.0
" " 1sh orange, unused, o. g ,	7. 0.0
" " fine used specimen,	4. 0.0
St. Vincent, Star, 4d dark blue, unused, without gum,	6. 5.0
" " 5sh rose, unused, small ink spot near top,	10.10.0
" " 1d on half of 6d blue green, unused,	4. 0.0
Tobago, CC, 6d ochre, unused, o. g.,	3.16.0
" CA, 6d ochre, unused, o. g.,	12. 0.0
Turks Islands, 2½d on 1sh prune, unused, o. g.,	2.12.0
" " 2½d on 1sh blue, unused,	7. 0.0

Auction sale of Puttick & Simpson, January 28th and 29th, 1896.

Baden, Landpost, 12kr, used on piece of original,	2.12.0
Bremen, imperf., 7gr yellow,	3.14.0
Great Britain, 10d brown, superb unused copy, o. g.,	4. 7.6
Hanover, 10gr green, superb unused copy, o. g.,	3. 3.0
Naples, ½t cross, superb copy on entire,	5. 5.0
Spain, 1850, 10r green,	3.17.6
Switzerland, Basel, 2½r, superb copy on original,	5.13.0
Tuscany, 6ocr, slightly rubbed,	7. 0.0
Wurtemberg, 70kr violet, magnificent copy, o. g.,	3.12.0
" 70kr rose lilac, in same condition,	3.16.0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d rose, very fine,	20. 5.0
" perf. 12½x14, 2 rupees 50 cents,	4. 4.0
Lagos, 2sh 6d brown, unused, o. g.,	3.12.0
" 5sh blue, unused, o. g.,	5. 7.6
Mauritius, 1848, 1d red on white, early state of plate, on large piece of original,	10. 0.0

Mauritius, 1848, 1d red on white, superb pair, very fine color,	25. 0.0
“ “ “ a very fine vertical pair,	20. 0.0
“ “ “ another vertical pair,	19.10.0
“ “ “ another one, medium state of plate, and 2d blue, rather worn plate, both with fine margins,	17. 0.0
“ “ 2d blue, superb copy, large margins,	11. 0.0
“ “ 4d black on green, fine strip of 3,	10. 5.0
British Columbia, imperf., 5c rose,	13. 0.0
“ “ “ \$1.00 green, unused, o. g.,	3.10.0
Canada, 7½d green, large margins, unused, o. g.,	14. 0.0
“ 10d blue, thin paper, block of 3, unused, o. g.,	15. 0.0
“ 10d on thick paper, unused, o. g.,	5. 5.0
“ perf., 6d purple and black, unused, o. g.,	10. 0.0
New Brunswick, 1sh mauve, used,	15. 0.0
Nova Scotia, 1d brown, strip of 3, unused,	6. 5.0
Confederate States, Tellico Plains, unsevered pair of the 5 and 10c,	21. 0.0
St. Christopher, 6d olive gray, unused, o. g., with control number,	3. 3.0
St. Lucia, 1sh orange, unused, o. g.,	5. 0.0
St. Vincent, Star, 4d dark blue, unused, no gum,	5. 0.0
“ “ 1sh rose, large perf., unused, no gum,	7. 5.0
“ “ 4d on 1sh vermilion, superb used copy,	11. 5.0
Tobago, CC, 6d ochre,	3.10.0
Virgin Islands, 1sh, single line border, unused, o. g.,	4.15.0
Bolivar, 10c green, unused pair, o. g.,	11.10.0
British Guiana, 1850, 8c green, fine copy, cut round, on entire original,	15. 0.0
“ 1862, 2c yellow, No. 21, rouletted on 2 sides,	7. 5.0
Queensland, 1d carmine, imperf., 2 very fine copies on piece of original,	4. 5.0
Auction Sale of Ventom, Bull & Cooper, January 30th and 31st, 1896.	
Servia, 1st issue, error, 2pa green on rose, full gum, margin slight- ly clipped,	£ 9.17.6
Spain, 1854, 2 cuartos green on bluish, unused, o. g.,	3. 0.0
“ 1865, imperf., 4 cuartos blue, unused,	1.18.0
Tuscany, 2 soldi brick red,	5. 2.6
India Service, 8 annas green and lilac,	8. 0.0
“ another one,	9. 0.0
Mauritius, 2d deep blue, one of the earliest impressions, pen- stroked, grand margins,	31.10.0
“ Large Fillet, 2d blue, superb copy,	31. 0.0
Natal, 1sh buff, very fine,	4. 0.0
Newfoundland, 1sh buff, very fine,	4. 0.0
Newfoundland, 1sh orange, vermilion, grand margins, bottom margin slightly torn into,	18. 0.0
“ 1sh carmine vermilion, grand margins, one corner cracked,	10.10.0
British Guiana, 1862, 1c black on rose, very slightly defective,	5. 7.6
New South Wales, 3d green, error, watermark 2,	18. 0.0
New Zealand, serrated perforation, 6d brown,	6. 0.0
Tasmania, watermark Star, 1d dull carmine, unused,	5. 5.0
Victoria, 10d gray, unused, o. g.,	3.10.0
“ 5sh blue on yellow,	7.10.0

Auction sale of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd., February 3rd and 4th, 1896.

UNITED STATES.

New York, 1845, 5c, variety with double line, slightly damaged,	\$ 13.50
Providence, complete sheet,	42.00
St. Louis, 1845, 1st paper, 5c die 3; 2nd paper, die 3; on piece of original letter,	440.00
1851, 5c brown, very fine,	10.00
1855, 5c brick red, horizontal pair,	17.00
“ 90c blue, very fine, o. g.,	17.50
1868, 3c rose, full grill,	10.00
“ grill 9x13, 90c blue,	15.25
“ horizontal pair, unused, o. g.,	50.00
1869, 24c green and purple, not evenly centred, unused,	10.00
“ 90c black and carmine, very fine,	15.00
“ another one,	15.00
Re-issue of 1869, 30c blue and carmine, unused, o. g.,	17.50
“ “ 90c black and carmine unused, o. g.,	22.00
Carrier stamp, 1851, U. S. P. O. Despatch, 1c black, type A21, not very fine,	50.00
Newspaper stamp, 1865, 5c blue, colored border,	13.00
“ “ 1875, \$60 violet,	24.00
Justice, 30c purple, without gum,	17.00
“ 90c purple, without gum.	36.00
“ another one, cancelled with ink stain,	25.00
War, Envelope, 1873, 10c light red on white, cut square,	10.00

CONFEDERATE STATES.

Athens, 5c purple, on part of original envelope,	50.00
Fredericksburg, 5c blue, used, on original envelope,	16.50
Lynchburg, 5c light blue,	26.00
Memphis, envelope, 5c red on yellow paper, cut square,	29.00

FOREIGN.

Azores, 1882, 150r blue, small surcharge, cancelled,	23.00
Barbados, 1873, 5sh pink,	12.00
Bremen, imperf., 7gr yellow,	14.00
British Guiana, 1862, Provisional issue, 2c yellow, crossed ovals,	37.50
“ “ 4c blue, trefoil, slightly damaged,	34.00
British South Africa, £5, pen cancellation,	17.00
Brunswick, 1863, <i>perce en arc</i> , ½gr black on green,	26.00
“ “ 1gr black on yellow,	37.00
Buenos Aires, 3 pesos green, damaged,	12.00
“ “ 5 pesos orange, fine,	70.00
“ “ 4 reales brown,	10.50
“ “ another one,	10.00
Canada, 7½p, slightly cut into at bottom, pen cancellation,	12.50
“ 1858, ribbed paper, ½p pink, unused,	16.00
“ 1859, 17c blue, imperf., pen cancellation,	17.50
France, 1849, 20c blue, error, o. g.,	15.00
“ 1840, 1fr Venetian red, o. g.,	20.00
“ “ another one, cancelled,	12.50
“ “ 1fr vermilion, large margins, very fine, unused,	57.00

Hanover, 10g, green, minute tear, unused,	11.00
“ another one, cut rather close,	10.00
Hawaii, 1853, 5c on 13c vermilion, on part of original letter, not very fine,	19.00
Mauritius, 1848, 1p red on bluish, early impression,	29.00
“ 1858, large fillet, 2p blue, damaged but mended,	51.00
“ “ Greek border, 2p blue,	10.50
“ “ Envelope, 1sh yellow, cut square,	15.00
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1864, rouletted, 4-4s, on part of original cover, very fine,	41.00
Mexico, 1864, Eagle, 3c brown,	36.00
Montserrat, Crown and CA, 4p blue, unused, slightly stained,	30.00
Nevis, 1861, grayish paper, 6p gray lilac, perforation trimmed at right, unused,	18.00
“ “ grayish paper, another one, unused, very fine,	26.00
“ 1867, engraved, 1sh blue green, unused,	21.00
“ “ 1sh violet, unsevered pair, o. g.	26.00
New Brunswick, 1851, 3p red, o. g.,	11.00
“ “ 6p yellow, very fine, lightly cancelled,	22.00
“ “ another one, orange shade, very fine,	31.00
“ “ another one, fine,	18.40
“ “ another one, minute tear,	15.00
“ “ 1sh violet, slightly damaged, but mended, unused,	100.00
Newfoundland, 6p orange, lightly cancelled, unused,	10.25
“ 6½p scarlet vermilion, slightly damaged, but mended,	36.00
“ 4p orange, slightly scraped on face,	12.00
Nova Scotia, 6p yellow green, very fine,	11.00
Oldenburg, 1858, ⅓sgr green, grand specimen on part of original cover,	48.50
Portugal, 1853, 100r lilac,	10.00
Roumania, 1858, 54 paras, large margins, very fine,	88.00
“ “ 108 paras, fine specimen,	185.00
Russia, Levant, 1865, 5k brown and blue,	25.00
“ “ “ 20k blue and red,	33.00
St. Christopher, 6p olive brown, unused, o. g., with margin,	12.00
St. Lucia, 6p lilac, unused, o. g.,	20.25
“ 1sh orange, unused, o. g.,	40.00
St. Vincent, 1861, perf. 15, 1sh slate,	10.10
Saxony, 1850, 3p red, very fine,	30.50
Spain, 1851, 2r orange, lightly postmarked, magnificent specimen,	152.50
“ 1852, 2r red, heavily cancelled,	32.00
“ “ vertical strip of 4, very heavily cancelled,	136.00
“ Madrid, 3 cuartos bronze, slightly damaged,	37.50
“ 1853, 2r scarlet, very fine,	21.40
Switzerland, Basel, 2½r red and blue,	20.00
“ Zurich, 1843, vertical lines, 4r black, slightly thin on back, unused,	120.00
“ another one, slightly damaged, used	91.00
“ (Winterthur) 2½r red and black, unsevered vertical pair,	38.00
Tuscany, 2s brick red,	40.50
“ 60c brick red,	48.00
“ 9c violet on white, cut a trifle close,	14.70

Tuscany, 9c violet on white, very fine, on original envelope,	15.00
“ 9c violet on white, unsevered pair, very fine,	56.00
“ 1860, 3 lire ochre, cut across upper right corner,	160.00
Two Sicilies, 1858, 50g, oxidized,	10.00
“ ½t blue (trinacria),	102.00
“ ½t blue, cross,	21.00

Auction Sale of Cheveley & Co., February 6th and 7th, 1896.

Great Britain, 1854, 6d violet, unused, o. g.,	£4. 0.0
Switzerland, Vaud, 5c unused,	4.16.0
Tuscany, 1q black, on blue paper, superb unused copy,	5. 5.0
Mauritius, 1sh yellow envelope, cut square,	10.10.0
Virgin Islands, 1sh with single outer line, unused, o. g.,	4.15.0
“ another one, without gum,	3.17.6
“ Watermarked CC, 1d, old type, used,	2.16.0
“ “ 1d, new type, used pair,	1.18.0
“ Watermarked CA. ½d orange, used,	1.12.0
Dominica, CA, 1sh, unused, o. g.,	5.10.0
New Brunswick, 1sh violet, fine specimen,	17.10.0
St. Vincent, 4d on 1sh,	11.10.0
United States, 1869, 90c, superb unused specimen with margin,	6.10.0
Nevis, 1sh violet, unused pair,	4. 8.0
New Brunswick, 1sh violet, superb,	16. 0.0
Nevis, 4d on grayish, unused,	3.10.0
“ 1sh yellow green, very fine,	4. 4.0
St. Lucia, 1sh orange, o. g.,	5. 5.0
“ another one, without gum,	3.12.0
United States, 1869, 90c unused, without gum,	4.12.0
St. Vincent, 1d on half of 6d unused,	3. 5.0
Nevis, 1sh violet, used on entire envelope,	4.15.0
Virgin Islands, CA, 4d, 6d and 1sh, used on one envelope,	4.15.0
“ 6d purple (3), 1sh brown (2), used, on entire envelope	7. 0.0
United States, 1847, 5c brown, unused strip of 3, o.g.,	6. 5.0
Turks Islands, 4d on 1sh prune, unused, o.g.,	4. 7.6

Auction sale of Walter S. Scott Stamp Co., February 6th, 1896.

UNITED STATES.

New York, 5c black, unused, o. g.,	\$10.25
1851, 1c blue, broken circle, slightly creased pair, with gum,	25.50
“ 5c brown, vertical strip of 3, used,	31.50
“ 12c black, o. g.,	12.75
1857, 3c red, outer line, o. g.,	12.75
“ . 90c blue, unused, o. g.,	15.70
“ another one, no gum,	15.25
“ 5c yellow, unused, slight tear,	12.25
Reprint of 1861, 30c orange,	23.00
“ “ 90c blue,	29.00
1867, grilled all over, 3c,	10.00
“ another,	10.50

1869, 24c, fine copy, unused,	10.00
“ 30c, very fine,	13.25
“ 90c, very fine,	27.00
Re-issue of 1869, 3c, o. g.,	10.00
“ “ 24c, no gum,	10.25
“ “ 30c,	15.00
“ “ 90c,	23.75
1870, 30c, faint grill,	10.50
FOREIGN.	
Dominica, CA, 1sh lake,	25 00

ANOTHER WESTERN AUSTRALIA PROVISIONAL.

(*The Australian Philatelist.*)

A Western Australia paper says :—“ The curious craze of stamp collecting is not pursued without method by many philatelists, and not without a keen eye to the main chance.

An opportunity not to be missed was afforded by the local post office last week. The supply of half-penny stamps was in danger of running short, and several months ago the department ordered from London a quantity of fresh “ ha’pennies.” The consignment was expected to arrive by the recent mail boat, but as it did not come to hand the department had to fall back upon a make-shift. A lot of old Crown Colony “ threepennies ” were lying useless, and these were seized, sent to the printer, and surcharged a half-penny. They were offered for sale on Friday. On Saturday not a single one of the new issue remained. Fifty pounds represented the new face value of the total, which was bought up pounds worth at a time. The office was besieged with collectors, who were quickly apprised of the valuable philatelic strangers. Amongst the most eager purchasers were some of the post office staff, who seized upon the chance of augmenting their meagre salaries with a modest speculation in paper. The issue having been all bought up, the stamps rose to a premium at once, and are now selling at six times their postal value. If the country were in the financial straits of some of the colonies, the incident would probably suggest a new way of adding to the consolidated revenue fund. Following the footsteps of New Zealand, the Government might issue special marked stamps for a limited period, and having held them until their quotations rose in the market, they could be sold at a great profit, thus improving the annual treasury returns.” As the yokel remarked, “ They mid, and agen they mid not ! ”

A rumour that it was proposed to print a further supply of the provisional $\frac{3}{4}$ d Western Australia, with the surcharge in *green over red*, having reached the Philatelic Society of W. A., and that Society being a branch of the S. S. S. S., it was decided to form a deputation to wait upon the Minister for Posts and Telegraphs to protest against the proposed action. An interview was granted on the 12th inst., at which Messrs. Dornela, Salmon, Stables, and Levine represented the Society. It was submitted to the Minister that the surcharge in red was an error, subsequently corrected, and that to print a further supply, repeating the error, would bring the transaction under well deserved condemnation as being purely speculative, and not one

rendered necessary by postal requirements. The Minister replied that he was unaware of the existence of the surcharge until the previous day, and requested the Postmaster-General to explain how matters stood. The P.M.G. said a further printing was required to enable him to furnish the usual quantity of specimens (750) to the Berne office of the Universal Postal Union, and that the regulations demanded that every variety, however minute, and particularly surcharged stamps were to be forwarded.

In reply to a question as to the necessity for printing more than the stipulated 750, the P. M. G. said he thought that while they were printing these they might just as well have some more to supply demands that might arise. It was argued on behalf of the Society that such a proceeding would bring the colony into disrepute among stamp collectors throughout the world. The Minister retorted, "If we want to print a necessary stamp, are we to submit the matter for the approval of the Philatelic Society." The members disclaimed any such demand.

The Minister finally agreed that if there was a supply of ordinary $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamps on hand sufficient to meet postal requirements, he would not permit the sale of any more surcharged stamps. The deputation thanked him and withdrew. The interview lasted 45 minutes.

It appears that during the interview about 120 of the reprints were sold over the counter. It is stated officially that they are on Crown C. A. paper, the originals being on Crown C.C.

The reprinting has had a disastrous, though not altogether to be regretted, effect on the market value of originals. The double surcharges, held for £2 each are falling rapidly, and the single surcharges have dropped from 4s to 1s 5d, with a further fall imminent.

FRANCE'S NEW STAMPS.

From the London Daily News.



The new French postage stamp will not only, as preface writers say gratify a long-felt want, but it will be the starting point of a new development in philatelics. The long-felt want has been for a stamp symbolizing the French Republic. When the Government decided last year to have a new stamp, an open competition was formed, but first-rate artists did not respond, and the result was a lamentable failure. Mr. Lebon then took it upon himself to apply to M. Grasset, the French decorator and engraver. The latter has worked for eight months at his design, which has been approved by M. Mesureur, the successor of M. Lebon at the Commerce Department.

France, or the French Republic, is represented by the figure of a girl or very young woman of noble and winning appearance. The face is three-

quarters profile. The large eye, wide open, is expressive of spirit, intellect, and action. The mouth is refined, and the profile pure in style. The shoulders are protected by a plate of armor, and the body is dressed in a plaited robe leaving the arms bare. The left hand in front holds an olive branch, and the right hand rests upon a sword, indicative of the state of armed peace of the end of the nineteenth century. In the top right hand corner a shield, about one-third or rather less, of the length and breadth of the stamp, bears the value in old-fashioned figures. A scroll on the top bears the word "Postes," and another scroll at the bottom "République Francaise."

A feature of the new stamp is that it is printed in two impressions full and mezzotint, white spaces furnishing a third value. The style is archaic, and, be it said without offence, rather German, the manner being not unlike Albert Durer. This treatment has never been adopted before in postage stamps, which were either inspired from medals, like the old English penny stamp, or reduced from photographs from Academy pictures, like the centennial American stamps.

NOTES.

We copy the following from the *Demerara Argosy* of February 1st, and suggest the sending of a representative of the S. S. S. to this colony :

"Stamp collectors should know what is going on in Barbados in the way of a provisional arrangement. A farthing newspaper postage rate has been legalized, and, until farthing adhesive stamps can be imported, the newspapers will be stamped at the counter 'paid at Barbados.' Why don't our neighbors take the chance to issue a provisional stamp, the sale of which amongst collectors would be sure to add to the colony's revenue. As to our own colony, the time has arrived when we ought to be running short, especially of all the higher-grade stamps, and issuing provisionals for each. The revenue on the 31st of March will be short of the estimated amount by a very large sum, and a judicious issue of provisionals would go a long way, if not altogether, to meet the deficit ; and at the same time it would add a new pleasure to the lives of the myriads of persons whose self-imposed and hard-enough duty it is to provide for and support their stamp-albums."

* * * * *

Mr. Berlepsch has shown us the 2 cent Canada of the 1868 issue on ribbed paper.

* * * * *

Mr. Mansur has shown us the current 6 penny stamp of Fiji perforated 11x10.

* * * * *

We have seen a block of four of the current 3 cent of Newfoundland imperforate vertically.

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Mr. H. P. Harris has shown us the Netherlands $\frac{1}{2}$ cent of 1869 perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, and the 20 cent of 1872 perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, both on ribbed paper.

* * * * *

We read in several of our contemporaries that the Argentine stamps are now being printed on a paper with the watermark slightly larger than the preceding issue, and more distinct. It seems that the old watermark was not an official one, being impressed in the paper, while the new one is a true

watermark made during the process of manufacturing the paper. So far, the $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 and 3 centavos have appeared with the new watermark.

* * * * *

The *Monthly Journal* mentions, on the authority of Mr. T. Ridpath, the $\frac{1}{2}$ puttan orange of Cochin on laid paper.

* * * * *

Le Timbre-Poste states that the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 anna stamps of the issue of 1882 of Jhind have been re-issued in sheets of 50 stamps, without marginal inscriptions, on white laid and bluish laid paper, and the 8 annas on yellowish white wove paper. All these, with the exception of the 2 annas, have been re-engraved.

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Le Timbre-Poste chronicles the issue of the new 6 cent postal cards, single and reply, of Mauritius, but does not state either the color or the type.

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The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles a curiosity of the 1890 issue of Roumania—3 bani on one side and 5 bani on the other.

* * * * *

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* adds the following variety to the list of Selangor stamps :

2c rose, watermarked Crown and CA, surcharged large S., $5 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ mm., inclusive of period.

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From the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* we learn that the 14 kopeck of Russia with thunderbolts exists with inverted center.

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The *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* states that the 1, 2 and 4 penny stamps of British South Africa exist on thick paper, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, instead of 14.

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Der Philatelist mentions the following unchronicled varieties of the first issue of Turkey :

1° 20 paras yellow, thick paper, violet border.

2° 5 piastres carmine, thick paper, blue border, design reversed.

3° 1 piastre lilac, blue border, design reversed, a tête-bêche pair.

4° 1 piastre lilac, design reversed, a horizontal pair showing vertical and horizontal dividing lines.

We are unable to express an opinion as to the status of these stamps, but Mr. Moens in his catalogue states that the stamps of the first issue with borders of various colors are essays. We shall not be surprised if all of the above prove to be of the same category.

* * * * *

From *Le Timbre-Poste* we learn that the stamps of the 1886 and 1894 issues of Mozambique were surcharged on the occasion of the centenary of Saint Anthony; as these come under the ban of the S. S. S. S. we shall not chronicle them.

* * * * *

Yet another discovery in the prolific field of the varieties of New Zealand, for which we are indebted to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited. The stamp in question is the 2d imperforate, star watermark, *slate-blue*, assigned—er-

roneously, in view of the present specimens—to the year 1863. The plural refers to another similar stamp, but imperforate, kindly sent us by Mr. P. H. Lee Warner, also obliterated December 3d, (or 23d), 1862, whose advent curiously coincided with the first named specimen, which bears the obliteration "B 2—No. 6—1862," in three lines within a circle. This discovery in the latter stamp consists in its being *percé en scie*. The same value, in the dark rich blue, has been long known as a fairly rare stamp thus perforated, the 6d of the same series being less scarce. The stamp under consideration is a remarkably clear, fine specimen, postmarked upon part of the original letter, and its authenticity is beyond doubt. This slate-blue color is approximately found among the pelure paper series, and we should not think it improbable that this color followed on next. This slate-blue two penny is therefore now known imperforate, rouletted, and *percé en scie*, and the possession of these three varieties, including the imperforate unused, will be found a task not unworthy of achievement by the most advanced and energetic Australian Collector.—(*London Philatelist*).

* * * * *

Mr. George Gregory has shown us a 12 cent black U. S. of the 1851 issue with lower half of another 12 cent printed on the reverse.

* * * * *

Mekeel's Weekly states that the new adhesives, envelopes, etc., of Peru of which the following is a list, are in preparation :

Adhesives.

- 1c ultramarine, portrait of the Inca Manco Capai
- 2c Prussian blue " " " " "
- 5c indigo " " " " "
- 10c yellow, portrait of F. Pizarro
- 20c orange " " " "
- 50c rose, portrait of General La Mar
- 1s vermilion " " " "
- 2s carmine " " " "

The officials 1 to 50 centavos will be of the same type and color, but surcharged "GOBIERNO," the envelopes of 5, 10 and 20 centavos and the wrappers of 1, 5 and 10 centavos of the same type and color as the corresponding values of adhesives, and a postal card of 3 centavos with the coat of arms of Peru.

* * * * *

Mr. J. B. Robert has sent us the 5 cent Unpaid Letter Stamp of Curacao, of the current type which, although catalogued some time, was only issued on January 1st of this year.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. Frank P. Brown has shown us the current envelope, one cent dark blue on amber, size No. 3, with the 1894 watermark.

Mr. C. T. Harbeck has shown us an unchronicled local stamp in the shape of a second type of the two cent Frazer & Co.'s City Despatch. The stamp in question is printed in black on dark green glazed paper, and was stuck with a wafer on a letter addressed from Cincinnati to Greenville under date of September 14th, 1848.

Envelope.

Size No. 3, 150x87 mm.

- 1c dark blue, *amber*

Local stamp.

Frazer & Co.'s City Dispatch.



2c black, *green*

AUSTRIA.—We have received the new 1 and 2 florin stamps and the same surcharged respectively 10 and 20 piastres for the offices in the Levant.

Adhesive Stamps.

Paper with fragments of silk threads.

Perforated 10½.

1gld pale lilac

2gld gray green

Offices in the Levant.

Adhesive Stamps.

Paper with fragments of silk threads.

Perforated 10½.

10pia on 1gld pale lilac, black surcharge

20pia on 2gld gray green, black surcharge

BAVARIA.—*Der Philatelist* states that the design of the stamp of the 5 pfennige postal card has been re-drawn and the figure 5 made larger.

Postal card.

5pf green, *buff*, re-engraved.

BELGIUM.—Mr. J. K. Schuh has sent us the 10 centimes Postal Packet stamp with figures of value in black. The peculiarity of this stamp is that it is printed in an ink which seems to dissolve in benzine, at least the orange color which is in it, as the stamp which we threw into benzine in order to see its watermark had changed after an immersion of a few seconds from a brown orange to a bistre, although an immersion of several minutes in water, of the same stamp, had no effect upon it. This is the only stamp in our experience on which benzine has this effect.

Postal packet stamp.

Watermark coat of arms in the sheet.

Perforated 15.

10c brown orange and black

BRAZIL.—Mr. A. Bruck sends us the current 100 reis letter card, the stamp of which is now printed in rose, instead of carmine.

Letter card.

100r rose, dark blue and black, *gray*

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that, in addition to the Indian stamps mentioned by us last month, all the other values have been surcharged "British East Africa."

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked a Star.

Perforated 14.

1a 6p bistre, black surcharge

2 1/2a on 1a 6p bistre, red and black surcharge

3a orange, black surcharge

4a olive, black surcharge

6a yellow brown, black surcharge

8a mauve, black surcharge

1r carmine and green, black surcharge

2r brown and rose, black surcharge

3r green and brown " "

5r purple and blue " "

Registration envelopes.

2a ultramarine, black surcharge, size 133x83mm.

2a ultramarine " " " 253x107mm.

CUBA.—We have received the postal cards of the 1896 issue, which are of the same type as those of of preceding issue, the colors alone being changed.

Postal Cards.

TARJETA



POSTAL

Sr. D.

El destinatario debe escribirse solamente la direccion

2c blue green, buff

4c dark blue, buff

CYPRUS.—The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the following additions to the bi-colored series. None of these were on sale three weeks ago.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated.

30 paras lilac and green

1pia rose and blue

2pia blue and chocolate

4pia olive and purple

6pia brown and green

12pia pale brown and black

FAKELAND ISLANDS.—The 1 shilling is now issued on paper watermarked Crown and CA, and the 1 penny is printed in a bright brown red.

Adhesive Stamps.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

1p bright brown red

1sh bistre brown

FINLAND.—According to the *Illustrierte Briefmarken Zeitung*, the 10 penna rose is now also issued with perforation 14.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.

10p rose

HONGKONG.—We have received the 4 cent slate watermarked Crown and CA.

Adhesive Stamp.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

4c slate

INDIA, Patala.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 2 annas blue surcharged "Service-Puttialla" in black.

Official stamp.

Watermarked a Star.

Perforated 14.

2a blue, black surcharge

ITALY.—The *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* chronicles the 10 centesimi card with stamp of same design as on the jubilee card of last year.

Postal card.

10c carmine, cream

LUXEMBURG.—The *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* chronicles the current 12½, 20, 30, 37½ and 50 centimes stamps perforated 11½.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 11½.

12½c slate blue

20c orange

30c olive

37½c green

50c brown

MEXICO.—Mr. S. Chapman has sent us the 2 centavos wrapper with the spelling of the word "Fajilla" corrected. With the exception of the inscriptions to the left, which are now in plain large capitals, they are exactly the same as in the preceding issue.

Wrapper.

Size 245x80mm.

2c carmine, buff

NICARAGUA.—Mr. A. D. Straus has shown us the new issue of 1896, consisting of the regular adhesives, officials and unpaid letter stamps. The

officials are, as usual, of the same type as the regular adhesives, but printed in red and overprinted in the same color, "FRANQUEO OFICIAL," in oval.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 12.

1c mauve
2c green
5c rose
10c blue
20c brown

50c blue gray
1p slate
2p claret
5p blue

Unpaid Letter stamps.



Perforated 12.

1c orange
2c orange
5c orange
10c orange

20c orange
30c orange
50c orange

Official stamps.



Perforated 12.

1c red
2c red
5c red
10c red
20c red

50c red
1p red
2p red
5p red

Officially sealed.



Perforated 11 1/2 x 12.

Deep blue

NETHERLANDS.—Mr. J. B. Robert has kindly sent us the 20 cent Unpaid Letter Stamp, printed in ultramarine, issued on February 10th; the same correspondent informs us that the 5 gulden stamp will not be issued before May, possibly even later; also that Letter Cards of 3, 5 and 12½ cent, printed respectively on paper tinted on both sides pale rose, pale blue and light sea-green. will be issued; envelopes of 3 cents will not be issued.

Unpaid letter stamp.

Perforated 12½.

20c ultramarine and black, type III.

NORWAY.—The *Illustrierte Briefmarken Zeitung* states that the 3 öre single and the 5 öre reply cards are now issued with the word "NORGE" on the stamp in Roman instead of antique letters.

Postal cards.

3ö orange, *white*

5öx5ö green, *white*

PORTO RICO.—We have received the 2 and 3 centavo postal cards of the 1896 issue. Mr. J. M. Andreini has also shown us the following adhesives of the new series, the type of which is the same as that of the preceding issue, the colors alone being changed.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

½m violet

1m lilac brown

2m yellow green

4m blue green

1c claret

2c red brown

3c ultramarine

4c brown

5c light blue

6c lilac

8c rose

20c olive gray

40c salmon

Postal cards.

TARJETA



POSTAL

Sr. D.

En este lado debe escribirse solamente la direccion.

2c blue green, *buff*

3c red brown, *buff*

PORTUGAL.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the 10 reis postal card with stamp of the same type as the current adhesive which was issued on February 5th.

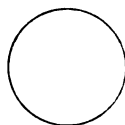
Postal card.

10
REIS

BILHETE POSTAL



PORTUGAL E HESPANHA
DEZ RÉIS



10
REIS

D'este lado só se escreve a direcção.

10r green, buff

ROUMANIA.—Mr. Huch has sent us the 60 bani unpaid letter stamp on watermarked paper.

Unpaid letter stamp.

Watermarked coat of arms sideways.

Perforated 13½.

60b emerald green

SERVIA.—We gather from the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* that the 1 dinar is now printed in red, with gray blue ground on white paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 13.

1d red and gray blue

SALVADOR.—In addition to the four adhesives chronicled last month we have received the 1 centavo.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 12.

1c dark blue

SIERRA LEONE.—The 6 penny stamp is now printed in red violet, instead of violet brown.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

6p red violet

URUGUAY.—We have received the new stamps of 50 centesimos, 1, 2 and 3 pesos mentioned in the decree published elsewhere.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 15.
 50c blue, center black
 1p orange, center black
 2p dark lilac, center green
 3p carmine, center blue

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—We read in the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* that the provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamp chronicled last month exists also watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 3p brown, green surcharge

ZANZIBAR.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the following current adhesives, envelopes, etc., surcharged "ZANZIBAR," the adhesives in black, the others in blue.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked a star.

Perforated 14

$\frac{1}{2}$ a green, black surcharge.	6a yellow brown, black surcharge.
1a plum " "	8a mauve, black surcharge.
1a 6p bistre " "	12a brown and red, black surcharge.
2a blue " "	1r slate, black surcharge.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a green " "	2r brown and rose, black surcharge.
3a orange " "	3r green and brown " "
4a olive " "	5r purple and blue " "

Envelopes.

White laid paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a green, blue surcharge.
 1a brown. " "
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a orange. " "

Wrappers.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a green, blue surcharge 1a red brown, blue surcharge

Registration envelope.

2a blue, blue surcharge

Postal cards.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a brown, blue surcharge 1a on 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a blue, blue surcharge
 $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ a brown, blue surcharge 1x1a on 1 $\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ a blue, blue surcharge

COMMUNICATIONS.

We have received the following communication, which speaks for itself:
 GUAYAQUIL, December 5th, 1895.

DEAR SIR: I beg to inform you that the Government of Ecuador, has resolved to issue a special postage stamp on the 5th of June, 1896, this stamp will be only available for posting purposes on the day of issue and ten following days.

The Government intends to commemorate in this way the first anniversary of the victory obtained by the people of Ecuador over the Govern-

ment that permitted a foreign country to use the National flag in the sale of the Cruiser "Esmeralda."

If you wish to obtain one or more collections of the said stamps, I will be pleased to get them on your account.

Kindly inform me if you desire to have the stamps with or without the post office mark, in sheets, or adhered to card board or envelopes.

The price of each collection, which is composed of seven different stamps is that which is engraved on the face of the stamps themselves, namely: One Sucre and eighty eight cents plus a commission of two per cent (2%)

The money should be forwarded to me when ordering the stamps.

I remain, yours obediently,

E. VALENZUELA, P. O. Box 284.

Below we give the translation of the official decree authorizing the issue of the new Uruguay stamps of 50 centésimos, 1, 2 and 3 pesos

GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

By arrangement of the General Management on January 1st. 1896, there will be put into circulation a new issue of postage stamps of the following prices.

- \$0.50 centésimos, sky blue and black,
- 1.00 mahogany. brown and black,
- 2.00 violet and green,
- 3.00 carmine and sky blue.

Ninety days are allowed from the date mentioned for the withdrawal from circulation of those of the same values now in use, the exchange of these for those of the new issue to be made within the last ten days of the period mentioned, all the offices of the department being authorized to make this operation.

Warning is hereby given that after the period mentioned postage stamps of the issue which is being withdrawn will be considered nul and of no value for the prepayment of postage.

Montevideo, December 30th, 1895.

THE SECRETARY.

CITY OF LONDON PHILATELIC CLUB.

HON. SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Committee for Season 1895-96.

Vice-Presidents, Mr H. Hilckes and Mr. John J. Lane.

Hon. Treasurer and Exchange Superintendent, Mr. J. E. Joselin.

Hon. Librarian, Mr. C. Forbes.

Messrs. H. A. Macmillan, H. J. Bignold, W. Morley, N. Z. Drachachis, F. B. Carr, H. Thompson, L. Rockliffe, and W. G. Hawkins.

Press Secretary, Mr. Percy C. Bishop.

Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London.

The fourth meeting of the season was held on Monday, Jan. 13th, at Kennan's Hotel, Crown Court, 64, Cheapside, E. C., when a very successful auction sale was held, many fine stamps were put up for sale, and were sold at good prices.

Mr. Bignold also exhibited a portion of his fine collection of English stamps.

It was proposed that a section auction should be held on Feb. 10th, when it is hoped that many of the country members who are not able to

attend the meetings regularly, will send up a few stamps to the Secretary for sale.

The meetings are held every alternate Monday evening.

Gifts of books and papers for the library, should be sent to the Hon. Librarian, Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London, E., who will be pleased to acknowledge same.

Application for membership and all communications with reference to the Club, should be sent to the Hon. Sec., Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London.

THE METROPOLITAN PHILATELIC CLUB OF SAN ANTONIO.

Organized Nov. 13, 1894.

Headquarters: CLIFFORD BLOCK, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

<i>Executive Committee:</i> EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, President,	HENRY A. REUSS, Treasurer,
E. G. CERVANTES, Vice-President,	J. F. MURPHY, Assistant Secretary.
JOHN G. ROTH, Secretary,	
<i>Literary Board:</i> COR. JOSEPH FLYNN, U. S. A. Chairman.	JULIUS JERMY, Librarian.
H. C. GLAZE, Secretary,	JOSEPH A. MUELLER, Superintendent.
<i>Department of Auction, Purchasing, Sale and Exchange:</i>	C. T. FINCHAM, Attorney.
CHARLES ROEMER, Counterfeit Detector,	

MINUTES OF THE FIFTEENTH MEETING, HELD JAN. 8, 1896.

The meeting came to order at 8.30 P. M. President Edward W. Heusinger presiding, the following members being in attendance: Messrs. E. G. Cervantes, Adolph Richter, Chas. Roemer, Julius Jermy, Nelson Mackey, Jr., Louis Glaeser, James M. Treahy, Henry A Reuss, Joseph A. Mueller, F. J. Murphy and John G. Roth.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and the report of the Executive Committee was read and accepted.

Mr Charles Roemer, Ex-Superintendent of the Department of Auction, Purchasing, Sale and Exchange, presented his final report which was accepted.

The Librarian reported several donations to the Library which were upon motion of Mr. Reuss, accepted with thanks.

A discussion of the Mid Winter Fair to be held in this city during the months of January and February and the club proposed exhibit at the same took place and the following Committee appointed to have charge of the exhibit, etc:

Edward W. Heusinger, <i>President ex-officio.</i>	
E. G. Cervantes,	Henry A. Reuss,
Joseph A. Mueller,	Nelson Mackey, Jr.

The following resolution was then presented and adopted:

TO THE PHILATELIC PUBLIC IN GENERAL

Greeting: There having at various times appeared frauds, faker and speculative stamps for stamps collectors to collect and the latest fake and money making scheme for those who have them to sell, that, the collecting of plate numbers of United States Stamps having made its appearance, a complete collection of which is unobtainable by the average collector and for the little if any benefit to be derived from the collecting of the same, the unusefulness and foolishness connected with it and the last and most important, that the same will materially help to "kill" collectors of U. S. stamps and for the benefit of the future of Philately,

Be it Resolved: that this Club, organized for the promotion of the advancement of Philately, does hereby declare the collecting of plate numbers of the stamps of the United States or any other country with no reference whatever with Philately, as it has no relation with the study of any stamp, nor can any information be gained by the collecting of said plate numbers.

And be it resolved further, that this resolution be filed among the records of this Club, spread upon its minutes and that a copy of the same be sent to the leading philatelic organizations and publications in the United States.

Signed by the members of the Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio, present at a meeting held this the 8th day of January, 1896, together with the attachment of the official seal of the Club.

Edward W. Heusinger, *President*. E. G. Cervantes, *Vice-President*.

John G. Roth, *Secretary*. F. J. Murphy, *Asst.-Secretary*.

Joseph A. Muller, *Superintendent*. H. A. Reuss, *Treasurer*.

Julius Jermy, *Librarian*. Nelson Mackey, Jr.

Adolph Richer, Louis Glaeser, J. M. Treahey.

The meeting adjourned at 9.30 P. M. JOHN G. ROTH, *Secretary*

MINUTES OF THE SIXTEENTH MEETING, HELD JAN. 17, 1896.

SPECIAL.

The meeting came to order at 8.30 P. M., President Edward W. Heusinger presiding, the following members being in attendance: Messrs. E. G. Cervantes, Nelson Mackey, Jr., Adolph Richter, Charles Roemer, Julius Jermy, Joseph A. Muller, Henry A. Reuss and John G. Roth.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A postal card from the J. W. Scott Co., of New York City, under date of Jan. 10, 1896, was received and read, in which they state, in consideration of the good work we are doing, they will send their publication the Metropolitan Philatelist to this club free for one year, which was upon motion of Mr. Reuss accepted.

An invitation to the Annual Banquet of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, of Cleveland, Ohio, was also received and read, and upon motion of Mr. Cervantes it was moved to accept same with thanks, but on account of the Mid-Winter Fair to be held in this city at the same time, it would be impossible for our members to make the trip.

A letter from Judson N. Burton, of Madison, N. Y., to Mr. Roemer, ex-Superintendent of Department of Auction, Purchasing, Sale and Exchange, was read and discussed and referred to the Attorney for answer.

The proposition to secure better club rooms, and the issue of \$100 shares for the purpose of furnishing the same and the settlement of several past due accounts was then taken into consideration and voted. Two rooms on the third floor in the new Clifford Block at a rental of \$10.00 per month were selected and the Secretary was instructed to make a contract for the same.

The meeting was then adjourned at 10.15 P. M.

JOHN G. ROTH, *Secretary*.

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTEENTH MEETING, HELD FEBRUARY 12, 1896.

The meeting came to order at 8.30 P. M., President Edward W. Heusinger presiding, with the following members in attendance: Messrs. Henry A. Reuss, Joseph A. Mueller, Nelson Mackey, Jr., Edward C. Jungkind, Franz Pfeiffer, Otto Schaezler, Adolph Richter and John G. Roth.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved and the report of the Executive Committee was read and accepted.

A letter of acknowledgment from the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd., for a subscription to the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, was read.

A letter from Buhl & Co, L'd, was also read, who stated that they would send for the year 1896 their papers, the *Philatelic Record* and the *Stamp News*.

H. A. Bricker publisher of the *Official Hand Book* of the S. of P. sent a copy for the library.

Chas. Roemer donated all back numbers of the *Daily Stamp Item* and offered to supply the club with same each day as published.

Julius Bull, a corresponding member of Moscow (Russian) sent a number of Russian Locals, &c.

Mr. Mackey made a motion to extend a vote of thanks to the above donors.

Mr. Roth proposed for active membership Messrs. Wm. Nagel and F. H. Miller. There being no objections, the above candidates were declared elected members Nos. 207 and 208. Mr. Heusinger showed about a hundred blocks and pairs and even sheets of rare 5 pesos scarlet and blue-green, of Mexico, which proved of interest to those present. He also showed several types 10c blue, '63 issue of the Confederate States, sent him for exhibition by Chas. Bergholz, of Millville, Ark., a description accompanying same was read.

Meeting adjourned at 9.50 P. M.

JOHN G. ROTH, *Secretary*.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Meetings held the third Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 36 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, 9 W. 116th St., N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 36, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 999, N. Y. City.

155TH MEETING, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1896.

The meeting was called to order at 8.30 P. M. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, on motion Mr. E. R. Carter was appointed temporary Chairman. On motion Mr. Adolph Lienhardt was appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

Members present:—Messrs. E. R. Carter, A. Richter, A. C. Carstanjen, Oscar Dejonge, Dr. R. Roehre, Wm. Clausen, J. W. Sittig, Henry Obert, H. Kessler, and A. Lienhardt. Minutes of the 154th meeting were adopted as read.

Mr. E. R. Carter proposed for membership Mr. T. W. Gonnearde, of Wellawatta, Ceylon, which proposition was referred to the Executive Committee. Report of the Executive Committee was progress. On motion duly seconded the Secretary was authorized to draw up a suitable resolution of condolance to the family of our late member, Mr. Albert Schindler, regarding his sudden death. The Society wishes to acknowledge the receipt of the *Daily Stamp Item No. 25*, from C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co. A copy of the *Briefmarken Börse No. 9*, presented by Mr. P. Tresckow. A copy of the *N. P. S. Bulletin No. 5*, of the National Philatelic Society of New York. A copy of the First Auction Catalogue from the Walter S. Scott Stamp Co. A copy of the 136th Auction Catalogue of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. Priced catalogues of Messrs. Bogert & Durbin's 55th and 56th Sales. The *Monthly Bulletin* of the Postal Card Society No. 10, 11, and 12, from Mr. Lohmeyer. Some newspaper clippings for the scrap book from our President, Mr. Aug. Dejonge. A 3sh Hamburg stamp with counterfeit cancellation from Mr. Frank A. Knoll. Some counterfeits for the Counterfeit Album from "A Friend." On motion the donors were tendered a vote of thanks.

A letter was received from our honored President, Mr. August Dejonge, who is now convalescent and still unable to attend the meetings, written in his usual good natured style. The members are all happy to hear of his recovery, and hope to see him at the next meeting.

A communication was received from Mr. Julius Ruben, thanking the Society for his election as a corresponding member. The Society extends a cordial welcome to him at any time he should be in our vicinity. Exhibition of stamps followed. There were several fine sheets of stamps placed on sale by the Exchange Manager.

Meeting adjourned at 10.45 p.m. Next meeting March 19th.

ADOLPH LEINHARDT, *Secretary, pro tem.*

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

W. T. WILSON, President.

R. HOLLICK, Esq. and W. PIMM, Esq., Vice-Presidents.

COMMITTEE:

Mr. V. LUNDEBLAD,
Mr. W. S. VAUGHTON,

Mr. C. A. STEPHENSON,
Mr. W. F. WADAMS.

Hon. Sec. and Treas. Mr. G. JOHNSON, B. A., 208 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

JANUARY 16th. 1896

Messrs. R. F. Albrecht (New York), J. A. Schiedt (Germantown, U. S. A.), A. Obregon (Mexico), A. Norman (Natal), B. Oxehufund (Sweden), C. Fendelow (Birmingham), were unanimously elected members.

Dr. G. H. Hart then read his paper on the "Minor Varieties of the Stamps of Great Britain."—a most interesting subject, and it was treated in a very able manner. Dr. Hart afterwards gave a lantern display of scarce stamps which was very instructive, as in the case of Minor Varieties they were placed side by side. This is the first lantern display we have had, but we trust they will be repeated, owing to the success of this one.

Extraordinary General Meeting called to give effect to the recommendations of the Special Committee called to arrange for the large increase in the exchange packets. It was decided that in future three parts be circulated each month.

(a) To be conducted exactly as on present lines—all countries—all colonies—members see it first in turn.

(b) British and British Colonial Stamps only—position by value of sheet.

(c) All countries except British and British Colonials. It is expected that this will be strong in Europeans and U. S. A., position by value of sheet.

Positions in (b) and (c) will be decided by the value of the member's sheets sent to those sections. No notice of course will be taken of any stamps priced ridiculously high whether by mistake or on purpose.

These and other proposals were ordered to be printed and sent to all members, and although it was so late in the month it was decided to divide the packet for February. No foreign member could receive the notice in time to send sheets, and many other members could not make them up for this month at such short notice, but nevertheless three nice packets were started. (a) £813.15.5; (b) £1093.18 3; (c) £226.6.11. Total, £2134 0.7.

Accounts for September Quarter were all made up and all cash due to members was paid within four days of the return of the last packet. More than 24 per cent. of the total value of all the packets had been purchased.

FEBRUARY 6th.

Messrs. C. H. Grell (Dominica), A. K. Aftandiloff (Persia), H. C. R. Bell (South Australia), J. H. Perry (New South Wales), J. M. Moses (India), G. T. McDougall (Tobago), A. Hogan (Epsom), Mrs. Simpson (Bath), Lieut. T. E. Madden (India), were unanimously elected members, bringing the total of active members up to 122. Two applications were postponed and one refused.

A vote of thanks was accorded Messrs. Th. Buhl & Co., for a copy of the "Stamp News Annual."

The subject for the evening was "A Debate on Reprints—for and against." Some time was taken up in classifying the various reprints—gov-

ernment and private, also in distinguishing between these and government and other forgeries. It was the opinion of the majority that no reprints should be placed in a general collection—that they were, however, necessary for the student and specialist of any particular country—that the reprints made by private parties were absolutely worthless to any one, whether general collector or specialist—that all interest is gone as soon as the proper authorities have let go the dies and materials—that no reprint, of any kind whatever, should be sold or circulated without it being marked as such.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organised 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesdays every month, at Room 28, Bible House, at 8 P. M.

OFFICERS.

President, J. N. T. LEVICK, 54 William Street, New York. Secretary, W. F. GREGORY, 11 Park Row, New York.

Vice-President, R. R. BOGERT, 160 Nassau Street, New York. Treasurer, MAX MEYENBERG, 58 Eighth Street, Hoboken, N. J.

COMMITTEES.

Entertainment { R. R. BOGERT,
H. GREMMEL,
DR. B. M. FELDMAN.

Finance { M. C. BERLEPSCH,
G. W. D. CRITTENTON,
A. L. BAIRD.

House { GEO. R. TUTTLE,
JOS. S. RICH,
J. N. LUFF.

Membership { C. L. MOREAU,
H. COLLIN,
J. M. ANDREINI.

Librarian, J. S. RICH, 489 Manhattan Avenue, New York

Exchange Manager, G. W. D. CRITTENTON, 206 West End Ave., New York.

JANUARY 14th, 1896.

The 51st meeting of the Corporation and 299th of the Society was called to order at 8.30 by President Levick.

There were present Messrs. Ams, Andreini, Berlepsch, Betz, Blake, Bogert, Chittenden, Collin, Crittenton, Drew, Dr. Feldman, Gallien, Gregory, Gremmel, Heller, Dr. C. W. Hill, Prof. J. E. Hill, Krassa, Levick, Luff, Lynde, Moffatt, Pell, Perirn, Peterson, Rich, Walter Scott, Sherwood, Siddall, Tuttle and Williams.

As visitors Messrs. I. A. Mekeel, E. Miller and J. C. Welsh.

Minutes of last meeting not being at hand were passed without reading.

House Committee reported a proposed arrangement with the Manhattan Philatelic Society. Full powers were given the Committee to act in the matter.

House Committee instructed to provide additional furniture.

Messrs Rich, Berlepsch and Luff were appointed to complete the membership roll to date.

Upon motion of Mr. Rich Mr. I. A. Mekeel exhibited the advertised lots of the American Philatelic Association exchange department.

President Levick announced his assignments of Trustees to committees for the year.

An informal auction created considerable enthusiasm, and on the whole this was one of the most interesting and enthusiastic meetings of the season.

Adjourned 10:15.

W. F. GREGORY, Secretary.

The 52d meeting of the Corporation and 300th of the Society was called to order at 8 o'clock.

In the absence of President Levick, Mr. Rich was called to the chair. The chairman appointed Mr. Andreini secretary pro tem.

Present, Messrs Rich, Crittenton, Baird, Thwing, Homburger, Williams, Lynde, Sherwood, Hill, Michaelis, Pell, Trafford, and Andreini.

It was moved, seconded, and carried that the auction sale advertised for this meeting be postponed till a future meeting.

After discussion of general philatelic matters, adjourned at 9:30.

J. M. ANDREINI, Secretary pro tem.

The 53d meeting of the Corporation and 301st meeting of the Society was called to order on Tuesday, February 11th, 1896, at 8.20 p.m., by the President, Mr. J. N. T. Levick, William L. Sherwood acting as Secretary pro tem. Present: Messrs. Levick, Andreini, Rich, Betz, Crittenton, Lynde, Pell and Sherwood. Reading of last minutes omitted.

Reading of communication from the Manhattan Philatelic Society thanking the N. P. S. for rental of their room. Upon motion of Mr. Rich letter was accepted and ordered placed on file. The Secretary read a communication from the Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio, Texas, inclosing a resolution and asking for action on same. Mr. Rich moved that the letter be received and placed on file. Carried. Upon Mr. Rich's further motion, the letter as read was ordered to be spread in full upon the minutes.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Lynde, seconded by Mr. Crittenton and unanimously carried:

Resolved: That while the Metropolitan Philatelic Club is entitled to its opinion in the communication as received and understood by us, the National Philatelic Society fails in any manner to concur with the resolution contained therein.

Upon motion of Mr. Andreini, seconded by Mr. Rich, the Secretary was instructed to acknowledge receipt of letter and to communicate to the Metropolitan Philatelic Club the several resolutions made and carried at this meeting.

Under Philately, Mr. Andreini, exhibited to the members a complete collection of the Bureau of Engraving plate-numbers, showing many duplicates in shades, and such oddities as sets perforated through the middle of the stamps; also a number of the new registering guide lines, and corner triangles, some of the lines extending across the sheet, and some a distance of two stamps only. The collection contained a particularly fine specimen of the \$100 newspaper, with plate number, which was much admired by the members.

Mr. Lynde moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Andreini for the fine display afforded by the exhibit. Seconded by Mr. Crittenton, and unanimously carried.

Mr. E. B. Sterling sent to the Society a lot of strips from the edges of sheets (selvages), and requested that they be offered at auction. The President appointed Mr. Crittenton to act as auctioneer.

After a pleasant chat upon the numerous novelties which have lately appeared, and Mr. Andreini's presentation to several of the members of copies of Meekel's Daily Stamp Item, the meeting was adjourned at 11 p.m.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM L. SHERWOOD, *Secretary pro tem.*

The 54th meeting of the Corporation and 302d of the Society was called to order at 8:10 by President Levick.

Present Messrs. Andreini, Betz, Berlepsch, Baird, Crittenton, Drew, Gregory, J. E. Hill, Levick, Luff, Lynde, Merry, Perrin, Pell, J. S. Rich, R. M. Rich, Sherwood, Walter Scott, Trafford, Williams.

It was moved, seconded and carried, that all other business be postponed and the auction sale be proceeded with at once.

The 200 lots were promptly knocked down by Mr. Merry at prices seemingly ridiculous. But an examination of the stamps disclosed a condition which in many cases made them dear at any price. Still there were many good stamps sold and many bargains to please the bargain hunters.

The sale was concluded at 10 and adjourned soon after.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York, the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island, The Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio, Texas, and the New Jersey Philatelic Association of Hoboken.

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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c. [Single Copies, 5cts.
" " Foreign Countries, 75c.] APRIL 1, 1896.

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—
POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY
HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

CURRENCY: 12 PENCE—1 SHILLING, 20 SHILLINGS—1 POUND (£1)—\$4.87 U. S. CURRENCY

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

FIRST REPUBLIC.

End of 1869.

Typographed on thin white wove paper. Printed in sheets of 80 stamps, from two plates of 40 stamps each. On the left hand plate of the 6 penny stamps the last stamp from the left, in the fourth horizontal row is inverted, and in the left hand plate of the 1 shilling stamps the first stamp from the left in the first horizontal row is inverted. Size $21\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Mecklenburg print, clear impression.

Rouletted $15\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1 1p red
- 2 1p vermilion red
- 3 6p blue
- 4 1sh green

Varieties :

- a. *Tête bêche.*
- 5 6p blue
- 6 1sh green
- b. Imperforate.
- 7 1p red
- 8 6p blue
- 9 1sh green
- c. Same as b, *tête bêche.*
- 10 6p blue
- 11 1sh green

These stamps were printed in Gustrow, Mecklenburg Schwerin and were received in Pretoria in August, 1869. They were to have been issued to the public on January 1st, 1870. Meanwhile, however, the European dealers sent orders for these stamps, and the entire supply was exhausted before the 1st of January. As the plates had not reached the South African Republic at this time, and arrived there only about the month of February, 1870, the issue was postponed until May 1st, and new stamps were printed in Pretoria by the Treasurer General of the Republic himself.

We have never seen any of the imperforates but catalogue them on the authority of Messrs. Moens, Tamsen and others.

Reprints.

There are no reprints of the stamps of this issue, the so-called reprints being merely forgeries made by Adolf Otto, the Gustrow printer. These forgeries have the frame exactly like the genuine, duplicates of the frames having been kept by the printer, but the center piece is a downright forgery and differs from the genuine in the following points:

In the genuine, the flagstaff at the right of the eagle consists of a single thick line, whereas in the forgery it is formed of two thin lines. In the genuine, the flagstaff never touches the oval containing the arms; in the counterfeits it usually touches. In the genuine, the horizontal lines in the upper right portion of the oval generally touch the vertical line dividing the left compartment from the right one. In the counterfeits, these horizontal lines seldom touch the vertical one. In the genuine, neither of the staves crossing the bandrol inscribed "Eendragt maakt Magt" touches the oval containing the arms, except in very blurred specimens. In the counterfeits, at least one of these staves always touches the oval. In the genuine, the outsides of the flukes form a continuous line with the arms of the anchor, while in the counterfeits they are arrow shaped. In all the genuine stamps seen by us there are two thin white diagonal scratches in the lower half of the oval containing the coat of arms, a trifle to the left of the prairie wagon; these scratches are specially plain in the 6 penny stamps. In the local issue these scratches do not always show on account of the blurred printing.



ORIGINAL.



COUNTERFEIT.

May 1st to September, 1870.

Same type as preceding issue. Typographed on white wove paper.

Local (Pretoria) print—Coarse impression.

I. Thin white wove paper, varying in texture.

1° Imperforate.

- 12 1p carmine red
- 13 1p red
- 14 6p ultramarine
- 15 6p indigo
- 16 1sh green

Varieties: *Tête bêche.*

- 17 6p ultramarine
- 18 6p indigo
- 19 1sh green

- 20 2° Rouletted 15½.
 - 21 1p red
 - 22 1p carmine red
 - 23 6p ultramarine
 - 24 1sh green
- Varieties: *Tête bêche.*
- 24 6p ultramarine
 - 25 1sh green

II. Thick hard yellowish white wove paper, varying in texture.

1° Imperforate.

- 26 1p carmine red
- 27 1p vermilion red
- 28 6p blue
- 29 6p indigo
- 30 1sh green

Varieties:

- a. *Tête bêche.*
- 31 6p blue
- 32 6p indigo
- 33 1sh green
- b. Brown gum.
- 34 6p indigo
- c. *Tête bêche* and brown gum.
- 35 6p indigo
- 2° Rouletted 15½.
- 36 1p carmine red
- 37 6p indigo
- 38 1sh green

Varieties:

- a. *Tête bêche.*
- 39 6p indigo
- 40 1sh green
- b. Brown gum.
- 41 6p indigo
- c. *Tête bêche* and brown gum.
- 42 6p indigo
- d. Imperforate horizontally.
- 43 1p carmine red

October 21st, 1870.

Same type as preceding issue. Typographed on thin or thick white or yellowish white wove paper.

Printed in Potchefstroom—medium impression.

I. Soft porous white wove paper.

1° Imperforate.

- 44 1p intense black
 - 45 1p gray black
- Variety: Figure 1 in upper corners framed.
- 46 1p black

2° Rouletted 15½.

- 47 1p intense black
- 48 1p gray black

Variety: Figure 1 in upper corners framed.

- 49 1p black

II. Soft porous yellowish white wove paper

1° Imperforate.

- 50 1p intense black
- 51 1p gray black

Variety: Figure 1 in upper corners framed.

- 52 1p black

- 2° Rouletted 15½.
- 53 1p intense black
- 54 1p gray black
- Variety: Figure 1 in upper corners framed.
- 55 1p black
- III. Thin white wove paper.
- 1° Imperforate.
- 56 1p intense black
- 57 1p gray black
- Variety: Figure 1 in upper corners framed.
- 58 1p black
- 2° Rouletted 15½.
- 59 1p intense black
- 60 1p gray black
- Variety: Figure 1 in upper corners framed.
- 61 1p intense black

In this issue we catalogue a hitherto un-noticed variety, and which we suppose must be quite a rarity; we have found it printed in black, and also in a later issue in red. As this variety does not exist in the Mecklenburg prints, we suppose that for some reason or other, probably an accident to the plate, one of the stamps was retouched thus creating this variety. Another peculiarity of the variety is a break in the right hand part of the stock of the anchor.

This has been known for some time in the 1 penny red of 1874, but in the 1 penny black it is a new discovery.

June 30th, 1871.

Typographed on thin white wove paper. Type similar to the preceding issue, but with the eagle and center piece re-engraved.

Printed in Mecklenburg Schwerin—clear impression.



Rouletted 15½.

- 62 3p lilac

Reprints.

187 (f).

I. Thin white wove paper.

1° Imperforate.

- 63 3p red violet
- 64 3p gray lilac
- 65 3p red lilac

2° Rouletted 15½.

- 66 3p red violet
- 67 3p gray lilac
- 68 3p red lilac

II. Ordinary white wove paper.

1° Imperforate.

- 69 3p red violet
- 70 3p red lilac

- 2° Rouletted 15½.
- 71 3p red violet
- 72 3p red lilac
- III. Yellowish wove paper.
- 1° Imperforate.
- 73 3p red violet
- 2° Rouletted 15½.
- 74 3p red violet

It is very difficult to distinguish these reprints from the originals. The color of the originals is a cold bluish lilac without any reddish tint, while the reprints have either a reddish or a grayish tint. The reprints are either on thinner or on thicker paper than the originals, that is to say, the impression shows very plainly on the back or reverse of the stamp, or not at all, while in the originals the impression shows on the back, but not so clearly as on the reprints.

July, 1871 to 1874.

Same type as corresponding values of preceding issues. Typographed on white or yellowish white wove paper. Printed in Potchefstroom. Medium impression.

I. Thin white wove paper.

1° Imperforate.

- 75 1p red
- 76 3p lilac
- 77 3p gray lilac.
- 78 6p dull blue
- 79 6p indigo
- 80 6p ultramarine
- 81 1sh green

Varieties:

- a. Tête bêche.
- 82 6p dull blue
- 83 6p indigo
- 84 6p ultramarine
- 85 1sh green
- b. Figure 1 in upper corners framed.
- 86 1p red
- c. Rouletted 6½.
- 87 1p red
- 88 3p lilac
- 89 6p blue
- 90 1sh green

2° Rouletted 15½.

- 91 1p red
- 92 3p lilac
- 93 3p gray lilac
- 94 6p blue
- 95 6p indigo
- 96 6p ultramarine
- 97 1sh green

Varieties:

- a. Tête bêche.
- 98 6p blue
- 99 6p indigo
- 100 6p ultramarine
- 101 1sh green
- b. Figure 1 in upper corners framed.
- 102 1p red

II. Ordinary white wove paper.

- 1° Imperforate.
- 103 1p red
104 6p blue
105 6p dull blue
106 6p indigo
107 1sh green
- Varieties:*
- a. *Tête-bêche.*
- 108 6p blue
109 6p dull blue
110 6p indigo
111 1sh green
- b. Figure 1 in upper corners framed.
- 112 1p red
- 2° Rouletted 15½.
- 113 1p red
114 6p ultramarine
115 6p blue
116 6p indigo
117 1sh green

- Varieties:*
- a. *Tête bêche.*
- 118 6p ultramarine
119 6p blue
120 6p indigo
121 1sh green
- b. Figure 1 in corners framed.
- 122 1p red
- c. Rouletted 6½.
- 123 1p red
124 6p blue
125 1sh green

III. Yellowish white wove paper.

- 1° Imperforate.
- 126 6p blue
- Variety: Tête bêche.*
- 127 6p blue
- 2° Rouletted 15½.
- 128 6p blue
129 6p indigo
- Varieties: Tête bêche.*
- 130 6p blue
131 6p indigo

September, 1874.

Same type as preceding issue. Printed on thin yellowish white wove paper. Printed in Natal; fair impression.

- Perforated 12½.
- 132 1p vermilion red
133 1p carmine red
134 6p light blue
135 6p blue
136 6p indigo

- Varieties:*
- a. *Tête bêche.*
- 137 6p light blue
138 6p blue
139 6p indigo
- b. Imperforate vertically.
- 140 6p blue

October 1st, 1874.

Same type as issue of June 30th, 1871. Typographed on thin white wove paper. Printed in Mecklenburg-Schwerin; clear impression.

- Rouletted 15½.
- 141 6p pale ultramarine
- Reprints.*
- 187 (P).

- Thin white wove paper.*
- Rouletted 15½.
- 142 6p chalky blue
143 6p blue

It is very difficult to distinguish the reprints from the originals. The originals are all printed in pale ultramarine while the reprints when not printed in the regular blue, are in a dull chalky or milky blue. The paper of the reprints is thinner and more transparent and the impression is generally more blurred, especially so in the flags and eagle.

1875.

Same type as preceding issue, the 6 penny stamp being of the same type as the 1 penny. Typographed on pelure paper. Printed in Potchefstroom.

- 1° Imperforate.
- 144 1p red
145 3p violet
146 6p indigo
- Varieties:*
- a. *Tête bêche.*
- 147 6p indigo
- b. Pin perforated (unofficial).
- 148 1p red
149 6p indigo
- c. Rouletted 6½.
- 150 1p red
151 3p violet
152 6p indigo

- 2° Rouletted 15½.
- 153 1p red
154 3p violet
155 6p indigo
- Variety: Tête bêche.*
- 156 6p indigo

October 12th, 1876.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed on thick hard white wove paper, slightly glazed.

- 1° Imperforate.
- 157 1p vermilion red
- 2° Rouletted 15½.
- 158 1p vermilion red

May (?) 1877.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed on soft porous white wove paper.

- 1° Imperforate.
- 159 1sh green
- Variety: Tête bêche.*
- 60 1sh green

2° Rouletted 15½.

161 1sh green

Variety: *Tête bêche.*

162 1sh green

BRITISH OCCUPANCY.

May to July, 1877.

Provisional issue.

A. 3 penny stamps of the 1875 issue (pelure

V. R.

paper) surcharged in red

TRANSVAAL.



Imperforate.

163 3p lilac, red surcharge

Varieties:

a. Surcharge printed on the back, instead of on the face of the stamp.

164 3p lilac, red surcharge

b. Rouletted 6½.

165 3p lilac, red surcharge

B. Same type as preceding issue. Typographed on soft porous white wove paper and surcharged in red "V. R. TRANSVAAL."

1° Imperforate.

166 3p lilac, red surcharge

167 6p blue " "

168 6p dark blue " "

169 1sh green " "

Varieties:

a. Rouletted 6½.

170 3p lilac, red surcharge

171 6p blue " "

172 1sh green " "

b. The first and second lines of the surcharge 4½mm. wider apart.

173 3p lilac, red surcharge

c. Surcharge inverted.

174 6p blue, red surcharge

175 1sh green " "

d. *Tête bêche.*

176 6p blue, red surcharge

177 6p dark blue " "

178 1sh green " "

e. Diagonal half of 1sh used as 6p.

179 6p green, red surcharge (half of 1sh)

f. Vertical half of 1sh used as 6p.

180 6p green, red surcharge (half of 1sh)

2° Rouletted 15½.

181 3p lilac, red surcharge

182 6p blue " "

183 6p dark blue " "

184 1sh green " "

Varieties:

a. Surcharge inverted.

185 6p blue, red surcharge

186 1sh green " "

b. *Tête bêche.*

187 6p blue, red surcharge

188 6p dark blue " "

189 1sh green " "

c. The first and second lines of the surcharge 4½mm. wider apart.

190 3p lilac, red surcharge

d. Diagonal half of 1sh used as 6p.

191 6p green, red surcharge (half of 1sh)

C. Same as B, but surcharged in black.

I. Pelure paper.

1° Imperforate.

192 1p red, black surcharge

2° Rouletted 15½.

193 1p red, black surcharge

II. Soft porous white wove paper.

1° Imperforate.

194 1p red, black surcharge

195 3p lilac, " "

196 6p blue " "

197 6p deep blue " "

198 1sh green " "

Varieties:

a. Diagonal half of 1sh used as 6p.

199 6p green, black surcharge (half of 1sh)

b. Surcharge inverted.

200 1p red, black surcharge

201 3p lilac " "

202 6p blue " "

203 6p deep blue " "

204 1sh green " "

c. *Tête bêche.*

205 6p blue, black surcharge

206 6p deep blue " "

207 1sh green " "

d. The first and second lines of the surcharge 4½mm. wider apart.

208 1p red, black surcharge

209 6p blue " "

210 6p deep blue " "

211 1sh green " "

e. Same as d, but *Tête bêche.*

212 6p blue, black surcharge

213 6p deep blue " "

214 1sh green " "

f. Same as d, but surcharge inverted.

215 6p blue, black surcharge

216 6p deep blue " "

g. Double surcharge.

217 6p blue, black surcharge

h. Rouletted 6½.

218 1p red, black surcharge

219 3p lilac " "

220 1sh green " "

i. No period after TRANSVAAL.

221 1sh green, black surcharge

j. No period after R of V. R.

222 1p red, black surcharge

k. TRANSAAAL (with V inverted).

223 1p carmine red, black surcharge

- 2° Rouletted 15½,
 224 1p red, black surcharge
 225 3p lilac " "
 226 6p blue " "
 227 1sh green " "
- Varieties:*
 a. Surcharge inverted.
 228 1p red, black surcharge
 229 3p lilac " "
 230 6p blue " "
 231 1sh green " "
 b. *Tête bêche.*
 232 6p blue, black surcharge
 233 1sh green " "
 c. The first and second lines of the surcharge 4½ mm. wider apart.
 234 1p red, black surcharge
 235 6p blue " "
 236 1sh green " "
 d. Same as c, but *tête bêche.*
 237 6p blue, black surcharge
 238 1sh green " "

III. Thick hard white wove paper.

- 1° Imperforate.
 239 1p carmine red, black surcharge
 240 1p vermilion red " "
- Varieties:*
 a. Surcharge inverted.
 241 1p carmine red, black surcharge
 242 1p vermilion red " "
 b. The first and second lines of the surcharge 4½ mm. wider apart.
 243 1p carmine red, black surcharge
 244 1p vermilion red " "
 c. Rouletted 6½.
 245 1p carmine red, black surcharge
 d. No period after R of V. R.
 246 1p carmine red, black surcharge
 247 1p vermilion red " "
 e. TRANSAAAL (V inverted).
 248 1p carmine red, black surcharge
 249 1p vermilion red " "
- 2° Rouletted 15½.
 250 1p vermilion red, black surcharge

August 31st, 1877.

Provisional issue.

Same type as the 6 penny stamps of the issue of 1875. Typographed on thick colored wove paper and surcharged in black "V. R. TRANSVAAL," as in the preceding issue.

1° Imperforate.

- 253 6p blue on rose, black surcharge
Varieties:
 a. *Tête bêche.*
 254 6p blue on rose, black surcharge
 b. Surcharge inverted.
 255 6p blue on rose, black surcharge

- c. Without surcharge.
 256 6p blue on rose
 d. Diagonal half of 6p used as 3p.
 257 3p blue on rose, black surcharge (half of 6p)
 e. Rouletted 6½.
 258 6p blue on rose, black surcharge
 2° Rouletted 15½.
 259 6p blue on rose, black surcharge
Varieties:
 a. *Tête bêche.*
 260 6p blue on rose, black surcharge
 b. Surcharge inverted.
 261 6p blue on rose, black surcharge

October and December, 1877.

Provisional issue.

Same types as the corresponding values of the 1871 issue. Typographed on thick colored wove paper and surcharged in black

V. R.

Transvaal

- 1° Imperforate.
 262 1p red on blue, black surcharge
 263 3p lilac on buff " "
 264 6p blue on green " "
- Varieties:*
 a. Transval (r instead of a)
 265 1p red on blue, black surcharge
 b. No period after v.
 266 1p red on blue, black surcharge
 c. No period after r.
 267 1p red on blue, black surcharge
 d. Surcharge inverted.
 268 1p red on blue, black surcharge
 269 3p lilac on buff " "
 270 6p blue on green " "
 e. *Tête bêche.*
 271 6p blue on green, black surcharge
 f. Two periods between v r, and none after r.
 272 1p red on blue, black surcharge
 273 3p blue on green " "
 g. Diagonal half of 6p stamp used as 3 pence.
 274 3p blue on green, black surcharge (half of 6p)
 h. Rouletted 6½.
 275 3p lilac on buff, black surcharge
 276 6p blue on green " "
 2° Rouletted 15½.
 277 1p red on blue, black surcharge
 278 3p lilac on buff " "
 279 6p blue on green " "

Varieties:

- a. Transval (r instead of a).
 280 1p red on blue, black surcharge
 b. No period after v.
 281 1p red on blue, black surcharge
 c. No period after r.
 282 1p red on blue, black surcharge

- d. Surcharge inverted.
 283 1p red on blue, black surcharge
 284 3p lilac on buff " "
 285 6p blue on green " "
 e. *Tête bêche*.
 286 6p blue on green, black surcharge
 f. Two periods between v and R, and none after R.
 287 1p red on blue, black surcharge
 288 6p blue on green " "
 g. Unsurcharged.
 289 6p blue on green
 h. Diagonal half of 6p stamp used as 3 pence.
 290 3p blue on green, black surcharge (half of 6p)

January 18th and March 22d, 1878.

Provisional issue.

Same type, paper, impression and surcharge as preceding issue.

1° Imperforate.

- 291 1p red on orange, black surcharge (January)
 292 6p blue on blue " " (March)

Varieties:

- a. No period after v.
 293 1p red on orange, black surcharge
 b. No period after R.
 294 1p red on orange, black surcharge
 c. No period after either v or R.
 295 1p red on orange, black surcharge
 d. Two periods between v and R, but none after R.
 296 1p red on orange, black surcharge
 297 6p blue on blue " "
 e. *Tête bêche*.
 298 6p blue on blue, black surcharge
 f. Surcharge inverted.
 299 6p blue on blue, black surcharge
 g. Diagonal half of 6p used as 3 pence.
 300 3p blue on blue, black surcharge (half of 6p)
 h. Without surcharge.
 301 6p blue on blue
 i. Rouletted 6½.
 302 1p red on orange, black surcharge
 303 6p blue on blue " "
 2° Rouletted 15½.
 304 1p red on orange, black surcharge
 305 6p blue on blue " "

Varieties:

- a. No period after v.
 306 1p red on orange, black surcharge
 b. No period after R.
 307 1p red on orange, black surcharge
 c. No period after v or R.
 308 1p red on orange, black surcharge
 d. Two periods between v and R and none after R.
 309 1p red on orange, black surcharge
 310 6p blue on blue " "
 e. *Tête bêche*.
 311 6p blue on blue, black surcharge

- f. Surcharge inverted.
 312 6p blue on blue, black surcharge
 g. Without surcharge.
 313 6p blue on blue
 h. Imperforate vertically.
 314 6p blue on blue, black surcharge
 i. Diagonal half of 6p used as 3 pence.
 315 3p blue on blue, black surcharge (half of 6p)

April 15th and May 13th, 1878.

Provisional issue.

Same as preceding issue, but on 27 stamps of the left pane the "v. R." are in slanting capitals (italics), instead of straight capitals.

V. R.

Transvaal

1° Imperforate.

- 316 1p red on orange, black surcharge (April 15th)
 317 3p lilac on buff, black surcharge (April 15th)
 318 6p blue on blue, black surcharge (May 13th)

Varieties:

- a. No period after R.
 319 1p red on orange, black surcharge
 b. *Tête bêche*.
 320 6p blue on blue, black surcharge
 c. Surcharge inverted.
 321 6p blue on blue, black surcharge
 d. Rouletted 6½.
 322 1p red on orange, black surcharge
 323 3p lilac on buff " "
 324 6p blue on blue " "
 e. Unsurcharged.
 325 6p blue on blue
 2° Rouletted 15½.
 326 1p red on orange, black surcharge
 327 3p lilac on buff " "
 328 6p blue on blue " "

Varieties:

- a. No period after R.
 329 1p red on orange, black surcharge
 b. *Tête bêche*.
 330 6p blue on blue, black surcharge
 c. Surcharge inverted.
 331 6p blue on blue, black surcharge
 August 26th to November 25th, 1878.

Typographed (portrait of Queen Victoria) on grayish white wove paper. Size 18½x 23½mm.



Perforated 14.

- 332 1p red brown (August 26th)

- 333 3p claret (November 25th)
- 334 4p olive green (August 26th)
- 335 6p slate (November 25th)
- 336 1sh green (November 25th)
- 337 2sh blue " "

April 18th, 1879.

Provisional issue.

Same type, paper, impression and surcharge as provisional issue of April 15th, 1878.

A. Straight v. r.

- 1° Imperforate.
- 338 3p lilac on green, black surcharge
- Varieties :*
- a. Inverted surcharge.
- 339 3p lilac on green, black surcharge
- b. Without surcharge.
- 340 3p lilac on green, black surcharge
- c. "Transvaal" above, "v. r." below.
- 341 3p lilac on green, black surcharge
- d. Period after R inverted.
- 342 3p lilac on green, black surcharge
- e. Periods after V and R inverted.
- 343 3p lilac on green, black surcharge
- f. Rouletted 6½.
- 344 3p lilac on green, black surcharge
- 2° Rouletted 15½.
- 345 3p lilac on green, black surcharge

Varieties :

- a. Surcharge inverted.
- 346 3p lilac on green, black surcharge
- b. Period after R inverted.
- 347 3p lilac on green, black surcharge
- c. Periods after V and R inverted.
- 348 3p lilac on green, black surcharge

B. Slanting v. r.

- 1° Imperforate.
- 349 3p lilac on green, black surcharge
- Varieties :*
- a. Surcharge inverted.
- 350 3p lilac on green, black surcharge
- b. "Transvaal" above and "v. r." below.
- 351 3p lilac on green, black surcharge
- c. Rouletted 6½.
- 352 3p lilac on green, black surcharge
- d. Pair, one with v. r. slanting and the other with v. r. straight.
- 353 3p lilac on green, black surcharge
- 2° Rouletted 15½.
- 354 3p lilac on green, black surcharge

Varieties :

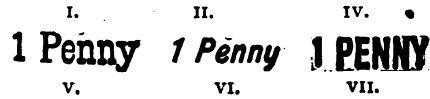
- a. Surcharge inverted.
- 355 3p lilac on green, black surcharge

April 22d, 1879.

Provisional issue.

6 penny stamps of the issue of November 25th, 1878, surcharged with new value in black or red. There are seven types of this surcharge, six of which we illustrate, the other one being only a sub-variety of type II. in which the curved end of the Y is missing.

1 Penny 1 Penny 1 Penny



The following diagram shows how these seven types were arranged on the sheet.

2	2	2	2	2	2	2	I	I	I	I
2	2	2	2	3	3	2	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

Thus giving :

	4 stamps of type I
11	" " " 2
2	" " " 3
3	" " " 4
10	" " " 5
5	" " " 6
25	" " " 7

Perforated 14.

A. Black surcharge.

- 356 1p on 6p slate, black surcharge, type I
- 357 1p on 6p slate " " " 2
- 358 1p on 6p slate " " " 3
- 359 1p on 6p slate " " " 4
- 360 1p on 6p slate " " " 5
- 361 1p on 6p slate " " " 6
- 362 1p on 6p slate " " " 7

Varieties :

a. Surcharge inverted.

- 363 1p on 6p slate, black surcharge, type I
- 364 1p on 6p slate " " " 2
- 365 1p on 6p slate " " " 3
- 366 1p on 6p slate " " " 4
- 367 1p on 6p slate " " " 5
- 368 1p on 6p slate " " " 6
- 369 1p on 6p slate " " " 7

b. Pair, one with surcharge type 4, and the other without surcharge.

370 1p on 6p slate, black surcharge

B. Red surcharge.

- 371 1p on 6p slate, red surcharge, type I
- 372 1p on 6p slate " " " 2
- 373 1p on 6p slate " " " 3
- 374 1p on 6p slate " " " 4
- 375 1p on 6p slate " " " 5
- 376 1p on 6p slate " " " 6
- 377 1p on 6p slate " " " 7

Varieties : Surcharge inverted.

- 378 1p on 6p slate, red surcharge, type I
- 379 1p on 6p slate " " " 2
- 380 1p on 6p slate " " " 3
- 381 1p on 6p slate " " " 4
- 382 1p on 6p slate " " " 5
- 383 1p on 6p slate " " " 6
- 384 1p on 6p slate " " " 7

August 26th to September 5th, 1879.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of same type as provisional issue of April and May, 1878, with v. r. in small capitals close together. Typographed on colored wove paper.

V. R.

Transvaal

1° Imperforate.

- 385 1p red on yellow, black surcharge (August 26th)
- 386 1p red on orange, black surcharge (August 26th)
- 387 3p lilac on green, black surcharge (September 5th)
- 388 3p lilac on blue, black surcharge (September 5th)

Varieties:

a. Rouletted 6½.

- 389 1p red on yellow, black surcharge
- 390 1p red on orange " "
- 391 3p lilac on green " "
- 392 3p lilac on blue " "

b. "Transvaal" with small capital T placed above the line.

- 393 1p red on yellow, black surcharge
- 394 1p red on orange " "
- 395 3p lilac on green " "
- 396 3p lilac on blue " "

c. Same as "b" rouletted 6½.

- 397 1p red on yellow, black surcharge
- 398 1p red on orange " "
- 399 3p lilac on green " "
- 400 3p lilac on blue " "

2° Rouletted 15½.

- 401 1p red on yellow, black surcharge
- 402 1p red on orange " "
- 403 3p lilac on green " "
- 404 3p lilac on blue " "

Variety: "Transvaal" with small capital T placed above the line.

- 405 1p red on yellow, black surcharge
- 406 1p red on orange " "
- 407 3p lilac on green " "
- 408 3p lilac on blue " "

1880.

Same type as issue of November, 1878. Typographed on grayish white wove paper.

Perforated 14.

- 409 ½p vermilion

SECOND REPUBLIC.

August 11th, 1882.

Provisional issue.

4 penny stamps of the issue of August, 1878, surcharged in black **DEN PENNY**

Perforated 14.

- 410 1p on 4p olive green, black surcharge

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

- 411 1p on 4p olive green, black surcharge

February 20th to August 30th, 1883.

Same type as corresponding values of the issue of July, 1871 to 1874. Typographed on white or colored wove paper.

A. Colored wove paper.

- 1° Perforated 11½.
- 412 3p black on rose, (Feb. 20th)

2° Perforated 12.

- 413 3p black on rose

3° Perforated 11½x12.

- 414 3p black on rose

Variety: Diagonal half used in connection with a 3p stamp to make the 4p rate.

- 415 1p black on rose (half of 3p)

B. White wove paper.

1° Perforated 11½.

- 416 1p black, (April 5th)

- 417 3p red, (May 7th)

- 418 1sh green, (Aug. 3d)

Variety: Tête bêche.

- 419 1sh green

2° Perforated 12.

- 420 1p black

- 421 3p red

- 422 1sh green

Variety: Tête bêche.

- 423 1sh green

3° Perforated 11½x12.

- 424 1p black

- 425 3p red

- 426 1sh green

Varieties:

a. Tête bêche.

- 427 1sh green

b. Imperforate.

- 428 1p black

c. Imperforate horizontally.

- 429 1p black

d. Imperforate vertically.

- 430 1p black

- 431 3p red

e. Diagonal half of 3p used in connection with 3p stamp to make the 4p rate.

- 432 1p red (half of 3p)

f. Diagonal half of 1sh stamp used as 6p.

- 433 6p green (half of 1sh)

Reprints.

188 (?)

Perforated 12.

- 434 3p red

- 435 3p red on bright rose

The only way to distinguish the reprints from the originals is by the impression, which is generally heavier and more blurred in the originals than in the reprints. The so-called reprints of the one penny and one shilling stamps are merely counterfeits, and what we have said about the so-called reprints of the first issue also applies to these. No six penny stamps of this issue exist, all of those offered being counterfeits of the same class as the 1p and 1sh referred to above.

March, 1885.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
18½x22½mm.



- 1° Perforated 12½.
436 ½p gray
437 1p bright rose
438 3p violet
439 4p bronze green
440 6p blue
441 1sh green
- 2° Perforated 13.
442 4p bronze green
- 3° Perforated 13½.
443 ½p gray
444 4p bronze green
445 6p blue
446 1sh green
- 4° Perforated 11½x12.
447 3p violet
- 5° Perforated 12½x12.
448 ½p gray
449 1p red
450 3p violet
451 4p bronze green
452 6p blue
453 1sh green
- 6° Perforated 13½x13.
454 ½p gray
455 4p bronze green
456 6p blue
457 1sh green

Varieties:

a. Diagonal half of three penny stamp used in connection with another three penny stamp to make up the 4p rate.

458 1p violet (half of 3)

b. Imperforate.

459 6p blue

May and September, 1885,

Provisional issue.

A. Three penny and one shilling stamps of the issue of May and August, 1883, surcharged vertically in black "HALVE PENNY" between two parallel lines.



I. SurchARGE reading upwards.

1° Perforated 11½.

460 ½p on 3p red, black surcharge (May 22nd)

461 ½p on 1sh green, black surcharge (September 3rd)

Variety: Tête bêche.

462 ½p on 1sh green, black surcharge

2° Perforated 12.

463 ½p on 3p red, black surcharge

3° Perforated 11½x12.

464 ½p on 1sh green, black surcharge

Variety: Tête bêche.

465 ½p on 1sh green, black surcharge

II. SurchARGE reading downwards.

1° Perforated 11½.

466 ½p on 3p red, black surcharge

467 ½p on 1sh green, black surcharge

Variety: Tête bêche.

468 ½p on 1sh green, black surcharge

2° Perforated 12.

469 ½p on 3p red, black surcharge

B. Six penny stamps of the issue of 1878 surcharged vertically in red "TWEË PENCE—Z. A. R." (in two lines) between two parallel lines.



Perforated 14.

470 2p on 6p black, red surcharge

Varieties:

a. Imperforate vertically.

471 2p on 6p black, red surcharge

b. Error—surcharged "HALVE PENNY—Z. A. R." and sold as twopenny stamps.

472 ½p on 6p black, red surcharge

It is said that only 25 sheets were printed with this surcharge, all of these having been sold as twopenny stamps before the error was discovered and corrected.

September 28th, 1885.

Provisional issue.

Three penny stamps of the issue of March, 1885, surcharged in black vertically "HALVE PENNY" between two parallel lines, the surcharge reading downwards.



1° Perforated 11½x12.
473 ½p on 3p violet, black surcharge

Varieties:

- a. PENNY, instead of PENNY.
- 474 ½p on 3p violet, black surcharge
- b. Second N of PENNY inverted.
- 475 ½p on 3p violet, black surcharge
- 2° Perforated 12½x12.
- 476 ½p on 3p violet, black surcharge

November and December, 1885.

Same type, paper and impression as issue of March, 1885.

- 1° Perforated 12½.
- 477 2p brown (November 2nd)
- 478 2sh 6p yellow (December 2nd)
- 479 5sh dark blue "
- 480 10sh red brown "

2° Perforated 12½x12.

- 481 2p brown
- 482 2sh 6p yellow
- 483 5sh dark blue
- 484 10sh red brown

January 15th, 1887.

Provisional issue.

Three penny stamps of the issue of March, 1885, surcharged in black with new value and the original value obliterated by a black line. There are two types of this surcharge. In type 1 the numeral 2 has a curved foot, and in type 2 the numeral 2 has a straight foot.



i.



ii.

- 1° Perforated 11½x12.
- 485 2p on 3p violet, black surch'ge, type 1
- 486 2p on 3p violet " " 2
- Variety: Original value not barred.
- 487 2p on 3p violet, black surch'ge, type 1
- 488 2p on 3p violet " " 2
- 2° Perforated 12½x12.
- 489 2p on 3p violet, black surch'ge, type 1
- 490 2p on 3p violet " " 2
- Variety: Original value not barred.
- 491 2p on 3p violet, black surch'ge, type 1
- 492 2p on 3p violet " " 2
- 3° Perforated 13x12.
- 493 2p on 3p violet, black surch'ge, type 1
- 494 2p on 3p violet " " 2
- Variety: Original value not barred.
- 495 2p on 3p violet, black surch'ge, type 1
- 496 2p on 3p violet " " 2

April 14th, 1887.

Same type, impression and paper as issue of November and December, 1885.

- 1° Perforated 12½.
- 497 2p olive yellow
- 2° Perforated 12½x12.
- 498 2p olive yellow

March 14th, 1889.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

- Perforated 12½.
- 499 £5 green
- January 2nd, 1893.

Provisional issue.

One shilling stamps of the issue of March, 1885, surcharged horizontally in black "2½ Pence" between two parallel lines 13 mm. apart.



Perforated 12½.

- 500 2½p on 1sh green, black surcharge
- Varieties:
- a. Surcharge inverted.
- 501 2½p on 1sh green, black surcharge
- b. Fractional line misplaced (2/12)
- 502 2½p on 1sh green, black surcharge
- c. One bar below, none above the surcharge.
- 503 2½p on 1sh green, black surcharge
- d. Two bars below, none above the surcharge.
- 504 2½p on 1sh green, black surcharge
- e. The two bars 14mm. apart.
- 505 2½p on 1sh green, black surcharge
- f. Surcharge inverted and the bars 14mm. apart.
- 506 2½p on 1sh green, black surcharge
- January 26th, 1893.
- Provisional issue.
- Sixpenny stamps of the issue of March, 1885, surcharged in the same way as the preceding issue, "1 Penny" between two parallel bars 13mm. apart.
- Perforated 12½.
- 507 1p on 6p blue, black surcharge
- Varieties:
- a. Pair, one without surcharge.
- 508 1p on 6p blue, black surcharge
- b. Bottom line of surcharge only.
- 509 6p blue, black surcharge
- c. No line above the value.
- 510 1p on 6p blue, black surcharge

d. No line above and two lines below the value.

511 1p on 6p blue, black surcharge

e. One line above and no line below the value.

512 1p on 6p blue, black surcharge

f. Two lines above and none below the value.

513 1p on 6p blue, black surcharge

g. Distance between the bars, 14mm.

514 1p on 6p blue, black surcharge

h. Double surcharge.

515 1x1p on 6p blue, black surcharge

i. Surcharge inverted.

516 1p on 6p blue, black surcharge

k. Surcharge inverted and bars 14mm. apart.

517 1p on 6p blue, black surcharge

l. Same as i, but without bar below value.

518 1p on 6p blue, black surcharge

m. Same as i, but without bar below value and two bars above.

519 1p on 6p blue, black surcharge

May 27th, 1893.

Provisional issue.

Twopenny stamps of the issue of April 14th, 1887, surcharged in red "Halve-Penny" in two horizontal lines between two parallel lines 13mm. apart.



Perforated 12½.

520 ½p on 2p olive yellow, red surcharge

Varieties:

a. Surcharge inverted.

521 ½p on 2p olive yellow, red surcharge

b. Bars 14mm. apart.

522 ½p on 2p olive yellow, red surcharge

c. Surcharge inverted and bars 14mm. apart.

523 ½p on 2p olive yellow, red surcharge

d. Same as a, but without bar below value.

524 ½p on 2p olive yellow, red surcharge

e. Same as a, but with two bars above value.

525 ½p on 2p olive yellow, red surcharge

June 24th, 1893.

Provisional issue.

One shilling stamps of the issue of March, 1885, surcharged in black "2½-Pence" in two horizontal lines between two parallel bars 13mm. apart.



Perforated 12½.

526 2½p on 1sh green, black surcharge

Varieties:

a. Surcharge inverted.

527 2½p on 1sh green, black surcharge

b. Bars 14mm. apart.

528 2½p on 1sh green, black surcharge

c. Surcharge inverted and bars 14mm apart.

529 2½p on 1sh green, black surcharge

July 2nd, 1893.

Provisional issue.

Same as provisional issue of May 27th, 1893, but surcharged in black.

Perforated 12½.

530 ½p on 2p olive yellow, black surcharge

Varieties:

a. Surcharge inverted.

531 ½p on 2p olive yellow, black surcharge

b. Bars 14mm. apart.

532 ½p on 2p olive yellow, black surcharge

c. Surcharge inverted and bars 14 mm. apart.

533 ½p on 2p olive yellow, black surcharge

August 19th, 1893.

Same type, impression and paper as regular issue of March, 1889.



Perforated 12½.

534 2½p purple

1894.

Typographed on white wove paper. The prairie wagon has two shafts. Size 18½x22 mm.

Perforated 12½.

535 ½p gray

536 1p red

537 2p olive yellow

538 6p light blue

539 1sh green

Beginning of 1895.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue, but the prairie wagon has a pole instead of two shafts.

- 540 ½p gray
- 541 1p red
- 542 2p olive yellow
- 543 3p violet
- 544 4p slate
- 545 1sh yellow green

August, 1895.

Provisional issue.

I. One shilling stamps of the preceding issue (prairie wagon with pole) surcharged in black "Halve—Penny" and original value obliterated by two red lines.



Perforated 12½.

- 546 ½p on 1sh green, red surcharge

Varieties:

- a. Upper bar composed of three pieces.
- 547 ½p on 1sh green, red surcharge
- b. Surcharge inverted.
- 548 ½p on 1sh green, red surcharge
- c. "Pennij" instead of "Penny."
- 549 ½p on 1sh green, red surcharge

II. Twopence halfpenny stamps of the issue of August 19th, 1893, surcharged in green "1d." (italics) and original value obliterated by a thick green bar.



Perforated 12½.

- 550 1p on 2½p purple, green surcharge

Varieties:

- a. Surcharge inverted.
- 551 1p on 2½p purple, green surcharge
- b. Surcharge sideways.
- 552 1p on 2½p purple, green surcharge
- c. Surcharged on back of stamp.
- 553 1p on 2½p purple, green surcharge

III. Current revenue stamps surcharged in green "POSTZEGEL."



Perforated 11½.

- 554 6p red, green surcharge

September, 1895.

Celebration issue.

Issue to celebrate the reduction of the inland postage to one penny.

Typographed on white wove paper. The inscription in the upper label reads "EERSTE PENNY POSTVERVOER" (First penny post). Size 24x22½mm.



Perforated 11½.

- 555 1p red

REVENUES USED FOR POSTAGE.

1882-84.

Engraved (portrait of Queen Victoria) on grayish white wove paper.



Perforated 14.

- 701 1p green
- 702 6p red
- 703 1sh blue
- 704 1sh 6p olive green
- 705 2sh brown violet
- 706 2sh 6p vermilion
- 707 5sh green

ENEVELOPES.
Tresses.



AY



AZ



BB

April, 1872.

Stamp same type as adhesive of corresponding value and date. Typographed in upper right corner on white laid paper.



Tress AY.

Size 140x83mm.

801 6p milky blue

January, 1874.

Stamp of the same type as the threepenny adhesive of the issue of 1871, but with the numerals in the upper corners changed to 6 and the word "DRIE" in the side labels changed to "ZES" in colored letters on white ground. Stamp typographed in upper right corner on white laid paper.



I. Tress AY.

1° Size, 124x76mm,

802 6p blue

2° Size, 144x80mm.

803 6p blue

II. Tress AZ.

1° Size, 124x76mm.

804 6p blue

2° Size, 144x80mm.

805 6p blue

III. Tress BB.

1° Size, 124x76mm.

806 6p blue

2° Size, 144x80mm.

807 6p blue

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of the South African Republic, except those already described and which for a long time were considered as reprints.

The surcharge on the first provisional issues has been extensively forged, especially

that with "TRANSVAAL" spelt in capitals. However, the genuine stamps with three exceptions are printed on a soft porous wove paper, which was never used for the unsurcharged stamps, the 1 shilling of the issue of May, 1877 excepted; however, as this unsurcharged shilling stamp is very rare, the chances of it existing with a forged surcharge are very small.

The three exceptions referred to are the 1 penny on hard white wove paper, of the issue of October, 1876, and the 1 penny and 3 pence on pelure paper of the 1875 issue, and great care should be exercised in the purchase of these; for the purpose of assisting our readers in the identification of these we give here the measurements of the genuine surcharge:

The first line of the surcharge, "v. r." is 8 mm. wide, including the period. The second line, "TRANSVAAL," is 17 mm. wide without period, and the letters 2 mm. high. The height of the two lines together is 13 1/4 mm. and the distance between the top and the bottom lines is 8 3/4 mm. The distance between the T and R of "TRANSVAAL" is 1 1/2 mm. This is quite important, as most of the forgeries seen by us have the T and R much closer than on the genuine.

The subsequent provisional issues having been printed on colored paper, no forged surcharge exists, except on forged stamps, the test of which has been described elsewhere. Of the other issues we do not know of any good forgeries, with the exception of the surcharged one penny on the six penny Queens head, the forgeries of this surcharge seen by us are rather poor and easily recognized.

The envelopes of the first issue were also counterfeited by the Gustrow printer; but these are easily distinguished as the test given for the adhesives, applies to the envelopes as well.



The above cuts represent two fakes which for a long time were catalogued and accepted as bona fide envelopes; these exist on various papers and in different sizes; these are fancy products made by Jeppe the postmaster and his successors and are absolutely of no philatelic value.

Revenue stamps from which the fiscal cancellation has been removed and replaced by either a forged cancellation or by one obtained by favor, are plentiful and collectors should be specially cautious in buying these.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

A NEW VARIETY.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.



I must admit that I do not approach this subject with entire confidence. The country presents such difficulties to the student, and the mass of forgeries and reprints is so vast and confusing, that most of us have felt the task of collecting its stamps too great and have passed it by. In many things it is yet an unknown land and the roads are hard to follow, despite the guide posts left by such courageous and successful explorers as Messrs. Tamsen, Nankivell, Pearce and others. To the first named gentleman, collectors of the stamps of this country owe a debt of gratitude for his labors and their results, as embodied in the valuable series of papers he has published. I am largely indebted to those papers for dates and other information which I shall quote.

In studying the stamps of the South African Republic I have recently noticed a variety which I do not find mentioned by any writer on this subject, though I have searched carefully through files of the leading philatelic journals.* It has seemed to me that this variety is of considerable interest and that it may possibly lead to the settlement of a vexed point in regard to the early issues of the country. Since it has remained unmentioned, it may have escaped notice and be of some degree of rarity. It is found on the one penny stamps and consists in an extra frame line around the numerals in the upper corners, within the regular frame lines of the corner squares. It is not in any way due to misprinting but is a distinct frame around each numeral.

I am at a loss for explanation of this variety. It must result from a variation in one of the plates, as originally made, or from repairing an injury. Mr. Tamsen says the plates are composed of electrotypes fastened to a block of wood. It is possible the maker tried the addition of this frame in the corners of a stamp or two and then abandoned it, as not being satisfactory. It could scarcely have been added to the six penny stamps with success. I do not regard this theory as being at all probable. It seems more reasonable to suppose some injury to one of the electrotypes caused part of the frame and the rest was added, as well as the corresponding frame in the opposite corner, for symmetry. I have some evidence of this in a stamp which shows an extra white line below the "1" in the upper right corner and suggests a crack in the electrotype. Whatever may be the cause of the variety, it is sufficiently scarce to make me think it occurs on only one of the two plates and probably only once on the plate. It seems strange that so

keen an observer as Mr. Tamsen and the owner of so large a collection, should not have noticed this variety or thought it worthy of record. Writing of the plates Mr. Tamsen says: "The 1d plate has no errors." It is possible, however, that he referred to such prominent errors as tête bêche stamps, since he had just previously described such stamps on the plates of the 6 penny and 1 shilling and called them "errors."

I have seen but two copies of this stamp, one in intense black on moderately thin, very white paper and the other in dull red on thick, hard, white paper. Both are rouletted and both cancelled with the defacing mark of four concentric circles, which was used in all the offices from May 1st, 1870, to about Oct. 1st, 1874, and even after that date in the Potchefstroom office. The cancelling ink is a dull gray black.

From Mr. Tamsen's articles I take the following data in regard to the one penny stamps of the first Republic.

Printed by A. Otto, Gustrow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

a Sept. 1, 1869 to March 30, 1870 4800, red, rouletted.

Printed at Pretoria, by M. J. Viljoen, Treasurer-General.

b April 4, 1870, 6.840, carmine red, imperf.

c April 27, 1870, 4.280 " roul. and imperf.(?)

d May 10, 1870, 4.320 " "

e July 4, 1870, 7.760 " "

Printed at Potchefstroom by J. P. Borrius.

f Sept. 28, 1870, 24.000, black, roul. and imperf.

g June 27, 1872, 14.000, black or red, roul. and imperf.

h July 5, 1872, 10.520 " " "

i Jan. 9, 1873, 1.200 " " "

j May 8, 1873, 2.800 " " "

k Apl. 21, 1874, 12,960 " " "

Printed in Natal by P. Davis & Son.

l Sept. — 1874, 24.120, red, Perf. 12½.

Printed in Potchefstroom by the Stamp Commission.

m April 29, 1875, 24.000, red, roul.(?) and imperf.

n Sept. 30, 1875, 24.000 " "

o Feb. 29, 1876, 33.080 " "

p Oct. 12, 1876, 35.680 " "

The only printer who used black ink was Borrius, therefore my copy of the variety printed in black must belong to lots *f, g, h, i, j* or *k*. Mr. Tamsen is very positive some of these lots were printed in red but, until further evidence is available, we will have to be content with locating the black stamp among the Borrius printings. The variety in red is more difficult to place. It has neither the color nor workmanship which distinguish lots *a, b, c, d* and *e*. It cannot be lot *f*, because that was positively printed in black, nor lot *l*, since that was perforated. It differs both in paper and color from the majority of copies known to have been printed by the Stamp Commission and it has the general appearance of Borrius' work. I feel satisfied it belongs to one of his printings but I cannot prove it. Were it not for the unfortunate exception of the Potchefstroom office from the general change of cancelling stamps in 1874, the cancellation on this copy would locate it among the Borrius printing and settle the vexed question of the use of red ink by him. I hope some collector of these stamps will be able to give us more positive information as to this variety.

* Note.—Since this article was sent to the printer I have found the variety listed in Millington's *Stamps of the British Empire*.

CUBA'S POST OFFICE OPEN.

From the New York Sun.

The postal system, which has been perfected by the Cuban insurgents on the island and the Junta in this city, commenced operating yesterday. The stamps of the Cuban republic were put on sale in several places which have been designated by the Junta as postal stations, of which there are many in Florida, where many Cubans live. Station No. 1 is at the office of the Cuban paper *El Porvenir*, and a number of stamps, which are of two, five, ten and twenty-five cent denominations, were sold there, and also at the offices of the Junta, in this city.

Señor Octavas Zayas is the Postmaster in this city. The letters he receives are stamped, and the stamps cancelled, with implements which have been made for that purpose. Then the letters are sent to Cuba through channels which are known only to the Junta. When the letters arrive in Cuba they are stamped again and delivered to the proper persons. The stamps will be returned to the Postmasters in the different cities whence the letters came, to be sold to stamp collectors. The Junta are certain that they can carry out their plans, and deliver safely all letters intrusted to their care, whereas, now almost all letters received on the island are opened by the Spanish authorities, and many are confiscated.

THE NEW FRENCH STAMP.

Echo de la Timbrologie.



Here it is at last, just as it came from the pencil of Grasset after eight months of persistent labor, during which the great artist placed his work on the frame twenty times. As an eminent critic has rightly observed, this considerable effort is not very evident; but is it not the peculiarity of perfect works of art—in architecture, in music, or in any thing else—to dissimulate under the appearance of an extreme facility those combinations which have cost the most work to those who have created them.

As represented in the sketch which we have the pleasure of presenting to our readers, our new stamp will represent, not the joyous republic in a phrygian cap which we had been led to expect, but a France bareheaded, laurel-wreathed, three quarter face, with one hand resting on a sheathed sword and the other holding the symbolic olive branch of peace. Overhead a bandrol bears the inscription: "Postes;" another below the body, which is cut off at the waist, contains the inscription: "République Francaise." The figure representing the value of the stamp is in a label placed in the upper right hand corner. In the back ground are the fasces of the lictors crowned with the phrygian cap and surrounded by a laurel wreath. The ensemble is harmonious and of an altogether novel appearance.

Our illustration gives only the sketch of the outline; imperfect as it is, we have published it at once, because it will give our readers a pretty good idea of the stamp which has been expected for so long, but we must supplement it by a few explanations. It is a cameo in which three colors are arranged with a masterly hand: a deep tone for the background and the outline, a shaded half tone which colors and fills out certain parts of the composition, and lastly, the white spaces giving light to the hands and the prominent parts of the face, thus showing animation and life.

Two successive printings make the little engraving perfect: one for the deep shade and one for the light shade. That bright curly hair which you see on the proud young head imagined by the artist will be in the half tone, which will also appear in the plates of the cuirasse and in the folds of the dress which covers it. This tint will also be used to give a discreet second place to the governmental emblems which cannot be left out but which it is useless to call special attention to.

In spite of the great care taken in the engraving, the cost of the machines and the double impression, the cost of the new stamps will be only twenty-four centimes per thousand, whereas foreign countries which employ steel engraving do not expend less than from fifty to seventy-five centimes. But our stamp will be none the less superior to the others, for it is a work of art, of new conception and style, of great character and, moreover, a genuine engraving, a painter's engraving.

The foreign stamps and those which we ourselves have had so far have been almost exclusively engraved medals on paper. They did not have the richness and suppleness of tone that Grasset's stamp will present, and in their composition they followed rather the laws which obtain in engraving precious stones—perfectly applicable to coins—than those of print engraving, to which it seems to us that the stamp is more properly allied.

It remains to us only to hope that the period of execution will not be so long as the preparatory period, and that we may soon be able to send the *Echo* to all our subscribers prepaid with the new French stamp.

THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CORRESPONDENCE CARD.

BY JULES BOUVÈZ.

(Continued from page 68.)

The introduction of the correspondence card in all the civilized countries was certainly, after the invention of the postage stamp, the greatest progress realized in the postal service.

In countries where the correspondence card was admitted, there was at first no limit as to the form and value of the object. Among the various countries there were notable differences, the form varying between $12\frac{1}{2}$ and 15 centimeters in length and between $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $9\frac{1}{2}$ centimeters in width. The smallest cards were those issued in Austria, the largest were those of Germany. Austria, however, which had taken the initiative in the introduction of this article, was not long in increasing the size of her cards. The stamp for prepayment, usually placed in the upper right corner, was placed in the left corner in Switzerland and Italy. Only one country—Spain—placed the stamp in the center of the upper part. As to the value of the printed stamp, it represented only the rate for internal circulation; the

transmission abroad was not authorized until later, and as a special arrangement between the various states.

We will add that everywhere the rate adopted for interior circulation was half the ordinary letter rate. We must, however, except the United States of America, where the card cost only one third of the ordinary letter rate, and France, where the card rate was three fifths of the ordinary letter rate.

Contrary to what might have been supposed, the introduction of the corresponding card did not cause the number of letters to decrease—quite the reverse. From statistics kept in the various countries, it appears that the co-existence of letters and cards was everywhere most favorable to the receipts.

The first postal congress, held at Berne from September 15th to October 9th, 1874, was to give the correspondence card a new and very considerable extension. The members of this congress, having appreciated the enormous success obtained everywhere by the correspondence card, and considering the important services that it would be called on to render in international exchanges, in which commercial and industrial relations play the principal part and are of much more importance than family relations, at once agreed unanimously to authorize its circulation in the countries of the Union.

Prepayment was rendered obligatory and the rate fixed at half that of the prepaid letter, with the right to round off fractions. From the 1st of July, 1875, the date of the putting in force of the postal treaty of Berne, the international correspondence card was at last able to circulate in the countries forming the General Postal Union. These countries were then: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

These grand results and the growing needs of business transactions soon led to a fresh innovation to the honor of which Germany can this time lay claim. We refer to the creation of the correspondence card with paid reply which was introduced into Germany with the rate of 1 silber-groschen, on January 1st, 1872. Adopted shortly afterwards by Bavaria, Belgium, Luxemburg, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Wurtemberg, it finally obtained a considerable extension on the occasion of the postal congress which met at Paris in the month of May, 1878.

This new postal value admitted of the transmission to the addressee of a form for the reply, prepaid, on which the sender could even write his address (on the part reserved for the reply), which would give him the assurance that the address would be correct and that the card could not be sent anywhere else.

The congress of Paris decided that the term Postal Card should be substituted for that of Correspondence Card, used up to that time, and that in addition to the single cards, postal cards with replies paid should be admitted to exchange in the various countries of the Union. This exchange took place on the following terms:

- 1°. The two parts of the postal cards with reply paid were to be rated the same as the single cards of the same origin.
- 2°. Each was to be furnished with the postage stamp—fixed or adhesive—for the amount of this rate, which was to be retained by the issuing office.
- 3°. They could not be charged with any expenses for the benefit of the corresponding office.

4°. The arrangements governing single cards will be entirely applicable to them.

Furthermore, it was decided :

1°. That the postal cards circulating in the Union should not exceed the following dimensions : Length, 14 centimeters ; Width, 9 centimeters.

2°. That, as far as possible, postal cards issued specially in view of their circulation in the Union should have a fixed stamp and the title "Union Postale Universelle" followed by the name of the issuing country. This title, if not already in French, should be reproduced in that language.

3°. That it should be forbidden to attach any article whatever to postal cards.

This decision was received everywhere with great satisfaction, and it was soon perceived that the public everywhere availed themselves of these new advantages.

The details given in the following table will show the importance acquired in a period of ten years by the circulation of single and reply cards in the countries of the Postal Union, which includes from the very beginning, in 1875, an extent of more than forty millions of kilometers and was bounded, one may say, only by the limits of civilization itself.

As nothing speaks more eloquently than figures, we would call special attention to the figures contained in the 2d and 5th columns of the table which is drawn from the general statistics published by the International Office in Berne.

	Number of postal cards sent			
	During the year 1875.		During the year 1885.	
	Single cards	Cards with reply cards	Single cards	Cards with reply cards.
Germany	61,814,982	625,875	219,331,480	2,504,500
Austria-Hungary	26,689,992	—	79,906,374	—
Belgium	7,688,000	65,600	24,906,855	104,182
Brazil	—	—	—	629,370
Chili	—	—	440,414	17,417
Denmark	—	—	675,960	3,769
S. Domingo	—	—	244	—
Egypt	—	—	212,000	9,700
United States	107,613,000	—	—	—
France & Colonies	—	—	33,728,940	126,032
Great Britain & Colonies	—	—	171,305,666	—
Greece	—	—	136,624	2,076
Hayti	—	—	1,101	—
Italy	8,598,732	1,300,338	32,005,417	2,515,681
Japan	—	—	40,182,737	—
Luxemburg	81,182	—	494,489	8,979
Norway	—	—	1,015,781	9,672
Netherlands & Colonies	7,685,074	79,496	21,607,263	192,491
Portugal	—	—	2,243,461	8,134
Roumania	101	252	1,495,026	—
Russia	1,419,094	—	11,315,979	—
Siam	—	—	4,187	—
Sweden	51,400	2,400	3,752,958	73,264
Switzerland	4,861,432	55,050	11,330,253	93,198
Uruguay	—	—	25,578	—

* The dashes in the columns indicate that statistics are lacking.

On March 21st, 1885, the rules signed at Lisbon, on the occasion of a new postal congress, defined more precisely still the conditions of circulation of postal cards in the countries of the Union. It was decided first of all that the countries which signed the treaty should not be bound to issue cards

with reply paid, but that they would assume the obligation to return the reply cards sent from other countries of the Union. By article XI, the decisions of the treaty of Paris were supplemented as follows :

1°. The obverse of the postal cards should be reserved for the address of the addressee, but the sender could add his name and address by means of a stamp or other typographical process.

2°. As far as possible, the cards issued specially with a view to circulating in the Union should bear on the obverse, in French, or with a sublinear translation in that language, the following title :

“Postal Card

“Universal Postal Union.

“(The address only to be written on this side.)”

3°. The postage stamp representing the prepayment should appear in one of the upper angles of the obverse, and the same will apply to any supplementary stamp which may be added.

4°. As a general rule, postal cards with reply paid should have on the obverse, as a printed title on first part :

“Postal Card with Reply Paid.”

Each of the two parts should fulfil all the other conditions required for single postal cards ; they should be folded one over the other and may not be closed in any way whatever.

5°. The sender of a postal card with reply paid may write his name and address on the obverse of the reply part. The reply portion can be sent back only to the country from which it came ; in any other case it would not be sent at all.

6°. Postal cards, both single and with reply paid, of private manufacture would be admitted to international circulation, provided the legislation of the country in which they originated permitted this and that they were conformable, at least in so far as the dimensions and thickness of the paper are concerned, to the postal cards issued by the post office of the country in which they originated.

The last postal congress, which was held at Vienna, on July 4th, 1891, did not make any very marked alterations in the decisions already come to. While maintaining the previous arrangements, the plenipotentiaries of the governments of the countries represented at this new congress decided that the prepayment should be optional and that the irregular postal cards should be taxed as letters, and that, moreover, vignettes or advertisements could be printed only on the reverse of postal cards of the international service.

All these decisions, which gave new advantages to the public in the different states, resulted in giving a fresh and mighty impulse to the postal card and in increasing considerably the exchange among all the countries of the Postal Union. To-day, the results obtained are such that we may say that the postal card, singly and reply, by the character of universality which belongs to it, has conquered the world.

UNITED STATES GRILLED STAMPS.

BY JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

I have been much interested in recent articles and discussions on this subject and think the accompanying list may prove of interest to the readers

of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY. I have made these stamps an especial study and can, perhaps, furnish some information not generally known.

The 3c 1868 exists with grill measuring $13 \times 16 \frac{1}{4}$ mm., but the points are 17 rows horizontally by 21 rows vertically, and not 16 rows horizontally by 19 rows vertically as was noted in some doubtful ones lately reported. The original also exists with exactly the same number of points as the doubtful, but its measurements are $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \frac{1}{2}$ mm. Particular attention was paid to the grilling of this issue, and whenever the grill showed signs of wear at the edges, the outer row or rows of points, as the case might be, were cut away. I have eight copies of the stamp in my collection, showing as many varieties of the grill, which ranges all the way from the full grill $13 \times 16 \frac{1}{4}$ mm., mentioned above, down to one measuring $12 \times 14 \frac{1}{2}$ mm., and showing 15 rows of points horizontally by 18 rows vertically. The second stamp I note with points down is from a new grill, on which the points are a trifle closer together, and shows 15 rows horizontally by 19 rows vertically, measuring $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 14 \frac{1}{2}$ mm. You will notice the last one mentioned with points up, has the same number of points horizontally, but measures $\frac{1}{2}$ mm., more, while it has one point less vertically but measures the same. The next variety with points down which I find is the one you catalogue as 12×14 mm., but which I make $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 14$ mm.; it appears on both the 2c and 3c stamps and shows 15×18 rows of points. From this down there are many varieties which it is not necessary to mention here.

In regard to the 1870 issue, you say in the February JOURNAL that no genuine specimen is known with grill measuring 9×12 mm. This I must contradict, as I have a 90c showing that grill, which I know beyond doubt to be genuine. I have also seen the 1c with same grill, but in each case the points are 12×15 rows, and not 11×14 rows as noted in the counterfeits. I have quite a few varieties of this issue in the 2c and 3c values, but have never found one showing 11×14 rows of points, the nearest I have come to that being 11×13 rows of points, which is the $8 \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \frac{1}{2}$ grill.

Of the grills mentioned in the following list those of the 1868 and 1869 issues are all in my own collection, except the 3 cent with points down.

The 1870 list is made up from specimens in my collection and those noted in the collections of others. I have not paid the attention to this issue that I have to those which preceded it.

1868.

GRILL POINTS UP.

3c	grill covering entire stamp, grill measures	$13 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$	points to the	10	mm.
30c	"	"	"	"	"
3c	"	16×21	rows of points, measuring	$12 \frac{1}{2} \times 16 \frac{1}{2}$	mm.
3c	"	17×20	"	13×16	"
3c	"	16×20	"	$12 \frac{1}{2} \times 16$	"
3c	"	17×19	"	$13 \times 15 \frac{1}{2}$	"
3c	"	16×19	"	$12 \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \frac{1}{2}$	"
3c	"	17×18	"	$13 \times 14 \frac{1}{2}$	"
3c	"	16×18	"	$12 \frac{1}{2} \times 14 \frac{1}{2}$	"
3c	"	15×18	"	$12 \times 14 \frac{1}{2}$	"

1868.

GRILL POINTS DOWN.

	grill	rows of	points, measuring	mm.
3C	17x19	"	13x15½	mm.
3C	15x19	"	11½x14½	mm.
3C	15x18	"	11½x14	"
2C	"	"	"	"
3C	15x17	"	11½x13½	"
1C	14x18	"	11x14	"
2C	"	"	"	"
3C	"	"	"	"
12C	"	"	"	"
1C	14x17	"	11x13½	"
2C	"	"	"	"
3C	"	"	"	"
10C	"	"	"	"
12C	"	"	"	"
15C	"	"	"	"
1C	14x16	"	11x13	"
2C	"	"	"	"
3C	"	"	"	"
10C	"	"	"	"
12C	"	"	"	"
15C	"	"	"	"
1C	14x15	"	11x12	"
3C	"	"	"	"
10C	"	"	"	"
3C	13x17	"	10x13½	"
3C	13x16	"	10x13	"
2C	12x18	"	9x14	"
3C	"	"	"	"
12C	"	"	"	"
15C	"	"	"	"
1C	12x17	"	9x13½	"
2C	"	"	"	"
3C	"	"	"	"
5C	"	"	"	"
10C	"	"	"	"
12C	"	"	"	"
15C	"	"	"	"
24C	"	"	"	"
30C	"	"	"	"
90C	"	"	"	"
1C	12x16	"	9x13	"
2C	"	"	"	"
3C	"	"	"	"
5C	"	"	"	"
10C	"	"	"	"
12C	"	"	"	"
24C	"	"	"	"
30C	"	"	"	"
3C	12x15	"	9x12	"
3C	11x17	"	8½x13½	"
2C	11x16	"	8½x13	"
3C	"	"	"	"

1869.

GRILL POINTS DOWN.

	grill		rows	of	points, measuring		
1c	"	12x12	"	"	"	9x9½	mm.
2c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
6c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
12c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
15c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
15c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
90c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1c	"	12x11	"	"	"	9x9	"
2c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
6c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
12c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
15c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
15c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
90c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10c	"	11x11	"	"	"	8½x9	"
12c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

1870.

GRILL POINTS DOWN.

	grill		rows	of	points, measuring		
1c	"	10x10	"	"	"	8x8	mm.
2c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1c	"	10x12	"	"	"	8x10	"
2c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3c	"	10x13	"	"	"	8x10½	mm.
3c	"	11x11	"	"	"	8½x9	"
1c	"	11x13	"	"	"	8½x10½	mm.
2c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
7c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
12c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
15c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
90c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
90c	"	11x15	"	"	"	8½x12	"
3c	"	12x14	"	"	"	9x11	"
90c	"	12x15	"	"	"	9x12	"
1c	"	13x15	"	"	"	10x12	"
2c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
6c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

7c	grill	13x15	rows	of	points,	measuring	8x8	mm.
10c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
15c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1c	"	13x16	"	"	"	10x12 1/2	"	"
3c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
7c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
90c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

I consider the variations in grill of the 1868 and 1869 issues of considerable importance. All the varieties I have noted of these issues come in clear strong grills easily counted without the aid of a glass. I believe each sheet of stamps to have been grilled separately, and the varieties to have been caused by the cutting away or wearing of the outer edges of the grill. I think these varieties quite as important, and as worthy of collection, as the numerous variations in perforation of the British Colonials. The varieties of the 1870 issue I do not consider of any importance, these stamps were grilled a number of sheets at a time, and while the top sheets would show a strong grill the bottom sheets would show little or no grill and the intermediate sheets numerous variations in size of grill. I have an unsevered pair of 7c one of which is grilled 13x15 rows and the other 13x16 rows, both are strong clear cut grills. I also have a strip of four 90c, one of the middle stamps showing grill 13x16 rows strongly cut, the other the same grill poorly impressed, while the two outer stamps show no grill at all. Careless workmanship of this sort appears very often in this issue, while in no case does it occur in the two preceding issues, where each stamp of a sheet is grilled exactly like its neighbor.

PROTEST OF POSTAGE STAMP COLLECTORS AGAINST SPECULATIVE ISSUES.

As spokesmen for millions of earnest men who devote their leisure time and surplus energy and resources to the scientific study and collection of postage stamps, we, the undersigned representatives of philatelic societies, respectfully memorialize all enlightened governments to discountenance certain evil practices which tend to demoralize and degrade the postal service.

The evil practices which we condemn may be classed under three separate heads, differing more in form, however, than in substance, viz :

(1) Farming out to printers or private speculators, the monopoly of balances remaining after a stamp issue has been withdrawn ; the temptation and tendency being to withdraw the issues prematurely and frequently so as to make the monopoly more profitable to the speculator and his official confederates.

(2) Issuing stamps for purely occasional or provisional use, as a commemorative emblem rather than for the legitimate purpose of acknowledging prepaid postage ; the tendency being to degrade the historic value and thereby destroy the commercial value of the token as a postage stamp, and

(3) The reckless or deliberately superfluous multiplication of unusual varieties of the same stamp by means of surcharging oftener than the legiti-

mate needs of the Post Office require, the tendency and temptation being that officials whose surcharging cannot be controlled will create new varieties for purely speculative purposes, accounting to the Government only for the original values booked against them, and pocketing the commercial profit.

The stamp that is sold by a private speculator after the Government has ceased to control it, cheapens the product to which it is intended to give value ; it shakes the confidence of stamp collectors in all the postal issues of the offending Government, and it even affects national credit by creating the impression that the nation is too poor to raise revenue by legitimate methods.

But not less offensive, though less deliberately fraudulent, is the evil practice of issuing commemorative paper emblems which masquerade as postage stamps. It is debasing, depreciating and discrediting the postal currency of any Government, and subjects its financial methods to the suspicion of bad faith. Besides, the ease and frequency with which this commemorative business can be repeated holds out a bait to official speculation.

The same danger attaches to the practice of arbitrary and discretionary surcharging which enables every petty Postmaster to create at will new varieties of an established issue. The temptation to exploit this power for private gain is almost irresistible. For there is no way to check the operation of surcharging. The passion for private speculation tends to grow, and it grows at the expense of official honesty and industry.

We solemnly protest against all these vicious methods. We do not ask that our interest as collectors should be considered as even of incidental importance. We ask that the postal service be administered without the slightest regard to our market. The Post Office is a civilizing agency ; we protest against its degradation to the level of a bargain counter. From the moment that the postage stamp is consciously made to serve a purpose foreign to its true character—to prove the prepayment of postage—be that purpose pious or mercenary, laudable or disreputable, commemorative or speculative, it loses its integrity, its value and its dignity. And then, even though its sale be legally authorized, it is nevertheless a masked fraud, a bastard disguised under an honorable name.

In the interest, therefore, not only of our guild, but of all who honor a nation's highest aims, we plead for a restriction upon the legalizing of these frauds. We ask for a return to honest methods. It is proper in this connection to say that the Republic of Ecuador, on receipt of our respectful memorial, immediately issued a decree—dated November 8, 1895—canceling its contract and stopping all sales of unnecessary stamps.

We appeal for the historical integrity of the postage stamp, and for national dignity in the administration of the postal service, as a factor in the intellectual, social and moral progress of all enlightened nations.

Rooms of The Philatelic Society, 25 Ann St.,

NEW YORK, February 15, 1896.

The Committee for the suppression of speculative and unnecessary Postage Stamps.

WILLIAM HERRICK, *President*, J. S. RICH, *Secretary*, J. M. ANDREINI,
R. R. BOGERT, G. B. CALMAN, ALVAH DAVISON
H. E. DEATS, F. W. HUNTER, J. W. SCOTT.

THE MARKET.

Auction sale of Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper, February 11th and 12th, 1896.

Lubeck, 2 1/2sch brown, error, used,	£6. 0.0
Great Britain, V. R., 1d black, unused, without gum,	6. 6.0
British Honduras, Crown & CC, perf. 14, 6d rose, unused, with gum,	2.12 6
Canada, 7 1/2d green, unused mint state,	10.10.0
" 10d blue, unused, mint state,	6.15.0
" perf., 6d purple black, unused, mint state,	8.15.0
United States, 1857, 90c blue, unused, mint state,	4. 4.0
Western Australia, 2d brown on red, rouletted on three sides, unused,	20.10.0
" 1sh brown, rouletted all around, unused,	8. 0.0
St. Vincent, 1d on half of 6d dark green,	3.10.0
" another, on piece of original,	4. 0.0
" 1/2d on half of 6d light green, fine, unused pair without gum,	2. 4.0
" 4d on 1sh vermilion,	7. 7.0
Tobago, Crown and CC, 5sh gray, unused, without gum,	5.15.0
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d rose, unused, without gum,	5.15.0

Auction Sale of Bogert & Durbin, February 15th, 1896.

1857, reprints, 10 and 12c,	\$10.80
" " 24 and 30c,	11.60
" " 90c,	13.00
1861, re-issue, 90c,	16.00
1869, re-issue, 24c,	10.00
" " 30c,	15.50
" " 90c,	20.00

All the above re-issues have the gum somewhat browned, and therefore cannot be considered as perfect specimens.

1872, 24c, re-issue, no gum,	\$10.00
British Honduras, 1sh gray, unused,	10.25
British Guiana, 1850, 4c yellow, cut to shape,	80.00
" " 8c green, cut to shape,	45.00
" " 12c blue, cut close,	30.00
" 1856, 4c magenta, cut diagonally, slightly rubbed,	27.00
" " 4c blue, cut octagonally and creased,	30.00
" 1862, 1c, border grapes, no signature, unused,	15.00
" " 1c, border pine apples, used,	18.50
" " 2c, border of pearls, unused, signed,	19.00
" " 4c, type 3, unused, no signature,	25.00
" " 4c, type 1, unused, no signature,	25.00
Cape of Good Hope, 4d wood block, light blue,	10.75
St. Vincent, 1861, 4d dark blue, unused,	10.25
" 1883, CA, 4d ultramarine, unused,	15.50
" " Star, 6d green, perf. 11,	12.00
" 1871, 1sh claret, unused,	21.00
" " 1sh vermilion, unused,	17.00
" " 1/2d on 6d, unsevered pair, used, on envelope,	18.50
Turks Islands, 2 1/2d on 1d, used,	12.00
Trinidad, badly lithographed, 1d gray blue,	10.00
" Lady McLeod, fine copy, used, on original letter,	46.00

Auction of Walter S. Scott Stamp Co., February 19th, 1896.	
U. S. City Dispatch Post, blue, glazed,	\$11.00
1855-60, 1c blue, type 1, full ornament, unused, o. g.,	10.25
90c, unused,	16.25
1861, 5c yellow, a perfect unused specimen, o. g.,	33.00
1868, 90c blue,	10.75
" another,	10.00
1869, 90c black and carmine, fine copy,	15.00
1870, 12c purple, unused,	10.00
Re-issue 1861, 90c blue, unused,	25.25
Re-issue 1859, 90c black and carmine, unused, o. g.,	26.00
Executive, 6c carmine, unused, o. g.,	15.75
" 10c carmine, unused, o. g.,	10.25
Justice, 90c, unused, o. g.,	40.00
Navy, 7c blue, unused, o. g.,	10.00
State, \$2, unused, o. g.,	17.75
British Guiana, 1850, 1c magenta, used,	29.75
" " 1862, Provisional 1c pink, 1st type,	27.50
British Honduras, 1sh gray, unused,	13.00
Great Britain, 1880, 2sh brown, fine,	12.75
St. Christopher, CA, 4p blue, unused,	38.00
United States, Envelope, 2c green on manila, rejected die, entire,	49.50
Confederate States, Marion, 5c black, very fine,	155.00
" " Mobile, 2c black, very fine,	18.25
Western Australia, 1864, CC, perf. 14, 4p carmine, unused,	50.50
Auction of Puttick & Simpson, February 24th, 1896.	
Great Britain, octagonal, 10d brown, unused, o.g.,	£4. 0.0.
Cape of Good Hope, 1p blue, wood block, error, fair copy, but cut into and neatly repaired at bottom,	25.10.0
" " 4d red, wood block, error, a nice copy, fine color, but cut close and slightly defective,	18.10.0
Buenos Aires, 1858, 3 pesos green, superb copy, very lightly post-marked,	5.10.0
Colombian Republic, 1863, 50c red, error, fine copy,	17. 1.0
Auction sale of Ventom, Bull & Cooper, February 25th and 26th, 1896.	
France, 1fr. deep orange, cancelled with dotted postmark.	£9. 0.0
" 1876, 10 and 15c brown on rose, unsevered, perforation slightly clipped on one side, unused,	6. 6.0
Spain, 1852, 2 reales red, fine vertical pair on piece of original,	22. 0.0
Canada, 7½d. green, unused, very slightly skinned at top,	8.10.0
" 10d blue, unused, o. g.,	6.10.0
Auction sale of Messrs. Cheveley & Co., February 27th and 28th, 1896.	
Zurich, 4r, horizontal lines, type 3, magnificent specimen,	£18. 0.0
" another one, similar specimen, vertical lines, type 3,	18. 0.0
Great Britain, V. R., 1d black, unused,	11. 0.0
Basel, 2½r, margins not large,	4.15.0
Queensland, 4d yellow, lithographed, unused,	3. 5.0
New South Wales, 1851, 2d, stars in corners, unused, no gum,	7.15.0
Tasmania, 1853, 4d orange, mint state,	2.18.0
Lagos, 10sh brown violet, mint state,	15. 0.0
Newfoundland, 4d orange vermilion, unused, margins small,	7.10.0
Dominica, CA, 1sh, mint state,	5. 0.0

Newfoundland, 1sh orange vermilion, all good margins, very light postmark,	28. 0.0
" 1sh carmine vermilion, very fine dark color,	23. 0.0
Nevis, first issue, 6d on blue paper, unused, o. g.,	5.10.0
British Guiana, 1876, 4c blue, perf. 12½, mint state,	6.10.0
Auction sale of Cheveley & Co., March 4th, 5th and 6th, 1896.	
Great Britain, 6d violet, octagonal, fine unused pair, o. g.,	£ 7. 5.0
" 1882, 2sh 6d lilac on bluish paper, mint state,	2.14.0
" 5sh rose, plate 4, on bluish, mint state,	8. 0.0
" £1 brown, watermarked 3 orbs, mint state,	4.15.0
Spain, Madrid, 3 cuartos, unused,	15. 0.0
" 1850, complete, unused,	9. 0.0
" 1852, 5r unused,	2. 0.0
" 6r blue, unused,	3. 0.0
Geneva, 10c green, very fine,	30. 0.0
Vaud, 4c,	24.10.0
Zurich, 4 rappen, type 2, horizontal lines,	17.10.0
Naples, ½ tornese, arms,	15. 0.0
" ½ tornese, cross,	5. 0.0
Saxony, 3pf red, very fine,	5. 5.0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d rose, light postmark, fair margins,	16.10.0
" " another one, slightly cut into at right side,	15.10.0
" " 8d brown, superb,	23.10.0
" " another one, equally fine,	21.10.0
India, ½ anna red, superb unused pair,	13.10.0
New South Wales, Sydney view, 2d blue, plate 1, superb specimen, earliest state,	8, 0.0
Cape of Good Hope, 4d dark blue, wood block, superb specimen,	6. 5.0
" another specimen, fine,	4. 4.0
" 1sh emerald green, unused, without gum,	4. 0.0
Gold Coast, 20sh carmine and green, unused, mint state,	9.10.0
Natal, 1st issue, 9d blue, the whole design perfect and margin allround,	23. 0.0
South African Republic, 1877, 1d red small roulette, surcharge inverted,	5.15.0
British Guiana, 1853, 1c brown red, unused, without gum,	4.15.0
" 1856, 4c black on crimson, extra fine, measuring 30 mm.,	21.10.0
Nevis, 6d green, unused, o. g.,	9.10.0
New Brunswick, 1sh violet, superb,	19.10.0
Nova Scotia, 1sh violet, very fine,	20.10.0
St. Lucia, 1sh black and orange, unused, mint state,	4.15.0
" 1885, 6d lilac, mint state,	3.12.0
" " 1sh orange, mint state,	6. 5.0
St. Vincent, 1d on half of 6d dark green, severed pair,	4. 4.0
" 4d on 1sh vermilion, on piece of original envelope,	12.15.0
" Watermark Star, 5sh rose, unused, o. g.,	16. 0.0
" CA, perf. 12, 4d ultramarine, unused, o. g.,	4.12.6
" CA, perf. 14, 4d bright blue, unused, o. g.,	4.12.6
" another one,	4.15.0
Auction sale of Bogert & Durbin Co., March 7th 1896.	
Barbados, 1d on left half of 5sh.,	\$23.00
British Guiana, 1850, 12c blue, cut round,	33.00
" rectangle, 1c magenta, slightly rubbed,	15.00
" 1862, pink, border of pine apples,	20.00
St. Lucia, 1883, 1sh orange, unused,	40.25

St. Vincent, 6d yellow green, star, perf. 11x11½,	17.50
“ 4d ultramarine, CA, perf. 12, unused,	13.25
“ 4d orange, no watermark, heavily cancelled	10.50
Trinidad, 5sh, perf. 12½, used,	15.50
Auction of W. Elliott Woodward & Co., March 11th, 12th and 13th, 1896.	
St. Louis, 5c, No. 2, light pen cancellation, slightly rubbed,	\$251.00
“ 5c, No. 3, pen cancellation, paper creased,	77.50
“ 10c, No. 1, cancelled by pen mark,	105.00
1852, 5c, imperf., unsevered horizontal strip of 3,	42.50
“ 12c, unsevered block of 10,	42.00
“ 24c,	85.00
“ 30c,	90.00
1855, 3c, part perforated, unsevered vertical pair, unused, o. g.,	76.00
1855-60, reprint, 10c,	11.50
“ “ 12c,	26.00
“ “ 24c,	13.50
“ “ 30c,	15.00
“ “ 90c,	25.00
1868, 90c, unused, o. g.,	40.25
1869, 90c, unused, full o. g.,	44.00
“ original without grill, 15c,	35.00
“ “ “ “ 24c,	30.00
“ “ “ “ 30c,	30.00
“ “ “ “ 90c,	70.00
Confederate States, Baton Rouge, 5c, Scott No. A2,	67.00
“ “ “ 5c, Scott No. A2, on original cover,	61.00
“ “ “ 5c, Scott No. A3, on original cover,	73.00
Canada, 12d, laid paper, extraordinary margin, used,	445.00
“ 12d, laid paper, unsevered horizontal pair, original gum,	1320.00
“ 6d, wove paper, unsevered block of 4, original gum, but slightly stained,	160.00
“ 6d, very thick, spongy, wove paper, unused,	70.00
“ 10d, narrow oval, thin paper, unused, o. g.,	42.00
“ 10d, narrow oval, thin paper, unsevered horizontal pair, used, on part of cover,	49.00
“ 10d, wide oval, thick white paper, horizontal strip of 3,	182.00
“ 7½d, newly discovered die variety, unused, o. g.,	77.00
“ 7½d, unsevered horizontal pair, a trifle stained,	150.00
“ 6d perf., unused,	50.00
“ ½d perf., soft horizontally ribbed bluish paper,	75.00
New Brunswick, 6d orange, unused,	53.75
“ 6d, ribbed paper, unused,	71.00
“ 1sh, fine used specimen,	122.00
“ another one, unusually bright shade, dot cancellation,	110.00
“ 1sh rose lilac, very fine,	140.00
“ another shade,	135.00
Newfoundland, 2d scarlet vermilion,	27.00
“ 6d scarlet vermilion,	67.00
“ 6½d scarlet vermilion, unused, very wide margins,	68.00
“ 6½d scarlet vermilion, very lightly cancelled,	74.00
“ 6½d orange scarlet, lightly cancelled,	82.00
“ 1sh scarlet, lightly cancelled,	153.00
“ another one, different shade,	149.00
“ another one brilliant shade,	150.00
“ 1sh orange, wide margins all round,	180.75

Nova Scotia, 1d, unusually rich color, unsevered horizontal strip of 3, unused,	46.00
“ 3d light blue, unused, unsevered block of 9,	50 00
“ 1sh violet, margins slightly cut into, unused,	108.00
“ 1sh violet, white paper, a magnificent specimen,	122.00
“ 1sh violet, good margins, except on one side,	108.00
“ another one, good margins,	113.00
“ another one, lighter shade,	111.00
“ another one, cancelled, on original cover,	143.00
“ another one rich violet, light cancellation,	135.00
“ 2 copies on original cover,	272.00
“ 1sh mauve, rich color,	121.00
“ another one, slight variety,	150.00
British Columbia and Vancouver Island, 10c, imperf., unsevered horizontal pair lightly cancelled,	57.13

The above sale consists almost exclusively of rare stamps, the majority being in the very finest condition, and therefore it is impossible for us to give more than the most important lots.

Auction sale of Bogert & Durbin Co., March 14th, 1896.

New York, 3c green, glazed paper, large margins,	\$12.25
1869, 15c, re-issue, unused,	15.25
Justice, 30c, used.	12 50
Eagle Post, red,	10.00
Baton Rouge, 5c, used, on piece of envelope,	37.25
British Guiana, November, 1862, 2c, border of Pine Apples, unused no signature,	17.00
“ another one, same condition,	17.00
“ “ border of pearls, cut very close, used,	10.00

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BROOKLYN SUBSCRIBER.—The secret mark of the Continental Bank Note Co., on the 30 cents 1873 has not been discovered though it is claimed such a mark was put on it, in common with the other values.

The re-engraved stamps of the 1882 issue of the United States may be distinguished from the 1873 issue by the following points:

1 Cent.—The lines of the background have been added to in the upper part of the stamp, so that in most printings the background appears almost solid. The curved ornaments in the upper part have also had lines of shading added so that they do not appear white and distinct as formerly or as similar lines in the lower part of the stamp.

3 Cents.—The shadings of the central oval are only about one half the width of those on the 1873 stamps. About 1 mm. below the “rs” of “CENTS” a short horizontal dash has been added.

6 Cents.—On the original stamps four vertical lines of the back-ground could be counted from the edge of the panel to the outside of stamp. On the re-engraved stamps there are but three lines in the same place. Most of the lines of the stamp have been cut deeper and the stamps seem blurred.

10 Cents.—On the left there were five vertical lines between the oval and the edge of the shield in the 1873 stamps. There are only four lines in the re-engraved stamps. Below the ribbon with “TEN CENTS” the horizontal lines of the groundwork are strengthened.

There are many other points of dissimilarity between all the stamps but these are the most prominent. We believe the stamps of Falkland Islands were engraved by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., London.

STATEMENT OF THE AGGREGATE NUMBER OF OFFICIAL POSTAGE STAMPS FURNISHED THE SEVERAL EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS DURING THE WHOLE PERIOD OF THEIR ISSUE, FROM MAY 29TH, 1873, TO JUNE 16TH, 1884.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
STAMP DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1st, 1896.

DEPARTMENTS.	NUMBER AND DENOMINATIONS.											VALUE.				
	1-cent.	2-cent.	3-cent.	6-cent.	7-cent.	10-cent.	12-cent.	15-cent.	24-cent.	30-cent.	90-cent.	\$3	\$5	\$10	\$30	
Executive	6,800	9,100	28,500	5,500	37,600	5,150	90,800	22,800	18,800	20,100	6,648	3,508	363	363	363	\$1,900.00
State	31,800	41,800	109,300	82,100	37,900	64,900	788,000	663,000	100,000	456,500	312,500	312,500	363	363	363	50,449.70
Treasury	2,900,000	2,484,500	11,250,000	4,105,000	930,000	1,391,500	788,000	663,000	200,925	296,641	48,172	363	363	363	363	1,442,630.00
War	3,301,200	1,897,160	5,393,137	3,654,313	55,728	345,763	792,070	295,960	300,925	29,600	11,370	363	363	363	363	815,998.15
Navy	106,800	901,350	580,700	224,900	16,000	55,310	61,300	37,500	29,000	29,000	65,200	363	363	363	363	81,489.00
Post Office	1,114,250	894,600	65,977,700	3,306,900	184,450	298,780	109,265	87,623	188,265	188,300	64,377	363	363	363	363	2,373,551.85
Interior	894,600	1,413,400	5,368,500	1,722,500	284,360	359,350	947,100	134,125	188,300	8,600	3,300	363	363	363	363	532,622.30
Justice	25,000	26,300	138,000	64,000	12,900	20,500	26,800	12,900	6,400	8,600	3,300	363	363	363	363	25,470.00
Agriculture	95,415	230,150	485,050	130,000	84,000	95,265	51,265	54,050	60,265	89,265	3,300	363	363	363	363	88,737.55
Totals	7,976,096	7,105,960	88,529,797	13,945,513	339,338	3,243,078	2,396,865	1,429,495	639,140	1,305,261	511,262	3,508	363	363	363	\$5,436,696.05

The United States Official Postal Guide for March, 1896, contains an authorized statement of the aggregate number of official stamps furnished to the several executive departments from May 29th, 1873, to June 16th, 1884, when the use of these stamps was discontinued. We present the list herewith, and it contains some remarkable figures, when we take into consideration the present relative market price of a number of different varieties. In some instances it would tend to show that there are still some official stamps which are far below their real value, whereas, in other cases, it would appear to indicate that some varieties are held at far too high a figure.

The reasoning in the first instance will generally hold good, as the amount of stamps of any particular value issued to the departments contains the entire stock, whether used up, destroyed, contained in collections or left in the hands of dealers. This figure cannot be exceeded in any case; hence, the number of stamps really issued would be a fair starting point for a present appraisal. However, in many instances where the quantities issued appear to be extremely large in comparison with the ruling quotations, the fact of the extended use of these stamps must be taken into consideration and no conclusion whatever can be drawn as to whether the present price is too high or too low. Every stamp collector of the period in which these stamps were issued is well aware of the fact that such departments as War, Treasury, Interior and Post Office were extremely plentiful in those days and complete sets could be purchased by the hundreds and thousands at a very small figure. Of the stamps thus used by far the greater percentage was destroyed, and it is absolutely impossible at the present date to offer any estimate of the quantity preserved and available for collections.

The most important example of a stamp in which the quantity issued appears enormous and the price to-day by comparison enormous, is the 24c of the Treasury Department; yet it would be difficult to find 500 of these stamps in the stock of all the dealers in the United States combined. Another interesting set of figures is that showing an exactly equal amount issued to the State Department of each of the three higher values, viz, \$5, \$10 and \$20. It may seem strange that the order of rarity as at present estimated begins with the \$5 stamp and ends with the \$20, which is recognized as the commonest of the three. However, this is perfectly natural, as, while unused specimens of the \$5 stamp are far rarer than those of the other two values, used specimens are found much more frequently. The Department of State is in the habit of sending very bulky documents to ministers and consular agents abroad, many of which would at that time have required stamps of from \$2 to \$5, while the use of a \$10 or \$20 stamp must have been a rare occurrence. As a natural consequence, more of the higher values remained in the department at the time that the use of the stamps was discontinued and, therefore, the higher price now obtained for the \$5 stamp is a perfectly natural result. It may be remembered that only three or four years ago a large quantity of the \$20 stamps, somewhere in the neighborhood of a hundred or so, were found in Washington and disposed of to a well known dealer there.

A careful student of the quantities on the market of the different issues and values of department stamps will find that the present comparative values as established by catalogues and by auction sales are very nearly, if not absolutely, in accord with the available material.

A FEW WORDS ON THE RECENT PROVISIONALS OF CURAÇAO.

In our January number, in chronicling the new provisionals 2½c on 10c ultramarine and 2½c on 30c gray, we advised our readers to keep their hands off, stating at the same time that almost the entire stock had been absorbed by relatives of the postmaster. Mr. C. C. Van Romondt, the postmaster of Curaçao, addressed us under date of January 30th, demanding a retraction of this statement, making at the same time a general denial of the facts given in our paper. We thereupon replied that we were able to substantiate our assertions, and to this letter we have received a reply under date of February 28th, again requesting us to make the retraction previously asked for. At the same time, we were waited upon by a prominent mercantile house in New York, who stated that a committee of merchants in Curaçao had requested them to so call upon us demanding a retraction of our statement on the plea that it would seriously injure the general standing of the island and its commercial interests in the eyes of the philatelic public.

It may be that we somewhat exaggerated the proportion of these stamps held by relatives of the postmaster, but we can state positively that one nephew of this official held 5,000 stamps out of the total issue of 40,000 of the 2½c on 10c blue, which he offered at the modest sum of 1 florin each.

It appears that the second provisional, 2½c on 30c, was not to be sold over the counter of the post office, but was to be affixed by the clerk to all postal matter which required a 2½c stamp, and it was stated by the postmaster that this intention was strictly carried out. The rate for newspapers addressed to Venezuela, Colombia and the West Indies is 2½c and as a result of this ruling, thousands of newspapers were addressed to the countries above named on the date on which the provisional stamps were first offered to the public, but the majority of these newspapers never left the island of Curacao. The postmaster informs us that, in accordance with the existing rules of the office, the greater part of the newspapers so mailed were reclaimed before they had been forwarded and that this request had to be complied with.

If in this matter we have done the postmaster of Curacao or anyone else any injury or injustice, we are prepared to apologize therefor, but at the same time, this will not, under any circumstances, modify the advice which we give to collectors to keep their hands off of these stamps until, at least, they can be obtained at some price nearer their real value. There is no doubt that the issue was used merely as a matter of speculation, and such speculations are, in fact, more harmful to the true interests of philately than an issue of stamps which regularly does service for a certain period and the purchase of which is open to anyone who may apply, even if the necessity for such an issue does not appear to be urgent.

It may also be interesting to state that the New York mails which left at about the same time as the provisional was made also bore regular stamps of the 2½c value, so that the necessity of creating the provisionals in question does not readily appear.

NOTES.

We have seen the provisional British Guiana, 1 cent on 1 dollar with double surcharge.



Mr. C. Schenkel informs us that the 2 and 3 centavos postal cards of the

Phillipine Islands were issued in 1895 on yellow card, while those of the preceding issue (1894) were on buff card.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Mr. E. Blehr informs us that on the 30th of March the Swedish Government will withdraw from sale all 6, 12 and 24 öre stamps.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Mr. A. Herrmann has shown us the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna blue of India re-engraved, surcharged "Service" (16 mm.).

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

A correspondent at Johannesburg, (South African Republic) kindly sends us the following cutting from a local paper:—

"Pretoria, January 22 (Special).—In a very short time the postage stamps now in distribution in the Republic will be supplemented by an entirely new stock, with improved design. This morning the Postmaster-General has received a few advance sheets of 1d stamps, the value being printed in the national color green. This idea will be followed out in every case, and will doubtless be received with favor by the public. Acting in agreement with his colleague in Cape Colony, the Postmaster-General has decided that the following colors will be henceforth uniformly employed: $\frac{1}{2}$ d green, 1d lake, 2d raw sienna, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d blue, 3d carmine, 4d yellowish green, 6d reddish violet, 1s drab, 2s 6d violet, 5s burnt sienna, 10s slate, £5 dark gray. Should the change give general satisfaction the Free State Government has intimated its intention of co-operating in this matter."

One statement in it seems a little obscure; we trust that it does not mean that "a few advanced sheets" of each value, "printed in a national color-green," are to be distributed; or, if so, that collectors will not be *green* enough to give long prices for them.

Our correspondent assures us that the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d has not appeared in the type of 1895. (Monthly Journal.)

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

We have seen a good forgery of the Hawaiian Islands 12 cent mauve surcharge "Provisional Government 1893" in black. The font used for the forged surcharge seems to be identical with that used for genuine, but the height of the forged surcharge is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. more than that of the genuine, being 8mm., instead of $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Also, if on the forged surcharge a horizontal line be drawn touching the bottom of the letters P and L of *Provisional*, several of the letters, especially the V, I and S, would not touch this line, while in the genuine surcharge all the letters would touch.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Mr. J. M. Andreini has shown us the current one cent postal card of the United States with all but the last word of each line of the inscription printed twice, the second impression being a trifle higher than, and to the right of the first. The second impression reads:

"POSTAL CARD—ONE C

"United States of A

"This side is for the address.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

The *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* states that the 10 centavos adhesive of the 1892 issue of Ecuador, and the 10 centavos revenue of 1895 have been cut in two, vertically or diagonally and each half used as a 5 centavos stamp.

Mr. C. Witt has shown us the adhesive stamps and postal cards issued on the occasion of the baptism of Prince Boris. There are four adhesives : 1 stotinka dark green, 5 stotinki dark blue, 15 stotinki mauve and 25 stotinki red. There are three postal cards : two 5 stotinki, on both of which the inscription and stamp are in green and the baby's portrait in blue or red, and a 10 stotinki, on which the inscription and stamp are in red and the portrait in mauve. All of these will undoubtedly be put under the ban of the S. S. S. S.

* * * * *

Mr. J. Rechert informs us that the 5 cent envelope, size P of the Columbian issue of the United States exists with dot without Meridian (class C).

* * * * *

According to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, Chefoo has made some additions to the list of speculative stamps by issuing three stamps for parcel post use.

* * * * *

According to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, the current Amoy stamps exist also with surcharge "Service." These stamps being purely speculative, we shall not catalogue them.

* * * * *

Mr. Walter L. Frost has sent us a stamp or label which we are unable to locate. We will be glad if any of our readers can give us any information on the subject.

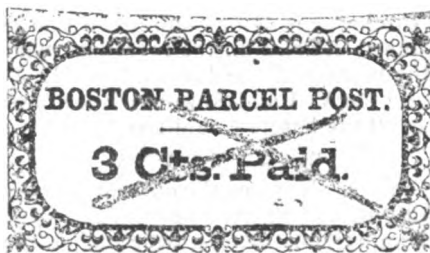
BOSTON PARCEL POST,

It is inscribed

in two lines in a rectangle

3 Cts. Paid

with rounded corners, composed of fancy border type. Size 56x30mm. Printed in black on dull green paper. The stamp (if such it be) is cancelled with a red pencil cross and still remains attached to a piece of blue note-paper with a wafer on the back. Nothing is known of it except that it was found in the desk of a relative of Mr. Frost who died some years ago at the age of ninety-five, and from the fact of its being cut out of the letter and laid carefully away, it was evidently of some interest, at least to the former owner.



CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—The most important discovery for many months was made a few weeks ago in Louisville, Kentucky, in the shape of a perfect specimen of a 10 cent stamp of the City of Baltimore, printed on white paper and on the entire envelope. The same stamp, on bluish paper, was chron-

icled by us about a year ago, but the specimen then in hand was very badly damaged and recently failed to realize, at auction, a reserve of \$1500 which had been placed upon it. We understand that the new comer has just been sold to a New York collector for the stupendous sum of \$4,400. We also have the privilege this month of chronicling four newly discovered local stamps, the first being a 3 cent City Despatch Post on scarlet paper, the second a Gordon's City Express 2 cents printed on red paper, the third is the 2 cent Metropolitan Post Office (type L 209) with the name "L. Williams" erased, and the fourth a ½ cent Mason's New Orleans City Express surcharged with ink "1" over the original value. The first three were shown us by Mr. C. T. Harbeck.

Baltimore.—

Adhesive Stamp.

James M. Buchanan
5 Cents.

10c black on *white*

Local stamps.

CITY DESPATCH POST.



3c *scarlet*

GORDON'S CITY EXPRESS.



2c *red*

METROPOLITAN POST OFFICE.



2c *red* (name erased)

MASON'S N&W ORLEANS CITY EXPRESS.



½c *blue*

1c on ½c *blue*, black surcharge

CONFEDERATE STATES.—Beaumont, Texas.

Mr. Rareshide has shown a hitherto unknown Confederate local in the shape of a 10 cent Beaumont.

Adhesive stamp.

10c black, yellow

Baton Rouge, La.

We have seen the 2 cent green with the error "McCormick." This shows that the 2 and 5 cent stamps were printed from the same setting up, and proves to us the genuineness of the 2 cent stamps, which has been doubted by some collectors.

Adhesive stamp.

2c green (McCormick)

BAVARIA.—The *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* states that the stamp of the 5 pfennige reply card has been re-engraved in the same manner as that of the 5 pfennige single card chronicled last month.

Postal card.

5x5pf green, buff (re-engraved)

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—On the authority of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, we chronicled last month the 1 rupee *carmine and green* of India as having been surcharged "British East Africa." It should have been the 1 rupee *gray*.

From the same contemporary we learn that the current 12 annas of India has also been adorned in the same manner.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

12a brown, red, black surcharge

11 gray, black surcharge

CUBA (Republic).

The stamps issued by the Cuban Junta have made their appearance.

Adhesive Stamps.

Perforated 14.

2c brown

5c blue

10c vermilion

25c green


ECUADOR.

Mr. J. M. Andreini has shown us the 10 centavos adhesive of the 1896 issue.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

10c brown

ERITREA.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* states that the current 20 and 25 centesimos adhesive stamps of Italy have been surcharged 
Adhesive stamps.



Watermarked a Crown.
Perforated.
20c orange, black surcharge
25c blue “ “

FRENCH OFFICES IN MOROCCO.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* states that the 10 centimes reply card and 25 centimes letter card of France have been surcharged respectively “ 10 (25) céntimos ” in red.

Postal card.
10x10c blue, red surcharge
Letter card.
25c rose, red surcharge

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—Several of our European contemporaries chronicle the issue of two new values—the 2 and 9 pence—both of the same type as the remainder of the series.

Adhesive stamps.
Watermark Crown and CA.
Perforated 14.
2p magenta
9p vermilion

GUATEMALA.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* chronicles the 5 centavos envelope surcharged in black “ 6 centavos 1895 ” and coat of arms

Envelope.
Provisional issue.
Size 152x90mm.
6c on 5c blue, black surcharge

HONDURAS.—Mr. E. Schernikow has shown us the new postal cards with stamp of the same type as the current adhesives. Of the latter we have received the following values in addition to the 10 centavos chronicled in February.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 11½.

- 1c dark blue
- 2c yellow brown
- 5c purple
- 20c emerald green

Postal card.

- 2c black and blue, *pink*
- 2x2c black and blue, *pink*

- 3cc ultramarine
- 50c carmine
- 1p black brown

- 3c brown, *gray*
- 3x3c brown, *gray*

NETHERLANDS.—We have received the 1½ cent Unpaid Letter Stamp, printed in ultramarine.

Unpaid Letter Stamp.

Perforated 12½.

- 1½c ultramarine and black type III

NICARAGUA.—



We have received the 10 centavos envelope of 1896 issue.

Envelope.

Blue wove paper.

Size 160x92 mm.

- 10c orange

NORWAY.—According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, the 35 öre adhesive stamp is now issued with NORGE in Roman capitals.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

Watermarked Post-horn.

- 35 öre blue green

PERU.—We have received the new adhesives and envelopes mentioned by us last month. We have also received the 2 centavos mauve with the head of Bermudez surcharged "Gobierno."

Adhesive stamps.



- Perforated 12.
- 1c ultramarine
- 2c Prussian blue

Official stamp.

Perforated 12.

- 2c mauve and black, vermilion surcharge



- 5c indigo blue
- 10c yellow
- 20c orange



- 50c rose
- 1s vermilion
- 2s carmine

Envelopes.

White wove paper.

Size, 140x80 mm.

5c indigo blue

Size, 160x90 mm.

10c yellow

Size, 170x100 mm.

20c orange

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Mr. C. Schenkel informs us of a new issue of adhesive stamps of the same type as the preceding issue, but printed in different colors.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

1m blue

2m brown

5m green

½c blue

1c green

2c blue

2c brown (U. P. U.)

Postal cards.

2c blue, buff

3c gray, buff

5c violet

5c green (U. P. U.)

6c carmine

8c rose

10c gray brown

15c blue green

20c orange yellow

PORTUGUESE INDIES.—From *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* we learn that a 9 reis adhesive stamp has been issued, the type of which is the same as that of the other values of the current series.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

9r pale violet

QUEENSLAND.—The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles a twopenny printed to order envelope with stamp of the same type as the current adhesives of the same value.

Envelope.

Printed to order.

2p blue on blue

RUSSIA.—The *Illustrierte Briefmarken-Zeitung* states that the 7 kopeck stamp of the issue of 1879 has been found printed on revenue stamp paper watermarked with hexagons.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked hexagons.

Perforated.

7k gray and rose

SALVADOR.—

In addition to the adhesive stamps chronicled in February and March, we have received the 15 centavos.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

15c lilac

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* states that the current fourpenny stamp is now perforated 13.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and SA.

Perforated 13.

4p violet

COMMUNICATIONS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF POST OFFICE INSPECTOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 8, 1896.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LIMITED,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: I beg to advise you that on the 26th, ult., I caused the arrest of one "Franz Wooge," at Etna Mills, Siskiyou Co., California, for using the mails in the furtherance of a scheme to defraud.

Under the aliases of George M. Zimmerman, Frank Koenig, Frank Wooge, Frank Grimmel, W. Rothfucks, W. H. Faber, C. T. Carpenter, he operated during the past year from the following places:

Sisters,	Crook Co,	Oregon.	Fort Bidwell,	Modoc Co.,	Cal.
Silver Lake,	"	"	Cedarville	"	"
Summer Lake,	"	"	Willow Ranch,	"	"
Paisley,	"	"	Ager,	Siskiyou Co.,	"
Plush,	"	"	Yreka,	"	"
Lakeview,	Lake Co.,	"	Fort Jones,	"	"
Bly,	"	"	Scott River,	"	"
Yainax,	"	"	Sawyers Bar,	"	"
Fort Klamath,	"	"	Callahan,	"	"
Klamath Agency,	"	"	Etna Mills,	"	"
Klamath Falls,	"	"			
Keno,	"	"			

His scheme was to secure consignments of stamps on approval from various stamp dealers throughout the United States, representing that he was a stamp collector and a member of the S. of P, and that he would make prompt remittances for all stamps kept by him. In no case within my knowledge has he settled with the parties from whom he received stamps, but immediately upon receipt of a consignment of stamps from a dealer he opened negotiations with other dealers for the sale of the stamps and then pocketed the proceeds.

I desire to ascertain the full extent of the fraudulent transactions of Wooge, and as it is a matter of interest to all stamp dealers and collectors and publishers of stamp literature, and believing that you are at all times ready and willing to co-operate with this Department in exposing fraudulent transactions of this character, I take the liberty of asking you to give publicity to this communication in the stamp journal published by your firm.

All those that have been defrauded by Wooge and also all who have purchased stamps from him, can render material assistance in this case by forwarding to me the original communications received from Wooge and copies of all communications sent by them to Wooge.

Wooge has been indicted by the United States Grand Jury and is now confined in jail in default of \$2,000 bail.

Very respectfully,

H. P. THRALL, P. O. Inspector.

THE METROPOLITAN PHILATELIC CLUB OF SAN ANTONIO.

Organized Nov. 18, 1894.

Headquarters: CLIFFORD BLOCK, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Executive Committee: EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, President,
E. G. CERVANTES, Vice-President,
JOHN G. ROTH, Secretary,
Literary Board: COR. JOSEPH FLYNN, U. S. A. Chairman.
H. C. GLAZE, Secretary,
Department of Auction, Purchasing, Sale and Exchange:
CHARLES ROEMER, Counterfeit Detector,

HENRY A. REUSS, Treasurer,
J. F. MURPHY, Assistant Secretary.
JULIUS JERMV, Librarian.
JOSEPH A. MUELLER, Superintendent.
C. T. FINCHAM, Attorney.

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTEENTH MEETING, HELD MARCH 11TH, 1896.

The meeting was held in the Assembly Hall of the Club Rooms and came to order at 8.30 P.M., with President Edward W. Heusinger presiding, and the following members in attendance: Messrs. Charles Roemer, Henry A. Reuss, Otto Schaezler, Nelson Mackey, Jr., Louis Glaeser, Joseph A. Muller and John G. Roth.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and the Report of the Executive Committee was read and accepted.

Communications from Davies, Turner & Co., of New York City, Remijio de Bellido of San Paulo, Brazil, and Pablo Lopez Bosque, of Saltillo, Mexico, were read and referred to the Governing Committee.

A communication of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., publishers of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, was read and several subscriptions were entered.

Communications of the Chicago Philatelic Society and the Pacific Philatelic Society, with reference to plate number collecting were read and filed in the records.

A communication (to which for politness sake this name is applied), from the Boston Philatelic Society was also read, and after due consideration, the following resolution was passed by the Club:

Whereas, At a meeting of this Club, held January 8th, last, a resolution was passed condemnatory of the practice of plate number collecting, copies of which were sent to the leading Philatelic Societies, and

Whereas, The Chicago and Pacific Philatelic Societies, placed themselves courteous in correspondence with us on the subject, although replying in the negative, and

Whereas The Boston Philatelic Society replied to said resolution, in the most undignified, insulting and bombastic manner, showing a lack of any appreciation of a sister organization, and showing further an entire want of that courtesy due from such Society, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this, the Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio, considers said communication of the Boston Philatelic Society, unworthy of a place in its records, and the Secretary being hereby instructed not to file or record the same

Mr. Reuss then invited the Club to hold a social meeting next month at his residence, a programme of the same to be arranged by the Executive Committee and that 100 invitations be sent out, which was accepted.

An informal auction, conducted by Mr. Muller followed, resulting as follows:

U. S., 3 cent pink, grilled all over, cancelled, \$7.05.
 Brazil, 2000 Reis, current issue, unused, \$1.08.
 Mexico, 1 Approval Sheet of early issues, assorted, \$3.00.
 " " " " Dollar Revenues, id., \$1.06.
 The meeting was adjourned at 10.30 P.M.

JOHN G. ROTH, *Secretary*.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

W. T. WILSON, *President*.

R. HOLLICK, *Esq.* and W. PIMM, *Esq.*, *Vice-Presidents*.

COMMITTEE:

MR. V. LUNDEBLAD,

MR. C. A. STEPHENSON,

MR. W. S. VAUGHTON,

MR. W. F. WADAMS.

Hon. Sec. and Treas. MR. G. JOHNSON, B. A., 208 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

FEBRUARY, 20th, 1896.

Major G. S. Lowe (Devonport), Capt. C. L. Norris-Newman (S. Africa) H. Edelmüller, *Esq.* (Birmingham), were unanimously elected members. One application was postponed.

A vote of thanks was given to the Sheffield Philatelic Society for their invitation to the exhibition in Sheffield which was accepted.

A display of "Novelties and New Issues" was then given by Mr. W. Brown and other members. A large number of rarities was shown and the exhibit was especially interesting because, in the case of the recent surcharged stamps, they were mostly shown in complete sheets to allow the minor varieties to be more clearly noticed.

March 5.

Sir Edward Sullivan Bart (Dublin), Messrs. F. E. Wilson (Birmingham) and A. E. Griffiths (London) were unanimously elected members.

A vote of thanks was given to Messrs. Bright & Son (Bournemouth) for a copy of their Catalogue.

It was decided to hold no meeting on April 2nd. Then followed the "Disply of the Stamps of Tasmania," in which several members exhibited a very fine lot of the early issues and rare varieties used and unused.

EXCHANGE PACKETS FOR MARCH. The total value of these beat our record of last month for the highest amount ever circulated in one month by any society.

"A"	Colonials and Foreign,	-	£599.12.10½
"B"	Colonials only.	-	1292. 2. 0½
"C"	Foreign only	-	314.11. 7½
	Total,	-	£2206. 6. 6½

One sheet in "B" contained the ordinary stamps of Turks Islands complete and the surcharged ones in good variety. "C" although the smallest in value contained some very nice sheets of unused Europeans, etc., and as a number of our Continental and United States members have promised to send regularly to this we hope that very shortly it will rival the Colonial packet in value as well as interest.

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York, the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island, The Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio, Texas, and the New Jersey Philatelic Association of Hoboken.

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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—
POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY
HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

CURRENCY : 12 PENCE—1 SHILLING ; 20 SHILLINGS—1 POUND (£1)—\$4.87, U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1855-59.

Engraved in taille-douce (portrait of Queen Victoria) on white wove paper varying in thickness and rather rough. Size 19x25mm. Watermarked a large six rayed star with

long narrow points.



I. London print.

- 1 1p green (October, 1855)
- 2 2p carmine (January 1st, 1855)
- 3 6p dark blue (October, 1855)

4 1sh violet (1856)

This last was never put into actual use.

II. Local print.

5 1p pale yellow green

6 1p dark yellow green

7 2p blood red

8 2p pale red

9 6p slate blue

10 1sh orange (July 8th, 1857)

Variety : Printed on both sides.

11 2p pale red

Reprints.

1885.

Watermarked Crown and SA.

12 1p dark green

13 2p carmine

14 2p red

15 6p blue

16 6p dark blue

All the reprints of this and the subsequent issues are surcharged "REPRINT" in black.

Beginning of 1859.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

- 17 1p pale yellow green
18 1p dark yellow green
19 2p pale red
20 6p slate blue
21 1sh orange

Varieties:

- a. Printed on both sides.
22 2p pale red
23 1sh orange
b. Doubly rouletted vertically.
24 2p pale red

Reprints.

1885.

*Watermarked Crown and SA.**Rouletted.*

- 25 1p yellow green
26 2p pale vermilion
27 2p orange red
28 6p blue
29 6p ultramarine
30 1sh yellow

End of 1859.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

- 31 6p purple blue
32 1sh yellow
33 1sh olive yellow

June, 1860-68.

Same type as corresponding values of preceding issues. The 4, 9, 10 pence and 2 shillings are of a new design; the 2 shillings is of the same type as the 4 pence, and the 10 pence consists of the 9 penny stamp printed in yellow or orange and surcharged in blue "TEN PENCE." The surcharge "TEN PENCE" is type set, there being six different settings arranged in a group of six in two horizontal rows of three. This group is repeated forty times in the sheet. Sizes: 4 pence and 2 shillings, 19½x24 mm. 9 and 10 pence, 19x22½ mm. White wove paper varying in texture. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.



Rouletted.

- 34 1p bright yellow green
35 1p blue green
36 1p sage green
37 2p bright vermilion (1862)
38 2p pale vermilion (1867)
39 4p dull purple (January 24th, 1867)
40 6p greenish blue
41 6p dull blue
42 6p pale ultramarine
43 6p Prussian blue
44 9p brownish lilac (December 24th, 1860)
45 9p gray lilac
46 10p on 9p orange red, blue surcharge (July 20th, 1866)
47 10p on 9p yellow, blue surcharge (1867)
48 1sh gray brown (July, 1862)
49 1sh dark red brown
50 1sh bright red brown
51 1sh chestnut brown
52 2sh rose carmine (January 24th, 1867)

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate.
53 2p pale vermilion
b. Double rouletting at three sides.
54 9p gray lilac

Reprints.

1885.

*Watermarked Crown and SA.**Rouletted.*

- 55 9p gray lilac
56 10p on 9p yellow, blue surcharge
57 10p on 9p pale red, blue surcharge
58 1sh brown

December, 1867-68.

Same types as the corresponding values of the preceding issues. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Perforated 11½ horizontally and rouletted vertically.

- 59 1p blue green
60 1p yellow green
61 4p dull purple
62 6p sky blue
63 6p Prussian blue
64 1sh dark brown
65 1sh chestnut brown
Variety: Printed on both sides.
66 6p Prussian blue

2° Perforated 12½ horizontally, rouletted vertically.

- 67 6p Prussian blue
68 1sh dark brown

3° Perforated 11½x12½ x rouletted x rouletted.

- 69 6p Prussian blue
4° Perforated 11½.
70 1p blue green
71 1p yellow green
72 2p vermilion
73 4p dull purple
74 6p sky blue

- 75 1sh dark brown
- 76 1sh chestnut brown
- 77 2sh pale rose carmine

Varieties:

- a. Rouletted on four sides and perforated 11½ on four sides.
- 78 2p vermilion
- b. Printed on both sides.
- 79 2sh pale rose carmine
- 5° Perforated 11½x12½.
- 80 1p blue green
- 81 1p yellow green
- 82 4p dull purple
- 83 6p sky blue
- 84 6p Prussian blue
- 85 1sh dark brown
- 86 1sh chestnut brown
- 87 2sh pale rose carmine

Varieties:

- a. Perforated 12½ on one side and 11½ on the others.
- 88 4p dull purple
- 89 6p sky blue
- b. Rouletted on four sides and perforated 11½ horizontally and 12½ vertically.
- 90 1p blue green
- 6° Perforated 12½ horizontally, 11½ vertically.
- 91 6p sky blue
- 92 1sh dark green
- 7° Perforated 12½.
- 93 1p yellow green
- 94 6p sky blue

Reprints.

1885.

Watermarked Crown and SA.

Perforated 12.

- 95 4p mauve
- 96 4p dark violet
- 97 6p blue
- 98 1sh brown
- 99 2sh carmine

September, 1868.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18½x23mm. Watermarked Crown and SA, the letters wide apart.



- 1° Rouletted.
- 100 2p deep orange red
- 101 2p pale orange red

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate.
- 102 2p pale orange red
- b. Printed on both sides.
- 103 2p pale orange red

- 2° Perforated 11½.
- 104 2p orange red
- 3° Perforated 11½x12½,
- 105 2p orange red
- 4° Perforated 11½ horizontally and rouletted vertically.
- 106 2p orange red

Reprints.

1885.

Watermarked Crown and SA, letters close together.

Rouletted.

- 107 2p reddish orange

November, 1868.

Same type, paper and impression as ten penny stamps of the issue of July 20th, 1866.

A. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Perforated 11½ horizontally, rouletted vertically.

- 108 10p on 9p yellow, blue surcharge

Variety: Printed on both sides.

- 109 10p on 9p yellow, blue surcharge

2° Perforated 11½.

- 110 10p on 9p yellow, blue surcharge

3° Perforated 11½x12½.

- 111 10p on 9p yellow, blue surcharge

Variety: Perforated 12½ on one side and 11½ on the others.

- 112 10p on 9p yellow, blue surcharge

B. Watermarked Crown and SA, the letters wide apart.



Perforated 11½.

- 113 10p on 9p yellow, blue surcharge

1869.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

- 114 10p on 9p yellow, black surcharge

Varieties:

a. Surcharge inverted on upper part of stamp.

- 115 10p on 9p yellow, black surcharge

b. Imperforate.

- 115a 10p on 9p yellow, black surcharge

c. Stamp printed on both sides.

- 115b 10p on 9p yellow, black surcharge

d. Same as c, but rouletted horizontally and perforated vertically.

- 115c 10p on 9p yellow, black surcharge

2° Perforated 11½.

- 116 10p on 9p yellow, black surcharge

- 3° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
117 10p on 9p yellow, black surcharge

July, 1869.

Same type, paper and impression as issue of September, 1868. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

- 1° Rouletted.
118 2p deep orange red
119 2p pale orange red
2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ horizontally and rouletted vertically.

120 2p orange red

3° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

121 2p orange red

Variety: Rouletted on four sides and perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ on four sides.

122 2p orange red

1870.

Same type, impression and paper as corresponding values of the issue of December, 1867-68. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Perforated 10.

- 123 1p yellow green
124 1p blue green
125 4p dull purple
126 4p dull lilac
127 6p Prussian blue
128 1sh chestnut brown

May, 1870.

A. Same type as issue of September, 1868; white wove paper varying in texture and either rough or smooth. Watermarked Crown and SA, letters wide apart.

1° Perforated 10 horizontally x rouletted vertically.

129 2p orange red

2° Perforated 10.

- 130 2p deep orange red
131 2p pale orange red
132 2p brownish orange
133 2p pale yellow

Reprints.

1885.

Watermarked Crown and SA, letters close together.

Perforated 10.

134 2p orange vermilion

B. Same type, paper and impression as issue of 1869. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$.

135 10p on 9p orange yellow, black surcharge

2° Perforated $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

136 10p on 9p orange yellow, black surcharge

3° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$.

137 10p on 9p orange yellow, black surcharge

Reprints.

1885.

Watermarked Crown and SA, letters close together.

Perforated 12.

138 10p on 9p orange yellow, black surcharge

August, 1870.

Four penny stamps of the issue of January 24th, 1867, printed in blue and surcharged horizontally with new value; white wove paper varying in thickness and rather rough.



A. Carmine surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Perforated 10.

139 3p on 4p slate blue, carmine surcharge

Reprints.

1885.

Watermarked Crown and SA.

Perforated 12.

140 3p on 4p ultramarine, red surcharge

B. Black surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Perforated 10.

141 3p on 4p sky blue, black surcharge (end 1870)

142 3p on 4p dark blue, black surcharge

2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

143 3p on 4p sky blue, black surcharge

3° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

144 3p on 4p sky blue, black surcharge

Reprints.

1885.

Watermarked Crown and SA.

Perforated 12.

145 3p on 4p blue, black surcharge

December, 1870-71.

Same type and impression as corresponding values of preceding issue; white wove paper varying in texture and either rough or smooth.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$, $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$, irregularly.

1° Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

146 1p yellow green

147 1p blue green

148 3p on 4p dark blue, black surcharge

149 4p dull purple

150 4p dull lilac

151 6p Prussian blue

- 152 6p dark blue
 153 1sh chestnut brown
 154 2sh pale rose carmine
 154a 2sh deep crimson lake
Variety: Imperforate vertically.
 154b 2sh deep crimson lake
 2° Watermarked Crown and SA, letters wide apart.
 155 2p orange red
Variety: Imperforate vertically.
 156 2p orange red
 1871.

I. Same type and impression as preceding issue, white wove paper, varying in thickness and rather rough.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

- 1° Perforated 11½.
 156a 1p yellow green
 156b 1p blue green
 157 3p on 4p dark blue, black surcharge
 158 4p dull lilac
 158a 4p dull purple
 159 6p dark blue
 159a 6p Prussian blue
 160 1sh red brown
 161 2sh deep carmine lake
 2° Perforated 11½x12½.
 162 1p blue green
 163 1p yellow green
 163a 2p orange red
 163b 3p on 4p dark blue, black surcharge
 163c 4p dull purple
 164 4p dull lilac
 164a 6p Prussian blue
 165 6p dark blue
 166 1sh red brown
 167 2sh deep carmine lake
Variety: Without surcharge.
 168 4p dark blue
 3° Perforated 12½x11½.
 169 2sh deep carmine lake (December, 1870)
 4° Perforated 10 at top, 11½ at bottom and 12½ at sides.

170 2p orange red
 Some of the stamps of this issue can only be distinguished from the stamps of the issue of December 1867-68 by the date of the cancellation.

II. Thin white wove paper.

Watermarked V over Crown.



Perforated 10.

- 171 2p orange red
 172 4p dull purple

Varieties:

- a. Printed on both sides.
 172a 4p dull purple
 b. Doubly perforated.
 172b 2p orange red
 c. Perforated 10 and rouletted all round.
 172c 2p orange red
 June, 1872.

Same type, impression and paper as issue of December 24th, 1860.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

- 1° Perforated 11½ x rouletted.
 173 9p gray lilac
 2° Rouletted x perforated 11½.
 174 9p gray lilac
 3° Rouletted and perforated 11½x12½.
 175 9p gray lilac
 July, 1872.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

- 1° Perforated 11½.
 176 9p red lilac
 2° Perforated 11½x12½.
 177 9p red lilac
 July, 1873.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

- 1° Perforated 11½.
 178 9p violet
 179 9p mauve
Variety: Printed on both sides.
 180 9p violet
 2° Perforated 11½x12½.
 181 9p violet
 182 9p mauve

Reprints.

1885.

Watermarked Crown and SA.

Perforated 12.

- 188 9p violet

January, 1875.

Typographed on white wove paper, varying in texture and either rough or smooth. Size, 19x22½mm.

Watermarked Crown and SA, letters wide apart.



- 1° Perforated 10.
184 1p blue green
2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$.
185 1p blue green
3° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
186 1p blue green
Variety: Perforated 10 across center.
186a 1p blue green
4° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
187 1p blue green
Reprints.
Watermarked Crown and SA.
Perforated 10.
188 1p green
September, 1876.
Ninepenny stamps of the issue of 1872 printed in brown and surcharged in black with new value across lower part of stamp; soft white wove paper, rather thin and of uniform thickness.
Watermarked a six rayed star with short

broad points.



- 1° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
189 8p on 9p bistre brown, black surcharge
Variety: Surcharge across the upper part of stamp.
190 8p on 9p bistre brown, black surcharge
2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
191 8p on 9p bistre brown, black surcharge
1876-77.
Same type as corresponding values of preceding issues, printed on soft white wove paper, rather thin and of uniform thickness.
Watermarked a six rayed star with short broad points.
1° Perforated 10.
192 6p dark blue
2° Perforated $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ compound.
193 4p dull purple
194 4p dull lilac
195 6p dark blue
196 6p bright blue
197 1sh red brown

- 198 1sh lake brown
199 2sh bright crimson lake
3° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
200 3p on 4p dark blue, black surcharge
201 3p on 4p bright blue
202 4p dull purple
203 4p dull lilac
204 6p dark blue
205 6p bright blue
206 9p lilac rose
207 1sh red brown
208 1sh lake brown
209 2sh bright crimson lake
4° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
210 3p on 4p dark blue, black surcharge
211 3p on 4p bright blue, black surcharge
212 4p dull purple
213 4p dull lilac
214 6p dark blue
215 6p bright blue
216 9p lilac rose
217 1sh red brown
218 1sh lake brown
219 2sh bright crimson lake
5° Perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.
220 6p dark blue
221 1sh red brown
222 2sh bright crimson lake
Varieties:
a. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ on one side, $12\frac{1}{2}$ on the others.
223 2sh bright crimson lake
b. Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ on one side, $11\frac{1}{2}$ on the others.
224 6p dark blue
6° Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.
225 1sh red brown
226 2sh bright crimson lake

1877.

Same type as corresponding values of the issues of December, 1868 and January, 1875. Typographed on white wove paper slightly surfaced.

Watermarked Crown and SA, letters

close together.



- 1° Perforated 10.
227 1p blue green
228 1p dark yellow green
229 2p pale orange red
230 2p dark orange red
231 2p dull pale yellow
232 2p blood red
2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$.
233 1p blue green
234 1p dark yellow green
235 2p orange red

- 236 3° Perforated 10x10x10x11½.
2p orange red
- 237 4° Perforated 11½x12½.
1p blue green
- 238 2p orange red
- 239 5° Perforated 10x12½
1p dark yellow green
- 240 2p orange red

1880.

Same type, impression and paper as corresponding values of the issues of 1876-77.

I. Watermarked a six rayed star with short broad points

- 1° Perforated 10x11½.
4p reddish purple
- 241 8p on 9p yellow brown, black surcharge
- 242 2° Perforated 10x12½.
4p reddish purple
- 243 3° Perforated 10x10x11½x12½.
4p reddish purple
- 244 4° Perforated 10x10x12½x11½.
4p reddish purple
- 245 5° Perforated 11½.
4p reddish purple
- 246 8p on 9p yellow brown, black surcharge
- 247 6° Perforated 11½x12½.
4p reddish purple
- 248 8p on 9p yellow brown, black surcharge
- 249 *Variety*: Perforated 12½ on one side, 11½ on the others.
- 250 4p reddish purple
- 7° Perforated 12½.
4p reddish purple
- 251 8° Perforated 11½x10.
4p reddish purple
- 252 9° Perforated 12½x11½.
8p on 9p yellow brown, black surcharge
- 253

Reprints.

1885.

Watermarked Crown and SA.

- 1° Perforated 12.
- 254 8p on 9p pale brown, black surcharge
- 255 8p on 9p yellow brown, black surcharge
- 2° Perforated 10.
- 256 8p on 9p brown, black surcharge

II. Watermarked Crown and SA letters close together.

- Perforated 10.
- 257 2p dark brown

January 1st, 1882.

Provisional issue.

One penny stamps of the issue of 1877 surcharged in black with new value, the original value being obliterated by a black line.

Watermarked Crown and SA, letters close together.



Perforated 10.

- 258 ½p on 1p green, black surcharge

Reprints.

1885.

Perforated 10.

- 259 ½p on 1p green, black surcharge

March, 1883.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size, 10½x18½mm.

Watermarked Crown and SA, letters close together.



Perforated 10.

- 260 ½p chocolate

Reprints.

1885.

Watermarked Crown and SA.

Perforated 10.

- 261 ½p brown

December, 1884.

Same type, impression and paper as corresponding value of the issue of 1876-77.

Watermarked a six rayed star with short broad points.

- 1° Perforated 10x11½.
- 262 6p pale ultramarine
- 2° Perforated 10x12½.
- 263 6p pale ultramarine
- 3° Perforated 10x10x11½x12½.
- 264 6p pale ultramarine

1885.

Same type, impression and paper as issue of September, 1876.

Watermarked a six rayed star with short broad points.

- 1° Perforated 11½.
- 265 8p on 9p gray brown, black surcharge
- 2° Perforated 11x12½.
- 266 8p on 9p gray brown, black surcharge

1886.

Same type as corresponding values of the preceding issues; engraved on hard, thick, white wove paper varying in texture.

Watermarked a six rayed star with short broad points.

- 1° Perforated 10x11½.
 267 4p reddish purple
 268 6p pale ultramarine
 2° Perforated 10x12½.
 269 4p reddish purple
 270 6p pale ultramarine
 3° Perforated 11½.
 271 4p reddish purple
 272 1sh red brown
 4° Perforated 11½x12½.
 273 4p reddish purple
 274 1sh red brown

Variety: Perforated 12½ on one side, 11½ on the others.

- 275 4p reddish purple
 5° Perforated 12½.
 276 4p reddish purple

End of 1886.

Same type, impression and paper as the halfpenny stamps of the 1883 issue.

Watermarked Crown and SA, letters close together.

- Perforated 10.
 277 ½p red brown
 278 ½p pale red brown
 279 ½p dark red brown

December, 1886.

Typographed on soft white wove paper, slightly surfaced. Size, 22½x39mm.

Watermarked Crown and SA, letters close together.



- Perforated 10.
 280 2sh 6p lilac (December 3)
 281 5sh rose "
 282 10sh green (December 20)
 283 15sh yellow brown "
 284 £1 blue "
 285 £2 red brown "
 286 £2 10sh Venetian red "
 287 £3 sage green "
 288 £4 lemon "
 289 £5 gray "
 290 £10 bronze "
 291 £15 silver "
 292 £20 mauve "

December 3d, 1886, and April 2d, 1887.

Typographed on soft white wove paper, slightly surfaced. Sizes, 3p, 18x22mm, 6p, 18½x22½mm.

Watermarked Crown and SA, letters close together.



- Perforated 10.
 293 3p light olive green (December 3d, 1886)
 294 6p blue (April 2nd, 1887)

1890.

Same type, paper and impression as the halfpenny stamp of the 1886 issue.

Watermarked Crown and SA, letters close together.

- 1° Perforated 10.
 295 ½p brown
 2° Perforated 11½.
 296 ½p brown
 297 ½p pale red brown
 298 ½p red brown
 299 ½p bistre brown
 3° Perforated 11½ at one side, 10 at the others.
 300 ½p brown
 301 ½p red brown
 302 ½p pale red brown
 303 ½p bistre brown
 4° Perforated 12½x11½.
 304 ½p pale red brown
Variety: Perforated horizontally 12½ across center of stamp.
 305 ½p pale red brown
 5° Perforated 11½x12½.
 306 ½p pale red brown

June, 1890.

Typographed on soft white wove paper slightly surfaced. Size, 18½x22mm.

Watermarked Crown and SA, letters close together.



- Perforated 10.
 307 4p light violet

June 1st, 1891.
Provisional issue.

Fourpenny and sixpenny stamps of the issue of April 2nd, 1887, and June, 1890, printed respectively in green and red brown and surcharged with new value, the original value being obliterated by a heavy line.

Watermarked Crown and SA, letters close together.



- 1° Perforated 10.
- 308 2½p on 4p green, brown surcharge
- 309 5p on 6p red brown, carmine surcharge
- 2° Perforated 11½.
- 310 2½p on 4p green, brown surcharge
- 3° Perforated 11½x10.
- 311 2½p on 4p green, brown surcharge
- 4° Perforated 10x11½.
- 312 2½p on 4p green, brown surcharge
- Variety: Perforated 10 on three sides and 11½ on one side.
- 313 2½p on 4p green, brown surcharge
- 5° Perforated 10x12½.
- 314 2½p on 4p green, brown surcharge

1893.

Same type, paper and impression as corresponding values of preceding issue.

I. Watermarked Crown and SA, letters close together.

- 1° Perforated 10.
- 315 3p dull green
- 2° Perforated 15.
- 316 ½p brown
- 317 ½p pale brown
- 318 1p green
- 319 2p orange red
- 320 2½p on 4p green, brown surcharge
- 321 3p dull green
- 322 4p blue violet
- 323 5p on 6p red brown, carmine surcharge
- 324 6p bright blue

Varieties:

- a. Double perforation vertically.
- 325 4p blue violet
- b. Double perforation all round.
- 326 2½p on 4p green, brown surcharge
- II. Watermarked a six rayed star with short narrow points.
- Perforated 15.
- 327 1sh brown

1894.
Typographed on soft white wove paper, slightly surfaced. Size 18½x22½mm.
Watermarked Crown and SA, letters close together.



- Perforated 15.
- 328 2½p violet blue
- 329 5p dark violet

1895.

Same type and impression as corresponding values of preceding issues.

Watermarked Crown and SA, letters close together.

- Perforated 13.
- 330 1p green
- 331 2p red brown
- 332 2½p violet blue
- 333 4p deep mauve

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1868-74.

Stamps of the regular issues surcharged in red, black or blue with one or more initials.

A. (Architect or Audit).

A. Red surcharge
Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

- 1° Rouletted.
- 501 2p vermilion (No. 38)
- 502 1sh brown (No. 49)
- 2° Perforated 11½.
- 503 4p dull purple (No. 73)
- 3° Perforated 11½x12½.
- 504 4p dull purple (No. 82)

B. Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

- 1° Rouletted.
- 505 2sh rose carmine (No. 52)
- 2° Perforated 11½.
- 506 6p blue (No. 74)
- 3° Perforated 11½x12½.
- 507 6p blue (No 83)
- 4° Perforated 10.
- 508 4p dull purple (No. 125)

II. Watermarked Crown and SA, letters wide apart.

- Rouletted.
- 509 2p orange red (No. 100)

A (without period).

A. Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

- 510 1p green (No. 35)
511 6p blue (No. 40)
512 1sh brown (No. 49)

B. Black surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

- 1° Perforated 11½.
513 2sh deep carmine lake (No. 161)
2° Perforated 11½x12½.
514 2sh deep carmine lake (No. 167)

A. G. (Attorney General).

A. Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

- 515 1p green (No. 35)
516 2p vermilion (No. 38)
517 6p blue (No. 40)
518 1sh brown (No. 49)

B. Blue surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

- 519 6p blue (No. 40)

II. Watermarked Crown and SA, letters wide apart.

Rouletted.

- 520 2p orange red (No. 100)

C. Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

- 1° Perforated 11½xroulette.
521 1p green (No. 59)
522 6p blue (No. 62)
523 1sh brown (No. 64)
2° Perforated 11½.
524 1p green (No. 70)
525 4p dull purple (No. 73)
526 6p blue (No. 74)
3° Perforated 11½x12½.
527 1p green (No. 80)
528 4p dull purple (No. 82)
529 6p blue (No. 83)
4° Perforated 10.
530 4p dull purple (No. 125)
531 1sh brown (No. 128)

II. Watermarked Crown and SA, letters wide apart.

1° Rouletted.

- 532 2p orange red (No. 100)

2° Perforated 10.

- 533 2p orange red (No. 130)

A. O. (Audit Office).

A. Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

- 534 6p blue (No. 40)
2° Perforated 11½.
535 4p dull purple (No. 73)
3° Perforated 11½x12½.
536 4p dull purple (No. 82)

B. Blue surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

- 537 6p blue (No. 40)
2° Perforated 11½.
538 1p green (No. 70)
3° Perforated 11½x12½.
539 1p green (No. 80)

II. Watermarked Crown and SA, letters wide apart.

Rouletted.

- 540 2p orange red

C. Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

- 541 2p orange red (No. 118)
542 6p blue (No. 40)
2° Perforated 11½ x rouletted.
543 1sh brown (No. 64)
3° Perforated 11½.
544 1p green (No. 70)
545 4p dull purple (No. 73)
546 4p dull purple (No. 158)
547 6p blue (No. 74)
548 1sh brown (No. 75)
4° Perforated 11½x12½.
549 1p green (No. 80)
550 4p dull purple (No. 82)
551 4p dull purple (No. 164)
552 6p blue (No. 83)
553 1sh brown (No. 85)

5° Perforated 10.

- 554 1p green (No. 123)
555 4p dull purple (No. 125)
556 1sh brown (No. 128)
6° Perforated 10x11½, 12½ irregularly.
557 4p dull purple (No. 149)

II. Watermarked Crown and SA, letters wide apart.

Perforated 10.

- 558 2p orange red (No. 130)

III. Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 10.

- 559 4p dull purple (No. 172)

B. D. (Births and Deaths).

Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

- 560 2p vermilion (No. 38)
561 6p blue (No. 40)
562 1sh brown (No. 49)

B. C. (Botanical Gardens).

A. Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

563 1sh brown (No. 49)

B. Blue surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

564 1sh brown (No. 49)

C. Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

565 6p blue (No. 40)

2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ x rouletted.

566 1p green (No. 59)

567 1sh brown (No. 64)

3° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

568 1p green (No. 70)

569 1p green (No. 156a)

570 6p blue (No. 74)

571 6p blue (No. 159)

572 1sh brown (No. 75)

573 1sh brown (No. 160)

4° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $12\frac{1}{2}$.

574 1p green (No. 80)

575 1p green (No. 162)

576 6p blue (No. 83)

577 6p blue (No. 165)

578 1sh brown (No. 85)

579 1sh brown (No. 166)

5° Perforated 10.

580 1p green (No. 133)

581 6p blue (No. 127)

582 1sh brown (No. 128)

6° Perforated $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ irregularly.

583 1p green (No. 146)

II. Watermarked Crown and SA, letters wide apart.

1° Rouletted.

584 2p orange red (No. 100)

2° Perforated 10.

585 2p orange red (No. 130)

III. Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 10.

586 2p orange red (No. 171)

B. M. (Births and Marriages).

A. Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

587 2p vermilion (No. 38)

B. Black surcharge.

Watermarked Crown and SA, letters wide apart.

Rouletted.

588 2p orange red (No. 100)

C. (Customs),

A. Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

589 2p vermilion (No. 38)

590 6p blue (No. 40)

591 1sh brown (No. 49)

2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

592 4p dull purple (No. 73)

3° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

593 4p dull purple (No. 82)

B. Blue surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

594 1p green (No. 35)

595 4p dull purple (No. 39)

596 6p blue (No. 40)

597 1sh brown (No. 49)

598 2sh rose carmine (No. 52)

II. Watermarked Crown and SA, letters wide apart.

Rouletted.

599 2p orange red (No. 100)

C. Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

600 1p green (No. 35)

601 6p blue (No. 40)

602 2sh rose carmine (No. 52)

2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ x rouletted.

603 4p dull purple (No. 61)

604 1sh brown (No. 64)

3° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

605 1p green (No. 70)

606 4p dull purple (No. 73)

607 6p blue (No. 74)

608 6p blue (No. 159)

609 1sh brown (No. 75)

610 1sh brown (No. 160)

4° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

611 1p green (No. 80)

612 4p dull blue (No. 82)

613 6p blue (No. 83)

614 6p blue (No. 165)

615 1sh brown (No. 85)

616 1sh brown (No. 166)

5° Perforated 10.

617 1p green (No. 123)

618 4p dull purple (No. 125)

619 6p blue (No. 127)

6° Perforated $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ irregularly.

620 1p green (No. 146)

621 4p dull purple (No. 149)

II. Watermarked Crown and SA, letters wide apart.

- 1° Perforated 10 x rouletted.
622 2p orange red (No. 129)
- 2° Perforated 10.
623 2p orange red (No. 130)
- 3° Perforated 10 on three sides 11½ on the other.
624 2p orange red (No. 155)
- III, Watermarked V over Crown.
— Perforated 10.
625 2p orange red (No. 171)
- C. D.** (Commissariat Department).
- A. Red surcharge.
Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
1° Rouletted.
626 2p vermilion (No. 38)
627 6p blue (No. 40)
628 1sh brown (No. 49)
- 2° Perforated 11½.
629 4p dull purple (No. 73)
- 3° Perforated 11½x12½.
630 4p dull purple (No. 82)
- B. Blue surcharge.
Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
Rouletted.
631 6p blue (No. 40)
- C. Black surcharge.
I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
1° Perforated 11½ x rouletted.
632 1p green (No. 59)
633 6p blue (No. 62)
634 1sh brown (No. 64)
- 2° Perforated 11½.
635 4p dull purple (No. 73)
- 3° Perforated 11½x12½.
636 4p dull purple (No. 82)
- 4° Rouletted.
637 2p orange red (No. 118)
- 5° Rouletted on four sides and perforated 11½ on four sides.
633 2p orange red (No. 122)
- II. Watermarked Crown and SA, letters wide apart.
Rouletted.
639 2p orange red (No. 100)
- C. L.** (Crown Lands).
- A. Red surcharge.
Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
1° Rouletted.
640 2p vermilion (No. 38)
641 6p blue (No. 40)
642 1sh brown (No. 49)
- 2° Perforated 11½.
643 4p dull purple (No. 73)
- 3° Perforated 11½x12½.
- 644 4p dull purple (No. 82)
B. Blue surcharge.
I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
Rouletted.
645 4p dull purple (No. 39)
646 6p blue (No. 40)
- II. Watermarked Crown and SA, letters wide apart.
Rouletted.
647 2p orange red (No. 100)
- C. Black surcharge.
I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
1° Rouletted.
648 2p orange red (No. 118)
648a 6p blue (No. 40)
649 2sh rose carmine (No. 52)
- 2° Perforated 11½ x rouletted.
650 1sh brown (No. 64)
- 3° Perforated 11½.
651 4p dull purple (No. 73)
652 6p blue (No. 74)
653 6p blue (No. 159)
654 1sh brown (No. 160)
655 2sh pale rose carmine (No. 77)
656 2sh deep carmine lake (No. 161)
- 4° Perforated 11½x12½.
657 4p dull purple (No. 82)
658 6p blue (No. 83)
659 6p blue (No. 165)
660 1sh brown (No. 166)
661 2sh pale rose carmine (No. 87)
662 2sh deep carmine lake (No. 167)
- 5° Perforated 10.
663 4p dull purple (No. 125)
- 6° Perforated 10x11½, 12½ irregularly.
664 4p dull purple (No. 149)
- II. Watermarked Crown and SA, letters wide apart.
1° Rouletted.
665 2p orange red (No. 100)
- 2° Perforated 10.
666 2p orange red (No. 130)
- 3° Perforated 10x11½, 12½ irregularly.
667 2p orange red (No. 155)
- III. Watermarked V over Crown.
Perforated 10.
668 2p orange red (No. 171)
669 4p dull purple (No. 172)
Variety: No watermark.
670 4p dull purple
- C. O.** (Census Office).
- A. Red surcharge.
Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
1° Rouletted.
671 2p vermilion (No. 38)
672 6p blue (No. 40)
673 1sh brown (No. 49)

REPRINTS AND RE-ISSUES OF THE STAMPS OF THE
UNITED STATES.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

(Read before the National Philatelic Society April 14th, 1896.)

These are the days of specialism. Of this there can be no doubt. Even general collectors usually give attention to minor varieties in the stamps of one or more countries. In this part of the world this attention is naturally directed toward the stamps of the United States. A very general interest has been manifested in the secret marks, papers and printings of the 1872-82 issues and in other varieties which have recently been discovered. All classes of collectors, from beginners to the most advanced, are seeking these varieties and finding the supply not equal to the demand. Nor is the interest confined to this country alone, for in Europe and all over the world the demand for the stamps of the United States is large.

With this interest in the recently discovered varieties has come an increased interest in many other things which are closely related to the regular issues of our stamps. Collectors are adding proofs and essays to their collections and in time I expect to see this develop into a very interesting branch of our pursuit. "Specimen" stamps also receive attention from those who are most thorough. But most of all has interest developed in the sets of reprints and re-issues prepared by our government about the time of the Centennial Exposition.

I have frequently been asked why the 56th edition of the Standard Catalogue does not list the reprints of the 1847 and 1857 issues, while it does those of later issues. It is because the former are reprints and the latter re-issues, and the 56th catalogue does not list any reprints. Allow me a few words of definition, for I find many collectors do not clearly draw the line between "re-issue" and "reprint." Reprints are printings of stamps which are not available for postage, either because the original stamps have been declared obsolete or because the reprints themselves are not allowed to do postal duty. Re-issues are printings of stamps which are available for postage, though the originals may have been replaced by a later issue. In 1861 the stamps of the 1847, 1851 and 1857 issues were declared obsolete and of no further postal value, in order to prevent any use of the large quantity in the hands of postmasters in the disloyal states; hence any subsequent printings of these stamps are reprints. But the stamps of 1861 and all later issues are yet available for postage and this applies to all printings of them, made at whatever date. Therefore the 1875 printings are to be called re-issues.

I trust a brief description of the 1875 printings and comparison with the originals will prove not uninteresting.

Reprints of the 1847 issue. It has been the custom for many years to call these two stamps government counterfeits. I consider this a misnomer. It is a well known fact that the plates of this issue did not belong to the government but remained in the hands of the contractors, Messrs Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson. But the dies were government property. At the time it was decided to reprint, these dies were brought out and found to be somewhat the worse for wear and rust. They were, therefore, recut to a small extent and from them new plates were made. Thus the stamps are

impressions from new plates made from retouched dies. They are reprints and in no sense counterfeits. We might as well claim that an impression from a new plate of the current issue is a new issue. I think a little careful study of the stamps will satisfy anyone that my statements are correct and that the slight differences between the originals and reprints are merely the result of recutting. We might certainly expect more pronounced differences had the dies been engraved anew.

The originals of these stamps are usually on a thin crisp bluish wove paper, much like the ordinary note paper in use at that date. They also exist on thin yellowish white wove paper, as is proved by specimens shown herewith. They are scarce on this paper. The reprints are on a thicker coarse bluish wove paper of a deeper color than that of the originals. They are also found on bluish hand-made paper and the five cents on horizontally laid paper. The colors of the originals and reprints differ decidedly. They are:

ORIGINALS.	REPRINTS.
5 cents : orange brown, red brown brown, black brown	yellow brown, red brown bistre brown
10 cents : deep black, gray black	slate black

Owing to recutting the reprints vary somewhat from the originals. The point most readily noticed in the reprints is the indistinctness of the letters "R. W. H. & E." at the bottom of each stamp. In the originals these letters are very clear. In the original five cents the left side of the white shirt frill touches the frame of the oval opposite the top of the "F" of "Five" while in the reprint it touches the oval near the top of the figure "5." In the reprint of the ten cents there is a sleepy look about the eyes, the line of the mouth is straighter and a strongly defined curl in the hair near the right temple has been smoothed out.

Reprints of the 1857 issue are readily distinguished by the perforation, which gauges 12, instead of 15, as in the originals. The paper is also very white and there is a generally new look about the stamps. The colors are :

ORIGINALS.	REPRINTS.
1 cent : blue, dull blue, dark blue	sky blue
3 cents : rose, brown red, Indian red	scarlet
5 cents : brown, red brown, brick red	orange brown
10 cents : yellow green	blue green
12 cents : full black	greenish black
24 cents : gray lilac	dull violet
30 cents : red orange	yellow orange
90 cents : marine blue	dark marine blue

There seems to have been no attempt to imitate the colors closely, especially the scarcer shades of the five cents. On the original plates of several of the values the stamps were set so closely together that they would have been seriously damaged if perforated by a machine of the coarse gauge in use since 1861. To obviate this difficulty new plates were made for the one, three, ten and twelve cents values. On these plates the designs are set further apart, to the improvement of the appearance of the stamps. The one cent has the full ornaments, so rarely seen on the originals. The three cents has the outer lines at top and bottom. None of these new plates have any imprint or number, and they have only one hundred stamps each, while the originals had two hundred each. The reprints of the five cents are made from the plate on which projecting ornaments at top and bottom of the stamps are cut away, and present the two varieties of ornaments partly and entirely removed.

The re-issue of the 1861 set can only be distinguished from the original printings by the whiteness of the paper, brightness and freshness of the colors and sometimes the crackly white gum. The originals had a brownish gum. The re-issues were sometimes sold without gum.

The colors are :

ORIGINALS.	REPRINTS.
1 cent : pale blue, deep blue, chalky blue	pale ultramarine
2 cents : gray black	deep black
3 cents : pink, rose, brown rose, scarlet	Indian red
5 cents : yellow, brown, red brown, black brown	pale brown
10 cents : yellow green, dark green	blue green
12 cents : gray black	hard deep black
15 cents : soft full black	hard deep black
24 cents : red lilac, lilac, gray lilac	dark violet
30 cents : pale orange, orange	brown orange
90 cents : pale blue, deep blue	marine blue

No attempt was made to reproduce the pink and scarlet three cents or the yellow and red brown five cents.

The re-impressions of the 1869 issue have the bright colors, white paper and crackly white gum, characteristic of the 1875 printings. They also differ from the originals in the absence of the grill. The very rare ungrilled originals may be distinguished from the re-issue by their smooth brown gum, and by slight differences in the colors. Of the fifteen cents only the variety without the frame and the diamond above the central picture was re-issued. For this a new plate was used, at least I have not so far found any originals printed from this plate. In the originals there can be seen behind the picture a ruling of faint brown lines, making a band about 1 mm. wide. In the re-issue these lines are omitted, except one which crosses, on a level with the top of the picture, the space formerly occupied by the diamond. The colors vary but little.

ORIGINALS.	REPRINTS.
1 cent : brown orange	dark brown orange
2 cents : pale brown, dark brown	brown
3 cents : ultramarine	ultramarine
6 cents : ultramarine	ultramarine
10 cents : bright orange	pale orange
12 cents : dark yellow green	dark blue green
15 cents : pale brown and pale blue	dark brown and dark blue
24 cents : yellow green, green and violet	blue green and violet
30 cents : carmine and pale ultramarine	carmine & dark ultramarine
90 cents : gray black and carmine	deep black & deep carmine

I have never been able to understand the necessity or reason for a special printing of the 1873 issue, since, save the few values which were obsolete, the stamps of that issue were in use at the time. The only explanation which I can suggest is the desire to keep the manufacture and sale of these special sets of stamps entirely separate from the regular business and accounts of the Post Office Department. On the other hand the regular stock of department stamps seems to have been drawn upon to supply the "specimen" sets sold at the same time as the reprints and re-issues. It may be, however, that the "specimens" first sold were especially printed for the purpose—from some peculiarities of paper and perforation I am inclined to this opinion—and that the "specimens" with gum and apparently from regular stock may have been issued in later years and under a changed

system of accounts. Whatever the reason, it is certain that a special printing of the then current issue was made. This included the two cents vermilion and the five cents blue (Taylor) of 1875. It is extremely difficult to distinguish the stamps of this printing from those of the regular issue. The colors are almost identical. Only those who have given long and careful study to sets of the stamps known to belong to this printing and who have a keen eye for color values can tell the majority of them from the regular issue. They have the freshness which is characteristic of the companion sets and the appearance of careful workmanship, though many of them are from worn plates. They are on the peculiarly white hard crisp paper used for the reprints and re-issues. Occasionally one has the crackly white gum but most of them have none. A notable feature of this set is that the perforations are seldom perfect. The stamps were not separated in the usual way, by tearing them apart, but were cut apart with scissors and very carelessly. As a result the perforations are usually much mutilated and frequently the design. Many of the "specimen" department stamps show the same ill-treatment and this is one of the points indicative of a special printing of those stamps. The colors, as nearly as they can be described, are:

ORIGINALS.

1 cent: pale ultramarine, chalky blue
 2 cents: yellow brown, brown, black brown
 3 cents: dark green, blue green
 6 cents: carmine, dull rose
 7 cents: vermilion, orange vermilion
 10 cents: brown, yellow brown
 12 cents: violet, black violet
 15 cents: dull orange
 24 cents: purple
 30 cents: jet black, dull gray black
 90 cents: deep carmine, rose carmine
 2 cents: vermilion, orange vermilion
 5 cents: full blue, dark ultramarine

REPRINTS.

deep ultramarine
 dark brown
 deep blue green
 brownish rose
 carmine vermilion
 dark brown
 dark gray violet
 bright orange
 dull violet
 clear gray black
 dull carmine
 carmine vermilion
 clear pale blue

Of this set the seven, twelve and twenty-four cents were obsolete and are properly called re-issues. The two cents brown may well be placed under the same head, since, though it did not become obsolete until July 1st, 1875, some three months after the first official notice of the sale of reprints, the sale continued about ten years and there is no possibility of separating the stamps sold before July 1st, 1875, from those sold after that date, nor any reason for doing so, if it were possible. The balance of the set are neither reprints nor re-issues and I can find no more distinctive term for them than "special printing."

I now wish to call your attention to a similar set of stamps which I think has never been chronicled and which is known to only a very few collectors. It is a set of the 1873-75 stamps, printed on the soft porous paper used by the American Bank Note Co. This paper was not used for our stamps before 1879 and the presence in the set of the two cents brown, seven, twelve and twenty-four cents shows them to be re-issues. Variations in color mark the rest of the set as a special printing, similar to that made by the Continental Bank Note Co. in 1875. I have here a letter, or rather a printed form, from the Post Office Department, dated Feb. 1st, 1881, which was sent to a purchaser with certain sets of reprints and "specimens." The 1870 set (it is thus officially termed) which accompanied this letter was the exact duplicate of that I now show you. The two cents is a black brown, the twelve and

twenty-four cents are slightly darker than in the re-issue by the Continental Bank Note Co and the thirty cents is a greenish black. The colors of the other values are rather richer than those of the originals, but the differences are too slight to admit of successful description. This printing was probably made in 1880. I believe these sets to be of the most extreme rarity. I have seen only three of them complete, though I have examined carefully many large collections.

It is very difficult to distinguish between originals and reprints of the Franklin Carrier stamp, especially as some of the latter are said to have been printed on remainders of the original paper. The color of the originals is either a bright true blue or a dull dark blue. That of the reprints is a dark marine blue, varying slightly in tint. The impression of the originals is clear and fine while the reprints are too heavily inked and somewhat blurred. The reprints are also found on a thicker paper of a duller and paler color. These are usually called the second reprint (I do not know on what authority) and it is possible that they also are the work of the American Bank Note Co.

The reprints of the Eagle Carrier stamp were at first perforated, which readily distinguishes them from the originals. They were afterwards issued imperforate and can then be known by the absence of gum, white paper and rich dark blue color. The originals have brown gum and are either a dull greenish blue or an indigo blue. These stamps are also found on the soft porous paper of the American Bank Note Co. in color identical with that used for the 1875 reprints.

There seems to be at present a diversity of opinion on the question of reprints of the Newspaper and Periodical stamps of 1865. We have been accustomed to consider certain of the darker shades of these stamps as reprints. But evidence has lately been supplied from official sources tending to prove that reprints of these stamps were never sold.

We have also the testimony of a prominent dealer that, at the date the reprints were made, there was on hand a large stock of originals of the two higher values. Nevertheless, if it was thought necessary to make a special printing of the current set of adhesives, I fail to see why reprints of the Newspaper stamps were not equally desirable.

I wish at this point to call your attention to a set of these stamps which are usually considered as proofs. This set consists of the three values, five, ten and twenty-five cents, all without the colored border and all imperforate. They are on a paper similar to, if not identical with, that used for other reprints. I have heard that these exist in sheets of ten (not twenty, as were the originals) and that they have neither imprint nor plate number, a peculiarity of other plates prepared for making reprints, to which I have already called attention. I am strongly inclined to think these were intended to form part of the 1875 re-issue but, for reasons not known and probably not to be learned at this late day, they were never used for the purpose. There is room for further investigation here but we will have to leave the subject until further information is at command. But, whatever the Continental Bank Note Company, may or may not have done, the American Bank Note Company do not leave us in doubt as to their work. Here are two five cent stamps of this series on the characteristic porous paper, used only by the latter Company, and proving them to be reprints beyond question. I have never seen the other two values on this paper and doubt their existence. Presumably the supply of remainders of those values was more than sufficient for any demands.

There seems to be no information of value concerning the stamps supplied to collectors to represent the 1875 issue of Newspaper and Periodical stamps. According to the official circular they were to be sold un gummed and, since specimens fully gummed might be bought at the Post Offices for the same price, it is not probable that many were ordered from Washington. I have seen the values from two to sixty cents which, together with some reprints, were bought at the time. Those shown herewith are in every way identical and I presume may be safely credited to the same source. The paper is, as usual, very white, crisp and hard and the workmanship excellent. The values from two to ten cents inclusive are printed in clear gray black and from twelve to ninety-six cents inclusive in soft pale rose. About the higher values I know nothing. I doubt if any of this series were anything else than regular stock without gum.

Last of all we come to the stamps for Postage Due. As they were not issued until 1879, we need not look for any among the reprints and re-issues supplied by the Continental Bank Note Company. I recently purchased a set of these stamps from a collection which contained an almost complete series of reprints and "specimens." They are of a peculiar deep brown shade which I have not seen elsewhere and are perfectly matched. Collectors know that it is almost impossible to make sets of these stamps which are absolutely alike in tint. For these two reasons I think it is quite probable that this set represents another special printing for the benefit of philatelists.

I trust I have proved to your satisfaction that reprints and re-issues were made by the American Bank Note Co. and special printings by both the Continental and American Companies. I also hope that specialists will think these stamps worthy of their attention. They will certainly find that many of them are far from easy to secure.

THE VICTORIAN ADVERTISING POSTAL CARD.



POST  CARD

⚠ This Card may pass through the Post without additional postage to any of the following Colonies, viz.:—New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji.

The Address only to be written on this side.



Mr. H. Russell Drowne sends us a copy of a humorous postal card received by him from a friend in Victoria, and also a cutting of *The Age*, a Victorian newspaper.

MALDON, VIC., November 18, 1895.

"It is plainly seen that a great future lies before the advertising post card, and I look forward confidently to the time when the advertisements will meander all over the fair open space, leaving the correspondent to sandwich his letters in between; thus for instance—"Dear Madam,—We have the honor to inform you that—JINK'S CORSETS ARE THE BEST—on Tuesday next we will—TRY BLINK'S LUMBAGO PILLS—hold a special meeting to—READ THE "WEEKLY HOWL"—discuss our annual report and balance sheet, and—DRINK PURE VICTORIA GIN—as it is important to remember that your committee require—ROBINSON'S DOUBLE PERAMBULATORS—every support, we trust you will not fail to—WEAR SCHINCKELSTEINS 12S 6d. PANTS—favor us with your attendance. Yours truly, Sophonista Spooner,—ASK FOR MCPHILLABEG'S HIGHLAND WHISKEY—P. S. We meet at 4:30.—FUNERALS CHEAPLY FURNISHED BY JENKINS & CO"

An infinite variety of advertisements could thus be inserted which could not escape the notice of the reader, and every section of the community would be interested and benefited thereby.

G. M. A."

PROTEST FROM RELIGIOUS AND TEMPERANCE BODIES.

The office of the Postmaster-General was yesterday crowded to overflowing by a deputation from religious and temperance organizations protesting against the advertisements on the post cards. The bodies represented were the Church of England, the Council of Churches, Presbyterian Assembly and its temperance committee, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Church of England Temperance Society, Wesleyan Church Conference and committee, Independent Order of Rechabites, Congregational Union Sons and Daughters of Temperance, Baptist Union, Melbourne Total Abstinence Society, Church of Christ, Good Templars, Bible Christian Church, Young Men's Christian Association, Primitive Methodists, Young Women's Christian Association, United Methodist Free Church, Christian Endeavor Society, Victorian Alliance and the ladies' committee, and the Victorian Sunday School Union.

Mr. Balfour, M. L. C., introduced the deputation, and expressed his surprise at the extreme ugliness of the new cards.

Mr. C. J. Ham, M. L. C., objected to the young people in his house being invited to smoke or drink, and held that the sum paid for the right to advertise was inconsiderable compared with the injury to the conscience of the bulk of the public.

Mr. Reid, M. L. A., said that not only the parties here represented but the general public, were refraining from using the objectionable cards, and were making their own.

Mr. Longmore, M. L. A., considered it a degradation to the State to advertise drink and tobacco on its property.

Mr. D. Ham, M. L. C.; Mr. Graham, M. L. A.; Mr. Kirton, M. L. A., and Mr. Gray, M. L. A., also spoke.

An interruption was here created by some of the deputation complaining of members of Parliament having all to say, and demanding that the public themselves should be allowed to speak.

Mr. Harris, M. L. A., and Mr. Sternberg, M. L. C., supported the protest.

Mr. Vale, M. L. A., expressed an objection to advertisements at all, and

instanced the railway time table, which was so filled with useless advertisements that the public could not find out what they wanted. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. T. Smith, M. L. A., also spoke.

Mrs. Press, on behalf of 3000 members of the W. C. T. U., said they could not use these cards, which were a menace to the interests of the home:

Mrs. Lee, of the Victorian Alliance, said these cards would degrade the colony by declaring that the State made one of its chief departments the medium for advertising the lower class of commodities. (Hear, hear.) In their own interests the contractors should cancel the contract, for a gentleman had told her he would never again smoke "Havelock" tobacco. (Loud laughter.)

Miss Booth (Y. W. C. A.) referred to the evils of spreading the drink habit.

The Rev. Archdeacon Langly pressed the conscientious objection, and also an objection against pushing any trade through Government agency under special advantages, which the Government ought not to give.

The Rev. H. Jones (Presbyterian) sympathized with the makers of other beer and tobacco which did not get this advertisement. At first he thought the card was a practical joke—(laughter)—but he was now filled with anxiety lest the respected Postmaster-General should become a sandwich man. (Great laughter). Then the postman would come round with a letter in one hand and an advertisement in the other. There would be an advertisement on his breast and another on his back; and finally the available space on this magnificent building (the G. P. O.) would be let for advertisements. (Renewed laughter).

The Minister was further addressed by the Rev. A. R. Edgar, Rev. J. J. Halley, Cr. W. G. Stephens, Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. Dominey, Mr. S. Mauger, Mr. S. Binder, Mr. D. A. Ewer, the Rev. F. Mason, Mr. Barber, Rev. J. Green, Mr. J. W. Hunt, Rev. E. King, Rev. T. Copeland and Mr. George Bird, J. P.

The Postmaster-General replied that, like Warren Hastings, he never knew before how wicked he was, but now he had a chance to amend. The deputation should now go to the advertising contractors for a large charity donation, for this agitation had given their wares an advertisement such as neither he nor the Government could have given them. (Dissent and interruption). If there were other lines besides Foster's lager and Havelock tobacco he had nothing to do with that; their makers could pay the contractor and get their own advertisement. He agreed with the æsthetic objection that the cards were not pretty. He himself disliked advertisements altogether, and would not allow them on post cards or railway stations and such places. (Hear, hear). But this was no new departure, and we were not "degrading the colony" by sending them abroad. In the model colony, New Zealand, the telegram forms had similar advertisements on the back, and so had the postage stamps—(A voice: But that has been abolished)—and another Postal department had written to him for information with the object of adopting the post card advertisements. This advertisement was only an experiment, and could be amended. He did not like its appearance, but as a trustee for the whole public and not one section of it—(Hear, hear)—and in such a bad time for the department he had to point out that the sum received for these advertisements would have avoided many of the paltry and painful things he had had to do in the country to save a few miserable pounds; it meant that 100 post offices in the country might be kept open, or 50 mail contracts kept going, that would have to be closed. A section of the press

had objected to these cards, but the press itself lived by advertisements. There was the *Argus*, which advertised certain "schnapps" and "dry gin," and it was hardly fair that the press, which existed by advertisements, should abuse him as a section of the press had done. The deputation should go to the *Argus* office and ask that these advertisements be stopped. (Voices: The newspapers are not Government property). He did not know before that there was a conscientious objection to tobacco. (Yes). He could understand such an objection to drink for though he understood that lager beer was a harmless liquid, it was technically an intoxicating liquor. But why did they mislead him? Why did they not show some consistency with their convictions, and go and tell the newspapers they would not take their papers unless these advertisements were withdrawn? (Interruption and uproar. A voice: They are in a totally different position). He had heard of "the intemperance of temperance," but he trusted he was not to have an exhibition of it. Why did they not carry their convictions to his colleague, Mr. Williams, and ask why the railway time table had been an advertising medium for years? In this book he found advertised an Old Irish whisky, and Heather Dew, a Scotch whisky, side by side with the advertisement of the Presbyterian Ladies' College. Then they came to the Wesleyan Methodist Ladies' College, and over the page they were told that some brewing company's ales were the "purest and best." This time table was Government property, and throughout the colony on every Government railway station the same class of advertisements stared everyone in the face. (A voice: That is a different thing). To his mind the railway advertisements were much worse than the post cards, because they gave to the advertisements, objectionable or not, far greater publicity than the post cards. He sympathized with the work of the total abstainers, and though perhaps they carried it too far, he was sorry to interfere with any conscientious scruples; but this need not necessarily follow, because anyone could get a plain card and put a 1d. stamp on it (Dissent). The remedy was with the public. If they did not like the cards, they would not buy them, and then there would be no advertisements. The great test of their unpopularity would be that the cards were not used; but as a fact, for the 13 or 14 days they had been issued there had been no material falling off in the number used. He would carefully consider the question, place it before his colleagues, and see what should be done, as he acknowledged that a large section of the community should not be ignored. They might talk about the purchase money being paltry, but the department wanted to get revenue from every source. It was not the interest of the department or of the advertisers, however, to run counter to the conscientious convictions of any part of the community, and in a day or two he would announce a final decision.

It was subsequently arranged that the Premier and Postmaster General will take the post card advertisement into joint consideration, and decide speedily what is to be done.

THE ADVERTISING FIRMS.

OFFER TO TERMINATE THE CONTRACT.

To the Editor of the Age.

SIR,—So much has been written regarding the action of the Post Office authorities in allowing the post cards to be defaced by advertisements, that I desire it to be known that my company is willing to forego its rights in the matter in order to assist in putting an end to the objectionable system. The

enclosed copy of letter to the Postmaster General will explain itself, to which we have not yet received reply.—Yours, &c.,

ALFRED D. HART, Managing Director for
Wm. Cameron Bros. & Co., Ltd.

13th November.

A'Beckett Street, 11th Nov., 1895.

The Hon. John Gavan Duffy, Postmaster-General, Melbourne.

SIR,—With reference to this company's contract with the Postal department, for the right to advertise on all post cards issued by the department for a period of three years, dating from 1st inst., and our managing director's (Mr. Hart's) interview with you this morning on the subject, we now beg to confirm that gentleman's proposal to you viz., that as the advertisements on the post cards are viewed with great disfavor by a considerable section of the community, and the two companies advertising "lager beer" and "tobacco" do not intend to insist on their rights, we are agreeable, and now propose, without prejudice, that the contract with your department be cancelled, and the full amount paid by us, viz., £950, refunded. We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are well satisfied with the value of our contract, and our sole object in submitting the foregoing proposal is deference to the many objections that have been raised against the use of post cards for advertising purposes. We shall esteem your kindly informing us, not later than Wednesday next whether our proposition meets with your approval.—We have the honor to be, sir, yours obediently (Signed). ALFRED D. HART, managing director Wm. Cameron Bros. & Co., Limited.

HISTORY OF THE BELGIAN DOMINICAL STAMPS AND ENTIRE ENVELOPES.

BY JULES BOUVÈZ.

The enjoyment of a day of rest per week has always and everywhere been considered as a condition of the highest importance for the physical, intellectual, moral and social existence of man. For this reason, at all times, societies of various kinds have been founded with the object of procuring that Sunday, that natural festival day, should again become for everyone a day of rest, diversion and meditation.

In Europe, for some years past, a large number of these societies have had in view principally the sanctification of the Sunday, and they have directed their efforts specially against the institutions of the carrying business. Among these none is more interesting than the post office, but the duty which falls on it and which consists in satisfying incessantly the needs of the traffic did not allow of a suspension of its service in such a way as to enable all its staff to take advantage of the Sunday rest. However, the postal administrations of most countries have made every effort to secure on that day a reduction of the service without injuring the general interests of the service. Belgium, which could not reduce its Sunday postal service to the extreme limits without provoking protestations, had recourse to a practical means which threw quite a new light on the Sunday rest.

A royal order given at Laeken on May 14th, 1893, having decreed the

creation of new types of Belgian postage stamps, the minister, on the day after, issued the following order :

“ Art. 1. The postage stamps of the new issue will bear the inscription : ‘ Ne pas livrer le dimanche—Niet bestellen op zondag ’ (not to be delivered on Sunday).

“ It will be optional with senders to detach this inscription from the stamps before making use of them or to leave it on.

“ Correspondence bearing this note will not be delivered at its address on Sundays and holidays.

Art. 2. The values and colors of the new postage stamps are determined as follows :

- 10c red on white
- 20c mignonette on white
- 25c blue on white
- 35c brown on white
- 50c bistre on white
- 1fr carmine on light green
- 2fr lilac on rose
- 2c orange on white
- 5c green on white

“ Art. 3. The issue of the new stamps will commence with that of the 10c, which will be put on sale on June 1st next.

“ Brussels, May 15th 1893,

“ J. VANDENPEEREBOOM.”

A second ministerial order of July 7, 1893, afterwards fixed for the 1st of August, 1893, the issue of the new stamps of 2, 20 and 25c : on the 1st of September those of 1 and 5c ; the 1st of October those of 50c and the 1st of November those of 35c and 2fr.

The values from 1 to 5c have the arms of the kingdom (type 1); the other values, from 10c to 2fr, have the portrait of King Leopold II (type 2).



(Type 1.)



(Type 2)

In consequence of these orders, formal instructions were given to the employees of the Belgian post office that correspondence bearing the label with the inscription

“ Ne pas livrer le dimanche
“ Niet bestellen op zondag ”

and arriving at the distributing offices in time for delivery on Sunday or a holiday should be laid aside and reserved for the first delivery on the day after. The Administration formally forbade their distribution on the Sunday and warned its employees that disciplinary penalties would be inflicted on those who should disobey. It also gave notice that the use of the dominical stamp was not indispensable to prevent a shipment being delivered on Sunday, and that the sender might indicate his wish in this respect by means of a written or printed note added to the superscription, and this wish was to be respected, whatever might be the method adopted to manifest it.

The only exception was in regard to express shipments. These were delivered as soon as they arrived, on Sundays as on other days, whatever might be the stamps used or the note appearing on the superscription.

From the 1st August, 1893, it was moreover decreed that correspondence sent free, with or without the countersign, should no longer be delivered on Sundays and legal holidays, unless prepaid at the express rate, either with the 25c postage stamp blue on white (type 2) or with one or more telegraph stamps (type 3 and 4) for the total amount of the expressage.



(Type 3.)



(Type 4.)

An exception to this rule was made for only a few classes of shipments, the delivery of which could not be delayed without doing injury to the public service.

As to articles registered and insured that were to be delivered at an address, and which were deposited on Saturday or the eve of a holiday, the sender was to be consulted, if possible. The dominical label was to be detached from the stamp if the sender could not be consulted or his messenger were without instructions. They could be left attached only with the consent of the sender, and, consequently, registered packets prepaid by means of stamps with the dominical inscription were to be exempted from delivery by the mail carriers on Sundays and legal holidays.

It will easily be understood that all these measures produced a very appreciable diminution in the quantity of correspondence distributed on Sundays. The post office employees had the benefit not only of the wish of the sender, marked by the maintenance of the dominical label, but also of the forgetfulness of ignorance of those who involuntarily left the label attached to the stamp.

On a careful inquiry into the question of the postage stamps of the issue of 1893, circulating with the dominical label, it appeared that the quantity scarcely reached the seventh part of the total number of stamps used.

The statistics for the year 1894 are as follows :

VALUES.	NUMBER OF DOMINICAL STAMPS OF THE 1893 ISSUE USED IN 1894		
	With the dominical label.	Without the dominical label.	Totals.
1c.	11,483,214	82,368,012	93,851,226
2c.	1,804,715	9,214,085	11,100,700
5c.	5,418,065	31,730,382	37,155,047
10c.	14,720,614	57,101,220	71,830,840
20c.	842,820	2,894,028	3,737,448
25c.	2,614,018	10,238,401	12,853,400
35c.	180,765	746,011	935,770
50c.	206,834	870,010	1,170,744
1fr.	54,835	101,182	246,017
2fr.	12,803	65,501	78,424
TOTALS.	37,538,243	105,436,388	232,974,631

Among these stamps there are two to which we think it well to call the special attention of collectors.

These are the two lowest values, 1 and 2c, the color of which has been changed. The former was first of all issued in a black gray color. In this tint 15,000 sheets of 300 stamps, or 4,500 000 stamps in all, were printed, and these served to supply the post offices until the end of the fiscal year of 1893. From the 1st of January, 1894, the black gray color was replaced by the slate gray color which is still in use. Of the 4,500,000 black gray stamps about 640,000 were used with the dominical label.

As to the stamp of 2c, issued on August 1st, 1893, which served specially for the school savings banks and for the prepayment of postage on publications, advertisements and circulars the weight of which did not exceed 50 grammes, it was first printed in yellow, but the Administration, having recognized that this color was defective, decreed by an order of July 26th, 1894, that the stamps of 2c, should in future be printed in red brown and supplied in fulfilment of the requirements of the post office on and after August 1st, 1894.

The Belgian dominical stamp of 2c yellow had, therefore, an existence of only eleven months. The issue was 30,000 sheets of 300 stamps, or a total of 9,000,000 stamps, which were used according to the following statement :

NUMBER OF 2C YELLOW DOMINICAL STAMPS OF THE ISSUE OF 1893.

Sold to the public for the prepayment of correspondence and used.		Returned to the Administration and destroyed after having been used.	
With the Dominical Label.	Without the Dominical Label.	For School Savings Banks	As Complements on Postal Notes.
728,015	7,430,572	810,018	14,895

It may be deduced from the foregoing that the 2c yellow stamp with dominical label will acquire a certain value. We may mention here that already this stamp can no longer be obtained in Belgium by collectors, except at ten times its face value.

There is another peculiarity about this stamp little known to collectors, but which we cannot pass over. This is that a part was printed on sheets of paper bearing the Belgian coat of arms as a watermark, for on some copies divers fragments of the coat of arms have been observed.

Has this variety any greater value? It should have, especially if a larger proportion is not discovered than that found so far. Since this was remarked by a collector who made a long investigation into the matter, it has been found that out of 1000 2c yellow stamps twelve only had fragments of the Belgian coat of arms watermark.

From information obtained, it appears that the use of this watermarked paper was purely accidental and the circumstance must have escaped the attention of those who looked after the printing of these stamps. We will speak of this again in another article.

(To be continued)

THE MARKET.

Auction of the Walter S. Scott Stamp Co., March 24th, 1896.

United States, 1870, 30c black, used, faint grill,	\$ 12.75
“ Newspaper, 5c, blue border,	13.25
“ Executive, 6c carmine, unused,	13.50
“ Justice, 24c, unused,	10.25
“ State, \$2. unused,	14.20
Confederate States, Athens, 5c purple, magnificent copy on cover,	43.00
“ Baton Rouge, 5c green and carmine, error (McCrnick), on cover,	52.00
“ Columbia, envelope, 5c blue on orange, entire,	13.10
“ Danville, 5c black on buff, entire,	75.00
“ Mobile, 2c black on original,	31.00
“ Nashville, 10c green on original cover,	125.00
Barbados, 1873, 5sh pink,	25.00
British Guiana, 1870, 96c,	13.25
British Honduras, 1884, 6d yellow,	11.00
Canada, 1868, watermark, 12½c blue,	10.00
“ “ 15c violet,	40.50
Ceylon, 1879, perf. 12½x14, 8c orange,	53.00
“ “ 2r 50c.	24.00
Dominica, 1sh lake, CA.	17.25
Gambia, 1880, CC, 1sh green,	12.00
Gibraltar, 1886, surcharged 1sh bistre,	11.00
Labuan, 1880, 8 on 12c red, double surcharge,	10.00
Lagos, 1882, 2sh 6p brown,	18.00
Natal, 1874, perf. 15x15½, 5sh claret,	10.00
Nevis, 1861, gray paper, 4d dull rose,	15.25
“ 1867, engraved, 4d orange,	13.00
“ 1884, 1sh violet,	12.25
St. Christopher, 1887, 6d olive brown,	12.50
St. Lucia, 1881, CA, perf. 12, 4d yellow and black,	18.50
“ 1883, perf. 14, 1sh orange and black,	28.00
“ 1885, 6d lilac,	20.50
“ “ 1sh orange,	29.00
St. Vincent, 1871, Star, 4d blue,	33.00
“ 1880, Star, 5sh rose red,	101.00
Western Australia, 1865, CC, perf. 14, 4d carmine,	25.00
Zululand, 5sh rose,	18.00

All the foreign stamps above quoted were in unused condition.

Auction sale of Ventom, Bull & Cooper, March 24th and 25th, 1896.

Spain, 1852, 2r red, very fine,	£12.12.6
Tuscany, 60 crazie red, very fine,	9. 0. 0

Auction Sale of Bogert & Durbin Co., March 28th, 1896.

United States, New York, 3c blue, glazed paper, on original envelope,	\$12.50
“ 1847, half of 10c, used, on original letter,	10.00
“ 1869, 90c evenly centered,	15.00
Bremen, 1861, 10gr black, rouletted,	10.00
British Guiana, 1850, 1c magenta,	23.00
Nevis, 1861, 4d rose,	14.00

New South Wales, 1851, 8d orange,	14.00
" 1888, 2osh, unused,	12.50
Queensland, 1860, 2d blue, no watermark, imperf., unused,	25.00
" 1875, 1osh watermarked Q and Crown, imperf., unused.	25.00
St Lucia, 1883, 6d lilac, unused,	28.00
St. Vincent, 4d dark blue, perf. 12½, unused,	28.00
" 6d yellow green, C. A., unused,	12.00
South Australia, 10d black on 9d yellow, inverted surcharge,	16.50
Spain, 1854, 1r light blue, used,	52.00
Switzerland, Basel, 2½r, unused,	18.00
Turks Islands. 4d on 1d, inverted surcharge, unused,	17.00
Victoria, 1850, 2d gray, fine background,	10.00

Auction sale of Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, March 30th and 31st, 1896.

Spain, 1852, 2r orange, fine copy, but rather pale,	£9.15.0
Switzerland, Geneva, 10c. severed and joined,	12.15.0
Ceylon, CA, 16c lilac, unused, o. g.,	10.10.0
Canada, 6d perf. on thin vertically laid paper,	6.17.6
(We are absolutely sure that this stamp has counterfeit perforations, as we feel certain that the 6d on laid paper was never issued in a perforated condition.)—E. D. A. J. OF P.	
Trinidad, Lady McCleod, 2d blue, very fine,	£12. 0.0

Auction of Bogert & Durbin Co., April 11th, 1896.

Hongkong, CC, perf. 12½,	\$10.50
St. Christopher, 1887, 6d brown, unused,	12.50
St. Lucia, 1887, 6d lilac. unused o. g.,	11.50
Trinidad, 5sh o. g. unused, slight tear at right,	15.25
Zululand, 5sh, unused,	17.50

Auction sale of the New England Stamp Co., April 13th, 1896.

New Haven, 5c, signed reprint,	\$25.00
1851, 1c, broken circle, fine copy.	12.00
1851, upper right diagonal half of 12c on cover,	25.00
1861, 90c unused, o. g.,	14.00
1866, 3c scarlet, unused,	75.50
1868, 3c embossed all over, unused, o. g.,	35.00
" Another one,	37.00
1868, 90c, unused, o. g.,	40.00
Re-issue of 1861, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 24, 90c,	147.50
1869, 90c, lightly cancelled, perfectly centered,	18.00
1870, 30c, lightly cancelled, perfectly centered,	19.00
Carrier stamp, 1842, 3c blue, glazed paper,	12.00
Newspaper, 1865, 5c, blue border,	14.75
Justice, 30c, unused, o. g.,	22.00
State, 90c, unused, o. g.,	11.50
" \$2, unused, o. g.,	15.75
" \$5, unused, gum partly removed,	117.50
" \$10, unused, gum partly removed,	64.00
" \$20, unused, gum partly removed,	46.00
" Another one, cancelled,	40.50
Revenues, \$1.30, imperf., magnificent,	22.00
" \$15, imperf., large margin,	16.50
" \$20 Probate of Will, imperf., pen cancellation, large margins,	45.00

Revenues, 6c proprietary, cancelled,	36.00
“ \$20 Probate of Will, perfect copy,	23.25
“ \$1.60 blue and black,	15.80
“ \$20 blue and black,	13.00
“ \$200 blue, black and red,	102.00
“ 3cc black and orange, inverted medallion,	25.00
“ 50c black and green, proprietary,	20.50
“ \$1 black and green, proprietary,	85.25
Zululand, 5sh rose, unused, o.g.,	20.00

140th auction sale of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd.

This sale contained a very fine collection of entire United States envelopes, a magnificent lot of United States stamps of all kinds and a splendid collection of the stamps of Spain ; also a miscellaneous lot of foreign stamps and a small philatelic library.

The demand for United States stamps was so large in the early part of the season that the prices realized for many of these may be considered rather disappointing, but this result is undoubtedly due to the large quantity of material disposed of at auction during the last six months, emptying in great measure the pockets of collectors who favor purchasing in that way. The rare envelopes and the foreign stamps as a whole realized very satisfactory prices, the total amount being \$6336.83.

UNITED STATES ENTIRE ENVELOPES

1853, 3c red on white, octagon ends, used,	\$19.00
1860, 6c red on white,	26.00
“ Another one, envelope slightly creased,	20.25
“ 6c red on buff,	31.00
“ 10c green on white, envelope damaged at left, used,	17.00
“ 10c green on buff,	23.00
“ Another one,	22.00
“ 1c blue on orange, patent lines,	10.25
“ 4c blue and red on white,	13.00
“ Another one,	11.00
“ 4c blue and red on buff,	12.70
“ Another one,	12.75
1863, 2c black, U. S. Postage, on orange, die 23,	47.00
1884, 2c vermilion on blue,	10.00
War Department, 1873, 6c vermilion on cream, envelope marked	
“ “Specimen”,	10.25
“ 1875, 12c on amber,	15.10
“ “ 15c on amber,	13.00
“ 1876, 1c on amber, envelope marked “Specimen”,	22.00
“ 1878, 30c on cream,	12.00

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS.

New Haven, 1845, 5c red, reprint,	18.50
1851, 5c brown, unused, no gum,	28.00
1855-60, complete set of reprints, without gum,	80.00
“ another set,	76.00

1855, 90c blue,	14.50
" another one,	14.00
1861, re-issue, 1c to 90c, without gum,	110.00
" another set,	100.00
1869, 30c blue and carmine, unused,	10.30
" 90c black and carmine, used,	13.25
" 15c brown and blue, picture inverted, lower left corner damaged,	39.00
" re-issue, 15c,	10.00
" 30c	14.00
" another one,	12.00
" 90c	18.25
" another one,	18.25
" 1c to 90c, complete set.	77.50
Newspaper stamp 1865, colored border, 5c dark blue,	11.75
" " " 5c light blue,	12.00
1875, Continental Banknote Co., \$9, o.g.,	13.75
" " " " \$12, o.g.,	16.00
" " " " \$24, o.g.,	25.00
" " " " \$48, o.g.,	25.00
" " " " \$60, o.g.,	45.00
1885, American Banknote Co., \$24, o.g.,	16.00
" " " " \$36, imperf. at top,	12.60
" " " " \$48, o.g.,	25.00
" " " " \$60, o.g.,	40.00
Executive, set complete,	31.25
" another set.	32.50
Justice, 30c,	12.75
" 90c,	23.00
" 1c to 90c, marked "Specimen",	32.00
Navy, 1c to 90c, marked "Specimen",	11.00
State, 1c to 90c, marked "Specimen",	17.05
" another set,	17.60
" \$2,	13.00
" \$2, marked "Specimen",	20.25
" \$5, slightly damaged,	40.00
" \$20, not well centered,	15.00

SPAIN.

1852, 2r red, minute tear, unused,	35.00
" another one, cancelled,	36.25
1853, 2r scarlet, unused,	44.00
" Another one,	40.00
1865, 12c blue and red, inverted center, slightly damaged, cancelled,	23.00
Album containing 3688 stamps,	450.00
Another album, containing 3869 stamps,	471.00
Collection of 560 Russian locals,	120.00

NOTES.

Der Philatelist chronicles the 1 shahi wrapper of Persia of the 1888 issue with the Persian inscription inverted.



We illustrate below the Bulgaria Boris baptismal stamps and cards mentioned last month.

Unión Postal Universal. - Bulgaria.

ПОЩЕНСКА КАРТА.

Самое лучшее и дешевое из всех стран.



2/14 Février 1896



The *Monthly Journal* states that Sig. Fabri possesses a halfpenny Malta watermarked Crown and CC, perforated $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, as well as the same perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.



Mr. Phillips has discovered an unused horizontal pair of the early Natal three pence blue on unwatermarked paper imperforate between the two stamps.



Mr. Gurdji sends us the following extract from the Official Gazette of Barbados :

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—On and after this date all printed newspapers posted at the General Post Office for delivery in this Island, will be liable to a postage rate of one farthing for a weight not exceeding 2 ounces and an additional farthing for every additional 2 ounces.

No word or communication must be written or printed on the newspaper or on the cover thereof after publication, except the name and address of the person for whom intended.

No paper or thing shall be enclosed in such paper except the printed supplement, if any, belonging to it.

Pending the issue of adhesive one farthing stamps, the postage will be received at the General Post Office in Coin and the words "Paid at Barbados" will be impressed on the Newspaper by a hand stamp in the presence of the person posting same who will be required to sign a paper stating the number of newspapers posted and the amount paid thereon.

In the case of Newspapers weighing over 2 ounces the postage will be required to be paid with adhesive postage stamps.

It will not be practicable at present to post newspapers at any of the Country Post Offices for delivery in this Island without a minimum postage of ½d being paid.

General Post Office, 23d January, 1896.

W. P. TRIMMINGHAM,
Colonial Postmaster.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Several of our European contemporaries have published a long article on a newly discovered variety of the one centavo brown of the 1888 issue of the Argentine Republic. This variety, which is simply a new die, was chronicled by us in December, 1891, and illustrated in the 53rd edition (1892) of our standard catalogue,

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We have received the following circular which speaks for itself.



HONDA (DEPARTAMENTO DEL TOLIMA)
REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA,
SOUTH AMERICA.

20th March, 1896.

SIR:—I beg to inform you that a few days ago the Post Office authorities here issued 500 of the two centavos stamps surcharged as follows:

HABILITADA
VALE \$0.01
HONDA

The stock in hand of the one centavo stamps having been sold and a number of circulars having been sent to the post office for transmission the post office officials were obliged to surcharge the two centavos as above stated pending the arrival of the one centavo stamps from Bogota, the capital of the Republic.

In order to get possession of a few of these stamps I sent circulars etc. to some of my friends at the same time requesting them to return me the stamps and to prove that they have really passed through the post office I have stamped this circular with two of them. I shall be obliged by your returning me one of them, retaining the other for your good-selves.

I am prepared to sell the few stamps which I have in my possession at the rate of \$1.00 (gold) each.

Yours truly,

JOHN GILLIES.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Some time ago an item referring to an error of the 1854 issue of Italy was published by the *London Philatelist* and copied by almost every

philatelic paper, including ourselves. In this article it was stated that some years ago a stamp of the 1854 issue had been printed in the color of the 40 centesimi but with the inscription *cinque*. We have since had an opportunity of examining a copy of this great rarity which happened to have been since many years in the possession of one of our friends. The specimen in question was postally cancelled. We compared it with some of the stamps of the 1854 issued, and declared it to be a reprint. As our friend did not have much faith in our judgment, we sent the stamp to Dr. Emilio Diena, who confirmed our opinion.

We wonder now if the stamp in the collection of the late Dr. Ellison is of the same breed.

* * * * *

The *Monthly Journal* reports that the issues for Diego Suarez, Nossi Bè and Ste. Marie de Madagascar are to be abolished and to be replaced by one series for the whole island.

* * * * *

According to *Le Courrier de Timbres-Poste*, the stamps of German East Africa will shortly be surcharged with the name of the country diagonally across the stamp.

* * * * *

Le Timbre Poste states that the five centavos of the Argentine Republic is now issued with the new watermark.

* * * * *

We learn from *Le Timbre Poste* that, as the inland postage of the Congo State has been reduced from 25 to 15 centimes, a stamp of this value will be issued before long.

* * * * *

L'Echo de la Timbrologie chronicles two varieties of the current rooreis envelope of Brazil; in one the head is inverted and in the other the head is missing. The current 100 reis postal card exists with the error EDERECO in stead of ENDERECO.

* * * * *

Mr. J. B. Robert writes us that the 2½, 5 and 12½c unpaid letter stamps of Netherlands of the 1894 issue, printed in ultramarine, only exist in type III, types I and II of these stamps being only color essays and of no value whatsoever; thus exit from our catalogue of Nos. 144, 145, 147, 148, 151 and 152 of the unpaid letter stamps of Netherlands.

* * * * *

The *London Philatelist* states that the stamps of British South Africa on thick paper, perforated 12½, were a temporary printing by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. Also that the sixpenny blue exists on thick paper, but perforated 14.

* * * * *

The *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* mentions a variety of the current 2½ cent unpaid letter stamp of Surinam in which the 1 of the fraction is dropped making it 21/2, instead of 2½. This variety is the first stamp at the left in the top row.



We have received some of the stamps issued on the occasion of the revival of the Olympic games at Athens; the values we received are the 1 lepton ochre, 2 lepta rose, 5 lepta lavender, 10 lepta slate, 20 lepta brown, 25 lepta rose red and 40 lepta purple; the 1l is of the same design as the 2l, the 10l as the 5l and the 40l as the 20l; they are of French manufacture, having been engraved by E. Mouchon, the engraver of the current French stamps. They are rather pretty and it is almost a pity that it was necessary to have these placed on the black list of the S. S. S. S.



We illustrate here the provisional Guatemala envelope chronicled last month.



Through the kindness of Sig. G. B. Vallarani we are able to illustrate the Italian postal card chronicled by us in March.

NB. Sul lato anteriore della presente si scrive soltanto l'indirizzo.

CARTOLINA POSTALE ITALIANA
(CARTE POSTALE D'ITALIE).



95 *Al*

(.....)

We have seen two horizontal strips of the 2 centavos of Salvador, 1894 issue, imperforate horizontally between.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

The 12 piastre of Cyprus is now issued with the head re-engraved.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

We illustrate below the Salvador stamps chronicled in February.



✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

We have seen a vertical pair of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna ultramarine, of the 1893 issue of Sirmoor, imperforate between.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

We have seen two horizontal strips of the 1 peso official, of the 1891 issue of Honduras, imperforate horizontally between and also the 1 centavo of the same series with the letters "Ofi" of "Oficial" impressed without color.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

The following varieties exist in the Provisional Zanzibar stamps surcharged on the current India adhesives :

B of Zanzibar with top stroke only at left side "b"—all values.

B of Zanzibar with top stroke to right and left "b"—all values.

Second Z of Zanzibar small—all values

Second Z of Zanzibar small and above the line—all values.

Second Z of Zanzibar small and below the line—all values.

Second Z of Zanzibar normal—all values.

Second Z of Zanzibar large and narrow—all values.

Top of B missing "b"—all values.

"Zanzidar"—all values.

Inverted "r"—2, 3 and 5 rupees.

Capital Z below the line—2, 3 and 5 rupees.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—



The *Philatelic Monthly* chronicles a 2c Telegraph Despatch Post Office, similar to the 1 cent value, but inscribed—TELEGRAPH C. D.—PAID 2 CTS—OFFICE No. 61 St. 8 St—As may, be seen the letter “R” was omitted in the word Telegraph.

Telegraph Despatch P. O.
2c black.

ABYSSINIA.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* chronicles the issue of a series of unpaid letter stamps of the same type as the lower values of the adhesive stamps (portrait of the Negus) and surcharged with Amharic characters in red or black.

Unpaid Letter stamps.

- Perforated 14x13½.
- ¼g green, black surcharge
- ½g rose “
- 1g blue, red surcharge
- 2g brown “
- 4g lilac brown, black surcharge
- 8g violet “
- 16g black, red surcharge

BENIN.—We have received the 5, 10 and 25 centimes envelopes with the inscription “Bénin,” instead of “Golfe de Bénin.”

Envelopes.

- White wove paper.
- 5c green and red, size 116x71 mm.
- Greenish wove paper.
- 15c blue and red, size 122x95 mm.
- Rose wove paper.
- 25c black and red, size 122x95 mm.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA Co.—



We are indebted to Mr. William Fish for a specimen of the one penny of the new issue of this Company. The stamp is printed in red with the value in green.

The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the four pence of the same issue.

Adhesive stamps.

- Perforated 14.
- 1p red and blue green
- 4p blue and lilac

CANADA.—Mr. Beroard has shown us the current 1 cent card, size 140x86 mm., on straw instead of buff card.

Postal card.

- 1c slate, *straw*

ECUADOR.—The 1896 series of adhesives, officials, unpaid letter stamps, envelopes and postal cards have made their appearance.

Adhesive stamps.

- Perforated 12.



- 1c dark green
- 2c red
- 5c dark ultramarine
- 10c brown

- 20c orange
- 50c dark blue
- 1s yellow brown
- 5s violet

Unpaid letter stamps.
Perforated 12.



- 1c blue green
- 2c blue green
- 5c blue green
- 10c blue green

- 20c blue green
- 50c blue green
- 100c blue green

Official stamps.

Same type as regular adhesives surcharged in carmine



Perforated 12.

- 1c olive bistre
- 2c olive bistre
- 5c olive bistre
- 10c olive bistre

- 20c olive bistre
- 50c olive bistre
- 1s olive bistre
- 5s olive bistre

Envelopes.



- Blue wove paper.
- Size 152x92mm.
- 5c blue
- 10c brown

Postal cards.



2c red, *rose*



3c green, *blue*

FERNANDO PO.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* announces that the 2 and 5 centimos stamps are now issued in the same type as the current 10 centimos.

Adhesive stamps.
Perforated.

2c rose

5c green.

FRANCE.—*Offices in Morocco.*—The *Monthly Circular* states that the current unpaid letter stamp of France have been surcharged with the value in Spanish currency.

Unpaid letter stamps
Perforated.

- 5 centimos on 5 centimes light blue, red surcharge
- 10 centimos on 10 centimes chocolate “ “
- 30 centimos on 30 centimes rose, black surcharge

50 centimos on 50 centimes claret, black surcharge
 1 peseta on 1 franc brown " "

GUATEMALA.—We have received the current five centavos adhesive surcharged "1—centavo—1895" in three types in red.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.



Perforated.

1c on 5c purple, red surcharge, type I
 1c on 5c " " " II
 1c on 5c " " " III

INDIA.—**Chamba.**—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* chronicles the current 1 anna and 6 pies and the 2 annas and 6 pies of India as having been surcharged in black "Chamba State."

The *Monthly Journal* states that the current 1, 2, 3 and 5 rupees of India have received the same surcharge.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked a star.

Perforated 14.

1a 6p bistre, black surcharge.
 2a 6p green "
 1r carmine and green, black surcharge
 2r brown and rose "
 3r green and brown "
 5r purple and blue "

NETHERLANDS.—Through the kindness of Mr. J. B. Robert, we have received the 5 and 12½ cent envelopes of a new size issued on April 13th and replacing the old size; the stamp is of the current type and printed in the upper left corner,

Envelopes.

White wove paper, azure inside.

Size 145x111 mm.

5c blue
 12½c gray

NICARAGUA.—

We have received the envelopes, wrappers and postal cards of the 1896 issue.

Envelopes.

Blue wove paper.

5c red, size 159x92mm.
 10c orange, size 159x92mm.
 20c purple, size 238x103mm.





Wrappers.

Straw paper.

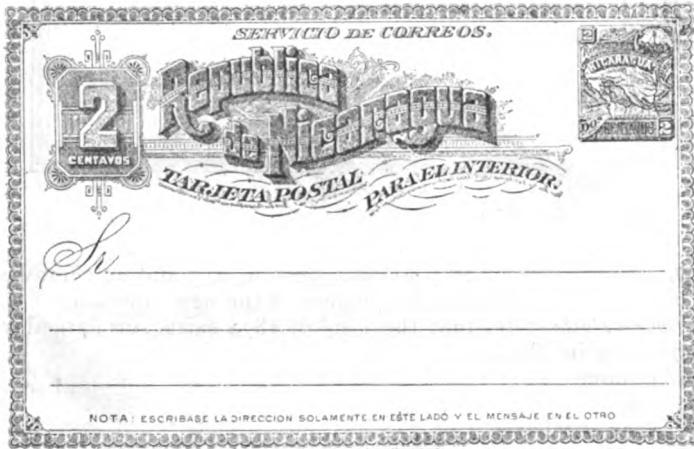
Size 170x252mm.

1c red

2c dark blue

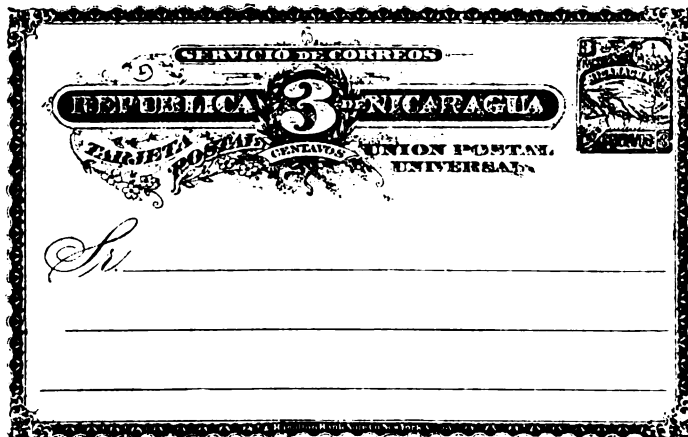
4c purple

Postal cards.



2c dark blue, *rose*

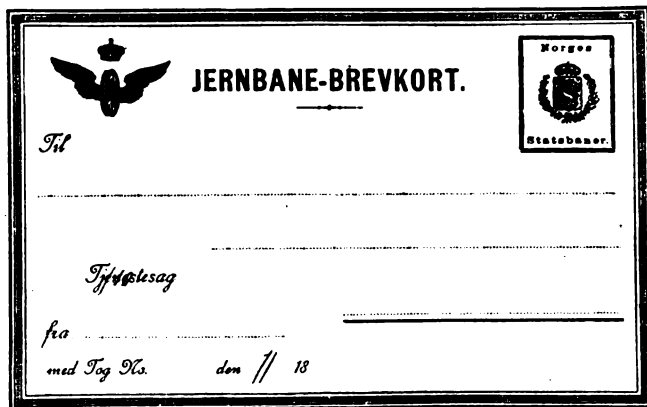
2x2c dark blue, *rose* (F2)



3c dark blue, *blue*

3x3c dark blue, *blue* (F2)

NORWAY.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us an uncatalogued Railroad Card ;
t is printed in orange red on white card.

Railroad card.

No value, orange red, *white*

PERU.—We have received four wrappers: 1, 2, 5 and 20 centavos, with stamp of same type as corresponding values of the new adhesives.

Le Timbre Poste states that the 1 sol of 1874 exists surcharged with the bust of Bermudez in black.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

1sol rose, black surcharge

Wrappers.

Straw paper.

1c ultramarine, size 118x238mm

2c Prussian blue, size 128x260mm.

5c indigo, size 139x281mm.

2cc orange, size 152x302mm.

RUSSIA.—*Offices in the Levant.*—From the *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* we learn that the current 1 kopeck stamps have been surcharged in black "40 paras."

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked wavy lines.

Perforated.

40p on 1k orange, black surcharge

SALVADOR.—We have received from Mr. N. F. Seebeck the two current issues of Salvador, allowing us to chronicle in this number those not mentioned before.

We have also received from the same correspondent the unpaid letter stamps, envelopes and postal cards.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 12.

3c deep green

12c Prussian blue

20c magenta

50c dark brown olive

1p rose

Unpaid letter stamps.

Perforated 12



- 1c red
- 2c red
- 3c red
- 5c red
- 10c red
- 15c red
- 25c red
- 50c red

Envelopes.

White wove paper.

Size 153x89 mm.

1c olive green (coat of arms)

2c red (government building)

Size 160x90 mm.

5c ultramarine (volcano)

12c slate (steamship)

15c blue green (post office)

Postal cards.



- 1c dark blue, *pale green*
- 1x1c dark blue, *pale green* (F4)



- 2c violet brown, *straw*
- 2x2c violet brown, *straw* (F4)



3c dark blue, salmon
 3x3c dark blue, salmon (F4) _____

SERVIA.—We have received a 1 para stamp of same design as the remainder of the current series.

Adhesive stamp.
 Perforated 13.

1p dull red _____

SIAM.—A new provisional has just been received by us: This time it is the 12 atts stamp which has been the victim having been surcharged 4 atts in english and siamese; the english surcharge measures 12 mm., and has a capital A to atts.

Adhesive stamp.
 Provisional issue.
 Watermarked a Flower.
 Perforated 14.

4a on 12a lilac and carmine, black surcharge _____

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—Three values of the new issue have just been received. The design and color are the same as in the preceding issue, but on the 1p and 1sh the value is printed in green.

Adhesive stamps
 Perforated 12 ½.

½p green

1p red and green

1sh yellow bistre and green _____

ZANZIBAR.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* states that the current one anna of India is now surcharged "Zanzibar" in blue.

Adhesive stamp.
 Watermarked a star.
 Perforated 14.

1a plum, blue surcharge _____

ZULULAND.—*Le Timbre-Post* chronicles the two shillings and six pence of the De la Rue type.

Adhesive stamp
 Watermarked Crown and CA.
 Perforated 14.

2sh 6p green and black

COMMUNICATIONS.

April 6, 1896.

DEAR SIR :

I send you herewith specimen sets of 1896 issue, for Salvador, Nicaragua, and Ecuador, Regular, Unpaid Letter, and Official stamps, etc.

As you will notice, there are two sets of 1896 issue of Salvador. The set having the emblematic figure, was engraved three years ago, and shipped during the Ezeta Régime ; but the new officials objected to the design being the same for all the different denominations, and ordered that a new set be engraved, of which every denomination was different, and which under the terms of my contract I was compelled to do. The old set was in use for a short time until the arrival of the new stamps having a different vignette, etc., for each denomination.

Very truly yours,

N. F. SEEBECK.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 2d, 1896.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—

Never having seen anything authoritative in print concerning the so-called Tientsin stamps which have been on the market for the last year or so. I enclosed some in a letter to the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Tientsin, asking an official statement regarding them. I have just received the following reply from his wife.

TIENTSIN, 26th February, '96.

SIR,—Mr. Bellingham regrets that your letter with a number of others has been left so long unanswered having been put on one side and forgotten owing to illness. He desires me to acknowledge the same and state that Tientsin has no local post and seems not to be likely to have one for some time. The stamps you enclose are frauds and I regret to see them advertised both in English and American papers.

Yours very truly,

H. OCTAVIA BELLINGHAM.

This settles this issue and you can remove them from the "Speculative" to the "Fraudulent" pages in your Catalogue.

Sincerely yours,

W. C. Eaton.

EDITOR AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY :

I enclose a few notes on new Envelopes, which I have lately run across ; they may be of interest to readers of the JOURNAL.

ISSUE OF 1886.

2c Kellogg die, size 7, official on manila with watermark like that on the current 1c and 2c, *i. e.* the *penalty* watermark, but not T. B. & R. watermark, H.

10c on oriental buff, size 3, knife 42, watermark J not G.

10c on manila, size 7, knife 45, watermark J. not G.

1895.

1c dark blue on white, size 3 (new size 2) knife 42.

GEO. L. TOPPAN.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Meetings held the third Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loesch's Hotel, 36 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, 9 W. 116th St., N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 36, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 990, N. Y. City.

156th meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, was held on March 26th, 1895, at 8.30 P. M. at the residence of the President, Mr. Aug. Dejonge, 65 Beach St., Stapleton, S. I., Mr. Dejonge in the chair, Members present:—Messrs E. R. Carter, R. F. Albrecht, A. Richter, J. W. Sittig, Henry Clotz, Dr. R. Roehre, J. Niedermeyer, A. Lienhardt, H. Obert and Robert S. Lehman.

The minutes of the last meeting were accepted as read. Mr. Dejonge on opening the meeting made a little speech of welcome, this being the first time he had presided at the meeting for several months. During his illness he said his stamps were always a source of recreation and pleasure to him. The speech was applauded by all the members who were glad to see their president in the same old trim as formerly.

The application of Messrs. Henry Fiacre and T. W. Goonewaarde were favorably passed upon by the Executive Committee and upon ballot these gentlemen were unanimously elected members. Mr. Aug. Dejonge proposed for membership Mr. John Schiefer, of Stapleton, S. I. The proposition was referred to the Executive Committee.

Messrs. E. R. Carter and Aug Dejonge presented some cuttings for the scrap-book, Messrs. Aug. Dejonge and J. T. McDonald some counterfeits for the counterfeit album, Mr. Lohmeyer, No. 25 of the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Postal Card Society, Messrs. Bogert & Durbin priced catalogues of their sales Nos. 57, 58 and 60. The thanks of the members are tendered the kind donors.

A petition was received from the Chicago Philatelic Society for signature, asking the Postmaster-General to sell periodical and due stamps to the public. This could not be acted upon as it is only in the power of Congress to give such permission. A letter was received from the Metropolitan Club in San Antonio, Tex., protesting against the collecting of Plate Numbers and similar Philatelic objects. As it is the policy of the S. I. P. S. to let everybody collect what he pleases, the letter could not be acted upon. A letter was received from the North German Society of S. I., asking the members to join with them in a large picnic to be held by the Germans of S. I. This was duly acted upon and referred to the proper committee. Exhibition of stamps followed, Mr. Richter exhibiting his fine collection and Mr. Albrecht a magniocent lot of rarities which were admired by all present.

Adjournment followed at 10.05 P. M, when a fine collation was served by our president who treated all the members in his usual hospitable manner. The next meeting will be held on April 16th, 1896.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*.

157th meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, held April 16th, 1896, at the residence of President August Dejonge, No. 65 Beach Street, Stapleton, S. I.

The meeting was called to order at 8.30 P. M.

Members present were President August Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. E. R. Carter, Henry Obert, Adolph Lienhardt, A. Richter, R. F. Albrecht, Oscar Dejonge, Dr. R. Rochre, A. C. Carstanjen and R. S. Lehman.

The minutes of the last meeting were accepted as read.

The Executive Committee having reported favorably upon the nomination of Mr. John Schiefer for membership this gentleman upon ballot, was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

Messrs. August Dejonge and Wm. F. Hasse present some counterfeits or the counterfeit album.

Messrs. E. R. Carter and August Dejonge, some clippings for the scrap book.

The Bogert & Durbin Co., priced catalogues of their 61st and 62d sales.

The Raynor Hubbell Stamp Co., a photograph of some rare Canadian stamps.

The thanks of the Society are tendered to the kind donors.

Letters were received from the Chicago Philatelic Society and the Kansas City Philatelic Society and a circular from the Committee of the Philatelic Society of New York, for the S. S. S., which were read with interest.

A very interesting and kind letter in regard to the new issued of Peru, from our honorary member Mr. Paul Ascher, of Lima, Peru, was read; he offers his services to the members in giving any authentic information about the issues of his country; upon motion of Mr. Carter, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Ascher.

The meeting was adjourned at 9.45 P. M. when an exhibition of stamps took place and afterwards refreshments were provided by our President in his usual generous manner.

Next meeting May 21st, 1896.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*.

THE METROPOLITAN PHILATELIC CLUB OF SAN ANTONIO.

Organized Nov. 18, 1894.

Headquarters: CLIFFORD BLOOK, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

<i>Executive Committee:</i> EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, President,	HENRY A. REUSS, Treasurer,
E. G. CERVANTES, Vice-President,	J. F. MURPHY, Assistant Secretary.
JOHN G. ROTH, Secretary,	
<i>Literary Board:</i> COR. JOSEPH FLYNN, U. S. A. Chairman.	JULIUS JERMY, Librarian.
H. C. GLAZE, Secretary,	JOSEPH A. MUELLER, Superintendent.
<i>Department of Auction, Purchasing, Sale and Exchange:</i>	C. T. FINCHAM, Attorney.
CHARLES ROEMER, Counterfeit Detector,	

MINUTES OF THE NINETEENTH MEETING HELD APRIL 8TH, 1896.

The meeting was held in the Assembly Hall of the Club Rooms, Clifford Building, and came to order at 8.30 P.M., President Edward W. Heusinger presiding, with Nelson Mackey, Jr., Adolph Richter, Charles Roemer, John G. Roth and Otto Schaezler present, the small attendance being due to the continous rain for several days.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved and the Report of the Executive Committee was read and accepted.

A communication of the Staten Island Philatelic Society with reference to plate number collecting was read and filed.

A circular letter of the Committee for the suppression of speculative and unnecessary Postage Stamps of New York City was received, and after due consideration, it was decided to take no action in the same.

A number of valuable Stamps were then shown and refreshments served. the members drinking to the health of the President, who on March 28th, was presented by his wife with a young baby philatelist, after which the meeting adjourned at 11.30 P.M.

JOHN G. ROTH, *Secretary*.

CITY OF LONDON PHILATELIC CLUB.

HON. SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Committee for Season 1895-96 :—*Vice-Presidents*, Mr. Harry Hilckes and Mr. John J. Lane. *Hon. Treasurer and Exchange Superintendent*, Mr. J. E. Joselin. *Hon. Librarian*, Mr. C. Forbes. Messrs. H. A. Macmillan, H. J. Bignold, W. Morley, N. Z. Drachachis, F. B. Carr, H. Thompson, L. Rockliffe, W. G. Hawkins, D. Nops and Percy C. Bishop. *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London, E.

The ninth meeting of the season was held at Kennan's Hotel, Crown Court, 64, Cheapside, E.C., when a very instructive lecture was given by Mr. Wall on the Tintometer and Spectrum Analysis, followed by an interesting and descriptive magic lantern display of forgeries and varieties of English and Colonial Stamps by our Vice President, Mr. H. Hilckes. At the close of a very pleasant evening, a hearty and unanimous vote of thanks was given to Mr. Wall and Mr. Hilckes.

The number of members present, including visitors, was fifty-six, and it was noted that this is the largest attendance recorded at any of our meetings.

The next meeting will be held on TUESDAY, APRIL 7th, when our fourth Auction Sale will be held. All stamps bought must be paid for on the night of the Sale.

Two-and-a-half per cent. commission is charged on all *Sales*, which amount is placed to the funds of the Club.

Will new members who do not receive a copy of the Official Organ, *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, kindly notify the Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

On MONDAY, APRIL 20th, a discussion on "ENGLISH STAMPS USED ABROAD" will be held, under the following headings :

(a) Under what conditions were these stamps issued by the General Post Office in London to the various foreign countries, towns, &c. ?

(b) Is there any difference, from a philatelic point of view, between an English stamp used and postmarked at Malta, and one used and postmarked Manchester ?

It is hoped that all members interested in the above will make every endeavor to attend the meeting.

Will publishers of books and papers on philately kindly send a copy to the Hon. Librarian, Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow E., who will be pleased to acknowledge same.

All books and papers received are laid on the table for the use of members at our meetings.

GENERAL NOTICE.

Applications for membership and all communications with reference to the Club, should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London, E.

Collectors and Dealers will find the Club forms an excellent reference, as every care is taken in electing new members.

The Annual Subscription to the Club is now 10/- for London, and 5/- for Country and Foreign members ; this includes a copy, as published, of the Official Organ

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesdays every month, at Room 26, Bible House, at 8 P. M.

OFFICERS.

President, J. N. T. LEVICK, 54 William Street, New York. Secretary, W. F. GREGORY, 11 Park Row, New York.

Vice-President, R. R. BOGERT, 160 Nassau Street, New York. Treasurer, MAX MEYENBERG, 88 Eighth Street, Hoboken, N. J.

COMMITTEES.

Entertainment { R. R. BOGERT,
H. GREMDEL,
DR. B. M. FELDMAN.
House { GEO. R. TUTTLE,
JOS. S. RICH,
J. N. LUFF.
Librarian, J. S. RICH, 489 Manhattan Avenue,
New York

Finance { M. C. BERLEPSCH,
G. W. D. CRITTENTON,
A. L. BAIRD.
Membership { C. L. MOREAU,
H. COLLIN,
J. M. ANDREINI.
Exchange Manager, G. W. D. CRITTENTON, 208,
West End Ave., New York.

MARCH 10th, 1896.

The 55th meeting of the Corporation and 303d of the Society was called to order at 8.40 by President Levick. The Trustees having held a protracted session.

There were present Messrs Andreini, Betz, Berlepsch, Bogert, Brevoort, Baird, Chittenton, Crittenton, Drew, Gregory, Gremmel, Dr. C. W. Hill, J. E. Hill, Levick, Lynde, Krassa, Mead, Merry, Luff, Muecke, Perrin, Rich, Sherwood, Terrett and Williams.

It being late it was moved and seconded and carried, that all business be postponed and the evening devoted to the Auction Sale.

The sale proved to be the best yet held by the Society, bidding being good and very good prices obtained.

Adjourned 10.40.

W. F. GREGORY, Secretary.

APRIL 14th, 1896.

The 56th meeting of the Corporation and 304th of the Society was called to order at 8.50. Present: Messrs Andreini, Bogert, Drew, Homburger, Luff, Moreau, Perrin, Rich and Williams; also Mr. Leavy as visitor.

The President, Mr. Levick, being absent, Mr. Bogert was called to the Chair, and he appointed Mr. Rich, Secretary *pro tem*.

The Report of the Committee on S. S. S. was read and accepted, as follows:

APRIL 11th, 1896.

THE NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY:

Gentlemen—Your Committee have held several meetings since reporting to you in December, 1895, and have recently sent to the offending Governments our protest against speculative issues. This protest has also been given wide publication through the daily and philatelic press, and a copy has been sent to all philatelic societies.

At the meeting of March 5th, 1896, your Committee have decided that the following are speculative or unnecessary:

Ecuador, the forthcoming commemorative issue.

Bulgaria, the Prince Boris "Baptism" issue.

Greece, the Olympian Games issue.

Salvador, the surcharged stamps, except both 1c on 2c of 1891.

Cuba, the issue for the Republic, concerning which it was moved and unanimously carried, that "it is the sense of this Committee that the Cuban stamps contemplated to be issued, as announced in the daily press, for revenue from collectors, is ill advised, and philatelists are warned against purchasing them until the stamps are legitimately used in Cuba."

Jos. S. RICH, Secretary, Committee on S. S. S.

Mr. J. N. Luff read his paper, as announced, on "Reprints and Reissues of the Stamps of the United States," illustrated by a complete collection of these rarities. It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried "that the thanks of the members be tendered to Mr. Luff for his valuable paper, and the view of his fine collection exemplifying his article."

Proposed for membership: Joseph B. Leavy, New York City, James W. George, New York City.

Adjourned 10.15.

Jos. S. RICH, *Secretary pro tem*

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

W. T. WILSON, President.

R. HOLLICK, Esq. and W. PIMM, Esq., Vice-Presidents.

COMMITTEE:

MR. V. LUNDEBLAD,
MR. W. S. VAUGHTON,

MR. C. A. STEPHENSON,
MR. W. F. WADAMS.

Hon. Sec. and Treas. MR. G. JOHNSON, B. A., 208 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

MARCH 19th.

Major W. F. Anstey (Devonport), Messrs. A. Scheindling (Russia), and W. A. Riley (Belgium), were unanimously elected members.

The Hon. Secretary then read a paper on the Stamps of Argentine, including those of Buenos Aires, Cordoba and Corrientes.

Exchange Packets for April again show a considerable increase on any previous month, and for the first time in the records of Philately exceed £3,000.

Packet "A."—Colonials and Foreign,	-	£ 950 7.11½
" "B."—British Colonials only,	-	1,768 5. 1
" "C."—Foreign only,	-	307 8. 1½

£3,026 1. 2

APRIL 16th.

Messrs. W. Leigh (Birmingham), W. A. Walker (Devonport), J. P. Way (Bristol), H. A. Young (Queensland), A. Pulin (Spain), L. S. Charlick (South Australia), J. de Le Retord (Portugal), and T. Torradabella (Spain), were unanimously elected members

An Extraordinary General Meeting unanimously decided that all accounts should be settled on the return of each packet instead of quarterly as heretofore. This will allow those members, who have accounts due to them, to receive the same much quicker, and will also be more convenient to those who purchase more than they sell. The new arrangement commenced with the April packets.

The Hon. Treasurer was instructed to open a Banking Account for the use of the Exchange.

Ordinary Meeting.—Mr. Hollick then displayed a very fine selection from his private collection, and gave notes and particulars of the same which were extremely interesting and instructive, and were highly appreciated by the large attendance.

The most valuable part of the display was the collection of Mauritius in which some very fine singles and pairs of the early issues were especially noticeable.—Early Canadians, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in rows of shades, and including some very fine shillings;—British Columbia and Vancouver Island, complete;—a large number of complete sheets of Gambia—reconstructed sheets of Victoria, etc.

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York, the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island, The Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio, Texas, and the New Jersey Philatelic Association of Hoboken.

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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—
POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY
HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Continued.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.—(Continued).

C.O. (Census Office), (Continued).

- 2° Perforated 11½.
674 4p dull purple (No. 73)
3° Perforated 11½x12½.
675 4p dull purple (No. 82)
B. Black surcharge.
I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
1° Rouletted.
676 2p orange red (No. 118)
677 2sh rose carmine (No. 52)
2° Perforated 11½.
678 4p dull purple (No. 73)
679 6p blue (No. 74.)
680 1sh brown (No. 75)
3° Perforated 11½x12½.
681 4p dull purple (No. 82)
682 6p blue (No. 83)
683 1sh brown (No. 85)
4° Perforated 10.
684 4p dull purple (No. 135)
5° Perforated 10x11½, 12½ irregularly.
685 4p dull purple (No. 149)
686 1sh brown (No. 153)
II. Watermarked Crown & SA, letters wide apart.
1° Rouletted,
687 2p orange red (No. 100)

- 2° Perforated 10.
688 2p orange red (No. 130)

C.O. (No period after O).

Black surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

- 1° Perforated 11½.
689 2sh pale rose carmine (No. 77)
2° Perforated 11½x12½.
690 2sh pale rose carmine (87)
3° Perforated 10x11½, 12½ irregularly.
691 2sh deep carmine lake (No. 155)

C.P. (Commissioner of Police).

Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

- 1° Rouletted.
692 1p green (No. 35)
693 2p vermilion (No. 38)
694 6p blue (No. 40)
695 1sh brown (No. 49)
2° Perforated 11½.
696 4p dull purple (No. 73)
3° Perforated 11½x12½.
697 4p dull purple (No. 82)

C. S. (Chief Secretary or Colonial Surgeon).**A. Red surcharge.**

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

- 698 2p vermilion (No. 38)
699 6p blue (No. 40)
700 1sh brown (No. 49)

2° Perforated 11½.

- 701 4p dull purple (No. 73)

3° Perforated 11½x12½.

- 702 4p dull purple (No. 82)

B. Blue surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

- 703 4p dull purple (No. 39)
704 6p blue (No. 40)

II. Watermarked Crown & SA, letters wide apart.

Rouletted.

- 705 2p orange red (No. 100)

C. Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

- 706 2p orange red (No. 118)
707 4p dull purple (No. 39)

2° Perforated 11½x rouletted.

- 708 4p dull purple (No. 60)
709 6p blue (No. 61)
710 1sh brown (No. 63)

Variety: Printed on both sides.

- 711 6p blue (No. 65)

3° Perforated 11½.

- 712 4p dull purple (No. 73)
713 6p blue (No. 74)
714 1sh brown (No. 75)

4° Perforated 11½x12½.

- 715 4p dull purple (No. 82)
716 6p blue (No. 83)
717 1sh brown No. 85)

5° Perforated 10.

- 718 4p dull purple (No. 135)
719 6p blue (No. 127)
720 1sh brown (No. 128)

6° Perforated 10x11½, 12½ irregularly.

- 721 4p dull purple (No. 149)
722 6p blue (No. 151)
723 1sh brown (No. 153)
724 2sh pale rose carmine (No. 155)

II. Watermarked Crown and SA, letters wide apart.

1° Rouletted.

- 725 2p orange red (No. 100)

2° Perforated 10.

- 726 2p orange red (No. 130)

III. Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 10.

- 727 4p dull purple (No 172)

C. Sgn. (Colonial Surgeon).**A. Block type.**

Black surcharge.

Watermarked Crown and SA, letters wide apart.

Rouletted.

- 728 2p orange red (No. 100)

B. Roman type. C. Sgn.**A. Red surcharge.**

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

- 729 2p vermilion (No. 38)
730 6p blue (No. 40)

2° Perforated 11½.

- 731 4p dull purple (No. 73)

3° Perforated 11½x12½.

- 732 4p dull purple (No. 82)

B. Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Perforated 11½.

- 733 4p dull purple (No. 73)
734 6p blue (No. 74)

2° Perforated 11½x12½.

- 735 4p dull purple (No. 82)
736 6p blue (No. 83)

3° Perforated 10.

- 737 4p dull purple (No. 125)

4° Perforated 10x11½, 12½ irregularly.

- 738 4p dull purple (No. 149)

II. Watermarked Crown & SA, letters wide apart,

1° Rouletted.

- 739 2p orange red (No 100)

2° Perforated 10.

- 740 2p orange red (No. 130)

C. T. (Commissioner of Titles).**Red surcharge.**

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

- 741 1sh brown (No. 49)

D. B. (Destitute Board).**A. Red surcharge.**

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

- 742 1p green (No. 35)
743 2p vermilion (No. 38)

- 744 6p blue (No. 40)
 745 1sh brown (No. 49)
 2° Perforated 11½.
 746 4p dull purple (No. 73)
 3° Perforated 11½x12½.
 747 4p dull purple (No. 82)
 B. Blue surcharge.
 I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
 Rouletted.
 748 6p blue (No. 40)
 II. Watermarked Crown & SA, letters wide apart.
 Rouletted.
 749 2p orange red (No. 100)
 C. Black surcharge.
 I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
 1° Perforated 11½.
 750 1p green (No. 69)
 751 4p dull purple (No. 73)
 2° Perforated 11½x12½.
 752 1p green (No. 80)
 753 1p green (No. 162)
 754 4p dull purple (No. 82)
 3° Perforated 12½.
 755 1p green (No. 93)
 4° Perforated 10.
 756 4p dull purple (No. 125)
 757 1sh brown (No. 128)
 5° Perforated 10x11½, 12½ irregularly.
 758 6p blue (No. 149)
 II. Watermarked Crown & SA, letters wide apart.
 1° Rouletted.
 759 2p orange red (No. 100)
 2° Perforated 10.
 760 2p orange red (No. 100)
 3° Perforated 10x11½, 12½ irregularly.
 761 2p orange red (No. 155)

D. R. (Deeds Registry).

- Red surcharge.
 Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
 Rouletted.
 762 2p vermilion (No. 38)
 763 6p blue (No. 40)
E. (Engineer).
 A. Red surcharge.
 Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
 1° Rouletted.
 764 2p vermilion (No. 38)
 765 6p blue (No. 40)
 766 1sh brown (No. 49)
 2° Perforated 11½.
 767 4p dull purple (No. 73)

- 3° Perforated 11½x12½.
 768 4p dull purple (No. 82)
 B. Blue surcharge.
 I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
 Rouletted.
 769 1sh brown (No. 49)
 II. Watermarked Crown & SA, letters wide apart.
 Rouletted.
 770 2p orange red (No. 100)
 C. Black surcharge.
 I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
 1° Perforated 11½x rouletted.
 771 4p dull purple (No. 61)
 772 6p blue (No. 62)
 773 1sh brown (No. 64)
 2° Perforated 11½.
 774 4p dull purple (No. 73)
 775 6p blue (No. 74)
 776 1sh brown (No. 75)
 777 2sh deep carmine lake (No. 161)
 3° Perforated 11½x12½.
 778 4p dull purple (No. 82)
 779 6p blue (No. 83)
 780 1sh brown (No. 85)
 781 2sh deep carmine lake (No. 167)
 4° Perforated 10.
 782 4p dull purple (No. 125)
 783 1sh chestnut brown (No. 128)
 5° Perforated 10x11½, 12½ irregularly.
 784 6p blue (No. 151)
 785 1sh brown (No. 153)
 II. Watermarked Crown & SA, letters wide apart.
 1° Rouletted.
 786 2p orange red (No. 100)
 2° Perforated 10.
 787 2p orange red (No. 130)

E. B. (Education Board).

- A. Red surcharge.
 Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
 1° Rouletted.
 788 6p blue (No. 40)
 2° Perforated 11½.
 789 4p dull purple (No. 73)
 3° Perforated 11½x12½.
 790 4p dull purple (No. 82)
 B. Blue surcharge.
 I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
 Rouletted.
 791 4p dull purple (No. 39)
 792 6p blue (No. 40)
 II. Watermarked Crown & SA, letters wide apart.

Rouletted.

793 2p orange red (No. 100)

C. Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

794 2p orange red (No. 118)

795 4p dull purple (No. 39)

2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times$ rouletted.

796 6p blue (No. 61)

3° Perforated 10.

797 4p dull purple (No. 125)

4° Perforated $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ irregularly.

798 4p dull purple (No. 149)

5° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

799 4p dull purple (No. 158)

6° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

800 4p dull purple (No. 164)

II. Watermarked Crown & SA, letters wide apart.

1° Rouletted.

801 2p orange red (No. 100)

2° Perforated 10.

802 2p orange red (No. 130)

3° Perforated $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ irregularly.

803 2p orange red (No. 156)

III. Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 10.

804 2p orange red (No. 171)

G.F. (Gold Fields).

Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

805 6p blue (No. 40)

II. Watermarked Crown & SA, letters wide apart.

1° Perforated $10 \times$ rouletted.

806 2p orange red (No. 129)

2° Perforated 10.

807 2p orange red (No. 130)

G.P. (Government Printer).

A. Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

808 1p green (No. 35)

809 6p blue (No. 40)

810 1sh brown (No. 49)

2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

811 4p dull purple (No. 73)

3° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

812 4p dull purple (No. 82)

B. Blue surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

813 1p green (No. 35)

814 1sh brown (No. 49)

815 2sh rose carmine (No. 52)

2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times$ rouletted.

816 1p green (No. 59)

II. Watermarked Crown & SA, letters wide apart.

817 2p orange red (No. 100)

C. Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

818 1p green (No. 35)

819 1sh brown (No. 49)

820 2sh rose carmine (No. 52)

2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times$ rouletted.

821 1p green (No. 59)

822 6p blue (No. 62)

3° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

823 1p green (No. 70)

824 1p green (No. 156a)

825 2sh pale rose carmine (No. 77)

826 2sh deep carmine lake (No. 161)

4° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

827 1p green (No. 80)

828 1p green (No. 162)

829 2sh pale rose carmine (No. 87)

830 2sh deep carmine lake (No. 167)

5° Perforated 10.

831 1p green (No. 123)

832 1sh brown (No. 128)

6° Perforated $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ irregularly.

833 1p green (No. 146)

834 1sh brown (No. 153)

835 2sh pale rose carmine (No. 154)

836 2sh deep carmine lake (No. 155)

II. Watermarked Crown & SA, letters wide apart.

1° Rouletted.

837 2p orange red (No. 100)

2° Perforated 10.

838 3p orange red (No. 130)

G.S. (Government Stores).

Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

839 2p vermilion (No. 38)

840 6p blue (No. 40)

841 1sh brown (No. 49)

G.T. (Goolwa Tramway).

A. Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

- 1° Rouletted.
 842 1p green (No. 35)
 843 2p vermilion (No. 38)
 844 6p blue (No. 40)
 845 1sh brown (No. 49)
Varieties : Without period after T.
 846 2p vermilion (No. 38)
 847 6p blue (No. 40)
 2° Perforated 11½.
 848 4p dull purple (No. 73)
 3° Perforated 11½x12½.
 849 4p dull purple (No. 82)
 B. Black surcharge.
 I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
 1° Perforated 11½.
 850 4p dull purple (No. 73)
 2° Perforated 11½x12½.
 851 4p dull purple (No. 82)
 3° Rouletted.
 852 2p orange red (No. 118)
 II. Watermarked Crown & SA, letters wide apart.
 Rouletted.
 853 2p orange red (No. 100)

H. (Hospitals).

- Black surcharge.
 I. Watermarked Crown & SA, letters wide apart.
 1° Perforated 10.
 854 2p orange red (No. 130)
 2° Perforated 10x11½.
 855 2p orange red (No. 155)
 II. Watermarked V over Crown.
 Perforated 10.
 856 2p orange red (No. 171)

H. A. (House of Assembly).

- A. Red surcharge.
 I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
 1° Rouletted.
 857 1p green (No. 35)
 858 2p vermilion (No. 38)
 859 6p blue (No. 40)
 860 1sh brown (No. 49)
 2° Perforated 11½.
 861 4p dull purple (No. 73)
 3° Perforated 11½x12½.
 862 4p dull purple (No. 82)
 B. Black surcharge.
 I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
 1° Rouletted.
 863 6p blue (No. 40)
 864 1sh brown (No. 49)
 2° Perforated 11½x rouletted.
 865 1sh dark brown (No. 64)

- 3° Perforated 12½x rouletted.
 866 1sh dark brown (No. 68)
 4° Perforated 11½.
 867 1p green (No. 70)
 868 4p dull purple (No. 73)
 869 6p blue (No. 74)
 870 6p blue (No. 158)
 871 1sh brown (No. 75)
 872 1sh brown No. (160)
 5° Perforated 11½x12½.
 873 1p green (No. 80)
 874 4p dull purple (No. 82)
 875 6p blue (No. 83)
 876 6p blue (No. 164)
 877 1sh brown (No. 85)
 878 1sh brown (No. 166)
 6° Perforated 10.
 879 1p green (No. 123)
 880 4p dull purple (No. 125)
 7° Perforated 10x11½, 12½ irregularly.
 881 1p green (No. 146)
 II. Watermarked Crown & SA, letters wide apart.

- 1° Rouletted.
 882 2p orange red (No. 100)
 2° Perforated 10.
 883 2p orange red (No. 130)
I. A. (Immigration Agent).

- Red Surcharge.
 Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
 1° Rouletted.
 884 1p green (No. 35)
 885 2p vermilion (No. 38)
 886 6p blue (No. 40)
 2° Perforated 11½.
 887 4p dull purple (No. 73)
 3° Perforated 11½x12½.
 888 4p dull purple (No. 82)

- I. E.** (Intestate Estates).
 Black surcharge.
 Watermarked a Crown & SA, letters wide apart.
 Perforated 10.
 889 2p orange red (No. 130)

- I. S.** (Inspector of Sheep).
 A. Red surcharge.
 Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
 Rouletted.
 890 2p vermilion (No. 38)
 891 6p blue (No. 40)
 B. Black surcharge.
 I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
 1° Rouletted.
 892 2p orange red (No. 118)

- 2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times$ rouletted.
 893 6p blue (No. 62)
 II. Watermarked Crown & SA, letters wide apart.
 1° Rouletted.
 894 2p orange red (No. 100)
 2° Perforated 10.
 895 2p orange red (No. 130)

L. A. (Lunatic Asylum).

- A. Red surcharge.
 Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
 1° Rouletted.
 896 1p green (No. 35)
 897 2p vermilion (No. 38)
 898 6p blue (No. 40)
 899 1sh brown (No. 49)
 2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
 900 4p dull purple (No. 73)
 3° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
 901 4p dull purple (No. 82)

B. Black surcharge.

- I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
 1° Rouletted.
 902 2sh rose carmine (No. 52)
 2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times$ rouletted.
 903 6p blue (No. 62)
 3° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
 904 4p dull purple (No. 73)
 905 6p blue (No. 74)
 906 1sh brown (No. 75)
 4° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
 907 4p dull purple (No. 82)
 908 6p blue (No. 83)
 909 1sh brown (No. 85)
 5° Perforated 10.
 910 4p dull purple (No. 125)
 6° Perforated $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ irregularly.
 911 4p dull purple (No. 149)

II. Watermarked Crown & SA, letters wide apart.

- 1° Rouletted.
 912 2p orange red (No. 100)
 2° Perforated 10.
 913 2p orange red (No. 130)

L. C. (Legislative Council).

- A. Red surcharge.
 Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
 Rouletted.
 914 2p vermilion (No. 38)
 915 6p blue (No. 40)
Varieties: Without period after C.
 916 2p vermilion (No. 38)
 917 6p blue (No. 40)

B. Black surcharge.

- I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
 1° Rouletted.
 918 6p blue (No. 40)
 2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times$ rouletted.
 919 6p blue (No. 62)
 II. Watermarked Crown and SA, letters wide apart.
 1° Rouletted.
 920 2p orange red (No. 100)
 2° Perforated 10xrouletted.
 921 2p orange red (No. 129)

L. L. (Legislative Librarian).

- A. Red surcharge.
 Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
 1° Rouletted.
 922 2p vermilion (No. 38)
 923 6p blue (No. 40)
Varieties: Without period after first L.
 924 2p vermilion (No. 38)
 925 6p blue (No. 40)
 2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
 926 4p dull purple (No. 73)
 3° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
 927 4p dull purple (No. 82)

B. Black surcharge.

- Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters wide apart.
 Perforated 10.
 928 2p orange red (No. 130)

L. T. (Land Titles).

- A. Red surcharge.
 Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
 1° Rouletted.
 929 2p vermilion (No. 38)
 930 6p blue (No. 40)
 931 1sh brown (No. 49)
Varieties: Without period after T.
 932 2p vermilion (No. 38)
 933 6p blue (No. 40)
 2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
 934 4p dull purple (No. 73)
 3° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
 935 4p dull purple (No. 82)
 B. Blue surcharge.
 I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.
 Rouletted.
 936 6p blue (No. 40)
 II. Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters wide apart.
 Rouletted.
 937 2p orange red (No. 100)

C. Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

938 2p orange red (No. 118)

939 1sh brown (No. 49)

2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times$ rouletted.

940 6p blue (No. 62)

3° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

941 4p dull purple (No. 73)

942 6p blue (No. 74)

943 6p dark blue (No. 159)

4° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

944 4p dull purple (No. 82)

945 6p blue (No. 83)

946 6p blue (165)

5° Perforated 10.

947 4p dull purple (No. 125)

948 6p blue (No. 127)

6° Perforated $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ irregularly.

949 4p dull purple (No. 149)

950 6p blue (No. 151)

951 2sh deep carmine lake (No. 155)

II. Watermarked Crown & SA, letters

wide apart.

Rouletted.

952 2p orange red (No. 100)

III. Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 10.

953 2p orange red (No. 171)

M. (Military).

A. Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

954 2p vermilion (No. 38)

955 6p blue (No. 40)

956 1sh brown (No. 49)

B. Black surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

957 2sh rose carmine (No. 52)

2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

958 1sh dark brown (No. 67)

M. B. (Marine Board).

A. Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

959 1p green (No. 35)

960 2p vermilion (No. 38)

961 6p blue (No. 40)

962 1sh brown (No. 49)

2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

963 4p dull purple (No. 73)

3° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

964 4p dull purple (No. 82)

B. Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

965 1p green (No. 35)

966 2p orange red (No. 118)

967 6p blue (No. 40)

2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

968 1p green (No. 70)

969 4p dull purple (No. 73)

970 6p blue (No. 74)

971 1sh brown (No. 75)

3° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

972 1p green (No. 80)

973 4p dull purple (No. 82)

974 6p blue (No. 83)

975 1sh brown (No. 85)

4° Perforated 10.

976 4p dull purple (No. 125)

977 6p blue (No. 127)

978 1sh brown (No. 128)

5° Perforated $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ irregularly.

979 4p dull purple (No. 149)

980 6p blue (No. 151)

981 1sh brown (No. 153)

II. Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters wide apart.

1° Rouletted.

982 2p orange red (No. 100)

2° Perforated 10.

983 2p orange red (No. 130)

III. Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 10.

984 4p dull purple (No. 172)

M. R. (Manager of Railways).

A. Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

985 2p vermilion (No. 38)

986 6p blue (No. 40)

B. Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

987 2p orange red (No. 118)

988 4p dull purple (No. 39)

989 6p blue (No. 40)

990 1sh brown (No. 49)

2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times$ rouletted.

991 6p blue (No. 62)

992 1sh brown (No. 64)

3° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

993 1p green (No. 70)

994 4p dull purple (No. 73)

995 6p blue (No. 74)

- 996 2sh deep carmine lake (No. 161)
 4° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
 997 1p green (No. 80)
 998 4p dull purple (No. 82)
 999 6p blue (No. 83)
 1000 2sh deep carmine lake (No. 167)
 5° Perforated 10.
 1001 1p green (No. 123)
 6° Perforated $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ irregularly.
 1002 1p green (No. 146)
 1003 2sh deep carmine lake (No. 155)

II. Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters wide apart.

- 1° Perforated 10.
 1004 2p orange red (No. 130)
 2° Perforated $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ irregularly.
 1005 2p orange red (No. 155)

M. R. G.

(Manager of Railways, Gambierton).

A. Blue surcharge.

Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters wide apart.

Rouletted.

- 1006 2p orange red (No. 100)

B. Black surcharge.

Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters wide apart.

1° Rouletted.

- 1007 2p orange red (No. 100)

2° Perforated 10.

- 1008 2p orange red (No. 130)

N. T.

(Northern Territory).

Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1009 1p green (No. 70)
 1010 3p on 4p dark blue, black surcharge (No. 157)
 1011 4p dull purple (No. 73)
 1012 6p blue (No. 74)
 1013 1sh brown (No. 75)

2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$

- 1014 1p green (No. 80)
 1015 3p on 4p dark blue, black surcharge (No. 163b)
 1016 4p dull purple (No. 82)
 1017 6p blue (No. 83)
 1018 1sh brown (No. 85)

II. Watermarked Crown and S, A., letters wide apart.

1° Rouletted.

- 1019 2p orange red (No. 100)

2° Perforated 10.

- 1020 2p orange red (No. 130)

O. A. (Official Assignee).

A. Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

- 1021 2p vermilion (No. 38)

2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1022 4p dull purple (No. 73)

3° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1023 4p dull purple (No. 82)

B. Blue surcharge.

Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters wide apart.

Rouletted.

- 1024 2p orange red (No. 100)

C. Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1025 4p dull purple (No. 73)

2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1026 4p dull purple (No. 82)

3° Perforated 10.

- 1027 4p dull purple (No. 125)

II. Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters wide apart.

1° Rouletted.

- 1028 2p orange red (No. 100)

2° Perforated 10.

- 1029 2p orange red (No. 130)

3° Perforated $10 \times$ rouletted.

- 1030 2p orange red (No. 129)

III. Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 10.

- 1031 2p orange red (No. 171)

P. (Police).

A. Blue surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

- 1032 6p blue (No. 40)

II. Watermarked Crown and SA, letters wide apart.

Rouletted.

- 1033 2p orange red (No. 100)

B. Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

- 1034 6p blue (No. 40)

2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times$ rouletted.

- 1035 6p blue (No. 62)

3° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1036 6p blue (No. 74)

- 1037 6p blue (No. 159)

4° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

1038 6p blue (No. 83)

1039 6p blue (No. 165)

5° Perforated 10.

1040 6p blue (No. 127)

II. Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters wide apart.

1° Rouletted.

1041 2p orange red (No. 100)

2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times$ rouletted.

1042 2p orange red (No. 106)

3° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

1043 2p orange red (No. 105)

4° Perforated 10x rouletted.

1044 2p orange red (No. 129)

5° Perforated 10.

1045 2p orange red (No. 130)

6° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$.

1046 2p orange red (No. 155)

III. Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 10.

1047 2p orange red (No. 171)

P. A. (Protector of Aborigines).

A. Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

1048 2p vermilion (No. 38)

B. Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

1049 2p orange red (No. 118)

1050 6p blue (No. 40)

II. Watermarked Crown and SA, letters wide apart.

1° Rouletted.

1051 2p orange red (No. 100)

2° Perforated 10.

1052 2p orange red (No. 130)

P. O. (Post Office).

A. Red surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

1053 1p green (No. 35)

1054 2p vermilion (No. 38)

1055 6p blue (No. 40)

1056 1sh brown (No. 49)

Variety: Two periods after P and none after O.

1057 6p blue (No. 40)

B. Blue surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

1058 2p vermilion (No. 38)

II. Watermarked Crown and SA, letters wide apart.

Rouletted.

1059 2p orange red (No. 100)

C. Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

1060 2p orange red (No. 118)

1061 6p blue (No. 40)

1062 1sh brown (No. 49)

2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times$ rouletted.

1063 1sh brown (No. 64)

3° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

1064 4p dull purple (No. 73)

1065 6p blue (No. 74)

1066 1sh brown (No. 75)

4° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

1067 4p dull purple (No. 82)

1068 6p blue (No. 83)

1069 1sh brown (No. 85)

5° Perforated 10.

1070 6p blue (No. 127)

1071 1sh brown (No. 128)

6° Perforated $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ irregularly.

1072 1p green (No. 146)

1073 1sh brown (No. 153)

II. Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters wide apart.

1° Rouletted.

1074 2p orange red (No. 100)

2° Perforated 10x rouletted.

1075 2p orange red (No. 129)

3° Perforated 10.

1076 2p orange red (No. 130)

P. S. (Private Secretary).

A. Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

1077 1p green (No. 35)

1078 2p vermilion (No. 38)

1079 6p blue (No. 40)

1080 1sh brown (No. 49)

2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

1081 4p dull purple (No. 73)

3° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

1082 4p dull purple (No. 82)

B. Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

1083 6p blue (No. 40)

1084 9p gray lilac (No. 45)

2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times$ rouletted.

1085 1p green (No. 59)

- 1086 6p blue (No. 62)
 1087 1sh brown (No. 64)
- 3° Perforated 11½.
 1088 1p green (No. 156a)
 1089 3p on 4p sky blue, black surcharge
 (No. 143)
 1090 3p on 4p blue, black surcharge,
 (No. 157)
 1091 4p dull purple (No. 73)
 1092 9p red lilac (No. 176)
 1093 2sh pale rose carmine (No. 77)
- 4° Perforated 11½x12½.
 1094 1p green (No. 162)
 1095 3p on 4p sky blue, black surcharge
 (No. 144)
 1096 3p on 4p blue, black surcharge
 (No. 163b)
 1097 4p dull purple (No. 82)
 1098 9p red lilac (No. 177)
 1099 2sh pale rose carmine (No. 87)
- 5° Perforated 10.
 1100 1p green (No. 123)
 1101 3p on 4p slate blue, carmine sur-
 charge (No. 139)
 1102 3p on 4p blue, black surcharge
 (No. 141)
 1103 4p dull purple (No. 125)
 1104 6p blue (No. 127)
- 6° Perforated 10x11½, 12½ irregularly.
 1105 4p dull purple (No. 149)
 1106 10p on 9p orange yellow, black sur-
 charge (No. 135)

II. Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters wide apart.

1° Rouletted.

- 1107 2p orange red (No. 100)
 2° Perforated 10.
 1108 2p orange red (No. 130)

III. Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 10.

- 1109 2p orange red (No. 171)

P.W. (Public Works) (no period after W).

Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

- 1110 2p vermilion (No. 38)
 1111 6p blue (No. 40)
 1112 1sh brown (No. 49)

P.W. (with period after W).

Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

- 1113 2p orange red (No. 118)
 1114 6p blue (No. 40)

2° Perforated 11½x rouletted.

- 1115 1sh brown (No. 49)

3° Perforated 10.

- 1116 4p dull purple (No. 125)

II. Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters wide apart.

1° Rouletted.

- 1117 2p orange red (No. 100)

2° Perforated 10.

- 1118 2p orange red (No. 130)

R.B. (Road Board).

Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

- 1119 1p green (No. 35)

- 1120 6p blue (No. 40)

- 1121 1sh brown (No. 49)

2° Perforated 11½.

- 1122 4p dull purple (No. 73)

3° Perforated 11½x12½.

- 1123 4p dull purple (No. 82)

B. Blue surcharge.

Watermarked Crown & SA, letters wide apart.

Rouletted.

- 1124 2p orange red (No. 100)

C. Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

- 1125 2sh rose carmine (No. 52)

2° Perforated 11.

- 1126 1p green (No. 123)

- 1127 4p dull purple (No. 125)

II. Watermarked Crown and SA, letters wide apart.

1° Rouletted.

- 1128 2p orange red (No. 100)

2° Perforated 10.

- 1129 2p orange red (No. 130)

III. Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 10.

- 1130 2p orange red (No. 171)

R.G. (Registrar General)

A. Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

- 1131 2p vermilion (No. 38)

- 1132 6p blue (No. 40)

- 1133 1sh brown (No. 49)

B. Blue surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Perforated 11½x rouletted.

- 1134 6p blue (No. 62)

II. Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters wide apart.

Rouletted.

1135 2p orange red (No. 100)

C. Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

1136 2p orange red (No. 118)

2° Perforated 11½x rouletted.

1137 6p blue (No. 62)

1138 1sh brown (No. 64)

3° Perforated 10.

1139 6p blue (No. 127)

1140 1sh brown (No. 128)

4° Perforated 10, 11½, 12½ irregularly.

1141 6p blue (No. 151)

II. Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters wide apart.

1° Rouletted.

1142 2p orange red (No. 100)

2° Perforated 10x rouletted.

1143 2p orange red (No. 100)

3° Perforated 10.

1144 2p orange red (No. 130)

4° Perforated 10, 11½, 12½ irregularly.

1145 2p orange red (No. 155)

III. Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 10.

1146 2p orange red (No. 171)

S. (Sheriff).

A. Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

1147 6p blue (No. 40)

B. Blue surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Perforated 11½x rouletted.

1148 6p blue (No. 62)

II. Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters wide apart.

Rouletted.

1149 2p orange red (No. 100)

C. Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

1150 6p blue (No. 40)

2° Perforated 11½.

1151 4p dull purple (No. 73)

1152 6p blue (No. 74)

1153 6p blue (No. 159)

3° Perforated 11½x12½.

1154 4p dull purple (No. 82)

1155 6p blue (No. 83)

1156 6p blue (No. 165)

4° Perforated 10.

1157 4p dull purple (No. 125)

1158 6p blue (No. 127)

5° Perforated 10, 11½, 12½ irregularly.

1159 4p dull purple (No. 149)

II. Watermarked Crown and SA, letters wide apart.

1° Rouletted.

1160 2p orange red (No. 100)

2° Perforated 10x rouletted.

1161 2p orange red (No. 129)

3° Perforated 10.

1162 2p orange red (No. 130)

S.C. (Supreme Court).

A. Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

1163 2p vermilion (No. 38)

1164 6p blue (No. 40)

B. Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked Crown & SA, letters wide apart.

Perforated 10.

1165 2p orange red (No. 130)

II. Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 10.

1166 2p orange red (No. 171)

S.C. (Surveyor General).

A. Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

1167 2p vermilion (No. 38)

1168 6p blue (No. 40)

2° Perforated 11½.

1169 4p dull purple (No. 73)

3° Perforated 11½x12½.

1170 4p dull purple (No. 82)

B. Blue surcharge.

Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters wide apart.

Rouletted.

1171 2p orange red (No. 100)

C. Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

1172 2p orange red (No. 118)

1173 4p dull purple (No. 39)

2° Perforated 11½x12½.

1174 4p dull purple (No. 61)

3° Perforated 11½.

1175 4p dull purple (No. 73)

- 1176 4p dull lilac (No. 158)
 4° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
 1177 4p dull purple (No. 82)
 1178 4p dull lilac (No. 164)
 5° Perforated 10.
 1179 4p dull purple (No. 125)
 1180 6p blue (No. 127)
 6° Perforated 10, $11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ irregularly.
 1181 4p dull purple (No. 149)
 1182 6p blue (No. 127)

II. Watermarked Crown and SA, letters wide apart.

- 1° Rouletted.
 1183 2p orange red (No. 100)
 2° Perforated 10x rouletted.
 1184 2p orange red (No. 129)
 3° Perforated 10.
 1185 2p orange red (No. 130)

III. Watermarked V over Crown.
 Perforated 10.

- 1186 2p orange red (No. 171)

S.M. (Stipendiary Magistrate.)

A. Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

- 1° Rouletted.
 1187 1p green (No. 35)
 1188 2p vermilion (No. 38)
 1189 4p dull purple (No. 39)
 1190 6p blue (No. 40)
 1191 1sh brown (No. 49)
Varieties: Without period after M.
 1192 2p vermilion (No. 38)
 1193 4p dull purple (No. 39)

2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1194 4p dull purple (No. 82)

B. Blue surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

- Rouletted.
 1195 2p vermilion (No. 38)
 1196 4p dull purple (No. 39)
 II. Watermarked Crown and SA, letters wide apart.

Rouletted.

- 1197 2p orange red (No. 100)
 C. Black surcharge.
 I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

- 1° Rouletted.
 1198 2p orange red (No. 118)
 1199 4p dull purple (No. 39)
 2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times$ rouletted.
 1200 6p Prussian blue (No. 63)
 3° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
 1201 1p green (No. 70)
 1202 4p dull purple (No. 73)

- 1203 4p dull lilac (No. 158)
 4° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
 1204 1p green (No. 80)
 1205 4p dull purple (No. 82)
 1206 4p dull lilac (No. 164)
 5° Perforated 10.
 1207 1p green (No. 123)
 1208 4p dull purple (No. 125)
 1209 6p blue (No. 127)
 6° Perforated $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ irregularly.
 1210 4p dull purple (No. 149)

II. Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters wide apart.

- 1° Rouletted.
 1211 2p orange red (No. 100)
 2° Perforated 10x rouletted.
 1212 2p orange red (No. 129)
 3° Perforated 10.
 1213 2p orange red (No. 130)
 4° Perforated $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ irregularly.
 1214 2p orange red (No. 155)

III. Watermarked V over Crown.
 Perforated 10.

- 1215 2p orange red (No. 171)

S.T. (Superintendent of Telegraphs).

A. Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

- Rouletted.
 1216 2p vermilion (No. 38)
 1217 6p blue (No. 40)
Varieties: Without period after T.
 1218 2p vermilion (No. 38)
 1219 6p blue (No. 40)

B. Blue surcharge.

III. Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters wide apart.

- 1° Rouletted.
 1220 2p orange red (No. 100)
 2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
 1221 2p orange red (No. 104)
 C. Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

- Rouletted.
 1222 2p orange red (No. 118)
 1223 6p blue (No. 40)
 II. Watermarked Crown and SA, letters wide apart.

- 1° Rouletted.
 1224 2p orange red (No. 100)
 2° Perforated 10x rouletted.
 1225 2p orange red (No. 129)
 3° Perforated 10.
 1226 2p orange red (No. 130)
 III. Watermarked V over Crown.
 Perforated 10.
 1227 2p orange red (No. 171)

T. (Treasury).

A. Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

- 1228 1p green (No. 35)
- 1229 2p vermilion (No. 38)
- 1230 6p blue (No. 40)
- 1231 1sh brown (No. 49)

2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times$ rouletted.

- 1232 4p dull purple (No. 61)

B. Blue surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

- 1233 1p green (No. 35)
- 1234 4p dull purple (No. 39)
- 1235 6p blue (No. 40)
- 1236 2sh rose carmine (No. 52)

II. Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters wide apart.

Rouletted.

- 1237 2p orange red (No. 100)

C. Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Rouletted.

- 1238 2p orange red (No. 118)
- 1239 6p blue (No. 40)
- 1240 2sh rose carmine (No. 52)

2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times$ rouletted.

- 1241 6p blue (No. 62)
- 1242 1sh brown (No. 64)

3° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1243 4p dull purple (No. 73)
- 1244 4p dull purple (No. 158)
- 1245 6p blue (No. 74)
- 1246 6p blue (No. 159)
- 1247 1sh brown (No. 75)
- 1248 2sh pale rose carmine (No. 77)
- 1249 2sh deep carmine lake (No. 161)

4° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1250 4p dull purple (No. 82)
- 1251 4p dull lilac (No. 164)
- 1252 6p blue (No. 83)
- 1253 6p blue (No. 159)
- 1254 1sh brown (No. 75)
- 1255 2sh pale rose carmine (No. 77)
- 1256 2sh deep carmine lake (No. 161)

5° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1257 4p dull purple (No. 82)
- 1258 4p dull lilac (No. 164)
- 1259 6p blue (No. 83)
- 1260 6p blue (No. 165)
- 1261 1sh brown (No. 85)
- 1262 2sh pale rose carmine (No. 87)
- 1263 2sh deep carmine lake (No. 167)

6° Perforated 10.

- 1264 1p green (No. 123)

- 1265 6p blue (No. 127)

7° Perforated $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ irregularly.

- 1266 1sh brown (No. 153)
- 1267 2sh pale rose carmine (No. 154)
- 1268 2sh deep crimson lake (No. 154a)

II. Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters wide apart.

1° Rouletted.

- 1269 2p orange red (No. 100)

2° Perforated 10.

- 1270 2p orange red (No. 130)

Watermarked V over Crown.

1° Perforated 10.

- 1271 2p orange red (No. 171)

T. R. (Titles Registry).

Black surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1272 4p dull lilac (No. 158)
- 1273 6p blue (No. 159)
- 1274 1sh brown (No. 160)

2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1275 4p dull lilac (No. 164)
- 1276 6p blue (No. 165)
- 1277 1sh brown (No. 166.)

3° Perforated $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ irregularly.

- 1278 4p dull purple (No. 149)
- 1279 6p blue (No. 151)

V. (Volunteers).

A. Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

- 1280 2p vermilion (No. 38)
- 1281 6p blue (No. 40)
- 1282 1sh brown (No. 49)

B. Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

- 1283 6p blue (No. 40)

II. Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters wide apart.

1° Rouletted.

- 1284 2p orange red (No. 100)

2° Perforated 10.

- 1285 2p orange red (No. 130)

III. Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 10.

- 1286 2p orange red (No. 171)

V. A. (Valuator and Auctioneer).
(no period after A).

Black surcharge.

Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters wide apart.

Perforated 10.
1287 2p orange red (No. 130)

V. N. (?)

Black surcharge.

Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters wide apart.

Perforated 10.

1288 2p orange red (No. 130)

W. (Waterworks).

A. Red surcharge.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

Rouletted.

1289 2p vermilion (No. 38)

B. Black surcharge.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Perforated 11½.

1290 6p blue (No. 74)

2° Perforated 11½x12½.

1291 6p blue (No. 83)

A. Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters wide apart.

1° Rouletted.

1292 2p orange red (No. 100)

2° Perforated 10.

1293 2p orange red (No. 130)

OFFICIAL SERVICE STAMPS.

A. Surcharged **O.S.** in black.

January, 1874.

Surcharged on issues of 1870 to July, 1873.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with long narrow points.

1° Perforated 10.

1294 4p dull purple (No. 125)

1295 4p dull lilac (No. 126)

2° Perforated 10x11½, 12½ irregularly.

1296 1p green (No. 146)

1297 4p dull purple (No. 149)

1298 4p dull lilac (No. 150)

1299 6p Prussian blue (No. 151)

1300 6p dark blue (No. 152)

1301 2sh deep crimson lake (No. 154a)

3° Perforated 11½.

1302 1p green (No. 156a)

1303 4p dull lilac (No. 158)

1304 4p dull purple (No. 158a)

1305 6p dark blue (No. 159)

1306 6p Prussian blue (No. 159a)

1307 9p violet (No. 178)

1308 1sh red brown (No. 160)

1309 2sh deep carmine lake (No. 161)

Variety: No period after S.

1310 2sh deep carmine lake (No. 167)

I. Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters wide apart.

1° Perforated 10.

1311 2p deep orange red (No. 130)

1312 2p pale orange red (No. 131)

2° Perforated 10x11½, 12½ irregularly.

1313 2p orange red (No. 155)

January, 1875.

Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters wide apart.

1° Perforated 10.

1314 1p blue green (No.)

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

1315 1p blue green

2° Perforated 11½x10.

1316 1p blue green

3° Perforated 11½.

1317 1p blue green

4° Perforated 11½x12½.

1318 1p blue green

September, 1876.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with short broad points.

1319 8p on 9p bistre brown, black surcharge

1876-77.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with short broad points.

1° Perforated 10.

1320 6p dark blue

2° Perforated 10x11½, 12½ irregularly.

1321 4p dull purple

1322 4p dull lilac

1323 6p dark blue

1324 6p deep bright blue

1325 2sh bright crimson lake

Varieties: Surcharge inverted.

1326 6p dark blue

1327 1sh red brown

1328 2sh bright crimson lake

3° Perforated 11½.

1329 3p on 4p dark blue, black surcharge

1330 4p dull purple

1331 4p dull lilac

1332 6p dark blue

1333 6p deep bright blue

1334 1sh red brown

1335 2sh bright crimson lake

Varieties:

a. Surcharge inverted.

1336 1sh red brown

b. Double surcharge.

1337 6p deep bright blue

4° Perforated 11½x12½.

1338 3p on 4p dark blue, black surcharge

1339 4p dull purple

1340 4p dull lilac

1341 6p dark blue

1342 6p deep bright blue

1343 1sh red brown

1344 2sh bright crimson lake

HISTORY OF THE BELGIAN DOMINICAL STAMPS, ENTIRE ENVELOPES, ETC.

BY JULES BOUVÈZ.

(Continued from page 207).

The measures taken by the Belgian Postal Administration to reduce the Sunday postal service by the use of special stamps with a dominical slip could not give very satisfactory results if it were not also applied to the other postal values, commonly called "entires" in the philatelic world.

— This extension was not long delayed ; its application was ordered in the decree which we copy here :

Art. 1. There will be a new issue of postal cards, both simple and with reply prepaid, letter cards, postal envelopes and letter sheets on which will be reproduced the postage stamps of corresponding value created by royal decree of May 14th, 1893.

Art. 2. The inscription *ne pas livrer le dimanche—niet bestellen op zondag* may be crossed out by the senders on the objects mentioned in the preceding articles. Correspondence on which the inscription shall have been left is not to be delivered at its address on Sundays and holidays.

Art. 3. The placing on sale of the values of the new issue will be announced by notices to be published later on in the *Moniteur*.

Brussels, October 24th, 1893.

(signed) J. VANDENPEEREBOOM.

In consequence of this order a decision was arrived at which fixed the following dates for the placing on sale of these different values :

- (1) December 1st, 1893, White envelopes, $14\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, stamp and impression ; bistre
- (2) December 1st, 1893, Letter card, pale blue, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8$, stamp and impression ; bistre
- (3) December 15th, 1893, Single postal card, 5c, 9×14 , stamp and impression yellow green ;
- (4) February 1st, 1894, Single postal card, 10c, 9×14 , stamp and impression bistre on blue ;
- (5) February 1st, 1894, Reply postal card, 10c, 9×14 , stamp and impression green on yellow ;
- (6) February 1st, 1894, Reply postal card, 20c, 9×14 , stamp and impression bistre on blue ;
- (7) March 1st, 1894, Letter card, 25c, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8$, stamp and impression blue on rose ;
- (8) March 1st, 1894, Letter sheet, 10c, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$, stamp and impression rose on blue ;

At the time that this order appeared, most of the post offices still had supplies of 10c envelopes and letter cards, as well as of single and reply postal cards ; the number of the new values sold during the month of December was, therefore, insignificant.

It was, moreover, expressly forbidden to commence the sale before the time determined on, and the prices were the same as for articles of the same kind of previous types, which continued to be sold until the quantities manufactured were exhausted. These new values were subject to the rule

adopted on the occasion of the issue of the dominical stamps, and the dominical formula had the same effect as on the adhesive stamps.

With the exception of the letter sheet, the type and color of which have not been changed so far, all the values are of the two following types :

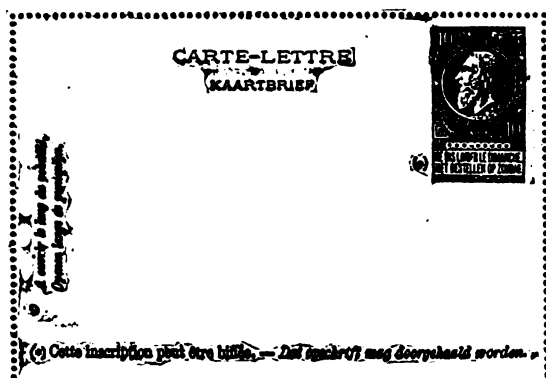
CARTE POSTALE

POSTKAART

(Cetle réservé à l'adresse. — Zijde opge het adres alleen.)



(c) Cette inscription peut être biffée. — Dit opschrift mag doorgeschild worden.



(c) Cette inscription peut être biffée. — Dit opschrift mag doorgeschild worden.

In the last official statement published by the Belgian Postal Administration, we find the following information with regard to the number of dominical entires sold during the first year of issue (1894) :

Letter sheets at 11c,	55,236,
Stamped envelopes at 11c,	116,129,
5c postal cards (single)	31,588,768,
10c " " (single)	2,292,813,
10c " " (reply)	174,907,
20c " " (reply)	31,817,
Letter cards at 10c,	3,457,496,
" " at 25c,	41,887,

If it is borne in mind that in the Saturday mails the dominical inscription is struck out on only one fifth of the number of entires which are put into the letter boxes, an idea can be easily formed of the result obtained by the Administration in favor of its staff and of the number of dominical entires circulating intact and through post.

Among these values there is one to which the attention of philatelists should be specially called, for it may be considered as having at the present time for collectors a value far beyond that which has been attributed to it in catalogues.

This is the letter sheet (No. 8), stamp and impression rose on blue, of the type shown here, which presents a peculiarity which it is important to know.



ENVELOPPE-LETTRE

OMSI AGBRIEF



(a) Cette inscription peut être biffée. — Dat opschrift mag doorgehaald worden.

This postal value, which is, so to speak, the pendant of the letter card, of which it has the dimensions but not the form, had a perfect success from its very issue. It was created by a ministerial order as follows :

“Considering Art. 40 of the Law of May 30th, 1879, on the revision and codifying of postal legislation. Order:

“Art. 1. On April 1st next, there will be issued, under the name of letter sheets, stamped sheets of a special shape and of the nominal value of 10c.

“Art. 2. In execution of Art. 2 of the royal decree of December 10th, 1872, the letter sheets will be sold at the price of 11c. each fixed for envelopes in general.

“BRUSSELS, March 25th, 1888,

(Signed) “J. VANDENPEEREBOOM.”

It will be easily seen that the use of this value presented certain inconveniences, notably in regard to the closing, the two side flaps and the lower flap being held by only a small gummed tongue on the upper flap.

In the second year of issue (1889) the sale was reduced by more than half, and continued decreasing from year to year.

There were issued in all 500,000 letter sheets, the sale of which was divided as follows :

177,547 in 1888,
84,269 in 1889,
56,333 in 1890,
41,805 in 1891,
35,230 in 1892,
48,354 in 1893,

or 443,738 during the first six years of issue. There remained, therefore, at the end of the year 1893 only 136,262 letter sheets in stock when it was proposed to issue dominical letter sheets. In order not to waste this large number, they were altered, the dominical inscription preceded by an asterisk being hand stamped on them in rose-colored ink, the asterisk being repeated before the address and in front of the following inscription : *Cette inscription peut être biffée—Dat opschrift mag doorgehaald worden.*

This alteration was made on the 136,262 sheets of the old type, with which the post offices were provided, and this explains how it is that this value is the only one which has retained the design and color of the stamp of the issue of 1884.

There is one point that is not without importance, and that is that the work of making this change caused a certain number of defects in the im-

pression of the dominical inscription, which was not always applied exactly under the stamp and does not always present the same shade of color. It has been remarked that out of ten letter sheets taken at random only two had the inscription applied exactly under the engraved stamp, three had it applied one third of a millimeter towards the right, four at one quarter of a millimeter and one at one millimeter. The discovery of these differences has naturally led collectors to hunt after the different errors noticed, in order to catalogue them separately :

In ten packets of 100 of these sheets, that is to say, 1000 sheets, the following differences were found :

1st type, without error, inscription properly applied;	207
2nd type, inscription at $\frac{1}{3}$ mm. towards the right,	297
3rd type, " $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. " " "	402
4th type, " 1mm. " " "	94

It has also been observed that on the sheets of types 1 and 3 the rose impression is less pronounced and much paler than on those of the other two types.

Up to December 31st, 1895, there had been sold about 73,500 dominical letter sheets ; there remained, therefore, only 62,762 in stock, and, as this type will disappear as soon as the stock is exhausted, we may expect soon to see the new type of letter sheet, impression bistre on pale blue.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

(From the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste.*)

(Continued from page 73.)

February, 1882-1884. *Extension of the radius of circulation and distribution of telegram cards and telegram letters.*

As the report of May 22d, 1880, indicated, the pneumatic system was extended progressively: to each of the following alterations a decree corresponds. We will limit ourselves to giving that of December 27th, 1881, which announces the first extension of the pneumatic service.

Decree concerning the extension of the service of telegraphic dispatches circulating through the pneumatic system.

" The President of the Republic,

" Considering Article No. 2 of the law of March 21st, 1878 ;

" Considering decrees of January 25th, 1879, and May, 1880 ;

" On the report of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs ;

" Decrees :

" Art. 1. The service of telegraphic dispatches, circulating through the pneumatic system, in the limits of the old octroi of Paris and exchanged in accordance with the indications of the above mentioned decrees, is extended to the three new districts following, namely :

" 1 To that portion of the fifteenth arrondissement comprised between the fortifications and the Seine on the one side, the Boulevard de Grenelle and the Rue Lecourbe, inclusive, on the other hand.

" 2 To the entire sixteenth arrondissement.

" 3 To that portion of the seventeenth arrondissement comprised between the fortifications and the Avenue de la Grand-Armée on the one hand, the Avenue de Wagram and the Avenue des Ternes, inclusive, on the other hand.

" Art. 2. The new service will be inaugurated on the first day of February next.

" Art. 3. The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs is entrusted with the execution of the present decree, which will be inserted in the *Bulletin des Lois*.

" Given at Paris, December 27th, 1881.

" Jules Grevy,

" By the President of the Republic.

" The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

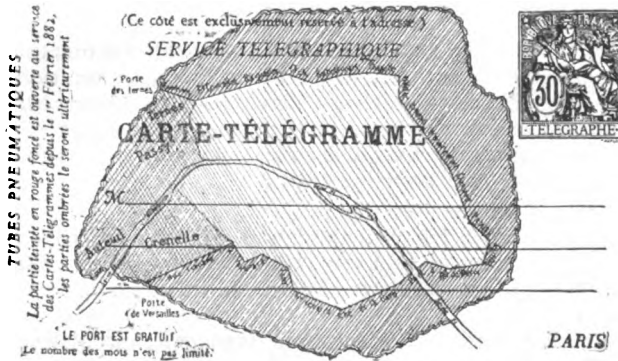
" Ad. Cochery."

The successive changes are indicated in an original manner on the cards themselves by means of a map of Paris, the colors of which show the zones open to the service.

Up to 1882 the service was extended, as may be read on the left side of the cards, to the following limits : the Trocadero, the Avenues du Roi de Rome and de Wagram and the whole line of the former exterior boulevards, from the Boulevard de Courcelles to that of Grenelle, passing by the Place du Trone and the bridge of Bercy.

Since February 1st, 1882, the quarter des Ternes, Passy, Auteuil and Grenelle have been served, the rose tints on the cards showing the zones open to the service, the parts covered with blue lines those which will be opened later on.

Cards.



30c. black on buff, rose and blue map

As to the telegram letter, which did not appear until November of the same year, the inscription at the side extends over both portions on the obverse of the card, on which the same plan or map is printed in pale rose with a blue tint in the center and dark blue for the zones newly opened to the service.

Letter Card.



50c black on blue, blue and rose map.

Beginning April 1st, 1893, the service was extended to all the north of Paris; for which reason a new issue of cards marks this improvement; the names of Batignolles, Montmarte, La Chapelle and La Villette appear in the tinted zone, which indicates the portions served, the lined part representing the zones not served.

The card appeared in June 1883, the letter card in April 1883.

Card.

30c black on buff, rose and blue map.

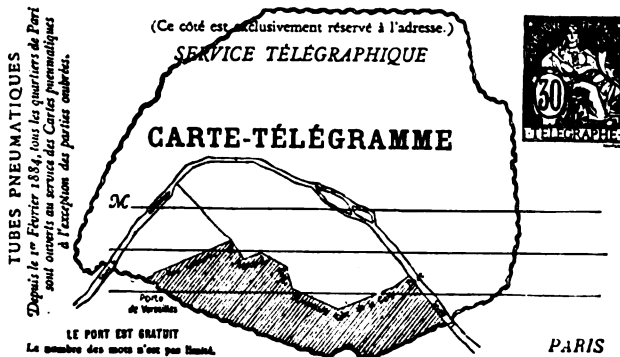
Letter card.

50c black on blue, rose and blue map.

On April 1st, 1894, all parts of Paris were open to the service of pneumatic cards and letter-cards, with the exception of the southern quarters. The map of Paris had no more colors, but the close parallel lines indicate the quarters in which the service was not yet established.

The card and letter-card appeared in April 1884.

Card.



30c black on buff, blue map.

Letter card.

50c black on blue, rose map.

December 15th, 1884. *Special card for the reimbursements of the*

National (Post Office) Savings Bank.

This card is double ; each part has in the upper right corner the black stamp of the preceding cards ; the first has the following inscriptions filling up the card and serving as a superscription :

Ministère des postes et Télégraphes
CAISSE NATIONALE D'ÉPARGNE
(Reimbursements)
Paris.

The second part has only :

Bureau de poste No,
Paris.

all printed in black on buff card ; the inside is filled up by two forms, the one consisting of the request for reimbursement made by the depositor, the other the authorization of the reimbursement.

Reply Card.

30x30c black on buff, black inscriptions.

December, 1884. *Telegram letter card with reply coupon.*

This letter card very much resembles the ordinary letter cards, except that it does not have a map and that under the word *télégramme* it has the inscription :

Avec réponse payée d'avance.

On the reverse we read among the notices :

“The present telegram will be forwarded to its address with an ordinary form (blue model) which the addressee will be free to use for the prepaid reply.”

The order for the reply, placed at the right of the stamp and separated from the telegram by a perforation bears the following inscription :

“The present coupon will be detached by the receiving office, which will annex it to its statement No. 1380 to justify the withdrawal of a closed card (blue model).”

It is in exchange for this coupon that the office will deliver a telegram letter card to the addressee.

(To be continued.)

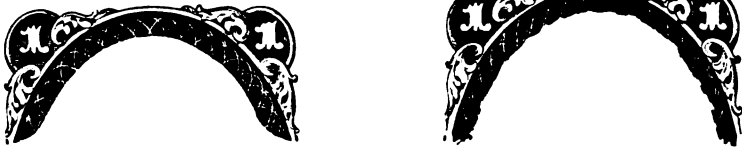
THE FIRST TYPES OF THE 1861 ISSUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

Read before the National Philatelic Society May 26th 1896.

It may be assumed that the majority of collectors in the United States are interested in the stamps of that country. Those whose interest extends beyond merely filling the spaces in a printed album are probably aware of the existence of proofs of certain values of the 1861 issue, which lack the usual ornaments at the corners. But I think that few know that these designs were issued as stamps—gummed, perforated and complete in every way—that they have done postal duty and that there is a full set of them, each differing in some way from the corresponding value of the regular issue. After some study of this subject, I am prepared to assert these facts, and also that this set constitutes the first printing from the first plates of this issue. In Europe—where the set is slightly better known than here—they are always referred to as *premières gravures*, and the term has been adopted by the few collectors in this country who are familiar with the stamps.

The differences between these first engravings and the normal types may be described as follows :



One cent. From the numerals in the upper corners arabesque ornaments extend downward and also across the top, resting upon the curved frame-line of the stamp. The extreme tip of the upper left-hand ornament is directly above the P of POSTAGE. In the first type this tip rests upon the curved line but does not extend below it. In the second type there is a strong dash under the tip and below the line. Other, though lighter, dashes appear further down the curve, above the s and opposite the U of U. S. There are also shading lines under the upper ornament on the right. None of these marks appear on the first type.



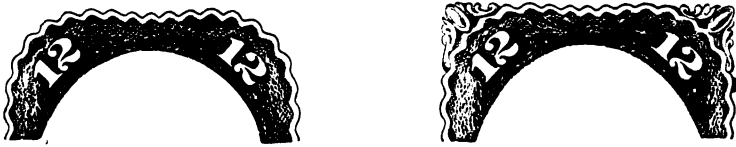
Three Cents. The first type of this stamp is probably better known to collectors than any other value in the set. Outside the irregular rectangle of lathe work there are only some trifling ornaments and the stamp looks bare and unfinished. In the second type this has been remedied by the use of more elaborate ornaments, especially at the corners, which have been built out so that the outline of the design is now approximately rectangular.



Five Cents. The two types of this stamp differ but little. The delicate, leaf-like ornaments at the corners lack, in the first type, the leaflet (if we may so term it) which projects farthest. The variation from the ordinary type is so slight that it would probably escape the attention of many collectors. I have seen proofs of this stamp which lacked entirely the foliations at the corners and the outer line which frames the mat of lathe work. I presume these are proofs taken in the course of making the die and I do not think any plate was made from the design in this condition.

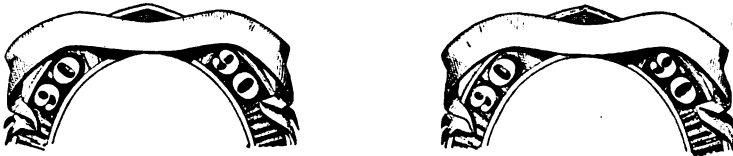


Ten Cents. The first engraving of this stamp is the type I of the catalogues, which was brought to the attention of collectors last year. In the upper part of the stamps are five white stars on a background of ruled lines. This background is separated from the label containing U. S. POSTAGE. by a curved white line. In type II a heavy line of color has been cut along the lower ends of the background lines, above and following the curve of the white line. An outer line has also been added to all the ornaments above the stars. It is strange that this extra line has escaped the sharp eyes of philatelists while the less prominent one has been pointed out.



Twelve Cents. The first type of this stamp differs so materially from the second, that at first glance, one scarcely recognizes it as a prototype. There is nothing outside the mat of lathe work except a thin wavy line following the outline. In appearance it is even more unfinished than the three cents of the first type. To make the second type, small ovals and arabesques were added at each corner and little scrolls at the sides. These additions, as in the case of the three cents, make the outline of the stamp about rectangular.

I have not been able to find any variations in the twenty-four and thirty cents stamps. As there was but one plate for each value, I doubt if any changes were made in the designs. The colors differ very decidedly from those of the ordinary stamps, as will be noted later. A few slight retouches may be found on some of the twenty-four cents stamps, but I think they indicate late touching up of the plate, rather than alterations on the die.



Ninety Cents. Above the ribbon with U. S. POSTAGE the lines of the frame meet in a sort of gable, made by parallel lines of color, separated by a white space about one half millimetre wide. To form the second type a strong point of color is added at the apex of the lower lines of the gable and a series of little dashes drawn through the centre of the white space, making a broken line of color, between and parallel to the other lines. On many of the stamps this broken line is too faint to be seen, but the colored point usually stands out clearly. I think it will be agreed that the appearance of the stamp would have been improved if, instead of these microscopic marks, something more elaborate had been added to fill out the very bare upper part of the stamp.

Beyond doubt the eye is best pleased by stamps whose outlines fill out a rectangle. The designers of our earlier stamps either failed to appreciate

this idea or to carry it out. Thus we find in many of the stamps of the older issues an unsatisfactory bareness and lack of completeness, notably at the corners. At the same time many of our later issues appear painfully plain and lacking in variety when compared with the graceful designs and elaborate ornamentation of the earlier issues.

The paper of the *premières gravures* is very thin, hard and extremely brittle. The stamps must be handled carefully, for they are easily broken. The paper is also quite transparent and much of the designs may be seen from the backs of the stamps. The gum is very dark brown, sometimes staining the paper. The perforation is 12, as adopted for the 1861 issue. The colors are very dark and rich and the ink heavily applied, occasionally giving a blurred appearance, though as a rule the impressions are very fine and clear. The unworn condition of the plates is pleasingly apparent.

The colors are :

FIRST TYPES.		SECOND TYPES.
One cent.	Indigo	Pale blue, blue, dull blue
Three cents.	Brown red	Pink, rose
Five cents.	Yellow brown	Brown, red brown, black brown
Ten cents.	Dark yellow green	Yellow green, blue green
Twelve cents.	Gray black	Gray black, jet black
Twenty four cents.	Violet	Gray, lilac, red-lilac
Thirty cents.	Red orange	Yellow, orange
Ninety cents.	Dull blue	Pale blue, blue, marine blue

I have seen proofs in all the above colors and also the following : One cent, ultramarine ; three cents, scarlet and vermilion ; five cents, brown ; ten cents, pale yellow green and blue green ; ninety cents, marine blue, green and black.

It has been my good fortune to see some large blocks of proofs of both the first and second types of the 1861 issue, and from them and some other information, I am able to quote the following list of plate numbers :

FIRST TYPES.		SECOND TYPES.
One cent.	Plate 1.	Plate 9, 10, 22, 25, 27, 56.
Three cents.	Plate 2.	Plate 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, etc.
Five cents.	Plate 3.	Plate 17, 58.
Ten cents.	Plate 4.	Plate 15, 26, 59.
Twelve cents.	Plate 5.	Plate 16, 60.
Twenty-four cents.	Plate 6.	Plate
Thirty cents.	Plate 7.	Plate
Ninety cents.	Plate 8.	Plate 18.

Any numbers not given in this list between 20 and 56, belong to plates of the three cents value. For the twenty-four and thirty cents stamps there was only one plate each, as I have previously mentioned.

It is said to be a matter of official record that, when these stamps were delivered to the government, the designs did not give satisfaction, and alterations were ordered to be made at once. This was promptly done and impressions from the altered dies were entered over those upon the original plates. I have seen evidence of this in blocks of proofs of the two types of the twelve cents, both from the same part of plate 5 and, by certain peculiarities of the imprint and plate number and their relative positions, proving the impressions to be from the same plate.

It has been claimed that the *premières gravures* were not regularly issued as stamps and are only essays. But it is known that the sample book of the contractors contains a sheet of the twelve cents. And still better evidence that they are stamps is supplied by used copies. The ten cents is well-known in a used state, the five and twelve cents used are reported by reliable collectors, and I have a used copy of the twenty-four cents in my own collection.

Collectors who have sought these stamps have soon learned that they are excessively rare. The Postmaster-General, in his report dated December 2d, 1861, says: "It was the design of the Department that the distribution of the new stamps and envelopes should commence on the first of August, but, from unavoidable delays, that of the latter did not take place until the 15th of that month." Tiffany gives August 14th, 1861, as the date of this issue. Accepting this as the date of issue of the stamps of the first types, we have yet to learn the date for the second types. If official records were not inaccessible, we might learn something from the dates at which supplies of stamps were delivered by the contractors. But we must seek elsewhere for the needed information. I have been able to examine a large number of letters, franked by stamps of the 1861 issue, and have found one, dated September 20th, 1861, bearing a five cents yellow, a ten cents of the second type, and a thirty cents of the second color. This limits the issue of the stamps of the first types to a very brief period, not exceeding five or six weeks, at the most liberal estimate. Knowing this, we can readily understand their scarcity.

I wish to offer my thanks to Mr. J. M. Andreini, Mr. F. W. Ayer and Mr. H. G. Mandel, for information and assistance.

THE PERUVIAN STAMPS OF THE ISSUE OF MARCH 1895.

TRANSLATION.

We are very glad that the philatelic society, in view of the incontrovertible reasons which have been given, should have recognized and accepted as legal and authorized, the issue of stamps put into circulation, during the last days of the campaign, by order of the Superior Political and Military Chief of the Northern zone.

The express declaration which we insert below puts an end to all controversy and establishes the truth as to the facts which we maintained a short time ago with regard to the issue in question.

Here are the documents to which we refer:

LIMA, March 12th, 1896.

To the Director of *El Comercio*,

City.

Dear Sir:

We fulfill a duty in publishing the rectification of our opinion in reference to the issue of stamps authorized in Tumbes by the Superior Political and Military Chief of the North, Mr. Augusto Seminario y Vascones, during the last civil war.

Doubts having arisen among the members of the Society as to the legality of this issue, in virtue of the repeated assertions of Mr. Augusto

Ceminario y Vascones and Mr. Gonzalo Tirado, we found it necessary to entrust the solution of this matter to a committee of five members, duly authorized, with the object of finding out the truth and making a thorough investigation into the circulation of the said issue.

From the information and proofs presented by our committee, which was unanimously approved in our meeting of last night, and of which we have the honor to send you herewith a copy, it results that the issue of stamps made in Tumbes by the Superior Political and Military Chief of the North, Mr. Augusto Seminario y Vascones, is of official origin, that it is legal and had due circulation, which entitles it to proper philatelic recognition.

We will thank you to give publicity to the present letter as well as to the enclosed statement, on account of its being of general interest.

We have the honor to sign ourselves once more

Very truly yours,

CESAR A. BAZO, *President.*

GUILLERMO CONNING, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE.

LIMA, March 11th, 1896.

Mr. President :

We, the undersigned active members of this society, forming a special committee to find out the truth concerning the issue of stamps made in Tumbes during the last civil war, proceed to render an account of our mission, after having carefully investigated the subject and sought for the necessary and indispensable proofs which, in our judgement were required.

From the inquiry into the matter we have the following results :

Considering : that the decree of authorization given in Tumbes by the Superior Political and Military Chief of the North, on March 21st, 1895, is of official origin and perfectly legal, since it was promulgated during the period in which the said Chief exercised authority in that territory, which was recognized, as were his political and administrative acts, by the Junta de Gobierno (Governing Council) and approved later on by the Sovereign National Congress ; *that* from the different entire envelopes which at our request have been sent to us by our correspondent Mr. Leon, of Piura, and those which this committee has been able to procure and which we have the pleasure of annexing hereto, it is seen by the cancellation marks on the stamps, made in Tumbes and in the city of Piura, as well as by the transit and arrival postmarks of the different post offices through which they have passed, that the stamps were really and truly employed for the prepayment of correspondence during 40 days, more or less, or from March 21st to April 30th, 1895 ; *that* from the information given to us by the Postmaster General, various private persons and business houses *of that city*, it appears that their correspondence for abroad and for the interior was prepaid by means of the said stamps during the period above mentioned ; *that* from the unanimous declarations of the press of the city of Piura, made by the newspapers *La Reviste del Norte*, *La Nueva Era*, and *El Comercio*, it again appears that the said stamps had due circulation in that city, having been used in the offices of those papers for the prepayment of their correspondence : *that* Mr. Gonzalo Tirado having explained to us that the bearing of his communication of October 9th, 1895, which was published in the newspapers of this city, did not extend beyond the time that the gentleman was in Tumbes ; it did not apply to any later date and still less to what occurred in other places such as the city of Piura, which he was altogether

ignorant of; WE ARE OF OPINION: that the issue of stamps authorized by decree given in Tumbes on March 21st, 1895, by the Superior Political and Military Chief of the North, Mr. Augusto Seminario y Vascones, composed of five values, which we describe hereafter, has an official origin, is legal and has circulated, though for but a short time, both in and out of the Republic, having been used in Piura, in larger quantities than in Tumbes (where they were used only on a very small scale and for a few days only).

The issue of five values mentioned above is as follows: Rectangle, a trifle larger than that of the current issues, perforated. Design somewhat defective and ordinary: arms in the center, in a frame. Inscriptions: "Peru" above, "Correos" at the sides, and the value expressed in letters below. Numerals of value in the two upper corners and below the coat of arms. Surcharged with a double circle with the inscriptions "Provisorio" above, "Centavos" below, and, in the center of the circle, the numeral of value corresponding to the value of each stamp in bright red ink.



- 5 centavos, green
 10 " vermilion
 20 " chocolate
 50 " blue
 1 sol, dark carmine

With the explanation given above we have accomplished the mission with which we were charged.

GUILLERMO CONNING RAFAEL LOAYZA
 FRANCISCO E. VEGA C. RICARDO DEKERC
 C. J. THOMSON

The above is a copy of the original which is in the archives of the Society.

Lima, March 12th, 1896.

GUILLERMO CONNING.

[ED.—We understand from the foregoing, that these stamps instead of being classified as fraudulent issues, properly belong under the heading of speculative issues.]

THE 1894 ISSUE OF THE UNITED STATES ENVELOPES.

This series comprises four values, 1c, 2c, 4c and 5c, and 59 varieties, having the new watermark showing the letters U. S., with P. O. D. 94., interspersed. The official schedule has again returned to designating sizes by numbers and not by letters as in 1890 and 1893.

As usual, a number of errors made their appearance, either the watermark being substituted by the one of 1890 (J. in N. P. S. list) or by service watermark from the penalty envelope, or a new type of the 5c, different from 1887 die.

The 2c size 2, came also on unwatermarked white wove paper, and the 4c size 7, manila paper with a claret impression of the die instead of red.

In accordance with the above we can chronicle 16 errors, and the following classification of this issue may be of interest to collectors in general:

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE OF CONTRACTS 1894.

	No.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
		L.	A.	C.	P.	D.	E.	G.	H.	I.	M.	N.	K.	F.	Q.
ONE CENT															
White Paper			1	1		1						1			
Amber			1	1		1									
Manila				1			1						1		
Amber Manila				1											
TWO CENTS															
White Paper		2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2		2	2
Amber			2	2	2	2		2	2	2				2	2
Oriental Buff.			2	2		2		2						2	
Blue.			2	2		2		2						2	
Manila			2	2		2								2	
Amber Manila.			2	2		2							2		
FOUR CENTS															
White Paper								4	4	4					
Amber								4	4	4					
FIVE CENTS (New die)															
White Paper				5		5									
Amber				5		5									
ERRORS															
Watermarked of 1890.															
TWO CENTS															
White Paper					2										2
Amber					2										2
FIVE CENTS															
White Paper			5		5										
Amber			5		5										
FIVE CENTS (die 1887) W. 1894.															
White Paper			5		5										
Amber			5		5										
PENALTY WATERMARK P. O. D. Scrip.															
ONE CENT, Manila Paper			1												
TWO CENTS, Manila				2											
UNWATERMARKED TWO CENTS on															
White			2												
FOUR CENTS, Claret Impression, Amber															
FIVE CENTS, (New die) Amber Wove Paper															

RECAPITULATION.

1 cent.	11
2 cents	36
4 cents	6
5 cents	4
Wrappers	2

59 varieties.

ERRORS.

Watermarked 1890.	8
Die 1887.	4
Penalty watermark	2
Sundries	3

17

Total. 76 varieties.

KNIVES OF ISSUE 1894.

No.	Denomination.	Inches.	Mms.
1.	L. Small Note,	5¼ x 2¾	134 x 72
2.	A. Full letter,	5½ x 3¼	140 x 83
3.	C. Commercial,	5¾ x 3¾	148 x 85
4.	P. New shape,	5¾ x 3¾	148 x 92
5. & 6	D. & E. Extra letter,	6 5-16 x 3 1/8	161 x 90
7.	G. Official,	8 7/8 x 3 7/8	224 x 98

8.	H.	Large Official,	$9\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$	242 x 105
9.	I.	Extra Official,	$10\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{8}$	258 x 112
10.	M.	Small Baronial,	$4\frac{3}{8} \times 3\ 9-16$	118 x 90
11.	N.	Large Baronial,	$5\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$	133 x 109
12.	K.	Wrapper,	$10\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	267 x 140
13.	F.	Legal,	$6\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$	171 x 95
14.	Q.	New shape,	$6\ 5-16 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$	162 x 96

Total 13 Knives.

Besides we have to mention other variations of importance to collectors who make United States envelopes a special study, which variations find their origin through this issue having been manufactured in two places, i.e., Holyoke and Hartford. Those made in Holyoke show a much clearer impression of the die and a darker shade in the color. This is particularly noticeable in the 1c, the color of those manufactured in Hartford, being as dark blue as the 5c die. The 2c made in Hartford, vary from green to yellowish green; meanwhile those from Holyoke are of a dark green shade. The 4c impressions vary from pink to deep carmine, and those of size 8 (the old H.) are of a bright crimson on both white and amber paper.

There is no change from former issues to record in the sizes, and the P. & Q. shapes of the Columbian issues were retained. The knives were somewhat different inasmuch as in some cases the left side overlays the right side flap in the smaller sizes, and the under flap goes over the side flaps in the larger sizes. The classification of these varieties I leave to a future article.

JOSEPH RECHERT,

Hoboken, N. J., May 10th, 1896.

THE OLYMPIAN GAMES STAMPS.

In the last number of our journal we expressed regret, on account of the beauty of the series, that our adhesion to the principles of the S. S. S. S. would forbid our handling the Olympic stamps of Greece, or offering them to any of our customers.

It has also been stated that it was the intention of the government to allow the stamps to remain available for postage for an indefinite time, and if this had been the case there might have been some reason for withdrawing them from the index of the society and recognizing them as a legitimate issue. However, we now read in the *Echo de la Timbrologie* that the stamps are to remain good for postage only to the 13th of October and that thereafter they can no longer be used for prepayment. We also find in the same journal a complete list of the quantity printed of each value, and this furnishes in itself absolute proof that the issue was intended only as a speculation and was used as such by the government. It might be well to recall a letter published by us in November of last year in which we were offered the monopoly of the one lepton stamp if we desired to make an investment of 20,000 to 25,000 francs. It appears that the amount was a little bit too large for the speculators: hence, the government must have agreed to reduce its demands by about half, as they issued only 20,000 of the 60 lepta stamps. The exact quantities of each value were as follows:

1 lepton,	-	-	-	4,000,000
2 lepta,	-	-	-	3,000,000
5 "	-	-	-	3,000,000

10 lepta	-	-	-	2,000,000
20 "	-	-	-	4,000,000
25 "	-	-	-	2,000,000
40 "	-	-	-	150,000
60 "	-	-	-	20,000
1 drachme,	-	-	-	200,000
2 drachmai,	-	-	-	150,000
5 "	-	-	-	100,000
10 "	-	-	-	50,000

Outside of the 60 lepta stamps, a careful calculation based on the average use of stamps of the different values appears to have been made, and, as to the particular value in question, the length of the purse of the speculator appears to have been the only thing that was taken into consideration. It is absurd to suppose that the government thought for a moment that the postal service would require 100,000 five drachmai and 50,000 ten drachmai stamps in the course of six months and only 20,000 of the smaller value, viz: the 60 lepta. Orders placed by dealers in Athens in advance of the issue of the stamps were filled in toto, except the offending value, the information being supplied that this value was exhausted as soon as the stamps were issued. A few dealers of some prominence have not had the courage to reject these stamps, but we are happy to say that every dealer throughout the world who has any reputation to sustain has declared his intention of leaving them under the ban as far as they are concerned.

OBSOLETE LEEWARD ISLAND STAMPS STILL GOOD FOR POSTAGE.

We have received the following letter from Mr. J. M. Andreini :
 NEW YORK, May 15, 1896.

EDITOR AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

DEAR SIR,

Since we discussed the question of comparative value of stamp remainders of the Leeward Islands, W. I. last autumn upon the occasion of high quotations for used specimens in a London catalogue, developments have certainly favored the theory that the old separate issues for each Island were no longer available for postage. English experts, both dealers and collectors had of late assumed a most mysterious air when touching upon the subject of used Leewards, specially of used 6d and 1sh Dominica, St. Kitts, Nevis and Virgin Islands and I am confident they thought their information trustworthy for I have seen proofs thereof in the authentic high bids they transmitted to this side when used specimens were offered for sale. Then we were confidentially told that Postmasters, the local tyrants, so construed their instructions that no obliteration was obtainable in recent times, though I have seen that familiar "On her Majestic's service" envelopes with embossed coat of arms, franked by unnecessarily high values and, apparently, cancelled recently.

I determined therefore to ascertain the truth from the fountain head and addressed my query to the Honorable Frederick Evans, C. M. G., Colonial Secretary, Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua, W. I., in this guise.

"I desire to know for the benefit of collectors at large whether it is true as reported here by dealers, that postage stamps of the independent islands, now under the the Consolidated Leeward Islands government, issued previous

to 1890 are not receivable for postage at the different post-offices in the group."

The Acting Colonial Secretary in his reply dated 15, April, 1896, says :
 "I am directed by the Governor to inform you in reply to your letter of the 13th, ultimo, that the question of using postage stamps of a particular Presidency to frank letters passing through the Post-Office of such Presidency was referred to the Crown Law Officer who has advised that the stamps above referred to may be so used in the Presidency to which they relate."

If Leeward Island remainders are still available for postage at each Post-Office—and there seems to be no doubt of it from the high authorities above quoted,—then your position as stated in the JOURNAL of November, 1895, is eminently the correct one.

Yours truly,

J. M. ANDREINI.

PROGRAMME OF THE VIII. PHILATELIC DAY IN GERMANY.

The members of the Committee of the VIII. Philatelic Day in Germany, will be held at Cologne on the Rhine, from 20th to 22nd of June, next herewith beg to invite the Philatelists of all parts of America, to honor them with their visit, during these festival days.

The programme will be as follows : On Saturday, 20th of June, reception of the visitors ; in the evening, great "Kommers" Sunday, 21st of June, principal meeting, after this, dinner ; in the evening, sale and exchange of stamps. Monday, 22nd of June, excursion, by saloon-steamer, up the Rhine to the Siebengebirge, returning the same day.

A. STRATMANN, *Hon. Secretary*,
 Cologne on Rhine,
 Severinstr. 143-147.

THE MARKET.

Auction sale of Cheveley and Co., April 15th, 1896.

Great Britain, 6d violet, octagonal, fine unused pair, with gum,	£4.12.6
Switzerland, Vaud, 5c, unused, o. g.,	3.10.0
Winterthur, 2½c,	3. 0.0
Ortspost, 2½rp, unused, o. g.,	2. 0.0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d, superb,	4. 2.6
" another one, equally fine,	3.12.6
" 4d rose, light postmark, fair margins,	15. 5.0
" another one, slightly cut into at right,	15. 0.0
" 8d brown, superb,	30. 0.0
" another one, equally fine except cut rather close at right,	18.10.0
" perf. Star, 8d brown,	3. 4.0
" " 1d ochre-brown, unused,	3. 4.0
" no watermark, 5d brown,	2. 2.0
Tasmania, 1853, 4d yellow, unused,	3. 3.0
Western Australia, 2d black on bright red, very fine,	3. 3.0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d blue, very early state,	8. 5.0

Mauritius, another one, penoe, error, cut a little close at right side, early state,	11.10.0
“ another one, very early,	7.15.0
“ 1d, very early state, fine color,	5.15.0
British Guiana, 1853, 1c brown, red, unused,	3.16.0
Canada, 6d, perf., superb unused specimen, o. g.,	10 15.0
Nevis, 4d rose, unused,	4. 0.0
New Brunswick, 1sh violet, superb,	18. 0.0
Nova Scotia, 1sh violet. very fine,	18.15.0
St. Vincent, Star, 5sh rose, unused, o. g., imperceptible tear at bottom,	14. 5.0

Auction sale of Ventom, Bull and Cooper, April 16th and 17th. 1896.

Hamburg, 4sch imperf., fine margins, used,	£2. 5.0
“ 9sch perf., used,	2. 0.0
Mecklenburg Schwerin, 4-4s, rouletted,	5.10.0
Switzerland, Basel, 2½r,	5. 0.0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d rose, good margins,	14. 0.0
“ “ 2sh blue, somewhat unevenly cut,	4.10.0
Shanghai, 1 cand on 3 cand rose on pink, used,	3.12.0
“ 1 cand on 9 cand blue,	4. 0.0
Gambia, 1sh green, unused,	2. 2.0
Nova Scotia, 6d dark green, superb,	3.17.6
Montserrat, C.A., 4d blue,	3.15.0
St. Lucia, 1sh black and orange,	4. 0.0
Bolivia, 1867, 50c blue, two fine specimens on piece of original,	7.10.0
“ “ 50c yellow, two fine vertical pairs of pieces of original,	3. 0.0
Dominican Republic, 1862, 1r black on green,	4. 4.0

Auction sale of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, April 20th and 21st 1896.

New Brunswick, 1sh mauve, fine but cut close,	£9.10.0
“ another one, fine margins, but small tear and pin hole,	14.10.0
Newfoundland, 4d carmine vermilion, unused but cut close,	4. 4.0
“ 1sh orange vermilion, a fair copy, but creased,	7.10.0
Antioquia, 1868, 5c green, pen marked and slightly cut at top,	9. 0.0
“ 1 peso red, pen marked, fine,	4. 0.0
Bolivar, 10c green, unused,	5.15.0
Bolivia, 9 stars 500c black, used,	2. 6.0
Buenos Aires, 3 pesos green, lightly cancelled, but small tear,	3.10.0
“ 4 pesos vermilion, unused, fine,	19. 0.0
“ another one, used, small defect,	8. 0.0
“ 5 pesos orange, neatly repaired,	9. 9.0
Colombian Republic, 1862, 20c red,	7.15.0
“ “ 1 peso lilac, unused, o. g.,	4. 0.0
“ “ another one, used,	2.10.0
Peru, ½ peso yellow, unused,	4. 5.0
“ another one, used,	2.10.0
Tolima, 1870, 5c black on buff,	4. 4.0
New Caledonia, an entire sheet of originals,	18. 0.0
Philippine Islands, surcharged “ Habilitado,” 1 real violet,	4. 5.0
“ “ another one,	3. 0.0
“ “ 2 reales blue,	4. 0.0
Western Australia, perf. 12½, 2d mauve, the rare error, unused, but very slight stain in center,	8. 5.0

Sale by Ventom, Bull and Cooper, April 28th and 29th, 1896.

Tuscany, 9 cr on white, very fine,	£3.12.6
Great Britain, 1847, 1sh green, die 2, unused,	5. 0.0
Lagos, 5sh blue, unused, mint state,	17. 7.0
(We wonder is this an error, as the price appears rather high.)	
Barbados, provisional, 1d on half of 5sh, fine pair,	17.10.0
Nevis, 6d gray, lithographed, used,	10. 0.0
St. Lucia, 1sh black and orange, unused, o. g.,	4.15.0
" 1sh orange brown, used,	5. 0.0
St. Vincent, 1d rose, imperf., unused, horizontal pair,	5. 0.0
" 1sh indigo blue, unused, o. g.,	5. 0.0
" 1d on half of 6d blue green, on piece of original,	6. 0.0
Tobago, 1d on half of 6d. surcharged in pen and ink,	4.10.0
Trinidad, lithographed, fine background, 1d blue, superb,	7. 7.0
" " coarse background, 1d blue, superb,	6. 0.0
" imperf., 6d green, superb,	4. 0.0

Sale by Cheveley & Co., April 30th and May 1st, 1896.

Great Britain, 5sh rose, plate 4, on bluish, unused, o. g.,	£8.10.0
Spain, Madrid, 1 cuarto bronze, used pair,	4.15.0
Tuscany, 1 soldo yellow on bluish paper, block of 4 on part of cover,	8. 0.0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d rose, margin on 3 sides,	12. 0.0
Lagos, 2sh 6d brown, used,	3.10.0
Mauritius, Greek border, 1d red, superb pair and single specimen on original,	8.10.0
Bahamas, 4d on 6d, surcharge inverted, on entire envelope,	9. 0.0
Nevis, 1sh yellow green,	4. 0.0
" 6d green, unused, mint state,	8. 0.0
New Brunswick, 6d yellow, superb,	4. 0.0
St. Lucia, 1sh black and orange,	4. 0.0
St. Vincent, Star, 4d ultramarine, unused, mint state,	3.10.0

Sale by Puttick & Simpson, May 4th and 5th, 1896.

Gibraltar, 1st issue, 1sh brown, used,	£2. 9.0
Great Britain, 1d on white, large crown, perf. 16, unused, o. g.,	3.10.0
" " 1847, 6d purple, vertical pair, unused, o. g., cut close at top,	8. 0.0
" " 2sh 6d, watermarked Anchor, on bluish, unused, o. g.,	2. 0.0
Switzerland, Vaud, 4c fine copy, on original,	24. 0.0
Ceylon, 9d violet, brown, imperf.,	2.16.0
" 8d yellow brown, perf.,	5. 5.0
Labuan, 6c in red on 16c,	5. 5.0
Portuguese India, 1883, 6r green, an unused tête-bêche pair,	2. 4.0
British East Africa, 1895, surcharged "British East Africa," ½ anna to 5 rupees complete,	5. 0.0
Cape of Good Hope, 1d blue, wood block error, a fair copy, cut into and neatly repaired at bottom,	25. 0.0
" " 4d red, wood block error, fine color, but cut close and slightly defective,	21. 0.0
Mauritius, 1d orange red, medium state of plate, good margins and color,	5. 0.0
" another one, cut close at top, on original,	5. 0.0
two fine single copies on piece of original,	7.15.0

Mauritius, a vertical pair, good margins on three sides, a trifle rubbed,	4. 2.6
“ 2d blue, very fine, large margins, on piece of original,	7.10.0
“ another one, superb, on piece of original,	8. 2.6
“ another one, large margins on three sides, deep color, lightly postmarked, on piece of original,	8. 2.6
“ another one, very fine, on piece of original.	8. 0.0
“ Britannia, imperf., 6d vermilion, a very fine used pair on original,	4. 4.0
Zululand, 5sh rose, unused, o. g.,	2.17.6
British Columbia, perf. 12½, \$1 green, unused, o. g.,	3.10.0
Canada, perf., 6d violet, unused, no gum,	7.10.0
New Brunswick, 1sh mauve, a fine copy, but no margins on two sides,	18. 0.0
“ “ Connell, 5c brown, perfs. a trifle cut at top, other- wise a fine unused copy,	17.15.0
Newfoundland, 6½d carmine vermilion, superb used copy,	13.15.0
“ 1sh orange vermilion, very fine, but cut close,	11. 0.0
Nova Scotia, 1d red brown, fine strip of three, lightly postmarked,	5. 6.0
“ “ 6d yellow green, fine unused copy, no gum,	4. 2.6
“ “ 1sh dark purple, slightly cut into on one side,	9.15.0
“ “ another one, paler shade, small margins,	10.10.0
Dominica, CA, 1sh mauve, pair, unused, o. g.,	9.15.0
“ “ single copy,	5. 0.0
Nevis, lithographed, 6d gray, used,	12. 5.0
“ 6d green, used,	8. 5.0
“ another one, slightly thinned,	7. 5.0
St. Christopher, 6d gray brown, unused, o. g.,	3. 0.0
St. Lucia, CC, perf. 12½, 1d lake, used,	3. 5.0
“ “ 1sh black and orange,	4. 0.0
“ “ another one,	4. 0.0
“ CA, 6d lilac,	4.12.6
“ “ 1sh orange,	4. 5.0
St. Vincent, 1d on half of 6d blue green, fine pair, unused, o. g.,	14. 5.0
“ 4d on 1sh vermilion, superb used copy,	10.10.0
“ another one, unused, with gum, superb,	16. 5.0
Tobago, CC, 6d ochre,	4. 0.0
Turks Islands, 1sh prune, superb used copy,	21. 0.0
“ “ another one, scarcely touched by postmark, but no per- forations at top,	16.10.0
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d rose, unused, o. g.,	7. 0.0
“ “ “ 1sh, single line border,	4. 5.0
“ “ “ 4d on 1sh crimson, block of four, unused,	5. 5.0
British Guiana, 1862, 1c rose, border of grapes, No. 23, roulettes cut,	13.13.0
New South Wales, imperf., 5d green, fine pair, but one stamp slightly nicked in bottom margin,	11.10.0
Western Australia, perf. 12½, 2d mauve, the rare error, a few per- forations clipped at bottom,	10.10.0

FORGERIES OF THE BRITISH EAST AFRICAN, 1st ISSUE PROVISIONALS ON ENGLISH STAMPS.

We copy the following from the *London Philatelist* :

Mr. W. T. Wilson writes : I have recently met with a forgery of the 1 anna on 2d, and give the following particulars to put collectors and others on their guard :

The most striking difference is the color of the surcharge, which is a dull brownish black, spotty and irregular in appearance, whereas the genuine is a bright deep black; the serif of the 1 is more sloping, and comes to a finer point than in the genuine, and the O in Company is much too large. If an accurate millimeter scale is placed vertically from the bottom of the second up-stroke of the second N, it will give the following measurements to the tops and bottoms of each letter of the surcharge:

	GENUINE.	FORGERY.
BRITISH	16 $\frac{7}{8}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	16	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ full
"	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	15
EAST AFRICA	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{3}$
"	13 $\frac{7}{8}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
COMPANY	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 1-8
"	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
I ANNA	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$

NOTES.

Mr. J. B. Brevoort has shown us a one cent stamp of the United States of the 1873 type, with imprint of the American Bank Note Co., but on the hard crisp paper of the Continental Bank Note Co. It is usually claimed that, at the time the companies were consolidated, the American Co. was using the soft porous paper and that all U. S. stamps printed by that company are on this paper. Doubtless this is correct in a general way, and the exception to the rule was undoubtedly caused by using up a remainder of the paper of the Continental Co. The stamp is printed in the pale bright blue used only by the American Bank Note Co.

We have also seen a three cent stamp on Continental paper, but having the American imprint.

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The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that a new permanent issue of Tonga stamps is now being manufactured in London. The adhesives are to represent Tonga scenery and subjects, similar to the current Liberia, Labuan and Congo stamps.

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The *Philatelic Record* notes a copy of the one penny wrapper of Victoria with the word "DUTY" spelt "DUTW".

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Mr. C. Witt has shown us the 2 and 5 kreuzer Hungarian postal cards issued on the occasion of the Millennial Jubilee at Budapest; they are of the same type as the regular current cards, printed on buff card with the reverse white, dated ('96) in lower left corner on the face and with a view of Budapest on the reverse.

As these cards belong to the class of commemorative issues, they will undoubtedly come under the ban of the S. S. S. S.

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The provisional 40 paras stamps of the Russian Levant, chronicled by us last month, on the authority of the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, is, according to *Le Timbre Poste*, a "fake."

Mr. S. Chapman informs us that the Mexican Official Stamps have been suppressed, the ordinary stamps being used to replace them.



Our European contemporaries have recently chronicled a provisional stamp of the United States of Colombia, consisting of the 1 centavo green of the 1883 issue surcharged in black "10 centavos;" this however is an old "fake" which seems to have been revived lately.



We illustrate below the Abyssinian Unpaid Letter Stamps, chronicled last month.



We illustrate below the provisional half penny of Western Australia and the fourpenny registration envelope of British Central Africa, both of which were chronicled some time ago.



We have received the complement of the series of the Olympian Games stamps, consisting of the 60 lepta black, 1 drachme blue, 2 drachmai bistre, 5 drachmai blue green, and 10 drachmai brown. The 60 lepta is of the same type as the 25 lepta illustrated last month.





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The coronation stamps of Johore are another addition to the unnecessary celebration issues, which all collectors should eschew. These coronation stamps consist of the current one, two, three, four, five and six cent and one dollar adhesives of Johore, surcharged "KEMAHKOTAAN" in black on the occasion of the coronation of the present sultan, Ibrahim, on March 16.



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. J. Antonio Echevarria has shown us the current one centavo of Antioquia perforated vertically across the center of the stamp.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We have seen vertical pairs of the one and fifty centavos adhesives of the issue of December, 1889, of Salvador, imperforate horizontally between.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* mentions a horizontal pair of the one penny green of Grenada of the 1860 issue imperforate between.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The *Indian Philatelist* states that the current Sirmoor stamps (elephant) do not exist surcharged (On S. S. S.)

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We translate the following two documents from the *Revista Filatelica Argentina*.

SUPPRESSION OF OFFICIAL STAMPS (SURCHARGED "GOBIERNO").

LIMA, December 12th, 1895.

To the General Accountant of the Department :

This Management has information that the stamp used for marking postage stamps, with which official correspondence is prepaid, has been counterfeited, and as it is necessary to put a stop to the abuse of this counterfeit stamp. I have resolved that the surcharging of stamps with the word "Gobierno" in red ink, which has been made use of thus far, shall be discontinued.

Therefore, you will arrange that the prepayment of official correspondence be made henceforth with the stamps in use for public correspondence, adopting such measures as you may consider opportune to safeguard the interests of the Treasury.

CAMILO N. CARRILLO.

ECONOMICAL RESULT OF THE COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE.

Your Excellency :

By supreme decree of May 25th last, and at the solicitation of this office, your Ex. was pleased to authorize the issue of stamps commemorative of the installation of the government of your Ex.; which issues took place on September 8th with the most satisfactory result that could have been expected, taking into account the not very prosperous condition of business circles and the general financial stringency.

In the memorandum which I presented to the Supreme Government with regard to this issue, I manifested the entire conviction that by it an extraordinary receipt to the Treasury of from seven to ten thousand sols in cash would be obtained.

The result has been far beyond expectations, for, as your Ex. will see by the table prepared by the Accounting Office of the Department, and which I have the honor to send herewith, the total value of the issue was sols 33,200, which was almost entirely sold, having occasioned an expense of sols 3,094.16, which, added to the sum of sols 1,552.88, the value of the sets sent to the offices of the Postal Union and distributed among various authorities and employees, has been deducted from the total of the issue, leaving a net product of sols 28,549.96 which has been deposited in the Bank of El-Callao until your Ex. decides what use you shall be made of it for the benefit of the Department, whose necessities your Ex. knows.

CAMILO N. CARRILLO.

Lima, November. 27th, 1895.

CHRONICLE.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—We have seen an 80 centavos stamp of the same type as the 12 centavos of the current issue.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked a large sun and rays.

Perforated.

80c dull violet

BARBADOS.—We have received the one farthing stamp heralded last month; it is of the same type as the other values of the current series.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

1f slate and carmine

BOLIVIA.—The 5 centavos green, perforated 13, is now in use.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 13.

5c blue green

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA CO.—In addition to the 1 and 4 penny stamps chronicled last month, the following values have reached us.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

½p slate and purple

2p brown and lilac rose
 3p red brown and ultramarine
 6p violet and pale rose
 8p dull green and purple on buff
 1sh bright green and ultramarine

BULGARIA.—

We have received the 10 and 30 stotinki unpaid letter stamps of the new type.

Unpaid letter stamps.

Perforated 13.

10s violet
 30s green

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The 5 shilling adhesive is now printed in brown orange.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked an Anchor.

Perforated 14.

5sh brown orange

GREAT BRITAIN.—From the *Philatelic Record* we learn that a new official surcharge has been issued, viz., "O.W.," which stands for "Office of Works." It is of the same type as the I. R. Official, and consists only of the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 penny adhesives. They were issued on March 12th.

Official stamps.

Surcharged O. W. in black.

Watermarked a large Crown.

Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p vermilion, black surcharge
 1p lilac, black surcharge

GRENADA.—The one penny of the current series has just been issued.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14

1p lilac and carmine

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—From the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* we learn that the current German adhesives and postal card have been surcharged diagonally "Deutsch Ost-Afrika" and value in pesas in black.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

2ps on 3pf brown, black surcharge
 3ps on 5pf green, " "
 5ps on 10pf carmine, " "
 10ps on 20pf blue, " "
 25ps on 50pf red brown, black surcharge

Postal cards.

3ps on 5pf green, buff, black surcharge
 3x3ps on 5x5pf green, buff, black surcharge
 5ps on 10pf carmine, buff, black surcharge
 5x5ps on 10x10pf carmine, buff, black surcharge

HAYTI.—Mr. Gremmel has informed us that the current 2 centimes is now printed in ochre.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

2c ochre

MAURITIUS.—6 cent cards, single and reply, with stamp of the same type as the current 3 cent adhesive, have just been issued.

Postal cards.

6c lilac, *buff*

6x6c lilac, *buff*

MEXICO.—Mr. S. Chapman has sent us a new 5 centavos envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive, printed on white wove paper and without eagle in the left corner.

Envelope.

White wove paper

Size 153x90mm.

5c ultramarine

NETHERLANDS.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that the following postal cards have been issued, with stamp of same type as current adhesives.

Postal cards.

2c black and blue, *pink*

2x2c black and blue, *pink*

3c brown, *gray*

3x3c brown, *gray*

NEW SOUTH WALES.—According to the *Australian Philatelist*, the three halfpenny postal card has undergone some further alterations. The Waratah has been discarded and the words ONE HUNDRED YEARS erased from the stamp.

Postal card.

1½p blue, *lemon*

NEW ZEALAND.—The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the current twopenny stamp perforated 10x11½, and the eightpenny stamp perforated 10; the *Philatelic Review* mentions the current threepenny perforated 12½x10.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked N. Z. and a small Star.

Perforated 10x11½.

2p lilac

Perforated 12½x10.

3p yellow

Perforated 10.

8p blue

NORWAY.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the new military card, similar to 1884 issue, but printed on light buff card. The word "Portofrit," measures 19½ mm., instead of 14 mm., and the last word of the first line of the inscription at the left is now Tjenestesager instead of Tjeneste—.

Military Postal Card.

No value, blue, *light buff*

PERU.—*Der Philatelist* mentions the issue of a new one centavo card similar to the one centavo card of the issue of 1884, but with the inscription in the octagon consisting of only three lines. The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* announces the issue of a 3 centavos letter card.

Postal card.

1c on 5c black, *white*, red surcharge

Letter card.

3c vermilion, *white*

QUEENSLAND.—Mr. J. E. Newell Bull has sent us the 1 penny adhesive printed on unwatermarked paper, with a crown and Q embossed on the face. The *Nederlandsch Tydschrift voor Postzegelkunde* states that the current 2 penny postal card is now printed on white card.

Adhesive stamp.

Unwatermarked.

Perforated 13.

1p orange

Postal card.

2p blue, *white*

ROUMANIA.—*Offices in the Levant.*—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the current 5, 10 and 25 bani stamps surcharged with value in Turkish currency for use in Roumanian post offices in the Levant.

Der Philatelist mentions the 10 bani postal card with the same surcharge.

Adhesive Stamps.



Watermarked PR.

Perforated 13 1/2.

Black surcharge.

10pa on 5b blue

20pa on 10b emerald green

1pia on 25b violet

Violet surcharge.

10pa on 5b blue

20pa on 10b emerald green

1pia on 25b violet

Postal Cards.

10pa on 10b red, *buff*, black surcharge

10pa on 10b red, *buff*, violet surcharge

SAMOA.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* chronicles a one penny postal card with stamp of the same type as the current adhesives.

Postal card.

1p green, *greenish*

SHANGHAI.—We have received the current 15 and 20 cent adhesives surcharged respectively FOUR CENTS and SIX CENTS in black.



Adhesive stamps.
 Provisional issue
 Watermarked Chinese characters
 Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$
 4c on 15c yellow, black surcharge
 6c on 20c violet, " "

SIAM.—Mr. de Santos Remedios has shown us the current eight atts surcharged 4 atts and also 6 atts in Siamese characters. These two stamps were used in June, 1893, in the Praket district, during the Franco-Siamese difficulties.

Adhesive stamps.
 Provisional issue.
 Watermarked a flower.
 Perforated 14.
 4a on 8a green and yellow, black surcharge (1893)
 6a on 8a green and yellow " " (1893)

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* chronicles the following postal cards with stamps of the same type as the current adhesives :

Postal cards.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p green, buff
 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ p green, buff
 1x1p red and green, buff

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* states that the £5 stamp is now issued in brown.

The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the 1 and 2 penny official stamps perforated 13.

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that the current $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 penny stamps have been surcharged O. S.

Adhesive stamps.
 Watermarked Crown and SA.
 Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$
 £5 brown

Official stamps.
 Watermarked Crown and SA.
 Perforated 13.
 1p green
 2p red
 Perforated 15.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ p violet blue
 5p dark violet

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—**Pahang.**—The *Australian Philatelist* reports having seen the 1 and 5 dollar stamps of the new series.

Adhesive stamps.
 Perforated.
 1d blue green and yellow green
 5d blue green and blue

Sungei Ujong.—The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the following stamps of the new types :

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

1c lilac and green

2c lilac and brown

5c lilac and ochre

8c lilac and blue

10c lilac and orange

50c lilac and greenish black

1d blue green and yellow green

5d blue green and blue

URUGUAY.—*L'Avenir des Timbres-Poste* states that the current adhesives have been surcharged "Oficial" in black.

Official stamps.

Perforated.

1c bistre, black surcharge

2c blue, " "

5c red. " "

7c deep green, black surcharge

10c brown, " "

20c green, " "

25c red brown and black, black surcharge

50c blue and black, " "

1p orange and black, " "

2p dark lilac and green, " "

3p carmine and blue, " "

ZANZIBAR.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles a provisional two and a half annas on the one anna six pies bistre of India, and notes that the same exists with the error "Zanizbar."

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked a Star.

Perforated 14.

2½a on 1a 6p bistre, red surcharge

COMMUNICATIONS.

EDITOR AMERICAN JOURNAL PHILATELY :

After three months of negotiations the Committee of the S. S. S. have succeeded in effecting an agreement with Mr. Seebeck as given below and which explains itself. This agreement is being largely signed by dealers.

Jos. S. RICH, *Sec. Comm. on S. S. S.*

"In consideration of the fact that Mr. Seebeck agrees to use his influence with certain Central and South American Governments (with which he has contracts for the furnishing of postage stamps for the years 1897, 1898 and 1899), to induce them to accept, in lieu of a special issue for each year, a three years' supply of the stamps for 1897, also to place this issue in circulation on January 1st, 1897, and use it exclusively for the prepayment of postal matter for the term of at least three years.

We the undersigned, dealers in foreign postage stamps, hereby agree that, in case any of the governments above referred to should enter into any contract similar to those entered into with Mr. Seebeck, we will not purchase or sell the stamps issued under such contracts, either directly or indirectly, after they have become obsolete and are rendered useless for the prepayment of postage in the countries in which they may have been issued."

The effect of this agreement is to practically end the so-called Seebeck issues with next year, and make these issues simply an incident in the history of stamp collecting. The committee is certainly to be congratulated upon the successful result of their efforts.—ED.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesdays every month, at Room 26, Bible House, at 8 P. M.

OFFICERS.

President, J. N. T. LEVICK, 54 William Street, New York. Secretary, W. F. GREGORY, 11 Park Row, New York.

Vice-President, R. R. BOGERT, 160 Nassau Street, New York.

Treasurer, MAX MEYENBERG, 58 Eighth Street, Hoboken, N. J.

COMMITTEES.

Entertainment { R. R. BOGERT,
H. GREMMEL,
DR. B. M. FELDMAN.

House { GEO. R. TUTTLE,
JOS. S. RICH,
J. N. LUFF.

Librarian, J. S. RICH, 489 Manhattan Avenue, New York.

Finance { M. C. BERLEPSCH,
G. W. D. CRITTENTON,
A. L. BAIRD.

Membership { C. L. MOREAU,
H. COLLIN,
J. M. ANDREINI.

Exchange Manager, G. W. D. CRITTENTON, 208 West End Ave., New York.

APRIL 28th, 1896.

The 57th meeting of the Corporation and 35th of the Society was called to order at 9 o'clock by President Levick.

Present: Andreini, Berlepsch, Betz, Bogert, Brevoort, Gregory, Gremmel, Levick, Luff, Rich, W. Scott and Williams.

The Trustees having been in protracted session made it necessary to omit much of the regular order.

Thanks extended to RaynorHubbell Stamp Co., for photograph of "find."

Bound volume of *Post-Office* presented by Mr. Gremmel for which hearty votes of thanks was extended.

The Trustees reported election of Daniel D. Brolzheimer, Dr. Ignatz L. Nascher and Edward F. Weed as new members.

Joseph B. Leavy and James W. George were proposed for membership, and applications referred to membership committee.

Adjourned 9.20.

W. F. GREGORY, Secretary.

MAY 12th, 1896.

The 58th meeting of the Corporation and 36th of the Society was called to order by President Levick.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Brevoort, Eberhardt, Luff, Meade, Perrin, W. Scott, Weed and Williams.

The Secretary being absent, Mr. Luff was chosen Secretary, *pro tem*.

Moved by Mr. Luff, seconded by Mr. Scott, that the Secretary write certain Trustees who continually neglect their duties, thus interfering with the proper conduct of necessary business. Amended that Secretary call attention to section 5, paragraph 1 of constitution, regarding duties of Trustees. Carried.

Members were pleasantly entertained by exhibition of Mr. Brevoort's collection, and collection of post card essays by Mr. Weed.

Adjourned 10 o'clock.

J. N. LUFF, Secretary, *pro tem*.

CITY OF LONDON PHILATELIC CLUB.

HON. SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Committee for Season 1895-96:—*Vice-Presidents*, Mr. Harry Hilckes and Mr. John J. Lane. *Hon. Treasurer and Exchange Superintendent*, Mr. J. E. Joselin. *Hon. Librarian*, Mr. C. Forbes. Messrs. H. A. Macmillan, H. J. Bignold, W. Morley, N. Z. Drachachis, F. B. Carr, H. Thompson, W. G. Hawkins, D. Nops and Percy C. Bishop. *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London, E.

The tenth meeting of the season was held at Kennan's Hotel, Crown Court, 64 Cheapside, E. C., on Tuesday, April 7th, the greater part of the

evening being occupied by our Fourth Auction Sale, many fine copies of rarities changing hands. Our Fifth Sale will take place on the 4th of May.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

On Monday, April 20th, a discussion on "English Stamps Used Abroad" will be held, under the following headings :—

- (A) Under what conditions were these stamps issued by the General Post Office in London to the various foreign countries, towns, &c. ?
- (B) Is there any difference from a philatelic point of view, between an English stamp used and postmarked at Malta, and one used and post-marked Manchester. ?

The eleventh meeting of the season was held on Monday, the 20th April, at Kennan's Hotel, Crown Court, 64, Cheapside, E. C., when a very important and interesting discussion on "English Stamps Used Abroad" took place.

The general opinion of the members being that although the postmark on a stamp does not alter its nationality, yet it is collectable from a philatelic point of view as being an interesting variety of an English stamp.

The next meeting will be held on May 4th, when the fifth of our Monthly Cash Auction Sales will be held.

The Secretary would like to call the attention of country members having rare stamps in duplicate to the facilities offered by these sales for their disposal, as all stamps must be paid for on the night of the sale.

Blank sheets for mounting stamps for the Auction and the Exchange Packets can be had free on application.

Will publishers of books and papers on philately kindly send a copy to the Hon. Librarian, Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, E., will be pleased to acknowledge same.

All books and papers received are laid on the table for the use of members at our meetings.

GENERAL NOTICE.

Applications for membership and all communications with reference to the Club, should be sent to the Hon. Sec., Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London. E.

Collectors and Dealers will find the Club forms an excellent reference, as every care is taken in electing new members.

The Annual Subscription to the Club is now 10/- for London, and 5/- for Country and Foreign members ; this includes a copy, as published, of the Official Organ.

THE METROPOLITAN PHILATELIC CLUB OF SAN ANTONIO.

Organized Nov. 13, 1894.

Headquarters : CLIFFORD BUILDING, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Executive Committee: EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, President,

E. G. CERVANTES, Vice-President,

JOHN G. ROTH, Secretary,

Literary Board: COR. JOSEPH FLYNN, U. S. A. Chairman.

H. C. GLAZE, Secretary,

Department of Auction, Purchasing, Sale and Exchange:

CHARLES ROEMER, Counterfeit Detector,

HENRY A. REUSS, Treasurer,

J. F. MURPHY, Assistant Secretary.

JULIUS JERMY, Librarian.

JOSEPH A. MUELLER, Superintendent.

C. T. FINCHAM, Attorney.

MINUTES OF THE TWENTIETH MEETING, HELD MAY 13, 1896.

The meeting was held in the Assembly Hall of the Club Rooms, Clifford Building and came to order at 9 P. M., President Edward W. Heusinger presiding, with Joseph A. Muller, J. F. Murphy, Henry A. Reuss, Chas. Roemer, John G. Roth and Carl von Seutter, members, and D. Harmon, Edward Guering and Joseph Passin, visitors in attendance.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Communications of J. Tchakidji & Co., of Constantinople ; Walter

Morley, of London ; Pablo Lopez Bosque, of Saltillo, Mexico ; F. Wernigg, of Vienna ; and Paul von Treskow, of Ruttenscheidt, a.d. R, Germany, were read and referred to the Superintendent.

A communication of Geo. C. Ross, of Honolulu, was also read, who stated that he would visit our city in a short while.

Communications of the "Exposition Internationale de Timbres Poste, de Geneve, Aug. 1896, and "Exposition Internationale de Timbres Poste, The Hague" July, 1896, inviting the Club to attend said expositions was received and a vote of thanks extended for their kindness, but were declined on account of the distance.

Mr. Muller presented the following motions, which were carried :

1st. To have the property of the Club insured against fire for \$200.

2d. To sell the duplicate books in the Library.

3d. To send the Stamp books of the Club to corresponding members, requesting them for exchange.

Mr. Roemer made a motion to appoint a Committee of Three to solicit new members, which was also carried, the Chair appointing Messrs. Murphy, Roemer and Roth on the Committee.

Mr. Reuss, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Southern Philatelic Association, asked the Club the privilege for the Board to make the Rooms of the Club its headquarters, which was granted.

Mr. Heusinger offered the Club the entire matter etc., of the "Texas Philatelic Directory" for publication, which was accepted and the Library Board was instructed to proceed to the publication of the same at once.

There having been no meeting of the Executive Committee since the last meeting of the Club, the following business was transacted :

Resignations of Wm. Nagel and Otto Schaezler, active members, accepted with regret, and H. C. Glaze, Henry T. Phelps and F. H. Miller were dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues.

A vacancy of the Secretary in the Literary Board was filled by the appointment of Mr. Mackey, after which refreshments and lunch were served.

The meeting adjourned at 10.30 P. M. JOHN G. ROTH, *Secretary*.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Meetings held the third Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 36 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, 9 W. 16th St., N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 36, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 990, N. Y. City.

MINUTES OF THE 158TH MEETING.

(Annual meeting) held May 21st, 1896.

Present Mr. August Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. Henry Clotz, Dr. R. Roehre, A. Richter, Adolph Lienhardt, E. R. Carter, Oscar Dejonge, H. Obert and R. S. Lehman.

The meeting was called to order at 8.30 P. M.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Mr. E. R. Carter proposed for membership Rev. Chas. H. Jones, Bayonne, N. J., and Mr. Henry Obert proposed Mr. Ignatius Deissig, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The propositions were referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Clotz, Treasurer, reports that there is a balance of \$80.27 cash on hand in the Treasury. Mr. Lehman moved that this report be accepted with thanks. The motion was carried unanimously.

The exchange manager, Mr. Carter, made the following annual report :

“ Your Exchange Manager submits the following report of the business done by the Department from May 16th, 1895 :

Circuits on hand May 16th, 1895,	50
Sales from these amount to	\$555.65
Circuits received since May 16th, 1895,	140
Sales from these amount to	\$1039.58
Circuits retired and returned to owner,	140
Circuits now in circulation,	50

(from which sales amounting to \$210, have be made)

Total sales, \$1595.23

Less reported on May 16th, 1895, but not at that time retired, 139.44

Total sales for the year, \$1,455.79

“ The sales of blank circuit books amount to 730 at a profit of 1½c each, amounting to \$10.95 ; a check for this amount has been handed to the Treasurer.

“ The thanks of the Exchange Manager are tendered to the members of the S. I. P. S., for the kind and willing manner in which they have assisted him in his duties and by helping him make the Department so successful. Mr. Clotz moves that the report be accepted with the thanks of the Society. This motion was unanimously carried.

Messrs. Clotz, Roehre and Richter were appointed to act as Committee of Nominations. The Committee made the following nominations for officers of the S. I. P. S., for 1896-1897 :

For President, August Dejonge.

“ Vice-President, R. F. Albrecht.

“ Treasurer, Henry Clotz.

“ Secretary, Robt. S. Lehman.

“ Exchange Manager, Edgar R. Carter.

“ Librarian, Adolph Leinhardt.

“ Steward, Louis Loescher.

“ Executive Committee, { C. Witt
Oscar Dejonge, and
A. Richter.

Mr. E. R. Carter presents some clippings for the scrap book ; The Bogert & Durbin Co., a priced catalogue of their 63d sale ; Mr. Henry Gremmel, a bound copy of volume V of The Post Office ; Mr. A. Reinheimer, Catalogue of Postmarks of German Stamps ; Mr. A. Lohmeyer, Nos. 26 and 27 of the Monthly *Bulletin* of the Postal Card Society.

Accepted with thanks of the Society to the kind donors.

Messrs. V. Gurdji, Chas. Zentgraf, J. Oakley Hobby tendered their resignations, which were accepted with regret.

Messrs. Oliver H. Griffin, Henry Knoll, J. N. Reynolds, F. C. Vehslage and Prof. August Weise were dropped from the roll of membership on account of non-payment of dues.

A letter from Mr. W. C. Michaels, of Kansas City, Mo., in regard to A. P. A., matters was read and referred to the resident Vice-President.

The election of officers of the Society was held and upon ballot it was found that the entire ticket chosen by the Committee on Nominations was unanimously elected.

Mr. August Dejonge exhibited his fine and almost complete collection of Germany and German States mounted in a permanent album of his own invention and design which received the well merited admiration of all present. Adjournment then followed at 10.30 P. M.

ROBT. S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*.

Next meeting June 18th, 1869.

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York, the State Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island, The Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio, Texas, and the New Jersey Philatelic Association of Hoboken.

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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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" " Foreign Countries, 75c.]

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—
POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY
HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Continued.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.—(Continued).

Varieties :

- a. Surcharge inverted.
1345 1sh red brown
1346 2sh bright crimson lake
b. Double surcharge.
1347 2sh bright crimson lake
5° Perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.
1348 6p dark blue
1349 1sh red brown
1350 2sh bright crimson lake

- Varieties : Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ on one side and $11\frac{1}{2}$ on the others.
1351 6p dark blue
1352 2sh bright crimson lake

- 6° Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.
1353 1sh red brown

1877.

Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters close together.

- 1° Perforated 10.
1354 1p blue green
1354a 1p dark yellow green
1355 2p pale orange red
1356 2p dark orange red
1357 2p dull pale yellow
1358 2p blood red

Varieties :

- a. Surcharge inverted.
1359 1p pale green
1360 2p pale orange red
1361 2p dark orange red
b. Double surcharge.
1362 1p blue green
1363 2p pale orange red
1364 2p dark orange red
c. Triple surcharge.
1365 2p dark orange red
d. Without period after O.
1366 1p blue green
1367 2p orange red
e. Without period after S.
1368 1p blue green
1369 2p orange red
f. Without periods.
1370 1p blue green
1371 2p orange red
g. Double surcharge, one inverted.
1372 1p blue green
1373 2p orange red
h. Surcharged sideways.
1374 2p orange red
2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$.
1375 1p blue green
1376 1p dark yellow green
1377 2p dark orange red

- 3° Perforated 10x12½.
 1378 1p dark yellow green
 1379 2p dark orange red
- 4° Perforated 11½x12½.
 1380 2p dark orange red
 1880.
 A. Watermarked a large six rayed star with short broad points.
 1° Perforated 10x11½.
 1381 4p reddish purple
Varieties:
 a. Surcharge inverted.
 1382 4p reddish purple
 b. Double surcharge.
 1383 4p reddish purple
 c. Without period after O.
 1384 4p reddish purple
 d. Without period after S.
 1385 4p reddish purple
 2° Perforated 10x12½.
 1386 4p reddish purple
Varieties:
 a. Surcharge inverted.
 1387 4p reddish purple
 b. Without period after O.
 1388 4p reddish purple
 c. Without period after S.
 1389 4p reddish purple
 3° Perforated 11½.
 1390 4p reddish purple
 1391 8p on 9p yellow brown, black surcharge.
Varieties:
 a. Surcharge inverted.
 1392 4p reddish purple
 b. Double surcharge.
 1393 8p on 9p yellow brown, black surcharge.
 4° Perforated 11½x12½.
 1394 4p reddish purple
 1395 8p on 9p yellow brown, black surcharge.
 5° Perforated 11½x10.
 1396 4p reddish purple
 6° Perforated 10x10x11½x12½.
 1397 4p reddish purple
 7° Perforated 10x10x12½x11½.
 1398 4p reddish purple
 B. Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters close together.
 Perforated 10.
 1399 2p dark brown
 January 1st, 1882.
 Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters close together.
 Perforated 10.
 1400 ½p on 1p green, black surcharge.
Variety: Surcharge inverted.
 1401 ½p on 1p green, black surcharge,

December, 1884.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with short broad points.

- 1° Perforated 10x11½.
 1402 6p pale ultramarine
Variety: Surcharge inverted.
 1403 6p pale ultramarine
 2° Perforated 10x12½.
 1404 6p pale ultramarine
Varieties:
 a. Surcharge inverted
 1405 6p pale ultramarine
 b. Double surcharge, one inverted.
 1406 6p pale ultramarine
 3° Perforated 10x10x11½x12½.
 1407 6p pale ultramarine
 4° Perforated 10x10x12½x12½.
 1408 6p pale ultramarine

1886.

Watermarked a large six rayed star with short broad points. Hard, thick, white wove paper.

- 1° Perforated 10x11½.
 1409 4p reddish purple
 1410 6p pale ultramarine
Varieties:
 a. Surcharge inverted.
 1411 4p reddish purple
 1412 6p pale ultramarine
 b. No period after S.
 1413 4p reddish purple
 2° Perforated 10x12½.
 1414 4p reddish purple
 1415 6p pale ultramarine
Varieties:
 a. Surcharge inverted.
 1416 4p reddish purple
 b. Without period after S.
 1417 6p pale ultramarine

- 3° Perforated 11½.
 Surcharge inverted.
 1418 4p reddish purple
 4° Perforated 10x10x12½x11½.
 1419 4p reddish purple
 December, 1886.

Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters close together.

- Perforated 10.
 1420 5sh rose
 April 2d, 1887.

Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters close together.

- Perforated 10.
 1421 6p blue
 June, 1890.

Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters close together.

- Perforated 10.
 1422 4p light violet

June 1st, 1891.

Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters close together.

- 1° Perforated 10.
- 1423 2½p on 4p green, brown surcharge
- 2° Perforated 11½x10.
- 1424 2½p on 4p green, brown surcharge
- 3° Perforated 10x11½.
- 1425 2½p on 4p green, brown surcharge
- 4° Perforated 10x12½.
- 1426 2½p on 4p green, brown surcharge
- 5° Perforated 11½.
- 1427 2½p on 4p green, brown surcharge

B. Surcharged **O.S.** in black.

April, 1891.

I. Watermarked a large six rayed star with short broad points.

- Perforated 11½x12½.
- 1428 1sh red brown

II. Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters close together.

- 1° Perforated 10.
- 1429 1p blue green
- 1430 2p orange red
- 1431 4p light blue
- 1432 6p blue

Varieties:

- a. Double surcharge.
- 1433 1p blue green
- 1434 2p orange red
- b. Surcharge inverted.
- 1435 1p blue green
- c. Without period after O.
- 1436 1p blue green
- d. Without period after S.
- 1437 1p blue green
- 1438 2p orange red
- e. Without periods.
- 1439 1p blue green
- f. With O only.
- 1440 1p blue green
- g. Dark blue surcharge.
- 1441 1p blue green
- 2° Perforated 11½.
- 1442 ½p pale red brown
- 3° Perforated 11½ at one side, 10 at the others.
- 1443 ½p pale red brown

June 1st, 1891.

Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters close together.

Perforated 10.

- 1444 2½p on 4p green, brown surcharge
- 1445 5p on 6p red brown, carmine surcharge

1893.

Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters close together,

1° Perforated 10.

- 1446 3p dull green
- 2° Perforated 15.
- 1447 1p green
- 1448 2p orange red
- 1449 2½p violet blue
- 1450 3p dull green
- 1451 4p blue violet
- 1452 5p dark violet

1896.

Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters close together.

Perforated 13.

- 1453 1p green
- 1454 2p red

WRAPPERS

January 11th, 1882.

Stamp typographed in upper right part of the wrapper. To the left of the stamp is the inscription "SOUTH AUSTRALIA—NEWSPAPER ONLY" in two lines, separated by a dash, and with the coat of arms of Great Britain between SOUTH and AUSTRALIA.



White wove paper.

- 1° Size 110x285 mm.
- 1601 ½p purple
- 2° Size 142x445 mm.
- 1602 ½p purple

1884.

Stamp similar to the preceding issue, but re-engraved. The spandrels are more ornamented, the letters of HALFPENNY are more spaced and the lines forming the shading of the face are more horizontal. The inscriptions on the wrapper are the same as in the preceding issue, but in a somewhat larger type.



White wove paper.

- 1° Size 110x285 mm.
- 1603 ½p purple
- 2° Size 142x445 mm.
- 1604 ½p purple

1885.

Stamp and inscription same as in preceding issue.

Manila paper.

1° Size 113x290 mm,
1605 ½p purple

2° Size 137x442 mm.
1606 ½p purple

1889.

Inscriptions same as in preceding issue, but stamp of the same type as one penny adhesive of corresponding date.

Manila paper.

Size 145x283 mm.
1607 1p green

OFFICIAL WRAPPERS. 2

1882.

Wrappers of corresponding date with stamp, surcharged in black.

I. Surcharged.

O.S.

White wove paper.

1° Size 110x285 mm.
1701 ½p purple, black surcharge

2° Size 142x445 mm.
1702 ½p purple, black surcharge

II. Surcharged

O.S.

White wove paper.

1° Size 110x285 mm.
1703 ½p purple, black surcharge

2° Size 142x445 mm.
1704 ½p purple, black surcharge

1884.

Wrappers of corresponding issue sur-

charged in black

O.S.

White wove paper.

1° Size 110x285 mm.
1705 ½p purple, black surcharge

2° Size 142x445 mm.
1706 ½p purple, black surcharge

1885.

Wrappers of corresponding date surcharged as the wrappers of the preceding issue.

Manila paper.

1° Size 113x290 mm.
1707 ½p purple, black surcharge

2° Size 137x442 mm.
1708 ½p purple, black surcharge

1889.

Wrappers of corresponding date surcharged as in preceding issue.

Manila paper.

Size 145x283 mm.
1709 1p green, black surcharge

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of this colony, with the exception of the surcharges of the official stamps. These forged surcharges can, however, be detected by the impression, which is not so clear and bold as that of the genuine, being generally done by hand instead of by press.

SOUTH BULGARIA.

CURRENCY: 40 PARAS—1 PIASTRE—\$0.05
U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

September 22d, 1885.

Adhesive stamps of Eastern Roumelia of 1881-1884, surcharged a lion in blue or black.



There are two types of this surcharge. In type I the second paw of the lion has four claws and the end of the tail is bushy. In type II the second paw has three claws and the end of the tail is pointed and the second and fourth paws have spurs.

A. Type I.

I. Blue surcharge



1° Perforated 13½.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | 5pa black and olive, blue surcharge |
| 2 | 20pa black and rose " " |
| 3 | 1pia black and blue " " |
| 4 | 5pia rose and blue " " |

Varieties:

- | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|
| a. | Surcharge inverted. |
| 5 | 20pa black and rose, blue surcharge |
| b. | Double surcharge. |
| 6 | 5pa black and olive, blue surcharge |
| c. | Pair, one without surcharge |
| 7 | 1pia black and blue, blue surcharge |

2° Perforated 11½.

- | | |
|----|----------------------------|
| 8 | 5pa violet, blue surcharge |
| 9 | 10pa green " " |
| 10 | 20pa carmine " " |

Varieties:

- | | |
|----|----------------------------|
| a. | Surcharge inverted. |
| 11 | 5pa violet, blue surcharge |
| 12 | 10pa green " " |

- b. Double surcharge.
- 13 5pa violet, blue surcharge
- 14 10pa green " "
- c. Triple surcharge.
- 15 10pa green, blue surcharge
- d. Pair, one without surcharge.
- 16 10pa green, blue surcharge
- II. Black surcharge.
- 1° Perforated 13½.
- 17 20pa black and rose, black surcharge
- 18 1pa black and blue " "
- 19 5pia rose and blue " "
- Varieties :
- a. Double surcharge.
- 20 1pa black and blue, black surcharge
- b. Triple surcharge.
- 21 1pa black and blue, black surcharge
- c. Pair, with a third surcharge between the first two.
- 22 1pa black and blue, black surcharge
- 2° Perforated 11½.
- 23 5pa violet, black surcharge
- 24 10pa green " "
- 25 20pa carmine " "
- Varieties :
- a. Surcharge inverted.
- 26 5pa violet, black surcharge
- b. Double surcharge.
- 27 5pa violet, black surcharge
- B. Type II.

I. Blue surcharge.



- 1° Perforated 13½.
- 28 5pa black and olive, blue surcharge
- 29 20pa black and rose " "
- 30 1pa black and blue " "
- 31 5pia rose and blue " "
- Varieties :
- a. Surcharge inverted.
- 32 5pa black and olive, blue surcharge
- 33 20pa black and rose " "
- b. Double surcharge.
- 34 20pa black and rose, blue surcharge
- c. Pair, one without surcharge.
- 35 20pa black and rose, blue surcharge
- 2° Perforated 11½.
- 36 5pa violet, blue surcharge
- 37 10pa green " "
- 38 20pa carmine " "
- Varieties :
- a. Surcharge inverted.
- 39 5pa violet, blue surcharge
- b. Double surcharge.
- 40 5pa violet, blue surcharge
- 41 20pa carmine " "
- II. Black surcharge.
- 1° Perforated 13½.
- 42 20pa black and rose, black surcharge

- 43 1pia black and blue, black surcharge
- 44 5pia rose and blue " "
- Variety : Pair, one without surcharge.
- 45 1pia black and blue, black surcharge
- 2° Perforated 11½.
- 46 5pa violet, black surcharge
- 47 10pa green " "
- 48 20pa carmine " "
- Varieties :
- a. Surcharge inverted.
- 49 5pa violet, black surcharge
- 50 10pa green " "
- b. Double surcharge.
- 51 5pa violet, black surcharge
- 52 20pa carmine " "
- c. *Tête bêche*.
- 53 10pa green, black surcharge

September 24th, 1885.
Adhesive stamps of Eastern Roumelia of the issue of 1881-1884, surcharged with lion in frame in black or blue.

There are also two types of this surcharge. In type I the right part of the first Russian character ro in the inscription above the lion is a rounded O and the brush of the tail of the lion is open. In type II the right part of the first Russian character is an oval O and the brush of the tail of the lion appears solid.

A. Type I.



- I. Blue surcharge.
- Perforated 11½.
- 54 5pa violet, blue surcharge
- 55 10pa green " "
- Varieties :
- a. Surcharge inverted.
- 56 5pa violet, blue surcharge
- 57 10pa green " "
- b. Surcharge sideways.
- 58 5pa violet, blue surcharge
- 59 10pa green " "
- c. *Tête bêche*.
- 60 5pa violet, blue surcharge
- 61 10pa green " "
- d. Double surcharge.
- 62 5pa violet, blue surcharge
- 63 10pa green " "
- II. Black surcharge.
- 1° Perforated 13½.
- 64 5pa black and blue, black surcharge
- 65 10pa black and green " "
- 66 20pa black and rose " "
- 67 1pa black and blue " "
- 68 5pia rose and blue " "

Varieties :

- a. Surcharge inverted.
- 69 5pa black and blue, black surcharge
- 70 20pa black and rose " "
- 71 1pia black and blue " "
- b. Double surcharge.
- 72 20pa black and rose, black surcharge
- c. Pair, one with type I with lion only and the other with lion with frame.
- 73 20pa black and rose
- 2° Perforated 11 1/2.
- 74 5pa violet, black surcharge
- 75 10pa green " "
- 76 20pa carmine " "

Varieties :

- a. Surcharge inverted.
 - 77 5pa violet, black surcharge
 - 78 10pa green " "
 - 79 20pa carmine " "
 - b. Surcharge sideways.
 - 80 5pa violet, black surcharge
 - 81 10pa green " "
 - c. *Tête bêche.*
 - 82 5pa violet, black surcharge
 - 83 10pa green " "
 - d. Double surcharge.
 - 84 5pa violet, black surcharge
 - 85 10pa green " "
 - 86 20pa carmine " "
 - e. Pair, with a third surcharge between the first two.
 - 87 5pa violet, black surcharge
- B. Type II.



I. Blue surcharge.

Perforated 11 1/2.

- 88 5pa violet, blue surcharge
- 89 10pa green " "

II. Black surcharge.

1° Perforated 13 1/2.

- 90 5pa black and olive, black surcharge
- 91 20pa black and rose " "
- 92 1pia black and blue " "
- 93 5pia rose and blue " "

Variety: Double surcharge.

- 94 1pia black and blue, black surcharge
- 2° Perforated 11 1/2.
- 95 5pa violet, black surcharge
- 96 10pa green " "
- 97 20pa carmine " "

Varieties :

- a. Surcharge inverted.
- 98 5pa violet, black surcharge
- 99 10pa green " "

b. Double surcharge.

- 100 5pa violet, black surcharge
- 101 10pa green " "
- 102 20pa carmine " "

COUNTERFEITS.

There are a good many forgeries of these stamps, but careful comparison with the various types, as given by us, will generally be sufficient to distinguish the bad from the good.

SPAIN.

CURRENCY : 8 CUARTOS—I REAL—\$0.05
U. S. CURRENCY.

1000 MILESIMAS—I ESCUDO—\$0.52
U. S. CURRENCY.

100 CENTIMOS—I PESETA—
\$0.19 U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

MONARCHY

Reign of Isabella II.

January 1st, 1850.

Typographed (Portrait of Queen Isabella II.) on various papers. On the 6 cuartos the head of the queen is turned to the left and on the other values to the right. The 6 and 12 cuartos stamps have the word „FRANCO” in right label and the higher values “CERTIFICADO”. Sizes: 6 cuartos 18x22 1/2 mm., 12 cuartos 17 1/2 x 21 mm., 5 reales 17 3/4 x 21 3/4 mm., 6 reales 17x21 mm., 10 reales 17 3/4 x 22 mm.



I. Thin white wove paper

- 1 6c black
- 2 6c gray black
- 3 12c lilac
- 4 12c gray lilac
- 5 5r red
- 6 10r green

II. Thick white wove paper

- 7 6c black
- 8 6c gray black
- 9 12c bright lilac
- 10 12c lilac
- 11 5r red
- 12 5r pale red
- 13 6r blue
- 14 6r bright blue
- 15 10r green
- 16 10r pale green

III. Thick yellowish wove paper.

17 6c black

January 1st, 1851.

Typographed on white or yellowish wove paper. The 6 and 12 cuartos stamps bear the word "FRANCO" and the higher values "CERTIFO" (certificado). Size: 18x22mm.



I. Thin white wove paper

- 18 6c black
- 19 6c gray black
- 20 12c lilac
- 21 12c bright lilac
- 22 12c brownish lilac
- 23 2r orange
- 24 5r rose
- 25 5r carmine
- 26 6r blue
- 27 6r slate blue
- 28 10r green
- 29 10r dark green

The so-called error: 2 reales blue, is only an essay.

II. Yellowish white wove paper, slightly thicker.

30 6c black

January 1st, 1852.

Typographed on white wove paper. The 6 and 12 cuartos bear the word "FRANCO," the higher values "CERTDO." Size: 18x22½ mm.



I. Ordinary white wove paper.

- 31 6c rose
- 32 6c pale rose
- 33 12c lilac
- 34 12c brownish lilac
- 34a 12c reddish violet
- 35 2r orange
- 36 5r green
- 37 5r yellow green
- 38 6r greenish blue
- 39 6r deep greenish blue

II. Thin white wove paper.

- 40 6c rose
- 41 6c brownish rose

January 1st, 1853.

Typographed on bluish or white wove paper. The 6 and 12 cuartos have the inscription "FRANCO" and the higher values "CERTDO." Size: 18½x22½mm.



I. Thin bluish white wove paper

- 42 6c carmine
- 43 6c red
- 44 12c red violet
- 45 12c dark red violet
- 46 2r orange red
- 47 5r yellow green
- 48 5r deep yellow green
- 49 6r dark blue

II. White wove paper, slightly thicker.

50 6c carmine

April and October 1853.

Typographed on thin white wove paper. Size: 18x22½ mm.



- 51 1c bronze (October 15th)
- 52 2c gold
- 53 3c bronze (April 10th)

The 2 cuartos, although prepared for issue, was never put into actual use.

Reprints.

1870.

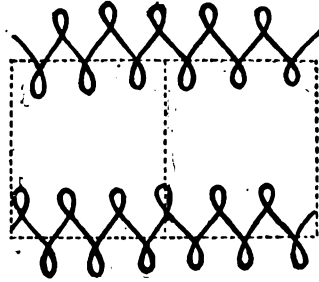
Thin satiné white wove paper, un gummed.

- 54 1c bronze
- 55 3c bronze

The only way to distinguish the reprints of the 1 cuartos from the originals is by the paper, which in the originals is more yellowish than in the reprints. In the reprints of the 3 cuartos the ball of the bottom curve of the S is missing and the tail of the right side of R of "CUARTOS" is broken.

January 1st and November 1st, 1854.

Typographed on white or bluish wove paper. There are two types of this issue. In type 1, the Coat of Arms is on white ground, and in type 2, on colored ground. Size: 18x22mm.



I. Thin white wove paper.

56	2c green, (November 1st)
57	2c yellow green, (November 1st)
58	4c carmine, " "
59	4c deep carmine, " "
60	6c carmine, (January 1st)
61	1r black blue, (November 1st)
62	2r vermilion, (January 1st)
63	2r dark vermilion " "
64	2r scarlet, " "
65	5r green, " "
66	5r dark green, " "
67	6r dark blue, " "

II. Bluish wove paper.

68	2c green
69	4c carmine
70	4c rose
71	1r pale blue
72	2r dark red

III. Ordinary white wove paper

73	4c carmine
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IV. Ribbed bluish paper, watermarked loops (1855)

74	2c green
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This stamp was never placed in actual use.

Counterfeits used postally.

Lithographed on white wove paper.

75	4c carmine, 1st counterfeit.
76	4c carmine, 2d counterfeit.

In the two counterfeits the scallops at the right of the crown have respectively two and three dashes, instead of three and four (as in the genuine).

In the first counterfeit the oval in the center of the Coat of Arms has no shading. Both of the counterfeits have a very lithographic look and feel.

April 1st, 1855.

Typographed on ribbed bluish paper, watermarked loops. Size: 18x22 mm.



77	2c green
78	2c yellow green
79	4c carmine
80	4c deep carmine
81	4c red
82	4c brown red
83	4c violet red
84	1r blue
85	1r deep blue
86	1r greenish blue
87	2r brown violet
88	2r pale brown violet
89	2r red violet

Varieties:

a. Cliché of the 2 reales stamp inserted in the plate of the 1 real.

90	2r blue
91	2r greenish blue
92	2r brown violet

b. Very thick paper.

In some catalogues are found such varieties as *CORROS*, *PEALES*, etc. These, however, are merely defective impressions and are not worthy of being catalogued.

Counterfeits used postally.

Bluish paper.

I. Watermarked loops.

93	4c violet red, 1st counterfeit.
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II. Unwatermarked.

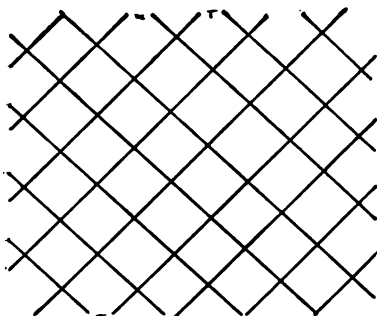
94	4c violet red, 2d counterfeit
95	4c violet red 3d counterfeit

In the first counterfeit the letters of the inscriptions are larger; the pearls around the head and those of the groundwork are irregular. The second and third counterfeits are easily distinguished, being on unwatermarked paper. In the second counterfeit the extremity of the bust touches the pearled circle. In the third counterfeit the extremity of the bust is further away from the circle than in the genuine,

January 1st, 1856.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed on coarse ribbed yellowish paper.

Watermarked crossed lines, forming diamonds.



- 96 2c green
- 97 2c yellow green
- 98 4c red
- 99 4c pale red
- 100 1r blue
- 101 1r greenish blue
- 102 1r bluish green
- 103 2r brown violet
- 105 2r brown lilac
- 105 2r brown red

Counterfeits used postally.

I. Thick white wove paper.

Watermarked diamonds.

- 106 4c bright red

II. Thick yellowish wove paper.

Unwatermarked.

- 107 4c bright red

Both of these forgeries are of the same type. The pearled circle is only 1/2 mm. from the frame at left, instead of 1 mm. CORREOS is in small, badly shaped letters. The head is too small and the laurel wreath is not curved at the end.

April 11th, 1856.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed on various papers.

Unwatermarked.

I. Ordinary white wove paper.

- 108 2c green
- 109 2c yellow green
- 110 2c blue green
- 111 4c violet red
- 112 4c rose red
- 113 4c dull red
- 114 4c dull rose
- 115 1r blue
- 116 1r dull blue
- 117 1r deep blue
- 118 1r greenish blue
- 119 2r lilac
- 120 2r brown lilac
- 121 2r mauve
- 122 2r dull lilac

Variety: Error of impression.

- 123 4c brown lilac

II. Bluish white wove paper

- 124 2c green
- 125 4c rose

III. Thick white wove paper

- 126 2c yellow green
- 127 4c bright rose
- 128 1r bright blue
- 129 2c brown lilac

Counterfeits used postally.

White wove paper

- 130 2c yellow green
- 131 4c yellowish red, 1st counterfeit
- 132 4c yellowish red, 2d counterfeit
- 133 4c yellowish red, 3d counterfeit
- 134 4c brownish red, 4th counterfeit
- 135 1r blue
- 136 2r mauve, 1st counterfeit
- 137 2r brown violet, 2d counterfeit

In the forgery of the 2 cuartos the letters of CORREOS and CUARTOS are too close and the wreath does not go beyond the head. In the first forgery of the 4 cuartos the pearls of the circle are too small and those of the groundwork are irregular. The extremity of the bust is too far away from the pearled circle. In the second forgery the laurel wreath does not go beyond the head; the ear is hardly visible; the bust is too square and too far away from the circle, and the pearls in the groundwork are very irregular. The third forgery is similar to the second and only varies in the ornaments at the sides and in the lettering. The letters of the fourth forgery are very small and badly formed; the wreath and the extremity of the bust are too far away from the circle; the pearls of the circle are too small and too far from one another.

In the forgery of the 1 real the bust is rounded, instead of pointed. The word REAL is in thick letters and the figure 1 is 1 1/2 mm., from the side, instead of 3 mm.

In the first forgery of the 2 reales the laurel wreath touches the circle above it and the word CORREOS measures 9 3/4 mm., instead of 10 mm. The second forgery of the 2 reales is similar to the first but the word CORREOS measures only 9 1/2 mm.

End 1859.

Same type as preceding issue. Typographed on white wove paper.

- 138 12c orange
- 139 12c pale orange

Variety: Period after Cuartos.

- 140 12c orange
- 141 12c pale orange

This stamp was never placed in actual use.

February 1st, 1860.

Typographed on tinted wove paper varying in thickness. Size: 18 1/4 x 22 mm.



- 142 2c yellow green on green
 143 2c green on green
 144 4c orange on green
 145 4c yellow on green
 146 4c orange on bluish green
 147 12c carmine on buff
 148 12c deep carmine on buff
 149 1r blue on green
 150 1r deep blue on green
 151 2r lilac on mauve
 152 2r mauve on mauve
 153 2r red lilac on mauve
 154 2r red violet on bluish mauve

The so-called errors of this issue are only essays.

Counterfeits used postally.

- 155 4c orange on greenish yellow, 1st counterfeit
 156 4c orange on greenish yellow, 2d counterfeit
 157 4c orange on greenish yellow, 3d counterfeit
 158 4c orange on thick greenish yellow, 4th counterfeit
 159 12c red on buff
 160 1r blue on white
 161 2r violet on mauve, 1st counterfeit
 162 2r red violet on mauve, 1st counterfeit
 163 2r violet on mauve, 2d counterfeit
 164 2r slate on bluish, 2d counterfeit

In the first forgery of the 4 cuartos the pearls are blurred; the S of CORREOS is badly shaped; the shading of the neck is poorly done. In the second counterfeit the letters of CORREOS are elongated, especially the S; the head is smaller and the bust does not end squarely. In the third counterfeit the circle is too far from the frame; the right horizontal branch of the 4 is too wide; the "C" and "S" of CORREOS are too open. The 4th counterfeit was printed from an original die stolen from the Government, it differs only in the paper, which is much thicker than that of the genuine.

We cannot describe the forgery of the 12 cuartos, as we have not been able to find a description of it anywhere.

The counterfeit of the 1 real has no horizontal dash at the top of the circle.

In the first forgery of the 2 reales the S of REALES is incomplete. The figure 2 is often short and thick, the pearls of the frame are thinner and the diadem is only 1/2 mm., from the top of the head instead of 1 mm. In the second forgery there are two pearls in each of the upper corners in-

stead of one; the circle is close to the frame; the second E of REALES is too close to the S.

July 16th and August 4th, 1862.

Typographed on tinted wove paper. Size: 19 1/2 x 22 1/4 mm.



- 165 2c blue on yellow, (August 1st)
 166 2c deep blue on yellow, (August 1st)
 167 4c brown on reddish buff, (July 1st)
 168 4c dark brown on reddish buff (July 16th)
 169 4c dark brown on buff
 170 12c blue on flesh, (August 1st)
 171 12c dark blue on flesh " "
 172 19c carmine on bluish " "
 173 19c deep carmine on blue " "
 174 1r brown on yellow " "
 175 1r red brown on yellow " "
 176 1r dark brown on yellow " "
 177 2r green on flesh " "
 178 2r dark green on flesh " "
 179 2r yellow green on flesh " "

Counterfeits used postally.

- 180 4c brown on salmon

The counterfeit is 1 mm. smaller than the genuine. In the genuine the first two pearls of the diadem are to the left of the head, in the forgery there is only one to the left of the head. In the genuine the hair is wavy, in the forgery it is straight. The figure 4 is much nearer to the C in the forgery than in the genuine.

January 1st and March 1st, 1864.

Typographed on tinted wove paper. Size: 19x22 mm.



- 181 2c blue on pale lilac, (March 1st)
 182 2c dark blue on pale lilac " "
 183 4c rose on reddish buff, (January 1st)
 184 4c vermilion on reddish buff " "
 185 4c carmine on reddish buff " "
 186 12c yellow green on pale pink, (March 1st)
 187 12c green on pale pink, (March 1st)
 188 19c lilac on pale pink " "
 189 19c deep lilac on pale pink " "
 190 1r red brown on green " "
 191 2r blue on pale pink " "
 192 2r deep blue on pale pink " "

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 1st June, 1896.

I owe an apology to your readers for my long silence. It has been unavoidable, mainly owing to my having undertaken the editorship of the *Philatelic Record*. Up to this time I have endeavored to find time for philatelic writing in the spare moments of a busy journalistic life, for stamp collecting has from my school days been a hobby with me. But with a journal under my care and the persistent demand of the editors of the *A. J. P.* for "more Letter" it looks as if I may have to face a serious inroad upon my ordinary working day to keep the editorial mind easy.

But to business. Matters philatelic are jogging along here very satisfactorily. Auctions come and go, big collections are bought and sold, some clear out and others take their places, and there is a steady flow of philatelic life that, more than anything else, demonstrates the fact that stamp collecting is now so wide spread that the coming and going of even a few leading lights will make little difference. There have been some timorous souls amongst our dealers who felt that the fabric of stamp collecting was giving away under their feet because, forsooth, Mr. Castle sold his pet Australians and Mr. Ehrenbach his Germans. But they are putting on flesh again now they see that Messrs. Castle and Ehrenbach are, if possible, keener stamp collectors to-day than they were before they sold out. For, as a matter of fact, they did not sell out. Mr. Castle only confined his attention to Europeans and Mr. Ehrenbach, who has always been a bird of passage from a philatelic point of view, is now going strong for South Americans. I met him the other day with a book of Buenos Ayres unused, whole rows of the choicest and rarest. He had just scoured the Continent, cleaning out stocks right and left. When this philatelic locust starts on such an expedition it is hopeless to look for anything on this track. His method of collecting is to scoop in everything he comes across that is fine. Then, when he is satisfied that no known or available stock is likely to yield anything further he sets to work to make up his collection of his new country. Hence his collection is a pick of the finest obtainables. It is shown around. Our lips water and we are not a little surprised to find so many rare stamps in such abundance. The hunt has been marvellously successful, but it has come to an end. And the bloater sighs for something philatelic to occupy his attention. Again a magnificent collection is sold for thousands of pounds, and the accumulator is off on another quest. And shall we say him, nay. He finds his pleasure in the hunt, solely, and not in the mere possession. We who have not his means, his energy, and his time, must be content to plod our weary way along the beaten track, picking up the crumbs here and there, having our occasional chuckle when we loot something fine, as we do now and then.

We have got to the end of the auction season. There are to be one or two sales by the principal auctioneers this month, but they will practically then close till September or October. Cheveley will, as usual, carry on in a desultory way through the summer. He has made a bit of a departure in his last catalogue to hand, for he announces that the sale will be held at

Manchester. How far the experiment will be successful of shifting the place of sale occasionally from the Metropolis to a provincial city, remains to be seen. I shall be curious to know the result.

To return to the auctions of the year ; the auctioneers seem to be fairly well pleased with the results. They all admit that medium stamps do not sell well, and that damaged stamps sell worse than ever, indeed, we seem to be nearing the time when a damaged stamp will be almost, if not altogether, unsalable for anything like a price to justify its being catalogued. I should not be surprised if we find, by and bye, a decided reluctance on the part of some to sell damaged stamps, on the ground that they injure other lots. When a good stamp gets lotted with damaged stamps it cannot fail to suffer from being in such bad company. Therefore, auctioneers who can get plenty of good stamps to sell cannot be blamed if they make a hard and fast rule against all damaged stuff.

To sum up the results of the past auction season, I should call it a West Indian season, for West Indians have been all the rage, and there are not a few old West Indian collectors who consider a large proportion of the record prices as being a long way beyond the present real market value. There has been an unmistakable lot of rigging in West Indians. Stocks have been hoarded, and kept out of the market, and other things have been so unnaturally forced up to fancy prices that most people believe those prices will never be reached again. Still, at best, the stock cannot be large of the better class of our West Indian colonies, and though next season may show a falling off as an investment, they will no doubt come out all right in the end, and show that their ultimate value has only been unnaturally anticipated a few years by forced prices.

Australians are still down. They have gone very badly during the whole season. Some are at wrecking prices, indeed of Australians it must be admitted just now that they are a bit of a drug on the market ; nevertheless the wise ones have an unshaken faith in their recovery. But you might as well expect to get the proverbial camel through the eye of a needle as hope to score a record price for anything in the way of used Australians just now. Unused, in mint condition, seem to be unaffected.

But the one engrossing topic for all of us to-day, to-morrow and, probably, for many a month to come, is a decision against the right to illustrate our chronicles, our catalogues and our albums. For a long time the authorities have been making up their minds to swoop down upon us, and I am told that a hint from the authorities on your side that they looked with disfavor on the illustration of U. S. stamps set the official wheels in action. Consequently, selecting the *Philatelist's Supplement to the Bazaar*, a popular journal for the sale and exchange of all sorts of goods between private persons, as distinct from trade sales, they brought an action against the proprietor for having unlawfully in his possession a die from which a colorable imitation of a stamp might be printed. But the magistrate, a strong common sense man, saw through the humbug, and recognized that no harm was being done, or intended, and refused to convict. Thereupon, the authorities carried the matter to a higher court. As the decision is of the very first importance I send you the best report obtainable.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

18th May 1896.

(Before Mr. Justice GRANTHAM and Mr. Justice COLLINS.)

FREDERICK ISAAC DICKINS (OFFICER OF INLAND REVENUE), APPELLANT, AND L. UPCOTT GILL,
RESPONDENT—CASE STATED BY SIR JOHN BRIDGE.

An information was exhibited by the appellant against the respondent under section 7, subsection (c) of the Post Office (Protection) Act, 1884, for having in his possession on June 8th, 1895, a certain die and instrument for making a fictitious stamp. It was proved that the die was received by the respondent from one Van Hoytema, who had received it from the Continent of Europe, and the respondent had ordered such die to be made for him for use in illustrating the philatelist's supplement of the *Bazaar, The Exchange and Mart* newspaper, and that it had been made and delivered accordingly. With the die a representation of a 2½d. Cape of Good Hope stamp could be produced. It was, however, proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate that the only purpose for which he had ordered and had in his possession the said die was for making upon the pages of an illustrated stamp catalogue or newspaper illustrations in black and white, and not in colours, of the Cape of Good Hope stamp in question, and that such illustrations were intended to appear thereon, together with illustrations of other stamps, and that such catalogues were intended for sale only to stamp collectors and others and as part of a newspaper published for the instruction and amusement of readers of and persons buying such paper. It was contended on behalf of the appellant that the possession of the said die or instrument without licence or authority from the Crown was a contravention of the statute, and that the purpose for which the respondent had the die in his possession did not constitute a lawful excuse within the meaning of the statute. It was contended on behalf of the respondent that, inasmuch as it had been proved and admitted that the die was used only for the purpose aforesaid, the respondent had shown a lawful excuse for the possession of the said die. The magistrate found (a) that the respondent did have in his possession a die or instrument capable of making a fictitious stamp; (b) that there were facts which showed absolute *bona fides* in the respondent, and there was a certainty that the respondent would not use the die for any improper purpose. The magistrate thought that this was evidence of a lawful excuse, and found, as a fact, that there was a lawful excuse, and dismissed the information. The question for the opinion of the Court was—Whether it appeared on the evidence as a matter of law that there was no lawful excuse, and that consequently the magistrate was not entitled to find, as a fact, that there was a lawful excuse.

The Solicitor-General (Sir R. Finlay, Q. C.) and Mr. Danckwerts appeared for the appellant, and submitted that the Act absolutely prohibited the possession of a die unless there was a "lawful excuse." By a "lawful excuse" was meant such a case as that of a Custom House officer who seized an imported die, or a magistrate having a die in his possession during a hearing of a case, but the mere fact that there was an absence of guilty purpose did not constitute a lawful excuse within the meaning of section 7, subsection (c).

Mr. C. W. Mathews, for the respondent, contended that authority from the Crown, such as that suggested by the Solicitor-General in the case of the Custom House officer or magistrate, was not necessary in order to constitute "lawful excuse." Lawful excuse meant something less than "authority."

The Court allowed the appeal.

Mr. Justice Grantham, said,—In this case, as the respondent could not get the die made here, he sent abroad and had it made there for the purpose of avoiding the money penalty under the Act. I think after that it would be difficult to make out his innocence within the meaning of the Act. He had in his possession a die which can be used for the purpose of making a fictitious stamp. It has been argued that if the respondent were convicted, a stamp collector might be convicted under section 7, subsection (b), which said that a person shall not have in his possession, unless he shows a lawful excuse, any fictitious stamp. It would be very hard that a man who innocently bought a forged stamp should be punished. And I think he would have a "lawful excuse." He would be able to say, "I believed it to be genuine," and that would be an excuse in law. But here the respondent knew that he must go abroad to have the die made, and I do not think he has shown any lawful excuse.

Mr. Justice Collins concurred.

Case remitted to the magistrate, with a direction to convict.

You will find very little discussion of this far reaching decision in our more responsible journals as yet, for we are waiting to see how far the authorities are going to push the victory they have won—for the present. I

dare not say more than give a hint that the end of the battle is not yet, and that at least one strong party is prepared to fight it to the bitter end, and I may add that he is well armed for the fray, and that it will not end short of the House of Lords, our final Court of Appeal.

Meanwhile, and in order that the readers of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY may clearly understand the events which are certain to follow, it may be well for me to give you an extract from the Act of Parliament upon which the authorities rely for putting an end to the illustration of postage stamps. Section 7, of the Post Office Protection Act, 1884, under which the prosecution took place reads as follows:—

“A person shall not make, or *unless he shows lawful excuse*, have in his possession any die, plate, instrument, or materials for making any fictitious stamps.

Fine £20 and seizure of materials.

For the purposes of this section, fictitious stamp means any facsimile, or imitation, or representation, whether on paper or otherwise, of any stamp for denoting any rate of postage, including any stamp for denoting a rate of postage of any of Her Majesty's Colonies or of any foreign country.”

So that you will see the whole question turns upon the term “lawful excuse.” Obviously, the Act was intended to guard against the *improper* use of such dies, and was never intended to apply to such harmless use as that of illustration in periodicals, catalogues and albums. The matter will shortly be fully considered by the Council of the Philatelic Society of London. For them it is a very serious matter. They cannot afford to disregard such a decision. With H. R. H. the Duke of York, at their head they must act the part of loyal observers of the law, and, for the present, the law says “THOU SHALT NOT ILLUSTRATE” Consequently, the Society will have to go for special permission, or give up illustration. Needless to say the Society could not publish its fine works without illustration.

Of course a way out of the difficulty might be had by a recourse to reduced size illustration, but it may be a question whether even that will be allowed to pass unchallenged. Besides, I am told that the whole matter is only part of a general intention on the part of the Postal Union to put an end to the illustration of current postage stamps in all the countries of the Union, so that it is possible that we innocent philatelists may have a long and bitter fight for existence before us in which it will behove us to bury all petty jealousies, and stand shoulder to shoulder as a strong community for the maintenance of a privilege that we have never abused.

The Philatelic Society of London has had a stroke of good luck in finding a new President. When Lord Kingston died there was much speculation as to who could be found to fill his place. It needed a strong philatelist, and at the same time, if possible, one of commanding social position, preferably with a title, of course. It was, however, an open secret that there were not a few members who hoped that the honor would fall to the lot of one of their distinguished workers, Major Evans, Mr. Castle, or Mr. Bacon. But the fates, and an indefatigable Hon. Sec., have decided otherwise. H. R. H. the Duke of York, who is an enthusiastic and advanced collector, has been persuaded to accept the active Presidency of the Society. He has been for years the Hon. President, but his new office will bring him into very much closer relationship with the actual work of the Society.

The Society has done well with its last publication, Part I of the African

Colonies. It has long since been sold out and is now being sought for at a constantly increasing price. Those readers of the *American Journal of Philately* who took my advice and secured a copy or two will not regret it. Part II will not be out till the end of next year, I expect. When it is announced my readers will do well to secure a copy early. Indeed, if they are wise they will place their orders now, in advance.

New issues of the better class have been singularly lacking of late ; but, before I forget it, there is one new issue that I should advise collectors to secure while they may, and that is a very interesting variety of the British South Africa 2d, and 4d. They have both been widely chronicled, but are likely to be passed over as a common garden variety which may be picked up at any convenient time. They will be scarce, especially in the *unused* form. They are the result of a change of printers from Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. to Perkins Bacon & Co. During the changing, and before the new stamps of the new design were ready, an urgent order came for more 2d. and 4d. stamps. To fill this order at the shortest notice, the Company sent the old plates to the new printers to print off a supply. Perkins Bacon & Co. turned out the nearest match they could. But it was distinguished by very much paler coloring, thick paper, and was perf. 12½ instead of perf. 14. They will be scarce *unused* for the simple reason that practically the whole supply was forthwith shipped off to Africa, none being retained, as usual, at the London office to supply dealers and other customers. As dealers get their stocks from the London office, and the variety was unknown till it was queried from South Africa, it follows that only accidental lots will find their way into dealers' hands, for the supply must have been all but, if not quite, used up before there was a chance to lay in a stock. The supply was only about 30,000 in each case. Therefore, I imagine it will be a somewhat difficult stamp to get. As it is a well marked variety in paper, printing and perforation, it cannot fail to command a pretty stiff price when its true scarcity becomes generally known. I believe *unused* copies can now be picked up at 10s. to 15s.

Of the Annual Dinner of the London Philatelic Society I need say little, for Mr. Calman, who was present, and responded in a neat speech for the visitors, tells me that he will send you something. I may, however, say that although we broke up at an unusually early hour two enthusiasts, both provincials, perambulated the Strand till 3 o'clock in the morning, finding it impossible to get through all they had to talk about on philatelic matters till that hour.

We are on the eve of getting up a big International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in the early part of next year. As soon as the news got abroad that such an event was on the cards the Crystal Palace authorities at once made us an offer to hold the Exhibition at the Palace. We have appointed a committee to wait upon them and talk it over with them, and that Committee will report to a joint meeting of the London Philatelic Society and the leading dealers on the 5th inst. How matters are likely to trend I cannot say, as opinions seem to be very much divided on the question at present. Some think that the Palace would be an ideal place for the show ; others that the insurance risks will be prohibitive, and the place too much out of the way. However, we shall see. One thing is certain, apart from the Palace we shall want a very heavy guarantee fund to cover expenses after

our experience with our 1890 Exhibition. The rent of such a place as we should require for an International Exhibition to-day, in the heart of London, will be simply enormous.

I have already referred to the fashion of the past season in the matter of a rage for West Indians. Those who would fill up blanks in West Africans should do so before next season, for there are increasing signs that West Africans will be the next boom, and then South Africans. Africans generally, say the knowing ones, but the demand has set in primarily, for various reasons, for the West African division. And I must confess I know of few, if any, more interesting groups. On the whole they are at present fairly cheap, and are not overburdened with long priced stamps, and still fewer unobtainables. To my mind, the cheapest and most interesting of the lot for a medium collector is Gambia. Some day its beautifully embossed stamps will be counted amongst the real gems of the philatelic family.

Our mutual friend, Mr. C. J. Phillips, has been doing the Special Correspondent on his own account, and he has played the part well, so far as the printed account of his travels is concerned. He recently travelled through the various countries of Europe *en suite*, including a private secretary who spoke all the languages under the sun, and a few more. And C. J. P. himself writes a most enjoyable account of what he saw. The glimpse that he gives, now and again, into the beautiful collections laid open for his inspection and his terse bits about the scenery by the way, are snapshots that almost make one think he has missed his vocation; that, in fact, instead of being a wealthy dealer, piling up £100 notes, he should be a scribbler of no mean order, hard up for a cent. C. J. P. is like the proverbial cat, throw it up which way you will it is bound to come down upon its legs, so C. J. P. When his luggage was overhauled on the Russian frontier, and a lot of Russian Locals betrayed themselves, the Customs Official turned out, most conveniently, to be a stamp collector, and actually "knew our firm." But the most refreshing part of the Letter is the concluding paragraph in which C. J. P. is delightfully candid. Here it is,

I can safely say that I am not often complimented upon the *cheapness* of my best stamps, but in Copenhagen I was so, seriously, by the two principal collectors, who had been used to such high local rates, that my best endeavours seemed mild in comparison.

Now, every one knows that there is not a keener judge of the market value of a rare stamp to be found than the head of the business of Stanley Gibbons Ltd. He has also a marvellous aptitude for correctly gauging the digestive powers of a probable buyer, so that, if a customer gets the better of the bargain, he may congratulate himself upon being smart. In all probability when he was complimented upon being cheap, C. J. P. at once began to fish about for information as to what mistakes he could have made in that direction.

Will you allow me to congratulate Mr. Luff upon his courage in making a plunge into Transvaal issues. It is true he has come a cropper, but those who feel inclined to chuckle had better have a try in the same country. Mr. Luff's "new variety" is an old familiar face to the few of us who have specialised in Transvaals. It deceived the old Transvallars for a long time, being first introduced to their notice by Dr. Viner. Now, we know from complete sheets which we have to refer to, that no such stamp was ever issued. It is, to say the least very amusing, that Mr. Luff should stumble on this particular old fraud for a first flight. However, I hope he will not be deterred by such a simple slip from prosecuting his researches in, what a few of us

consider, the most interesting of all the neglected countries that are worth studying from a philatelic point of view. There is, I am told, quite an awakening of interest in the grand old issues of the Transvaal all over the Continent. As a result of my occasional references to those issues in my letters to the A. J. P. I have had several letters asking for advice as to making a start. Later on I will have something to say on this head. Not a few have been tempted by the fact that the stamps fetch ridiculously low prices when put up at auction.

Saturday, 6, June, 1896.—We last evening thoroughly discussed the question of holding the proposed Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and had to give up the idea. The Palace was so strongly objected to, on many grounds, that a resolution was adopted declaring it unsuitable. As the matter is settled, I will not waste space discussing the why and wherefore, except to say that generally it was objected to on the grounds of insufficient security and risk of prohibitive tariff for the insurance of exhibits.

We then proceeded to face the choice of a more satisfactory place, and the following were appointed a Preliminary Executive Committee to make inquiries and to consider and report upon a scheme for carrying out the Exhibition: Major Evans, Messrs. E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, M. Giwelb, W. Hadlow, E. J. Nankivell, C. J. Phillips, W. H. Peckitt, and J. A. Tilleard, Hon. Sec.

The abandonment of the Palace meant the raising of a substantial guarantee fund to start with elsewhere. Upon this point being raised the following at once opened the list: Mr. C. J. Phillips, offered £100, Mr. M. P. Castle, £100, Mr. W. H. Peckitt, £100, and Mr. W. Hadlow, £50.

Where we are likely to go I cannot say. The only thing that was emphatic on that point in the course of the discussion was that it must be in a good and commanding central position, in, or close to, the great main streams of traffic. St. Martins Town Hall at Charing Cross has been proposed, and I expect that will be the first place visited by us.

In my next letter I shall be able to tell you that we have fixed upon a suitable place, for, although we have the summer on us, we do not intend to let the grass grow under our feet on that account, as, I believe, none of the Committee consider the time between now and next May any too much for the proper organization and equipment of such an Exhibition as we hope to get together. The lowest sum to which we expect to be able to limit our insurance of exhibits is £200,000 and the probability is that it will considerably exceed £300,000.

London, 13th, June.

Since my last despatch the case of the Inland Revenue against the *Bazaar* has been before the Magistrate a second time in consequence of the ruling of the Judges of the Superior Court. I send you a report of the proceedings from which you will note that the authorities intend to carry matters with a high hand. I trust they will next tackle the proper party and accept the inevitable of a case for the House of Lords. Stamp Collectors and dealers feel that there has not been a shadow of excuse for this meddlesomeness of the authorities, and it is no great secret that it originates with an officious underling of whom, unfortunately, we have too many in our public

services. A meeting of the trade and collectors should be held at once, for, as the law stands at present, illustrations will have to be omitted from stamp albums, catalogues, &c. Anyway, you may rely upon it, the matter cannot rest where it is now.

[Before Sir John Bridge at the Bow Street Police Court on the 12 June, Mr. L. Upcott Gill, the proprietor of the *Bazaar, Exchange and Mart*, was again brought up, on the charge of being in the unlawful possession of a die for the production of fictitious stamps. The Defendant was originally summoned before Sir John Bridge in November last for this offence, and it was then held that Defendant had a lawful excuse for the possession of the die in question, as he intended to produce with it, in a philatelic supplement to his paper, a picture of a 2½d. Cape of Good Hope stamp, in black ink, for the information of the public. The Inland Revenue authorities appealed against this decision. Mr. Justice Grantham and Mr. Justice Collins, before whom the case was heard, allowed the appeal, holding that no lawful excuse, within the meaning of the Act, had been made out, and the case was remitted to the Magistrate with a direction to convict.—Mr. Alpe now appeared for the Inland Revenue authorities and Mr. Charles Mathews was for the Defendant. He explained the appeal case at length, and said the Judges held that it was necessary for a person who was found in the possession of a die like the one in question to prove either that he did not know he had it in his possession, or that he did not know that it could be used for such a purpose as the production of stamps. He hoped that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the learned Magistrate would impose only a nominal penalty, and express some opinion as to whether the whole of the costs of the appeal should be paid by his client.—Mr. Alpe said that the decision of the Judges showed that no person could in this country have in his possession a die for making any stamp without incurring a penalty. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue were determined to put a stop to the practice. He had no instructions with regard to the costs in the High Court, but he had no doubt that anything his Worship might say would be taken into consideration. They had gained their point by obtaining the decision given by the Judges.—Sir John Bridge: No doubt, that decision will be beneficial to the public. It seems to me, therefore, a strong reason why the Commissioners should not ask for the whole of the costs of the appeal. The Judges only went into the question of law. They did not know, probably, what all the facts of the case were. I therefore repeat—without being supposed to differ from the Judges—that there was nothing in the conduct of Mr. Gill which showed any desire to do wrong to the public, or to do wrong in any way.—A penalty of 10s. was then imposed.

THE STAMPS OF HELIGOLAND.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

Heligoland lies at the beginning of Philately, at least for the majority of us. As a rule we start with the idea of having a general collection and are anxious to make a showing quickly. Hence, quantity and not quality is our object. One of our first purchases is apt to be a set of Heligoland stamps. They are so pretty and cheap. Later, when we have felt the aptness of certain wise sayings about glittering vanities and overvalued whistles, when we have learned the baneful word "reprint," we lose faith in our pretty labels and, too often, will have none of them. Yet the stamps are beautiful, they are free from surcharges (the adhesives, at least), there have been no commemorative stamps or similar beguilements for the unwary philatelist, and there will be no further issues. It is one of the pages which we may hope to fill and write "finis" at the bottom. But the interesting originals are lost in a flood of reprints and few of us know anything about separating them. I hope by this article to enable my fellow philatelists to sort out the good stamps from the mass of worthless ones.

For nearly a year, Mr. J. B. Moens has been publishing in *Le Timbre-Poste* an elaborate article on the stamps of Heligoland. This has been translated by several journals in Europe and this country. The article

is most thorough, careful, and interesting to the specialist. But for the needs of the general collector it is too lengthy and elaborate, demanding too much of his time and patience. To the average collector, also, the descriptions of the grouping of the clichés in the plates and of the marginal perforations and register marks are valueless, since very few of us have a chance to see original sheets of the stamps, to say nothing of owning them. I hope, so far as possible, to give a clear and simple description of the various issues and the points which distinguish the originals and reprints. I am largely indebted to *Le Timbre-Poste* for my information, though some portions of it have been obtained from other sources and from individual research. If any one who wishes to collect the stamps of this country will secure a few of the cheaper varieties from some reliable dealer, he will find them of great assistance in his study and search for the scarcer ones. They will prove valuable as a means of comparison for the genuine colors, papers, etc.

It may be well, before beginning a list of the various issues, to say that the stamps were printed for the Government of Heligoland at the Imperial Printing Office at Berlin. Here, also, the official reprints, (those made by order of the Government, while the plates remained in its possession), of June 6th, 1875 and August 16th, 1890 were made. Coming from the same source as the originals and at a period so close to the time of issue, it will readily be seen how dangerous are these reprints. The unofficial reprints (those made after the plates had passed into the hands of a private owner) were made in various places, but most of them are far less dangerous imitations of the originals and can readily be recognized. As a rule the paper of the later unofficial reprints is very white, hard and highly surfaced (*satiné*, Mr. Moens calls it). The colors are stronger and brighter than those of the originals and aniline inks appear to have been used for the late printings. Any mention of reprints in this article may be understood to refer to the official reprints and the early unofficial ones, unless special mention is made to the contrary.

The stamps of Heligoland are so well known that I shall attempt no general description of their designs.



Type 1.

Issue of April 15th, 1867. Rouletted. This issue consists of four values :

<p><i>Frame and Centre</i></p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$ schilling blue-green</p> <p>1 " rose-carmine</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Frame</i></p> <p>2 schilling carmine</p> <p>6 " gray-green</p>	<p><i>Spandrels</i></p> <p>carmine</p> <p>deep green</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Centre</i></p> <p>pale yellow-green</p> <p>violet-carmine</p>
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The paper is finely made, moderately thin, soft and white ; when held to the light it shows absolutely no porosity or grain. The gum is a little cracked and slightly yellowish, occasionally tinting the paper. The distinguishing characteristic of this set is the large corkscrew curl depending from the chignon. The head (type I) is $11\frac{3}{4}$ mm. high. The word HELIGOLAND

is 14 mm. long; the G is formed like a c and the o is narrower than in the next issue (1868). SCHILLING is $11\frac{1}{4}$ mm. long; the G is formed like a c and encloses less white space than in the next issue; the horizontal strokes of the letters L are shorter than in the 1868 issue. In the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 schilling the numerals on the right are smaller and nearer the inner rectangle than in the issues which follow.

The first stamp of the first row of the 2 schilling presents a variety. The "2" in the upper left corner has lost the end of its flag and that in the upper right corner is larger than usual. The s, c and G of SCHILLING in the upper label are larger and the H narrower than in the normal type.

In the 6 schilling the second stamp in the third row shows a small variety. The s of SCHILLING in the upper label has the upper curve brought down, so that the top is nearly closed.

There are no reprints of the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 schilling of this type, and the large corkscrew curl will be found an unmistakable mark of originality for these two values.

The reprints of the 2 and 6 schilling are more difficult to detect than those of any of the other stamps of the country. There are no special marks of difference. We must depend upon the colors and paper. When we hold the originals between the eye and a strong light and look through them the paper shows no sign of a "weave." It is clear, firm and smooth. When the reprints are examined in this way they usually show more or less pores, thin points through which the light passes freely. Viewed thus, the colors of the originals appear very bright, clear and transparent, while those of the reprints are duller, more opaque and have less "life." In the original 2 schilling the carmine is more rosy than that of the reprints and the green is a pale apple green with a slight tint of gray. The green of the reprints is a trifle yellower and darker. In the 6 schilling the green of the reprints is darker, and of a yellowish, rather than a grayish, tint. The carmine also contains more violet.

There was only one issue of the 2 and 6 schillings and the stamps were all rouletted. Perforated copies of these values are, therefore, purely fancy articles.



Type II.

Issue of July (?) 1868. Rouletted. There is only one value in this issue:

Frame and Centre
 $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling blue-green

Spandrels
carmine

The paper and gum are the same as in the preceding issue. The head (type II) is 11 mm. high. The chignon, which is not as tall but a trifle wider, has below it a small comma-shaped curl. HELIGOLAND is $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm long; the G is like a c and the o is wider than in the 1867 issue. SCHILLING is $11\frac{3}{4}$ mm. long; the G is like a c but encloses more space than in the previous issue, and the horizontal strokes of the letters L are longer. The numbers on the right are larger and further from the inner rectangle than in the 1867 issue. Only

10 000 copies of this stamp were printed. It is the rarest stamp of Heligoland. The paper and the blue-green shade are sufficient to distinguish originals from any of the reprints.

Beginning with the next issue all the stamps of Heligoland are perforated. Those made in Berlin, whether originals or reprints, are perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$. The Leipzig reprints have the same gauge, but those of Hamburg are perforated $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$. The diameter of the holes of the Berlin perforations is slightly greater than that of the perforations made in the other cities.

Issue of August 15th, 1869. This is merely the $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling stamp of the preceding issue, perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.



Type III.

Issue of November 1st 1871. A 1 schilling stamp, similar in type to the $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling of 1869 Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

The head of this stamp (type III) is similar to the last $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling, as regards the comma-shaped curl, but is $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high and the bands of the hair come down further upon the ear. The descriptions of the words HELIGOLAND and SCHILLING, and of the position and size of the numerals on the $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling stamp, apply equally well to the 1 schilling.

These stamps are printed at various dates, from April 3rd 1869 to August 26th, 1873. They may be divided as follows :

A. On a very thick, soft, white paper, which is decidedly opaque.

	<i>Frame and Centre</i>	<i>Spandrels</i>
1869-1870.	$\frac{1}{2}$ schilling pale green	bright carmine
1871-1872.	$\frac{1}{2}$ " yellow-green	" "
	$\frac{1}{2}$ " deep green	" "
	$\frac{1}{2}$ " bright green	" "
	$\frac{1}{2}$ " olive-green (pale to deep)	" "
	1 " bright carmine	bright yellow-green
	1 " dull carmine	" " "

B. On a very coarsely woven paper, showing close parallel lines, vertically and horizontally, which form a fine quadrillé pattern.

	<i>Frame and Centre</i>	<i>Spandrels</i>
<i>June and Aug., 1873.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ schilling bright yellow-green	bright carmine
	$\frac{1}{2}$ " bright green	" "
	1 " violet-carmine	pale yellow-green
	1 " bright carmine	bright yellow-green

The gum is similar to that of the 1867 issue but a little yellower and more crackled.

In the reprints the colors, as a rule, are not well imitated. The greens are either olives, dark yellow-greens, gray-greens or blue greens. None of them have the paleness and brightness of the originals. The carmines are usually too violet. Some of the late reprints are in red and salmon-pink. But nearly all fail to reproduce the *rosy* carmine shades of the originals.

The paper, however, is the certain test. That of the reprints is rather thin and transparent, sometimes porous, sometimes highly surfaced. But it is *never thick or quadrillé*, as in the originals. The gum also is too thin and not yellow enough.



Issue of August 12th to December 1st, 1873. This is the last issue with the value in schillings Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

<i>Frame</i>		<i>Centre</i>	
$\frac{1}{4}$	schilling dark carmine-red		very pale yellow-green
$\frac{1}{4}$	“ pale rose		pale gray-green
$\frac{1}{4}$	“ pale yellow-green		carmine
$\frac{3}{4}$	“ green and rose-carmine		rose-carmine
$1\frac{1}{2}$	“ pale yellow-green		carmine

The quadrillé paper of the issue of June and August 1873, is used for this issue. The gum, also, is the same. Type I of the head, with the large corkscrew curl, is again brought into use. All the values have the spandrels blank. For the first time the letters G in HELIGOLAND and SCHILLING have the crossbar.

The $\frac{1}{4}$ schilling with frame in green and centre in carmine is an error, having been printed by mistake in the colors of the $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling. As 25,000 copies were issued it is not especially scarce.

The reprints are not hard to distinguish. In the earlier ones the colors are fairly well imitated, but the head used for the $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ schillings is of the wrong type, having the comma-shaped curl. The later reprints all have the head with corkscrew curl but the colors are quite incorrect. The quadrillé paper is again a positive test, as it was not used for the reprints.

In 1875 the currency of the German Empire was adopted in Heligoland. In consequence another issue of stamps was prepared with the values expressed in both pfennig and pence. This is the “garter” type.



Issue of February 15th, 1875. Six values. Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

<i>Frame</i>		<i>Centre</i>	
1	pfennig deep carmine		deep gray-green
2	“ deep yellow-green		deep carmine
5	“ deep carmine-red		deep yellow-green
10	“ yellow-green		carmine
25	“ carmine		deep yellow-green
50	“ yellow-green		deep carmine

Some of the colors varied slightly in later printings :

	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Centre</i>
1890	5 pfennig	dark carmine
1889	10 " "	dark green
1890	10 " "	dark red
1890	10 " "	pale bright carmine
1890	50 " "	bright carmine

The paper is yellowish-white wove for the printings of 1875, 1885 and 1887. For the printings of 1889 and 1890 a highly surfaced white paper was used. The gum is slightly yellowish at first, becoming almost white on the later printings. The variety of the 1 pfennig stamp with the head inverted exists only as a reprint.

The reprints of the 1 and 2 pfennig stamps may be known by the colors, which are neither deep enough nor dull enough. The paper and gum are usually too white. The 5 pfennig has also been reprinted in red and deep green on white paper with yellowish white gum. There is an interesting bit of history connected with this reprint and that of the 1 mark of the next issue. On July 10th, 1890, the English Parliament decided upon the cession of Heligoland to Germany. Nineteen days later, July 29th, 1890, the Post Office Department of Heligoland sent an urgent order to the Imperial Printing Office at Berlin to print 20,000 stamps of 5 pfennig and 5,000 stamps of 1 mark. Though the order was executed promptly, the stamps did not reach Heligoland until August 16th, 1890, seven days after the island had been formally transferred to Germany and the stamps gone out of use. As the Department had on hand an ample supply of these stamps for any prospective need, the order was plainly intended to increase the stock of remainders. Fortunately their late arrival relegated them to the class of reprints. There have been no reprintings of the 10, 25 and 50 pfennig stamps.



Issue of June 1st, 1876. This issue introduces two new values, 3 and 20 pfennig, and a new design, the head of the Queen being replaced by a shield surmounted by a crown. Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

The paper is white or yellow-white. The gum varies from yellow to nearly white and is always rough and crackled. There were two printings of the 3 pfennig and eight of the 20 pfennig. The colors of the 3 pfennig are green or deep green for the frame, and black, deep green, orange-red and yellow or orange for the arms. Mr. Moens gives the following list of colors for the various printings of the 20 pfennig :

- April, 1876. *Frame*, violet-carmine
Arms, black, deep green, violet-carmine and yellow
- April 9, 1880. *Frame*, deep carmine
Arms, black, dull green, deep carmine and deep orange-brown
- June 8, 1882. *Frame*, carmine-rose
Arms, black, green, carmine-rose, and deep yellow

- Mch. 20, 1884. *Frame*, rose-flesh
Arms, black, deep green, rose-flesh and deep yellow
- April 16, 1885, May 27, 1886 and June 6, 1888.
Frame, vermilion
Arms, black, deep green, vermilion and yellow
Frame, pale vermilion
Arms, black, pale green, bright vermilion and pale yellow
- May 29, 1890. *Frame*, brick-red
Arms, black, green, brick-red and yellow.

There have been no reprints of the 20 pfennig stamps. The reprints of the 3 pfennig may be known by the duller and paler colors, especially the red, which is much more vivid in the originals. I am aware that Mr. Moens states to the contrary of this, but my opinion is confirmed by some of the best authorities and specialists in Europe and by the evidence of known originals and reprints of the stamps. The gum of the originals is decidedly yellow and rough, that of the reprints is white or yellow white and often smooth.

The last types issued in Heligoland were the two stamps with the value in marks.



Issue of September 28th, 1879. Perforated 13½x14½.

- 1 mark, blue-green, red and black
 - 5 marks, blue-green, red, orange and black
- A second printing of the 1 mark was made in 1889.
 1 mark, deep green, carmine and black

The paper was yellow-white for the first printing and white for the second. The gum is yellowish-white and very rough.

The reprints of the 1 mark which, with those of the 5 pfennig, reached Heligoland a week after the transfer of the island to Germany, are printed in deep green and bright vermilion on very white paper with white gum. There are no reprints of the 5 marks stamps.

I regret to say that a cancellation is not a proof of genuineness in a Heligoland stamp. Not only are forged cancellations abundant, both on reprints and originals, but reprints exist bearing genuine cancellations applied to *oblige*.

It may be of interest to know the quantity of Heligoland stamps printed and the relative amounts issued to the public and sold as remainders. The quantities printed are taken from the official records. In the fifth column is given the number of each value which the purchaser of the remainders claims to have received. The sixth column is taken from the records of the Post Office Department. Because of the discrepancy both sets of figures are given. The quantity sold to the public while the stamps were in issue is computed from the other columns.

	<i>Printed</i>	<i>Issued</i>	<i>Remainders</i>	
1867				
½ schilling	20.000	20.000
1 "	40.000	40.000
2 schilling	200.000	125.000 OR 40.000	75.000 OR	160.000
6 "	100.000	60.000 OR 20.000	40.000 OR	80.000
1868				
½ schilling	10.000	10.000
1869				
½ schilling	140.000	110.000 OR 125 000	30.000 OR	15.000
1871				
1 schilling	60.000	59.300 OR 56.000	700 OR	4.000
1873				
¼ schilling	165.000	165.000 OR 59.300	60.000 OR	105.700
¼ " (error)	25.000	5.000 OR 9.000	20.000 OR	16.000
¾ "	50.000	10.000 OR 10.400	40.000 OR	39.600
1 ½ "	50.000	35.000 OR 34.200	15.000 OR	15.800
1875				
1 pfennig	300.000	200.000	100.000	100 000
2 "	200.000	140.000 OR 96.000	60.000 OR	104.000
5 "	120.000	118.265	1.735	1.735
10 "	490.000	413.371	76.629	76.629
25 "	100.000	45.781	54.219	54.219
50 "	60.000	43.252	16.748	16.748
1876				
3 pfennig	80.000	50.000 OR 48.000	30.000 OR	32.000
20 "	420.000	345.731	74.269	74.269
1879				
1 mark	15.000	14.023	977	977
5 "	10.000	2 670	7.330	7.330
	<u>2.655.000</u>	<u>1.952.393</u>	<u>702.607</u>	<u>904.007</u>

The above table does not include the 20.000 5 pfennig and 5.000 1 mark stamps, received in Heligoland August 16th, 1890, and sold by the authorities as remainders.

The following table speaks for itself. The large quantities received from the printers just before the suppression of the stamps (in some instances only a few days previous) are more indicative of official thrift in providing salable remainders, than of needs of the postal service.

	<i>Printed</i>	<i>Received</i>	<i>Suppressed</i>
¼ schilling	100.000	December 21, 1874	January 1st, 1875
3 pfennig	10.000	June 6, 1880	June 12, 1880
5 "	20.000	May 29, 1890	August 9, 1890
5 "	20.000	August 16, 1890	" " "
10 "	100.000	May 29, 1890	" " "
20 "	60.000	" " "	" " "
50 "	20.000	" " "	" " "
1 mark	5.000	August 16, 1890	" " "

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

BY HENRY L. CALMAN.

Leaving New York on the Steamship Havel, on the 19th of May, I duly arrived in London, the great center of philately, on the evening of the 27th, after a glorious trip across the herring pond. The ocean was almost as smooth as an inland lake throughout the entire voyage, so that I could have but little occasion to render the customary tribute to Father Neptune.

I put up at the Savoy Hotel which is convenient to the Strand, whither the stamp trade is flocking in great numbers, and which will soon rival our own Nassau Street as a philatelic lane.

In first order, of course, comes the leading firm of Europe, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., whose business has been so successfully extended by that able philatelist and shrewd business man, Mr. Charles J. Phillips.

This Company has now distanced all its competitors on this side of the water and occupies the same position in Europe as the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd., does in America. However, they enjoy the added advantage of being spared the many petty and contemptible jealousies which seem to form the chief stock in trade of many of our competitors at home.

Mr. Phillips, with his well-known courtesy, showed me as many of his treasures as I cared to inspect, and I did, indeed, have the pleasure of inspecting many a fine line of rarities. The remnants of the Ehrenbach collection of German States still present a magnificent array, and one at the sight of which many a specialist in these stamps would grow green with envy.

Mr. Phillips' private collection of West Indian stamps, which represents the accumulations of only a few years, is magnificent in its wealth of shades, entire sheets of early Nevis, Turks Island surcharges, etc., etc. The shop, or salesroom, is rather small in comparison with our own palatial quarters, but about thirty clerks are distributed all over the building, assorting stamps, filling orders, and attending to the many intricate details of a large business in our line.

Next in order must come the rising dealer in London, Mr. W. H. Peckitt, whom Mr. Castle, at the recent dinner of the Philatelic Society, designated as the "wily panther of the Strand." If this cognomen is aptly applied, our American ideas of the "panther" must indeed be modified, as it would be difficult to meet a more genial companion and a more earnest philatelist than this same "wily panther." At Mr. Peckitt's lair I saw many a fine stamp and shall bring a few of them home with me.

Mr. Ginn, also of the Strand, had just purchased a very fine collection for about \$15,000, but it was not arranged, and I, therefore, had no chance to inspect or acquire any of its treasures.

Moving over westward, we come to the old firm of W. S. Lincoln & Son, on Holles Street, in the center of the fashionable shopping district of London. This is an entirely new store, beautifully fitted out and decorated with all kinds of philatelic treasures. Along the walls, securely placed behind glass, may be seen such things as a complete sheet of Montserrat 4d blue (I was assured they were not C. A. watermark), complete sheets of early Afghanistan, pairs of fine English, including the 2sh red brown, etc., etc.

Mr. Lincoln is one of the pioneers of the stamp trade, and entertained me with many a story of the treasures which had passed through his hands in years gone by.

Mr. Brosnan and Mr. Giwelb, the two other prominent dealers of the West End, were both away from home, but interviews with Messrs. Mortimer, Hadlow and Rideout finished that section of the city.

My journey now takes me into the "City," the old town of London, with its crooked streets, countless narrow and dirty lanes and alleys, and dozens of stamp dealers of all sizes and degrees. The belligerent Harry Hilckes, of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, was unfortunately ill and I missed an interview with him.

Theo. Buhl & Co., who succeeded to the old established business of Pemberton, Wilson & Co., do not appear to have marched with the times, as they had but little to show in the line of fine and desirable stamps.

The other dealers in the "City" are not of international renown, but almost all had good things to tempt my hungry palate and, in general, they are a very fine lot of fellows to meet.

My hunt for stamps in this great city has, however, more firmly convinced me of a fact which has been dawning upon many of us, for some time past, namely that the so-called scarce varieties of United States stamps are really scarce, and that unused specimens of the early issues are absolutely absorbed and unobtainable anywhere. Some of our collectors have thought that these have advanced too rapidly of late, but I can assure these gentlemen that we do not, as yet, begin to appreciate our own stamps, and that many a sensational advance in price must soon take place.

My presence in London last week was indeed a fortunate accident, as it enabled me to be present at the annual dinner of the premier society of the world, the Philatelic Society of London. I had the honor of an invitation from the Vice-President and presiding officer, Mr. M. P. Castle, and, at the dinner, was seated between him and the Prince of Philatelists, Mr. E. D. Bacon. The dinner took place on Thursday, May 28th, and was held at the Monico Restaurant, on Shaftsbury Avenue, near Piccadilly. The menu was an excellent one, and the viands were splendidly prepared and perfectly served.

The tedium of a long dinner was relieved by songs, humorous recitations and humorous couplets, all of which were admirably rendered. About sixty people were present, a number of them being invited guests, including only two foreigners, Mr. Albrecht and myself. With the coffee the serious portion of the evening began, in the shape of a number of toasts, initiated by the usual respects paid to the Royal Family of England. The interest in them was, however, considerably enhanced by the fact that the Duke of York, the heir presumptive to the throne of England, is honorary Vice-President of the Philatelic Society, and permitted the announcement through his Secretary, Mr. J. A. Tilleard, that he would accept the Presidency of the Council of the Society, and would attend its next annual dinner. With all our ardent adherence to republican institutions, we must all admit that the acceptance of this position by a personage of such exalted rank, will, in the eyes of many an outsider, lend dignity to our pursuit, and will induce many to throw aside the bushel-basket under which they have been hiding their spark of enthusiasm for our hobby.

The first toast to the "Philatelic Society" was given by Mr. Castle in a brilliant address, lasting about fifteen minutes. The Vice-President reviewed, *in extenso*, the work of the Society during the past year, and his remarks were interspersed with many a witticism, all of which were fully appreciated.

Particularly effective was a division of the devotees of Philately into four classes, following the old game of beasts, birds and fishes.

I cannot, in these short remarks, repeat the very witty framework constructed by Mr. Castle, but still, for the benefit of our readers, briefly state the classification.

First, the birds (e. g. the dove); the innocent old-fashioned collector. Second, the fishes (e. g. the shark); the more modern specialist. Third, the

beasts (e. g. the lion of the eastern and the wily panther of the western end of the Strand); the dealers. Fourth, the reptiles: the speculators.

This toast was responded to by Mr. Tilleard, in a few fitting words which were thoroughly appreciated by all present.

Then followed "The Press," by Mr. Hubert R. Oldfield, and responded to by Mr. E. J. Nankivell, the writer of our London Letter, and the editor of the *Philatelic Record*.

"The Visitors" were honored by Mr. Gordon Smith, and responded to by Mr. Albrecht and myself.

The list was completed by a toast to the Vice President of the Society, given by Major E. B. Evans, and responded to in a few feeling words, by Mr. Castle.

The evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all present, and I had the pleasure of meeting there many of those who have been shining lights of Philately since it was rocked in its cradle.

I left London on Thursday, June 4th, for a run through the English and Scottish lakes, and except for an occasional visit to a stamp dealer, this portion of my journey can be of but little interest to my readers.

At Birmingham, I met the old-timer, Mr. W. T. Wilson, who has been identified with Philately for over 30 years, and who combines with a splendid stock of good stamps an intimate knowledge of values, both of the past and of the present.

I shall next turn up philatelically at the "Philatelist's Day" in Cologne, from June 19th to 22d, and expect to be able to furnish some interesting reading for the August number of the JOURNAL.

THE MARKET.

Auction sale of Venton, Bull & Cooper, May 14th, 1896.	
Baden, 1862-64, perf., 13½, 3 kr. rose, unused with part gum and fine,	£ 2.15.0
Lubeck, 2½ sch. brown, error, unused and fine,	2. 2.0
Odenburg, 1st issue, 1-15 th. black on rose, unused and fine,	3. 0.0
" 2nd issue, 1-3 gr., black on green, unused with full gum and very fine,	5. 5.0
Wurtemberg, 1859, 6 kr. green, unused and fine,	3. 7.6
" 70 kr. violet on yellowish, unused and very fine,	3.12.6
" another one on white paper,	2.10.0
Spain, Madrid, 1 c., bronze on envelope,	2. 2.0
" 1852, 2 rls. red, a fine horizontal pair,	16. 5.0
Switzerland, Basel, 2½ rappen, very fine,	5. 0.0
Winterthur, 2½ rappen, very fine,	2.18.0
Zurich, 4 rappen, horizontal lines, unused and fine,	25. 0.0
Tuscany, watermarked Crowns, 1 quat. black on blue paper, unused,	2. 0.0
Great Britain, 2d blue, without lines, unused with full gum,	5.15.0
" " Perf., 14, watermarked Small Crown, 2d. blue, unnsed, without gum,	4. 4.0
" " 2½d lilac-rose, watermarked Orb, plate 3, unused, full gum,	3. 0.0
Great Britain, wmk. Medium Garter, on white paper, 4d rose, unused horizontal strip of 3, full gum,	37. 0.0
" " 10sh. gray green, watermarked Anchor, on blue paper,	
" " surcharge "specimen,"	5. 5.0
" " I. R. Official, watermarked 3 Orbs, £1 brown-lilac, sur- charged "specimen,"	2. 0.0
" " Mulready, 2d envelope, used	2. 4.0

Ceylon, 4d rose, imperf., fine margins, slightly postmarked but light shade of color,	12. 0.0
India, 1st issue, 1 anna red, pin perforation, used on piece of original letter,	8. 0.0
“ “ “ ½ anna red, a superb unused horizontal pair with bottom margin,	12.10.0
“ 1856-64, 2 a green, unused, gum	2.15.0
“ Service stamps, 6 annas 8 pies slate, unused, with gum,	3. 6.0
“ “ 1867, 2, 4 and 8 annas, green and lilac unused, full gum, very fine,	14. 0.0
Cape of Good Hope, woodblock, 1d. scarlet, fine,	4. 0.0
“ 4d blue, superb,	4. 0.0
“ 4d dark blue, superb.	8. 0.0
Mauritius, “Post Paid,” 1d vermilion, first state of plate,	23.15.0
“ “ 2d blue, earliest possible impression, slightly cut into on two sides, and good margins on other sides, unused, with part gum,	22.10.0
“ “ 2d blue, early state of plate, small margins, and used on large piece of original,	3.12.6
“ Large Fillet, 2d blue, good margins, but slightly torn into,	10. 0.0
United States, 1851, 5c brown, imperf.	1.18.0
“ 1856, 90c blue, unused, full gum	4. 0.0
“ 1861, 5c mustard, unused, full gum	6.12.6
“ 1861, another one, but no gum	4. 5.0
“ 1868, 24c lilac, with grill, fine unused, horizontal pair, full gum	3.17.6
“ 1869, issue complete, unused with full gum and superb, the 15c without frame	13.15.0
“ Re-issue of 1869, without grill, complete, unused with gum (except 30c)	20.10.0
“ “ 30c blue and carmine, used	3.10.0
“ State, 2 dollars, unused, full gum	2. 2.0
“ “ 5 dollars, unused, full gum	18.15.0
“ “ 10 dollars, unused, full gum	10.15.0
“ “ 20 dollars, unused, full gum	9.15.0
British Columbia, perf. 14, 10c blue and pink, perforations cut at bottom, unused, full gum	5.10.0
“ perf. 14, \$1 green, perfs. slightly clipped, unused, full gum	6. 0.0
“ perf. 12½, 5c black and red, unused, full gum	2. 6.0
“ perf. 12½, 10c blue and pink, unused, full gum	3. 2.0
“ “ another one, used	2.12.6
“ “ \$1 green, unused, full gum	3. 0.0
“ “ another one, used	3. 0.0
Canada, 7½d green, unused, full gum, superb,	12. 5.0
“ another one, used, immense margins,	3.12.6
“ perf, 12, 6d purple black, unused, full gum,	16.10.0
New Brunswick, 6d. yellow, used, on piece of original, magnificent specimen,	4. 0.0
“ 1sh. violet, very fine,	17. 0.0
Newfoundland, 2d carmine red, very fine,	4. 0.0
“ 6d carmine red, fine,	4. 0.0
Nova Scotia, 6d dark green, superb,	2. 4.0

Nova Scotia, 6d yellow green, unused, full gum, slightly cut into at one side,	3. 50
" 1sh violet, very fine,	20. 00
Bahamas, no wmk., perf., 15, 1d lake, unused,	3. 00
" " " 4d rose, unused,	8. 50
" " " 6d violet, unused,	9. 50
" " " 6d gray, unused,	8. 26
" watermarked Crown and C. C., 4d. rose, error imp., unused, gum,	2. 60
Barbadoes, 5sh rose, unused, gum,	3.13.0
" another one, used,	2. 60
" Provisional, 1d on half 5sh., used, on piece of original,	5.12.6
British Guiana, 1851, 1c black on magenta, used, on piece of original,	5. 26
" 1860, 1c dark brown, unused, part gum, very slight tear	2. 80
" 1862, Provisional issue, 1c black on rose, border of crossed ovals, very fine	4. 00
" 1876, 96c drab, unused, full gum	3. 00
Dominica, watermarked Crown & C. A., 10sh unused, with gum,	4. 26
" very fine used specimen	6.10.0
Nevis, perf. 13, 4d rose, unused, very fine	2.12.0
" " 6d gray lilac, unused, gum	2.10.0
" " 1sh green, unused	4. 80
" " 4d orange, unused, full gum	2. 40
" another one, darker shade	2.10.0
" lithographed, 6d gray, unused, full gum	12. 00
" 1879, 6d green used, very fine	6. 00
Montserrat, watermarked Crown & C. A., 4d blue	3.12.6
St. Christopher, 6d olive brown, unused, gum	2.17.6
St. Lucia, watermarked Star, 4d blue, unused, very fine	4.12.0
" " 6d green, used	2 16.0
St. Christopher, 1883-84, 1sh black and orange, unused, full gum	4.10.0
" watermarked Crown and C. A. lilac, unused, full gum	2.10.0
" another one, used, very fine	3. 50
" wmk., Crown and C.A., 1sh orange brown, unused, with gum,	5. 00
St. Vincent, 1862-66, 4d yellow, unused, gum,	2.10.0
" 1sh slate gray, unused, full gum.	2.12.6
" watermarked Star, 5sh rose red, unused, gum and very fine,	15.15.0
" Provisionals, 1d on half of 6d blue green, very fine, unused pair,	15. 00
" Provisionals, 1/2d in red on half 6d yellow green, very fine used pair,	4.10.0
" Provisionals, 4d on 1sh vermilion, very fine,	10. 00
" watermarked Crown and C.A., perf. 12, 4d ultramarine, unused, full gum,	4. 40
" watermarked, perf. 14, 4d red brown, unused, full gum,	6. 50
" " perf. 12, 6d bright green, unused, full gum,	1.11.0
Trinidad, lithographed, 6d green, imp., used on piece of original,	2.10.0
Tobago, watermarked Crown and CC., 6d ochre unused, full gum,	4. 00
" " Crown and C.A., 6d ochre, unused, full gum,	12. 00

Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d pink, unused, gum,	7.10.0
“ 1sh crimson, with single line border, unused, full gum,	4. 2.6
“ another one, but with white gum instead of yellow	4. 0.0
“ another one, used	4. 4.0
“ 1sh crimson, with double line border, unused, full gum	4. 4.0
Bolivar, 1st issue, 10c green, unused, very fine	7. 0.0
Dominican Republic, 1865, 1 real black on yellow, unused, very fine	5.10.0
Uruguay, block letters, 180c green, used	2.15.0
New South Wales, Sydney View, 1d red, plate II, unused, slightly cut into	3. 0.0
“ “ 1d, lake, very fine	3. 5.0
“ “ plate II, 2d blue, unused	2.10.0
“ “ superb used specimen	2. 8.0
“ “ 3d green, unused	5. 0.0
“ Lauredated issue, 8d orange, unused, original gum, very fine	18.18.0
Queensland, 1st issue, 2d blue, very fine	5.10.0
“ “ 6d green, unused, very fine	11.15.0
“ another one, used on piece of original	2. 0.0
Victoria, beaded oval, 6d orange	2.10.0
Western Australia, 1st issue, 2d brown on red, unused	4. 4.0
“ “ 6d bronze, superb	6. 0.0
Auction sale of Cheveley & Co., May 18th and 19th, 1896.	
Great Britain, “ V.R.” 1d black; unused, several pin holes,	£ 5. 0.0
“ embossed. 6d lilac, dark shade, unused, with gum, clipped at top.	1. 9.0
“ 2d blue, Large Crown, small perf., thin white lines, unused, without gum, plain edge at top,	3.10.0
Hanover, 10gr, unused, fine,	2. 0.0
India, long provisional 8 annas, “ Service,” slightly rubbed,	6.15.0
Portuguese Indies, [1874] 20r red [small figures], perfs., clipped at top, otherwise very fine,	2. 6.0
Lagos, [1885] 2sh 6p brown, used, fine,	3. 7.6
Mauritius, (1848), 1d vermilion, medium state of plate, good margins and light postmark,	2. 8.0
“ same issue, 2d blue, medium state, fine margins,	5. 5.0
“ Post Paid, 2d blue, earliest state of plate, rather thin in one place, not much margin, otherwise very fine,	4. 8.0
New South Wales, 2d, Sydney, plate II, rare variety with “crevit” omitted, very fine,	2.12.0
“ do., variety without pick and shovel, very fine,	2.10.0
“ 3d Sydney, unused, slightly cut into at bottom,	3. 0.0
“ 8d orange, imperf., fine,	2. 4.0
“ same issue, 6d purple, error, watermark “ 5,” unused, o.g.,	2. 4.0
Victoria, “ Too late ” stamp, fine, unused, o.g.,	2.12.0
“ 5sh blue on yellow, very fine,	3.15.0
Brazil, slanting figures, 180 reis, unused, good margins, but slightly repaired,	2.10.0
“ “ 300 reis used, a trifle clipped at top, but fine	2. 4.0
“ “ 600 reis, unused, very fine	4.15.0
British Guiana, [1862], provisional, 2c yellow, border of pearls, unused, No. 18 on plate,	2.10.0
Buenos Ayres, 4 pesos brown, unused, very fine	3. 5.0

Canada, 7½d green, unused, cut close, without gum	2. 4.0
Dominica, CA, 1sh lake, superb unused pair, in mint state	10.10.0
Nevis, 6d gray, unused, very fine	2. 2.0
Nova Scotia, 6d. dark green, unused, thin in one spot, otherwise very fine	3. 0.0
United States, 1869, 30c without grill, unused, very fine	2. 8.0
“ “ 90c very fine	2. 0.0
Auction sale of Ventom, Bull & Cooper, May 21st and 22d, 1896.	
France, 1st issue, 1 franc deep orange with dotted postmark, fine,	8. 5.0
“ “ “ orange with gridiron postmark, fine,	6.10.0
Ceylon, 4d rose, imperforate, splendid color, lightly postmarked, very fine,	11. 0.0
“ 8d brown imperforate, no margins top and left side, but showing considerable portion of next stamp at bottom, fine,	8.10.0
“ 1sh violet, imperforate, unused, fair margins on three sides, but rather short at top,	2. 2.0
“ 2sh blue, imperforate, fine,	4. 0.0
“ no watermark, 5d brown, unused, gum, fine,	4. 0.0
Philippines, 1st issue, 10c pale rose, fine,	2. 0.0
“ “ 10c carmine, unused, gum, fine,	1.18.0
Cape of Good Hope, woodblock, 1d red, fine,	2. 2.0
“ “ 1d red, large margins on two sides,	2. 0.0
United States, 1861, 5c mustard, unused, full gum,	7. 2.6
Nevis, Lithographed, 6d gray, unused, full gum, fine,	12. 0.0
St. Vincent, Provisionals, ½d on half of 6d red and yellow green, fine unused pair, full gum,	3.10.0
“ Provisionals, ½d in red on half of 6d yellow green, superb unused horizontal strip of 4, third stamp having no bar between the 1 and 2 of ½	12.12.0
Virgin Islands, perf. 12, 6d rose, the variety with large V. used, fine,	4. 0.0
Brazil, slanting figures, 600 reis, fine,	4. 0.0
New South Wales, Sydney Views, Plate I, 1d red	2. 0.0
“ “ Plate II., 1d red, fine	2. 4.0
“ Laureated Issue, 3d green, unused, gum	2.12.6
“ “ 6d brown, error Walls, used on large piece of letter, fine	2 7.6
“ “ 1854-56, 2d blue, imp., wmk. 5, unused, full gum	2. 4.0
“ “ 1854-56, 8d orange, fine,	2.17.6
“ “ 1sh rose carmine, wmk. 8, unused	6.10.0
Queensland, 1st issue, 2d blue, imperforate, used on entire, fine	5. 0.0
Tasmania, serrated, perf., 2d yellow green postmarked, cut twosides	3. 0.0
St. Vincent, Provisionals, ½d on half 6d red and yellow green, fine, unused pair, full gum,	3.10.0
Victoria, 5sh blue on yellow, used,	4. 0.0
“ another one, fine,	3.15.0
Western Australia, 1st issue, 2d brown-black on Indian-red, used on piece of original, fine,	5. 5.0
“ 1st issue, 4d blue, unused horizontal pair, only rouletted between, severed and rejoined,	2. 6.0

Auction sale of Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, May 28th and 29th, 1896.	
Denmark, 16sk lilac, rouletted, unused, very fine, no gum,	2. 2.0
Great Britain, 2sh red brown, fine,	2. 0.0
" another, do.,	2. 2.0
" £5 orange, postally used, fair,	3. 3.0
Spain, 1850, 6 reales blue, unused, with gum, fair,	2. 5.0
" 10 reales green, unused, with gum, fine,	4 5.0
" do., another, used, very fine, on piece of original,	4. 0.0
" 1851, 2 reales orange red, fine, lightly postmarked, good margins slightly rubbed,	20.10.0
" 1851, 10 reales green, unused,	2. 8.0
" 1852, 2 reales red, very fine pair on piece of original, postmark rather heavy,	24. 0.0
" 1853, 2 reales scarlet, fine, on piece of original, with a 6 reales blue,	7. 0.0
" 1853, 6 reales blue, unused.	2.15.0
" 1854, 1 real, pale blue, lightly postmarked, fine,	9. 0.0
" 12 cuartos rose and blue, inverted center, fine, but cut close at right top corner,	8. 0.0
" 1856, perf., 19 cuartos brown and rose, a few perfs. clipped,	2. 2.0
Switzerland, 1850, with frame around cross, 10 rappen black and red on yellow, very fine,	4.12.6
Tuscany, first issue, 2 soldi red, cut rather close at bottom, but fine,	4.17.6
Afghanistan, 1289, 6 shahi purple, unused, torn into round sides, otherwise fine,	2. 5.0
" " 1 rupee purple, unused, cut square, but corners clipped and torn at top,	4. 0.0
Ceylon, imperf., star, 4d rose, unused, small defect at left bottom corner, slightly soiled, believed to be imperf. but not guaranteed,	3.10.0
" " " 5d brown, pair unused, with gum, cut close at top, but fine	4.12.6
" " " 9d violet brown, very fine, from edge of sheet	2. 6.0
" " " 10d vermilion, unused, part gum, very fine	2.10.0
" " " 1sh 9d green, very fine, from corner of sheet, unused, small hole in margin	1.18.0
" " " another, unused, with gum, small margin on two sides,	2. 2.0
" " " 8d yellow brown, very fine, lightly postmarked	4. 4.0
" " " 1sh 9d green, unused, with gum	4 0.0
Portuguese India, Issue 26, 6 on 2oor yellow, very fine, on entire	2. 2.0
" Issue 27, 1½ on 5 reis black, Crown type, vertical pair, used, very fine	4. 4.0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d orange red on white, early state of plate, superb, lightly postmarked, on original	11. 0.0
" Britannia, FOURPENCE surcharged in black, fine	2. 7.0
Natal, first issue, 6d green, fair, and 9d. blue, cut small, both on pieces of original	4. 0.0
Newfoundland, 6d orange vermilion, used, slightly postmarked, superb	2. 0.0
Confederate States, Athens; 5c purple, used, large margins, very fine, guaranteed	6.10.0
" Spartanburg; 5c black, cut round and used on entire, believed to be genuine, but not guaranteed	5. 0.0

Barbados, imperf., on white, 4d red, a pair, unused, with gum, very fine,	5. 5.0
Nevis, perf. 13 on grayish. 1sh green, unused, no gum,	2. 0.0
St. Christopher, Nevis 6d green, "REVENUE," surcharged "St. Christopher" in violet, postally used, very fine,	2. 0.0
St. Vincent, no wmk., 4d orange, unused, with gum, very fine,	3. 0.0
" do., 1sh brown, small perforation, rather closely perforated at top and bottom,	2. 0.0
" do., 1sh indigo, ditto, very fine,	4. 0.0
Tobago, 1886, ½ penny on 6d orange brown, a used block of 4, the surcharge on top stamps being defective, very fine,	4. 0.0
Virgin Islands, perf. 12, 6d rose, entire sheet of 25, in mint condition	24. 0.0
British Guiana, 1862, Provisional, 2c yellow, fine, but cut close, rouletted on 2 sides	3. 0.0

A CAUSE CELEBRE—THE STAMP BOURSE.

(From *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*)

We remember that Mr. Edouard Cadol said to us one day: "The novel writer has positively no use for your postage stamp collector; stamp collecting is nothing but a feeble passion of schoolboys, without any deep root and confined necessarily to a small number of devotees. A collector ruining his family by purchases of postage stamps would produce mocking laughter in the theatre."

But now! Philately, gentle Philately, has just been connected with a notorious crime which is now filling all the papers, and, contrary to the opinion of Mr. Cadol, we shall certainly see novelists and dramatists take hold of this new subject.

On May 21st last, a large and heavy case arrived during the day at the small station of Couville, and, not being claimed by any one of the travelers, was placed in the baggage room. It was noticed as emitting a suspicious odor, and, consequently, was opened by order of the authorities. The case contained a trunk, and in the latter there was discovered a corpse, partly naked and doubled up; the head had been smashed by hatchet blows. The next day, the lugubrious parcel was called for by the passengers, a young man and a young woman, who had brought it from Paris. Arrested at once, they could not deny their crime nor conceal their identity: the man is named Aubert and his companion Marguerite Dubois. The former had successively usurped the names of Castel, Castex, Darnis, etc.

It was then learned with surprise that the assassin and his victim were frequenters of the Stamp Bourse, and that it was to obtain possession of a collection of postage stamps that Aubert had committed a crime.

Not knowing how to get rid of the body, the murderer had for several days carted it about in cabs, shut up in the trunk. From the Avenue de Versailles he took it to the Montparnasse station, removed it from there to take it to the baggage room of the Lyons Railroad station; the next day he took the sinister package to a packer to have it covered with a second case. He finally decided to take it to the St. Lazare station and thence to Couville with him, evidently intending to throw it into the sea.

Aubert is thirty years of age, of medium height, slender, with dark complexion and sharp eyes; a twitching of the face causes him to be remembered at once by those who have had any dealings with him. He came from a family of easy means, of Saint Julien, Medoc, soon dissipated a small patrimony, took to cheating, and went into various operations; finally, he

became a postage stamp broker, which could not have been very profitable since he was entirely without resources at the moment of the crime. At the Stamp Bourse, he had made the acquaintance of several persons who came to his house, drawn there by the passion for philately and also by his companion, Marguerite Dubois.

Mr. Delahaef, unfortunately, was among the number. He was a young man about twenty years of age, rather timid, living at his father's, 25 Rue Rhumkorff, at least this is the address which we find on his subscription slip to the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, which subscription has been renewed each year since 1892, with these changes of address : 34 Rue St. Ferdinand and 11 Rue Belidor.

He was, therefore, not a novice ; he often went to the Stamp Bourse, buying and selling, and it was the purchase from a Mr. Binard of a collection worth 2000 francs, which had been much talked of at the Bourse, that attracted Aubert's attention to him. It was at that time that the idea must have been formed in the mind of the murderer of procuring by swindling, robbery or even murder, important lots of rare stamps, which are easier to sell than jewels or other merchandise. With this object, he wrote three letters on the 12th of May, to young Delahaef, to Mr. Astruc and to us. These letters are substantially, though not exactly the same. We give here a photo-engraving of the one received by us. The name and figures in the corner are marks added by us.

The following is the translation of the letter which we reproduce :

PARIS, Tuesday, May 12th, 1896.

Mr. Maury, Paris.

I should like to buy a collection of good stamps, guaranteed genuine, for about two or three thousand francs. I have thought that in your house I might easily find such. If you can supply me with them within 24 hours, please send word to me—Mr. Gaston Darnis, Café des Négociants, Rue du Louvre, City. Send one of your employees with the reply to the Café des Négociants, or to my hote which is next door, the Grand Hotel Central, Rue du Louvre, about 12 or 10'clock.

I remain, etc.,

G. DARNIS.

We replied to this letter that we never went to houses, either to buy or to sell, but that in our store we were willing to give the client all information which could be useful to him. Mr. Astruc replied to the same effect. Young Delahaef was not so prudent, he hastened to keep the appointment, delighted to do business, taking with him his collection and his duplicate stamps. This was on May 14th. The accessories to the trap were ready—the fine eyes of Marguerite Dubois, the axe, the empty trunk. The unfortunate man did not return.

Meanwhile, Aubert was endeavoring to sell the stamps of which he had just obtained possession, with the sole object, we must repeat, of procuring money, and not to satisfy the mad passion of a collector.

From the 15th to the 18th of May, he probably sold the rarest—to whom? This is not yet known.

On May 19th he sold to Mr. Doublet, stationer, Rue du Bac, for the sum of 600 fr. a partly denuded album.

He also presented himself at Mr. Vervelle's, offering him some rather common duplicates ; he said that he had also a good collection to sell, on condition that he received the money down for it, as he was going away. He promised to bring all the next morning but probably found a purchaser on the way, for he did not keep the appointment.

Paris, le mardi 12 mai 98

Darnis
412

18/5/98

Monsieur Maury
Paris,

Je voudrais acheter une
collection de bons timbres,
garantis authentiques, pour
deux ou trois mille francs
environ. J'en cherche que
dans votre maison j'en pour-
rais trouver cela facilement.
Dans le cas où vous pour-
riez me les fournir dans
les 24 heures, dites le moi
je vous prie par un mot:
— M. Gaston Darnis, café
des négociants, rue du Louvre
E. V.

~~vous~~ Envoyez moi un de vos
 employés me porter la réponse
 au café des négociants ou à
 mon hôtel, qui est à côté,
 Le grand Hôtel Central, rue
 de Louvre, au numéro
 quinze.

Recevez, Monsieur,
 mes distinguées salutations.

G. Farris.

The reporters of the large newspapers overwhelmed us for three days with the following questions :

"What is the Stamp Bourse really? What is the origin of the word Philately? Which are the dearest stamps? What are the names of the principal collectors and what is the value of their collections? When did people begin to collect? What does the stamp business amount to?" To all this we have replied a hundred times, during the past few years, and each time our information, more or less correctly noted down, has been reproduced in articles strewn with errors.

We shall, therefore save ourselves a great deal of time by doing this work once for all. We shall then have nothing to do in the future but to refer journalists to it; they can adorn it with their professional flourishes and adapt it to the requirements of the case.



THE STAMP BOURSE.

We have already related how a few isolated collectors, numismatists or collectors of the old vignettes from sheets of stamped paper, among whom we have mentioned Messrs. Legras and Laplante, had, about 1855, the idea of collecting postage stamps also. But it was from 1858 to 1860 in Paris that the fashion—we may say the passion—of collecting stamps burst forth and increased, especially among children. The first devotees made appointments to meet in the Jardin des Tuileries, under the shade of the large chestnut trees along the central walk, between the parterres surrounded by railings and the square space where there are two statues of young girls running, copied from some antique statues; the terrace which overlooks the quays is further on.

Boys and girls held pleasant meetings there each day, and handed one another their books of duplicates which they wished to exchange: "I will give you two Belgians for your Spanish" and the collections gradually became enriched with types whose novelty rendered them admirable, whilst mamas and governesses, seated around on the large straw-covered chairs watched the childish transactions from a distance, reading or doing needle-work.

On Thursdays, and especially on Sundays, the little market was more lively, as the school boys brought their noise and their pennies. There were also to be found junior clerks from banks and business houses, where the

harvest of postage stamps was abundant and easy. The sales soon got ahead of the exchanges. The name of Petite Bourse [Little Exchange], given in pleasantry, was a happy one ; all the newspapers mentioned it whenever they spoke of the mania for stamp collecting. The Little Stamp Bourse was seen at the theatre and was found in the annual reviews. Sardou introduced into his *Famille Benoît* [1865] a broker of eight years of age who got the best of his little comrades by buying up all the stamps of the Confederate States of America which were on the market, to sell them again an hour later when a dispatch announced that the Federals were the vanquishers. This has no common sense from a philatelic point of view, but let us proceed.

In 1864, the Stamp Bourse met every Thursday and Sunday, gathering from two to four hundred persons, children no longer figuring for more than half. It was a real open market, where might be found persons of doubtful appearance, indelicate dealers and even worse. Complaints were numerous ; children had received counterfeit stamps in exchange for their genuine ones ; books and albums had been carried off ; young men there sold stamps which they had stolen. Under pretext of offering stamps to children, well dressed men made such proposals to them that the presence of a special agent was deemed necessary.

The police, whom these periodical assemblies had annoyed for a long time, were delighted at receiving orders to tolerate them no longer. Tracked into all the corners of the Tuileries where they had appointments, the collectors emigrated to the Jardin du Luxembourg. As soon as it became somewhat numerous, the new market was again dissolved by order, and was transplanted to the Champs-Élysées, at different points, and finally to the Carré Marigny behind the Marionette shows. It has remained there ever since, with ups and downs, according to the more or less tolerant disposition of the police.

Independently of the principal group, which these peregrinations have several times divided up, there have been, at various times, attempts at small markets in different parts of Paris ; on the Boulevards, near the Cirque d'Hiver, in the Jardin du Luxembourg, in the squares. It was the same thing in other large towns, but these attempts were not followed up as in Paris.

Abroad, open stamp markets have been noticed in all the capitals, but as soon as they got beyond the proportions of children's games, that is, when dealers appeared, they were no longer tolerated, and they took refuge in hired premises or in beer saloons. The Little Bourse of Vienna is spoken of in this way, but it did not become very well-known.

Postage stamp dealers, established in stores, becoming more and more numerous on all hands, prevented the open market from assuming proportions commensurate with the continually increasing number of votaries. The meetings comprise sometimes twenty persons, sometimes they are to the number of two to four hundred ; there are some frequenters who come in all weather, winter and summer, if only to talk postage stamps. The general air is rather Bohemian, with a mixture of ardent collectors, who are always hoping, according to the slang of the place, to *faire un chopin*, that is, find an extraordinary bargain.

The stranger, the rich collector, who wanders there and, pretending to be an expert, allows himself to be saddled with faked stamps, is called a *poire* (*pear*, Angl. *gull*).

Neither large collectors nor large dealers habitually frequent this market.

The professionals carry bags with shoulder straps, like omnibus conductors, whence they take out their books of stamps and wherein they engulf their receipts. There are mute and automatic dealers who offer their albums wide open and, when stamps are pointed at, simply reply: "Five cents, twenty francs, two cents" and, as soon as they have turned the last page, open another album. Others are of a more jovial aspect and make speeches in order to get the buyers to laugh, these latter being somewhat serious and full of distrust. As a whole the gathering is rather thoughtful and busy, people do not speak too loud, so as not to interfere with their neighbors. Each group is composed of only three or four persons. Every new comer is assailed with discreet offers; three parts of the habitués know one another by sight only, without knowing each other's name and address; still, they know the albums better than they do the faces.

It is nonsense to say that the prices of postage stamps are made at the Bourse on the Champs-Élysées; these prices, which are somewhat elastic, however, are fixed by the catalogues and periodicals of the large firms of Paris, London, Brussels, Leipzig, New York, etc., which have stocks of several millions, not of stamps but of francs, and some of which are joint concerns and as solid as good banks.

This fanciful name of Bourse produces a wrong impression, as in Sardou's piece. There is no Bourse, except for important securities and for products in enormous quantities, such as wheat, sugar, cotton, etc., which absolutely require daily quotations. People do not speak of the Book Bourse, the Curiosity Bourse, the Picture Bourse. The confusion degenerates into bad faith and deserves prosecution when we find printed: "The Official Postage Stamp Bourse," since the word "official" conveys the idea that the advertiser has the guarantee of the state, whilst in reality being without authority and totally unknown.

Established dealers, who pay heavy taxes which are a considerable addition to their rent, and who pay the tax of the Commercial Bourse, are unable to understand why the Municipal Council should, as requested, favor the open market, which contributes nothing at all to the budget and is not interesting in any other way.

It is a serious competition to steady business houses, as collections of from a thousand to ten thousand francs find their way there, and twenty franc pieces and bank notes circulate; it is no longer a place where youngsters go to exchange stamps.

Moreover, it is very strange for people to buy stamps like apples, in the open air.

The stamp business is at the present time one of the most difficult to carry on seriously, since genuineness is the prime requisite; now this genuineness is not very easy to discern, on account of the progress made in the art of the forger and of the advantages which can be obtained from the use of photo-engraving, and also on account of the impunity which is assured to them by the French courts, as was seen last year when eight habitués of the Stamp Bourse were acquitted.

In addition to the regrettable promiscuousness, the Stamp Bourse has the defect of exciting in many children who frequent it assiduously a mercantile precocity which is distressing to witness. It often causes young men to completely abandon their regular work in the office, the store or the work shop in order to launch into hazardous speculations in postage stamps, as pernicious as betting on horse races.

To sum up, we do not demand the death of the open market, but we think they are imprudent who claim for it an official recognition, which it would be unjust to accord to it, and an installation at the expense of the city.

To finish kindly, we will say that the Stamp Bourse is, on a sunny Sunday, one of the corners of picturesque Paris worthy of being seen. It has in its favor the fact that it was the cradle of philately when it was nothing but a childish stamp mania. But its chief defect is that it is too mixed; collectors are there taken in—even taken in a trunk.

NOTES.

We have seen the United States revenue stamp 2 cents orange, Certificate, with the word Certificate doubly impressed.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Mr. Chaidopoulos, in a letter to *Le Timbre-Poste*, states that the 1 lepton and 5 lepta of Greece, Belgian print, do not exist perforated 11½. Thus, exit of these two varieties from our catalogue.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

We have seen a horizontal pair of the current 5 centavos of Mexico imperforate vertically, and another one with extra perforation vertically across the center of the stamp.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

The *Monthly Bulletin* corrects two mistakes which crept into our last month's chronicle. In the first place, we stated, on the authority of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, that 2 and 3 cent cards, single and reply, had been issued by the Netherlands, when it should have been Honduras, as correctly given by our contemporary. The second error is the announcement of the issue of a two penny blue postal card in Queensland, whereas it should have been a letter card, as there is no postal card of such a value in that colony.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

We have seen a horizontal pair of the current 1 lepton of Greece, Athens print, imperforate vertically between the stamps, but the perforations across the center of each stamp.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

The *London Philatelist* quotes an extract from a letter from Dr. Michelsen, of Bogota, to Messrs. Cameron and Co., in which he states that the Garzon provisionals are bogus and have no philatelic value, as they have never been used in the postal service. We must disagree with this statement, as we have now before us an envelope addressed to us, containing a circular offering these stamps, which envelope is prepaid by a 1c Garzon, duly obliterated with the Garzon and New York postmarks, and which was delivered to us free of any surtax. However, we have no doubt in our mind that the issue of these stamps was unnecessary and that they are of very little philatelic value.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

We learn from the *Monthly Bulletin* that both the 2 and 3 centavos

Cuban reply cards of 1882 exist with the stamp of the first half in the upper right corner and that of the second half in the upper left corner.

* * * * *

We gather from the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* that the registration envelopes of Gibraltar have appeared in various sizes with the space for the address on the flap side, and the instructions on the back.

* * * * *

Le Timbre-Poste mentions the 10 and 40 centimes of the 1865 issue of Belgium as existing imperforate.

* * * * *

The *Monthly Journal* notes the current 5 shillings of Natal on bleuté paper.

* * * * *

The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the following curiosities of perforation of current New Zealand stamps:

$\frac{1}{2}$ p rose, double perforation horizontally.

1p rose " " "

2p lilac " " "

4p green " " "

$\frac{1}{2}$ p rose, double perforation vertically.

2p lilac " " "

The same contemporary chronicles a new variety of the newspaper wrapper, on which the inscription is now in five lines, as follows: "THIS Wrapper may only be used for transmission of newspapers WITHIN NEW ZEALAND, and must not enclose any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise). If this rule be infringed, letter rates will be charged."

* * * * *

We have seen two varieties of the Guatemala envelope 6 centavos on 5 centavos blue, red surcharge; the first being a double surcharge side by side on the stamp, and the second an additional surcharge sideways in the lower left corner of the envelope.

* * * * *

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that the Breitfuss collection contains a vertical pair of the Austria 1867, 50 soldi, imperforate between.

* * * * *

The *London Philatelist* describes a variety of the one penny reply card of Cape of Good Hope, surcharged for use in the territory of the British South African Company, in which the word VIA of the surcharge is absent.

* * * * *

The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a vertical pair of Brazil 10 reis orange unpaid letter stamp, rouletted all round, but imperforate between the two stamps.

* * * * *

We have seen a vertical pair of the Belgium 10c Postal Packet Stamp, of the issue of 1879, imperforate between.

* * * * *

Mr. J. B. Robert informs us that on the first of July a 5 gulden stamp will be issued in the Netherlands, also that the 50 cents and 1 gulden adhesives will be issued printed in two colors on or about the same date.

Mr. J. M. Bartels informs us that he has seen the following two unchronicled varieties: United States, Executive Department, 1c on ribbed paper. British Protectorate 1889, 1p "1" with slanting serif,

CHRONICLE.

BELGIUM.—



Mr. J. K. Schuh has sent us a Postal Packet stamp of 60 centimes, which has just been issued.

Postal Packet stamp.

Watermarked Coat of Arms in the sheet.

Perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

60c lilac and black

BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.—The *Monthly Journal* states that the Indian envelope of 2 annas 6 pies on 4 annas 6 pies has been surcharged BRITISH EAST AFRICA in blue.

Envelope.

White wove paper.

2a 6p on 4a 6p orange, black and blue surcharges.

BRITISH GUIANA.—The *Monthly Journal* is informed by a correspondent that when the 3 cent cards were surcharged 2 cents, a few of the 1879 variety were found in stock and were overprinted at the same time.

Postal Card.

2c on 3c carmine, buff (1879)

BULGARIA.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* mentions the issue of 2 and 3 lev. stamps of the same type as the remainder of the current series.



Adhesive Stamps.

Perforated.

2l rose on pink

3l rose on gray

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—From the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* we learn that the $2\frac{1}{2}$ penny adhesive is now printed in blue.



Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked an Anchor.

Perforated.

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

Ceylon.—According to the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde*, the 1 rupee 12 cents has also been surcharged "ON SERVICE."

Official stamp.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

1r 12c red brown, black surcharge

COCHIN.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 puttan envelopes embossed "Cochin Government," without color, on the flap.

Envelopes. $\frac{1}{2}$ p orange

1p red violet

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC—Tollma.—*Le Timbre-Poste* states that the current Cubiertas of 5, 10 and 50 centavos have the coat of arms re-engraved and the date has been changed to "18." Also that other values of the same type have been issued with the date "189."

Cubiertas.

5c brown

60c black on yellow

10c vermilion

70c black on brown

20c brown

80c black on green

30c blue green

90c black on pale blue

40c orange

1p black on rose

50c blue

DANISH WEST INDIES.—The 1 cent is now printed in brown red with yellow green frame.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown

Perforated

1c brown red and yellow green

DENMARK.—According to *Le Timbre-Poste*, the perforation of the stamps has been changed from 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. So far, the 4 and 8 öre have been issued with the new perforation.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked a Crown.

Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

4 öre blue and slate

8 öre carmine and slate

HAYTI.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* chronicles the issue of a $\frac{1}{2}$ centime stamp, and announces the following changes in the colors of the other values:

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ c red brown

3c lilac

7c gray

5c olive

10c orange

LABUAN.—The *Philatelic Record* chronicles the 4 cent on 8 cent postal card of North Borneo as having been surcharged LABUAN.

Postal card.

4c on 8c green, white, black surcharge

MADAGASCAR.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* chronicles the following provisional and regular issues. The provisional consists of the

current French stamps surcharged with new value in black, and the regular issues are of the regulation colonial type.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 14x13½.

- 5c on 1c black on lilac
- 15c on 2c brown on buff
- 25c on 2c brown on buff

Regular issue.

Perforated 14x13½.

- 5c green on greenish
- 10c black on lavender
- 15c blue
- 25c black on rose

Envelopes.

- 5c green

Letter cards.

- 15c blue on gray

- 25c on 3c gray on grayish
- 25c on 4c claret on lavender
- 25c on 40c red on straw

- 40c red on straw
- 50c carmine on rose
- 75c black on orange
- 1fr bronze green on straw

- 25c black on rose

MEXICO.—Mr. S. Chapman has sent us some new Postal Cards of 2 and 3 centavos, for Inland and Postal Union use; they are similar to the preceding issue, but the Inland Cards have now three dotted lines for the address, and on all the cards the little *fleur de lys* ornaments above the rows of balls at the sides have been omitted.

We have also received from J. V. Revillo an official Postal Card, as per illustration below.

Postal Cards.

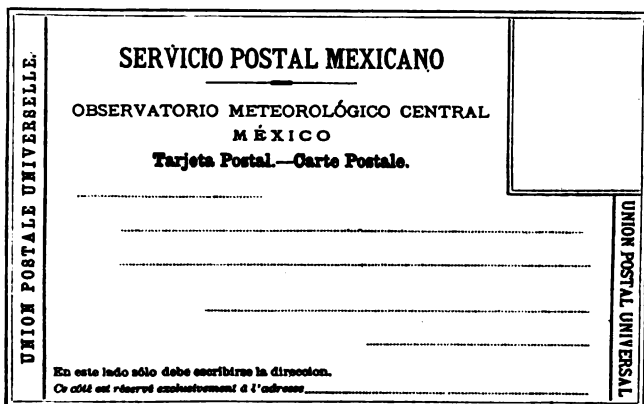
Servicio Interior.

- 2c rose, rose inscriptions, *buff*
- 3c brown " " " 20 balls at sides
- 3c brown " " " 21 balls at sides

Union Postal Universal

- 2c rose, green inscriptions, *buff*
- 3c brown " " " (direceion)
- 3c brown " " " (direceion)

Official Postal Card.



no value, black gray


PARAGUAY.—We have received a provisional stamp of 5 centavos consisting of the 2 centavos Telegraph stamp, surcharged in black as per illustration.



Adhesive stamp.
Provisional issue.
Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.
5c on 2c brown and blue, black surcharge

ROUMANIA.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the issue of adhesives and wrappers of 1 bani.

Adhesive stamp.
Watermarked PR.
Perforated.
1b chestnut
Wrapper.
1b chestnut

SALVADOR.—We have received the current 2 and 3 centavos of Salvador surcharged  in black. We suppose that the entire series exists with this surcharge. Mr. N. F. Seebeck informs us that these official stamps were not made by him, but that the surcharging has been done in Salvador, by the Post Office Department.

Official stamps.
Perforated.
2c lake, black surcharge
3c yellow brown, black surcharge

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—



We have received the $2 \frac{1}{2}$ pence of the new series printed in ultramarine, with value in dark green, and the 2sh 6p printed in heliotrope and the value in yellow-green.

Adhesive stamps.
Perforated $12 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
 $2 \frac{1}{2}$ p ultramarine and dark green
2sh 6p heliotrope and yellow green

SPAIN.—According to *Le Timbre-Poste*, an official stamp of a new type, for the use of the Members of Congress, has just been issued. We hope to illustrate this next month.

Official stamp.

Perforated 14.
no value, rose

ZANZIBAR.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* mentions that the current French stamps of 75 centimes and 5 francs have been surcharged respectively $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas and 50 annas; also that the 5 centimes envelope has been surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, the postal card of 10 centimes 1 anna, and the letter card of 25 centimes $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.
 $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas on 75c black on orange
50 annas on 5fr lilac on lavender

Postal cards.

1 anna on 10c black, greenish
1x1 anna on 10x10c black, blue

Letter card.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ anna on 25c black, rose

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N., NEW YORK City.—We think, if you had carefully read the *Journal*, you would have found, in the number for May of this year, the answer to your question in regard to the U. S. 2c brown, 1873, on the soft porous paper of the American Bank Note Co. These stamps are described by Mr. J. N. Luff, in an article on the subject of Reprints of U. S. stamps. The Continental Bank Note Co. did not use the soft porous paper and the American Bank Note Co. printed no 2c brown, except as reprints.

As a rule, the U. S. Post Office Department has no remainders. A large quantity of old issues, including Department stamps, were burned in 1884. Since that time it has been the policy of the department to use up all the stamps printed of each issue; vide, the sale of the Columbians to the present time, though they were only intended for issue in the year 1893.

"Muestra" means specimen.

The *Papel Sellado* paper of Mexico was intended for Revenue stamps; whether it was used for postage stamps by accident or intentionally is not known.

"Habilitado" means re-established or re-habilitated. It has been used on the stamps of Spanish Colonies to alter or re-establish the value of certain stamps, for instance, issues of the Philippine Islands. It has also been used on Revenue stamps to make them valid for postal use. In Spain it was used to make the stamps of the Monarchy available for the Republic.

CITY OF LONDON PHILATELIC CLUB

HON. SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Committee for Season 1895-96 :—*Vice-Presidents*, Mr. Harry Hilckes and Mr. John J. Lane. *Hon. Treasurer and Exchange Superintendent*, Mr. J. E. Joselin. *Hon. Librarian*, Mr. C. Forbes. Messrs. H. A. Macmillan, H. J. Bignold, W. Morley, N. Z. Drachachis, F. B. Carr, H. Thompson, W. G. Hawkins, D. Nops, and Percy C. Bishop. *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. C. Forbes. 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London, E.

The twelfth meeting of the season was held at Kennan's Hotel, Crown Court, 64, Cheapside, E. C., on Monday, 4th May, when the fifth of our series of recently organized Cash Auction Sales was held, over £200 worth of rare stamps, including a fine lot of unused old Colonials, Europeans, English, &c., were put up for sale and many were sold at good prices.

Our sixth Sale will be held on June 1st.

A number of new members have been elected within the last few weeks, and a list will be published in the next report.

The thirteenth meeting of the season was held at Kennan's Hotel, Crown Court, 64, Cheapside, E. C., on Monday, 18th May, when a philatelic treat was in store for the members who attended, as Mr. Carr (one of our Committee members) kindly brought his collection for the members to look over, which gave general satisfaction, owing to the great care shown in mounting the stamps. The collection is especially rich in old Europeans, United States, and British Colonials, and at the close of a very pleasant evening a vote of thanks to Mr. Carr was proposed by Mr. Warden and seconded by Mr. Forbes.

Our next meeting will be held on June 1st, when our Sixth Auction Sale will be held. Members will greatly oblige by attending as early as possible, so that the sale can commence promptly at 8 p m.

The following new members were elected during April and May :

- | | |
|-------|--|
| No. 7 | G. Cardinale, Rome |
| 24 | E. Buhl, London |
| 49 | J. Swinburne, Guernsey |
| 53 | F. Vandenbroucque, Beckenham |
| 56 | Chas. Ratton, Macon |
| 57 | Chas. de Grave Sellé, Cornigliano Ligure |
| 60 | F. W. Ayer, Bangor, Maine |
| 64 | A. Pulin, Sevilla |
| 67 | T. J. Wise, Crouch Hill, N. |
| 78 | F. Curtiss, Camberwell |
| 80 | Dave Thomson, Stoke Newington, N. |
| 86 | H. Chetwin, Finsbury Park, N. |
| 87 | G. R. Francis, Woodford |
| 88 | C. H. Grell, Dominica |
| 89 | Dr. J. M. Barbour, Earl's Court, S. W. |

Will publishers of books and papers on philately kindly send a copy to

the Hon. Librarian, Mr. C Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, E., who will be pleased to acknowledge same.

All books and papers received are laid on the table for the use of members at our meetings.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Applications for membership and all communications with reference to the Club, should be sent to the Hon. Sec., Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London. E.

The Annual Subscription to the Club is now 10/- for London, and 5/- for Country and Foreign members ; this includes a copy, as published of the Official Organ.

THE METROPOLITAN PHILATELIC CLUB OF SAN ANTONIO.

Organized Nov. 13, 1894.

Headquarters : CLIFFORD BUILDING, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Executive Committee: EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, President,
E. G. CERVANTES, Vice-President,

JOHN G. ROTH, Secretary,

Literary Board: COR. JOSEPH FLYNN, U. S. A. Chairman.

H. C. GLAZE, Secretary,

Department of Auction, Purchasing, Sale and Exchange:

CHARLES ROEMER, Counterfeit Detector,

HENRY A. REUSS, Treasurer,

J. F. MURPHY, Assistant Secretary.

JULIUS JERRY, Librarian.

JOSEPH A. MUELLER Superintendent.

C. T. FINCHAM, Attorney.

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-FIRST MEETING, HELD JUNE 10TH, 1896.

The meeting was held in the Assembly Hall of the Club Rooms, Clifford Building, and came to order at 9 P.M., President Edward O. Heusinger presiding, with E. G. Cervantes, Louis Glaeser, Joseph A. Miller, Adolph Richter, Charles Roemer and John G. Roth, members; Louis Dietzel, Carl Gloetzel and Gustave Junck, visitors in attendance.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and the report of the Executive Committee was read and accepted.

A communication from J. & H. Ferroni & Co. of Ibaquè. Dep't. of Tolima, Rep. of Colombia, was read and referred to the Superintendent for answer. A communication from Henry A. Reuss was also read and referred to the Executive Committee for their consideration and action.

Mr. Roth proposed for active membership:

No. 209, Carl Gloetzel, No. 210, Gorrard Tarleton, No. 211, D. Harmon.

Mr. Heusinger proposed for active membership: No. 212, Louis Dietzel.

There being no objections to the above candidates, they were, in accordance with the rules of the Club, declared elected.

The Superintendent then showed a number of stamp books, after which refreshments were served.

The meeting adjourned at 10.30 P. M.

JOHN G. ROTH, *Secretary.*

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Meetings held the third Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 86 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, 9 W. 16th St., N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 96, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 999, N. Y. City.

159th meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society was held at Stapleton, N. Y., on Thursday, June 18th, 1896, at 8.30 P. M., President Dejonge presided. At roll call there were present the following members: A. Dejonge, H. Clotz, Dr. R. Roehre, Oscar Dejonge, A. C. Carstanjen and E. R. Carter. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Lehman, E. R. Carter was appointed Secretary pro tem. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. A favorable report having been received from the Executive Committee, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to membership: Mr. Ignatius Deissig and Rev. Charles H. Jones.

The following proposal for membership by Mr. E. R. Carter, was referred to the Executive Committee: Mr. S. A. Stevens, of Portland, Maine. Mr. A. Lohmeyer sent the Society, *Monthly Bulletin*, No. 28, and for which our thanks are tendered.

An exhibition of United States and Canadian stamps followed, which were shown by Mr. A. C. Carstanjen, having been gathered in by him during his vacation trip, they were disposed of at good prices to the members present.

Adjournment followed at 10.15 P. M.

EDGAR R. CARTER,

Secretary pro tem.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month, at Room 26, Bible House, at 8 P. M.

OFFICERS.

President, J. N. T. LEVICK, 54 William Street, New York.

Secretary, W. F. GREGORY, 11 Park Row, New York.

Vice-President, R. R. BOGERT, 160 Nassau Street, New York.

Treasurer, MAX MEYENBERG, 58 Eighth Street, Hoboken, N. J.

COMMITTEES.

Entertainment { R. R. BOGERT,
H. GREMME,
DR. B. M. FELDMAN.

House { GEO. R. TUTTLE,
JOS. S. RICH,
J. N. LUFF.

Librarian, J. S. RICH, 489 Manhattan Avenue, New York.

Finance { M. C. BERLEPSCH,
G. W. D. CRITTENTON,
A. L. BAIRD.

Membership { C. L. MORBAU,
H. COLLIN,
J. M. ANDREINI.

Exchange Manager, G. W. D. CRITTENTON, 280 West End Ave., New York.

MAY 26, 1896.

The 59th meeting of the Corporation and 307th of the Society called to order at 9.25 by President Levick after the adjournment of Branch No. 2. American Philatelic Association.

Present : Messrs. Andreini, Blake, Bogert, Brevoort, Eberhardt, Gregory, Gremmel, G. B. Calman, Homberger, Levick, Luff, Meyenberg, Mead, Perrin, Petersen, Rich, J. W. Scott, Thwing, Tuttle and Weed.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Trustees reported election of Joseph B. Leavy and James W. George as active members.

Resignation of Chas. M. Ams, which was accepted with regrets.

Also that the matter of Wm. A. Addicks had been referred to the Society with recommendation that his name be dropped from the roll. Action in accordance with this recommendation was taken.

Mr. Luff read a very interesting paper on "U. S. Stamps of 1861," illustrated by specimens and enlarged drawings showing the varieties described. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Luff.

Adjourned at 10 P.M.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

W. T. WILSON, *President*.

R. HOLLICK, Esq. and W. PIMM, Esq., *Vice-Presidents*.

COMMITTEE :

Mr. V. LUNDEBLAD,

Mr. C. A. STEPHENSON,

Mr. W. S. VAUGHTON,

Mr. W. F. WADAMS.

Hon. Sec. and Treas. Mr. G. JOHNSON, B. A., 208 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

May 7th.—Paper.—The Stamps of Greece—Mr. P. T. Deakin.

Mr. Deakin's elaborately and scientifically arranged collection, together with autotype enlargements of the chief varieties formed capital illustrations to one of the most carefully prepared papers ever given to the Society. There is no doubt that it is one of the most difficult countries to properly arrange, although at the same time one of the most interesting, and Mr. Deakin admirably succeeded in his work of distinguishing the numerous printings and varieties of the various issues. He afterwards presented the series of mounted autotypes to the Society.

Messrs. W. B. Avery (Birmingham) E. Shorthouse (Birmingham) R. H. Ridout (London) C. Forbes (London) H. N. Flewker (Wolverhampton) G. Samarakoon (Ceylon) were unanimously elected members.

A vote of thanks was accorded Messrs. J. Tchakidji & Co. for a copy of their catalogue.

Extraordinary General Meeting decided that from October 1st next all subscriptions to the Society shall be 5/- per annum, thus placing all members on an equal footing. In the case of those who formerly paid 2/6, less than the fair share of expenses was left after paying for the official journal, but this slight alteration will enable the committee to make such arrangements as will

cope with the steady increasing roll of membership and the consequent increase in the exchange packets. The rules as altered were ordered to be printed in the "Annual Journal" published on October 1st, and which will also contain Lists of Members, Balance Sheets, Résumé, Programme, with Advertisements of Members and the Trade.

May 21st.—*A Philatelic Display* by W. B. AVERY, Esqr.

M. P. Castle, Esqr. (Brighton) was unanimously elected a member.

Mr. Avery commenced the display by first showing his Collection of *New South Wales*.—a page of picked specimens of each variety of early issues used and unused—pairs and blocks in various stages of the plates—then the more recent issues including all catalogued and many un-catalogued varieties in splendid condition and finally his complete reconstructed sheets of every variety of Sydney View and laureated, the sheets of the various retouches being all shown, together with occasional duplicate sheets for shades in paper and printing. The sheets are for the most part made up of overlapping blocks, strips and pairs, these in turn frequently covering up singles.

Passing on to *Switzerland* he showed a grand collection of the Cantonals—all types—used and unused including many fine blocks, besides a very large number of reconstructed sheets of the Federal stamps with a complete collection of postmarks used on the Cantonal and Federal issues. All the later issues were of course shown complete in all shades, threads, papers, perfs. etc.

Italy and Italian States followed next, with all the rarities, used and unused, many on originals. A grand block of 8 half-tornese blue on original being perhaps the most unusual. All the values of the 1868 issue of Sicily were shown in complete sheets.

They were succeeded by *West Indies* which were perhaps admired more than some of the preceding, as almost every member present collected them and more fully appreciated the difficulty of getting together such a fine lot in such grand condition. Every island was shown complete but, unlike most collections, the rarer the stamp in many cases the more were shown. Every variety of Nevis except 1sh on laid was shown in uncut sheets, and in the case of those printed from plates, in reconstructed sheets also, no less than 3 complete sheets of the rare 6d litho. were shown, used and unused.

Although the evening was now getting late all were anxious for even a hasty look at *Western Australia* with its grand pages of early issues in superb condition, inverted Swans and other such varieties.

Throughout the evening Mr. Avery interspersed the display with amusing anecdotes and a summary commentary of prices given in good old days for some of his choicest specimens. At the close a very hearty vote of thanks was given to him for the great amount of trouble he had taken and the pleasure it had given all the members present. It was not known till afterwards that he had made a special journey from the Continent to fulfill his part on the Programme.

The next meeting will be the Annual General Business Meeting for election of officers etc., on Thursday October 1st, not October and as stated on the Programme.

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York, the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island, The Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio, Texas, and the New Jersey Philatelic Association of Hoboken.

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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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" " Foreign Countries, 75c.]

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—
POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

SPAIN—Continued.

January 1st, and March 1st, 1864—(cont'd.)

Counterfeits used postally.

193 4c red on buff, 1st counterfeit

194 4c red on buff, 2d counterfeit

In the first forgery the shading of the neck consists of 12 lines instead of 18 as in the genuine. The nostril in the counterfeit is straighter than in the genuine. We have not found a description of the second forgery.

January 1st and June 1865.

Typographed on white wove paper, the 12 and 19 cuartos stamps are printed in two colors, the center of both stamps being printed in rose. Size: $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



I. Imperforate.

195	2c pale carmine	(January 1st)
196	2c deep carmine	" "
197	4c blue	" "
198	4c dark blue	" "
199	12c blue, center rose	" "

200	12c deep blue, center rose	(Jan. 1st)
201	19c red brown, center rose	" "
202	19c dark brown, center rose	" "
203	1r yellow green	(January 1st)
204	1r dark yellow green	" "
205	2r pale violet	" "
206	2r reddish violet	" "
207	2r rose	(January 1st)
208	2r carmine	" "

Variety: Frame inverted.

209 12c blue, center rose (January 1st)

II. Perforated 14.

210	2c rose	(June)
211	2c carmine rose	(June)
212	4c blue	(January 1st)
213	4c dull blue	" "
214	4c dark blue	(January 1st)
215	12c blue, center rose	(June)
216	12c deep blue, center rose	" "
217	19c red brown, center rose	" "
218	19c brown, center rose	" "
219	1r green	" "
220	1r yellow green	" "
221	2r violet	" "
222	2r brown violet	" "
223	2r rose	" "
224	2r flesh	" "

Variety: Frame inverted.

225 12c blue, center rose

Counterfeit used postally.

Imperforate.

226 2r pale mauve

In the forgeries the lines of the ground-work are more spaced than in the genuine. The N of ESPAÑA is more open and the right end of the nostril is vertical instead of curved.

January 1st, 1866.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size: 18½x22mm.



Perforated 14.

- 227 2c rose
- 228 2c deep rose
- 229 4c blue
- 230 4c deep blue
- 231 12c orange
- 232 12c deep orange
- 233 12c yellow
- 234 19c brown
- 235 19c dark brown
- 236 10c de e. green
- 237 10c de e. deep green
- 238 20c de e. lilac
- 239 20c de e. deep lilac

Variety: Bluish paper.

240 2c pale rose

Counterfeits used postally.

1° Perforated 12.

241 2c rose

2° Perforated 14.

242 4c pale blue

3° Perforated 14½.

243 10c de e. green

244 20c de e. gray

The forgery of the 2 cuartos is easily distinguished by the perforation, which is 12 instead of 14. In the shield in the upper right corner the lion has no crown and leans towards the left. The perforation in the forgery of the 4 cuartos is very imperfect. The C of CUARTOS leans towards the left. The lion has no crown. In the forgery of the 10c de e., the tail of the lion does not touch the body of the lion, but touches the frame of the shield at its right. This forgery is perforated 14½. The 20c de e. is also perforated 14½. The E of DE has the center bar nearer to the top than to the bottom. The scroll work in the lower right corner is about ½mm from the circle above it, while in the genuine it almost touches the circle.

August 1st, 1866.

Typographed on white wove paper.

Size: 18½x22mm.

Perforated 14.

245 20c de e. lilac

246 20c de e. deep lilac

Counterfeit used postally.

Perforated 14.

247 20c de e. gray lilac

In the forgery the point of the bust is further away from the circle and the 8 of 1866 and the O of CORREOS are larger than in the genuine.

January 1st, 1867.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size: 18½x22mm.



Perforated 14.

- 248 2c yellow brown
- 249 2c deep yellow brown
- 250 4c blue
- 251 4c deep blue
- 252 12c yellow
- 253 12c orange yellow
- 254 19c rose
- 255 19c deep rose
- 256 10c de e. blue green
- 257 10c de e. deep blue green
- 258 20c de e. lilac
- 259 20c de e. slate
- 260 20c de e. reddish lilac

Counterfeits used postally.

Perforated 14½, 15.

- 261 4c blue
- 262 10c de e. green
- 263 20c de e. lilac
- 264 12c yellow

The counterfeit 4 cuartos measures 18x21½ instead of 18½x22mm; the top and bottom bars of the E of CORREOS are of same length, while in the genuine, the bottom bar is longer.

In the forgery of the 10 centimos de e. the shading at the lower right side of the bust consists of four lines, instead of five, and the shading above the eyebrow consists of three lines, instead of five.

In the forgery of the 20 centimos de e. the band on the crown is wider and the pearls have been replaced by dashes. Also the central jewel is larger than in the genuine.

In the forgery of the 12 cuartos, the shading of the lower right part of the bust consists of only four lines, instead of five, and the outer line of the frame is of the same thickness as the inner line, whereas in the genuine the outer line is much thicker.

July, 1867.

Typographed on white wove paper. The 25 and 50 milésimas de e. are of one type, and the 10 milésimas of another. Size 18½x22 mm.



Perforated 14.

- 265 10m de e. brown
- 265a 10m de e. dark brown
- 266 10m de e. bistre brown
- 267 25m de e. blue, center rose
- 268 50m de e. bistre
- 269 50m de e. dark bistre
- 270 50m de e. yellow bistre

Varieties :

- a. *Tête bêche.*
- 271 10m de e. brown
- 272 10m de e. dark brown
- 273 10m de e. bistre
- b. Frame inverted.
- 274 25m de e. blue, center rose

The 10 milésimas de e. is found overprinted with a large double-lined numeral 5. This, however, is not a surcharge, but merely represents a tax to be collected on all printed matter sent to France.

Counterfeits used postally.

1° Perforated 14.

- 275 25m de e. blue, center rose
- 276 50m de e. bistre, 1st forgery
- 277 50m de e. bistre, 2nd forgery

2° Perforated 14½.

278 50m de e. bistre, 3rd forgery
We have not been able to find any description of the forgery of the 25 milésimas.

In the first forgery of the 50 milésimas, the hair does not touch the eyebrow, and the extremity of the bust is too far from the oval and is rounded, instead of pointed.

In the second forgery, the letters of the inscription "CORREOS DE ESPAÑA" are a trifle larger than in the genuine. The cross-shaped ornaments at the sides have the central ball smaller and the four others more elongated than in the genuine. There are

only 72 horizontal lines in the groundwork of the counterfeit, instead of 90.

In the third forgery, the second o of CORREOS is too round and the horizontal bars of the second E are too short. In DE DE ESCUDO, the E has the horizontal bars of the same length. The ear is too small and the hook forming the nostril is not sufficiently pronounced.

November 1st, 1867.

Same type, impression and paper as the 10 milésimas of the preceding issue.



Perforated 14.

- 279 5m de e. green
- 280 5m de e. yellow green
- 281 5m de e. blue green

REPUBLIC.

December 30th, 1868.

Stamps of the issues of January, July and December, 1867, surcharged.

HABILITADO

I. POR LA NACION.

The measurements of the surcharge are as follows:

Width of first line,	21 mm.
" second "	8½mm.
" third "	18 mm.
Height of letters of first line,	2½mm.
" " second "	1½mm.
" " third "	2½mm.
Total height of surcharge,	8½mm.
Distance between the first and second lines, a trifle less than	1½mm.
Distance between the second and third lines,	¾mm.

This surcharge, being hand-stamped, is found in various positions: horizontally, vertically, diagonally, either normal or inverted.

Perforated 14.

- 282 5m de e. green, black surcharge
- 283 10m de e. green " "
- 284 25m de e. blue & rose, black surcharge
- 285 50m de e. bistre, black surcharge
- 286 10c de e. green " "
- 287 20c de e. violet " "
- 288 12c yellow, black surcharge
- 289 19c rose " "

According to Mr. Moens, this is the only official surcharge, the die having been made by order of the Provisional Government (Junta Revolucionaria) on September 30th,

1868, and duplicates of this die sent to the principal post-offices in Spain and the colonies. All the other surcharges are of a private origin, having been made by some of the officials in charge of the post-offices which had not received the official cliché. Messrs. Duro, Friederich and Dr. Thebussem (M. P. de Figueroa) disagree with Mr. Moens, and state that two dies were made by order of the government.

HABILITADO II. POR LA NACION.

The measurements of this surcharge are as follows :

Width of first line,	21½ mm.
" second " "	9¼ mm.
" third " "	18½ mm.
Height of letters of first line,	3½ mm.
" " second " "	1¼ mm.
" " third " "	3¼ mm.
Total height of surcharge,	10¼ mm.
Distance between the first and second lines,	1¼ mm.
Distance between the second and third lines	¾ mm.

Perforated 14.

290	5m de e. green, blue surcharge
291	10m de e. brown " "
292	25m de e. blue & rose, blue surcharge
293	50m de e. bistre, blue surcharge
294	10c de e. green " "
295	20c de e. violet " "
296	12c yellow, blue surcharge
297	10c rose " "

According to Mr. Moens, this surcharge was used in the province of Andalusia, but Messrs. Duro, Friederich and Thebussem state that this is also an official surcharge made by the government, and not by private parties.

III. HPN

The measurements of this surcharge are as follows :

Length of surcharge,	9¾ mm.
Height of surcharge,	9 mm.

Perforated 14.

298	50m de e. bistre, black surcharge
-----	-----------------------------------

This surcharge is supposed to have been used in the Canary Islands.

IV.



The measurements of this surcharge are as follows :

Height of oval,	12 mm.
Width of oval,	15 mm.
Thickness of frame of oval,	1 mm.

Height of letters, ¾ mm
Perforated 14.

299	25m de e. blue & rose, black surcharge
300	50m de e. bistre, black surcharge
301	20c de e. violet " "
302	12c yellow, black surcharge

This surcharge has been met with on letters from Carthage, Province of Murcia.



The measurements of this surcharge are as follows:

Width of first line,	18½ mm.
" second " "	12½ mm.
" third " "	14 mm.
Height of letters of first line,	2½ mm.
" " second " "	2½ mm.
" " third " "	2½ mm.
Height of outer oval,	17½ mm.
Width of " " "	21½ mm.
Height of inner oval,	9½ mm.
Width of " " "	19 mm.

The letters of this surcharge are thin and irregular, and the inner oval is broken in several places.

Perforated 14.

303	50m de e. bistre, blue surcharge
-----	----------------------------------

This surcharge was used in the province of Sarago^sa.

HABILITADO

VI. POR LA NACION.

The measurements of this surcharge are as follows :

Width of first line,	16¾ mm.
" second " "	10 mm.
" third " "	12¼ mm.
Height of letters of first line,	2¾ mm.
" " second " "	2 mm.
" " third " "	2¾ mm.
Total height of the surcharge,	14 mm.
Distance between the first and second lines,	3¼ mm.
Distance between the second and third lines,	3 mm.

Perforated 14.

304	25m de e. blue & rose, black surcharge
305	50m de e. bistre, black surcharge
306	10c de e. green " "
307	20c de e. violet " "
308	12c yellow, black surcharge
309	19c rose " "

This surcharge was used in the province of Valladolid.

HABILITADO

VII. **POR LA NACIÓN**

The measurements of this surcharge are as follows:

Width of first line,	19½ mm.
" second " "	12 mm.
" third " "	13¼ mm.
Height of letters of first line,	3 mm.
" " second " "	3 mm.
" " third " "	3 mm.
Distance between the first and second lines,	1 mm.
Distance between the second and third lines,	2 mm.

Perforated 14.
310 50m de e. bistre, black surcharge
This surcharge was used in the province of Oviedo.

HABILITADO

VIII. **POR LA NACIÓN.**

The measurements of this surcharge are as follows:

Width of the first line,	18¼ mm.
" second " "	10¼ mm.
" third " "	14¼ mm.
Height of letters of first line,	2¼ mm.
" " second " "	1¼ mm.
" " third " "	2¼ mm.
Total height of the surcharge,	9½ mm.
Distance between the first and second lines,	2 mm.
Distance between the second and third lines,	1½ mm.

Perforated 14.
311 50m de e. bistre, black surcharge
312 10c de e. green " "
313 20c de e. violet, black surcharge
314 12c yellow, black surcharge
This surcharge was used in the province of Biscaya.

Habilitado por la Junta Revolucionaria.

IX.

The measurements of this surcharge are as follows:

Width of first line,	18½ mm.
" second " "	11 mm.
" third " "	20½ mm.
Height of letters of first line,	2 mm.
" " second " "	2 mm.
" " third " "	2 mm.

Perforated 14.
315 50m de e. bistre, black surcharge
316 20c de e. violet. " "

Although this surcharge is pronounced genuine by Mr. Moens, there is little doubt

that it is a "fake" and it is not recognized by Messrs. Duro, Friederich and Thebussem.

HABILITADO

X. **POR LA NACIÓN.**

The measurements of this surcharge are as follows:

Width of first line,	21½ mm.
" second " "	8½ mm.
" third " "	19½ mm.
Height of letters of first line,	2½ mm.
" " second " "	1½ mm.
" " third " "	3 mm.
Distance between the first and second lines,	1 mm.
Distance between the second and third lines,	1¼ mm.

The O of HABILITADO is very thin. This is a forgery, and is recognized as such by all authorities on Spanish stamps.

December, 1868, to September, 1869.

A. Same type, impression and paper as corresponding values of the issue of January 1st, 1867. The 100 and 200 milésimas are respectively of the same type as the 12 and 19 cuartos. The 50 milésimas is of a new design.



- Perforated 14.
- 317 25m de e. blue (January, 1869)
 - 318 25m de e. deep blue (January, 1869)
 - 319 50m de e. violet " "
 - 320 50m de e. dark violet " "
 - 321 100m de e. brown " "
 - 322 100m de e. pale brown " "
 - 323 200m de e. green " "
 - 324 200m de e. bottle green " "
 - 325 12c red orange (September, 1869)
 - 326 19c brown (December, 1868)

Counterfeits used postally.

- 1° Perforated 14½.
- 327 50m de e. bright violet, 1st counterfeit
- 2° Perforated 13½.
- 328 50m de e. bright violet, 2nd counterfeit

In both of these forgeries the perforations are sufficient to distinguish them from the genuine.

In the first forgery, the R's of CORREOS have the extremity of the tail turned upward; and the chignon is further away from the oval.

In the second forgery, the C of CORREOS is too open and the second O too far from the E. There is no tilde (~) over the N of ESPAÑA.

B. The same surcharged.

HABILITADO
I. **POR LA**
NACION.

Perforated 14.

- 329 25m de e. blue, black surcharge
330 50m de e. violet " "
331 100m de e. brown " "
332 200m de e. green " "
333 19c brown, black surcharge

HABILITADO
II. **POR LA**
NACION.

Perforated 14.

- 334 25m de e. blue, blue surcharge
335 50m de e. violet " "
336 100m de e. brown " "
337 200m de e. green " "
338 19c brown, blue surcharge

III.



Perforated 14.

- 339 100m de e. brown, black surcharge
340 200m de e. green " "

HABILITADO

IV. **POR LA**

NACION.

Perforated 14.

- 341 25m de e. blue, black surcharge
342 50m de e. violet " "
343 100m de e. brown " "
344 200m de e. green " "
345 19c brown, black surcharge

HABILITADO

V. **POR LA**

NACION

Perforated 14.

- 346 50m de e. violet, black surcharge

HABILITADO

VI. **POR LA**

NACION.

Perforated 14.

- 347 50m de e. violet, black surcharge
348 100m de e. brown " "
349 200m de e. green " "

What we have said in regard to the surcharges of the issue of September 30th, 1868, also applies to those of this issue.

January 1st and June 1st, 1870.

Typographed on white or colored wove paper. Size: 18x22mm.



Perforated 14.

I. White wove paper.

- 350 4m de e. bistre (June 1st)
351 4m de e. deep bistre " "
352 10m de e. rose " "
353 10m de e. pale rose " "
354 10m de e. carmine rose " "
355 25m de e. mauve (January 1st)
356 25m de e. lilac " "
357 25m de e. gray lilac " "
358 25m de e. purple " "
359 50m de e. ultramarine " "
360 50m de e. deep ultramarine " "
361 50m de e. dull blue " "
362 50m de e. slate blue (January 1st)
363 100m de e. pale red brown " "
364 100m de e. deep red brown " "
365 100m de e. brown red " "
366 100m de e. claret " "
367 100m de e. orange brown " "
368 100m de e. orange " "
369 200m de e. brown " "
370 200m de e. pale brown " "
371 400m de e. yellow green " "
372 400m de e. blue green " "
373 400m de e. green " "
374 1e 600m lilac " "
375 1e 600m pale lilac " "
376 1e 600m brown lilac " "
377 2e pale blue " "
378 2e deep blue " "
379 2e sky blue " "
380 12c red brown " "
381 12c pale red brown " "
382 12c flesh " "
383 19c yellow green " "
384 19c deep yellow green " "

II. Colored wove paper.

- 385 1m de e. violet on flesh (June 1st)
386 1m de e. lilac on flesh " "
387 1m de e. mauve on reddish buff " "
388 1m de e. lilac on buff " "
389 2m de e. black on buff " "
390 2m de e. black on reddish buff " "
391 2m de e. brown on reddish buff " "

Counterfeits used postally.

- 1° Perforated 13.
392 50m de e. ultramarine, 1st forgery
2° Perforated 13, saw-tooth perforation
393 50m de e. ultramarine, 2nd forgery
3° Perforated (?)
394 50m de e. ultramarine, 3rd forgery
395 50m de e. ultramarine, 4th forgery
396 100m de e. pale red
397 200m de e. pale brown

- 398 400m de e. green
- 399 1e 600m lilac

The first and second forgeries of the 50 milesimas are easily distinguished by the perforation. In the third, the word COMUNICACIONES is too far from the oval, and the small diagonal dash of the nostril is missing. In the fourth forgery, the initials of the engraver, E. J., below the bust are missing, the C's of COMUNICACIONES are too open and the N's too broad.

In the forgeries of the 100 and 200 milesimas, the lines of the groundwork are almost invisible.

In the counterfeit of the 400 milesimas, the undulations of the hair are not correct, the shading of the neck is too short, and the C's of COMUNICACIONES are too open.

All the genuine stamps of this issue have a small break in the line below COMUNICACIONES and under the right side of the second C of that word. There is also a break in the outer frame at the right, about four millimeters from the top.

MONARCHY.

Reign of Amadeus I.

October 1st, 1872.

Typographed on white wove paper. There are four types in this issue: the first for the ¼ centimo de peseta, the second for the 2 and 5 centimos de peseta, the third for the 6, 10, 12, 25, 40 and 50 centimos, and the fourth for the peseta values. Sizes: ¼ centimo, 16x16mm.; 2 and 5 centimos, 18½x21¼mm.; 6 centimos to 10 pesetas, 18¼x22 mm.



I. Imperforate.

- 400 ¼c de p. ultramarine
- 401 ¼c de p. deep ultramarine



II. Perforated 14.

- 402 2c de p. violet
- 403 2c de p. deep violet
- 404 2c de p. lilac
- 405 2c de p. deep lilac
- 406 5c de p. yellow green
- 407 5c de p. blue green
- 408 5c de p. gray green
- 409 6c de p. blue
- 410 6c de p. deep blue
- 411 10c de p. pale violet
- 412 10c de p. deep violet
- 413 12c de p. lilac
- 414 12c de p. gray lilac
- 415 25c de p. brown
- 416 25c de p. pale brown
- 417 40c de p. yellow brown
- 418 40c de p. deep yellow brown
- 419 50c de p. blue green
- 420 50c de p. dark blue green
- 421 1p lilac
- 422 1p pale lilac
- 423 4p yellow brown
- 424 4p deep yellow brown
- 425 10p blue green
- 426 10p deep blue green

Varieties: Imperforate.

- 427 2c de p. violet
- 428 5c de p. yellow green

The so-called error of the 40 centimos de peseta blue is only an essay.

Counterfeits used postally.

Perforated 14.

- 429 12c de p. mauve
- 430 25c de p. yellow brown

In the forgery of the 12 centimos de peseta, the collar is outlined by a single line, instead of a double one, and the name of the engraver at the bottom of the bust is missing.

In the counterfeit of the 25 centimos de peseta, the name of the engraver has been replaced by dashes and the C's of COMUNICACIONES are not sufficiently open.

January 1st, 1873.

Same type as the 6 centimos de peseta stamps of the preceding issue. Typographed on white wove paper.

Perforated 14.

- 431 5c de p. carmine
- 432 5c de p. deep carmine
- 433 10c de p. ultramarine
- 434 10c de p. deep ultramarine
- 435 20c de p. violet
- 436 20c de p. deep violet

Counterfeits used postally.

Perforated 14.

- 437 10c de p. ultramarine, 1st counterfeit
- 438 10c de p. ultramarine, 2nd "

In the first forgery the name of the engraver, E. Julio, is omitted on the bust, the C's of COMUNICACIONES are more open and the final S too far away from the oval.

The figures composing 10 in the lower left hand corner are too large.

In the second forgery, the c's of COMUNICACIONES are not sufficiently open, the first N slants more than in the genuine, the s is too close to the frame and the first nine letters touch the oval below it. There are eight lines above the head, instead of nine.

REPUBLICO.

July 1st, 1873.

Typographed on white wove paper. There are two types in this issue: one for the $\frac{1}{4}$ centimo de peseta and another for the remaining values. Sizes: $\frac{1}{4}$ centimo de peseta, 16x16mm.; remaining values, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x21 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 439 $\frac{1}{4}$ c de p. green
- 440 $\frac{1}{4}$ c de p. deep green
- 441 $\frac{1}{4}$ c de p. blue green
- 442 $\frac{1}{4}$ c de p. yellow green
- 443 $\frac{1}{4}$ c de p. deep yellow green
- 444 2c de p. orange
- 445 2c de p. deep orange
- 446 5c de p. rose
- 447 5c de p. carmine rose
- 448 10c de p. green
- 449 10c de p. blue green
- 450 10c de p. yellow green
- 451 20c de p. black
- 452 20c de p. gray black
- 453 25c de p. brown
- 454 25c de p. yellow brown
- 455 25c de p. bistre
- 456 40c de p. violet
- 457 40c de p. deep violet
- 458 50c de p. ultramarine
- 459 50c de p. deep ultramarine
- 460 1p lilac
- 461 1p deep lilac
- 462 4p yellow brown
- 463 4p deep yellow brown
- 464 10p brown violet
- 465 10p pale brown violet

Counterfeits used postally.

Perforated 14.

- 466 5c de p. rose violet
- 467 10c de p. green, 1st counterfeit
- 468 10c de p. green, 2nd "
- 469 25c de p. bistre
- 470 40c de p. violet
- 471 50c de p. ultramarine

In the first forgery of the 10 centimos de

peseta there are 88 lines in the groundwork, instead of 82; COMUNICACIONES is in too large type; ESPANA measures 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm., instead of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; and the foot goes beyond the line of the groundwork. In the second forgery the s of COMUNICACIONES is too near the E; the groundwork is formed of 99 lines; the foot does not touch the frame; the inscription 10 CENTS DE PESETA is closer to the line below than to the line above; ESPANA in the right frame has no tilde over the N and the name of the engraver is missing.

We have not found any descriptions of the other forgeries.

July 1st, 1874.

Typographed on white wove paper; size, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ x22mm.



Perforated 14.

- 472 2c de p. pale yellow
- 473 2c de p. deep yellow
- 474 5c de p. violet
- 475 5c de p. pale violet
- 476 5c de p. mauve
- 477 10c de p. ultramarine
- 478 10c de p. deep ultramarine
- 479 10c de p. milky blue
- 480 20c de p. blue green
- 481 20c de p. deep blue green
- 482 25c de p. bistre
- 483 25c de p. deep bistre
- 484 40c de p. mauve
- 485 40c de p. pale mauve
- 486 50c de p. orange
- 487 50c de p. deep orange
- 488 50c de p. yellow
- 489 1p yellow green
- 490 1p deep green
- 491 1p emerald green
- 492 4p rose
- 493 4p carmine
- 494 10p black
- 495 10p gray black

Counterfeits used postally.

1° Perforated 14.

- 496 10c de p. ultramarine, 1st counterfeit
- 497 10c de p. ultramarine, 2nd "
- 498 10c de p. ultramarine, 3rd
- 499 1p green, 1st counterfeit
- 500 4p carmine, 1st "
- 501 10c black, 1st "
- 2° Perforated 15.
- 502 4p pale rose, 2nd counterfeit
- 3° Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- 503 10p black, 2nd counterfeit
- 4° Perforated 14 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- 504 10p black, 2nd counterfeit

- 5° Perforated 13.
 505 Top black, 2nd counterfeit
 6° Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.
 506 Top black, 2nd counterfeit
 7° Perforated $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.
 507 Top emerald green, 2nd counterfeit
 8° Pin perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.
 508 Top de p. ultramarine, 2nd counterfeit
 9° Clean cut perforation $12\frac{1}{2}$.
 509 Top de p. ultramarine, 2nd counterfeit

In the first forgery of the 10 centimos de p. the thin inner line of the frame is missing; the white circle around the blue is entirely absent, except at the top. In the second forgery of the 10 centimos de p. the s of COMUNICACIONES is close to the head, the 8 of 1874 is rather lopsided, the hilt of the sword is close to the knee, and the top of the Psyche knot is close to the circle above it. We have not found any description of the third forgery of this stamp.

In the first forgery of the 1 peseta the knot of hair is not well defined, the s's of COMUNICACIONES and PESETA are rounded, while in the genuine they are square and have the appearance of a figure 5. The upper part of the figure 8 of 1874 is smaller than the lower part. The letters of UNA PESETA are larger than in the genuine.

There is no ball at the top of the handle of the balance. In the second forgery the upper part of the seat is 5mm., from the outer frame of the stamp, instead of $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; the s of COMUNICACIONES is close to the head; the letters of UNA PESETA are larger and the s is rounder than in the genuine; the lower part of the 8 of 1874 is smaller than the upper part, and the 7 is very broad.

In the first forgery of the 4 pesetas the 4 of 4 PESETAS is smaller than in the genuine; the s's of PESETAS are rounded; the tilde over the N of ESPAÑA is a plain dash; the left end of the lever or beam of the balance is not turned upward. The second forgery of the 4 pesetas is easily distinguished by the perforation and the color; the knot of the hair is very imperfect; the left scale of the balance is only $\frac{1}{2}$ mm., from the breast of the figure, instead of 1mm.

In the first forgery of the 10 pesetas the s of COMUNICACIONES is very close to the head; the s's of PESETAS are more rounded; the 8 of 1874 is smaller, and the left end of the beam of the balance is not turned upward. The second forgery of the 10 pesetas is easily distinguished by the perforation and by the size, which is $18\frac{1}{4} \times 21\frac{1}{4}$ mm., otherwise it is a very close imitation of the genuine.

REMARKS ON THE ORIGIN OF THE ENVELOPE AND ITS USE AS A POSTAL VALUE.

BY JULES BOUVÈZ.

It would be very difficult to determine the period at which the first envelopes appeared, but it was certainly very long after the discovery was made that textile fabrics could be transformed into paper which was to become so powerful an aid in communications of all kinds and which had come to take the place of parchment, which appeared in the third century of our era.

Although the art of writing had rapidly become very popular, and writing paper, of all forms that could be desired, was soon distinguished by its extreme smoothness and great cleanness, it was not until very long after the improvements had been made in its manufacture, that attention was directed to the means of preserving the contents of letters from prying eyes. When paper was first used the letter was folded several times and the outside edges were sealed. This process was soon found to be too complicated, and the wafer was substituted for it, to be followed some time after, by the gummed seal.

The directions necessary for the delivery of the letter, which constituted the address, were placed on the reverse of the paper, but it was soon found that this method was inconvenient in many cases, especially for business men who wished to work quickly. The idea then occurred to put the letter under a special cover to which the name of envelope was given.

It was in Sardinia, about the year 1823, that envelopes first circulated

through the post. They followed close upon the first stamps for the prepayment of postage, which were issued in Sardinia in 1819, of the values of 15, 25 and 50 centesimi. It is not without interest to remark here that in some catalogues the first stamps of Sardinia have been wrongly considered as envelopes. This error has occurred only because of these values having the form of a quarter of a sheet of paper and the stamp, which represented a cherub on horseback blowing a horn, was applied to the center of this quarter of a sheet.

For some time after the first envelopes appeared, those who used them cut them out for themselves with scissors, for, in Europe, it was not until about 1838 that envelopes were made for sale. The English, a practical and industrial people, seeing that there was an opportunity to gain both time and money, while giving to the envelope a more agreeable form, made it an object of manufacture on a large scale. This industry was not long in assuming colossal proportions in all countries, principally in England, France and Austria.

In January, 1840, a painter of London, Mr. Mulready, thought out and submitted to the British Government an envelope with a design indicating the postage paid. The chief of the British Postal Department, at that time, was the illustrious post office reformer, Rowland Hill, who, far from allowing to run to waste an idea so well adapted to the needs of the time, hastened to put it into practice by introducing in England the stamped envelope. Envelopes were made of the value of one penny, stamped in black, and of two pence, stamped in blue; the central part reserved for the address was 130 mm. long by 83 mm. wide and bore an engraving emblematic of the universal commerce of Great Britain. Below, in ordinary characters, were the words: "Postage one penny" or "Postage two pence."

The two long sides of the paper had each three silk threads in the pulp. Along the other two sides there were directions for the public.

The example of England was soon followed by the United States of America, then by the other countries which successively introduced the stamped envelope into their postal service.

To enable philatelists to perceive at a glance the time which the stamped envelope took to spread itself abroad in the world, we give here a chronological table of the dates at which it appeared in the different countries of the Universal Postal Union.

Years of Issue.	Countries	Years of Issue.	Countries
1840	Great Britain ;	1877	Dutch Indies ;
1845	United States of America, Russia, Switzerland ;	1878	Portugal, Danish West Indies ;
1851-52	German States ;	1880	Gold Coast, Cyprus ;
1860	Canada ;	1881	Bahamas, British Guiana, Dominican Republic ;
1861	Austria, Ceylon ;	1882	France, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Li- beria ;
1862	Mauritius, Wurtemberg ;	1882	Cape of Good Hope, Barbados ;
1865	Denmark ;	1883	Tasmania ;
1866	Uruguay ;	1884	Trinidad, Hawaiian Islands ;
1868	Baden ;	1885	Malta ;
1869	Bavaria, Victoria ;	1886	Gibraltar, Costa Rica, Grenada ;
1870	Turkey ;	1887	Egypt, New Republic, Salvador, St. Lucia, Ecuador ;
1871	Hungary, South African Re- public, New South Wales ;	1888	Nicaragua ;
1872	Sweden, Norway ;	1889	Travancore, Tunis, Newfound- land ;
1873	Belgium ;	1890-91	Honduras, East Africa, Monaco.
1874	Mexico, Japan ;		
1875	Heligoland, Guatemala, Peru ;		
1876	Netherlands, Argentine Re- public, Persia ;		

Of all postal administrations, that of the United States is the one which has created the largest number of stamped envelopes. They exist from one cent to ninety cents, and the catalogue of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., *Ld.*, of New York, which is prepared with very special care, gives a complete and exact list, comprising more than 400 varieties, with the characteristic details of each issue.

Independently of these American postal values, which every philatelist ought to consider as a prize, there exist others in the United States, and, although they do not figure in the catalogues, we think we ought to mention them here, as they are met with in some collections of postage stamps. However, we must state at once that these have no postal value whatever. But they present curious traits of American contemporary history, and it is no doubt for that reason that certain philatelists have collected them.

For the most part, these envelopes were made in 1861, the year that the war broke out between the Northern and the Southern states, and they bear allusions to political events and personages. Of those made in the Northern states, the majority bear legends and designs conveying the idea of fidelity to the Union, others have allegories, caricatures and epigrams directed against the Southern states.

In New York these envelopes cost one or two cents each. They are nearly all lithographed and printed in one, two or three colors on white paper and may be found in hundreds of different designs.

We can not close this article without saying a word regarding another postal value of the United States, which is also seen very often in certain postage stamp albums. It is known that, in 1861, the increase in the price of the precious metals, in consequence of the war, had caused gold and silver coins to disappear (so to speak) from the United States, and had made the nickel coins scarce. Under these circumstances, a law of July 27th, 1862, authorized the issue of postage stamps, to circulate in the same way as the coins of the same nominal value. The need of this small change was such that 104 millions of postage stamps were sold in the three months from July to September 1862, and this quantity, the largest that it was possible to manufacture, was insufficient. As postage stamps were not made with a view to circulation in this way, a large number were soon damaged. Nevertheless, the owners used them on letters, and trouble arose, which was increased by the fact that some persons took advantage of this state of things to make use of cancelled stamps that had been washed. Two measures were resorted to: the postal currency was created and means were sought to prevent the use of cancelled stamps that had been washed.

In September, 1862, the administration substituted for the postage stamps, circulating as paper money, bills which were to do service as paper money and be redeemable in postage stamps, on presentation, by any Federal post-office. They were in some sort special postage stamps, and were made of the values of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents:

- 5c dark brown on yellow brown and dark bistre paper,
- 10c dark green on white paper,
- 25c dark brown on yellow brown and dark bistre paper,
- 50c dark green on white paper.

These bills were of the dimensions of small envelopes. 63x42 mm., and 75x45 mm. The design comprised notably the portrait of Jefferson which appeared once on the 5c bill and five times on that of 25c; the 10c stamp (Washington, 13 stars), appeared also once on the 10c bill and five

times on the 50c. On the obverse, surrounding the design, was the following inscription :

“Postage Currency furnished only by the Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries of the U. S. Receivable for Postage Stamps at any Post Office ”

The reverse of the bills bore the inscription :

“Exchangeable for United States Notes by any Assistant Treasurer or designated U. S. Depository, in sums not less than Five Dollars. Receivable in payment of all dues to the U. States less than Five Dollars. Act approved July 17, 1862.”

These bills were engraved and printed in New York, some by the American Bank Note Company and some by the National Bank Note Company. The paper used was that of the banknotes. Twenty million dollars worth of these bills were issued.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

From *Le Collectionneur de Timbre-Poste*.

(Continued from page 252.)

We add the following to our previous article on “The Postage Stamps of France.”

1849. Mr. Corberon informs us that he has discovered a variety in the the 40 centimes orange of 1849. This variety consists in the figure 4 at the left having the slanting stroke more nearly horizontal than usual, forming with the horizontal stroke a very acute angle ; which the enlarged reproduction that we give herewith will make plain. It comes from the plate having been retouched.

40. 40.

The copy which Mr. Corberon sent us is cancelled with dots having the No. 2024 in the center. After a thorough search, we ourselves found a copy of this variety in a vertical pair, the other stamp of which had the figures of the usual form ; these two stamps are cancelled with the *roller grill*.

1859. Miss C. D. de C., sends us an unpaid letter stamp of 10 centimes black, of 1859, typographed, which is slightly different from the type described by us in our articles on the postage stamps of France of that year.

The grave accent over the “à” is thinner, longer and more inclined than usual, and is almost at a tangent with the upper right curl of the “à.”



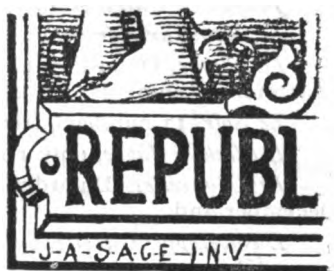
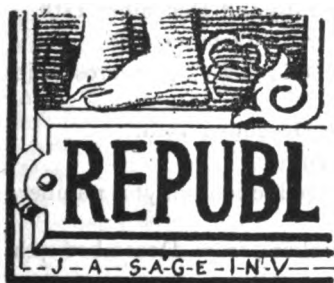
On searching in our stock we have found several stamps similar to that

sent us by our amiable correspondent, and which, like hers, are on white paper.

1876. One of our correspondents, Mr. C. J. de R., points out a very curious variety. He submits to us an envelope of undoubted authenticity, as are also the stamps which are on it, prepaid with two French postage



stamps of 1876, 25c sky blue. These two stamps are unsevered and the first is of the type N under B while the second is of the type N under U, which have already been described in these articles.



This is caused by the use of a mixture of electros in the same plate.

However this may be, it would be interesting to know whether it is the first type, N under B, which was mixed in with a sheet of the second type, N under U, or the contrary; this problem will be solved only when we have before us an entire sheet of the 25 centimes sky blue.

1870-71. NEWSPAPER LETTERS BY BALLOON.

Several newspapers, the *Petit Journal* among the number, had already had ordinary photographic reductions made of important numbers; these were on albumenized paper and intended to be dispatched in letter balloons.

But we think it was Mr. Jouaust, the well known publisher, who first conceived the idea of preparing, day by day, a brief chronicle of the events of the siege and making of it a sort of newspaper, in the form of a letter sheet, the second half being left blank for the correspondence and address; the place of the latter being shown by a form with a square for the postage-stamp and the inscription "PAR BALLON-MONTE."

The exact title of Mr. Jouaust's sheet was *Lettre-Journal de Paris, Gazette des Absents*.

This new style of publication, which saved Parisiens the trouble of writing the incidents of the siege themselves, multiplied, and for the sake of bibliophiles, we here give a chronological list of them, as complete as possible.

Lettre-Journal of Jouaust, typographed on buff paper, 40 numbers from October 22nd to February 22nd, 8 supplementary numbers 4 illustrations and a map of Paris on pelure paper.

Dépêche-Ballon, autographed on white, 28 numbers from October 28th to January 31st.

Le Ballon-Poste typographed on buff paper. Published by the newspaper *La Vérité*, October 28th.

The same, large size, on rose pelure paper, 22 numbers from October 31st to January 29th.

Correspondance Havas, autographed on pelure paper, specially for newspapers of the departments and abroad.

Journal-Poste, by Jules Lesage, autographed on white, 17 numbers and 2 supplements, from November 3rd to the 25th.

Journal-Ballon, by Arbaud, 3 numbers (1, 2 and 5) from November 9th to the 23rd.

L'Echo des Etrangers, 5 numbers, from November 13th to December 11th.

Le Montgolfier, only 1 number, November 15th.

Le Petit Journal, 43 numbers, from November 17th to December 30th.

Journal d'Outre-Mer, 2 numbers, November 24th and December 11th.

Le Moniteur Aérien, on yellow paper 2 numbers, November 28th.

La Cloche, Dujardin's photo-lithographic reduction, giving microscopic characters, 2 numbers, November 29th and 30th.

Le Soir, 17 numbers, from November 29th to December 15th.

L'Electeur Libre, only 1 number, November 29th.

Les Nouvelles, Dujardin's photo-lithographic reduction, only 1 number, December 2nd.

L'Enveloppe Gazette, by Bachy & Co., 13 numbers, from December 7th to (?)

L'Ami de la France, only 1 number, December 13th.

La Chronique Illustrée, only 1 number, December 25th.

POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE SIEGE.

Beginning October 11th, the Paris mint delivered the new issue of stamps with the head of the Republic, printed from plates which had served in 1849-50; these stamps were perforated like those of the Empire—13½ horizontally and 14 vertically.

Three values were printed during the siege :

10c yellow bistre

20c blue

40c orange

These stamps, which lasted several years, presented varieties of shade, the orange especially :

10c yellow bistre

10c bistre

20c light blue, very clear

20c light blue, not clear

20c dark blue

40c orange

40c pale orange

40c very pale orange

40c pale red

The 10 and 20c exist tête-bêche.

Lovers of minute varieties may look out for the following rather rare one: the ordinary stamps have the figures 40 exactly like those of the old issues, since the same plates were used, but there was a retouch of the 40 on the left side, and this is recognized by the 4 having the slanting stroke more nearly horizontal than usual, as shown above in the note on the variety of the 40c of 1849.

40c orange

40c pale orange

"WORDS, WORDS, WORDS."

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

Whew! It's hot!

The same idea has been more emphatically expressed by some people but we will let it go at this, it's hot.

It is not to be wondered that the men of New York are not entirely good. The torrid future can have few terrors for those who live in this climate.

In such weather it is not possible to write of Philately with a capital P. And, if I did, no one would read it. The serious side of our study must be left for more suitable weather. The effort to keep cool occupies much of our attention now and we look only for entertainment of a frothy nature. Most of us prefer the froth at the top of large cool glasses. Furthermore, the editor has gone to the mountains for a vacation and will not know whether I write advanced philately or small talk. The opportunity is too good to be neglected.

Since my list of U. S. plate numbers appeared about a year ago (*American Journal of Philately*, July, Aug. and Sept., 1895,) I have gathered a few more items of information which may be of interest to students of United States stamps.

1847 issue The original plates of both values of this issue contained one hundred stamps each. The plates for the reprints contained fifty stamps each.

1857 issue. 3c red (without outer line) plates 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19

5c brick-red, plate 1

5c brown, plate 1

5c brown (projections removed) plate 2

1861 issue. First types (*premières gravures*)

1c indigo, plate 1

3c brown-red, plate 2

5c yellow-brown, " 3

10c deep green, " 4

12c black, " 5

24c violet, " 6

30c red-orange, " 7

90c dull blue, " 8

The plate numbers from 9 to 60 inclusive were assigned to the proper values in the original list but belong to the second types and colors of the stamps. The dies for the 24 and 30 cents values were not altered and only plates 6 and 7 were made. The colors, however, underwent a decided change in common with the rest of the set.

The 5 cents yellow was printed from plate 17
 1868 issue. 3c rose, grill 11x13 mm., plate 36
 1869 issue. 15c brown and blue, no diamond, frame plate 33, vignette
 plate—(probably 23)

There is reason to believe that this is the plate from which the reprints were made.

1873 issue. 2c dark brown. The ? after plates, 234, 241 and 242 may be dropped.
 3c green, plate 120 corrected to 130.

Mr. Henry Gremmel has kindly given me an account of the arrangement of plate 2 of the five cent brown, 1857 issue, of the United States. On this plate the stamps have the projections at top and bottom either partly or entirely cut away. They are usually referred to as types II. and III. There are forty stamps of type II. and sixty of type III. on the plate. The following diagram will explain their arrangement :

2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

When one has made a mistake the best thing to do is to admit it and back out as gracefully as possible. From the fun which some of our English friends are having with my "new variety" of the South African Republic, it is quite evident that I have made a mess of my first venture in that country. I can only say I am sorry and will try not to do so again. The "fake" is certainly a clever one. The idea that it might be such, was thoroughly discussed with friends before I wrote my article and we found more points in its favor than against it. I did not find any description of it as a counterfeit and the fact that Millington's *Stamps of the British Empire* lists it (which I discovered after my article was in type) seemed confirmation of its genuineness. For the same reasons the editors of the *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors* included the variety in that work. If the fraud is as well known in England as some of my correspondents claim, I am surprised that it should have secured a place in a work like the *Stamps of the British Empire*. But I can only bow to superior information and admit my error. Philatelic writers know the difficulty of finding anything new to write about and the risk, in these days of advanced study, of being forestalled with any item of information, and will appreciate my haste to put into print my supposed discovery.

When writing my recent article on the *premières gravures* of the 1861 issue of the United States, I examined a large number of stamps of that issue on the original covers. From the information thus obtained I have concluded that the dates assigned in our catalogues to certain shades of that issue are incorrect. It is quite evident that, when the authorities decided to

improve the designs of the stamps, they further emphasized the alterations by marked changes in the colors. The one cent was changed from indigo to dull blue, the three cents from brown red to pink, the ten cents from deep yellow-green to dark green, the twenty-four cents from violet to red-lilac, the thirty cents from red-orange to pale orange and the ninety cents from dull blue to deep marine blue. The twelve cents, being in black, shows no change of color but varies from pale gray-black to deep jet black. In the course of time the colors underwent gradual changes and numerous shades of most of them may be found. The one cent appeared in many shades from pale to dark blue, as well as ultramarine and chalky blue; the three cents in scarlet and many shades of rose; the five cents in chocolate, brick-red, pale brown, yellow-brown and black-brown; the ten cents in blue-green and shades of yellow-green; the twenty-four cents in shades of gray-lilac and slate; the thirty cents in slight shades of orange; and the ninety cents in pale blue and dull blue.

There is no doubt that, of the second type of the 1861 series, the five cents yellow was issued first, the red-brown (chocolate) followed and the other shades of brown came later. I have seen the yellow stamps used at various dates from Sept. 17, 1861 to Jan. 14, 1862. For the red-brown stamps I have seen dates from July 29, 1862 to Sept. 16, 1862. I have also a copy of the five cent yellow, postmarked March 7, and one of the five cents red-brown, postmarked May 12, 18—. The postmarks are of the style used in 1862 and I believe the stamps were used in that year, but of course cannot state positively. The earliest date I have seen on the five cents brown is April 10, 1863.

A remark in my article on the 1861 issue seems to have amused another of the philatelic scribes. The editor of the *Post Office* makes merry concerning the "quiet seclusion of Twenty-third Street." Coming from a man who lives in the howling wilderness of Brooklyn, his remarks are really neat and ingenuous.

The event of the past month was the Philatelic Clam Bake, given by the R. I. P. S., which inelegant misnomer hides the eminently respectable and progressive Rhode Island Philatelic Society. The prospects of a big feed attracted several of the fraternity from New York and Boston. Quite an attendance was expected from the latter city but a threat of rain kept them at home. Boston philatelists never take any water in theirs. The New York delegation, of which I was a member, went by boat and were received by a deputation of prominent citizens and a trolley car. We took breakfast, took a walk, took in the town and anything we were asked to take. The people had been warned of our taking ways and all the spoons were hidden the day before.

We were entertained during the morning by a view of Mr. C. W. Hopkins' very fine collection of blocks of United States and British North American stamps. It was a treat to see so many rare and beautiful stamps in this shape. Mr. Hopkins' albums are also well designed and suited to his specialty.

The clam bake was held in a delightful park, outside the city. There were numerous good things on the programme besides the gentle clam. After the feast came a short and satisfactory auction and then chat and a

few pleasant speeches, in the course of which the Father of Philately denied any parentage of the hapless infant and insisted he had only been its nurse. Unless some one can prove relationship, this charming young female will have to look for some one to adopt or marry her—she is surely old enough for the latter fate. It will never do for one in whom so many young men are interested, to go about the world with only a nurse to care for her.

Following the great renunciation, a member recited :

“ Old Ironsides at anchor lay,
In the harbor of Mahon.
A dead clam rested on the bay,
Some more to the bake had gone.”

I draw a curtain over the subsequent proceedings.

The fact that it is proposed to establish in New York City a philatelic club has been announced in the journals. But I think many philatelists fail to realize what this means to the study and business in which we are all so much interested and how much it means to each individually. The proposed club is to be a home for philately. It is designed to gather under one roof all the philatelic interests of the metropolis. All the local societies will have their rooms and hold their meetings there. All the stamp auctions of the city will be held there. If one wants to meet a local collector or a visitor, that will be the place to seek him. When the subject of stamps palls, there will be other amusements to turn to. To the visiting collector it will afford the best possible opportunity to meet the leaders in our societies and in business. The out-of-town dealer can there meet not only old clients but new ones, which is an advantage not to be undervalued. It will be in every sense a headquarters and a centre of philately.

It is to be hoped that the benefits of membership in this club will be appreciated by non-residents and that they will see that it is more than a local project and it is destined to be of benefit, both directly and indirectly, to every collector and dealer in the country, through its influence on philately and the increase of interest it is bound to create. It is not to be for the benefit of any society or firm but has for its object the advancement of philately, the drawing together of philatelic interests and the amusement and benefit of the members. It is conceived on broad lines.

The thing now wanted is encouragement. The committee have secured signatures for a little more than half the stock. But half is not enough. We have many of the best known names in stamp circles, but want the less known men also. We don't want an advanced philatelists club. We don't want a dealers club. We want it to be everybody's club. A few dealers and collectors in other cities have accepted our invitation to join. But we want more of them. A little study of the subject should show them how much they are interested. Don't wait to see if the thing is a success. A thing succeeds, not because of those who wait to see if it is a success, but because of those who take hold and *make it* a success. We are all interested in this club. Let us *make it* succeed. The committee wish to go ahead with the work of organization and locating. But we can do nothing until the stock is subscribed for. If we delay too long the project must be abandoned. If you are thinking of joining, join *now*.

THE PERUVIAN STAMPS OF THE ISSUE OF MARCH, 1895.

Sometime ago we published a communication from the Peruvian Philatelic Society and the report of a special committee of that organization which had been appointed to investigate the philatelic status of the Peruvian provisionals of 1895.

We supposed that this organization was the only stamp society in that country, or at least, that there was unanimity among the societies on this subject, especially as the report referred to was printed in various important papers in the capital and other large cities.

That there is another philatelic society in Peru, and also that there is a difference of opinion there in regard to these provisional stamps the following communication will show. We take pleasure in reprinting it in full, as we have already presented the other side. Our readers may form their own opinion concerning the controverted points, as the two organizations from whom we would naturally expect some reliable information on the subject, hold views diametrically opposed to each other. Here is the communication recently received from the executive committee of the Sociedad Filatelica Sud-Americana:

Lima, June 15th, 1896.

To the Editor of Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

Dear Sir—We desire to offer a few remarks in reply to your recent article (No. 280) about the local provisional stamps issued at Tumbes last year. With your permission we will begin at the end and enter a protest against the concluding words of your article, viz.:

"The decision of the Peruvian Philatelic Society should be accepted as final in the matter, for they, if any one, are in a position to ascertain for us the facts of the case."

Now Mr. Cesar A. Bazo and his friends have the same right as any other group of individuals to form themselves into an association, appoint committees of investigation and publish their reports. But it does not follow that they are infallible nor that philatelists generally should accept as "final" whatever they choose to state. It might be desirable first to make some inquiries about the commercial and social standing of these persons and to ascertain what stock of the stamps in question they and their associates in Piura were able to secure before the "remainders" were ostentatiously delivered to the Lima General Post-Office to be there destroyed. Collectors would then be able to form their own opinion as to whether Messrs. Bazo & Co. are actuated by purely philatelic motives.

Leaving aside these personal considerations we desire specially to state that the Society presided over by Mr. Cesar A. Bazo has no connection with the "Sociedad Filatelica Sud-Americana" whose catalogue of Peruvian stamps is still regarded as the standard work on all issues up to the date of its publication in 1887. With this publication the main object of the Society was accomplished, and the members being too few to carry on an Exchange it was decided to suspend the session; but the Society was never formally dissolved. The undersigned are still its executive officers and whenever we can secure the co-operation of a sufficient number of collectors in good standing and respectability the sessions will be resumed.

We have entered into this explanation with the object of making clear to collectors abroad that the Society presided over by Mr. Cesar A. Bazo is by no means the successor of the "Sociedad Filatelica Sud-Americana," and

that its utterances do not necessarily represent the opinions of Peruvian *stamp collectors* as distinguished from *stamp speculators*.

Now for the "Tumbes Provisionals." Were the Sociedad Filatelica Sud-Americana in active operation it would doubtless have thoroughly sifted this matter and published the result ere this. But the society is in recess—a fact we deplore but cannot remedy—and the individual members who remain have not the leisure and do not care to assume the responsibility of such an investigation themselves. We will therefore take the facts as stated in your article, add a few others that we have knowledge of and draw some conclusion therefrom.

The report of Mr. Bazo's committee states that the stamps in question were issued in Tumbes by order of the Supreme Political and Military Chief of the North, dated March 21, 1895, and that they remained in use in the Department of Piura for a period of 40 days. You corroborate this statement by saying that you received during that period mail fully prepaid by these stamps. Quite so. The promoters of this speculation being intelligent persons, took care to mail packets franked by these stamps to the leading stamp dealers throughout the world, and the Postmasters of Tumbes and Piura being interested would see that they were properly postmarked, etc., etc., while the postal authorities of foreign countries could not take upon themselves to stop such packets without instruction from the Peruvian authorities. But a fact that does not appear in the report of Mr. Bazo's committee alters the complexion of the case, and that is, that *no letters franked with these stamps were delivered in Lima*, and that the issue was immediately repudiated by the Lima General Post-Office authorities and orders given to stop the sale and seize the remainder of the stamps. Unfortunately the disturbed state of the district prevented these orders being carried out at once. Notice was also given to foreign postoffices not to pass the stamps, and although the first letters franked therewith did get through Valparaiso, later ones were charged double postage on delivery.

The question will now be asked—has the "Supreme Political and Military Chief of the North" the right to issue stamps without permission of the Lima postal authorities, or were there special circumstances that would justify his going beyond his ordinary powers? To both these questions we must answer "No." In the first place, Don Augusto Seminario never had the title "Supreme." That title belongs only to the Central Executive of the Government or of the Revolution, as the case may be. In the present instance the "Supreme Chief" was Don Nicolas de Pierola, now President of the Republic. The functions of a "Political and Military Chief" (without the Supreme) do not usually include the issue of postage stamps, and it is remarkable that an insignificant port like Tumbes, where the mail steamers rarely call, should be selected for this honor instead of the more important towns that were directly under the control of the Central Executive of the Coalition. A decree is cited for the issue of stamps—but who authorized their *printing*? The report is silent on this point. Yet it is evident that stamps must be printed before they can be issued, and it would be natural to suppose that the committee would endeavor to obtain a copy of the decree authorizing the printing as well as that authorizing the issue of the stamps. Why we lay stress on this point will appear further on.

The revolution which had for its object the overthrow of General Caceres culminated in the attack on Lima on 17th March, 1895, four days before Don Augusto Seminario issued the decree under discussion. Let us suppose that these stamps had been printed by authority of the Central Executive-

of the Coalition, under whose orders Don Augusto Seminario was acting, in the expectation of the civil war being so long prolonged as to render a separate postal issue for the Department under the control of the Coalition necessary or desirable,—as was actually the case in the civil war of 1881-5. Even then we can see no justification for this issue being made *four days after the war had come practically to an end* and being in use for forty days afterwards. The Coalitionist forces attacked Lima at daybreak on Sunday, 17th March, 1895; a truce was arranged on the morning of Tuesday, 19th, and General Caceres capitulated the same evening. As Piura is in telegraphic communication with Lima, news of such importance would be known there immediately and in the rest of the province within a day. Why then such haste to get the stamps into circulation at the very moment when the only reasonable excuse for their issue had disappeared? Were the fishermen and charcoal-burners who compose the population of Tumbes so eager to get the stamps that they could not wait the few days necessary to ask and receive instructions from the new Government in Lima? Does it not look as if the promoters of the scheme, knowing that delay would mean the loss of the money invested in the printing of the stamps, rushed around to Don Augusto Seminario and got him to sign a decree authorizing their immediate issue? Don Augusto probably was willing to do his friends a good turn and saw no harm in the substitution of one set of colored labels for another in the post-offices of the province, so the deed was done.

The Piura newspaper which you quote gives the case away when it says: "It seems that the revolutionists desired to perpetuate the memory, by means of elegant stamps printed on good paper, of an event so important to them and their interests."

Thus do the apologists of these stamps themselves confess that they are no more than a *commemorative issue*, and that not made by a properly constituted government, but by a group of revolutionists (or speculators?) in an obscure corner of the country. The stamps issued in September of last year by the General Post Office in Lima, under government authority and with all due precautions and formalities, have been condemned by the S. S. S. S.—the stamps of the Republic of Cuba, and those of various Chinese towns, are also blacklisted—where then will these local-provisional-commemoratives come in?

Having thus made what we think is a full and fair statement of the position of these stamps, we leave collectors to judge for themselves whether or not they are worthy of a place in their albums. We have no interest in the matter beyond letting the truth be known, but for those who may wish to collect the stamps we will add a few words of advice. A statement has been published showing how many were printed, how many were delivered to the Lima authorities, and the inference is that only the difference, a very small number, went into circulation. These stamps were necessarily printed secretly and there could be no efficient control over the number of impressions taken. Who can guarantee that the figures published are exact and that there were not some extra sheets struck off of each value? Until we have some more reliable information, it would be better not to lay in a stock at fancy prices in the belief that they are going to be very rare.

With apologies for taking up so much of your space, we remain,

Your obedient servants,

A. W. ASCHER, President.
WM. C. DAWSON, Secretary.
A. B. LEON, Treasurer.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

BY HENRY L. CALMAN.

My next excursion, in a philatelic sense, was to the Congress of Philatelists held at Cologne, from June 19th to the 22nd. I arrived in Cologne on the evening of the 18th, and descended at the Dom Hotel, where a large number of prominent philatelists, both collectors and dealers, made their headquarters. The 19th of June was devoted to a "Dealers' Day;" that is to say, considerable business was done in selling and exchanging stamps, and the real business of the collectors only began on the 20th, when a large army had assembled in the old cathedral town. As was to be expected, the majority of the visitors came from Germany itself; but, as the following list will show, there was a good sprinkling of foreigners as well.

Russia was represented by the two well known collectors, Mr. Albert Steudel (of Moscow) and Mr. Eugene Lentz (of St. Petersburg); Italy, by Mr. Bottacco (of Turin) and Mr. Ravel (of Milan); France, by Mr. Formé; Belgium, by Messrs. Gelli and Schuh; Holland, by Mr. Schreuders; Denmark, by Messrs. Edward and Julius Ruben and Dr. Vedel, of Copenhagen; England by Messrs. Castle, Phillips, Buhl, Hilckes, Gordon Smith etc., etc.; and America, by Mr. R. F. Albrecht and myself.

Among the German philatelists we found Dr. Kloss, Capt. Wagner, Mr. David Cohn, the President of the Berlin Dealers' Society, Mr. Beddig, Miss Lehmann, Mrs. Larisch, Dr. Franz, Messrs. Schaefer, Rosenberg, Sohn, Woelfler and Reinheimer, of Frankfort, Messrs. Schlesinger, Kosack, Stock and Stoetzer, of Berlin, Messrs. Richard Senf and Paul Kohl, of Leipzig and many others.

The most important business of the Convention was the consolidation of all German and Austrian Societies into one grand union of philatelists, and, as the question had been discussed for some time by stamp journals, as well as by the different societies, there was but little hitch in the accomplishment of this result. I must confess that I do not know the exact advantages which are to accrue from this consolidation, but in a general way it appears to be desirable that a closer bond unite all those who are interested in our science.

From the standpoint of an American, rather an amusing discussion arose over the question of the amount which the local society, in the city in which a convention is held, should be entitled to charge visiting members for the program arranged for their benefit. It appears that on previous occasions the amount charged was about Mk. 7.50 or \$1.85 of our money, whereas on this occasion the society in Cologne had the audacity to increase this amount without authority to the enormous sum of Mk. 10.00, or \$2.50. For this tremendous outlay they supplied only a Commers (beer meeting), a dinner with music, an excursion down the Rhine and various other small entertainments. It was suggested that if capitalistic tendencies were to be indulged in to such an extent as to allow one society, of its own accord, to make such an enormous increase in the charge, on some future occasion another society might see fit to raise the amount to even three dollars or three dollars and a half. Fortunately, the majority of the delegates at the convention laughed down and hissed down these strictures upon the action of the members of the Cologne Society, who showed by their arrangements throughout, that they had devoted a great deal of care and attention to the work which they had in hand and who deserved a great deal of praise and credit for the manner

in which they had acquitted themselves, instead of being exposed to censure, or even criticism, for having made what, to our minds, is such a moderate charge for the variety of entertainment that they offered.

The most important part of the business transacted at Cologne was, of course, the buying and selling of stamps, and it was positively bewildering to see such a vast amount of material accumulated in one spot. It was estimated that the Dom Hotel alone shielded from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 worth of stamps, without taking into account the vast stocks which were deposited at the Hotel du Nord, the Hotel Disch and various other caravansaries.

The assemblage consisted of about 250 dealers and 75 to 100 collectors, and, as the former class preferred selling to buying, there appeared to be some little disappointment at the small amount of sales made by each individual. However, some very fine stamps did change hands and, taken as a whole, I should judge that the meeting was a satisfactory one, even from a business standpoint.

From Cologne I traveled to the Hague, where however, there are no prominent dealers or specially prominent collectors of my acquaintance. Thence to Brussels, where, unfortunately, I was unable to see either Mr. Moens or his partner and brother-in-law, Mr. Hanciau, as both were traveling for pleasure. From Brussels I went to that second center of European philately, the beautiful city of Paris, and here again I had the pleasure of seeing some vast stocks of stamps, as well as one or two very fine collections. The finest stock of rare stamps is now held by that rising young dealer, Mr. Bernichon, who in a few years' time has distanced all his competitors in the French capital. Unfortunately, I was not able to buy very much of Mr. B., as his prices were somewhat too high for my American ideas. I expected to have the pleasure of a short interview with that old philatelist, Mr. Arthur Maury, but, unfortunately, he was not at home when I called.

Paris, like London, is full of dealers of the second rank, a number of whom I interviewed during my few days' stay in their city. I succeeded in bringing away from there a great many fine stamps, which will go to enrich some of our American collections.

I left Paris on June 30th, ready to return to America, and after spending a few days in London, I embarked on the *Campania*, arriving safely on Saturday morning, a few hours behind that triumph of American ship-building, the *St. Louis*. It was rather disappointing to me that I placed my foot on American soil on Saturday morning, instead of Friday evening, as expected; but there was some consolation to an American citizen in the idea that we were beaten by a vessel built entirely in an American shipyard.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 13th July, 1896.

The serious position of matters relating to the right, or rather privilege, of illustrating postage stamps has not changed for the better since my last letter. At present neither party is at all satisfied with the result of what has taken place. The authorities have won an empty victory for the simple reason that the case has not been properly tried yet. The judges who remitted the case back to the magistrate to convict, only demonstrated their own ignorance of the points at issue. That was perhaps the fault of the manner in which the case was presented to them. But, as a matter of fact,

the points have not been argued, and there is a pretty general opinion abroad that when they are argued a very different result will be arrived at. The whole thing was made to turn upon "lawful excuse" and the definition of that term adopted by Mr. Justice Grantham was simply ludicrous. The common sense definition of the term surely would be, any possession which did not justify a suspicion of unlawful intent. The victory won is on such a flimsy foundation, and so liable to be upset by more competent judges, that I very much doubt if the authorities will dare to interfere with us till they have secured, in some way, a clearer, and sounder decision.

Meanwhile, we intend to go on illustrating. All the journals published since the decision was given have been illustrated. What will be the upshot of the rumpus it is difficult to say. So many possibilities are in the wind that any one of them may be the end of the business. Personally, I should infinitely prefer some arrangement for a special letter of permission to each responsible publisher. This with the certainty of its being cancelled in the case of misuse would be amply sufficient for all sane official purposes. But there is the unquestionable danger that our permanent officials of the Post Office may run the business to greater lengths and insist upon their pound of flesh. In that case we shall simply be driven to print our stamp journals on the continent, and then perhaps the attention of the Government to the fact that the Post Office, by its stupid and unnecessary interference with a flourishing trade, had succeeded in driving a material portion of it out of the country, would wake up other authorities.

Senf's new Catalogue has arrived, and some of us are on the look out for a renewal of catalogue hostilities. You will remember that Mr. C. J. Phillips (Stanley Gibbons) pitched into the last Senf most savagely, declaring that it was largely priced throughout for buying purposes. Lots of these prices have been changed, but Mr. Harry Hilckes, the agent for Senf in this country, has published such a snorting challenge to the enemy to dare to come on again that I should not be at all surprised if C. J. P. did come on, with interest. Says Mr. Hilckes: "Spite and jealousy may still find errors and mistakes to carp at, as absolute perfection is not possible to mortal man, but let these who sneer, try to improve on the grey Senf and they will find it a difficult task."

But again, here in the matter of catalogues we are face to face with the old difficulty of illustrations. The question is, what will Gibbons do? Illustrations in the Journals may be run for the time. They are not a very serious infringement for the moment, and may be stopped at a month's notice. But for Gibbons to have to come out with a Catalogue without illustrations would be a sensation of no small degree from a philatelic point of view. So the question of the day is: What will happen? With matters as they now stand I don't believe the Inland Revenue authorities will risk such an interference with the business of our dealers, for it might mean a successful appeal to a higher court, and a subsequent turning of the tables.

One bit of amusement has been afforded us by Mr. Masters "late" assistant postmaster of Johannesburg. He has sent a tirade against Stanley Gibbons around to the philatelic journals, pitching into the publishers and editor of the *Monthly Journal*. Most of us regarded the letter as "good copy." It is a delightful mixture of twaddle, bosh and bounce. He threatens to chaw up the little firm of Stanley Gibbons for insinuating that he had any-

thing to do with the issue of speculative rubbish in the Transvaal. He wishes it to be known that Masters is above that sort of thing, and then, with glorious candor, he admits having bought up the remainder stock of "Postzegels" and postmarking them for sale on his own account.

In referring to the publication of the London Philatelic Society's Part II of the "South African Colonies," I see on reference to the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY that I am made to prophesy that it will not be published "till the end of next year." On referring to the press copy of what I wrote I find it should have been, "till the end of *the* year." But this trouble in the matter of illustrating may prove that after all your printer is a better prophet than yours truly.

So far as news goes, I am afraid I shall have to cut this letter very short, unless indeed I come across something worth a page or two of which I at present am ignorant. Truly, the summer is, from a philatelic point of view, the winter of our discontent. That is to say, it is so to the journalistic spinner. In reality we know it is otherwise. Industrious specialists are quietly shading, and otherwise arranging their treasurers; they are filling up blanks, and noting points for study during the coming winter session. The wise specialist is he who fills up those countries that are likely to crop up for study in the forthcoming meetings. If he wait till he has the assistance of that study he will find himself among the competing crowd, and have to take, very often, what is left after a stock has been several times picked over. The stamps that are up for study are sure to be more or less picked over during the months of study, and as the bulk of humans only attend to matters at the last moment, the man who will exercise a little forethought may treat himself to a gorgeous picking of shades and varieties from practically neglected stock. Only the other day I dropped into a dealer for a few West Africans, in the hope that I might happen upon a few shades to add to my collection, when, by a lucky chance, I found that the dealer in question had just had a large haul of my favourite colony. He very kindly allowed me the run of the lot, and I spent a pleasant and profitable afternoon, collaring gems right and left. Gems, not so much of rare stamps, but beautifully centred specimens, cancelled with dated postmarks, that may be useful to a scribbling journalist in the sweet by and bye.

This afternoon we have a meeting of our joint Committee of Collectors and Dealers to discuss and decide upon a site for the proposed Exhibition next year, and I believe it will be found that this matter has been most satisfactorily settled, but I must not anticipate, though I dare not delay this letter beyond this mail, for fear it may be too late. Of course I shall post on by next mail full particulars of the decision arrived at in the hope that it may be in time for the next AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

Meanwhile, I may say, however, that I had a letter from a correspondent in Manchester this morning, informing me that a well-known Manchester collector intends to offer the committee a gift of medals for competition by Manchester collectors. Whether such a departure will be acceptable remains to be seen. The feeling which dictates it is a good one. It is desired to give medium collectors a chance which it is felt they could not have in competing against the grand collections of the lions of the premier society. This much I think I may say, as a collector in touch with general opinion, that there is a

strong feeling in favor of some liberal arrangement of prizes and medals which will permit of a more democratic distribution of the honors than would be at all possible if the medals were only for tip-toppers.

Matters are very quiet in the region of New Issues, bogus or otherwise. As a chronicler I never was so hard up for copy. Still, it is surprising the number of unexpecteds that tumble in, sometimes, just as you are going to press. Last month, for instance, we had the whole series of the new and permanent design for British East Africa. They were not a moment too early, and we dropped them in at the last moment, in sure and certain hope of their *exclusive* resurrection; but lo, we all have them, at least I should say the *Monthly Journal* and the *Record* share the honors. The *London Philatelist* was out of the running this time. We are all three of us very keen on being first, and if we can score off the Major, you bet it is a day of fine doings. But Major Evans has a quiet way of cantering over the chronicling course, as though he were the only one started. We are none of us jealous of him, for none of us are at all likely to compete against such a chronicle as his. It is only when some important new Colonial issue is coming out that we try to get a look in to crow a bit on our own account.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA AND ZANZIBAR.

BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

[From the *Philatelic Record*.]

We have received the following very courteous reply from the Postmaster-General of British East Africa and Zanzibar to queries which we addressed to him in February last. We must confess we see no reason for the suspicion with which these provisionals have been regarded in some quarters.

Zanzibar Post Office, dated 12th March, 1896.

From the Postmaster-General [British East Africa and Zanzibar], Zanzibar, to Edward J. Nankivell, Esq., "*Philatelic Record*," Carisbrook, Birdhurst Rise, Croydon.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 15th February, together with a copy of the *Philatelic Record*.

I think it is only due to genuine stamp collectors that any doubts they may have as regards the bona fides of the British East Africa and Zanzibar surcharged provisional and overprinted stamps should be removed; hence, although I am exceedingly hard pressed for time, I feel compelled to answer your inquiries.

(1) Previous to 20th November, 1895, the Post Office in Zanzibar was under the control and formed part of the Indian Post Office. On 20th November, the Indian Post Office at Zanzibar was withdrawn, and the Zanzibar government instituted its own Post Office. As the Zanzibar government's permanent stamp had not been printed, it was necessary, with the kind consent of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, to use, provisionally, Indian stamps overprinted "Zanzibar."

(2) New stamps are ordered showing a photograph of H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar, with palm trees, red flags, and Arabic writing. I expect to obtain the first supply within the next two months.

(3) The various values of stamps will be $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 5, $7\frac{1}{2}$, and 8 annas; Rs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

(4) Indian stamps.—I am unable to give you exact figures now, but over 10,000 of each value overprinted British East Africa, and over 15,000 of each value overprinted Zanzibar. The overprinting was done at *Zanzibar Gazette* office, not in London as I have seen stated.

(5) Roughly speaking, about 3,000 of each of the values up to Rs. 1, and 1,000 of 2, 3, 4, 5 rupees of I. B. E. A. Company's stamps were overprinted British East Africa, excepting the 2 annas stamp, and there were very few of these in stock.

(6) The new design for British East Africa is ordered, and I expect the stamps shortly.

(7) The surcharging of the late I. B. E. A. Company's stamp was done at Mombasa by a hand stamp, under my supervision. This hand stamp was made by fixing printer's type into a wooden handle with a hollow at one end, and the type secured by pouring in melted lead. This was the only way to overcome the difficulty that presented itself when the Government took over the territory of the late I. B. E. A. Company, as I was unable to get them overprinted at a printer's in Mombasa, and there was no time to send them to Zanzibar. It was owing to the fact that the stock of stamps was so small at this time in Mombasa that I was compelled to issue the provisional $2\frac{1}{2}$ ans. surcharged on $4\frac{1}{2}$ ans. I. B. E. A. stamp, overprinted British East Africa, and the $2\frac{1}{2}$ ans. surcharged on $1\frac{1}{2}$ ans. Indian stamps overprinted British East Africa; also the Zanzibar stock of Indian $2\frac{1}{2}$ ans. stamp, being so small and becoming exhausted, compelled me to issue a Provisional $2\frac{1}{2}$ ans. surcharged on $1\frac{1}{2}$ ans. stamp.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

THOS. E. C. REMINGTON,
Postmaster-General.

PHILATELIC CHIT-CHAT.

THE " FAKING " OF POSTAGE STAMPS—REPAIRS.

(From *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste.*)

In a note in our January number, we related how a foreign collector, Baron de M., had lodged a complaint with the Public Prosecutor, on account of having discovered, with the assistance of a well known collector, that his albums for which he had paid 25,000 frs. was stocked with patched up, faked and even counterfeit stamps.

The case came up on the 20th June last before the 10th Criminal Court, but was adjourned for a fortnight. This case makes a burning question of the faking and repairing of postage stamps, questions which are agitating a great many collectors to such a point that their ideas often become extreme, leaving them to confound the two operations

" Faking," in curios, is applied to the manoeuvres which are intended to give to an article that is more or less authentic a much higher value. Faking somewhat resembles repairing, but is distinguished from it generally by the intention to deceive.

It is faking to put small pistol shots through a modern trunk, in order

to pretend that it is worm-eaten; it is the clever touching up of an old picture, giving it the characteristics by which experts recognize such and such a master; it is the false signature to this picture; again, it is the Sevres china bearing its authentic monogram which is decorated by copying the rarer pieces; or it is the addition of the monogram to imitations.

Reprints of old books and old engraving are faked by soaking them in decoctions of tea or walnut, by exposing them to the smoke of damp hay or by leaving them in a cellar for a long while.

Repairing is the sticking together of a broken piece of china, the recanvassing of an old picture which is falling to pieces, the fine-drawing of tapestries, the cleaning of a mouldy engraving, even the making up of the lost parts of a picture, a piece of crockery or a piece of furniture. But in this way faking is soon the result, for it frequently happens that an object of art, an old enamel, has nothing ancient, but a very small fraction to which the attention of the purchaser is called, whereas, all the rest is made up.

Well! all this exists in postage stamps, and latterly it has developed enormously on account of the continual increase in the prices.

If many collectors consent to pay very high prices for extraordinary specimens, well printed, with good margins and still having their original gum, or such and such clear cancellations of which they require the set, there are others, less fastidious, less refined or more economical, who are contented with any kind of copy, and who above all, wish to complete their sets.

Printed albums especially give collectors that horror of the empty space—nature abhors a vacuum—which leads them to fill up the spaces even with defective copies, sometimes with facsimiles.

Here appears the tempting bargain; such and such a stamp is marked 20 frs. in the catalogues, and somebody offers it at 15 frs. or 10 frs.; in the desire to possess it the collector shuts his eyes to its probable defects, for any bargain generally conceals a snare, and it is rare that the purchaser gets the best of the seller, which is the ideal that every true collector is ardently pursuing.

Having been called in to expertize the collection of Baron de M., we had a rare opportunity to see a collection of the most remarkable examples of faking and mending that we have ever seen.

We give here a methodical, though very summary, list of the principal tricks noticed; we will humbly confess that our capacity of expert does not make us a diviner, and it is very probable that some pretty things in this line, masterpieces perhaps, escaped us; on one hand, because the imagination of fakers is inexhaustible, on the other, because we were not allowed to take off the stamps and dip them in water, alcohol or ether and perform other delicate operations which this rare opportunity of gaining instruction certainly was worthy of.

1° *Imperforate stamps* obtained by cutting off the existing perforation. This childish operation is self-evident, since the stamps no longer have any margin; this is avoided to a certain extent by taking advantage of the imperforate margins which often exist at the borders of the sheets; by taking stamps which are at the angles two good margins are easily obtained. Or, better still, the finest margins are artificial; that is, with the aid of a knife and a special ruler the stamp is beveled all around, flush with the outside line; from a piece of paper like that of the stamp a square of exactly the same size is cut out with the same instruments; in spite of the slight thickness of the paper, we are assured that the cut is beveled, and that the stamp can be gummed in the frame thus cut out without there remaining any extra thickness around; anyway, rubbing with very fine pumice stone will smooth

the whole; the gumming is done by means of a composition dissolved in alcohol or ether; consequently, a bath even in hot water, will not discover the fraud. To conduct this operation the stamp is previously stretched and gummed on a piece of glass by means of a thin gum arabic, the printed side towards the glass, the frame is added to it, and when the alcoholic or ethereal gumming process is completed, as well as the pumicing, a light coat of collodion is passed over the whole, giving unity and consistency to the reverse of the stamp; the glass is then put into water, the stamp and its frame come away, and nothing remains but to cut a margin which must not be imprudently left larger than would appear natural.

This operation, which certainly requires dexterity, is to be found in other frauds. But, we have been told, putting a margin to a stamp, as well as putting a margin to an engraving, is not a crime; collectors are quite at liberty to put margins round their adhesive stamps and around the envelope stamps which Lallier's album formerly caused to be cut to shape, round, oval, octagon, etc. This is true, but when we come to stamps of Queensland, for example, which are sold at 250 frs. imperforate, instead of 7 frs. for the perforated, and the stamps of Ceylon, certain of which are worth 30 frs. perforated and 150 frs. imperforate, there can be no doubt as to the character of the operation.

2° *Stamps with counterfeit perforation.* Stamps of the same denomination often have various kinds of perforation, of which some are common and the others rare; it being possible to put new margins on, as we have just seen, nothing is easier than to perforate the stamps at will by means of little punches prepared expressly and used on florists' blocks.

Essays of the United States have been perforated in this way—the set of newspaper stamps, for example, and the Department stamps, of which the magnificent set of proofs, formerly presented by the American Bank Note Co., can frequently be obtained at a low figure; if these stamps are on cardboard, they are thinned down with pumice stone; if they are on thin pelure paper, they are glued on to other paper by means of the insoluble preparation; but these stamps frequently have the word "SPECIMEN" printed on them in small letters; no matter, this word is scraped out and, in its place, falls, as though by chance, one of the bars of a counterfeit cancellation.

We have seen stamps of the first issue of Hungary, the green of which is particularly rare, obtained by thinning down and perforating the envelope stamp of corresponding value.

We have also seen, faked, the 12 kreutzer of Bavaria, which is common imperforate, but is worth 40 frs. perforated.

3° *Fancy re-piecing.* From the first ages of philately, the 1 franc stamps of the French Empire have been manufactured by gluing to the 80 centimes dark carmine, the bottom slip taken from the 1 franc of the Republic.

The same proceeding has produced the 10c bistre of the Presidency and 25c blue of the Empire. The most astonishing are the 20c of the Republic, which have never existed, except as essays, and which are found authentically cancelled on authentic letters, but the cancellation has been adjusted on the little label marked 20c taken from a stamp of the Empire of the same color.

4° *Tête-bêche.* It is known that certain stamps in a sheet are found upside down with relation to the others; this is a defective arrangement arising from the negligence of a workman when fastening the cuts in the frame; collectors call these stamps tête-bêche; some, the old ones of France, for instance, bring very high prices; false tête-bêches are made by cutting out along its outside line a stamp forming a group with one or two others, this leaves attached to the entire stamp a fragile frame formed only of the

perforated margin ; into this frame the part which has been taken out of it is put back head downwards, all the precautions mentioned above being taken.

5° *Stamps with center reversed.* It happens also that in nearly all stamps printed in two colors an error of impression brings out the center reversed with relation to the frame ; for instance : the United States of 1869, 15, 24, and 30, and also the Spain of 1867, 25 mils, of which we have seen a fake of quite a peculiar nature ; the head is rose, the frame is blue ; if the stamp had been dipped into chloride of lime or any other bleaching liquid, the rose would have disappeared, but the blue would not have changed its appearance ; the only thing done therefore was to expose the stamp to the Summer sun, covering the blue part with a piece of paper as a shield ; then the head was printed by means of photo-engraving.

6° *Discolorations and changes of color,* in consequence of chemical reaction, are cleverly utilized by cheats—the 10r blue of Brazil changed into 10r black, the blue Mercury of Austria becomes yellow, 15c error of France of 1875 obtained by browning the ordinary 15c and slightly tinting the paper rose, etc., etc. Chemistry affords means for obliterating fiscal cancellations made with the pen, thus obtaining unused stamps or stamps postally cancelled by means of counterfeit cancellations in printers' ink (like the Bolivia of the album in question).

7° *Counterfeit cancellations* were extremely numerous in this album ; some of them gave a considerable increase of value to sets of stamps of South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales, containing some very high values but marked with the word "reprint" or "specimen," like the United States of which we have spoken already ; these words had been scraped out, as could easily be felt by passing a finger over the stamp, and the place covered over with a fantastical cancellation.

8° *Counterfeit surcharges* are too well-known to our readers for us to speak of them in detail here ; we just mention a few varieties which we had not seen previously or which were remarkably well done : Gwalior, Tahiti, Gabon, Azores and Madeira.

9° When it is allowed to take out and soak the stamps, singular *water-marks* are discovered as well as wire marks imitated by printing with woodcuts rubbed over with a certain oil, or by striking steel wires on a smooth steel plate, a process which is employed in industrial operations ; certain watermarks are also imitated by pressing on the paper a thin plate of copper or parchment in which the watermark design has been cut out ; the paper of the stamp which comes up flush is rubbed with pumice stone.

By these various processes, and particularly by a simple impression in oil of one tint for the ordinary watermark and of two tints for dark and light watermarks, we have seen some superb imitations, even of the paper of the Bank of France.

With these various proceedings, which are really pretty simple, and by combining them, a clever counterfeiter will produce extraordinary effects, like a virtuoso with the four strings of his violin. Certainly, perfection is difficult if not impossible, to attain : on folding a doubtful stamp in a certain way the gumming often gives way at the corners, the joining of the cancellations is nearly always discovered, as are likewise the false cancellation stamps, and counterfeit perforations are seldom identical with the genuine. But in all cases there is a little something to put you on the alert. Often the most difficult thing is to convince the collector that he has been cheated.

"You pretend, sir, that this stamp is a counterfeit or has been tampered with. But I took it off a letter myself, and a letter from my father too. Your insinuation is an attack on the honor of my family!"

For this reason, we have long since ceased to give information, unless we are formally invited to do so.

NOTES.

The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 5 centimes on 25 centimes of French Congo with the name Congo written "CONgo," on which the last letter of the word "Français" is conspicuous by its absence.



A correspondent of the *London Philatelist* reports the discovery of a variety of the 2½ penny stamp of Grenada of the issue of 1881, the T of POSTAGE being an inverted and reversed L. Inverted letters are, alas! only too common in over-prints, but reversed ones are, fortunately, impossible; this so-called reverse can only be a broken T or an imperfect impression of that letter.



According to the *Monthly Journal*, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons L'd., have a part of a sheet of the current ½ penny Queensland on thick wove paper with the blue band of network at the back, one vertical row of stamps of which does not possess this safeguard. Is it not possible that a similar error of omission may account for the existence of the 2d and 1sh on plain paper?



We illustrate below the official stamp of Spain chronicled last month.



We have seen a diagonal half of the current 10 centavos Bolivar used as a 5 centavos stamp.



We copy from the *Mouthly Journal* the following letter referring to the late Paraguay provisionals:

"At the G. P. O. I was told that they had been all issued in one day. I remarked to the employe that, since the issue had been made for home service only, as there were only 4 cent. stamps in use, there surely must be some mistake, because the Government would not be so foolish as to continue to lose 1 cent. on every home letter; besides, I added that I had not even seen one on a letter so far. He then explained that the clerks had taken them all up themselves, and that not one had gone through the hands of the public; adding that he could let me have some at 50 cents each!"

We must class these as: Prepared for issue, but intercepted by the Post Office clerks.

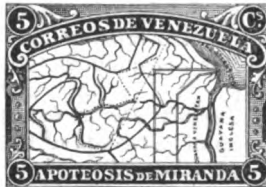


We read in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* that the Greek government, in order to block the game of the speculators who cornered the 60 lepta stamps

of the Olympic game series, has ordered a new supply of this value, which has now been placed on sale.

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On the 4th of July, the Venezuelan government issued five stamps and two postal cards in commemoration of General Miranda. These stamps and cards will be good for postage until November 4th. There is no doubt that this issue will come under the ban of the S. S. S. S.



Adhesives : 5c green, 10c blue, 25c yellow, 50c red, 1 bolivar violet.
Postal cards : 10c blue, single and reply.

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The *Philatelic Record* states that a new issue will shortly appear in Cook Islands.

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Le Timbre-Poste describes four varieties of type of the 1 öre of Norway of the current design, of which we gather that the first variety only (though we are not quite certain about this from the description) has the posthorn shaded throughout, the others differing in the form of the small figure 1 in the oval band, and (the 4th) in the type of the inscriptions. They are as follows:

a. January 1st, 1877. With posthorn shaded; the small figure 1 has a sloping top serif, and a well defined horizontal serif below.

1 öre deep gray bistre, perf. 13½.

b. March, 1892. Small figure 1 without serifs; printed in different shade.

1 öre deep brown; perf. 13½.

c. 1893. Small figure 1 with very small serifs; color again modified.

1 öre pale yellowish gray; perf. 13½.

d. December, 1895. The type of the inscriptions changed, as described last year; the small figure 1 is larger than in the preceding varieties, and the perforation is changed to 13.

1 öre pale yellowish gray, perf. 13.

The names of the colors given above are literal translations of those assigned to the varieties by our contemporary.—*Monthly Journal*.

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A number of our European contemporaries chronicle the 5 shillings St. Vincent, watermarked Crown and CA, with perforation 12. We have grave doubts about this stamp, as we have seen some the perforation of which was undoubtedly "faked."

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Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., write the following to the *London Philatelist*:

"There are no stamps in Tonga except 2½d ones. Some of these were locally surcharged ½d, but the Postmaster refused to issue them, lest they should be bought up by speculators, which would leave them worse off for

stamps than before. Pending the arrival of the new stamps from England, newspapers and printed matter have to be prepaid in cash, and are hand-stamped with the Tonga Government frank, such as is used for official correspondence."

This mode of procedure was very thoughtful on the part of the good Postmaster!

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We learn from *L'Avenir des Timbres-Poste* that postal cards of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 guerche will soon be issued in Abyssinia.

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Mr. C. Witt has shown us the current 5 pfennige postal card of Bavaria on the face of which is printed in ochre a view of the Bavarian Agricultural Exhibition (Baierische Landes-Ausstellung) in Nuremberg, 1896, surrounded by a *guilloché* groundwork. We suppose that this is some more material for the S. S. S. S.?

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The *Philatelic Record* has seen the one skilling of the 1874-75 issue of Norway with a period between the two E's of EEN.

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We take the following from the *London Philatelist*:

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—Again we are indebted to Mr. O. Montague Jacobs for some interesting information regarding what, to all appearances, is a very legitimate and necessary resort to surcharging. He writes:

"When seeing the Secretary and Accountant of the Rhodesia P. O. the other day, he informed me that, owing to direct postal communication being interrupted between Bulawayo and Salisbury, he was unable to supply the former place with stamps from here, and as Bulawayo was running short of stamps, he had requested the B. S. A. Head Office in Cape Town to supply from there, and failing any supply there, the P. M. G. of the Cape Colony was asked to have some of the Cape stamps surcharged for use in B. S. A. Company's territory and forwarded immediately to Bulawayo. This was done, and the stamps (in the following quantities) were dispatched on the evening of the 7th instant, and should arrive in Bulawayo on or about the 16th inst.: £50- $\frac{1}{2}$ d, £150-1d, £150-2d, £33-3d, £150-4d, and £99-6d.

"This is not a speculative issue, but has been an absolute necessity through the Matabele uprising and consequent stoppage of the mail between here and Bulawayo."

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The *Philatelic Record* states that the 2 atts on 64 atts of Siam exists with surcharge on face and back of stamp.

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We copy the following from the *Monthly Journal*:

INDIA.—An enthusiastic philatelist (on the spot, we gather) has discovered no less than *twelve* minor varieties of the surcharge "One Anna" on the 9 pies envelopes, and gives a list of them in the *Quarterly Philatelic Circular* of the Bombay Philatelic Society. It is a little warm in India for this kind of "hair-line" (we might almost say "fur-lined") philately.

We have been shown the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., *blue*, envelope, supposed to be of *wove* paper, to which we alluded in April, and we are of the opinion that the paper is of the usual *laid* nature, but having been soaked, or laid away in a damp place, the lines in it have become almost invisible.

Supplementing the information which we published in April, relative to

supersession of some of the Post-offices of the Native States, the same correspondent writes to us as follows :—

“It was the intention of the Indian Post-office to take over, from January 1st, 1895, the Native States Post offices in Nowanagar, Bamra, Raj Nandgaon, Kashmir, Wadhwan, and Poonch. I know Kashmir and Bamra were taken over, and the native stamps of these States ceased to be used postally, but I am not sure about the other four.

“The Indian Post-office has Postal Conventions with Gwalior, Patiala, Nabha, Jhind, Faridkot, and Chamba States, which use the Imperial postage stamps overprinted.

“The P. O. is endeavoring to obtain the closing of all the Native States Post-offices, but some of the Rajahs are strenuously opposed to the closing of their offices, and consider they would be shorn of a part of their dignity, much in the same way as if their salutes were reduced to a few guns. It will probably take some years to overcome the resistance of the Rajahs, and close the whole of their Post-offices.

“The ordinary Indian stamps are now used in Kashmir and Bamra, and not overprinted. In Jhind, where the Indian stamps are used overprinted, the native issues are no longer current for postal purposes.”

As we saw, by the extract from the Postmaster-General's Report, the Kashmir offices were taken over from November 1st, 1894; those of Bamra, and Nandgaon, which were also mentioned in the Report as taken over during 1894-95, we may suppose were thus amalgamated from January 1st, 1895. The other three, no doubt, were not superseded at the date at which the Report was drawn up, but let us hope that this may have happened since. The latter part of the letter, which we may add is from an officer in the Indian Postal Service, shows that the Native and the overprinted issues are not used concurrently, and that we may assume that the Native issues of Jhind and Faridkot ceased to be available for Postal purposes in 1885 and 1886 respectively.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—According to the *Philatelic Monthly*, the current 3 cent adhesive is issued with triangle No. 3.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked U S P S in each row.

Perforated 12.

3c purple, triangle 3

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the issue of envelopes and wrappers, postal and letter cards with stamp of new design. These were issued on May 25th, 1896, the anniversary of the independence of the Republic, and are intended to replace the current issues. We hope to illustrate these stamps in next month's journal. The 10c is now issued with the large watermark.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked a large sun and rays.

Perforated 11 ½.

10c carmine

Envelopes.

Cream laid paper.

Size 150x87 mm.

5c pink

Size 148x125 mm.

5c pink

Wrappers.

Straw wove paper.

Size 116x280 mm.

3/8c pale blue

1c brown

2c green

4c gray

Postal cards.

3c orange, buff

4c gray, buff

6c mauve, buff

6x6c mauve, buff

Letter cards.

3c orange, buff

4c gray, buff

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—We copy the following from the *Philatelic Record*.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us an envelope with a stamp of the new design, printed in blue. In the center is a small medallion of the Queen, head and shoulders draped in widow's weeds, on each side is a lion rampant, spears extend diagonally behind the medallion to the four corners. At the top, in colored block letters on white ground, in two lines, are the words "British East-Africa" immediately underneath, in smaller white letters on a colored ground, are the words "Postage and Revenue." A curved label at the base of the medallion bears the value in colored block letters on a white ground, "2 1/2 annas," and in a straight label, extending the whole width of the stamp at the foot, is the word "Protectorate" in colored block letters on a white ground. The whole is surrounded with a thin colored line. The design is novel, pretty, and effective. The size of the stamp is 22 3/4 mm. by 19 1/4 mm. The envelope, which is of white laid paper, measures 141 mm. by 78 1/2 mm.

At the moment of going to press we are indebted to Mr. Botiwalla, of Bombay, for a full set of the new design, as follows:

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

1/2a yellow

1a rose

2a chocolate

2 1/2a blue

3a slate

4a deep green

4 1/2a orange

5a dark ochre

7 1/2a lilac

8a olive green

1r ultramarine

2r orange

3r deep purple

4r lake

5r dark brown

Envelope.

White laid paper.

Size 141x78 1/2 mm.

2 1/2a blue

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—We copy the following from the *Philatelic Record* :

“ Mr. Garbutt sends us two new surcharges—1d on 3d and 1d on 4sh. The stamps surcharged are of the first issue of British South Africa. The surcharge is in black, and measures 16 mm. The surcharge is “One Penny” in capitals and tall small letters. The original value is obliterated by three bars close together. Our correspondent informs us that there are only 20 sheets, or 1200 stamps, and that the Company will not sell more than six to one person. The first sheet had four errors, the “y” of “Penny” being inverted. At the time of writing, these stamps were being used for fiscal purposes only ; but as all British South Africa stamps are available for both postage and revenue, we presume this surcharge will also be available for postage if required. We shall be glad to hear from our correspondent whether this is so, and if they have been so used postally.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

1p on 3p green and gray, black surcharge
 1p on 4sh red and slate “ “
 3s on 5s yellow “ “

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The *Monthly Postal Card Bulletin* mentions having received the 1½ penny card with additional inscription “Union Postale Universelle” above “Cape of Good Hope” in the same color.

We have received the one shilling adhesive printed in yellow buff.

Adhesive stamp.



Watermarked an Anchor.

Perforated 14.

1sh yellow buff

Postal card.

1½p slate, buff

CEYLON.—Mr. E. G. Rusbridge has just sent us a new postal card exactly like our type PC 12, but of the value of 2 cents printed in yellow brown.

Postal card.

2c yellow brown, white

FINLAND.—The *Monthly Circular* states that the 5, 20 and 25 pennia adhesives are now issued with perforation 14. We chronicled the 10 pennia of this perforation in March.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

5p green
 20p orange

25p blue

GRENADE.—The *London Philatelist* chronicles the issue of the ½ penny adhesive of the new type.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated.
3/4p lilac and green

Gwalior.—We have received the current 2 annas 6 pies and 1, 2, 3 and 5 rupes stamps of India surcharged **GWALIOR** in black.
गवालियर

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked a Star.
Perforated 14.
2a 6p green
1r carmine and green
2r brown and rose
3r green and brown
5r purple and blue

PARAGUAY.—In addition to the provisional 5 centavo on 2 centavos chronicled last month, the *Philatelic Record* states that the 4 centavos telegraph stamp has been surcharged in the same way.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.
Perforated 11 1/2.
5c on 4c yellow, black surcharge

SAMOA.—The *London Philatelist* mentions the issue of the 1 penny reply card of the same type as the single card chronicled some time ago.

Postal card.

1x1p carmine, pale green

TASMANIA.—According to the *Australian Philatelist*, the 9 pence is now printed in light blue and watermarked "TAS" type 2.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked. "TAS"
Perforated.
9p light blue

VICTORIA.—From the *Australian Philatelist* we gather that the 5 shilling (duty) is now printed in carmine red on white paper.

Revenue used for postage.



Watermarked V and Crown sideways.
Perforated.
5sh carmine red

ZANZIBAR.—We copy the following from the *Philatelic Record*:

“Our publishers have shown us two fresh surcharges—‘2½’ on the Indian 1 anna stamp. The surcharge is in black. The principal figure ‘2’ measures 4 mm. in height and exists in two varieties, one having a straight foot, and the other a curved foot.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

Figure 2 with curved foot.

2½a on 1a brown, black surcharge

Figure 2 with straight foot.

2½a on 1a brown, black surcharge

THE MARKET.

Auction sale of Messrs. Cheveley & Co., June 13th, 1896.

Basel, 2½r, unused	£ 5. 5.0
Switzerland, 1850, 10rp with border to cross	4. 0.0
Ceylon, Star, perf., 1sh 9p, unused	3. 5.0
Lagos, 1sh, perf. 12½, unused, o. g.	2.18.0
Mobile, 2c black, on entire envelope	5.15.0
Bahamas, no watermark, fine perf., 1d lake, unused	3. 0.0
Nevis, 4d rose, unused,	5. 5.0
St. Vincent, no watermark, 4d yellow, unused	2.12.6
“ “ 1sh blue	2.16.0
“ “ 1sh gray	2. 2.0
Nevis, 1sh violet, unused	2. 4.0
“ 1sh yellow green, engraved	2.12.0
United States, 1856, 90c blue, unused	3. 6.0

Auction sale of Messrs. Venton, Bull & Cooper, June 17th, 1896.

Natal, first issue, 9d blue, a superb specimen, with large margins all round design, on large piece of original letter	£24. 0.0
“ another one, not quite so fine as above, used, on large piece of original	20. 0.0

Canada, 7½d green, apparently unused	6. 0.0
“ 10d blue, on colored paper, apparently unused	4.10.0
“ 6d purple black, perf., apparently unused	9.15.0
United States, 1869, 24c green and purple, with center inverted, fine	23.10.0
Barbados, 1d on half of 5sh. fine unsevered pair	25. 0.0
Nevis, 6d green, unused, o. g.	9 10.0
Trinidad, lithographed, 1d blue, fine impression, used, on entire	8. 5 0

Auction sale of Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, June 15th and 16th 1896.

Great Britain, 6d octagonal, block of 4, inverted watermark, unused no gum	£ 9. 9.0
“ 1sh, plate 3, with hair lines, imperf., unused, un- severed pair	9. 9.0
“ do. do. single copy, fine, but no gum	3.15.0
Spain, 1851, 2r orange red, cut rather close at top and small tears	12.12.0
“ 1853, 2r scarlet, fine copy, postmark rather heavy	5. 5.0
Basel, 2½r	4.18.0
Zurich, 4r, vertical lines, very fine	17. 5.0
Tuscany, 2c blue on white, fine unused block of 4	8. 0.0
“ 1cr red, fine unused block of 4	6. 0.0
India, 1853, 4 annas, with blue dividing line, unused	5. 5 0
Cape of Good Hope, 1d blue, wood block error, very slight crack in surface, cut close at bottom	25. 0.0
Mauritius, 2d blue, medium state of plate, lightly postmarked, fine margins, deep color	19. 0.0
Nevis, lithographed, 6d gray, unused, no gum	7.16.0
“ perf. 14, 1sh yellow green	4. 5.0
Turks Island, 1sh prune, very fine, lightly postmarked	22 0.0
Fiji, 1875, 2d on 12c on 6d carmine, fancy V R, unused, o. g.	6. 0.0

Auction sale of Messrs. Cheveley & Co., June 24th, 1896.

France, 1fr orange, very fine	£ 5.15.0
Great Britain, 6d violet, octagonal, fine, unused, o. g.	5. 0.0
Sweden, 3sk banco, unused, o. g.	2.15.0
Wurtemberg, 70kr, very fine	3. 8.0
Ceylon, 8d brown, superb color, light postmark, large margin on three sides	19. 0.0
“ 9d imperf., splendid specimen	4. 0.0
“ 9d ochre brown, star, perf., unused, without gum	3.10.0
Mauritius, 2d blue, Greek border, superb pair on entire letter	3. 3.0
British Guiana, 1853, 1c brown red, unused, without gum	3. 7.6
Dominica, CA, 1sh, unused, o. g.	5. 5.0
Nevis, 4d rose, unused	4. 0.0
“ lithographed, 4d orange, unused, o. g.	7.10.0
“ “ 6d gray, unused, o. g.	13.10.0
Nova Scotia, 1sh violet, good margins, good color	20. 0.0
Newfoundland, 6d orange, unused, small margins	7. 0.0
St. Vincent, watermarked star, 5sh rose, unused, o. g.	15. 0.0
Tobago, CC, 6d brown	3.12.6

Auction sale of Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, July 2d, 1896.

Cape of Good Hope, wood block, 4d blue, superb copy	£ 3. 7.6
Natal, 9d blue, fine	10. 5.0

Bahamas, no watermark, rough perforation, 4d rose, unused, o.g.	7. 00
St. Lucia, watermarked Star, 4d blue, vertical pair, unused, o.g.	7. 50
“ “ 6d green, unused, o.g.	3. 12.6
“ “ another one	3. 30
Trinidad, pin perforation, 4d gray, a pair, unused, o.g.	10. 10.0
“ do, 6d green, unused, o.g.	6. 50
Turks Island, ish brown, a fine copy, but clipped at three sides	12. 00

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Meetings held the third Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 36 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, 9 W. 16th St., N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 36, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 999, N. Y. City.

160th Meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, held July 16th, 1896

The meeting was called to order at 8.30 P.M., with the following members present: President August Dejonge in the Chair; Messrs. R. F. Albrecht, Dr. R. Roehre, A. Richter, Oscar Dejonge, E. R. Carter, Adolph Lienhardt and R. S. Lehman. As visitor Mr. Chas. H. Seidel.

The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read.

The following gentlemen were proposed for membership: Mr. Chas. H. Seidel by Mr. August Dejonge. Mr. A. Schulze by Mr. E. R. Carter. These propositions were referred to the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee having reported favorably upon the proposal for membership of Mr. S. A. Stevens, this name was balloted upon and the gentleman unanimously elected.

The President reported that three of our members had suffered severe losses by deaths in their families namely: Mr. A. Richter who lost his wife, Mr. C. Witt who lost a son, and Mr. R. R. Bogert who lost his father.

Upon motion of Mr. Carter, which was carried unanimously the sympathy of the Society was tendered and the Secretary instructed to write a letter of condolence to each.

The President read a letter he had received from our member, Mr. Paul Ascher of Lima, Peru, in which he sent a copy of an interesting document which his local society, the Sociedad Filatelica Sud-Americana, sent to Mekeel's Weekly, and which denounced the "Tumbes Issue" (1895) of Peruvian Provisional Stamps, as an unnecessary and purely speculative one. He also says in his letter, that the Jubilee Stamps of Peru had no speculative character, but that "there was reason enough for making this issue, considering the *Jubilee* everybody felt, that after six years of revolution they again had a constitutional government" This letter closes with other interesting philatelic information. Upon motion, the Secretary was instructed to thank Mr. Ascher for the letter.

The President also read a letter he had received from Mr. E. Doebelin, our member in Allegheny City, Pa., in regard to A. P. A. matters, which proved of interest to the A. P. A. members present.

Mr. A. Richter presented some rare stamps for the Society Album. Mr. A. Lohmeyer sends the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Postal Card Society No. 29. Messrs. J. Bartels & Co., their price list of plate numbers. The Bogert & Durbin Co., priced copy of the catalogue of their 64th sale. Mr. Paul Kohl of Chemnitz, Germany, a catalogue of the stamps of Europe, 1895 edition. The thanks of the Society are tendered to the kind donors.

Mr. C. Witt reports that he has removed to 100 East 83d Street.

Adjournment followed at 10.15 P. M.

The next meeting will be held August 20th, 1896.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*.

CITY OF LONDON PHILATELIC CLUB.

Committee for Season 1895-96:—Vice-Presidents, Mr Harry Hilckes and Mr. John J. Lane. *Hon. Treasurer and Exchange Superintendent*, Mr. J. E. Joselin. *Hon. Librarian*, Mr. C. Forbes. Messrs. H. A. Macmillan, H. J. Bignold, W. Morley, N. Z. Drachachis, F. B. Carr, H. Thompson, W. G. Hawkins, D. Nops, and Percy C. Bishop. *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, London, E

AN UP RIVER TRIP FOR CLUB MEMBERS.

It is proposed to organize this summer, an Up-River Excursion under the auspices of the Club, and on the lines of the very enjoyable outing of two years ago. August is thought to be the most suitable month, and Saturday. August 22nd, has been suggested as a good date for the trip. At an informal gathering of some of the Committee Members of the Club, the programme was to some extent outlined—tentatively of course. It was suggested that members and others participating in the outing should meet at Waterloo Station at 8.30 a.m., proceed by train to Windsor, and thence by steam or electric launch up river. Lunch would be taken on board, and tea either at Marlow or on the return journey. The cost of the trip, including railway fare, steam launch, luncheon and tea, would be 12s. 6d. per head, or for double ticket (lady and gentleman), £1 1s. As it is desirable to know at once how many would like to take part in this excursion applications to that effect (which would not be in any way binding at this stage), should at once be made to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. Forbes 42, Strahan Road, Bow, E. Any philatelist, member of the Club, or otherwise cordially welcome.

HON. SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The fourteenth meeting of the Season was held on Monday, 1st June, at Kennan's Hotel, Crown Court, 64, Cheapside, E. C., when the fifth of our Auction Sales was held. Although many good stamps were put up for auction, sales were not up to the usual average—the fine weather no doubt being responsible for the absence of many of the best buyers.

IMPORTANT.

Members will kindly note that during June, July and August the meetings will be held once a month only, the next meeting being on the 29th inst., when our Sixth Auction Sale will be held. Mr. Wall has also kindly promised to exhibit the Tintometer, so as to allow interested members to personally examine it.

Will publishers of books and papers on philately kindly send a copy to the Hon. Librarian, Mr. C. Forbes, 42, Strahan Road, Bow, E., who will be pleased to acknowledge same.

All books and papers received are laid on the table for the use of members at our meetings.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Applications for membership and all communications with reference to the Club, should be sent to the Hon. Sec., Mr. C. Forbes, 52, Strahan Road Bow, London, E.

The Annual Subscription to the Club is now 10/- for London and 5/- for Country and Foreign members; this includes a copy, as published, of the Official Organ.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month, at Room 26, Bible House, at 8 P. M.

OFFICERS.

President, J. N. T. LEVICK, 54 William Street, New York. *Secretary*, W. F. GREGORY, 11 Park Row, New York.

Vice-President, R. R. BOGERT, 160 Nassau Street, New York.

Treasurer, MAX MEYENBERG, 58 Eighth Street, Hoboken, N. J.

COMMITTEES.

Entertainment { R. R. BOGERT,
H. GREMEL,
DR. B. M. FELDMAN.

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A. L. HAIRD.

Membership { C. L. MOREAU,
H. COLLIN,
J. M. ANDREINI.
Exchange Manager, G. W. D. CRITTENTON 280
West End Ave., New York.

MEETING HELD JUNE 9, 1896.

The 60th meeting of the Corporation and 308th the Society was called to order at 9 o'clock p. m. by President Levick.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Brevoort, Eberhardt, Gregory, G. B. Calman, Homberger, Levick, Luff, Rich and J. W. Scott.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Trustees reported the election of Robert A. McKim and the proposal of G. Schrimmer of N. Y. City as a new member.

After display of stamps by Messrs. Andreini and Brevoort and philatelic talk meeting adjourned at 10.10.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York, the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island, The Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio, Texas, and the New Jersey Philatelic Association of Hoboken.

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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—
POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY
HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

SPAIN—Continued.

October 1st, 1874.

Typographed on white wove paper; size
1 1/2 x 22mm.



Perforated 14.

- 510 10c de p. dark red brown
- 511 10c de p. pale red brown
- 512 10c de p. bistre brown

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate.
- 513 10c de p. bistre brown
- 514 10c de p. dark red brown
- b. With round top 3 instead of s in CENTS.
- 515 10c de p. bistre brown
- c. With flat top 3 instead of s in CENTS.
- 516 10c de p. bistre
- d. Hyphen instead of s in CENTS.
- 517 10c de p. bistre
- e. c instead of s in CENTS.
- 518 10c de p. bistre

f. z instead of s in CENTS.

- 519 10c de p. bistre
- Counterfeits used postally.
Perforated 18.

- 520 10c de p. brown

As we have not seen this forgery, nor found any description of it, we cannot describe it.

MONARCHY.

Reign of Alfonso XII.

August 1st, 1875.

Typographed (portrait of Alfonso XII) on white wove paper, with a pattern printed in blue on the back. This pattern consists of a rectangle containing a number for each stamp, all the numbers being different and ranging from 1 to 100, the rectangle being surrounded by a dotted groundwork in a double frame. Size, 19 1/2 x 23mm.



- Perforated 14.
- 541 2c de p. chocolate brown
 542 2c de p. bistre brown
 543 5c de p. lilac
 544 5c de p. mauve
 545 10c de p. blue
 546 10c de p. dull blue
 547 20c de p. orange
 548 25c de p. rose
 549 25c de p. carmine rose
 550 40c de p. deep brown
 551 40c de p. yellow brown
 552 50c de p. lilac
 553 50c de p. mauve
 554 1p black
 555 1p gray black
 556 4p green
 557 10p ultramarine

Varieties; Imperforate.

- 558 2c de p. brown
 559 5c de p. lilac
 560 10c de p. blue

Counterfeits used postally.

- Perforated.
 561 1p black
 562 4p green
 563 10p blue

In the forgeries the shading is too abundant, the s of COMUNICACIONES too round, and the T of PESETA has the vertical bar too short, in PESETAS the P is too narrow, the E's too open and the A too large.

June 1st, 1876.

Typographed on white wove paper; size, 18½x22½mm.



Watermarked



I. White wove paper of ordinary thickness, glazed.

- Perforated 14.
- 564 5c de p. reddish brown
 565 5c de p. bistre brown
 566 10c de p. blue
 567 10c de p. deep blue
 568 20c de p. sea green
 569 25c de p. dark red brown
 570 40c de p. gray brown
 571 50c de p. yellow green
 572 50c de p. dark yellow green

- 573 1p dark blue
 574 4p magenta
 575 10p vermilion

II. Thin white wove paper, slightly glazed.

- Perforated 14
- 576 5c de p. bistre
 577 10c de p. blue
 578 25c de p. brown
 579 50c de p. green
 580 1p ultramarine
 581 4p magenta
 582 10p pale vermilion

October, 1877.

Typographed on white wove paper; size, 15½x15½mm.



- 583 ¼c de p. yellow green
 584 ¼c de p. blue green
 585 ¼c de p. dark blue green

Varieties:

- a. *Tête bêche.*
 586 ¼c de p. green
 b. Perforated in vertical pairs (unofficial).
 587 ¼c de p. dark blue green

July 1st, 1878.

Typographed on white wove paper; size, 18½x22mm.



Perforated 14.

- 588 2c de p. brown lilac
 589 2c de p. deep brown lilac
 590 5c de p. yellow
 591 5c de p. orange
 592 10c de p. brown
 593 10c de p. dark brown
 594 20c de p. black
 595 20c de p. gray black
 596 25c de p. olive bistre
 597 40c de p. red brown
 598 50c de p. blue green
 599 50c de p. deep blue green
 600 1p lilac
 601 1p gray lilac
 602 4p violet
 603 10p blue
 604 10p deep blue

Variety: Imperforate.

- 605 2c de p. brown violet

Counterfeits used postally.

Perforated.

- 606 25c de p. bistre
- 607 1p gray
- 608 4p violet
- 609 10p blue

In the forgeries of the 1 and 4 pesetas the outline of the head of the king is very pronounced and the letters of the word COMUNICACIONES are very narrow and the hair is very irregular. We have not found any description of the other forgeries.

May 1st, 1879.

Typographed on white wove paper; size, 18½ x 22mm.



Perforated 14.

- 610 2c de p. black
- 611 2c de p. gray black
- 612 5c de p. green
- 613 5c de p. pale green
- 614 10c de p. rose
- 615 10c de p. carmine rose
- 616 20c de p. rich brown
- 617 25c de p. pale ultramarine
- 618 40c de p. bistre brown
- 619 50c de p. yellow
- 620 50c de p. orange
- 621 1p carmine
- 622 1p pale carmine
- 623 4p gray
- 624 4p dark gray
- 625 10p olive bistre
- 626 10p deep olive bistre

Varieties: Imperforate.

- 627 2c de p. black
- 628 25c de p. ultramarine

Counterfeits used postally.

Perforated 14.

- 629 25c de p. pale ultramarine, 1st counterfeit
- 630 25c de p. pale ultramarine, 2nd counterfeit
- 631 50c de p. orange
- 632 1p red
- 633 4p gray
- 634 10c pale bistre

In the first counterfeit of the 25 centimos de peseta there are two white spots—one in the forehead and the other on the nose. In the lower part of the hair there is also a white spot, and in the frame containing the oval there are no small dots as in the genuine. The second forgery is similar to the first, but there are some dots in the frame. The principal difference in the forgeries of

the 1, 4 and 10 pesetas is that in each of the eight foliated ornaments forming the corner ornament of the inside frame one of the undulations is missing and the c of CORREOS is too far away from the o.

In the forgery of the 50 centimos de peseta the head of Alfonso is larger and the shading rough and the letters and figures are not perfect.

January 1st, 1882.

Typographed on white wove paper, size, 18x22mm.



Perforated 14.

- 635 15c de p. salmon
- 636 15c de p. buff
- 637 30c de p. violet
- 638 75c de p. lilac
- Variety: Figure 1 missing.
- 639 5c de p. salmon

Counterfeits used postally.

Lithographed on white wove paper.

Perforated 14.

- 640 30c de p. pale mauve

The lithographic appearance of the forgery is sufficient to distinguish it from the genuine.

October 1st, 1889.

Typographed (portrait of Alfonso XIII) on white wove paper, size, 18½ x 28mm.



Perforated 14.

- 641 2c de p. blue green
- 642 5c de p. ultramarine
- 643 5c de p. dark ultramarine
- 644 10c de p. red brown
- 645 10c de p. pale red brown
- 646 15c de p. brown violet
- 647 20c de p. yellow green
- 648 25c de p. slate blue
- 649 30c de p. slate
- 650 40c de p. brown
- 651 50c de p. claret
- 652 75c de p. salmon buff
- 653 1p dark violet
- 654 4p carmine
- 655 10p salmon

Counterfeits used postally.

Perforated 14.

656 1p dark violet

This forgery is $\frac{1}{4}$ mm., smaller in height than the genuine; the hair is not so undulated, especially at the top; the A of PESETA is too near the T; in the genuine, this letter is under the indentation of the design; in the counterfeit it is about imm., away from it.

REVENUES USED FOR POSTAGE.

1862.

Typographed on colored wove paper.



801 50c blue on yellow

1867.

Typographed on white wove paper.

Perforated 14.



802 5c de escudo lilac

1871-75.

Typographed on white wove paper.



Perforated 14.

803 12c de p. green (1871)

804 12c de p. lilac (1872)

805 12c de p. violet (1873)

806 12c de p. carmine (1874)

807 12c de p. slate (1875)

1874.

Typographed on white wove paper.



Perforated 14.

808 10c de p. blue

1876-77.

Typographed on white wove paper.



Perforated 14.

809 12c de p. blue (1876)

810 12c de p. pale brown (1877)

1877.

Typographed on white wove paper.



1° Imperforate.

811 15c de p. red brown

2° Perforated 14.

812 50c de p. orange red

1878-81.

Typographed on white wove paper.



Perforated 14.

813 12c de p. ultramarine (1878)

814 12c de p. carmine (1879)

815 12c de p. red brown (1880)

816 12c de p. ultramarine (1881)

1882.

Typographed on white wove paper.



Perforated 14.

817 10c de p. flesh

1883-86.

Typographed on white wove paper.



- Perforated 14.
 818 10c de p. ultramarine (1883)
 819 10c de p. lilac (1884)
 820 10c de p. yellow green (1885)
 821 10c de p. blue (1886)
 822 25c de p. lilac (1885)

1887.

Same type, impressiou and paper as issue of 1882.

Perforated 14.

- 823 10c de p. red brown

1888-95.



- 824 10c de p. blue (1888)
 825 10c de p. yellow green (1889)
 826 10c de p. slate violet (1890)
 827 10c de p. rose (1891)
 828 10c de p. olive (1892)
 829 10c de p. blue (1893)
 830 25c de p. carmine (1893)

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

July 1st, 1854.

Typographed in black on colored wove paper. There is no value indicated, but instead, the weight of the letter is shown on the lower label (media onza, una onza, cuatro onzas, una libra). Size 18¼x22¼mm.



- 901 ½ o black on yellow
 902 1 o black on ro-e
 903 4 o black on pale green
 904 1 libra black on lilac blue

January 1st, 1855.

Typographed in black on colored wove paper, with weight indicated in lower half of oval, (media onza, una onza, cuatro onzas, una libra). Size, 18¼x22¼mm.



- 905 ½o black on orange
 906 ½o black on straw
 907 ½o black on pale yellow
 908 1o black on dark rose
 909 1o black on pale rose
 910 1o black on salmon
 911 4o black on green
 912 4o black on yellow green
 913 4o black on sea green
 914 1 libra black on lilac blue
 915 1 libra black on pearl gray

1895.

Same type as current adhesive stamps, but printed in yellow.

Perforated 14.

- 916 50c de p. yellow

1896.

Typographed on white wove paper Size, 18¼x22¼ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 917 (no value) rose

This stamp and the preceding one were issued for the use of members of Congress.

PRIVATE FRANKS GRANTED BY THE AUTHORITIES TO VARIOUS PARTIES.



January 1st, 1869.

Lithographed on white wove paper.

- 951 (no value) blue

Variety : Tête bêche.

- 952 (no value) blue

This stamp was used to frank the book "Cartilla Postal de Espana" (The Postal A B C of Spain.) from January 1st to July 1st, 1869. The author of the book was Sr. Diego Castell Fernandez.

July, 1887.



Typographed in black on colored wove paper.

953 (no value) black on buff
This stamp was used by Sr. Mariano Pardo de Figueroa (Dr. Thebussem) to frank his correspondence, this privilege having been granted him by the Postmaster-General.

RETURN LETTER STAMP.

October, 1875.

Lithographed in black on blue wove paper. Size, 24x24mm.



1001 (no value) black on blue

WAR TAX STAMPS.

These stamps are only revenue stamps, as they represented the fiscal tax on all letters addressed to the interior of Spain or to the Spanish colonies. But, as many collectors take an interest in them, we give below a list of them, although they have no claim to a place in a postage stamp collection.

January 1st, 1874.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size, 18½x22 mm.



Perforated 14.

- 1051 5c de p. black
- 1052 5c de p. gray black
- 1053 10c de p. blue
- 1054 10c de p. pale blue

Variety: Imperforate.

- 1055 5c de p. black

October, 1874.

Regular postage stamps of same date, surcharged in black in three lines:

Por—IMPTO—GUERRA.

Perforated 14.
1056 10c de p. bistre, black surcharge
January 1st, 1875.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size, 18¼x22½ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 1057 5c de p. green
- 1058 5c de p. yellow green
- 1059 5c de p. dark green
- 1060 5c de p. gray green
- 1061 10c de p. violet
- 1062 10c de p. mauve

Varieties: Imperforate.

- 1063 5c de p. dark green
- 1064 10c de p. violet

June 1st, 1876.

Typographed (portrait of Alfonso XII) on white wove paper. Size, 18¼x22 mm.



Perforated 14.

- 1065 5c de p. pale green
- 1066 5c de p. dark green
- 1067 5c de p. gray green
- 1068 10c de p. blue
- 1069 10c de p. deep blue
- 1070 25c de p. black
- 1071 1p lilac
- 1072 5p carmine

Varieties: Imperforate.

- 1073 1p lilac
- 1074 5p carmine

September 1st, 1877.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size, 18½x22 mm.



Perforated 14.

- 1075 15c de p. claret

- 1076 50c de p. yellow
- 1077 50c de p. orange
- Variety: Imperforate.
- 1078 15c de p. claret
- 1879.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

- Perforated 14.
- 1079 5c de p. blue
- 1080 10c de p. carmine
- 1081 15c de p. violet
- 1082 25c de p. brown
- 1083 50c de p. olive
- 1084 1p bistre
- 1085 5p gray

These stamps were to have been issued on May 1st, 1879, but, as the tax was suppressed before this date, the stamps did not go into circulation.

CARLIST INSURRECTION.

Provinces of Biscaya, Navarro, Guipuzcoa and Alarva.

July 1st, 1873.

Lithographed (portrait of Don Carlos) on white wove paper. Size, 18x24½ mm.



I. Ordinary white wove paper slightly glazed.

- 1501 1r blue
- 1502 1r pale blue

II. Thick white wove paper, slightly glazed.

- 1503 1r blue
- 1504 1r pale blue

Reprints.

August, 1881.

Lithographed on white wove paper, unglazed.

- 1505 1r light blue
- 1506 1r blue
- 1507 1r deep blue

In order to distinguish the reprints from the originals, we give below some points pertaining to each:

In the originals the hair of the head and the beard are sharp and clear, and in the white spot at the top of the head there is a small dot, plainly discernible. On the cheek, between the eye and the left whisker there are a number of minute dots. The bottom of the neck is shaded with diagonal lines. The thin line of the groundwork at the top of

the E of FRANQUEO is generally broken at the left side, the eighteenth line of shading at the top of the right side generally runs beyond the outer frame; in the curved line above ESPANA there is generally a break at the left of the E.

In the reprints the hair is blurred and indistinct. The dot in the white space at the top of the head is generally invisible, and when it shows, it looks more like a colon or a small dash and generally touches the hair above or below it. The line above ESPANA is unbroken.

September, 1873.

Same type as preceding issue, but the curved line above ESPANA is removed in order to make room for a tilde (˜) above the N of ESPANA. Of this issue there are two plates: the first consisting of 84 stamps in 7 horizontal rows of 12. This is the plate of the first issue on which the line has been removed and a tilde added, making, consequently, 84 varieties, as this tilde differs more or less on all the stamps. The second plate consists of 180 stamps in 15 rows of 12 each, all exactly alike, the plate having been made from one die.



Thick white wove paper, glazed.

- 1508 1r blue
- 1509 1r deep blue

Reprints.

August, 1881.

Thick wove paper, unglazed.

- 1510 1r light blue
- 1511 1r blue
- 1512 1r deep blue

These are exactly the same as the reprints of the stamps of the preceding issue, with the exception of the line above ESPANA, which has been replaced by a tilde over the N; this tilde is the same in all the reprints, is placed rather close to the N and is of the same width as that letter.

July 1st, 1874.

Lithographed on white wove paper, Size, 18½x23½ mm.



- 1513 1r lilac
1514 1r reddish lilac
1515 1r gray lilac

March 1st, 1875.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size, 18x22 mm.



I. Thin bluish white wove paper,

- 1516 50c green
Variety: The figure of value at the right side is 30 instead of 50.
1517 50c de p. green
This variety is simply the result of defective transfer.

II. Ordinary yellowish white wove paper.

- 1518 50c green
1519 50c emerald green
1520 50c yellow green
1521 1r brown
1522 1r deep brown

Varieties: The figure of value at the right side is 30 instead of 50

- 1523 50c green
1524 50c emerald green
1525 50c yellow green

Province of Catalonia.

April 15th, 1874.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size, 18x21½ mm.



- 1526 16 maravedis rose
1527 16 maravedis deep rose

Varieties:

- a. DIOS. PATRIA RPY.
1528 16m rose
1529 16m deep rose
b. DIOS. PATRIA KPY.
1530 16m rose
1531 16m deep rose
c. DIOS. PATRIA. RPY.
1532 16m rose
1533 16m deep rose
d. DIOS PATRIA RPY.
1534 16m rose
1535 16m deep rose

- e. DIOS PATRIA. REY.
1536 16m rose
1537 16m deep rose

- f. DIOS. PATRIA. REY.
1538 16m rose
1539 16m deep rose

- g. DIOS PATRIA. REY
1540 16m rose
1541 16m deep rose

- h. AÑO EN
1542 16m rose
1543 16m deep rose

- i. CATALIÑA.
1544 16m rose
1545 16m deep rose

- j. CATAIÜÑA.
1546 16m rose
1547 16m deep rose

- k. 10 instead of 16.
1548 10m rose
1549 10m deep rose

All these varieties are the result of defective transfers.

Province of Valencia.

September, 1874.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size, 17½x21 mm.

There are two varieties of this stamp printed side by side in the sheet and distinguished as follows:

First variety. The bandrol containing the inscription ESPAÑA—VALENCIA touches the frame above it. There are three horizontal lines above the head of Don Carlos. The figures of value are placed in the center of the space between CORREOS and REAL. There are 31 horizontal lines of shading at the left side and 29 at the right side.

Second variety. The bandrol is ½ mm., from the frame at the top; there are two horizontal lines above the head. The figures of value ½ are placed closer to the REAL than to CORREOS. There are 34 lines of shading at the left side and 32 at the right.



I.



II.

- 1550 ½r rose, 1st variety
1551 ½r rose, 2nd variety
1552 ½r deep rose, 1st variety
1553 ½r deep rose, 2nd variety

May, 1875.

A. Similar to preceding issue. Lithographed on white wove paper. There are two plates of this stamp; the only difference

between the two is in the denomination of value, which, in the first plate, is erroneously given as 4-2 instead of $\frac{1}{2}$. This stamp can be distinguished from those of the preceding issue by the following points:

The upper banderol touches the frame above it; there are 41 lines of shading at the right and 40 at the left; there are 4 horizontal lines above the head.



1554 $\frac{1}{2}$ r vermilion

1555 $\frac{1}{4}$ r vermilion

B. Similar to second type of the issue of 1874. Lithographed on white wove paper. In this type the upper bandrol is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the frame above it. There are 30 lines of shading at the left and 29 at the right; there are three horizontal lines above the head.

1556 $\frac{1}{2}$ r wine red

COUNTERFEITS.

Besides the many forgeries made to defraud the Government, and which we have described elsewhere, a great many have been made to defraud collectors. Many of these are of such poor workmanship that it would be a waste of time to describe them. A few, however, are so well made that they are dangerous, even to experienced and intelligent collectors. In order to help our readers, to guard against these frauds, we will give below some points relating to both the genuine and the forgeries.

1850.—5 reales. In the genuine stamps there is a colored dot surrounded by a white circle in the center of each of the four corner ornaments. There are also several colored dots in the frame below "5 REALES," especially below the letters "ALE."

6 reales. In the genuine there are several colored dots in the frame below the E and A of REALES. The figure 5 of 1850 is rather narrow and leans to the left. There are a number of colored dots on the nose. The lower horizontal branch of the E of CORREOS is wider than the top branch. The width from the back of the chignon to the point of the nose is $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The back of the chignon does not touch the inner frame.

The best counterfeit of this stamp seen by us has a thin line in the frame between the head and the date, this line running from the extreme left to about the center of the lower label.

10 reales. In the genuine the nose is rather pointed. The S of CORREOS is almost

closed at top. The four parts of the cross in the upper right corner ornaments are of about the same size. In the upper left corner ornament the lower right branch of the cross is smaller than the upper right one.

In the best forgery of this stamp that we have seen the thin line above the date goes beyond the thick inner line of the frame at the left.

1851. All the values of this issue are alike in every detail, with the exception of the inscriptions in the upper part of the oval containing the denomination of value. In the genuine, in the four corners, the points of the loop in the center generally do not touch, except in blurred prints. This is also the case with the curves of the scrolls at each side of the loop. The band of hair is divided into three parts; in the one at the left there are four lines of shading in the upper part, of which the first and fourth from the left are shorter than the second and third. The third one generally appears to be broken. The safest way to ascertain the genuineness of the scarcer values of this issue is to compare them carefully with the 6 cuartos, which is quite an ordinary stamp and is always easy to obtain.

1852. All the values of this issue are alike, with the exception of the inscription in the lower label containing the denomination of value. In the genuine, in each of the corners of the inner rectangle there is a small circle with a colored dot in the center. Opposite each of these dots there is a scroll work of which the end of the curve at each side is open, although generally almost closed. In the nostril, the lower line is thicker than the one at the side. In the good forgeries seen by us, the nostril has the shape of a U sideways, the joint of the two branches being quite rounded, instead of angular.

1853. All the values of this issue are alike, with the exception of the denomination of value in the lower label. In the genuine, in the upper corner, there are 11 horizontal colored lines, the top one being separated from the upper label by a very thin white line. There is a minute colored dot in front and back of the nostril.

1853. 1 and 3 cuartos. In the genuine, in the upper left corner, there are 9 colored horizontal lines, each a trifle longer than the one preceding it and cut out diagonally at the right end. The last one of these lines forms a small triangle. In the counterfeit, there are ten of these lines, more or less rounded at the right end.

1854. In all the values of this series the coat of arms is the same. The following are some of the points pertaining to the genuine. In the upper left quarter of the coat of arms, there are 16 vertical lines, none of which touch the frame above it.

There are 16 vertical lines in the lower right quarter, none of which touches the frame below. The horizontal line dividing the right top and bottom quarters of this coat of arms does not touch the frame at its right. The vertical line dividing the upper left and right quarters of the coat of arms does not touch the frame above it. The forgeries of the stamps of this issue are generally poor.

We have not seen any good forgeries of the stamps of subsequent issues, except the 19 cuartos of the issue of 1862, and even this forgery is easily distinguished from the genuine by the pearl frame of the oval containing the head. In the genuine, these pearls are distinct and easy to count, while in the forgery they are blurred and cannot be counted.

There are some very good forgeries of some of the issues of Carlist stamps,

Issue of July and September, 1873. 1 real blue. In the genuine, there are three horizontal lines above the head, of which the last one touches the hair. There are 6 horizontal lines below the head, of which the top one touches the bust.

Issue of March 1st, 1875. 50 centesimos. In the genuine, there are 21 lines in the upper left spandrel, the last one from the left being a mere dot. The outer frame of the circle containing the head touches the label with value. The shading at the back of the neck consists of 11 lines.

Issue of September, 1874. Province of Valencia. 1/2 real rose. This forgery is an imitation of variety 2, and has three horizontal lines above the head, while in the genuine there are only two. In the forgery, there are no lines at each side of the head.

1 real. In the genuine, there are 19 lines in the upper right spandrel; the outer frame of the circle touches the label below it; in the white circle around the head there are a number of minute colored dots. The Greek border on the left side runs at the top from right to left and on the right side from left to right.



The first of the above cuts illustrates a fake which for many years was considered as a Carlist envelope. It has now been satisfactorily proven that it is an imitation of an official essay or may be of an envelope

prepared for use but not issued. As can be seen by the second illustration, the groundwork of the genuine type is formed of horizontal lines of shading, while in the imitation it is blank.



This cut represents another fake placed on the market many years ago by a Brussels dealer.



The above illustrations represent a series of stamps issued in 1894, postensibly for the use of soldiers in Morocco, but are entirely unauthorized.

STELLALAND.

Currency, 12 PENCE—1 SHILLING—24 CENTS
U. S. CURRENCY.

Adhesive stamps.

1884.

Lithographed on bluish white wove paper,
size, 25x27 ¼ mm.



Perforated 12.

- 1 1p red
- 2 3p yellow
- 3 4p blue
- 4 6p lilac
- 5 1sh green

Varieties.

- a. Imperforate.
- 6 1p red
- b. Imperforate vertically.
- 7 3p yellow

1888.

Provisional issue.

4 penny stamps of the preceding issue
surcharged in lilac "TWEË."



Perforated 12.

- 8 2p on 4p blue, lilac surcharge
- COUNTERFEITS.**

There are two rather good forgeries of these stamps. In the first forgery, the perforation is 11 ½ and the stamps are printed on yellowish paper; while in the genuine the perforation is 12 and the stamps are printed on bluish white paper.

The perforation of the second forgery is 13, and both branches under the shield touch the scroll, while in the genuine only the right branch touches the scroll. In the inscriptions on the forgery, the letters are 1 ¼ mm. high, while in the genuine they are a trifle over 1 ½ mm. In the forgery, the N of STELLALAND is larger than the D.

HISTORICAL NOTE ON THE STAMPED POSTAL ENVELOPE OF BELGIUM.

By JULIS BOUVÈZ.

It was in consequence of the following Royal Order that the stamped postal envelope made its appearance in Belgium:

"Leopold II, King of the Belgians, to all present and to come, greeting:

"Considering Art. No. 29 of the law of April 29th, 1868,

"On the proposition of the Minister of Public Works,

"We have ordered and do order:

"Art. 1. Stamped envelopes for the prepayment of letters shall be created.

"Art. 2. These envelopes shall be sold at their face value, plus one centime each to repay the cost of manufacture.

"Art. 3. Our Minister of Public Works will determine the face value and the form of the stamped envelopes, as well as the dates of issue, and will take all the other steps necessary for the execution of the present order.

"Given at Brussels, December 19th, 1872.

"LEOPOLD.

"By the King:

"The Minister of Public Works,
"F. MONCHEUR."

Four days afterwards appeared the following Ministerial Order:

“ The Minister of Public Works,

“ Considering the Royal Order of December 19th, made in execution of Art. 29 of the law of April 29th, 1868, and decreeing of stamped envelopes for the prepayment of letters;

“ Orders:

“ Art. 1. On May 1st next there shall be issued stamped envelopes of the face value of 10 centimes.

“ Art. 2. The stamp on these envelopes shall have the portrait of the King and shall bear the indication of said value.

“ This stamp shall cease to be available if detached from the envelope on which it is printed.

“ Art. 3. The envelopes bearing the stamp of 10 centimes may be used in the same way as the adhesive postage stamp of the same value, whatever may be the rate and destination of the letters, on condition of adding, if necessary, the complementary adhesive stamps.

“ The envelopes must not be used for sending objects other than letters.

“ Art. 4. All the regulation arrangements regarding the manufacture, storage, delivery and accounting of postage stamps, etc., are applicable to the stamped envelopes.

“ The General Management of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs is charged with the execution of the present order.

“ Brussels, December 23rd, 1872.

“ F. MONCHEUR.”

The Stamp Warehouse having been unable to dispatch to the post-masters, in time for the date of issue fixed upon, the first stock of stamped envelopes, the creation of which had been decided on by the Royal Order of December 19th, 1872, the date of issue fixed for May 1st, 1873, was cancelled by Ministerial Order of April 26th, 1873, and a new order thus couched was issued:

“ The Minister of Public Works,

“ Considering the Ministerial Order of December 23rd, 1872, made in execution of the Royal Order of the 19th of the same month, and fixing for May 1st, 1873, the issue of stamped postal envelopes;

“ Considering the Ministerial Order of April 26th, 1873, adjourning the issue of the said envelopes;

“ Considering that there is now no obstacle to the execution of the Royal Order of December 19th, aforesaid;

“ Order:

“ Only article. The issue of stamped envelopes is fixed for August 1st next.

“ Brussels, July 18th, 1873.

“ F. MONCHEUR.”

After this decision, it was remarked that these envelopes, which it was forbidden to sell before the time specified, were of two sizes, and were to be sold at the price of 11 centimes irrespective of size.

Attention was afterwards called to the following points:

1° That so far as the accounting and supplying of the postal envelopes was concerned, the regulation arrangements prescribed for postage stamps were to be observed.

2° That the use of the envelopes was authorized both for abroad and for the interior, but for letters only, and that their use for the other classes of correspondence was prohibited.

3° That the prepayment of letters for abroad inserted in stamped envel-

opes should, if necessary, be completed by means of adhesive stamps. It was remarked in this connection that with the exception of the 5 centime stamps those of a less value than 10 centimes could not be used for this purpose.

4° That the printed stamp of the postal envelope should be exempt from the cancellation to which adhesive stamps are submitted, and would not, therefore, receive the postmark, but this was to be placed on another part of the front of the envelope. This printed stamp was useless if it was detached from the envelope to which it belonged, or if this envelope bore any trace of having passed through the post.

5° That, in order to prevent frauds which might be committed in the use of envelopes having already served and the original superscriptions of which had been crossed out, scraped out or washed out with chloride of lime, or other chemical product, recommendation was made to see to it that use was not made of ordinary envelopes on which printed stamps cut from postals envelopes had been stuck.

These frauds, not having in the eyes of the law the character of punishable offences, were not to give rise to judicial proceedings as in the case of postage stamps. Action was limited to barring the useless stamp with ink and taxing the letter as unpaid, with an explanatory note.

The stamped envelopes which were placed at the disposal of the public on August 1st, 1873, were of the following dimensions:

Small size,	115 x 75 mm.,
Large size,	145 x 115 mm.

Both these types had an embossed 10 centime stamp of green color in the upper right corner. On this stamp was reproduced, in an oval, the profile of the head of King Leopold II, surrounded by an oval frame of lathe work 4 mm. wide, in which at the top was the word "BELGIQUE," at the bottom the word "CENTIMES" and on each side the figures of value "10." Under the bust of the King were also to be seen the initials of the engraver, Ch. Wiener.



In spite of the measures taken by the Administration to prevent frauds by the re-use of the envelopes, it became necessary to revise the decision not to cancel the stamp, and on September 8th, 1873, that is to say, five weeks after the appearance of the stamped envelope, it was decided that the printed stamp should be cancelled by means of a postmark in the same way as the adhesive stamps.

As the application of this postmark on the printed stamp of the postal envelopes might, on account of the embossing, often produce a defective impression, it was also decided that there was occasion to repeat the postmark on the address. This repetition was obligatory in any case, however clear and legible the first impression might be.

According to the official documents of the Belgian postal service, there circulated through the post from August 1st to September 8th, 1873, 26,215 small size envelopes and 18,400 large size.

The stamped postal envelope of the first type which we are going to describe remained in use until October 1st, 1879, when it was replaced by a new type differing slightly from the first. What remained in stock of the first type continued, however, to be sold to the public up to 1886, but at a reduction—10 centimes, instead of 11.

From 1873 to 1876 the sale was as follows:

Years	Number of stamped envelopes sold. (1st Type)		Years	Number of stamped envelopes sold. (1st Type)	
	Small size	Large size		Small size	Large size
1873	327,394	133,344	1880	49,400†	28,100†
1874	423,061	186,315	1881	14,400	7,100
1875	267,562	167,382	1882	6,200	3,400
1876	282,966	195,670	1883	5,600	2,300
1877	255,353	178,368	1884	1,700	800
1878	207,949	140,127	1885	1,100	700
1879	241,415	220,492	1886	1,300	1,100
Totals*	2,005,700	1,231,698	Totals*	79,700	44,500

† From 1880 on the sale was authorized only in packets of 100 envelopes.

The stamped envelope of the first type is of a grayer paper than that of the second type. The embossed stamp which is printed on it is of a paler green and the embossing is not so deep.

There were two printings of the first type; the first, in the month of July, 1872, was of 1,200,000 of the small size and 860,000 of the large size. The second printing, in June, 1876, consisted of only 900,000 of the small size and 400,000 of the large size.

The second printing differs from the first in that in the first the impression is heavy under the portrait; great irregularity is also to be noticed in the thickness of the green line forming the first circle of the oval. This difference arises from the fact that for the second printing the dies made use of were retouched.

For the stamped envelope of the second type, use was made of a white glazed paper on which the embossing of the portrait and the lathe work come out more clearly; the green color of the stamp is also deeper than in the second printing of the first type; the line in relief which forms the oval surrounding the portrait is narrow and regular.

These envelopes were placed on sale in the post offices from November 1st, 1879, and the sale was as follows during the period of issue:

Years	Number of stamped envelopes sold. (2nd Type)		Years	Number of stamped envelopes sold. (2nd Type)	
	Small size	Large size		Small size	Large size
1879	14,600	33,800	1887	79,632	114,129
1880	197,690	153,868	1888	68,432	115,143
1881	185,967	159,703	1889	59,262	115,829
1882	176,006	159,106	1890	54,481	114,263
1883	138,078	147,781	1891	54,451	125,266
1884	119,206	135,965	1892	28,842	125,853
1885	102,786	128,338	1893	8,207	124,664
1886	88,628	116,292	1894	3,732	—
Totals*	1,022,961	1,034,853	Totals*	357,039	835,147

In June, 1891, the small size envelope of the second type was suppressed,

but the remainder in stock was sold out. This suppression was decreed by the following order:

"Considering the Royal Order of December 19th, 1872, made in execution of Art. 29 of the law of April 29th, 1868, and decreeing the issue of stamped envelopes for the prepayment of letters:

"Order:

"The postal envelope of small size is suppressed.

"Brussels, June 20th, 1891.

"J. VANDENPEEREBOOM."

As to the large sized envelope of the second type, it was replaced on December 1st, 1893, by the dominical envelope (see page 249), but continued, nevertheless, to be sold until December 31st, 1893.

POSTAL REFORM IN CHINA.

(Translated from *der Ostasiatische Lloyd*.)

In view of the approaching establishment of an Imperial postal service in China on the European pattern, a birds-eye view of the existing postal service, as well as its past history, ought to be of general interest. The service itself was always in the care of the ministry of war. It was during the supremacy of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) that the transmission of passengers and mails acquired considerable importance, and began to be well handled. However, in the 17th century, this system fell from its high plane, because the Government officials began to exploit it for personal advantage. It was only on the accession of the second Mantschu Emperor that the service again achieved its previous success, and, in fact became greatly extended. The conquest of new territories made good and regular connection more necessary than ever. For the management and general control of this service a special class of officials were appointed, who were under the supervision of the Minister of War. At the stations, the majority of which were located on the principal roads, all the necessaries for expedition, such as horses, camels, wagons, boats, etc., were held in readiness.

The service was divided into two classes. By the means of the first Imperial despatches and by the second passengers and baggage, as well as war material, were forwarded. This Imperial Post is at present administered by the Postmaster General, whose office is in Peking. The branches are restricted to the provincial capitals, and Vice-Postmasters are in charge. These officials are selected exclusively out of the upper military class. The Imperial post was to forward only imperial edicts, regulations, and similar official writings, however, in reality, the messengers also carry the private correspondence of the upper classes. The carriers are especially selected and enjoy a number of privileges, as, for instance, the right to live at hotels and obtain food for their horses free of charge.

The second division is known as "General Postal Service (Yuting);" it extends over all of China. The main office is in Peking and in every Chinese city that is walled in there is a branch. The Taotais, or District Governors, are generally the Postmasters of their respective districts. They name their subordinates who act as local postmasters. The latter again control and are responsible for the carriers and messengers. Each one of these must forward the mail from his station to those points which are nearest to his center. The average distance between these does not exceed 100 li.

(about 40 English miles). At every station there is a man who keeps accounts of all letters received and forwarded. All post-office buildings are the property of the government.

Almost all official documents, which are to be forwarded, bear a superscription which states how quickly they are to be carried. Ordinary documents are marked 200 li (about 80 miles) per day; those which are to be especially expedited are expected to travel 400 li, and those which are in great haste, as much as 800 li per day. The messenger must traverse this distance, no matter what the state of the weather may be, otherwise he is subject to punishment. The best time which has ever been made in China is 280 German miles (nearly 1,400 miles) in four days, or almost 14 miles per hour. This occurred in the year 1851 in the Taiping Rebellion. The expense of this postal service is borne by the provincial authorities.

As perfect as the Imperial postal system of China may have been, even in former centuries, it was never used to any extent by the commercial or private interests. Even had they been permitted to send letters or packets by the means of this service, it is still doubtful if they would have availed themselves to the privilege, as the officials would have been suspected of tampering with private letters. In consequence, independent postal agencies were established in the cities and market towns for the convenience of bankers, merchants and private individuals, which undertook the forwarding of letters and packets. In the large cities there are generally several of these private enterprises, and these produce considerable competition. As a result, it occurs more frequently than anywhere in the world, that postal officials collect mail matter from the houses of customers instead of the latter sending letters and packets to the office itself.

These private postal enterprises entrust the mail matter either to native boats which travel regularly between the different cities, or to letter carriers the majority of whom travel on foot, although occasionally they go on horseback. Every one of the postal boats referred to has a special man on board, who is entrusted with the reception and delivery, as well as the care, of the letters in the mail. All letters are registered at the office of receipt, the content are insured up to their full value, and great liberality is shown in the matter of weight. The postage need not necessarily be paid in advance, but as a rule the writer pays about 30 per cent, of it, the remainder being paid by the recipient. These postal agencies frequently carry running accounts with their customers, which are settled monthly. If the writer is particular to have a letter delivered rapidly and safely, he writes on the envelope a promise of payment of a liberal sum in copper coin on the delivery of the letter.

The transmission of mail matter through letter carriers is also rapid and safe. On the average, these men traverse a geographical mile (four and three fifths English miles) per hour. As soon as they reach their destination, that is the next station to which their letters are addressed, they immediately hand the mail to another man, who, without regard to the condition of the weather, must immediately start on his way, and having arrived at the next station, hand it over to a third messenger, which process is repeated until the final destination is reached. As the country, through which the carriers walk, is frequently a mere waste and but thinly inhabited, they are exposed to the attacks of robbers. For protection against these attacks they are always armed.

In regard to the rates, they are not fixed, although, in general, fixed rates are made to regular customers, while occasional correspondents must pay considerably more. For short distances, the rates are lower than in Ger-

many, for longer distances, say beyond a radius of 50 miles, they are naturally high, as the dispatches must be transferred so many times.

This private postal system answers the requirements pretty well. Letters and packets are delivered just as safely, even if a little less rapidly, than they are with us. Large sums of money are also sent by this means. The money, in case it is sent by boat, is weighed by the captain of the vessel, who makes out a receipt and, for a small percentage, he guarantees to pay the money to the party addressed. Thefts are of rare occurrence.

In the Spring of 1893, Sir Robert Hart, the chief inspector of Chinese maritime customs, addressed a letter to the Foreign Office in Peking in regard to the institution of a postal system in China after the pattern of similar institutions existing in Europe. This memorial was also sanctioned by the throne. In accordance with the proposed scheme, every capital or province was to be endowed with a non-resident Director of Posts, and every capital of a province with a non-resident sub-altern postal official. Their assistants were to be chosen from the Chinese population, but it was to be required that they be familiar with the English language. In the country towns, as well as in cities of the second and third rank, the post office was to be administered by Chinese. This scheme referred only to the non-treaty ports and the interior of the country. In the treaty ports the postal administration was to be administered in connection with the custom house. It was intended to retain the existing carrier service, but the private postal agencies were to be abolished, while retaining, so far as possible, in the new administration, the people employed in these private agencies.

After three years, this project has finally ripened. Sir Robert Hart has been appointed General Postal Director, and, according to all appearances, the new service should be in operation in a few weeks. The Chinese newspaper *Schenpao* publishes the rules and regulations promulgated by Sir Robert Hart for the new imperial post. It is stated therein that these regulations are intended only to cover the general outlines of the postal service, and that more minute regulations will follow later on.

ORGANIZATION.

The customs post offices in the different treaty ports shall in future be designated as Imperial Post Offices. The places at which such post offices exist shall be considered as belonging to the Universal Postal Union. The remainder are not as yet included therein.

The management of the Imperial Post Offices in the sea-ports shall be under the charge of the customs commissioners, who shall co-operate with the Chinese customs superintendents.

The existing postal service in Peking, which is under the General Customs Inspection, shall be raised to the dignity of the Chief Imperial Post Office. It shall have control over the different imperial post offices in the sea-ports, and receives its authority from the "Tsungli Yamen," (Council of State.)

As the post office in Shanghai will be the most important office of transit, special officials shall be appointed for it, but they shall also be subject to the authority of the customs commissary and customs superintendent.

The director of the Bureau of Statistics in Shanghai shall have general supervision over the postal service. All reports of postmasters, to the general inspector of customs, shall pass through his hands.

Later on, branch postal establishments, with special employees, shall be established in places adjacent to the treaty ports, like Taku, and Tongku near Tientsin, also at railroad and telegraph stations, in Wysung near

Shanghai, Tschenhai near Ningpo, Pagoda Anchorage near Futschau, Whangpo near Canton, Wuhsteh near Kiukiang, Aking and Tatung near Wuhu, Nanking near Tschingkiang, etc.

METHOD OF TRANSMISSION.

The post office transmits letters, postal cards, samples and printed matter. The transmission of single articles will be either in large mail bags or separately. In shipments in transit, the mail bags will not be opened, and mail matter for the immediate neighborhood will be unpacked and distributed either piece by piece or placed into a new bag for further transmission.

Each mail sack will be accompanied by an exact description of its contents. The receiving post office, in the first instance, shall make out a receipt for the matter to be forwarded, after it has convinced itself that the mail matter on the waybill has actually been delivered to it.

From one seaport to another transmission of the mail will be by steamer, and in the inland by the means of Chinese private offices, with which special arrangements will have to be made, and notice of which is to be given to the public.

POSTAGE.

The rate of postage is different, according to whether letters go from seaport to seaport, into the inland, or to foreign countries. For foreign letters it shall be regulated by Art. 5 and 6 of the Universal Postal Union agreement. If a foreign letter is to be sent through an Imperial post office into the inland, to a place which is not included in the Universal Postal Union, the receiver has to pay the inland postage in addition. Likewise, for letters from an inland station to foreign countries, the sender has to prepay inland postage. The amount of this inland postage is to be determined and collected by the private post office establishments.

For transmission from one treaty port to another the following scale shall apply:

Post cards		1 c.
Letters up to $\frac{1}{4}$ Chinese oz. (Tael)		2 c.
“ “ “ $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		4 c.
“ “ “ 1 oz.		8 c.
and upwards on the same scale.		
Newspapers, Chinese		1 c.
“ European		2 c.
Samples & Printed Matter, per 2 oz.		2 c.

For registered letters an additional impost is collected. A receipt is to be given therefor. For foreign letters, the regulations contained in Art. 5-7 of the Universal Postal Union agreement are to govern. For a return receipt in addition to the cost of registration, double the impost is to be paid.

All private postal establishments are compelled to inform the nearest post office of their rates, in order that they may be made public.

For the prepayment of foreign letters and letters addressed to treaty ports, special stamps shall be printed, which are to be pasted on the letters. These stamps shall be sold at the post offices, and at such stores as may be designated by them. Counterfeiting of these stamps will be punished in the same way as the counterfeiting of bank notes.

SHIPMENTS OF MONEY.

The post office undertakes also the transmission of money from one Postal Union office to another, but only in sums not exceeding 100 Taels. The sender receives a receipt for his shipment.

TRANSMISSION OF PACKETS.

Later on, as soon as the postal service has been further developed, it will also, as in Europe, transmit packets. The regulations governing the weight of the packets, their bulk and the charges will be determined later on.

RELATION OF THE POST OFFICES TO THE PRIVATE POSTAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

If a private postal establishment desires to forward letters by steamer, via an open port, it must send them in a closed bag to the Imperial Post Office in that port, which shall attend to the transmission, but in no case shall they be sent direct to the steamer. For this service it has to pay the regular rates of postage for intermediate ports. The Imperial Post Office is to receive a receipt from the private postal establishment to which the mail bag is addressed.

If private postal establishments desire to be admitted into the Universal Postal Union, they will have to be registered in an Imperial Post Office, and will have to obtain a certificate, which, however will be issued free of charge. If, later on, they desire to sever their connection with the Union, the certificate must be returned for cancellation.

PENALTIES.

Post Office officials, who open letters or packets and violate the secrecy of the mails, shall not only be disciplined, but shall be punished according to the laws of their respective states.

Only registration offices are permitted to forward letters within the circuit of the Imperial Post Office. Whoever forwards letters unauthorized shall be subjected to a punishment of 50 Taels for every piece of mail matter so forwarded.

Steamship companies, captains, sailors and passengers on steamers plying between the treaty ports shall be prohibited from carrying letters which should properly be carried by the post. Every infringement of this law shall be punished by a fine of 500 Taels. Open private papers, letters of recommendation, business and ships letters are not included under this head.

ACCOUNTING.

All post offices are to furnish a monthly account of receipts and disbursements to the director of the Bureau of Statistics in Shanghai, who, in turn, shall periodically send tabulated accounts to the General Inspector of Customs, who shall present them to the Tsungli Yamen.

RECORDS.

All in and outgoing mail matter is to be entered into the register. The blanks therefore are to be patterned according to Art. 4 and 17, and to Paragraphs 23 and 24 of the special regulations.

OVERLAND POST IN WINTER.

On account of the freezing over of the rivers in Northern China, the mail shall, in Winter, be forwarded overland from Tschingkiang to Tschifu, Tientsin, Peking and Niutschuang. The post offices concerned in this service shall publish all further regulations in regard to it.

TSCHUNGKING AND YANGTSE PORTS.

The post office in Tschungking shall for the present forward only single letters and not mail bags. If private postal establishments desire to have any of the latter forwarded, they must send them to the Imperial Post Office

in Itschang. Mengtse and Lungtschau shall also for the present forward only single letters.

Imperial Post Offices, with special officials under the customs commissaries, shall be established at the six Yangtse ports: Lu-hsi-kon, Wu-hsueh, Hukou, Angking, Tatung and Nanking.

TRANSMISSION OF LETTERS FROM AND TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The transmission of letters to a country belonging to the Universal Postal Union, after China shall have entered the Union, shall be in accordance with its rules.

Letters from foreign countries must be delivered direct to the addressee by an Imperial Post Office; they shall not be permitted to use any intermediate service. Only, in case such letters are sent via Shanghai, to a place not included in the Postal Union, they will have to be sent by the Shanghai Post Office to a registered private postal establishment for further transmission. The latter shall collect the inland postage from the recipient in accordance with its own schedule rates.

If an Imperial Post Office has no direct steam connection, it shall send the letters for further transmission to a post office with such connection. The charges for such service shall be in accordance with the rates of the Postal Union.

PLATING THE STAMPS OF NEVIS.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

"Trifles make the sum of human things."

In stamp collecting, as in the more serious affairs of life, we are not all of one mind and our differing preferences and modes of collecting add interest and variety to the pursuit. Some of us follow advanced collecting, some admire but do not attempt it, and some repudiate it and cling to the printed album. Some praise the careful students of philately for the results they have obtained and others deprecate the multiplying of varieties and consequent increase in prices. But, whether we approve or disapprove, we must admit that to advanced collectors we owe much of our knowledge of philately, of the history and production of stamps, causes of issue, methods of manufacture and the many details which swell the sum of knowledge and delight the studious. Surely no one can undervalue the worth of the careful and painstaking study which has given us minute information of the stamps of the Australian colonies, the secret marks on stamps of the United States and the old German states, and work on similar lines, which have greatly stimulated interest in collecting.

One of the most interesting and delightful features of advanced collecting is plating, otherwise the reconstructing of sheets of stamps wherein each stamp differs somewhat from the others. The Sydney Views of New South Wales, type-set stamps of Hawaii and early issues of Nevis are among the number. I propose in this paper to call some attention to plating the stamps of the latter country. Most of these stamps are within the reach of collectors of moderate means. And I think much interest and information may be found in the effort to get together plates of them.

The one penny and one shilling present few difficulties in re-arranging,

the four pence is not as easy and the six pence is quite difficult, owing largely to the indistinctness of the color. I recently had occasion to plate some hundreds of the latter value and, to assist me in working easily and rapidly, sought points of identification for each stamp on the plate. It then occurred to me that this information might interest readers of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, who lacked the time or patience to study out the points for themselves but would be glad to use them if placed at their command. This idea I have amplified somewhat, by adding some points for identification of the stamps of other plates of the first issues. The one penny and one shilling stamps, being comparatively easy to plate, I have not felt it necessary to describe them as minutely as the more difficult four pence and six pence. As far as possible, I have tried to give points of identification which are peculiar to one stamp only; unfortunately the differences are not always sufficiently marked to allow this.

I think I scarcely need repeat that the first issue of Nevis, on *bleuté* and gray papers, perforated 13, and the second issue, on white paper, perforated 15, were printed from the same plates, and that the third issue, also on white paper and perforated 15, was printed from lithographic transfers from the original plates. Therefore, any description of one of the stamps applies to the same value in all three issues.

I assume that any one wishing to plate the stamps of Nevis has secured a set of autotype plates, as I cannot hope to make my description so clear that pictorial aid will not be necessary. The custom of using the points of the compass, as on a map, in describing a stamp, is sufficiently well established to need no explanation here.

ONE PENNY

The differences most readily noted are found in the bands of interlacing lines at the sides. These lines have between them small diamond-shaped white dots in two vertical rows. In each corner is a square, containing a rayed ornament. By noting the positions of the white dots nearest the corner squares—whether in the inner or outer rows and how much, if any, of the dots is cut off by the squares—the stamps may readily be located on the sheet. On no two stamps are the dots in all four corners arranged exactly alike. Other easy points of identification will be found in the shape of the top of the rocks in the back ground. The outline of the rocks is very similar in numbers 5, 8 and 11 and also in 6, 9 and 12.

I think the stamps of this plate do not need detailed description but a few prominent points may be mentioned.

No. 1. In the N. W. corner the clouds and rocks blend in an indistinct blur.

No. 3. The fissure from which the water issues extends across the rocks in an almost straight diagonal line.

No. 4. The rocks have a pyramidal point near the left border and another in the center.

No. 6. The falling water does not appear below the outstretched arm of the kneeling figure. No. 1 is similar in this particular.

No. 10. There is a saw-toothed notch in the top of the rocks near the left side. The line of the rocks behind the standing figure has an unbroken slope

FOUR PENCE.

Between the corner blocks extend narrow panels of color, crossed at regular intervals by pairs of white lines. The panels at the sides are cut by the central circle and those at top and bottom by the labels inscribed NEVIS and

FOUR PENCE. On numbers 1, 2, 3, 10 and 11 the pairs of white lines may be seen, either wholly or in part, all across the top of the stamp. On numbers 7, 8 and 9 there is only a line of color above the middle of the label with **NEVIS**. And on numbers 4, 5, 6 and 12 the upper frame line of the label cuts into the horizontal white line which crosses the top of the stamp. At the bottom of numbers 1 and 4 only a colored line shows below the middle of the label with **FOUR PENCE**. On all the other stamps of the sheet more or less of the pairs of white lines may be seen. In numbers 4, 5, 11 and 12 the drapery on the right shoulder of the reclining figure is composed of two or three long straight lines, more nearly perpendicular than on the other stamps of the plate.

No. 1. The ground extends white and unshaded below the hand of the reclining figure and touches the frame above the o of **FOUR**. On the left side the outer line of the central circle touches the vertical line of color which frames the stamp.

No. 2. In this number only there is no hair at the neck or shoulder of the standing figure.

No. 3. The right hand of the reclining figure is turned back at the wrist, as if broken. The left end of the label with **NEVIS** does not touch the vertical white line. The falling water reaches the left hand of the reclining figure.

No. 4. There are seven white dots in the lower row in the S. E. spandrel, two of which are not complete.

No. 5. The left end of the label with **NEVIS** extends nearly across the vertical white line. The rocks at the right have a straight unbroken slant. The frame line at the top extends too far at the N. E. corner.

No. 6. The standing figure has the mouth open, giving the face a frightened expression. The right end of the label with the **FOUR PENCE** extends nearly to the outer vertical white line.

No. 7. The shoulder drapery of the standing figure is made of two or three long lines. Nos. 11 and 12 are similar in this particular.

No. 8. The right end of the label with **FOUR PENCE** touches the outer vertical white line, in this number only. There are seven white dots in the lower row in the S. W. spandrel, as also in number 11.

No. 9. The bottom frame line extends too far at the S. E. corner. The top frame line extends too far at the N. E. corner.

No. 10. There are eight white dots in the lower row in the S. E. spandrel. The right end of the label with **NEVIS** extends entirely across the vertical white line. The shoulder drapery of the standing figure is composed of a number of short and nearly horizontal lines.

No. 11. The central circle does not extend as far to the left as usual and the vertical panel is only broken for about the space of 1 mm.

No. 12. There are seven white dots in the lower row of the S. E. spandrel and all are complete, thus differing from number 4. The water issues from rocks at a lower point than in the other stamps of the plate.

SIX PENCE.

In numbers 8, 10 and 11 the head of the standing figure nearly touches the circular line which frames the group. In numbers 3, 7, 10 and 12 the drapery on the shoulder of the standing figure is formed of long lines, more nearly vertical than on the other numbers.

No. 1. The lines of the rocks at the lower left are wavy and broken.

No. 2. The only number in which the shoulder drapery of the reclining

figure is formed of lines running from S. W., to N.E. The rocks on the right are almost horizontal.

No. 3. The reclining figure has the shoulder drapery formed of short broken lines and the shading on the left arm runs lengthwise, in the other stamps it runs crosswise.

No. 4. The hair is very heavy on the shoulder. At the top of the rocks on the right there is a distinct dot.

No. 5. The rocks at the right slant upward to meet the frame. The shoulder drapery of the standing figure is composed of many short, thick and nearly horizontal lines.

No. 6. The reclining figure has a very short, thick arm and misshapen hand. The vertical panel at the right is almost or quite blank.

No. 7. There is a strong white line from the pitcher to the top of the shoulder of the standing figure. The shading on the upper left arm of the kneeling figure is almost vertical.

No. 8. The lines of the rocks at the lower left are drawn together as at a knot in a piece of wood. In the drapery on the breast of the standing figure one line is much heavier and darker than the others.

No. 9. There is a rainbow-like curve in the rocks at the upper left. Above the left arm of the reclining figure is a light blur.

No. 10. The rocks at the right have a straight diagonal slope.

No. 11. At the feet of the reclining figure is a white line which does not appear on the other stamps of the plate. At the left the white ground curves up and away from the frame more than in any number except 12.

No. 12. The first line of the shoulder drapery of the standing figure is made by two thin lines close together. The reclining figure has a long, straight, white line from the shoulder to the waist.

ONE SHILLING.

The relative positions of the right hand of the reclining figure and the o and n of ONE will be found of assistance in locating the stamps on the plate.

The joining of the interlacing lines at the sides of the central oval with the labels at top and bottom will also serve as a guide.

On numbers 1, 2, 3 and 7 the lines forming the drapery on the shoulder of the standing figure are more numerous, shorter and more nearly horizontal than on the other numbers.

No. 1. A long scratch extends from the coil of the hair to the elbow of the standing figure. This is apparently an accidental mark. In some copies another scratch may be seen across the clouds in the upper part of the oval.

No. 3. The right stroke of the n of ONE, if prolonged, would pass through the hand of the reclining figure.

No. 4. The reclining figure has a very short arm and misshapen hand. There is a short scratch against the band of loops below the n of NEVIS.

No. 5. The rocks at the right are unbroken and nearly horizontal. Below the n of NEVIS the outer line of the loops is broken and does not touch the label.

No. 6. There is a short scratch across the frame below the v of NEVIS. The loop joining the label below the s of NEVIS is much elongated.

No. 7. Below the n of NEVIS the inner line of the loops is broken and does not touch the label.

No. 10. There is a long scratch outside the band of loops below the s of NEVIS.

No. 11. The hand of the reclining figure touches the frame on a level with the highest part of the o of ONE and higher than on any other stamp :

If the second 1 of SHILLING were prolonged it would touch the foot of the standing figure.

No. 12. The N of NEVIS is larger than usual.

I hope these notes may prove of assistance to some who may have wished to undertake this interesting branch of study but feared its difficulties.

COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES.

We publish herewith translations of two decrees relating to commemorative issues which appeared in Venezuela and in Uruguay.

As to the Venezuela stamps, our position will have to remain undefined for the present, as it is not stated whether the stamps are to remain good for postage or not, and the final decision as to their recognition or rejection will, in great measure, depend upon this. This issue was chronicled in our last number.

As to the Uruguay issue, there can be no question in the mind of any collector or dealer who feels at all kindly disposed towards the work undertaken by the S. S. S. S., as the stamps are specifically issued for use for only five weeks, and after that time they are to become absolutely useless for the prepayment of correspondence. There can be no doubt that both the General Committee and the American Committee of the S. S. S. S., will condemn this issue, and certainly we can not advise collectors to recognize them in any way.

We have also just received specimens of the four new stamps which appeared in Japan last month, viz. a 2 and a 5c value with the head of Prince Kitashirak, and similar values with the head of Prince Arisugawa. (We shall call them "Kitty" and "'Arry" for short.) As these stamps are to remain in use and good for postage for an indefinite period, and perhaps for ever, we suppose that they will have to be recognized finally. The question of admitting or rejecting commemorative issues as a class, when the quantity issued is practically indefinite and when their period of availability for postage remains unlimited, will probably have to be relegated for settlement to the next convention of the Universal Postal Union, where, as has been foreshadowed by expressions of opinion of some of the leading governments interested in the organization, all such issues will probably be refused recognition.

TRANSLATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MONTEVIDEO, July 11th, 1896.

The Government having decided to celebrate on the 18th inst., the inauguration of the monument erected by National Gratitude to the memory of the Great Citizen Don Joaquin Suarez, and this Department desiring to identify itself with the just homage paid to the virtues of this noble man and . . . Considering, 1°. That the only means remaining open to the Department is a special issue of postal values with the object before-mentioned ;

2°. That this is at the same time a method of perpetuating the great example of patriotism left us by the worthy Suarez ;

This Department resolves :

Art. 1°. To place in circulation throughout the Republic on the 18th instant a special issue of postage stamps of the following values :

Of one centesimo, portrait of Suarez in the center, printed in black ink with violet border ;

Of five centesimos, statue of the same person, in black ink with sky blue border ;

Of ten centesimos, perspective of the monument, in black ink with carmine border.

Art. 2°. The said stamps will be on sale to the public in all the State post-offices from the 18th instant till the 25th August next, inclusive, and for the prepayment of correspondence during this period the stamps of the new issue or those which are at present in use may be used indiscriminately.

Art. 3°. Beginning with the 26th August, the stamps of the special issue above mentioned will be considered as withdrawn from circulation and consequently as without any value for the prepayment of letters, being accepted only in exchange for the present stamps until the 30th September of the present year, which exchange the offices dependent on this General Management are authorized to make.

Art. 4°. In due time the manner in which the remainder of the special issue is to be cancelled after being definitely withdrawn from circulation will be designated.

Art. 5°. That by the 3rd division all the offices of this Department will be supplied with the values indicated.

Art. 6°. To be made known to all concerned, entered in the proper book and filed.

By Order,

E. V. FERNANDEZ,

Sub-Director.

UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA. MINISTRY OF FINANCE. DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS. NO. 1261. CARACAS, June 29th, 1896.

85° AND 38°.

The Citizen Minister of Public Instruction.

On this date has been promulgated by this office the following resolution :

The President of the Republic has thought well to decide that the stamp issue created by Executive Decree on May 7th last past, to commemorate the apotheosis of the Commander in Chief Francisco de Miranda, be reduced to two millions, in the following manner :

Of B 0.05,	B 750,000,
0.10,	400,000,
0.25,	800,000,
0.50,	30,000,
1.00,	20,000,
	<hr/>
	B 2,000,000

The printing will be carried out in the manner established by the Resolution of this Ministry under date of May 13th, last.

And I have the honor to send you a copy for your information and government.

God and Federation.
MANUEL A. DIEZ.

UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA. MINISTRY OF FINANCE. DEPARTMENT
OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS. CARACAS, June 29th, 1896.
85° AND 38°.

Let the order of the Citizen Minister be published.

Temporary Manager,
A. GARCIA POLEO.

THE NEW POSTAL CARDS OF ABYSSINIA.

(Translated from the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.)

Peace is practically made between Italy and Abyssinia, and it is to be hoped that the definite conclusion of it will soon be announced in a laconic dispatch, laboriously studied, so as not to hurt anybody's feelings.

The Negus Menelik is already devoting himself to his empire, and we have the proof of it in his considerable purchases of telegraphic and telephonic material, as well as the instructions to send forward the postal cards ordered some time ago at the French Postage Stamp factory.

These cards, the design of which will be found in the chronicle of new issues, are original; inscriptions, arms and frame are printed in black, the stamp alone is printed in color. The inscriptions in Amharic repeat what is found on all postal cards "Postal card—This side is reserved for the address. Name, address, town &c."

The stamp, printed on the left of the card, is of large dimensions; it gives a profile portrait of the Negus Menelik wearing his tiara; around it in Latin: "Menelik II *actiopiae. imp. rex.*" and under the portrait, the value in a European numeral, followed by the word GUERCH. The only Amharic inscription is at the top, and that is the name of the country.

This engraving is certainly one of the finest turned out by Mr. Mouchon; moreover, the stamp factory has done things well; the printing is carefully done and the card-board is of fine quality, too fine even.

Similar forms, minus the stamp, have been printed in black, on thin buff card-board; the use for which they are intended is curious, and is worthy of a moment's attention. These cards have been made principally for the Italian prisoners, who are to be authorized to use them in writing to their families. With this object, the shipment of postal cards is accompanied by several gross of pencils, cut in two and already pointed; for foresight and economy, it is complete.

When the prisoners were spread about almost everywhere, it was not possible to allow them to write (?). Now that they are concentrated in the neighborhood of Entetto, it is simpler, the more so, as the cards have not the inconvenience of closed letters, and are not likely to be used for writing things dangerous or disagreeable to the State. If peace were signed to-morrow, it would be impossible for the prisoners to return immediately, at least, for the greater number; for at this time, which is the bad season in that country, they could not, with impunity, undertake the march of more than a month from Entetto to Djibouti.

Until September, therefore, this measure may soften the lot of the prisoners and relieve the anxiety of their families.

Steps are to be taken looking to the free admission of these cards into Italy. Probably some difficulty will be found about this, arising from the fact that Mr. Crispi was always opposed to the direct admission of Abyssinia into the Universal Postal Union; by the force of circumstances all this will be arranged at the same time.

The postal service of Ethiopia, which has been much neglected during the war, will receive fresh impulse, as will also the telegraphic service; the public will be allowed to send telegrams, and the postage stamps will serve also to pay the telegraphic and telephonic charges.

When Ethiopia is admitted into the Universal Postal Union, which must soon occur, one of the stamps in use—the one which is to prepay letters for abroad—will be surcharged with a figure followed by the word *GUERCH* in European characters.

As the stock of these stamps becomes exhausted, they will be replaced by new ones, bearing inscriptions in both European and Amharic characters.

A curiosity; We exhibit in our despatch-room an envelope belonging to a letter addressed to Paris by the Negus; this letter bears the gilt monogram of the emperor, it is duly prepaid with Abyssinian stamps, and its postmarks are the following: Harrar, date in Abyssinian; Djibouti, January 1st, and the mark of the mail steamer, *La Reunion to Marseilles*, January 9th, 1896.

INTERNATIONAL ALBUMS AND CATALOGUE.

Published by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., New York City and C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Referring to the circular letter of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., dated March 20th, 1896, in relation to the slightly decreased demand for stamps on the part of the younger collectors, and promising the publication of a revised and simplified Album, better adapted to the wants of those who are not interested in minor varieties, we take pleasure in informing you that the undersigned firms have decided to unite in the publication of such an Album, as well as a Catalogue to correspond in every particular with the Album referred to. In the interest of the stamp business as a whole, we have thought it of great advantage that only one publication of this character should appear, and hence the pooling of our issues in so far as these publications are concerned, without this, however, affecting the independent position of both firms in all other matters.

It has been decided to call this Album by the old established name, the International Postage Stamp Album, and, as soon as the present supply of the old International Album is exhausted, the editions of \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.50 will be withdrawn from sale entirely, and replaced by similar editions of the new work, the retail prices to remain the same, with the exception of the book bound in half cloth, which will be reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00. This reduction wipes out all possible profit on the publication of so large a work, but in the interest of the stamp business as a whole, we have considered it advisable to offer the Album at this price, in order to induce a large number of young collectors to purchase it.

It is almost needless to state that the Album in question and the Catalogue to correspond with it, being edited by Mr. H. L. Calman, of the Scott

Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., will be recognized as the standard in all parts of the United States. The prices in the Catalogue will correspond exactly with the quotations for the same stamps to be given in the 57th Edition of the Standard Catalogue of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., which is to appear some time before the end of the year, and, hence, it will represent the standard on which all business in stamps in the United States will be done for the year to come.

The simplified Album, in the three editions before mentioned, will be ready for delivery about Nov. 1, 1896, and the Catalogue at about the same time, or perhaps a few weeks later.

All orders for Albums and Catalogues will be shipped from the nearest point, in order to reduce the expressage or freight to the purchaser; for instance, if an order should be sent from Philadelphia to the C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co., it will be filled from New York, and, vice versa, all orders sent from Chicago to the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., will be filled from St. Louis.

Every dealer in the United States is interested in the success of these two popularized editions, as upon them will depend the development of the stamp trade in the United States for some years to come. We hope that we shall be favored with liberal orders for the publications referred to, and remain,

Yours truly,

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LD.,
New York City.
C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Discounts will be quoted to dealers on application.

THE CLUB PROJECT.

We have referred several times to the projected establishment of a philatelic club in New York, which was to combine social features with matters pertaining to stamp collecting. The response on the part of New York philatelists has been prompt and encouraging, but we are sorry to say that collectors from out of town have not joined in as great numbers as was anticipated. The project is not yet successful, but the organizers have not despaired of its ultimate accomplishment.

We publish herewith a circular addressed to all those who have signified their intention of joining, as well as a list of subscribers up to date. We sincerely hope that a number of our readers will join after the present appeal, as the establishment of such an organization must redound to the benefit of philately as a whole :

P. O. BOX 1397, NEW YORK, August 22, 1896.

DEAR SIR :

The Committee appointed to consider the establishment of a Club house in New York beg to thank you for your kind co-operation and financial assistance promised to the project, and now desire to lay before you the present status of the enterprise, feeling that they have done all that it is possible for them to accomplish.

As the result of meetings, circulars, letters and personal solicitation they have secured the names of the following gentlemen, but there are still lack-

ing thirty-eight to complete the list and unless this number is secured within two weeks the project must be abandoned. If you can obtain the name and signature of one or more gentlemen or are willing to double your subscription and dues (\$50 and \$10 annually) the project can be saved, but immediate action is necessary.

Respectfully,

Committee :

JOHN W. SCOTT, Chairman,
J. M. ANDREINI, Secretary,
WILLIAM HERRICK,
JOHN N. LUFF,
CHARLES GREGORY.

John W. Scott, Charles Gregory, R. W. Quigley, J. M. Andreini, Joseph S. Rich, John N. Luff, John B. Brevoort, Walter S. Scott, J. Oakley Hobby, Frederick A. Nast, G. B. Calman, R. R. Bogert, Ed. C. Hartshorne, N. F. Seebeck, Henry Collin, Henry L. Calman, A. R. Rogers, H. E. Deats, Cortlandt F. Bishop, E. G. Wells, George W. D. Crittenton, Wm. Herrick, J. W. George, Chas. T. Harbeck, Geo. R. Tuttle, Joseph J. Casey, Edward F. Weed, J. C. Morgenthau, F. A. Perozo, Henry Clotz, C. L. Moreau, H. N. Terrett, A. Krassa, Alex. Holland, Henry J. Crocker, G. E. Boynton, Wm. Lawrence Green, W. A. Castle, Henry Gremmel, R. F. Albrecht, Frank P. Brown, Albert Perrin, Geo. Eberhardt, Joseph B. Leavy, F. O. Conant, Charles H. Mekeel, I. A. Mekeel, Charles DeWitt Drew, John Luther Kilbon, Jacques Krebs, T. G. Peck, Dr. Paul Allen, C. B. Corwin, P. F. Bruner, E. T. Parker, A. Davison, Frank F. Olney, J. N. T. Levick, O. H. Williams, Max Meyenberg, Harlow E. Woodward, A. W. Batchelder.

UNUSED STAMPS OF PORTUGAL OF THE ISSUE OF 1853.

La Philatélie Portugaise publishes the following article :

"The extreme rarity of a few values of these stamps in unused condition has set chemistry to work, so that recently some *unused* 50 and 100 reis of Dona Maria, hitherto unobtainable, have been found.

"These two values were often used for prepaying the postage on summonses or semi-official correspondence, so that by going over the archives of the clerks of the various courts, the famous 50 and 100 reis Dona-Maria were found, almost all cancelled with pen and ink—some very lightly.

"Hitherto these stamps have been offered at very low prices to dealers and collectors, who generally would not buy them ; but ... chemistry has been operating and now these pen cancelled stamps are found but very rarely, whereas on the other hand they are very often found UNUSED (WASHED) and even in pairs and blocks of four and six.

"Being separated with the greatest care from the paper to which they had been attached, they sometimes retain a portion of the original gum, so that the poor collector or dealer who buys them pays a great deal for what is worth nothing at all.

"Only a few days ago I was offered a *pretty* lot of these *fine stamps*, for which I did not bid even a cent.

"M. J. S."

When our Mr. Calman was in Europe, this spring, he heard many rumors of a considerable find of unused specimens of these great rarities and probably this explains the origin of the rumors.

THE 57th EDITION OF OUR STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP
CATALOGUE.

The past season has been marked by many ups and downs, as well as by the disappearance and appearance of special favorites in succession. Early in the season, and after the appearance of the 56th edition of our catalogue, stamps of the Leeward Islands were the rage, and it was almost impossible to supply the legitimate demands of collectors as well as the illegitimate demands of speculators. A few months saw a marked decrease in the inordinate demand for these stamps, and United States stamps became the favorites, especially unused specimens of the old issues. These have been able to maintain and exceed their high standard, as the supply is almost *nil*, while the demand remains enormous. There is no doubt that fine unused specimens of early United States stamps are still bound to advance to an enormous degree, and a small idea of this advance will be reflected in the new quotations of our 57th edition.

During the past three or four months a tremendous demand has sprung up for all kinds of United States revenue stamps, carrying some values to actual records of sales at three or four or five times our catalogue rates. This demand has been in great measure for the perforated stamps, but it is now becoming apparent that the imperforates are also increasing in popularity, while the supply of them is far more limited than that of the perforated series; hence, their advance will have to be even more rapid than that of the latter.

It will be useless here to enter into any details as to the advances which have taken place in particular stamps, as we are now working on the advanced sheets of the 57th edition of our catalogue, and expect to distribute the portion relating to the United States some time during the month of September. We shall pursue the practice instituted last year of selling these advanced sheets to anyone who may apply for them on payment of \$5 in advance. The catalogue itself will not appear until about the end of the year, so that collectors and dealers will readily realize how important it is to them to have our quotations months and months before the general public.

THE PHILATELIC CLUB AND EXCHANGE, LIMITED, LONDON.

We have received the following circular, which we publish by request:

The Philatelic Club and Exchange, Limited, Capital £12,000, in 2,000 Preference Shares and 10,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each.

Directors—JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq., 2, Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. (*Chairman*); FRANCIS A. DOD, Esq., 64, Darville Road, N.; J. KEPPEL-HOPKINS, Esq., 169, Piccadilly, W; HERBERT N. HEMANS, Esq., 35, Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

Committee of Management—SAMUEL RAWSON, Esq., 30, Linden Gardens, Chiswick (*Chairman*)—H. HOUSTON BALL, Esq., The Elms, Rustington; R. RAIKES BROMAGE, Esq., M. A., F. R. G. S., 32, Gledstanes Road, W.; The Rev. BRUCE CORNFORD, M. A., 12, Denzil Avenue, Southampton; W. R. UMFREVILLE RIDOUT, Esq., 99, Strand, W. C.; WALTER T. WILLETT, Esq., West House, Brighton; and FRANCIS A. DOD, Esq., 64, Darville Road, N. (*nominated by the Directors*).

40, JERMYN STREET, S. W. LONDON, *June 5th, 1896,*

Sir or Madam:

I am desired by the Committee to bring to your notice the fact that a CLUB and EXCHANGE has been established in London, at the above address, to provide a rendezvous for PHILATELISTS and their friends from all parts of the world. It is the only Club in England which supplies both the *business* and *social* needs of all who take an interest in Philately in any of its branches.

The Club affords the usual accommodation of Reading, Writing, Smoking, and Dining Rooms, in addition to a spacious Hall in which "High Change" is held every Wednesday evening, from 6 to 10.

The special social feature of the Club is the holding of Musical Evenings from time to time.

Arrangements have been made for frequent Auction Sales to be held at which Stamps for Sale by Auction will be received from Members of the Club. The inclusive commission on all Stamps sent for sale at these Auctions will be $7\frac{1}{2}$ %, instead of the usual charge of 15, per cent. This will effect a great saving to Members who dispose of their Stamps by this means, and in most cases would more than cover their subscription to the Club.

All Stamps for sale will be carefully catalogued by a Committee of experienced and well-known experts in Philately.

A book will be kept at the Club in which Members can enter the description and value of Stamps they may have for sale either privately or by auction. In the first case they must state the price required.

The Club offers special facilities to country and foreign Members to realise, at their full London value, Stamps only in demand amongst English collectors, and also proposes shortly to circulate, both at home and abroad, monthly or more frequent postal packets of Stamps for exchange.

Members may submit their Stamps to the Committee of Experts, who will report on them *free of charge*.

Non-Members can have their Stamps examined at a charge of One Shilling for each specimen found to be genuine, or Sixpence if otherwise.

This Company being Registered under the Limited Liability Acts, Members of the Club and Exchange incur no liability whatever beyond the annual subscription, which is fixed at £2 2s. for Town Members, and £1 1s. for Lady, Country or Foreign Members.

After the membership has reached 1,000 the Directors reserve the right of imposing an entrance fee of Five Guineas.

Copies of the Rules and Regulations of the Club may be obtained on personal application, or will be sent through the post on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

Should the objects of the Club meet with your approval, and you desire to become a Member, please fill in and sign the annexed form and return at your convenience.

Yours faithfully,

H. LAWRENCE HARRIS,

Secretary.

P. S.— The Committee lay particular stress upon the fact that in addition to its numerous philatelic attractions, the Club affords to its Members all the advantages of a social high-class Club, and, moreover, is situated in the very center of London Club-land.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 18 August, 1896.

The site of the International Philatelic Exhibition, to be held in London next year, has been definitely settled. It has been decided to take the beautiful rooms of the Society of Painters in Water Colors, which are most conveniently situated in Piccadilly, one of the main thoroughfares of the metropolis. The gallery comprises three fine rooms, all specially arranged as to light and wall space for the purposes of an exhibition. All three rooms are lit from the roof only, so that the risk of injury from exposure to the direct rays of the sun will be practically nil.

But as a consequence of our taking these rooms we shall have to hold the Exhibition a little later than was at first intended. May was the favorite month. The Gallery will not, however, be at our disposal till the 15th of July; consequently, the date has been changed to the month of July, instead of May; and I am told that the change will probably lead to a very much larger attendance of provincial and foreign collectors and dealers.

Of other news there is precious little. Stamp dealers, at least on this side of the pond, do not care to have to work hard during the summer. Said one to me the other day "I don't want to be hard at it all through the summer." Many are quietly arranging their stock books of certain countries in pleasing anticipation of some coming boom.

What that boom is to be is open to conjecture. The weight of opinion may be said to be in favor of the African Colonies of Great Britain. The first to be in line for choice will probably be West Africans. Of these Sierra Leone is among the favorites, but Gambia, as a cheap country, is likely to turn out the better of the two from an investment point of view. Its pretty embossed labels must sooner or later give way to the regulation type; and then there will be a considerable appreciation of the more or less neglected issues of Gambia. I must confess I do not want to see prices rise just yet, as there are a great many shades I should like to fill out before the evil day arrives. One wrinkle for those who are filling up in this country. Don't be too dilatory in securing a few used copies of the Halfpenny of the 1880 series. What is known as the "yellow halfpenny" is for some reason or other quite scarce.

A great deal of amusement has been created over here by the publication of the so-called discoveries of hitherto undreamt of lithographed British Colonials. It is somewhat surprising to us that such extraordinary statements as were made to back up the so-called discoveries did not suffice to expose their farcical character. As two English magazines have reproduced the article or paper, we cannot crow much over its being seriously reproduced on your side. Because of this reproduction, and because interesting topics want searching up in these dull summer months, Major Evans has in the *Monthly Journal* taken the space and the trouble to expose some of the absurdities. To begin, Major Evans shows that the author of the paper does not apparently know the difference between a pronounced lithograph and a steel engraving, for he classes two well known lithographed Virgin Islands as steel engraved. But the crowning absurdity which should have been sufficient to stamp the character of his "discoveries" is his statement that :

"Only the steel matrix of the stamp is preserved and kept by the Crown agent, but not the plates, these being destroyed as soon as the required issue has been printed therefrom. When a re-issue is required, a new plate is prepared from the same matrix; this takes time—several weeks, at least. When a demand is made for an *immediate supply*, the lithographic stone is resorted to, a transfer made from the matrix, and an edition run off sufficient to last till the steel plate is ready for use."

This curious statement Major Evans naturally disposes of as "purest nonsense," for the very good reason that it is well known "no plates, steel or other of British Colonial stamps, are ever destroyed until they have become useless, either through wear and tear, or by the stamp becoming obsolete—and they are not invariably destroyed even in the latter case." No one will deny that we are, now and again, mistaken in regarding lithographed and badly engraved, but that there is room for such a wholesale list of discoveries as Mr. Weber professes to have made, is out of the question altogether. Before his list would be possible he would have to dispose of too many established facts.

Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* has come out in a brand new cover, resplendant in red and black. It is a decided improvement upon the old mixed medley of many portraits of philatelic celebrities. Another good feature of the *Monthly* is an addenda to Gibbons' Price Catalogue, bringing the Catalogue up to date.

But the most enjoyable thing in the *Monthly Journal* is the exquisite little paragraph in which Mr. Phillips speaks of his particular *bête noir*, Senf, thusly:

Mr. Richard Senf had about the second best lot of stuff to ourselves' and we were pleased to buy some £50 worth from him. He is an extremely amiable and pleasant gentleman, and if he would only make his catalogue reflect the correct market prices, we should think there would be no better and pleasanter dealer on the Continent.

"Second best to ourselves," and "extremely amiable and pleasant gentleman" are beyond compare — under what are termed the "peculiar circumstances of the case."

There seems to be a pretty considerable scramble after the British South Africa surcharged on Cape stamps. They served a very temporary purpose, merely keeping the post office going until communication was established with Salisbury where the stock was kept. The Postal officials, determined not to be left high and dry without a supply, seem to have taken every precaution to prevent the stamps being bought up by speculators. The consequence has been that even the legitimate users of stamps have had some difficulty in escaping suspicion that they were on speculation bent. To get six at a time seems to have been the absolute limit of official courtesy. One party who wanted a few used copies posted an envelope or two addressed to himself. One of these attempts lies before me. The stamp, except for a small bit of the top corner is absolutely blotted out of existence with such a black smudge that not the faintest outline of the stamp is at all discernable. It is quite refreshing to hear of such unobliging postal officials.

I am told that now communication is restored and the Perkins-Bacon

monstrosities of the new issue are once more available, that the surcharged Capes are fetching most extraordinary prices, as much as 80 shillings each. Here in London twelve times face is being asked for the unused supplies got over. Unused, I should say they would be worth having; used, they should be more reasonable, as the postal authorities have done their best to prevent the stock being put to any other than postal use.

NOTES.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* chronicles two provisional Hankow stamps, namely, a 2c on 20c and a 5c on 30c. As these issues are considered purely speculative they require no further notice.



Mr. W. N. Wyeth has shown us a Grenada, 1886, 1d surcharged on three half pence, in which the word THREE is spelt THRFE. This variety, which is probably due to a broken letter, is known in the revenue stamp, but as far as we know, has never been chronicled in the surcharged stamps.



The *Philatelic Monthly and World* reports the entire set of Porto Rico, 1882, except the 80c, with pin perforation. We suppose these are in the nature of essays.

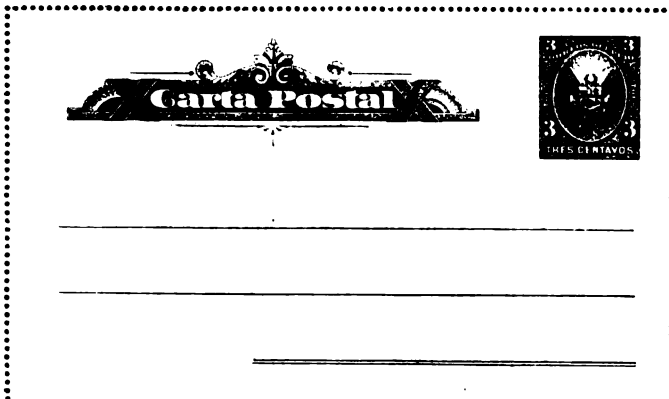


PERU—We illustrate the Postal Card and Letter Card chronicled in our June number. Of the former we have a specimen with double impression of the octagon containing the inscription "Habilitado—Por—1 Centavo."



A

Este lado
solo sirve para
la dirección



We have a United States 2c stamp of the 1894 issue, triangle 1, with an additional perforation, parallel with the horizontal perforation and 5 mm above the lower frame of the stamp.

* * * * *

We have specimens of Greece 20 lepta carmine, perf. 11½, with double vertical perforation. In one stamp this double line of perforation is both at the right and left indicating an entire sheet perforated in this way.

* * * * *

Der Philatelist states that the watermark PR on the current Roumanian stamps is now 15 mm. high instead of 11 mm. as it formerly appeared. We have no list of the values which have appeared with the new watermark.

* * * * *

The *Philatelic Record* chronicles an adhesive of the 1861 issue of Mexico, in green on brown, of the value of 2 reales. Before accepting this specimen we should like to have some further evidence on the subject.

* * * * *

In our June number, through a printer's error, some postal cards for Honduras, issued this year, are chronicled under the head of Netherlands.

It was rather surprising that this error should have been copied into *Le Timbre Poste*, but that the *Post Office* presented it exactly as we did, was only to be expected. We certainly have no objection to our contemporaries taking advantage of any news that we may be first in the field to communicate, but we think that the last named journal would approach somewhat nearer to the accepted standard of Philatelic ethics, if they would, with a little more frequency mention our journal as the source from which they obtain their information. We have noticed for about a year past that a large part of the chronicle of the *Post Office* is copied from the previous number of our journal, but notice of such copy is served upon their readers about once in every issue. If our statement were not true, it would be a remarkable coincidence, that odd varieties and minor differences which are shown to us, are seen within a few weeks, in exactly the same words in which we described them, by our contemporary.

* * * * *

Mr. W. J. Mantori informs us that, owing to the change in currency in Seychelles, resulting from the depreciation in the price of silver, the rates for letters will be somewhat advanced, as follows:

From 3c	to 4c
" 15c	" 18c
" 30c	" 36c

As a 4c stamp is already in issue, this will require two new stamps of the values of 18c and 36c, respectively. We shall not be surprised if a provisional issue be made before the two values of the regular set are received in Seychelles.

* * * * *

We learn the following from the *Stamp Collectors Fortnightly*: "It is announced from the War Office that from the first of September the cost of postage of letters and book packets at home military stations, now borne by the public under a special arrangement, will be defrayed by means of postage stamps surcharged "Army—Official." These stamps will be supplied by the General Post Office to district and station paymasters only, who distribute them to the sub-accountants. The stamps are not to be used for telegrams or parcels post."

The values to be honored in this way have not as yet been announced.

A decree has been issued by the French Colonial Post Office, consolidating the Colony of Obock with the Protectorate of Somali Coast, and, in consequence, the separate issues for these two Colonial possessions will be withdrawn and replaced by an entirely new issue under the name of Côte Française de Somali (French Somali Coast).

* * * * *

Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste chronicles a remarkable pair of the present issue of France, namely, an unsevered pair of the 15c blue in both Types I and II. The only way to account for such a variety is the accidental placing of one cliché of the second type in a plate of the first type or vice versa.

* * * * *

La Revue Philatélique reports having seen a specimen of the Uruguay 25c of the present issue with the center reversed.

* * * * *

One or two recent numbers of European stamp journals deny positively that the Bulgaria 25s Unpaid Letter stamp has been re-engraved. They cite considerable authority in support of their assertions, but we affirm positively that the stamp exists in the re-engraved type, as we have quite a number of specimens in our own stock.

* * * * *

Mr. I. Carbonell has shown us an envelope which prepaid the postage from Cienfuegos, Cuba, to New York, without being taxed at this end. The envelope bore no stamp, but was hand-stamped in the upper right hand corner as follows:

Ejercito de Operaciones
2° Cuerpo 1ª Division
2ª Brigada
Comisaria de Guerra
de
Cienfuegos.

We suppose that this is a Military Frank, therefore it can be of but little interest to stamp collectors.

* * * * *

We have just received a pair of the 4 lepta green of the 1891 issue of Greece perforated 11½, without horizontal perforation between the stamps.

* * * * *

We are informed by the Postmaster of Grenada that the announcement of the issue of a ½ penny stamp of the new type is erroneous. The stock of the old type is still very large and there is no present likelihood of its early exhaustion.

* * * * *

For some time we have listed the 5, 10 and 20 cent Netherlands of the issue of 1868 in perforation 10x10½. We now see in the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* that the other values, viz., 15, 25 and 50 cents, have been seen by them in this same perforation. This would therefore complete the entire set in this gauge.

* * * * *

The *Austria Philatelist* has seen the 1 piastre of the current issue of Cyprus with the value and name of the country in blue, instead of in black. It is not yet known whether this is an error or a new issue of the stamp.

* * * * *

We see by *Le Timbre Poste* that the 1 franc stamp of Madagascar et

Dépendences, which has just been issued, has the inscription printed in blue instead of in rose, as is the case in all the other new 1 franc French Colonial stamps. It is stated that only 21,000 specimens were printed in this way, but as no new stamp with the correct inscription has as yet been issued, it is impossible to state whether they will continue to print in this color or, whether this is simply due to an oversight.

* * * * *

Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste also announces that all values of the current issue of Sierra Leone, except the ½d and 1d are obsolete. As this colony is still using the old type, there is little doubt that at some time or other it will adopt the current colonial type; but, nevertheless, we would advise the arrival of further information before plunging into a speculation in this issue.

* * * * *

Our faithful correspondent, Mr. David Benjamin, of Shanghai, has kindly sent us a copy of *Der Ostasiatischer Lloyd*, published in Shanghai, which contains an interesting account of the Chinese postal system as well as full details of the new service to be inaugurated by Sir Robert Hart. We publish a translation of the article in this number, and feel sure that it will interest our readers.

* * * * *

Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste announces a new series of stamps in two colors for the Island of Jamaica. It is very easily possible that such a change is in contemplation, but we certainly would not advise collectors to speculate too heavily on the proposed alteration. Of late we have observed a tendency to herald prospective changes in the series of many English Colonial stamps, some of which come to pass and some not. The result of such an announcement is always a wild speculation in the stamps of the colony, resulting in great loss in more than one instance. As an example, we could point to the announcement that the 8d of Barbados of the current issue is obsolete, in consequence of which thousands and thousands were purchased by speculators at double face value and even more. We are reliably informed that the stock of this stamp in Barbados is practically unlimited, and, besides that there is absolutely no intention of withdrawing the value from circulation, as it is very useful for the parcel service.

* * * * *

Mr. W. G. Ashley, Registrar of the Treasury of the Hawaiian Islands, who is on a trip to America at present, informs us that a new set of stamps is being prepared for the use of the foreign office exclusively. We expect in our next number to present a list of the values of this series, as well as, perhaps, illustrations of the designs.

* * * * *

In our August number, we published an article under the heading: "The Peruvian Stamps of the issue of March, 1895," and while we quoted a letter addressed to the *Weekly Stamp News*, we failed to mention that the entire article was copied from that paper.

* * * * *

The Sultan of Zanzibar, Hamid Ben Thwain, died on Tuesday, August 25th, and his death is of some interest to stamp collectors, as it has been announced that an issue of stamps, bearing the head of the late Sultan was in preparation for Zanzibar. We suppose that the manufacture of the stamps in question will be discontinued, or else, if they have been made, that they will not be placed in circulation. However, should we be mistaken in our supposition, the issue in question will certainly be quickly superseded by another one.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—



We have secured an entirely new local stamp used on a letter dated Cincinnati, October 19th, 1848 and addressed to Batavia, Ohio. As will be seen by the illustration the inscription is "H. Frazer's City Express Post" and this Post may have been the successor to Frazer & Co's. City Despatch Post. The stamp is printed in black from a wood engraving, on salmon paper.

Local stamps

Imperforate.

H. Frazer's City Express Post.

2c black on salmon.

ABYSSINIA.—We learn from *Le Timbre Poste* that the postal cards referred to earlier in this number are as follows :

Postal cards.

$\frac{1}{4}$ g green, buff

$\frac{1}{2}$ g red, buff

1 g ultramarine, buff

no value, black, buff (two varieties)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The entire set of the current issue will, no doubt, appear with the new watermark before long. We have just received the 5c with the new watermark, which makes the third stamp of the series.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked a large sun and rays.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

5c carmine

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* announces the issue of two postal cards with stamp of the new type, one for inland and one for Postal Union service.

Postal Cards.

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

1a carmine

BRITISH GUIANA.—Mr. A. E. Tuttle has shown us an uncatalogued variety of the 4c 1863, on thin paper; it is perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ all around, a new gauge for this series.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

4c blue

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—The surcharged Cape of Good Hope stamps, referred to in our Notes of last month, have now reached us. This is certainly a legitimate issue, as communication between Salisbury, the main town, and some of the other cities was entirely cut off by the rebellious natives. We also notice that a typographical error crept into our chronicle of the provisional stamp made by surcharging stamps of the Company; we made it read 3s on 5s instead of 3d on 5s.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked anchor.



Perforated 14.

- ½p gray, black surcharge
- 1p red “
- 2p bistre “
- 4p blue “
- 6p violet “

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 3p red brown, black surcharge

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the high values of the new series.



- 2sh blue and green on rose
- 2sh 6d brown and purple on yellow
- 3sh green and lilac on blue
- 4sh red and blue on green
- 5sh red and green on white
- 10sh slate and carmine on rose

BULGARIA.—According to the *Monthly Journal*, the 5 stotinki unpaid letter stamp of the new type has just been issued.

Unpaid letter stamp.

Perforated 13.

- 5s orange

ANTIOQUIA.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* announces the receipt of an entirely new set of seven values, running from 2 centavos to 50 centavos. The type is said to resemble rather closely that of 1892, and the chief difference consists in the figure of value, which, instead of being in a rectangle in the lower left corner, is placed directly below the coat of arms.

Le Timbre Poste states that the set in question is to be increased by higher values and also by a 2½ centavo registration stamp.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

- 2c gray

- 20c yellow green

2½c brown
 3c red
 5c green
 10c violet

50c gray brown
 1 peso
 2 pesos
 5 pesos

Registration (Return letter ?) stamp.

2½c

SANTANDER.—*Le Timbre Poste* states that the current 5c stamp has appeared in a new color, viz., in yellow green, instead of brown.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 13.

5c yellow green

FERNANDO PO.—All the European journals chronicle another change in color of the 10c stamp.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

10c gray violet

FIJI ISLANDS.—It is so long since anything new appeared here that it is not surprising that we have something to announce at last. The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* has seen the 1 penny in lilac. We suppose that this is the forerunner of an entirely new series.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 11.

1p lilac

ITALY.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* announces a new 10 centesimi stamp with figures of value in all four corners, and the *Illustrierte Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles the 1 and 2 centesimi newspaper stamps in a type similar to the current issue. We hope to illustrate these stamps in our next number.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

10c carmine

Newspaper stamps.

1c dark brown

2c dark brown

JAPAN.—We have just received "specimens" of the stamps announced in the stamp journals some time ago and which were to bear the portraits of the dead heroes Princes Kitashirakawa and Arisugawa.

It appears that one stamp of each value and one stamp of each hero was not deemed sufficient, and therefore a 2 and 5c value had to be made in memory of each.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 2s rose, portrait of Prince Kitashirakawa
 5s lilac " " "
 2s rose " " Prince Arisugawa
 5s lilac " " "

Our illustrations show the surcharged "Specimen" in Japanese characters.

MEXICO.—We learn from the *Weekly Stamp News* that the present issue of Mexican stamps is appearing pin perforated instead of with regular perforation as originally issued. Up to the present only a part of the set has appeared with this perforation, but, no doubt, the remainder will follow in short order.

El Monitor Filatélico announces the appearance of a new watermark on the current issue of Mexican stamps. The old watermark consisted of the letters "CORREOS E U M," one letter being found on each stamp in a row, while the new one consists of the interlaced letters "RM," appearing in full on each stamp. So far, only the 1 and 2 cent stamps have appeared in this way.

Adhesive stamps.

Pin perforated.

1c green	10c rose lilac
2c carmine	12c olive
3c brown	15c blue green
4c vermilion	1 peso brown
5c blue	

Watermarked RM interlaced.
 Perforated.

1c green
 2c carmine

NETHERLANDS.—The 5 gulden stamp referred to in the July number has just been sent us by Mr. D. A. Schreuders. The colors present a very handsome contrast.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 11.

5gl bronze green, centre brown

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The 1d O. S. envelope of the 1889 type, with O. S. in white circles, also appears on bluish laid paper. We cannot give the size of the envelope, as we have seen it only in cut square specimens.

Official envelope.

Size ?

1p violet on bluish laid paper

PARAGUAY.—A new issue of stamps was announced to us some time ago, but the same correspondent now informs us that they have not appeared, the old series having been re-issued instead. However, new envelopes, a letter card and postal cards have appeared, all bearing the stamps of the current types of adhesives.

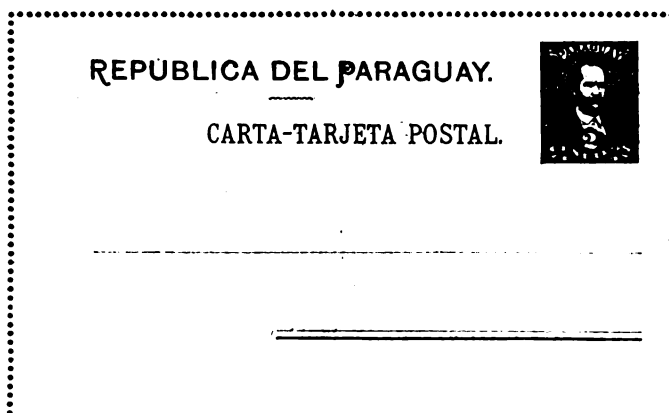
Envelopes.

Size 147x82 mm.



5c violet, *white*
10c Prussian blue, *white*

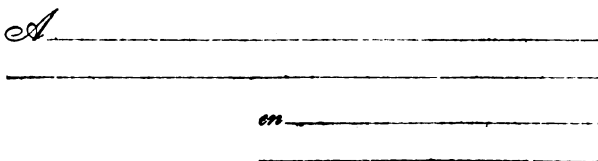
Letter card.



2c green, *white*
Postal cards.

UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL.
REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.
TARJETA POSTAL.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.
RÉPUBLIQUE DU PARAGUAY.
CARTE POSTALE.



DE ESTE LADO SE ESCRIBE LA DIRECCION. LA COMUNICACION SE ESCRIBE AL REVERSO.

UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL. UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.
 REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY. RÉPUBLIQUE DU PARAGUAY.
TARJETA POSTAL. **CARTE POSTALE.**



A _____

DE ESTE LADO SE ESCRIBE LA DIRECCION. EN EL REVERSO SE ESCRIBE LA COMUNICACION.

2c green, *white*
 2 x 2c green, *white*, F1 and F4
 4c red, *white*
 4 x 4c red, *white*, F1 and F4

PORTUGAL.—The *Daily Stamp Item* chronicles a new value of the current set, namely a 500 reis, printed in black on blue paper, the value being in red. The *Item* says that the appearance of the stamp is anything but attractive.

Adhesive stamp.
 Perforated.
 500r black on blue, value in red

QUEENSLAND.—



Mr. E. Cooper has just sent us the new 2½d stamp, which is exactly like the issue of 1894, except that the head is on plain instead of lined ground.

Adhesive stamp.
 Watermarked Crown and Q.
 Perforated 12½.
 2½p rose

SERVIA.—We have just received a new 1 dinar stamp, of the current type, printed in red brown on blue paper. Our correspondent states that it is an unpaid letter stamp while some stamp journals call it a postage stamp. Its status must therefore remain undetermined for the present.

Adhesive stamp?
 Perforated 13½.
 1d red brown on blue

SHANGHAI.—The publishers of the *Monthly Journal* have secured a sheet of the 1 cent on 20 cents brown, surcharge of 1893, in which the 11th and 12th stamps are surcharged Half Cent. This is rather a curious error, and, as the *Journal* remarks, it is strange that it was not discovered before.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

½c on 20c brown, blue surcharge (error)

SIERRA LEONE.—Mr. J. Bernichon, of Paris, has shown us a number of interesting varieties of the surcharge "HALF PENNY" on Three Halfpence. Of the rare surcharge on the Crown and CC watermark, there is only one error, but there are numerous varieties of the more plentiful Crown and CA.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

½p on 1 ½p, surcharged HALF PENNY

Watermarked Crown and CA.

½p on 1 ½p, surcharged HALF PEN

½p on 1 ½p, " HALF PENN

½p on 1 ½p, " IALF IENNY

½p on 1 ½p, " HALF IENNY

½p on 1 ½p, " HA PEN

½p on 1 ½p, " HAIF PENNY

With the possible exception of the PFNNY, all these varieties are due to defective impressions of the surcharge, but they are of sufficient interest to be chronicled.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* announces the appearance of the 5sh value in new colors. As we have been in the habit of receiving these issues immediately on appearance, we are rather surprised at our contemporary getting ahead of us.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

5sh yellow and green

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*The Australian Philatelist* chronicles the 2s stamp surcharged O. S. in the thin type.

Official stamp.

Watermarked star with short broad points.

Perforated.

2s carmine, black surcharge

SELANGOR.—Mr. David Benjamin has sent us a new value of the current set, namely a 25 cent. We suppose all the other states will become jealous of their neighbor and imitate its example.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.

25c blue green and red

TIMOR.—*Die Post* chronicles a new provisional, viz: 5 avos, made by surcharging the provisional 30r on 300r orange.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 13.

5 avos on 3or on 3oor orange

TONGA.—The *London Philatelists* chronicles a new surcharge, and we hope that this is not the beginning of a flood of monstrosities of this sort. The present item is the old 2½d stamp surcharged 7½d and again surcharged "HALF PENNY" in two lines, the last work being done with a rubber hand stamp.

Adhesive stamp

Perforated.

½p on 7½p on 2½p violet and red on pale blue

UGANDA.—In the April number of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* reference is made to a stamp said to have been issued in this part of Africa. In the August number, the *Monthly Journal* is quoted as admitting the stamps on the assurance of a correspondent. The labels are said to be very primitive, and look as if produced by the typewriter. They are almost square and have the letters UG in the upper angles and the numerals of value in the center of the stamps. The coinage is expressed in cowries. Notwithstanding the authorities which are quoted, we still have some doubt as to the authenticity of this series, but think it necessary to chronicle them.

Adhesive stamps.

Imperforate.

5 cowries, mauve
10 cowries "
20 cowries "

50 cowries, black
60 cowries "

URUGUAY.—In assorting a mixed lot of common stamps, we find the 1c gray of 1884 surcharged "OFICIAL." Until now this value has been known only in green with the surcharge, hence, there is something new to chronicle.

Official stamp.

Rouletted.

1c gray, type of 1884, black surcharge

ZANZIBAR.—The *Monthly Journal* has seen the 1 anna stamp of India surcharged "ZANZIBAR" in blue, instead of in black, and it is informed that this is an earlier variety than the one in current use.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

1a brown, blue surcharge

THE MARKET.

Auction sale of Puttick & Simpson, July 20th and 21st, 1896.

Naples: ½ Tornese cross,	£ 4. 0.0
" ½ Tornese arms, fine margins on 3 sides,	14. 5.0
Oldenburg, 1858, ⅓ gros., used,	4.10.0
Roumania, 1858, 81 paras blue on bluish, cut square, but a poor copy,	82.10.0
" 108 paras blue on rose, cut square, with large margins all around, but has been torn across and repaired,	10. 0.0
Switzerland, Geneva, 10c, the two halves joined together,	6. 0.0
Ceylon, imperf., 2/- blue with part gum, and large margins on three sides,	10. 0.0

Newfoundland, 6½d. carmine-vermilion, used, slightly damaged,	9. 0.0
" 1/- orange-vermilion, fine color, but cut close,	16. 0.0
Dominica, C.A., 1/- unused pair,	7. 0.0
Nevis, 6d. gray, lithographed, unused pair, mint state,	20.10.0
" Single specimen,	10.10.0
St. Vincent, 4d. on 1/-, used, o. g..	15.12.6
Tobago, C.A., 6d. ochre, fine, lightly cancelled copy, with slight tear,	10. 0.0
Turks Island, 2½d. on 1/- prune (Gibbons No. 25), unused, o. g.,	7.15.0
" 4d. on 1/- prune, (Gibbons No. 28), unused, o. g.,	4 10.0

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Meetings held the third Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 88 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, 9 W. 46th St., N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 86, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clutz, P. O. Box 999, N. Y. City.

The 161st meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society was held August 20th, 1896.

Meeting called to order at 8.30 p. m. with the following members present: President August Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. C. B. Corwin, E. B. Sterling, R. F. Albrecht, Dr. R. Roehre, E. R. Carter, A. C. Carstanjen, R. S. Lehman, Oscar Dejonge and A. Richter.

The minutes of the last meeting were accepted as read.

The Executive Committee having reported favorably upon the applications for membership of Messrs. Chas. H. Seidel and A. Schulze, upon ballot it was found that these gentlemen were unanimously elected.

Mr. C. Witt sends the report sheet of the "Vertrauliches Correspondenzblatt" which was given to the Society for attention.

Messrs. H. E. Oswald and R. S. Lehman present some stamps for the Society album. Mr. J. W. Scott some counterfeits for the counterfeit album, C. A. Ribeiro & Co., their price catalogue.

The thanks of the Society are tendered to the kind donors.

Mr. E. R. Carter having arranged and catalogued the stamps in the album of the society, a vote of thanks was given him for his kindness.

It was moved by Mr. Corwin, seconded by Mr. Sterling and unanimously carried that the Society wire its congratulation to Mr. Doebelin on the occasion of his success at the A. P. A. convention.

Before the closing of the meeting the President, in a neat speech expressed his joy at seeing two of our oldest and honorary members, Messrs. Corwin and Sterling at one of our meetings again, and these gentlemen replied in the same strain, giving among other things their early experiences as collectors.

Mr. Albrecht gave a few of his reminiscences which proved of great interest and amusement to all present.

Adjournment followed at 9 45 P. M.

After the meeting Mr. Sterling exhibited a fine lot of U. S. stamps.

The President calls on all members who have not done so to send in their photographs for the albums, also that any stamps for the Society and Counterfeit albums will be thankfully received.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*.

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—
POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH.

BY
HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

CURRENCY : 100 CENTS—1 DOLLAR—55 CENTS U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

September, 1867.

A. Regular issue.

Stamps of India issued at the end of 1865 and in September 1866, surcharged with Crown and value in cents.



Watermarked



Perforated 14.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | 1½c on ½a blue, red surcharge |
| 2 | 2c on 1a brown, red surcharge |
| 3 | 3c on 1a brown, blue surcharge |
| 4 | 4c on 1a brown, black surcharge |
| 5 | 6c on 2a yellow orange, violet surcharge |
| 6 | 8c on 2a yellow orange, green surcharge |
| 7 | 12c on 4a green, red surcharge |

8 24c on 8a rose, blue surcharge

9 32c on 2a yellow orange, black surcharge

B. Provisional issue.

1½ cent stamp of regular issue, with the word "THREE HALF" erased and a figure "2" added in ink.

Watermarked Elephant's Head.

Perforated 14.

10 2c on 1½c blue and red, black surcharge

This stamp is given on the authority of Major Evans.

January, 1868.

Typographed (portrait of Queen Victoria) on white wove paper. The 2, 4 and 6 cent are of one type, the 8, 12 and 24 cent are of another type, and the 32 and 96 cent of still another. Size 18½x22½mm.





Watermarked

- Perforated 14.
- 11 2c brown
 - 12 4c rose
 - 13 6c lilac
 - 14 6c violet
 - 15 8c yellow
 - 16 8c yellow orange
 - 17 12c blue
 - 18 24c green
 - 19 32c vermilion
 - 20 96c slate

1873.
 Typographed on white wove paper. Size
 11 3/4 x 22mm.



Watermarked Crown and CC.

- Perforated 14.
- 21 30c claret
- June, 1879.
 Provisional issue.

8 and 32 cent stamps of the issue of
 January 1868, surcharged horizontally in
 black **Five** or **Seven**
Cents. or **Cents.**

Watermarked Crown and CC.

- Perforated 14.
- 22 5c on 8c yellow orange, black sur-
 charge
 - 23 7c on 32c vermilion, black surcharge
- Varieties:
- a. No period after Cents.
 - 24 5c on 8c yellow orange, black sur-
 charge
 - 25 7c on 32c vermilion, black surcharge
 - b. Space between F and i.
 - 26 5c on 8c yellow orange, black sur-
 charge
 - c. Period between F and i.

27 5c on 8c yellow orange, black sur-
 charge

1880.

30 cent stamps of the issue of 1873 sur-
 charged in black with new value. There
 are four types of this surcharge. In type I
 both figures are thick. In type II the 0 is
 thick and the 1 is thin. In type III both
 figures are thin. In type IV both figures are
 thin and the 0 is a trifle smaller than the 1.

10 10 10 10

I. II. III. IV.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

- Perforated 14.
- 28 10c on 30c claret, black surcharge,
 type I
 - 29 10c on 30c claret, black surcharge,
 type II
 - 30 10c on 30c claret, black surcharge,
 type III
 - 31 10c on 30c claret, black surcharge,
 type IV

April, 1880.

Provisional issue.
 Same as preceding provisional issue, but
 with the addition of the word "Cents" below
 the numeral 10.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

- Perforated 14
- 32 10c on 30c claret, black surcharge,
 type I
 - 33 10c on 30c claret, black surcharge,
 type II
 - 34 10c on 30c claret, black surcharge,
 type III
 - 35 10c on 30c claret, black surcharge,
 type IV

July, 1880.

Provisional issue.
 8 cent stamps of the issue of January, 1868,
 surcharged in black with new value. There
 are three types of this surcharge, as per
 illustration.

5 5 5

cents. cents. cents.

I. II. III.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

- Perforated 14.
- 36 5c on 8c yellow orange, black sur-
 charge, type I
 - 37 5c on 8c yellow orange, black sur-
 charge, type II
 - 38 5c on 8c yellow orange, black sur-
 charge, type III

1881.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the issue of January, 1869, and
 1873 surcharged with new value in black.

There are three types of the surcharge 10, two which have the word "cents" below the numeral. Of the stamps with the word "cents" on the surcharge, there are several varieties of each, the difference consisting in the relative position of the letters of the word "cents" to the numeral of value above it.

5
10
10
10

cents
cents.
cents.
10

I. II. III. IV.
 Watermarked Crown and CC.
 Perforated 14.

- 39 5c on 4c rose, black surcharge, type I
- 40 10c on 6c violet " " type II
- 41 10c on 12c blue " " " II
- 42 10c on 12c blue " " " III
- 43 10c on 12c blue " " " IV
- 44 10c on 30c claret " " " II

The fourth type is considered doubtful by Messrs. Moens & Evans.

1882.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18½x22½ mm.



Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

- 45 5c brown violet
- 46 10c slate

1882-83.

Same type and impression as issues of January, 1868, and 1882.

I. Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 12½.

- 47 96c slate



II. Watermarked

Perforated 14.

- 48 2c bistre (September, 1882)
- 49 4c rose (June, 1882)
- 50 6c violet (September, 1882)
- 51 8c yellow " "
- 52 8c yellow orange (September, 1882)
- 53 10c slate (end of 1882)

April, 1883.

Provisional issue.

Regular issues surcharged with new value.

A. 8 cent stamps of the issue of Septem-

ber, 1882, and 32 cent stamps of the issue of January, 1868, surcharged vertically

TWO CENTS There are five types of this surcharge: in type I the E, N and S are wide, in type II the E and S are wide, in type III the S is wide, in type IV the E is wide, and in type V all the letters are narrow.

I. Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

- 54 2c on 32c vermilion, black surcharge, type I
- 55 2c on 32c vermilion, black surcharge, type II
- 56 2c on 32c vermilion, black surcharge, type III
- 57 2c on 32c vermilion, black surcharge, type IV
- 58 2c on 32c vermilion, black surcharge, type V

II. Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 59 2c on 8c yellow orange, black surcharge, type I
- 60 2c on 8c yellow orange, black surcharge, type II
- 61 2c on 8c yellow orange, black surcharge, type III
- 62 2c on 8c yellow orange, black surcharge, type IV
- 63 2c on 8c yellow orange, black surcharge, type V

Variety: s inverted.

- 64 2c on 8c yellow orange, black surcharge, type I

B. 5 cent stamps of the type of the 1882 issue, but printed in blue, and surcharged

TWO CENTS

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 65 2c on 5c blue, black surcharge, type I
- 66 2c on 5c blue " " " II
- 67 2c on 5c blue " " " III
- 68 2c on 5c blue " " " IV
- 69 2c on 5c blue " " " V

July, 1883.

Regular issue surcharged horizontally in

black **2**
Cents.

I. Surcharged on 12 cent stamps of the issue of January, 1868.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

- 70 2c on 12c blue, black surcharge

II. Surcharged on 4 cent stamps of the issue of June, 1882.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 71 2c on 4c rose, black surcharge

Variety: *Cents.*

- 72 2c on 4c rose, black surcharge

August, 1883.

Same type as corresponding values of preceding regular issues, but printed in different colors, except the 24 cent.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 73 2c rose
- 74 2c carmine
- 75 4c brown
- 76 5c blue
- 77 12c violet brown
- 78 12c red brown
- 79 24c green

April, 1884.

Provisional issue.

12 cent stamps of the issue of January,

1868, surcharged horizontally in black **8 Cents**

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

- 80 8c on 12c blue, black surcharge

September, 1884.

Provisional issue.

5 and 12 cent stamps of the issue of August,

1883, surcharged respectively **4** and **8 Cents**

There are two types of the surcharge 4 cents; in type I the "N" of cents is wide, and in type II it is narrow.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 81 4c on 5c blue, black surcharge, type I
- 82 4c on 5c blue " " " " II
- 83 4c on 5c blue, red surcharge, type I
- 84 4c on 5c blue " " " " II
- 85 8c on 12c violet brown, black surcharge
- 86 8c on 12c violet brown, blue surcharge

Varieties:

a. s of cents is crooked.

- 87 8c on 12c violet brown, black surcharge

b. "8" is inverted.

- 88 8c on 12c violet brown, black surcharge

October, 1884.

Provisional issue.

8 cent stamps of preceding provisional issue, with additional surcharge of a large

8 in red.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 89 8c on 12c violet brown, black and red surcharge
- 90 8c on 12c violet brown, blue and red surcharge

Varieties:

a. Small "8" is inverted.

- 91 8c on 12c violet brown, black and red surcharge

b. With additional surcharge of half of the large "8" on top of the first one.

- 92 8c on 12c violet brown, black and red surcharge

c. Double surcharge of large "8."

- 93 8c on 12c violet brown, black and red surcharge

September, 1885.

Provisional issue.

A. 5 cent stamps of the issue of 1882, sur-

charged in black **3 cents**

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

- 94 3c on 5c brown violet, black surcharge

Variety: Cents.

- 95 3c on 5c brown violet, black surcharge

B. 5 cent stamps of the issue of August,

1883, surcharge in black **3 CENTS**

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 96 3c on 5c blue, black surcharge

Variety: Double surcharge.

- 97 3c on 5c blue, black surcharge

1887-88.

Same type, impression etc., as corresponding values of the issue of January, 1868.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 98 32c orange
- 99 96c slate (1888)

April, 1887.

Provisional issue.

32c stamps of same type as preceding issue, but printed in violet rose and surcharged horizontally with new value and original value, obliterated by black line.

Watermarked Crown and CA.



Perforated 14.

- 100 3c on 32c violet rose, black surcharge

July, 1887.

Provisional issue.

- 5 and 8 cent stamps of the issue of 1882-83 surcharged horizontally in black

2 Cents.

In type I the c and s of cents are below the line, in type II the "s" is above the line and in type III all the letters are on a level.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 101 2c on 5c blue, black surcharge, type I
- 102 2c on 5c blue " " " II
- 103 2c on 5c blue " " " III
- 104 2c on 8c yellow orange, black surcharge, type I
- 105 2c on 8c yellow orange, black surcharge, type II
- 106 2c on 8c yellow orange, black surcharge, type III

1891.

Same type, impression, etc., as 1872 issue.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 107 30c violet brown
- 108 30c claret

End of 1891.

Provisional issue.

24 cent stamps of the issue of August, 1883, surcharged horizontally with new value in black, and original value obliterated by a black line.



Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 109 10c on 24c green, black surcharge

Varieties:

- a. Figure "1" above the line.
- 110 10c on 24c green, black surcharge
- b. Narrow "o."
- 111 10c on 24c green, black surcharge

1892.

A. Provisional issue.

I. Stamps of the issues of 1883-87, surcharged horizontally in two lines with new value in black, and original value obliterated by a black line.



Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 112 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge

- 113 1c on 4c brown, black surcharge
 - 114 1c on 6c violet " "
 - 115 1c on 8c yellow " "
 - 116 1c on 12c violet brown, black surcharge
 - 117 30c on 32c orange, black surcharge
- Variety: Double surcharge, one inverted.
- 118 1c on 6c violet, black surcharge

II. 8 cent stamps of same type as 1883 issue but printed in green and surcharged horizontally in one line with new value in black, and original value obliterated by a black line.



Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 119 1c on 8c green, black surcharge

B. Regular issue.

Typographed on white wove paper; on the 25 and 50 cent stamps, the name and value are printed in a different color from the remainder of the stamp, size 18½x23 mm.



Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 120 1c green
- 121 25c mauve and green
- 122 50c olive and carmine

1894.

A. Provisional issue.

Same type as provisional issue of April, 1887, but stamp printed in rose.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 123 3c on 32c rose, black surcharge

Variety: One panel of the sheet was unsurcharged.

- 124 32c rose

B. Regular issue.

Same type, impression, etc., as corresponding value of the issue of 1882-83, but printed in different colors.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 125 5c brown
- 126 8c blue
- 127 12c claret

1895.

Same type as regular issue of 1892.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

128 3c carmine



REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

January, 1891.

Linen lined envelopes with stamp printed on right flap.



- 1° Size 131x83 mm.
- 201 5c ultramarine
- 2° Size 152x97 mm.
- 202 5c ultramarine
- 3° Size 202x127 mm
- 203 5c ultramarine
- 4° Size 225x102 mm.
- 204 5c ultramarine
- 5° Size 290x152 mm.
- 205 5c ultramarine

PROTECTED STATES.

BANGKOK.

1882.

A. 32 cent stamps of the 1867 issue of the Straits Settlements surcharged in black with a capital B measuring 5 2/3 mm. in height and 2 1/4 mm. wide at top and 2 3/4 mm. wide at bottom.



Watermarked an Elephant's Head.

Perforated 14.

1 32c yellow orange, black surcharge

B. Stamps of the Straits Settlements of the issues of 1868-82 surcharged in black with capital B as above.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

- | | | |
|----|------------------|-----------------|
| 2 | 2c brown, | black surcharge |
| 3 | 4c rose | " " |
| 4 | 5c brown violet | " " |
| 5 | 6c lilac | " " |
| 6 | 8c yellow orange | " " |
| 7 | 10c slate | " " |
| 8 | 12c blue | " " |
| 9 | 24c green | " " |
| 10 | 30c claret | " " |
| 11 | 96c slate | " " |

There is some doubt about the authenticity of the 30 cent stamp.

1883.

A. Provisional issue.

Same surcharge as in the preceding issue on the provisional 3c stamps of the Straits Settlements of the issue of April, 1883.



Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

- 1° E, N and s wide.
- 12 2c on 32c vermilion, black surcharge
- 2° E and s wide.
- 13 2c on 32c vermilion, black surcharge
- 3° s wide.
- 14 2c on 32c vermilion, black surcharge
- 4° E wide.
- 15 2c on 32c vermilion, black surcharge
- 5° All letters narrow.
- 16 2c on on 32c vermilion, black surcharge

B. Regular issue.

Same surcharge on the regular issues of the Straits Settlements of 1882-83.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- | | | |
|----|-----------|-----------------|
| 17 | 2c brown, | black surcharge |
| 18 | 2c rose | " " |
| 19 | 4c rose | " " |
| 20 | 4c brown | " " |

- 21 5c blue, black surcharge
- 22 6c lilac " "
- 23 8c yellow orange " "
- 24 10c slate " "
- 25 12c purple " "
- 26 24c green " "

Varieties : Surcharge inverted.

- 27 2c rose, black surcharge
- 28 8c yellow orange, black surcharge

JOHORE.

1884-86.

2 cent stamps of the Straits Settlements of the issues of 1882 and 1883, surcharged Johore or Johor in various types.*

A. Surcharged JOHORE Watermarked Crown and CC.



Perforated 14.

- 1 2c rose, black surcharge, 14x2½ mm.



- 1° All letters narrow.
- 2 2c rose, black surcharge, 16x2¾ mm.
- 2° H and E wide.
- 3 2c rose, black surcharge, 16x2¾ mm.
- 4 2c rose " " 17x2¾ mm.
- 3° H wide, E narrow.
- 5 2c rose, black surcharge, 16x2¾ mm.



* According to some compilers, in 1878 the 2 cent brown of the 1868 issue was surcharged with a Star and Crescent in oval; this however is merely a hand stamp, the same having been found struck on the envelopes, denoting that the postage has been paid

- 6 2c rose, black surcharge, 13x2 mm.



- 7 2c rose, black surcharge, 11x2½ mm.



- 8 2c rose, black surcharge, 17½x2¾ mm.
- B. Surcharged JOHOR.



- 9 2c rose, black surcharge, 12½x2¾ mm.
- 10 2c rose " " 13x2¾ mm.
- 11 2c rose " " 13½x2¾ mm.
- 12 2c rose " " 14x2¾ mm.
- 13 2c rose " " 14½x2¾ mm.
- 14 2c rose " " 15x2¾ mm.

Varieties :

- a. H placed above line.
- 15 2c rose, black surcharge, 13x2¾ mm.
- b. Double surcharge.
- 16 2c rose, black surcharge, 13x2¾ mm.
- c. O misplaced.
- 17 2c rose, black surcharge, 14x2¾ mm.
- d. Both o's misplaced.
- 18 2c rose, black surcharge, 14½x2¾ mm.
- e. H placed below the line.
- 19 2c rose, black surcharge, 14½x2¾ mm.



20 2c rose, black surcharge, $14\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.



28 2c rose, black surcharge, 14×3 mm.
 29 1st 2c rose " " $14\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ mm.
 Variety: Tall J, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high.
 30 2c rose, black surcharge, $14\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ mm.



21 2c brown, black surcharge, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

22 2c rose, black surcharge, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Variety: First o of JOHOR misplaced,

23 2c rose, black surcharge, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



1^o Wide J.
 31 2c rose, black surcharge, $15\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ mm.
 Variety: J misplaced.

32 2c rose, black surcharge, $15\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ mm.
 2^o Narrow J.

33 2c rose, black surcharge, 15×3 mm.
 1891.

A. Regular issue.
 2 cent stamps of the Straits Settlements of the issue of 1883, surcharged JOHOR in various types.

Watermarked Crown and CA.
 Perforated 14.



24 2c rose, black surcharge, 9×3 mm.

Variety: J placed above line.

25 2c rose, black surcharge, 9×3 mm.



34 2c rose, black surcharge, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



26 2c rose, black surcharge, $14\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ mm.

27 2c rose " " 15×3 mm.



- 1° Narrow J, wide R.
- 35 2c rose, black surcharge, 13x2½ mm.
- 2° Narrow J, and O, wide R.
- 36 2c rose, black surcharge, 13x2½ mm.
- 3° Wide J and R.
- 37 2c rose, black surcharge, 13x2½ mm.



- 38 2c rose, black surcharge, 15x2¼ mm.
- B. Provisional issue.

24 cent stamps of the Straits Settlements of the issue of August, 1883, surcharged in black JOHOR and new value, the original value being obliterated by a black line. The name JOHOR is of the same type on all the stamps, but there are four types of the surcharge of the value, distributed in each pane as per following diagram :

I	I	I	I	I	I
I	I	I	I	I	I
I	I	I	I	I	I
I	I	I	I	I	I
I	I	I	I	I	I
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4



I.



II.



III.



IV.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 39 2c on 24c green, black surcharge, type I
- 40 2c on 24c green, black surcharge, type II
- 41 2c on 24c green, black surcharge, type III
- 42 2c on 24c green, black surcharge, type IV

Varieties :

a. Cent instead of Cents.

- 43 2c on 24c green, black surcharge, type I

This variety is the 4th stamp in the 5th horizontal row.

b. JO misplaced.

- 44 2c on 24c green, black surcharge, type I

This variety does not occur on all the sheets.

1892.

Typographed (portrait of Sultan H. H. Ibrahim) on white wove paper ; the stamps of 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 cents are printed in lilac, and the value and inscriptions at bottom in a different color ; the 1 dollar stamps are printed in green and the value in carmine. Size 19x22½ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 45 1c lilac
- 46 2c lilac and yellow
- 47 3c lilac and carmine
- 48 4c lilac and black
- 49 5c lilac and green
- 50 6c lilac and blue
- 51 1d green and carmine

1894.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of preceding issue, surcharged in black with new value and original value obliterated by a black line.



Perforated 14.

- 52 3c on 2c lilac and yellow, black surcharge
 53 3c on 4c lilac and black, black surcharge
 54 3c on 5c lilac and green, black surcharge
 55 3c on 6c lilac and blue, black surcharge
 56 3c on 1d green and carmine, black surcharge
Varieties: No period after Cents.
 57 3c on 2c lilac and yellow, black surcharge
 58 3c on 4c lilac and black, black surcharge
 59 3c on 5c lilac and green, black surcharge

- 60 3c on 6c lilac and blue, black surcharge
 61 3c on 1d green and carmine, black surcharge

March 16th, 1896.

Coronation issue.

Stamps of the issue of 1892, surcharged in black "KEMAHKOTAAN" on the occasion of the coronation of the present Sultan Ibrahim.



Perforated 14.

- 62 1c lilac, black surcharge
 63 2c lilac and yellow, black surcharge
 64 3c lilac and carmine " "
 65 4c lilac and black " "
 66 5c lilac and green " "
 67 6c lilac and blue " "
 68 1d green and carmine " "

ODD BITS.

By JOHN N. LUFF.

I have been asked so many times about the purpose and manner of use of the United States stamps for newspapers and periodicals, that I conclude these points may not be generally understood and that a short sketch of them may be of interest.

The 1865 issue was intended to secure for the post office department the handling of newspapers, which was then largely monopolized by the express companies by reason of cheap and quick service. The packages of papers being stamped, it was allowable to mail them on the trains, without loss of time by first going to the post office to be sorted and forwarded, and they were also delivered to the news agents from the trains. These stamps were usually cancelled by a brush dipped in black or blue ink. Copies with a neat hand stamp are nearly always counterfeits, which, by the bye, are very finely executed and difficult to detect. The postmark on the counterfeits is usually Boston or New York. I have never yet seen a genuine copy with a postmark. Cancelled copies in good condition are scarce. The size of the stamps and the fact that they were not provided with gum, but had to be pasted on by the person using, rendered them very liable to damage. The wrappers on which they were used were generally thrown away as waste paper, and thus few of the stamps were saved in a used state. This issue was in use less than four years. It is the only issue of United States stamps which are surface printed. They are typographed, in plates of twenty stamps, four rows of five stamps each, and issued in sheets of ten. The five cent stamps with the white border were made from the plates with the blue border by cutting away the plate between the stamps.

These stamps were reprinted in 1875 by the Continental Bank Note Co.

on very white, hard paper, in colors darker than the originals. The 5 cents was also reprinted by the American Bank Note Co. on soft porous paper, in dull and dark blue.

From 1869 to 1874 the collecting of postage on newspapers seems to have been more a matter of luck than good management. The postage might be paid by either the sender or the receiver and the amount of revenue from this source received by the Government depended entirely upon the carefulness and honesty of the postmasters. The Postmaster General, in his report for 1873, says on this subject: "No stamps are used for the payment of such postage; and the Department is compelled to accept in full satisfaction whatever sums of money postmasters choose to charge against themselves."

The second issue came into use Jan. 1st, 1875. By the law governing this issue, newspapers and periodicals, on being presented at a post office by the publishers, were weighed in bulk and postage collected at the rate of two cents per pound, for publications issued not less than once a week, and three cents per pound for those issued less frequently. For this postage a receipt was given and the stamps received were attached to a stub in a book kept at the post office for this purpose. The stamps were at first cancelled by a punch, but of late years date stamps and other forms of cancellation have been allowed. These cancelled stamps are vouchers for the postmaster's accounts. They are sent to Washington at regular intervals and, after comparison with the accounts, destroyed.

The well known set of twenty-four stamps, ranging in value from two cents to sixty dollars, was provided. By the use of the various values, postage, at either the two cent or three cent rate, could be paid on any weight of newspapers from one pound to one ton, by the use of not more than five stamps. This accounts for such odd values as 72, 84, 96 and 1.92 cents. In 1879 a uniform rate of two cents per pound was established, and in 1885 this was further reduced to one cent per pound, necessitating the issue of the one cent stamp.

At first these stamps were sold to publishers or anyone who applied for them. Many hundred sets were supplied to the Universal Postal Union and it is said that sets were freely given to diplomats and people of influence in Washington. Afterwards the presentation sets were surcharged "specimen" and still later proofs were used for the purpose. Of late it has been forbidden to sell the newspaper stamps to anyone. Publishers presenting matter for mailing pay the cost of postage, instead of supplying the stamps. Receipts are given and the stamps attached to the stubs, as heretofore, but they are only handled by those in the post office. Owing to the large quantities given away, the supply has been greater than the demand and the higher values have usually been sold at less than their face value.

The first printings of these stamps were made by the Continental Bank Note Co. on thin hard paper. The later printings by the American Bank Note Co. are on soft porous paper. Many of the colors of the two printings differ considerably, as will be seen by reference to the catalogues. A few values were also printed from the old plates by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, before their new plates were ready for use.

A special printing of these stamps was made in 1875, to be sold to collectors with the sets of reprints and department stamps surcharged "specimen." They are on very white, crisp paper, un gummed and in colors very like the regular issue.

Most of the designs of the current set are adapted from their predeces-

sors. The values are altered and the stamps are of smaller size. When first issued they were on unwatermarked paper. But most of the values have now appeared on paper watermarked with the letters U. S. P. S. There are twelve in the set, ranging in value from one cent to one hundred dollars.

Like the preceding set they are not sold to the public. But many sets have found their way into the hands of collectors, having been sold by officials of the smaller countries of the Universal Postal Union.

It may be of interest to repeat here that, by the rules of the Universal Postal Union, all countries that are members of the Union are bound to send to headquarters at Berne, Switzerland, as samples of each new issue they make, five sets for each country in the Union, I believe there are about 175 countries in the Union, so the number of sets is quite large.

My article on the *première gravures* of the 1861 issue of the United States is warmed over in the last number of the *Post Office*. But I am at a loss to understand why the publishers should garble it, instead of copying it correctly. I think I clearly proved that there were two issues in 1861, the first in August and the second in September. Why then does the writer in the *Post Office* call the second issue retouched plates? They are nothing of the kind. Additions were made to the *dies*, varying from a few tiny marks to large groups of ornaments. But the plates were not retouched. The writer says, "it is impossible in some cases to decide whether changes which are found in the stamps have been made in the die or in the plate made from the die." As my article supplied the plate numbers of both the types, I think that should have helped settle the question and, if that was not sufficient, I could have shown him sets of die proofs to prove the alterations were made in the dies. Examination of blocks of the stamps should also satisfy anyone that the plates were not retouched. The changes are absolutely the same in each stamp on a sheet, which would not be the case if they had been on the plate instead of the die. And think of the labor involved in making large additions, as in the case of the three and twelve cents, to each stamp on a plate.

In Mr. Gremmel's *Comprehensive Catalogue of United States Postage Stamps* I find frequent reference to retouched plates. I think it would be a great improvement in the book if he would point out in what the retouches consist, so that we know what to look for and be able to recognize and place these varieties. I must confess I am not aware of any very important retouches in the plates of the U. S. stamps. I know the dies have sometimes been retouched. But, so far as I can learn, when the plates become worn they were either put aside or else ground down and re-entered.

The plates of the 1 cent 1851-57 were extensively touched up, where the transfer roll had not gone sufficiently far or deep at the tops and bottoms of the stamps. But this was done before the plates were put to press, whereas retouching, as generally understood, is employed when the plates are showing wear from long use.

I have on several occasions seen in the philatelic journals questions and replies regarding the differences between the typographed and lithographed stamps of the liberty head type of France and Colonies. Among the descriptions of the distinguishing points I have never noticed that which has always seemed to me the most prominent and easy to be seen. On the typographed stamps the shading under the eye is composed of lines of fine dots; most of

these lines start from the lower eyelid and run toward (not to) the center of the cheek. The shading of the chin and throat is also made by lines of dots. On the lithographed stamps the lines of shading under the eye are made up of short dashes and they start from the nose and run in straight lines parallel to the lower eyelid. The shading of the chin and throat is made by solid instead of dotted lines.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 12th September, 1896.

The only excitement we have had since I wrote you last has been a little bit of a scramble for copies of the British South Africas surcharged on Cape stamps. One or two dealers got very fair lots of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d and 2d, but the scarcer values of 3d, 4d and 6d have been very short for making up sets. The 3d has been fetching tall prices. One dealer showed me a pair for which he wanted £5. He said he had refused £2 for a single copy. Other dealers, however, are selling the 3d at 17s., 6d. Others are locking up the few they have been able to secure, in the belief that when their real scarcity becomes known they will be even more appreciated than they are to day.

But I don't expect any such rise as your printer makes me talk about in my last letter! I am made to say that the stamps out in Rhodesia were fetching as much as 80 shilling each. It should have been 30. Possibly as my letter was type written the figure 3 got blurred in making a press copy and looked more like an 8 than a 3. So please postpone the hanging of that printer—for the present.

A collector speculator swooped down on one dealer and cleared out his stock of the surcharges at a single operation. That same party I have before referred to in previous letters. I never hear of his selling any of these things that he buys. So far as I can learn he simply hoards in a sure and certain faith in their future profitable resurrection. He must have a grand lot. I know one who has had a peep at his treasures and he tells me that the stock is immense. He (that is the speculator) is a genial soul.

To return to the B. S. A. stamps; I may profitably point out to your readers that it will be well to pick up, as early as they can, the "One Penny" on Three Pence and the same surcharge on "Four shillings." Of these stamps, the statement has gone the rounds of the journals, that there were 1200 of each printed. I am now assured, on excellent authority, that there were seven sheets of 60-420, of the "One Penny" on Three pence, and eighteen sheets of 50 on the Four Shillings—1080. Both stamps should be very good as there is not the slightest doubt about their being downright genuine.

So long ago as June last I saw and chronicled in the *Philatelic Record* a complete set of the new design for British East Africa, yet not a dealer in this part of the world has yet been able to get any stock. Why I know not. They are very pretty and would sell like hot cakes, and as the set is a good long series it would be a profitable one to handle. Still there

are none to be had. I have not been able to get one even for illustrating purposes.

Talking about illustrating I can only say there is no further development. Behind the scenes we know that matters are not so quiet as they seem. Both sides are burnishing their weapons, and I am hopeful that we shall come out safely in the end. Any way, there will be a big rumpus if we don't, for more than one trade will be injuriously affected if we are beaten, and just now the Britishers' blood is up about losing trade. For a Government Department to deliberately drive a considerable trade out of the country at this juncture will, therefore, be courting public indignation in a very risky manner. The most amusing part of the business is the comment of an editor on your side, who urges us to see in the trouble evidence that under an effete old monarchy like ours, such things will occur. That poor fellow cannot long have got loose from the nursery, or he would have known that red-tape is a canker that affects all kinds of government officials under all types of government, just as a lack of common honesty leads some editors of so-called philatelic periodicals to dish up in their own jargon without acknowledgment of the labour of others.

One thing in this connection I must not omit to mention, that is the announcement by Mr. Upcott Gill, the defendant in the recent prosecution, that the prosecuting authorities have generously waived all claim to their costs in either the Police Court or the Appeal Court, which by reason of the conviction they were entitled to. Mr. Gill goes on to say :

The decision would appear to apply only to Colonial Stamps, and I take it that an illustration of a cancelled stamp either by a defacing mark or by an ordinary postmark would not be an infringement of the act, as such a block could not produce a representation of a stamp, or anything which could be mistaken for a stamp,—it would in fact, be only an illustration of something which had at some previous time been a stamp but which at the time of being illustrated was no longer a stamp. Any way, unless I should be advised to the contrary I shall act upon these lines. If the worst came to the worst I should do my printing of stamp publications abroad which would be so much more of English money which might be earned at home being sent to a foreign country.

Mr. Justice Grantham in the Appeal Case may have been right in his judgment but his reasons for it were about as bad as they could be, and moreover, those reasons were based on about as bad a fault as a Judge could commit, that of imagination. He assumed that which had not at any time been suggested by the Prosecution and which moreover was entirely opposed to fact, and upon that assumption he based his judgment. Said he,—“It would be difficult for Mr. Gill to show bonafides in the matter because he knew that he could not get such a block made in this country and he therefore went abroad.” Now nothing could be further from the facts. I did *not* know that such blocks might not be legally made in this country (and in spite of the judgment I am not sure of it even now), and it was a mere accident that that particular block was included in the parcel done abroad. If I had happened to have had that block made in England the prosecution would never have occurred, as the prosecution would never have known anything about it. Their information was derived from the Customs authorities with whom the Foreign Customs had communicated in case the blocks had been intended for any improper purpose.

We are watching with interest the experiment you are about to make in the getting out of a journal for what you term the “boy collector.” The programme which I have read strikes me as being a somewhat curious affair. It seems it is to be a Jack-of-all trades journal. It is going to teach the young idea how to shoot in all kinds of ways not hitherto dreamt of by philatelic editors. He must be a courageous editor who takes so merrily to the instruction of young people in history, biography, geography, and all the ologies under the sun. The boy collector, it seems, is also to be taught how

to supply needy editors with acceptable articles on philatelic matters. Evidently it is to be a marvellous production, by a marvellous editor. And all for 15 cents. It will beat the ordinary University into a cocked hat. Kindly enter me as a subscriber forthwith; I would sit at the feet of this philatelic Gamaliel till further orders

Seriously, however, I wish your venture every success. The ambitious part of the flourish will tone down to practical work. I am anxious, not to say curious, to see what limitations you are going to recommend in order to simplify collecting for the young collector. Personally, I hold that the limitation should exclude all varieties of perforation, paper, and even watermark. I am aware that this limitation is rather too drastic for some folks; still, it seems to me that if you are to make collecting an attractive pastime for boys you must exclude all perplexing varieties, and go back to old time methods.

The Nova Scotia remainders are being quietly absorbed here, several collectors are even buying them as an investment, believing that they will eventually recover any present drop in value. Such beautiful old stamps are naturally strong favourites, and will stand a strong dose of discovered remainders. Not a few imagine them to be old Perkins-Bacon productions. Those who are of that way of thinking should secure pairs with the imprint, which will show them that the stamps were done by the American Bank Note Co. If the first issue were not so frightfully expensive these remainders would have had a tremendous run on the part of those who have not hitherto taken North Americans.

Next month we shall be resuming our meetings of the London Philatelic Society. Whether we shall follow the plan of last session of dropping the Reference List meetings I cannot say. The excuse on which they were dropped last session still holds good, viz: that the Publication Committee had had in hand more work than they could see their way to publish at once. Meanwhile, others are doing the work and getting the kudos for it while the Society sleeps. Witness the splendid Handbooks for specialists in course of publication by Stanley Gibbons.

Our Auctioneers have already made a successful beginning. The indications are certainly very strong in the direction of an unusually active winter session. With a big Exhibition in perspective it would indeed, be disappointing if it were otherwise. Still even so, the readiness with which collectors and dealers have responded to the first stroke of the auctioneer's hammer must be encouragingly suggestive of a good time to come.

I am told that I have been twitted in a contemporary of yours for what the editor terms my "Philatelic Fashion Notes." That sort of chaff won't alter facts, and after all I am but a chronicler of facts and fancies like him self. I do not pretend to make or lead those fashions of which I write. If I did perhaps he would want to enter into a contract for a boom in Samoans. It may be very un-philatelic to lower the science to the grade of a fashion. Human nature, however, is human nature, and, while it is so, fashions will have their sway. They may, in matters philatelic, be the result of a passing fancy, or of a coincident study of some particular group of countries. The effect is the same. There is a rush for the stamps of a particular country, hence the fashion. To my mind these changes from one group to another

are of noteworthy interest. But they are not so much fashions as passing changes of study on the part of the philatelic body. A popular Handbook, for instance, appears, clearing up doubts, solving difficulties, and opening the path to the better arrangement and collection of the stamps of a particular group. There is immediately a more or less active demand for the stamps of that group, generated by the requirements of collectors working up their collections to the higher level of the Handbook. Such a demand, call it fashion if you like, has always followed every publication of the London Philatelic Society, with the one exception of India and Ceylon.

What does the following Notice in our official *London Gazette* mean?

"Foreign Office, Aug. 31.—It is hereby notified for public information that all the territories in East Africa, now under the Protectorate of Her Majesty, except the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba and the Uganda Protectorate, are for the purposes of administration included in one Protectorate, under the name of the East Africa Protectorate. This Protectorate includes the territories bounded on the north by the river Juba, on the east by the Indian Ocean, on the south by the German sphere, on the west by the Uganda Protectorate, and also all adjacent islands between the mouths of the rivers Juba and Umba."

Looks as if "British East Africa" is to become "East Africa Protectorate." Possibly it may turn out that the curious Uganda labels noted by the *Monthly Journal* a couple of months since are the precursors of a regular series.

Then the Sultan of Zanzibar, just as a special series with his portrait was being prepared for him, shuffles off this mortal coil, and of course there must be fresh arrangements for his successor. Truly, with the rumpus in Rhodesia, philatelic matters in South Africa are exceptionally lively. And so long as the stamps genuinely reflect such stirring events so much the better for philately, for they make for us a series of historic landmarks. The surcharged Cape stamps for Rhodesia, for instance, will give us for ever the date of the rebellion in that part of the world, and incidentally also the date of the Jameson raid into the Transvaal, being all more or less mixed up in the same regions in the same year.

THE PHILATELIC CLUB.

We are pleased to learn that the proposed Club and headquarters for philatelists in this city is making satisfactory progress. The efforts of the Committee have met with gratifying results. The return of collectors from their summer outings and the attendant renewal of interest in philately have been manifested by numerous subscriptions to the capital stock of the Club. About ninety out of the one hundred shares have been subscribed for. And the Committee have taken up the remaining shares among themselves, in order to facilitate matters, hasten the securing of a charter, etc. These few duplicate shares will be transferred to applicants for membership, as long as they last. Present indications are that the list will be full in a very short time. It is not intended to issue more than the one hundred shares of stock originally proposed.

The labor of securing a house for the Club has not been inconsiderable. But we understand the Committee have at last succeeded in finding a building well adapted to the needs of the Club and other interests connected with it. We expect ere this number of the JOURNAL appears, the lease will have

been secured. The building is centrally located and convenient to many lines of street cars. An entire floor is occupied by one large room, which will afford excellent accommodations for auctions. It is expected that the improved quarters and the up-town location will increase the attendance at auctions, to the benefit of the sales.

The several philatelic societies of the city have also agreed to take rooms with the Club and the house selected provides ample quarters for this purpose.

The Club will be well accommodated in the way of rooms for library, billiards, smoking, etc., etc.

A meeting of the stockholders will be called at an early date to organize, prepare Constitution and By-Laws, elect officers and take any necessary steps for placing the Club in a position to transact business and install itself.

We congratulate the Committee on the success which has attended their efforts and philatelists on the prospect of having, at an early date, a pleasant home and business headquarters.

NOTES.

Our attention has recently been called to the fact that the present issue of Roumanian stamps has a watermark considerably larger than that originally employed in 1894. We find, however, that this change must have taken place some time ago, and that but very little attention is paid to the size of the watermark woven into the paper. The earlier stamps all bear a watermark 13 mm. in height, whereas early in 1895, as would appear from the cancellations, the size began to increase, and has varied since then between 14 and 15 mm. the present stamps all appearing with the largest measurement.

The earliest dates that we find for the different values of the larger watermark are the following:

1½b,	February 13th, 1895
3b,	January 7th, 1895
5b,	January 28th, 1895
10b,	May 25th, 1895
15b,	January 11th, 1895
25b,	February 21st, 1895
50b,	May 24th, 1895.

Of course, some earlier dates than these may be discovered, but this is sufficient to show that the larger watermark has been in use on all the values for considerably over a year.



We illustrate herewith the Commemorative stamps of Uruguay chronicled last month.



We take the following from *El Filatelico*, of San Jose, in regard to a projected new issue of stamps for Costa Rica: "We learn from an employee of the General Inspection of Instruction that a proposition is about to be made to the Congress of this republic to make an issue of postage stamps with portraits of our most notable presidents, as follows:

- 1 centavo, Juan Mora Fernandez,
- 2 centavos, Eusebio Rodriguez,
- 5 " Braulio Carrillo,
- 10 " Juan Rafael Mora,
- 20 " Jose Maria Mantealegre,
- 25 " Juan Alfaro Ruiz,
- 40 " Julian Volio,
- 50 " Jose Maria Canas,
- 80 " Jose Maria Castro M. (Dr.)
- 1 peso, Jesus Jimenez,
- 5 pesos, Tomas Guardia,
- 10 " Bernardo Soto.

We agree with this commission, but we think that it is a mistake to put D. Bernardo Soto in the place of some other man who has served our country well. We would also propose special stamps for tobacco, etc., seeing that this now comes in free and the people are much pleased at being allowed to sow it without restriction."



According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*, stamps of one, five and ten florins will shortly appear in the Dutch Indies.



We illustrate below the new Italian stamps chronicled last month.



The *London Philatelist* chronicles a current variety of the 2½ penny of the South African Republic in which the word PENNY is spelt PFNNY.



The *Philatelic Record* denies the issue of the five shilling stamp for the South African Republic which was chronicled by us last month on the authority of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. We expressed our doubts about the truth of the news when we chronicled the stamp.



In the last number of our JOURNAL, we chronicled the 1 and 2 centavo stamps of the current issue of Mexico with a new watermark viz., the letters RM interlaced appearing in full on each stamp. On inspecting our stock, we find that this watermark came into use some time ago, and we are surprised that no one noticed it until now.

We have the 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 centavos with this new watermark, and give herewith the earliest dates that we have found on each value :

- 1c February 22nd, 1896
- 2c February 24th, 1896
- 3c March (?), 1896
- 4c February 10th, 1896
- 5c December 29th, 1895

As a peculiar circumstance, we may mention that we have the 1c stamp with cancellation of the City of Mexico dated February 21st, 1895. However, as this set was issued only in the end of March, 1895, this must be due to the fact that the cancellation mark of the City of Mexico bears the wrong year.



Mr. Morgenthau has shown us three varieties of the 2c green of the Argentine Republic of the 1888 issue, the principal difference consisting in the distance between the top of the head and the frame above it, which measures respectively 2, 2½ and 3 mm. in the three types ; we illustrate below the first and third types.



According to *The Monthly Journal*, the 3 penny lilac of the first type of New Zealand exists on pelure paper.



We have seen some pretty good forgeries of the twopenny and one shilling stamps of the first issue of Gibraltar, a forged surcharge having been printed on the current Bermuda stamps. The forged surcharge is a trifle larger than the genuine, measuring $15\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ mm., instead of $15\frac{1}{2} \times 3$. The color of the current Bermuda stamps also differs somewhat from the first Gibaltars, the twopenny Bermuda being a claret brown, while the Gibraltar is an olive brown, and the color of the one shilling Bermuda is olive bistre, while the Gibraltar is a pale yellow brown.



We illustrate the new issue of Antioquia chronicled last month.



We have seen a 20 paras Servia of the issue of 1867 perforated 12, with double perforation vertically on the right side.

Mr. Bogert informs us that the current Salvador stamps are watermarked with a Liberty Cap on a pole. In looking through our stock we find that the current Ecuador and Nicaragua stamps bear the same watermark which we illustrate herewith.



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We have seen the five centavos of the issue of 1893 of Antioquia with double vertical perforation at the left side.

* * * * *

The London Philatelist notes that the current 25 centavos of Uruguay exists with center inverted.

* * * * *

The Monthly Journal chronicles a pair of 40 paras ultramarine of the 1866 issue of Serbia, perforated $9\frac{1}{2}$ all round, imperforate between the stamps.

* * * * *

Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us a number of stamps received by them lately, amongst which are some forgeries of the early issues of Afghanistan that are new to us. They represent the *sunar* dated 1288, with dotted inner circle, the *abasi* of the same date with plain inner circle, and the *shahi*, in a *greenish brown* shade, of Type 15 in the catalogue. All three are on *wove paper*, instead of laid. The two imitations of the 1288 issues have, in most cases, all the projections clipped off close to the outer circle, to conceal the fact that the smaller projections are shown in white on a solid *black rim*, instead of being only outlined in *black*; those of Type 15 are on a very thick wove paper. With them are some impressions of the *abasi* of 1880. Type 19, in a very bright *vermilion*, on thin wove paper, which we think may possibly be reprints—if that type is out of use.—(*Monthly Journal*).

* * * * *

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., send us a double surcharge of the "one penny" provisional on 2d red and olive of British Central Africa chronicled by us in January last. They explain that this specimen is from the first sheet printed; the printer having set the surcharge too high up, put the sheet on the press a second time after altering the position of the surcharge. They further inform us that while these provisionals were being printed, there being no 2d stamps in stock, H. M. Commissioner and Consul-General authorized the postmasters of Blantyre, Chiromo and Zomba to cut the 2 penny stamp in two and use each half as 1 penny stamp for postage on newspapers, etc. These were only employed a day or two, and when the provisionals were issued no more split stamps were allowed. Less than 50 were so used. They were cut straight down the center, and not diagonally.—(*The Philatelic Record*.)

* * * * *

According to *La Revue Philatelique* the following adhesives, envelopes, etc. of France, are no longer in use:

Adhesive stamp: 75 centimes.

Unpaid letter stamps: 60 centimes and 1 franc.

Envelopes: 5 centimes on buff, large size; 15 centimes on bluish, small size.

Wrapper: 3 centimes.

La Revue Philatelique describes two varieties of the 1½ penny letter card of New Zealand. In the 1st variety the groundwork of the cartouche with the inscription NEW ZEALAND is formed of broken lines, and in the lower right corner of the reverse is the following inscription in microscopic characters: "N. Z. Press Co. Ltd." In the 2d variety the lines of the cartouche are unbroken, and there is no inscription in the right lower corner of the reverse.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We copy the following from the *Weekly Stamp News* concerning the newly discovered Frazer's City Express Post 2 cents, chronicled and illustrated by us last month.

"In March 1848 the Cincinnati papers contained an announcement of cheaper rates of postage and informed all persons wishing to send their mail at the reduced rates to call on H. Frazer & Co., on Fourth street, between Walnut and Main Two stamps were issued for this service, viz., 1c blue and 2c black, both being of the same type (see our description in No. 298). The 1c stamp was used to prepay postage open and the 2c stamp on sealed letters. The cities receiving mail through this post were: Madison, Albany and Evansville, Ind., and Louisville, Ky. The mail was carried by means of boats on the Ohio River."

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The new Johore stamps with portrait of the young Sultan were issued on August 22d. The values are the same as in preceding series, viz: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6c and 1 dollar.

CHRONICLE.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* states that the design of the postal cards has been altered, the word "PROTECTORATE" and the coat of arms having been removed.

Postal cards.

- 1p black
- 2p black and yellow

BULGARIA.—*Die Postwerthzeichen-Kunde* states that the 25 stotinki unpaid letter stamp is now issued in the new type.



Unpaid letter stamps.
Perforated.
25s carmine

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—The current 10 centavos adhesive is now printed in bistre on rose paper.

Adhesive stamp.

- Perforated 12x13½.
- 10c bistre on rose

Panama.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us a one peso stamp of the same type as the other values of the current series.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

1p brown carmine

ECUADOR.—The *Weekly Stamp News* has received a cover bearing a pair of new 5c provisional stamps made by surcharging the 10 centavos revenue stamp of 1887-88 in four lines "1896—CORREOS—5—Cts." and parafpe. *Der Philatelist* states that the 5 centavos envelope of 1894 issue has been met with, surcharged "1895-1896."

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

5c on 10c orange black surcharge



Envelope.

Provisional issue.

5c dark green, *white*, black surcharge

FERNANDO PO.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us a $\frac{1}{8}$ centimo of the same type as the remainder of the current series. *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles a 6, $12\frac{1}{2}$, 20 and 25c of same type and a provisional 5c, consisting of the current 10c surcharged "Habilitado 5c de Peso" in a circle.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{8}$ c slate

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c brown

5c on 10c gray violet, blue surcharge

20c blue

6c dark violet

25c carmine

FRANCE.—*La Revue Philatelique* states that the 5 centimes envelope, small size, is now issued on thick white paper and has a tongued flap.

Envelope.

5c green, *white*

GREAT BRITAIN.—From the *Weekly Stamp News* we learn that the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ p Army Officials were issued on September 1st. The surcharge on the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 penny is in plain capitals 3 mm., high; there are two lines, "ARMY" 9 mm., in length, and "OFFICIAL" $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm., the two lines being just 12 mm., apart.

On the $2\frac{1}{2}$ penny the surcharge is in thicker type and the words are $9\frac{1}{4}$ mm., apart.

Official stamps.

Watermarked a Crown.

Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p vermilion, black surcharge

1p lilac

$2\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac on blue

HAYTI.—We have received the 3 centimes adhesive, which appears to be of a re engraved type. The stamp is a trifle smaller than in the preceding issue, measuring only $23\frac{1}{2}$ mm, in height, instead of 24 mm, and the letters of the inscription "REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI" are a trifle smaller; otherwise, we can find no difference.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 13.

3c red violet

HONG KONG.—We gather from the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* that the reply part of the 4c on 3c reply card has been transformed into a single card by obliterating the word 'REPLY' by a red line.

Postal card.

4c on 3c brown, buff, black surcharge (reply part)

ITALY.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* states that the official postal card is now issued with the stamp of the same type as the regular 10 centesimos postal card.

Official postal card.

10c rose, cream

MEXICO.—Mr. S. Chapman has sent us three new Hidalgo Express envelopes, the express frank being printed in black instead of brown.

Express Hidalgo.

Envelope.

Size 153x90 mm.

10c black, stamp 5c ultramarine, gray laid paper, marbled

10c black, stamp 5c ultramarine, amber " " "

10c black, stamp 5c ultramarine, orange red laid paper, marbled

NETHERLANDS.—Mr. G. B. Robert, editor of the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde*, and Mr. D. A. Schreuders have sent us a new 50 cent stamp, which is of the same size as the higher value; and also printed in two colors the central medallion being printed in fawn and the frame in emerald green. We also read in the *N. T. v P.* that the Unpaid Letter Stamps of $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5 and 10 cents have been issued in entire sheets of type 1, and printed in ultramarine.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 11.

50c emerald green and fawn

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ c ultramarine, type 1

5c " "

10c " "

NIGER COAST.—*The London Philatelist* states that the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamp is now issued in yellow green.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p yellow green

PARAGUAY.—The 1 centavo stamp is now issued with corrected spelling.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

1c gray

PERU.—We copy the following from the *Weekly Stamp News*: "We have seen the 1, 10 and 50c of the current series bearing the new type of 'GOBIERNO' surcharge. The old type, with frame, was withdrawn recently, it will be remembered, on account of its having been counterfeited. Official mail was then franked with unsurcharged stamps, pending, we suppose, the preparation of this new surcharge. The letters of the word 'GOBIERNO' are now 3 mm. high and the word measures 16 mm. in length.

Official stamps.

Perforated.

1c ultramarine, black surcharge

10c yellow, black surcharge

50c rose, black surcharge

PORTUGAL.—Mr. C. Witt informs us that the 20 and 30 reis Postal Cards, single and reply and the 25 and 50 reis Letter Cards have been issued with stamp of the new type.

We read in the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* that the envelopes have also been issued with stamp of the new type.

Envelopes.

Size 142x110 mm.

25r green, *buff*

50r blue "

Postal cards.

20r lilac, *buff*

20 x 20r lilac, *buff*

30r pale brown "

30 x 30r pale brown, *buff*

Letter cards.

25r green, *buff*

50r blue, *blue*

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.—We have received the current 45 cents surcharged 18 cents, and it is said that the same stamp exists also surcharged 36 cents.

Among those received by us we note one on which the left bar of the N is shorter than the right one.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked Crown and CA.



Perforated 14.

18c on 45c brown and carmine, black surcharge
 36c on 45c brown and carmine " " "

TRINIDAD.—The long heralded new issue has at last appeared, and we must confess that it is not a thing of joy and beauty. An attempt has been made to reproduce the beautiful design used on the earlier issues, but we consider it rather a poor imitation. The values from ½d to 1 shilling and the 10 shilling have the lower label in white with the value printed in color, and the 5 shilling and 1 pound have the lower label in color.



Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

½p lilac and green
 1p lilac and carmine
 2½p lilac and blue
 4p lilac and orange
 5p lilac and violet
 6p lilac and black
 1sh lilac and red brown
 5sh green and orange
 10sh green and blue
 £1 green and carmine

VICTORIA.—*La Revue Philatelique* states that the 2 penny letter card is now printed in brick red instead of rose.

*Letter card.*2p brick red, *pale azuré*

ZANZIBAR.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* states that the current stamps of the British East Africa Protectorate have been surcharged "ZANZIBAR" in black. So far only the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 anna have been seen.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a yellow green, black surcharge
1a carmine " "

THE MARKET.

Auction sale of Cheveley & Co., August 12th, 1896.	
Naples, Cross, $\frac{1}{2}$ t blue, grand specimen,	\$23.75
Switzerland, Basel, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ r, very fine,	23.00
Wurtemberg, 7okr dark lilac, very fine,	18.00
" 7okr pale lilac, very fine,	16.50
Gibraltar, 1st issue, 1sh, mint state,	11.00
Western Australia, 2d black on red, extra fine,	15.00
" " 6d bronze, fine specimen, with brilliant lustre,	15.75
British Columbia, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 25c, mint state,	5.25
" " " 50c, mint state,	6.75
Tobago, CC, 6d,	15.50
Nevis, 4d rose, unused,	16.50
" 4d orange, engraved, unused,	12.50
Canada, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, superb,	18.75
United States, 1869, 24c, without gril, unused,	12.00
British Honduras, small surcharge, 50c on 1sh,	17.50
Nevis, 1sh violet, mint state,	10.00
Trinidad, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5sh lake, mint state,	6.00
Nevis, perf. 13, 1sh, unused,	20.00
" " 1sh yellow green, superb,	18.75
Dominica, CA, 1sh carmine, mint state, unused,	23.75
St. Vincent, no watermark, 4d orange, unused,	10.50
Virgin Islands, 1sh, with single outer line, mint state,	23.00

Auction sale of Messrs. Cheveley & Co., September 7th, 1896.	
Switzerland, Geneva, envelope, smallest size, entire, used	\$60.00
Ceylon, imperf., 9d, very fine,	10.00
Sierra Leone, CC, perf., 14, 4d blue, unused block of 9, o.g.,	65.00
British Honduras, 6d yellow, unused,	11.00
Dominica, CA, 1sh unused, o.g.,	19.50
Nevis, 4d rose, unused,	13.00
" 4d orange, unused,	10.00
" 1sh yellow green, used,	16.00

New Brunswick, 6d yellow, fine specimen,	13.50
St. Christopher, 6d olive brown, unused, o.g.,	10.00
St. Lucia, 1st issue, 6d green, very fine,	9.50
St. Vincent, 1sh violet rose, unused, o.g.,	15.00
United States, 1856, 9oc, used, thin in one spot,	13.50

REVIEW.

We have received from Messrs. Harry Hilckes & Co., Ltd., a copy of their auction summary for the season 1895-96. This little work is certainly of great value to all collectors who are interested in studying the varying conditions of the stamp market, as the prices for fine specimens indicate as a general rule the actual market value of the stamps disposed of.

Messrs. Hilckes & Co., have been very particular to classify the stamps sold according to the condition of the specimens. This is of the greatest importance, as nothing is more misleading than a bare list of the prices realized for different specimens of the same stamp without any record of the condition of the stamps themselves. It is well known that where a brilliant copy might bring one hundred dollars, a poor or inferior one might not realize more than from five to fifty dollars, according as to whether it was badly damaged, slightly damaged, etc., etc.

COMMUNICATIONS.

EDITOR AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY :

I am well aware that it is the usual rule of your journal to refuse space to matter in the nature of a controversy. But I beg you will indulge me in a few words in regard to certain things in the *Post Office* for September, which are both unjust and inaccurate. In the editorial department my good friend Mr. Capen ("with all his faults I love him still") again refers to "the quiet seclusion of Twenty-third Street," and says: "The editor of the paper tried to overthrow our argument by saying that the editor of the *Post Office* lived in Brooklyn." This is not quite correct. It was not the editor of the JOURNAL who said this fearful thing, but my very humble self, on page 347 of the current volume. Furthermore, it was not intended as an argument, I said the editor of the *Post Office* made merry with me, and I tried to return his jest. Either my humor lacked point or I did not realize the seriousness of the accusation of living in Brooklyn.

So much for inaccuracy. Now for injustice. The opening article in the September *Post Office* is upon the subject of the 1861 issue of the United States. The illustrations for the article and the description of the *premières gravures* are *deliberately appropriated* from my article in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for June *without one word of credit* either to the JOURNAL or myself.

As the bulk of the information contained in my article was known only to myself and a few friends, to whom I communicated some parts of it shortly before publication, I do not think it can be claimed to have been "ordinary news" or ancient history. *By request* I showed Mr. Gremmel my

stamps and pointed out to him the differences in engraving and color. But I fail to see why this favor should deprive me of all credit in the matter. Finally, if the stamps are very well known, why does not the *Post Office* point out a distinct mark on one of the stamps which, for reasons of my own, I did not mention? The wording of the descriptions in the *Post Office* is often very like that of my article and the cuts are undoubtedly reproductions of those prepared at considerable expense for the *JOURNAL*; note for instance the ragged inner curve on the cut of the second type of the one cent.

The "standard of philatelic ethics" of the *Post Office* is quite too altitudinous; it really should come down to the level of the rest of us who are only mortal.

Very respectfully,

JOHN N. LUFF

THE SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO.:

Gentlemen—In your issue for May last, you comment upon a paragraph reprinted by you from the *London Philatelist*, referring to an error of the 1854 issue of Italy, *viz.* 5 centesimi in red, and give it as your opinion that the stamp in question was a reprint.

In mentioning the stamp in my letter to the *London Philatelist*, I did so more with a view to eliciting information regarding the status of the stamp than to endeavor to establish its claim to consideration as a genuine variety.

The source from which I obtained it appeared to me one that strongly supported the *bona fides* of the stamp and, except in the point of color, it bore every appearance of genuineness. As I stated in the *London Philatelist*, I obtained the stamp many years ago—in 1882 to be exact—from an approval sheet sent me by a leading English dealer. It was cancelled, and on a piece of what appeared to be the original letter, which contained some Italian words written in a fine hand in violet ink. The color more nearly approached a dull red than the "pink" of the catalogues, and it was placed in my collection in the place assigned for the 40c. It was not until some months afterwards that I discovered the inscription was "c. cinque," instead of "c. quaranta."

If, as you appear to suggest, my copy was a reprint, it must have been fraudulently cancelled with a forged postmark and, to heighten the fraud, placed on piece of an old letter. The source from which it emanated was such, however, that I would be extremely loath to accept this explanation as to its apparently used state. True, it *might* have been overlooked, and placed on the approval sheet by an unskilled assistant, and the fact that the error in value was not noticed would give some color to this supposition, the price being only 4/-.

Can your friend who has had a "copy of of this great rarity in his possession since many years," give any information about the source from whence it originally came? Was it cancelled or otherwise, and was the color in any way unusual?

Of course the opinion of Dr. Diena that your friend's copy was a reprint is sufficient proof that there was such an error amongst the reprints. When were these made, and were they ever available for, or even accidentally used for postage?

I should be glad to receive an authoritative opinion, so far as one can be given in the absence of the stamp itself.

I am yours truly,

THE AUSTRALIAN CORRESPONDENT OF THE *London Philatelist*.

[This error is not recognized by any authority on Italian stamps and did not exist in the original plate, neither were any 5 centesimi stamps printed in red while those stamps were in use; various errors of the stamps of the 2d and 3d issues of Italy, either unused or used, the latter generally on entire letters, were offered for sale by an Italian dealer as far back as 1878. These were all undoubtedly reprints.]—ED.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month, at Room 26, Bible House, at 8 P. M.

OFFICERS.

President, J. N. T. LEVICK, 54 William Street, *Secretary*, W. F. GREGORY, 11 Park Row, New York.

Vice-President, R. R. BOGERT, 160 Nassau Street, New York.

Treasurer, MAX MEYENBERG, 58 Eighth Street, Hoboken, N. J.

COMMITTEES.

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Exchange Manager, G. W. D. CRITTENTON 290
West End Ave., New York.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1896.

The 61st meeting of the Corporation and 39th of the Society was called to order at 9.10 by President Levick.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch, Betz, Bogert, Drew, Gregory, Levick, Luff, Mead, Meyenberg, Dr. Nascher, Perrin, Petersen and Williams

Reading of minutes omitted.

The Trustees reported the resignation of Mr. Crittenton from the Society and the resignation of Dr. Feldman from the Board of Trustees. Two vacancies in the Board thus being made, upon motion election was held to fill the vacancies.

Mr. Chas. D. W. Drew was nominated to fill the long term and elected.

Mr. Walter S. Scott was nominated for short term and elected.

The President then assigned Mr. Drew to Entertainment Committee and Mr. Scott to Finance Committee.

The Committee on Entertainment reported the selection of Mr. Berlepsch as exchange and auction Manager.

After much discussion of methods to increase interest in meetings, adjourned 10.15.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1896.

The 62nd meeting of the Corporation and 310th of the Society was called to order by President Levick, at 8.50 P. M.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Betz, Berlepsch, Bogert, Brevoort, Drew, Gregory, Homburger, George, Krassa, Levick, Luff, Lynde, Meyenberg, Dr. Nascher, Perrin, Petersen, Rich, W. S. Scott, Weed and Williams.

Trustees reported the election of Eugene Baucher, E. Orange N. J., and R. F. Braine, Jr., Brooklyn, as new members.

The Treasurer reported that he had been unable to obtain any reply from several members and requested that their names be published in the official journal.

It was so ordered and that names of such members as failed to respond to publication should be stricken from the roll.

The display of stamps by the members present was unusual and interesting. The most important was the exhibition by Mr. Krassa of a complete set of die proofs of U. S. from 1847 to end of American Bank Note Co. contract. These were handsomely bound in three volumes and as valuable as they are beautiful. Adjourned 10.15 P. M.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Meetings held the third Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 36 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, 9 W. 16th St., N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 38, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 999, N. Y. City.

162D MEETING OF THE STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY, HELD SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1896.

The meeting was called to order at 8.15 P. M., with the following members present :

President August Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. Henry Clotz, F. W. H. Hahn, R. F. Albrecht, J. W. Sittig, Adolph Lienhardt, A. C. Carstanjen, Chas. H. Seidel, E. R. Carter, John Schiefer, Hugo Kessler, Oscar Dejonge, Dr. R. Roehre, A. Richter and R. S. Lehman.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Mr. August Dejonge proposed for membership Mr. Ernst Kuntz, referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. A. Lohmeyer sends the Society Nos. 30 and 31 of the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Postal Card Society. The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., presents bound copies of volumes 7 and 8 of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY; The J. W. Scott Co., bound copies of volumes 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, "A Friend" and Messrs. A. C. Carstanjen and E. R. Carter denote some counterfeits for the Counterfeit Album; Mr. E. B. Sterling presents a handsomely mounted copy of the 2 shilling red perforated Hamburg which various experts have endorsed both "genuine" and "counterfeit" without coming to any conclusion as to the true nature of the stamp. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the kind donors.

Mr. Clotz read a letter he had received from Dr. Odendall in which he sends his regards to the members of the Society.

A postal was read from our member, Mr. T. W. Goonewarde, of Wellawatte, Ceylon, which was handed to the Secretary for attention.

The meeting was adjourned at 9.40 P. M.

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—(Continued).

Johore (Continued.)

1896.

Typographed on white wove paper. The cent values are printed in green, and on the 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 cent stamp the value is printed in a different color; the 1 dollar is printed in lilac and the denomination of value in green. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Watermarked



Perforated 14.

69	1c green
70	2c green and blue
71	3c green and mauve.
72	4c green and rose
73	5c green and brown
74	6c green and yellow
75	1d lilac and green

Negri Sembilan.

1891.

2 cent stamps of the Straits Settlements of the issue of August, 1883, surcharged in black "Negri Sembilan"



Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated 14.

1 2c rose, black surcharge

Varieties:

- a. Space between I and E of SEMBILAN.
- 2 2c rose, black surcharge
- b. Space between M and B of SEMBILAN.
- 3 2c rose, black surcharge
- c. BILAN misplaced.
- 4 2c rose, black surcharge
- d. Broken I in SEMBILAN.
- 5 2c rose, black surcharge

End of 1891.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
18½x22½ mm.



Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated 14.

- 6 1c green
- 7 2c rose
- 8 5c blue

1895.

Typographed on white wove paper. The
1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10 and 50 cent stamps are
printed in lilac and the value in a different
color. The dollar values are printed in blue-
green and the denomination of value in
a different color. Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10 and
50 cents, 18½x22½ mm. 1 and 5 dollars,
30x25½ mm.



Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated 14.

- 9 1c lilac and green
- 10 2c lilac and brown
- 11 3c lilac and carmine
- 12 5c lilac and ochre
- 13 8c lilac and blue
- 14 10c lilac and orange
- 15 50c lilac and black
- 16 1d blue-green and yellow-green
- 17 5d blue-green and blue

PAHANG.

1890.

Stamps of the Straits Settlements of the
issues of 1882 and 1883 surcharged in black
"PAHANG" in various types.



Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

1° Wide N.

- 1 2c rose, black surcharge, 16x2¼ mm
- 2 8c orange " " 16x2¼ mm
- 3 10c slate " " 16x2¼ mm

2° Narrow N.

- 4 2c rose, black surcharge, 16x2¼ mm
- 5 8c orange " " 16x2¼ mm
- 6 10c slate " " 16x2¼ mm



- 7 2c rose, black surcharge, 12x2mm



- 8 2c rose, black surcharge, 13x2mm



- 9 2c rose, black surcharge, 15x2½ mm



- 10 2c rose, black surcharge, 16x2¼ mm

1891.

Provisional issue.

24 cent stamps of the Straits Settlements of
the issue of August 18th, 1883, surcharged
in black "PAHANG" and new value, the
original value being obliterated by a black
line. The name "PAHANG" is of the same

type on all the stamps. There are four types of the surcharge of the value and there are a number of minor varieties of each type the differences consisting in the position of the surcharge "TWO CENTS" relative to the word "PAHANG." As no entire pane of these stamps is known, the arrangement and numbers of each type on the pane cannot be given.



I.



II.



III.



IV.

Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated 14.

- 11 2c on 24c green, black surcharge, type I
- 12 2c on 24c green, black surcharge, type II
- 13 2c on 24c green, black surcharge, type III
- 14 2c on 24c green, black surcharge, type IV

1892-95.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18½x22½mm.



Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated 14.

- 15 1c green
- 16 2c rose
- 17 5c blue

1895.

Typographed on white wove paper. The stamps of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 50 cents are printed in lilac and the denomination of value in a different color. The 1 and 5 dollar stamps are printed in blue-green and the denomination of value in a different color. Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 50 cents, 18½x22½ mm., 1 and 5 dollars, 30x25½mm.



Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated 14.

- 18 1c lilac and green
- 19 2c lilac and brown
- 20 3c lilac and carmine
- 21 5c lilac and ochre
- 22 8c lilac and blue
- 23 10c lilac and orange
- 24 50c lilac and black
- 25 1d blue-green and yellow-green
- 26 5d blue-green and blue

PERAK.

1880.

A. 2 cent stamps of the Straits Settlements of the issue of 1868 surcharged with a capital P surmounted by a crescent and star, the whole enclosed in an oval.



Watermarked Crown and CC.
Perforated 14.

- I 2c brown, black surcharge, 15x3 mm.

B. 2 cent stamps of the Straits Settlements of the issue of 1868 surcharged with a capital P 5½ mm high.

Watermarked Crown and CC.
Perforated 14.

- 2 2c brown, black surcharge

C. 2 cent stamps of the Straits Settlements of the issue of 1868 surcharged "PERAK" in various types.



Watermarked Crown and CC.
Perforated 14.

3 2c brown, black surcharge, 17x3½ mm

Variety: K misplaced.

4 2c brown, black surcharge, 17x3½ mm



1° All letters wide.

5 2c brown, black surcharge, 14x2¾ mm

6 2c brown " " 14½x2¾ mm



7 2c brown, black surcharge, 11x2¾ mm



2° R narrow.

8 2c brown, black surcharge, 14x2¾ mm



3° R and A narrow.

9 2c brown, black surcharge, 14x2¾ mm



4° E, R and A narrow.

10 2c brown, black surch. 12½x2¾ mm



5° All letters narrow.

11 2c brown, black surch. 14¼x2½ mm

12 2c brown " " 12¾x2¾ mm

13 2c brown " " 12½x2¾ mm

14 2c brown " " 12x2¾ mm

15 2c brown " " 12x2¾ mm

16 2c brown " " 10¼x2¾ mm

17 2c brown " " 10x2½ mm

6° E narrow.

18 2c brown, black surcharge, 12½x3 mm

19 2c brown " " 11x2 mm

20 2c brown " " 10x2½ mm

1883.

2 cent stamps of the Straits Settlements of the issue of 1882-83 surcharged "PERAK" in various types.



Watermarked Crown and CA.
A. P same height as other letters.
Perforated 14.

- 1° A wide.
A. P same height as other letters.
- 21 2c brown, black surcharge, 13½x3mm
 - 22 2c rose " " 13¼x2¾mm
 - 23 2c rose " " 13¼x2¾mm



- 2° E wide.
- 24 2c brown, black surcharge, 13½x3mm
 - 25 2c rose " " 13¼x2¾mm
 - 26 2c rose " " 13½x2¾mm



- 3° All letters wide.
- 27 2c brown, black surch. 13½x2½mm
 - 28 2c rose " 13½x2½mm



- 4° All letters narrow.
- 29 2c brown, black surcharge, 12x2½mm
 - 30 2c brown " " 13¼x2¾mm
 - 31 2c brown " " 13x2¾mm
 - 32 2c rose " " 13¼x2¾mm
 - 33 2c rose " " 12½x2½mm
 - 34 2c rose " " 13¼x2¾mm
 - 35 2c rose " " 13½x2¾mm

Varieties:

- a. PE misplaced.
- 36 2c brown, black surcharge, 13x2¾mm
- b. PE misplaced, double surcharge.
- 37 2c brown, black surcharge, 13x2¾mm
- c. AK misplaced.
- 38 2c brown, black surch. 13¼x2¾mm
- 39 2c rose, " " 13¼x2¾mm



B. P taller than the other letters.

- 1° All letters narrow.
- 40 2c brown, black surcharge, 12x3mm
 - 41 2c brown " " 13¼x3mm
 - 42 2c brown " " 13¾x3mm
 - 43 2c rose " " 13¼x3mm
 - 44 2c rose " " 13½x3mm

Variety: PE misplaced.

- 45 2c brown, black surcharge, 13¼x3mm
- 2° E wide.
- 46 2c brown, black surcharge, 13¼x3mm
- 47 2c brown " " 13¾x3mm
- 3° A wide.
- 48 2c rose, black surcharge, 13¼x3mm
- 49 2c rose " " 13¼x3mm



- 1° E wide.
- 50 2c rose, black surcharge, 14x2¾mm
 - 51 2c rose " " 14½x2¾mm
 - 52 2c rose " " 15¼x2¾mm
 - 53 2c rose " " 15½x2¾mm

Varieties:

- a. PE misplaced.
- 55 2c rose, black surcharge, 15x2¾mm
- b. R misplaced.
- 56 2c rose, black surcharge, 14¾x2¾mm

- c. AK misplaced.
- 57 2c rose, black surcharge, 15x2¼mm
- d. Surcharge inverted.
- 58 2c rose, black surcharge, 15x2¼mm
- e. Surcharge placed at the top instead of in the center of stamp.
- 59 2c rose, black surcharge, 15x2¼mm
- 2° PE in much thinner capitals.
- 60 2c rose, black surcharge, 15x2¼mm
- 3° E narrow.
- 61 2c rose, black surcharge, 14¾x2¼mm
- 62 2c rose, " " 15x2¼mm

1884.

Provisional issue.

4 cent stamps of the Straits Settlements of the issues of January, 1868, and June, 1882, surcharged vertically in black with the name of the state and new value.



A. Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

All the letters of PERAK narrow.

- 63 2c on 4c rose, black surcharge, 19x3¼mm., and 12½x3 mm

B. Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

1° E of PERAK wide.

- 64 2c on 4c rose, black surcharge, 19½x3½ mm., and 13x3 mm



2° E of PERAK narrow.

- 65 2c on 4c rose, black surcharge, 19½x3½ mm., and 13x3 mm

1886.

2 cent stamps of the Straits Settlements of the issue of August, 1883, surcharged "PERAK" in various types.



Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 66 2c rose, black surcharge, 13x2½ mm

Variety : Space between E and R.

- 67 2c rose, black surcharge, 14x2½ mm



1° Narrow K, wide R.

- 68 2c rose, black surcharge, 12¾x2¼mm
- 69 2c rose " " 12½x2¼mm

2° Narrow K, narrow R.

- 70 2c rose, black surcharge, 12¾x2¼mm
- 71 2c rose " " 13x2¼mm

3° Medium K, wide R.

- 72 2c rose, black surcharge, 12¾x2¼mm

4° Medium K, narrow R.

- 73 2c rose, black surcharge, 12¾x2¼mm

5° Wide K, wide R.

- 74 2c rose, black surcharge, 13x2¼mm

6° Wide K, narrow R.

- 75 2c rose, black surcharge, 13x2¼mm

Variety : PERAK, the F altered into a P with pen and ink.

- 76 2c rose, black surcharge, 13x2¼mm



- 77 2c rose, black surcharge, 10x1¼mm

Varieties :

- a. A misplaced.
- 78 2c rose, black surcharge, 10x1¼mm
- b. P misplaced.
- 79 2c rose, black surcharge, 10x1¼mm
- c Space between P and E.
- 80 2c rose, black surcharge, 10¼x1¼mm

1886-89.

Provisional issue.

A. 2 cent stamps of the Straits Settlements of the issue of August, 1883, surcharged vertically with the name of the state and new value.



Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated 14.

- 81 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge, 18x4 mm. and 14x4 mm.



1° All letters narrow.

- 82 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge, 17x3½ and 11½x3½ mm.



2° Wide N in ONE and CENT.

- 83 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge, 17½x3½ and 11½x3½ mm



1° All letters wide.

- 84 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge
- 85 1c on 2c rose, blue surcharge

2° All letters narrow.

- 86 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge
- 87 1c on 2c rose, blue surcharge

Variety : ONE and PE misplaced.

- 88 1c on 2c rose, blue surcharge

3° Wide N, narrow R.

- 89 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge
- 90 1c on 2c rose, blue surcharge

4° Wide N in ONE, narrow N in CENT and narrow R in PERAK.

- 91 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge
- 92 1c on 2c rose, blue surcharge

5° Narrow N in ONE, wide N in CENT and narrow R in PERAK.

- 93 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge
- 94 1c on 2c rose, blue surcharge

6° Narrow N in ONE, wide N in CENT and wide R in PERAK.

- 95 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge
- 96 1c on 2c rose, blue surcharge

7° Narrow N's and wide R.

- 97 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge
- 98 1c on 2c rose, blue surcharge

8° Wide N in ONE, narrow N in CENT and wide R in PERAK.

- 99 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge
- 100 1c on 2c rose, blue surcharge

B. 2 cent stamps of the Straits Settlements of the issue of August, 1883, surcharged horizontally in black with the name of the state and new value.



Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated 14.

- 101 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge



102 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge



103 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge



Varieties:

- a. PREAK.
- 104 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge
- b. Double surcharge, one inverted.
- 105 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge
- I as 102, CENT and PERAK as 103.
- 106 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge
- I and CENT as 101, PERAK as 103. PERAK above ONE CENT
- 107 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge



108 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge, PERAK 13 mm.

Varieties:

- a. Broken E in CENT.
- 109 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge,
- b. P almost upright.
- 110 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge,
- c. Same as b and ONE inverted.
- 111 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge,



112 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge, PERAK 12 mm.

Varieties:

- a. Surcharge inverted.
- 113 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge,
- b. Double surcharge, one being inverted.
- 114 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge,



115 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge

Varieties:

- a. Defective O in ONE.
- 116 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge
- b. T of CENT misplaced.
- 117 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge



- c. O, C and P misplaced.
- 118 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge
- d. Space between PE and RAK.
- 118a 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge



119 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge



120 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge



121 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge



122 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge
Variety: PREAK.

123 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge



124 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge

Variety: O of ONE misplaced.
125 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge



126 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge
Variety:
c. $\frac{1}{2}$ Small R in PERAK



127 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge



128 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge

Varieties:

- a. P misplaced.
- 129 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge
- b. R misplaced.
- 130 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge
- c. Space between P and E.
- 131 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge

There are various settings of stamps Nos. 115 to 128; each setting consists of a pane of 60 stamps in 10 horizontal rows of 6 stamps each. The first setting is composed of Nos. 115 and 116, set up in triplets, repeated twice on each horizontal row, No. 116 being the second and fifth stamp of each row. The second setting is composed of stamps Nos. 115 to 119 in three vertical rows, No. 119 being the fifth stamp of the first vertical row. In this setting there are a number of minor varieties of No. 115, the difference consisting in the relative positions of the

letters of one line of the surcharge to those of the other lines. The stamps Nos. 117 and 118 are not to be found on all the panes. The third setting is composed as follows: Thirty stamps No. 115, five No. 122, one No. 123, five No. 124, one No. 125, eleven No. 126, one No. 127, four No. 128, one No. 129, and one No. 130. as per following diagram. Of Nos. 115, 122, 124, 126 and 128 there are several minor varieties, the difference being in the relative positions of the letters of the surcharge.

115	115	115	115	115	115
115	115	115	115	115	115
115	115	115	115	115	115
115	115	115	115	115	115
115	115	115	115	115	115
123	122	122	122	122	122
124	124	124	124	125	124
126	127	126	126	126	126
126	126	126	126	126	126
128	130	128	128	129	128

This sheet exists also with jubilee line.

The fourth setting is formed as follows: Thirty-five stamps No. 115, three No. 121, four No. 122, six No. 124, eleven No. 126 and one 127, with minor varieties of all but the last one, the difference being in the relative positions of the letters of the surcharge. The arrangement is shown in the following diagram.

115	115	115	115	115	115
115	115	115	115	115	115
115	115	115	115	115	115
115	115	115	115	115	115
115	115	115	115	115	121
121	121	122	122	122	122
115	115	115	115	115	115
124	124	124	124	124	124
126	126	126	127	126	126
126	126	126	126	126	126

The fifth setting is composed as follows: Thirty-one stamps of No. 115, one No. 118, two No. 119, one No. 120, three No. 121, four No. 122, six No. 124, eleven No. 126, one No. 127. Of Nos. 115, 119, 121, 122, 124 and 126 there are several minor varieties. This setting is arranged as shown in the following diagram:

115	115	115	115	115	115
115	115	115	115	115	115
115	115	115	115	120	120
115	115	115	115	115	115
118	115	115	115	115	121
121	121	122	122	122	122
115	115	115	119	115	119
124	124	124	124	124	124
126	126	126	127	126	126
126	126	126	126	126	126

This sheet has also the jubilee line.

The last setting is composed as follows: Twenty-nine stamps of No. 115, one No. 117, one No. 119, five No. 122, five No. 124, one No. 125, twelve No. 126, four No. 128, one No. 129 and one No. 131 as per diagram. There are several minor varieties, of Nos. 115, 122, 124, 126 and 128.

115	115	115	115	115	115
115	115	115	115	115	115
115	115	115	115	117	115
115	115	115	115	115	115
115	115	115	115	115	115
122	122	122	119	122	122
124	124	124	124	125	124
126	126	126	126	126	126
126	126	126	126	126	126
128	131	128	128	129	128

This sheet has also the jubilee line. 1890.

Provisional issue. 2 cent stamps of the Straits Settlements of

the issue of August, 1883, surcharged horizontally with new value in black.



Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated 14.

- 132 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge,
PERAK 15x2 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.
- 133 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge,
PERAK 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ x2 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.
- Variety*: K misplaced.
- 134 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge,
PERAK 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ x2 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

1891.

Provisional issue.

2 cent stamps of the Straits Settlements of the issue of August, 1883, surcharged with new value and name of state, the original value being obliterated by a black line.



Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated 14.

- 135 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge
Variety: O of ONE narrow.
- 136 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge



137 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge



138 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge



139 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge

There is only one setting of this issue, composed as follows: Thirty stamps of No. 135, six No. 137, eighteen No. 138 and six No. 139. They are arranged as shown in the following diagram:

135	135	135	135	135	135
135	135	135	135	135	135
135	135	136	135	135	135
135	135	135	135	135	135
135	135	135	135	135	135
137	137	137	137	137	137
138	138	138	138	138	138
138	138	138	138	138	138
138	138	138	138	138	138
139	139	139	139	139	139

PERAK as on No. 122 and ONE and CENT as in No. 137.

140 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge
PERAK as in No. 122 and ONE and CENT as in No. 138,

141 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge
These two varieties are catalogued on the authority of Major Evans, they are doubted by Mr. Wm. Brown, who has examined hundreds of complete sheets without finding them.

HISTORY OF THE BELGIAN STAMPS WITH THE PORTRAIT OF KING LEOPOLD II.

BY JULES BOUVÉZ.

Leopold I. King of the Belgians, having died at Laeken on the 10th of December, 1865, only six months after the issue of the postage stamps bearing his portrait, the Belgian government kept the postage stamps of the issue of 1865 in use for five years longer.

It was only after an inquiry into the processes of manufacture of these postal values that the Belgian Postal Administration entertained the idea of issuing postage stamps of a new type, with the portrait of King Leopold II.

It must be admitted that the first issue of these stamps was not a great success. It would have been easy, at the time, to inaugurate the reign of the new monarch by a series of irreproachable stamps and, to profit by the experience of Mr. Albert Barre, Chief Engraver of the French Coins, who, in 1859, had resuscitated in the French essays the method of reproducing typographic engraving by cold stamping, by which he had obtained plates of a beautiful finish, perfect exactitude and great resistance. But no: Belgium thought she could do better in producing her new set of postal values by wood engraving.

As is known, this style of engraving differs essentially from *taille douce* engraving on copper and on steel, in that in the latter the lines which form the design are let into the metal, whereas in wood engraving, on the contrary, it is the white spaces and blanks which are hollowed out, while the lines themselves are left in relief.

The issue in question and the two others which followed, in July, 1875, and April, 1878, for which also wood engraving was used, were printed on plates more or less successfully executed, which quite frequently produced defective sheets. A careful examination easily discovers, principally among the stamps of the issue of 1869, imperfections which have not yet been pointed out, although they really form a group of specimens worthy a place among postal curiosities.

Before pointing out the special features which have been discovered in this line, let us first of all give an extract from the birth certificate of the said series.

On November 13th, 1869, there appeared in the *Moniteur Belge*, the official journal, the following decree:

"Leopold II, King of the Belgians.

"To all present and to come, greeting!

"Considering Art. 8 of the law of April 22nd, 1849, and our order of September 25th, 1865, made in execution of that law:

"Considering Art. 29 of the law of April 29th, 1868, on the postal service:

"On the proposition of our Minister of Public Works:

"We have decreed and do decree:

"Art. 1. A new type of postage stamp is created, which shall be placed at the disposal of the public for the prepayment of postage on articles sent through the mails.

"These stamps will be sold at their nominal value by the Administration of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs.

"Art. 2. The above mentioned stamps, of the value of 10 centimes and

above, shall bear our portrait ; those of a value less than 10 centimes shall have the arms of the kingdom.

"Art. 3. Our Minister of Public Works shall determine the values and colors of these stamps, as well as the dates when they shall be brought into use.

"Art. 4. The stamps issued by virtue of our order of September 25th, 1865, may be used concurrently with the new ones until some date to be determined upon by our Minister of Public Works, who will also fix the period for their exchange and will take all the other measures required for the execution of the present order.

"Given at Brussels, November 13th, 1869.
(signed) "LEOPOLD.

"By the King :
"The Minister of Public Works,
(signed) "A. JAMAR."

On the morrow of this order the Minister of Public Works arrived at the following decision :

"Art. 1. The issue of the new postage stamps will begin on November 15th, 1869, with those of one and ten centimes, which will be of a green color.

"Art. 2. The existing postage stamps of one and ten centimes will remain in use provisionally and will continue to be sold concurrently with the new ones until the quantities manufactured have been exhausted."

It was not until the following month that the series was completed by the ministerial order which we reproduce below :

"The Minister of Public Works.

"Considering the 4th Article of the Royal Order of November 13th, 1869, regarding the creation of a new type of postage stamp.

"Orders :

"Art. 1. The colors and the dates of issue of the postage stamps of the new type, designated in the table below, have been decided on in accordance with the indications of this table :



Type 1



Type 2



Type 3



Type 4



Type 5

Values of the Stamps to be issued.	Colors.	Dates of issue.
2 centimes	blue (type 1)	January 1st, 1870
8 "	violet (type 1)	
20 "	blue (type 2)	March 1st, 1870.
5 "	amber (type 1)	
30 "	amber (type 3)	April 1st, 1870.
40 "	carmine (type 4)	
1 franc	violet (type 5)	

"Art. 2. The existing postage stamps of the same values as those

indicated above are maintained in use provisionally, and the sale of them will be continued until the quantities manufactured have been exhausted.

“Brussels, December, 12th, 1869.

(signed) “A. JAMAR.”

On November 15th, 1869, therefore, the two stamps with the portrait of King Leopold II appeared: that of one centime, intended for the prepayment of printed matter, and that of ten centimes, for ordinary letters.



The first printing of these stamps, of a fine dark green, does not present any peculiarity. We will only say that at this time the stamps for the prepayment of letters were obliterated by means of a cancelling stamp with dots, having a special number in the center for each respective post office. Therefore all the 10c stamps of this printing were cancelled in this way.

The second printing, which took place in 1873, produced stamps of a yellow green; the impression is less clear, especially in that part which surrounds the medallion. This printing coincides in point of time with two orders which we reproduce below, and which relate, one to the extension given to the use of the one centime stamp and the other to the cancellation of the ten centime stamp.

FIRST ORDER.

“The postage stamps of a lower value than ten centimes may be used for the prepayment of letters and correspondence cards.

“The General Direction of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs is charged with the execution of the present order.

“Brussels, August 31st, 1873.

(signed) “MOUCHEUR.”

SECOND ORDER.

“On receipt of the present order, all Belgian post offices will begin to cancel postage stamps by means of a date stamp without any repetition of this stamp on the letter, unless the first impression be defective.

“Brussels, March 10th, 1873.

The Director General,

(signed) FASSIAUX.”

On July 1st, 1875, when issuing the 25 and 50 centime stamps, created to carry out the treaty of Berne of October 6th, 1874, the Postal Administration renewed the plate of the ten centime stamp and, while retaining the green color, gave it a deeper shade than that of the second printing. For the cancellation of these new stamps use was then made of a date stamp in steel, engraved and hardened, the interior of which was square, instead of round, and the date stamps bearing the letters P P below the exergue, which had been in use until that time in the important offices, were suppressed. It is therefore easy to recognize by their cancellation the stamps of this third printing also, which were in use a long time for they were used until December 1st, 1881, when they appeared in a new shade—dull green—as will be seen from the decision which we copy here:

"The one and ten centimes postage stamps will in future be printed in a green color of a paler shade than that of the existing stamps of like values.

"The issue of the one centime stamps of the new shade will begin next month; that of the ten centimes stamps will not take place until some time during the month of January next.

"The postage stamps of these two values printed with the old green ink are maintained in use and the sale of them will be continued until the quantities manufactured have been exhausted.

"Brussels, November 17th, 1881.

"The Director-General

(signed) VINCHÉUT."

The official documents of the Belgian postal service give us very precise information as to the number of postage stamps of the different printings which were sold during the issue. We have thought it well to give in the table below a resume of this information, which is of some interest.

	1 centime postage stamps.			10 centime postage stamps.		
	No. of stamps		No. of sheets printed.	No. of stamps		No. of sheets printed.
	sold to the public.	not sold, & canc.		sold to the public.	not sold, & canc.	
1st printing, 1869 (dark green)	75,977,075	22,925	280,000	113,960,018	39,982	380,000
2nd printing, 1873 (yellow green)	49,483,688	16,312	165,000	86,973,064	26,936	290,000
3rd printing, 1875 (pale green)	290,966,508	33,492	970,000	275,939,979	60,021	920,000
4th printing, 1881 (dull green)	119,968,230	31,770	400,000	101,926,939	73,061	340,000

THE ORIGINAL GUM CLUB.

BY S. C. OFFER.

The 691st semi-weekly meeting of the Original Gum Club was held Oct. 17, 1907 in the elegant rooms of the Club, located over the Zweibier Café. The attendance was small, only forty-nine members and two guests. Count Komoffderoof, chief of the gumming department of the Imperial Russian Stamp Manufacturing Bureau, was introduced by Mr. D. K. Karmin, and the celebrated Indian chief, Big-Man-Who-Dasent was introduced by Mr. O. L. Rounder, who had prevailed upon him to come up from Coney Island for the occasion. The western exile had with him his very interesting collection of stamps, the accumulation of a long and active life. All of these stamps had been obtained from travelers through the chief's country, none of them were voluntary contributors. It was an encouraging sign of the spread of civilization to notice that all of the stamps had full original gum. As the chief was careful to explain, he never killed a man who had only used stamps in his possession, but always let him go with the injunction to procure some unused stamps and return the next week and be killed. He sadly said that his confidence in human nature had been greatly shaken, since none of those released ever kept their promise, otherwise he would have had a much larger and finer collection.

Count Komoffderoof has about completed an important mission. He has been on a tour to the most remote parts of Africa and South America

and the least visited islands of the Pacific in search of new adhesive materials. At the coronation of the young Czar next year it is proposed to issue a special coronation series of seventy-nine values. To add interest—and possibly to increase the sales—it has been decided that each value shall have a different kind of gum, each of which shall be a variety unknown at present. The Count's trip has been fairly successful, as he has succeeded in finding sixty-eight entirely new adhesive compounds and expects, by the aid of the chemists, to supply the missing nine. Some of the new gums are violently poisonous, but no unpleasant results are anticipated from their use, as these particular gums will be applied to the higher values of the issue only, none of which are expected to be used for postage, but are only intended to meet the demands of collectors.

In opening the meeting the President said: "I regret to have been late this evening but I discovered that my youngest son had been licking the gum from some of my stamps and I had to stop and lick the boy. I do not approve of stamp gum as a species of infant's food."

The Trustees reported that they had decided to drop from the membership roll Mr. O. B. Stinate, because of his continued refusal to remove from his collection an unused copy of the two pence "Post Office" Mauritius which had no gum. The other members held that such a stamp was damaged and unworthy a place in the collection of a member of the Club and had requested the Trustees to take action in the matter. Both entreaties and threats had failed to effect the desired result and it had accordingly been decided that expulsion of the member was the only course left to the Club. Approved, unanimously.

Prof. Stickinmud of the Antediluvian College made an earnest speech calling attention to the number of absentees most of whom, he said, had doubtless been kept from the meeting by the attractions of a political parade. He concluded by proposing an amendment to the By-Laws, forbidding members to take any interest in politics, unless the question of original gum should be directly involved. Referred to the proper committee.

Mr. Smith-Jones offered a resolution that the members of the Club decline to collect grilled stamps, because stamps which have been so treated have not the perfect original gum, it having been broken by the grilling process. To this one of the younger members replied, for the same reason, no perforated stamps should be collected—after an animated discussion the motion was lost. Following this, Mr. Smith-Jones and a few of the ultra-conservative members tendered their resignations and announced their intention of starting a new society to be conducted on sound principles, as they understood them.

The subject of "philately" being in order, Baron Von Gedanken warned the members that care was necessary with the large £1000 stamps of Matabeleland. He had left one on his library table on a recent rainy day. The dampness of the atmosphere had softened the gum and, in order to dry it, he placed it on the floor near the stove. The family cat lay upon it, mistaking it for a rug. The unfortunate animal became wrapped in the stamp and was smothered. She left a large and interested family to bewail her loss. Incidentally the stamp was destroyed, but this is a matter of small moment to the Baron, as he had a large stock of them, having bought the remainders of the Matabele war issue, when they went out of use at the close of the war, having been on sale only six hours. This issue is of absorbing interest on account of the nineteen different shades of gum. It has been claimed that some of these shades were never in use but were applied after

the purchase, to oblige the Baron and increase the value of his holdings. But this is, of course, mere idle rumor and not worthy of contradiction.

Dr. Greathead then read a lengthy paper upon forgeries of the gum of the twenty-seventh issue of Tongaboo. This is the beautiful series with red, yellow and green gum, in parallel horizontal bands. By an elaborate course of reasoning it was shown that on the stamps with forged gum the yellow band was $7\frac{3}{4}$ mm., wide, while in the case of the genuine it was only $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm., wide. Two hundred *edition de luxe* copies of this paper were ordered printed for distribution among the members.

Mr. M. C. Ginty then showed the only known copy of the 1d red Great Britain with the gum applied horizontally. The members and visitors were much interested in this great rarity. The marks of the paste brush can be distinctly seen. At the solicitation of many of the members Count Komoff-deroof promised to have applied to the next issue of stamps of his country an improvement on this idea, consisting in three or four layers of gum, applied alternately vertically and horizontally. It is expected that this process will supply collectors with many interesting errors.

The Committee on Improvements in Gum made a partial report. They showed some very beautiful samples with rainbow and chameleon colors. But, unfortunately, these gums had proved to be either insoluble or non-adhesive. As soon as a remedy is found for these slight defects, the Committee think these gums will prove very superior. Moreover, a bald-headed member of the Committee has tried some of the preparation as a hair-wash and found it very effective. It is true the new growth is quite unusual in color and does not match the remainder of the first crop, but it is hair and that is esteemed of supreme merit by the owner.

The old question of mounting stamps without injury to the gum was revived by the display of the collection of Mr. D. Chump. The stamps were fastened face downward. Owing to sundry remountings, many of them had been skinned on the face and others were covered by numerous hinges, but the gum was intact and the collection presented a really beautiful appearance to those who are not so fastidious as to care for the face of the stamps.

Prof. Stickinmud showed some samples of his style of mounting. His stamps are placed between plates of glass, about the size of album pages, the plates being tightly fastened together at the edges. This allows the stamps to be viewed from both sides. A collection mounted thus requires considerable room and must be treated carefully. A large pile of these plates recently fell upon the professor's mother-in-law and her recovery is not expected. Several married members were much interested in this description and are thinking of mounting their collections in this manner.

Before adjournment Mr. R. U. Bright showed a large bottle of original gum. During the hot weather of the past summer his stamps stuck to the pages of his album, but, by using great care, he was able to soak them off and save the gum only slightly diluted.

Members will please remember that smoking is no longer allowed at the meetings of the Club, for fear of possible deleterious effects on the gum of the stamps exhibited.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

28, Birdhurst Rise, Croydon,
LONDON, 17th, October, 1896.

The arrangements for the great exhibition to be held in this little village in 1897 are progressing satisfactorily, and there is every promise that we shall be in a position before long to measure our prospects of ultimate success. I may say that the general opinion amongst our leading collectors here is that the show will surpass anything ever attempted before in the annals of philately. Seven years will have elapsed since our last great exhibition, and in those seven years great strides have been made in specialising. As a matter of fact there is scarcely a country deserving of attention that is not now specialised by one or other of the members of the London Philatelic Society. Although we have taken magnificent rooms I feel certain that the difficulty will be to find room for the stuff that will be offered. Specialising means pairs, singles, blocks, and shades, in profusion; and this profusion means space. Where once a single specimen signified content and completeness we shall now have pages of most varieties that at all lend themselves to shading. Of course the big specialists will have to trim down their collections to representative selections, but, even so, we shall not like to hear of too much pruning of those stamps that lie hidden in the great hoards, and which are rarely ever seen except upon such an occasion. For instance, who would begrudge the space to a page of the 3 lire, Tuscany, unused, or unused early Australians, or the "Transvral" error, and such like gems. Of course the charge for space will operate as a check on the bulking up of medium or common stamps.

I may not tell tales out of school, but this I may say without betraying any secrets of the Committee room, there will be an exceptionally liberal supply of medals for competition in every conceivable direction that is at all likely to forward the interests of the show and of philately generally. For more definite information my readers must await the publication of the Prospectus which is already well in hand and will no doubt be out next month.

The final selection of the rooms of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours in Piccadilly has given general satisfaction. There has been a little feeling over the sacrifice of such a splendid opportunity as the trade had of having a booming show at the Crystal Palace, but that is subsiding, and all hands are burying the hatchet in a common endeavor to beat all previous records in this 1897 exhibition. It is no good crying over spilt milk or punching the man who spilt it. There is more to be gained by working together for the common end in view.

You will naturally want to know who are the men to whom the work of getting up and carrying out this exhibition has been entrusted. Here then is the full list of the Committee elected at a general meeting of collectors and dealers on the 24th, of last month:

General Committee.

E. D. Bacon.	R. Ehrenbach.	T. Wickham Jones.	R. Pearce.
C. R. Biggs.	Major E. B. Evans.	T. Maycock.	J. A. Tilleard.
M. P. Castle.	D. Garth.	H. R. Oldfield.	

(Members of the Council of the Philatelic Society, London).

Manchester Philatelic Society.

W. Dorning Beckton, *President.*
A. H. Harrison, *Hon. Sec.*

Liverpool Philatelic Society.

F. B. Broadway, *President.*
M. Broad, *Hon. Sec.*

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

W. T. Wilson, *President.*
C. Johnson, *Hon. Sec.*

Brighton Philatelic Society.

Baron A. De Worms, *Hon. Sec.*

Oxford Philatelic Society.

J. A. H. Murray, M.A., L.L.D.,
D.C.L., *President.*
F. A. Bellamy, *Hon. Sec.*

J. H. Abbott.	F. R. Ginn.
W. B. Avery.	S. E. Gwyer.
F. G. Bepler.	W. Hadlow.
W. W. Blest.	E. Hawkins.
D. Brosnan.	Harry Hilckes.
P. M. Bright.	Pearson Hill.
T. Buhl.	C. F. Hynes.
E. Clarke.	W. R. Joynt.
H. J. Duveen.	H. A. Kennedy.
H. L. Estrange Ewen.	Whitfield King.
M. Giwelb.	C. J. Lambert.
E. S. Gibbons.	W. Lincoln.

Sheffield Philatelic Society.

C. B. Hunt, *President.*
R. Sneath, *Hon. Sec.*

Plymouth Philatelic Society.

Capt. R. W. H. Stockdale, R. E. *President.*
W. J. Miller, *Hon. Sec.*

Bradford Philatelic Society.

O. Firth, *President.*
W. H. Scott, *Hon. Sec.*

Cambridge Philatelic Society.

Oscar Browning, Esq., *President.*
H. D. Catling, *Hon. Sec.*

Leeds Philatelic Society.

J. H. Thackrah, *President.*
W. Dennison Roebuck.
F. K. Shipwith, *Hon. Sec.*

P. J. Lloyd.	Walter Scott.
C. Lockyer.	Gordon Smith.
W. Morley.	B. T. K. Smith.
E. J. Nankivell.	J. Scott Stokes.
Lieut. F. N. Napier.	T. H. Thompson.
J. A. Nix.	Rev. W. N. Usher.
W. H. Peckitt.	Capt. R. A. Vansittart.
C. J. Phillips.	Dr. C. W. Viner.
F. Ransom.	W. T. Willett.
Rev. P. E. Raynor.	A. H. Wilson.
T. Ridpath.	H. Winch.
Vernon Roberts.	Hastings E. Wright.

Executive.

W. B. Avery.	Major Evans.	T. W. Jones.	C. J. Phillips.
E. D. Bacon.	M. Giwelb.	T. Maycock.	R. Pearce.
W. D. Beckton.	S. E. Gwyer.	E. J. Nankivell.	Gordon Smith.
M. P. Castle.	W. Hadlow.	H. R. Oldfield.	J. A. Tilleard.
R. Ehrenbach.	G. F. Hynes.	W. H. Peckitt.	W. T. Wilson.

At a subsequent meeting last week the Executive Committee met and split themselves up into the following sub-committees with the view of dividing up the work to be done :

Finance Sub-Committee.

W. B. Avery. M. P. Castle. Major Evans. G. F. Hynes. W. H. Peckitt

General Purpose Sub-Committee.

W. D. Beckton. E. D. Bacon. R. Ehrenbach. M. P. Castle. M. Giwelb.
W. Hadlow. W. Jones. H. R. Oldfield. R. Pearce. Gordon Smith.
W. T. Wilson.

Advertising and Publicity Sub-Committee.

S. E. Gwyer. E. J. Nankivell. C. J. Phillips. T. Maycock.

These are the working Committees who will practically manage the getting up and conduct of the Exhibition.

And now of course your readers will naturally want to know who these men are to whom so much responsibility has been committed. Some they will

immediately recognize. Others will not be so well known to them. Let us therefore pass them in review in alphabetical order. Out of the twenty there are six dealers.

W. B. Avery. General Collector. Has a most magnificent collection including the two rare Post Office Mauritius stamps. Nevis in sheets. U. S. Locals galore. And a pocket deep enough to slake any philatelic thirst with which he may be afflicted.

E. D. Bacon. Has probably the finest collection of Japanese stamps in the world. But he is best known as a philatelic writer of the most careful and accurate kind. He was a close friend of the late Mr. Tapling, and has now the care of the Tapling Collection at the British Museum.

W. D. Beckton. A well known Manchester Collector, President of the Manchester Society. Has a grand collection of Roumania, and is now specialising in Greece. He is the life and soul of the Manchester philatelic activities.

M. P. Castle. An omniverous specialist in old Europeans. He lately sold his Australians to Gibbons for £10,000. As a judge of genuine stamps he knows a thing or two, what he does not know in that line is not of much account. He is very poor, very! At least he pretends to think he is, sometimes; therefore, he is very keen on a bargain. This poor man recently bought a hundred guinea safe, in which to keep his poor philatelic trifles.

R. Ehrenbach. Has specialised most countries in his day and generation. Now specialises Buenos Ayres, Colombia, and some other good old South Americans. Hence the report that South Americans are coming up. He is the most successful of all searchers for fine copies of rare stamps that I have ever heard of. He scours the continent from end to end in his hunt for gems. Once he swept the Spanish peninsula of rare Spanish, but lost the lot in a subsequent pleasure trip to Africa, being robbed by Arabs.

Major Evans. Our chronicler of New Issues *facile princeps*. The most cultured and gifted of all our philatelic writers, and probably the most deeply respected. I know of no one who has ever uttered an unkind word of him. He would unquestionably head the list in any voting for the most popular philatelist, for the simple reason that we should all plump for him to a man.

M. Giwelb. Dealer. An excellent judge of rare stamps. And he knows their market value to a fraction. Has the reputation of handling a stamp in such a loving manner as to convince the most sceptical that it must be not only rare, but almost sacredly so.

S. E. Gwyer. A collector who could not resist the temptation to turn dealer. He has travelled a great deal in the East and is now in partnership with Mr. Hamilton Smith under the style of G. Hamilton Smith & Co. He is the "Co" and a very lively "Co" he is.

W. Hadlow. Here is another collector turned dealer. Mr. Hadlow started to make a fortune as a House and Estate Agent and Auctioneer, but after much tribulation and deep thought he decided that there were more dollars in the philatelic direction than in the ordinary run of business. Hence he has gone in for philatelic auction work. Of course he is a success. With such a voice as his and so much surplus energy it would be strange if he steered for anything else. He is the most rapid salesman of the lot.

G. F. Hynes. Mr. Hynes is an authority on Indian Postal Issues, for the very good reason that for many years he held the important post of Postmaster General of India. He is now enjoying a well earned retirement, and the London Philatelic Society is so much the gainer in a genial and regular attendant at its meetings.

T. Wickham Jones. A specialist in Shanghai, and the possessor of a very fine lot of many other countries. Member of the Council of the Philatelic Society of London.

T. Maycock. A member of the Council of the Philatelic Society of London. Also the Librarian of the Society. He has a grand show of West Indians. Was a diligent student of that interesting group long ago when they were not so fashionable and dear as they are to-day. His St. Vincents were envied at the last exhibition held by the London Society.

E. J. Nankivell. The writer of this letter, therefore, we pass on.

H. R. Oldfield. Member of the Council of the Philatelic Society of London. Great on old Swiss and South Americans.

W. H. Peckitt. One of the Strand dealers. Does a good business without much noise.

C. J. Phillips. Another Strand dealer. Managing Director of the immense business of Stanley Gibbons Ltd. Noted for "his best endeavors" in the pricing line. There are, however, more bargains picked up at Gibbons' than any where else in London, but I will lay very long odds that C. J. Phillips, with his best endeavors, comes out with the balance on the right side nevertheless. He is a keen philatelist, but a very much keener dollarist.

R. Pearce. My fellow collector and specialist in Transvaals. Wise man; good country, best of all for specialising; beats U. S. into a cocked hat.

Gordon Smith. Well known writer and specialist in South Australians. Wrote Gibbons' Handbook on South Australia.

J. A. Tilleard. Hon Sec. of the Philatelic Society of London.

W. T. Wilson. Your Agent at Birmingham. A shrewd philatelist of the old school. A firm believer in Australians and Mexicans. Knows Transvaals also, as few dealers do. President of the Birmingham Society, one of the most flourishing and best conducted societies in the kingdom.

The prospectus is now being revised, and will be ready for publication in the course of a week or two. Meanwhile, I think I may venture so far as to say that there will be a very liberal supply of Medals for competition in all classes. Matters are progressing in the most businesslike manner. Many of the Executive have had valuable exhibition experience in the London Philatelic Society. There are, I think, half a dozen of the London Philatelic Society Exhibition Committee on the Executive.

But, alas! there is a rock ahead! Mr. Harry Hilckes has discovered that his name is not included in the elect, and he is very wroth. He tells us that "the fact that Mr. Harry Hilches is not on the newly formed Executors, (Sic) has occasioned very widespread comment" not to say alarm in London Philatelic circles. He says also that he has good grounds for the suspicion that Mr. Hilckes' exclusion was a matter arranged in advance by a small clique of dealers. How terrible! How is it that those wicked dealers are always down on Mr. Hilckes. Should you hear that we are, the whole twenty of us, sent to perdition as a consequence of this wicked clique work you will understand the why and wherefore of our departure for regions unknown. It is very sad. But then, if Mr. Hilckes had been included in the elect we might have been wafted, holus bolus, into the regions of everlasting praise. Let us, therefore, be thankful for such mercies as we are permitted to enjoy.

Mr. Hilckes takes us further into his confidence. He assures us that "In some high places, as well as in many that lie hid from the light of day," he is cordially hated. Of that fact there is not a shadow of doubt.

There has been quite a little commotion over the so-called Nova Scotia deal. Mr. Hilckes has denounced it as a terribly wicked thing and says the stamps were on offer in quantities of thousands at 2s.6d. per set. Therefore, the sales at 20s and 30s must be called by a very hard name. But the joke is that the 2s.6d. a set was a bit of fun played off on poor Mr. Hilckes by a small dealer in the city. This young man walked into Mr. Hilckes' office and, having heard some rumors about a "find" of Nova Scotias, and without any thought of being taken seriously, asked Hilckes if he would buy of him ten thousand sets at 2s.6d. per set. Hilckes swallowed the pill, being no doubt over anxious for such an opportunity to pitch into the enemy. Hence ———!

Some dealers, anxious to be in at the death, advertised sets at low rates replying no doubt, upon getting a few of the 2s.6d. sets, and, to my knowledge, at least one of those dealers has been advertising, and has been receiving orders for sets, but has not a solitary stamp to supply.

I am told that the sets have gone off so well that the price is to be raised almost immediately.

We have not yet got to the end of interesting varieties in the stamps of British South Africa. To the values on Cape stamps has to be added the shilling Cape surcharged "British South Africa." But by far the most interesting variety is that which has been occasioned by another change of printers. The wretched work of Perkins Bacon and Co., has been given up in favor of better engraving and printing by Waterlows. Nothing more execrable in the matter of postage stamps has been turned out for a long time than the Perkins Bacon work of the new design. If possible the printing has been even worse than the design. Anything more utterly devoid of taste than the ludicrous combination of miserable design and tawdry colours in the higher values could scarcely be conceived in our classic region of Whitechapel.

Not only will the printing be changed, the design is also undergoing such improvement as it is capable of in minor particulars in the process of redrawing by Waterlows. Those changes in the re-drawing of the design will always make an interesting distinction from a philatelic point of view. They will be found in the raising of the top corner labels of value and the alteration of the ribbons which cross the legs of the supporters of the arms on either side. In the re-drawn design the ribbons will not cross the legs of the supporters. Other minor improvements will, I believe, be found, but I cannot at present particularise then, for I have had only a brief glance at the re-drawn design.

Personally, I have never believed that such an execrable design could be tolerated for very long by a Company with a Directorate of men who by their very education must be sickened at the sight of it. And I firmly believe that even Waterlows' superior workmanship will make it passable only for a time. Therefore, in my opinion, collectors will do well to complete their sets, especially of the Perkins Bacon monstrosities, for they will soon be obsolete. There are not likely to be any such things as remainders to look forward to, as the new Waterlow printing will only be ready to keep up the supply. Of the Perkins Bacon rubbish there is no surplus, for the simple reason that the supply has not kept pace with the demand. With such an extensive establishment as Waterlows that will not happen.

The Waterlow series will run to and include a £1 value. The Perkins Bacon printing does not go beyond a ten shilling stamp. The colors, strange and vulgar combinations as they are, must remain for the present unchanged.

I note that the value of the thick paper, perf. 12½ of the 2d. and 4d. B. S. A. is at last being recognized. Gibbons advertises it at 25s. unused, and used 5s. Alfred Smith prices them unused at 15s. for the 2d. and 20s. for the 4d. Why he makes two prices I cannot understand for my information is that an equal number was printed. For unused copies the price is very reasonable, but I am inclined to think that the price for used is much too high, for they ought to be fairly common.

Mr. Castle in the *London Philatelist* has called in question a statement in my letter in your journal in July last to the effect that "Australians are down," that they are a drug on the market &c. He differs from that statement and takes up the cudgels on behalf of this most interesting group. And then, strange to say, goes on to give the reasons for the very falling off that I have noted. He says, indeed, "It cannot be denied that there has been a falling off in the very prominent position held by Australian stamps a few years since, or that, in cricket parlance, their average for the last two years has been reduced." And is not that serious enough, to admit that the first favorites of a few years since have not only failed to participate in the enormous rise in prices, but have even receded. And then Mr. Castle goes on to talk of fine things, and how they have maintained their price, and he prophecies a great future yet for Australians. Quite so, we all agree. Yet he denies that there has been any slump in Oceanians. In this our information does not agree. I can say "Amen" to all Mr. Castle writes in the matter of faith in the future of Australians, but as a chronicler I am concerned with a record of hard and dry facts of the month from day to day, and on every hand one heard, and still hears to day, of the falling off in the demand for Australians. Mr. Cheveley, the Auctioneer, was the first to call my attention to the fact, then dealer after dealer muttered regrets. Of course the cause has been obvious. The great crisis in Australia. when banks went down right and left, resulted in collection after collection being sent over to this country to be realised. There was little short of a flood of the supply. The market was simply glutted. Then Mr. Castle sold out, the weak kneed lost faith, and looked elsewhere for stamps that are likely to rise. And there came what I call a "Slump." Mr. Castle and I may differ as to the exact meaning of this slang term, but, in the main, after all, I question whether there is any real difference between us as to facts.

Some people seem to imagine that I am running down Australians. That is simply absurd, for I expressly said that the "wise ones have an unshaken faith in their recovery." and I have since more than once expressed a pretty strong opinion that as a result of the fall, now is the time to buy Australians. I am not sure that I should be going beyond the mark in saying that they are probably among the best things to buy at present. In the opinion of many, prices had been unduly inflated. They are down now. Hence as there is no rush they may be picked up reasonably. But the picking up must be done before the turn of the tide, when prosperity and surplus cash once more results in a demand for a return of the gems to the country of their origin. Some day, as certain as the crisis is passing away, Australians will want their stamps back. Then those who realise to-day that there is a "Slump" in Australians will bless their lucky stars that they recognized hard facts and invested accordingly.

THE NOVA SCOTIA REMAINDERS.

The philatelic world has been under great excitement during the past few weeks on account of the sale to a syndicate of a large quantity of the beautiful stamps of this country by the Colonial Government, and many wild stories have been afloat as to the quantities thus delivered, as well as to the prices at which the different values and sets have been offered. We are sorry to say that at this writing we are not able to state definitely the quantity of each value obtained by the syndicate, but we are led to believe that it was somewhere in the neighborhood of 200,000 stamps, and not 200,000 sets, as has been claimed in some quarters. We also have reason to believe that the syndicate in question obtained all the stamps which remained in the hands of the Government of Nova Scotia, and therefore we do not credit for a moment the statement contained in an English journal that the stamps have been offered to dealers at as low a price as from 60 to 75 cents per set.

We do not know what the basis for these stories may be, and, while we are loth to believe that the statements were deliberately false, they certainly must rest upon some misapprehension. It may be claimed that the syndicate is asking too much for stamps of which a considerable quantity is now on sale. but this is a question which, to our mind, concerns the owners alone, and, as long as they are prepared to uphold their prices for an indefinite time and to guarantee that it will never be reduced, we fail to see why the stamps should be looked upon with suspicion, and we must believe that the virulent attacks which have been directed against the stamps from one or two quarters are inspired by motives of jealousy, and not by any particular desire to advance the cause of philately or to protect the collector. We hope before long to be able to give the exact proportions of the find in question, and feel sure that these stamps, although they have fallen in price, will, on account of their beauty of design and execution, retain their hold in the affection of stamp collectors.

It has been stated in some quarters that the discovery and transfer of this large lot is unfortunate for stamp collecting, as it might impair the confidence of some people in the stability of values, particularly as many had purchased individual specimens at three or four times the price at which they can now be obtained. If this process were a general rule, the criticism might be a just one, but a collector must indeed be carping and fault-finding who complains of a decrease in value of one stamp which he possesses, while hundreds and thousands of others are constantly mounting in price. There is only one class who can be injured by so considerable a fall, and that is the speculators, and if they fail to find their profit in any particular venture, it is their misfortune, but it certainly does not injure philately as a whole.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

From *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.

(Continued from page 345)

January, 1885, *Envelope for Pneumatic Tubes*.

This envelope was announced by the following decree :

"Decree relating to special telegrams exchanged through pneumatic tubes in the interior of Paris.

" The President of the French Republic.
 " Considering Art. 2 of the law of March 21st, 1878 ;
 " Considering the decrees of January 25th, 1879, May 22nd, 1880,
 December 28th, 1881, January 26th, 1883, and January 9th, and November
 14th, 1884 :

" On the report of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs,

" Decrees :

" Art. 1. Beginning January 15th, 1885, the service of special telegrams
 exchanged in the interior of Paris through the pneumatic tubes will include,
 in addition to the telegram cards and the closed telegrams, the sending
 of dispatches enclosed in special envelopes, stamped in advance and placed
 at the disposal of the public by the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs at the
 price of 75 centimes.

" The total weight of these dispatches, including the envelope, shall not
 exceed 7 grammes.

" They must not enclose either any hard substance or any article of
 value.

" Dispatches which do not fulfill the conditions indicated in the present
 article will be sent by mail.

" Art. 2. With the exception of the modifications resulting from the
 preceding article, the dispositions of the decrees relating to telegram cards
 and closed telegrams will be applicable to the dispatches which are the sub-
 ject of the present decree.

" Art. 3. The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs is charged with the
 execution of the present decree, which will be inscribed in the Bulletin of
 Laws.

" Given at Paris, January 15th, 1885.

(signed) " JULES GRÉVY.

" By the President of the Republic.

(signed) " AD. COCHERY."

The stamps printed in rose on lilac paper which is found at the right of
 the envelope is the same.

On the right side : "*Tubes Pneumatiques.*"

On the flap the notice : " POIDS MAXIMUM 7 GRAMMES. Il ne peut être
 inséré dans l'enveloppe ni corps durs ni valeur d'aucune sorte ; l'enveloppe
 qui ne remplirait pas les conditions voulues serait versée d'office dans le service
 postal." (Maximum weight 7 grammes. No hard substance or article of
 value of any kind is to be enclosed in the envelope ; any envelope not fulfill-
 ing the desired conditions will be sent by the ordinary mails.)

Envelope.

TUBES PNEUMATIQUES



✂

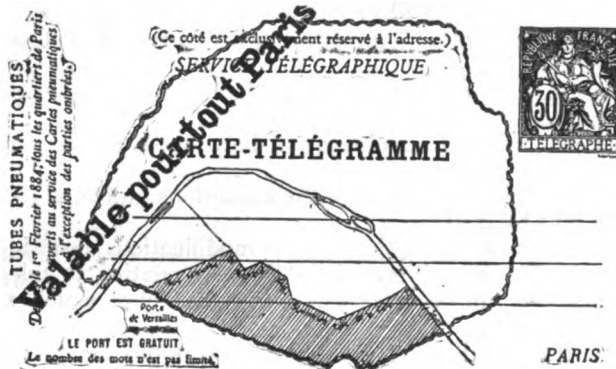
75 centimes rose on lilac.

February, 1885. *The Pneumatic System extended to the whole of Paris.*

The work undertaken in 1882 to endow the capital with a complete network is finished at last.

This is shown by the red surcharge printed at the left diagonally on the cards and letter cards : " Valable pour tout Paris " (Available for the whole of Paris); the reply card of 1882 bears the same surcharge on each of the cards, but in black.

Card.

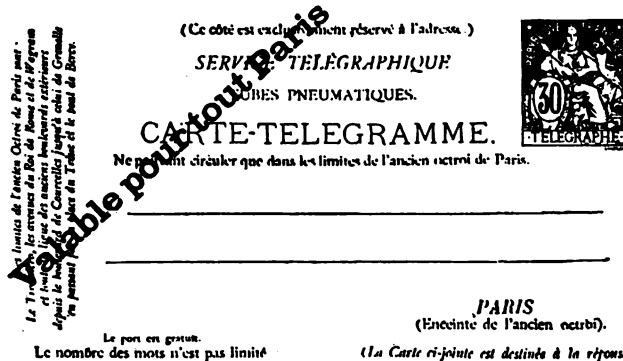


30c black on buff, blue map. Red surcharge : " Valable pour tout Paris."

Letter card.

50c black on blue, rose colored map. Red surcharge : " Valable pour tout Paris "

Reply card.



30 x 30c rose on buff, without map. Black surcharge : " Valable pour tout Paris."

It was not until six months afterwards that the stock of surcharged cards and letter cards was exhausted and the definitive cards appeared.

They are of the same type. The telegram card has on the front the inscription : " Ce telegramme peut circuler à Paris dans les limites de l'enceinte fortifiée " (This telegram may circulate in Paris within the limits of the old fortifications).

The telegram letter card has on the back among the notices the same inscription.

Card.

30 centimes black on buff, without map.

Letter card.

50 centimes black on blue, without map.

The first telegraphic letter cards of this issue, like those of the preceding issues, had a device for opening by means of a perforation reaching vertically and horizontally to the edges of the letter card.

About September 15th, 1886, this device was changed, the horizontal and vertical perforations stopping where they intersect.

The letter card with reply prepaid of the definitive type did not appear until 1887.

Reply card.

30 x 30c black on buff

(To be continued.)

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

The Philatelic Club is no longer a proposed club. It is *un fait accompli*, under the name of the Collectors Club, it having been decided to enlarge its scope so that numismatists and other collectors might be admitted to membership, if desired.

The Committee on Location, after much effort, secured a very desirable house at 351 Fourth Ave., a very central and convenient part of the city. Considerable alteration and renovation has been done and the members were able to move in on Wednesday last.

The meeting to organize was held Oct. 5th, nearly one half the stockholders being present. The Constitution and By-laws prepared by the Committee were presented and, after discussion and amendment, were adopted. The election of a Board of Governors for the ensuing year closed the business of the first meeting.

The Board of Governors met on Oct. 7th, and elected officers and appointed committees for the year as follows :

Board of Governors.

William Herrick, *President*, Charles Gregory, *Vice-President*,
J. M. Andreini, *Secretary*, J. W. Scott, *Treasurer*,
H. E. Deats, John N. Luff, F. E. P. Lynde, F. A. Nast.

Executive Committee.

H. E. Deats, *Chairman*, H. L. Calman,
J. N. T. Levick.

House Committee.

F. E. P. Lynde, *Chairman*, H. E. Deats,
John N. Luff, Albert Perrin, W. S. Scott,
Committee on Amusements.

John N. Luff, *Chairman*, J. B. Brevoort,
P. F. Bruner, J. Oakley Hobby, C. L. Moreau.

Auditing Committee.

F. A. Nast, *Chairman*, H. Clotz,
A. Davison.

Literary Committee.

H. E. Deats, *Chairman*, Jos. J. Casey,
Jos. S. Rich.

Membership Committee.

Chas. Gregory, *Chairman*, R. R. Bogert,
H. Clotz, H. Collin, H. N. Terrett.

Furnishing Committee.

J. W. Scott, *Chairman*, R. R. Bogert,
H. L. Calman.

The building secured by the Club is admirably suited for the purpose. In the basement will be the billiard room, store rooms, etc. The first floor is occupied by the office and the general lounging and smoking room; the latter can be readily converted into an excellent auction room by making the necessary changes in the furniture. All the important stamp auctions will be held here and it is expected the pleasant quarters and ease of access will make the place very popular. On the second floor the Philatelic Society, the National Philatelic Society and the Manhattan Philatelic Society will have their meeting rooms. The library of the Club will also be located on this floor. The third floor will be devoted to bed rooms, and rooms to be used by the committees or by members for quiet chats and the display of stamp treasures.

The Furnishing Committee have displayed much good taste in providing for the comfort of the members.

Altogether the new Club starts out under very auspicious conditions and with every prospect of success.

The Club House was formally opened on Wednesday evening, the 28th, and comfortably filled by the members and their guests. The arrangement and furnishing of the house appeared to meet the approval of all. The various Committees have a number of improvements in view, which could not be carried out in time for the opening, and which will add still further to the comfort of the members. We anticipate the new surroundings will have a beneficial effect upon the stamp auctions to be held in the club house during the winter.

The evening was spent in examining the house, games of billiards, exhibition of rare stamps and conversation. A collation was served and the members emptied their glasses to the success of the Club, the health of the officers and the members who had especially contributed to the success of the opening.

THE TWO VARIETIES OF THE 40c FRANCE 1849 AND 1870.

Translated from the *Revue Philatlique Francaise*.

Our *Confrere*, Mr. E. M. Mahé, in the *Revue* of July, pointed out the two types of the figure 4 in the 40c type Ceres. We now give a few additional items in regard to the second variety of which Mr. Mahé speaks, viz., the *large 4*.

4
Type I.

4
Type II.

The variety with the *large 4*, or rather *drawn out 4*, appears twice in one of the two panes of 150 stamps each which compose the entire sheet of 300 stamps. They are placed side by side and occupy the sixth and seventh places in the last horizontal row of the right pane of the entire plate. The difference constituting the variety exists on these two stamps only in the 4 on the left side, that is to say, the first. The slanting bar of the figure 4 is noticeably longer, and its junction with the horizontal bar forms a sharper angle than in the normal type.

The variety of the drawn out 4 is found not only in the issue of 1849 and in that of 1870 for France and the Colonies, but also in the reprints made in 1862. We mention here as an item of information that this variety exists in the 40 centimes orange surcharged at Reunion :

- 1° in 1885, surcharge 5c R in two lines,
- 2° in 1892. oblique surcharge REUNION.

The existence of the variety in question in the reprint of 1862 is rather curious. As a matter of fact, in this reprint of the type Ceres no tête-bêche exists. This fact would indicate that a special arrangement of the electrotypes had been made for all the values except the 40 centimes. for the two stamps with the drawn out 4 variety are found in the reprint in the *same places* that they occupied in the issue of 1849. No doubt can exist on this point. We have seen entire sheets of 300 stamps of every one of the values reprinted in 1862, and the only tête-bêche that could be found was in the 1 franc of the Empire, which was also reprinted at that period.

The variety with the drawn out 4 is therefore pretty rare, and will be much sought after later on. Although there should exist on an average two of this variety in every 300 stamps, this really does not happen in the case of cancelled stamps of the 1849 and 1870-72 issues, as the cancellation very frequently covers the 4 on the left side (where the variety is found) and prevents it from being distinguished. The variety, quite distinct, can be found in the proportion of from two to three copies in 1000 cancelled stamps.

THE ETHICS OF JOURNALISM.

In the October 17th number of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, under the head of "China's Postal System as it is," appear the following words: "In view of the promised establishment of a properly organized postal system for the Chinese Empire, it becomes interesting to look into the existing mail arrangements of that vast country. *In the nick of time a long and most exhaustive article on this very subject appears in the Der Ostasiatische Lloyd, of which a marked copy has been sent us by an esteemed continental correspondent.*

It would appear from this that the editors of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* had gone to considerable pains and expense in translating the article spoken of, which appeared in *Der Ostasiatische Lloyd*, but the fact of the matter is that they copied word for word the translation made for this journal by our Mr. Henry L. Calman. We ought to feel very much flattered that the able linguist, Mr. Henry Hilckes, should have seen fit to accept Mr. Calman's translation without altering a single word, but we would have supposed that ordinary decency should have required it to be stated that the translation was copied from some other source. However, our friend Mr. H. is so busy picking quarrels with everybody, in the four quarters of the world, who may be connected with the stamp business, that we suppose this little item of courtesy escaped his attention.

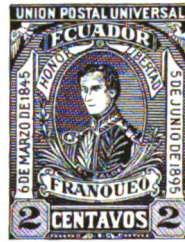
We wonder whether the editors of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* did really receive any copy of *Der Ostasiatische Lloyd*!

NOTES.

We are indebted to Mr. Offner for the opportunity of illustrating the Provisional Ecuador stamp and envelope, chronicled last month.



Mr. Offner has also shown us the stamps issued on the occasion of the fiftieth Anniversary of the Independence of Ecuador.



This issue consists of seven values; 1c rose, 2c blue, 5c green, 10c ochre, 20c red, 50c lilac, 1s orange. The 1, 5, 20 centavos and 1s are of the large type, the other values of the smaller.

As these stamps will undoubtedly be condemned by the S. S. S. S., we shall not give them any space in our Catalogues and Albums.



We copy from the *Monthly Journal*: "The *London Philatelist* reports that some of the reprints of Victoria, which were struck off last year, and which it was understood would not be issued without some distinguishing mark, are leaking out and being sold as originals. The following have been seen :

Adhesives : wmk. V and Crown.

9d., brown on rose.

4d, carmine ; 1s blue; 2s. blue; surcharged "Stamp Duty."

1886. 1s. 6d. blue.

1888. ½d. gray.

Envelope 1892. 1d. carmine.

The first of these is described as being on the paper used for the 1d of 1887, which is not of so brown a tint as the older paper. The 4d, 1s, and 2s are hardly distinguishable from the originals, except that the colors are perhaps too bright. The 1s 6d is in a lighter shade than the original. The ½d cannot be distinguished. It is believed that some of these reprints were on their way to London, and should have arrived there before now."

The *Monthly Journal*, on the authority of Mr. W. T. Wilson, notes the 4 atts on 24 atts of Siam, large surcharge, with double impression of the Siamese surcharge.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Mr. D. Benjamin informs us that the new issue of adhesives, postage due, envelopes, wrappers and postal cards for China is in preparation.

The adhesives will consist of the following values: $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 20, 30, 50c, 1 dollar, each value to be of a different design. The values are in Mexican currency.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Mr. L. M. Libbey informs us that he has a horizontal strip of the 1894 2c lake playing card stamps, of the U. S., not rouletted vertically.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Mr. John N. Luff calls our attention to two unchronicled plate numbers of Cyprus, viz.: Great Britain one penny red, overprinted CYPRUS, plates 193 and 196. Complete sheets of these two plates, together with a number of other sheets of the same country, have been for several years in the rooms of the Philatelic Society of this city. It is certainly surprising that these plates have so long escaped the attention of philatelists. The sheets are the property of Mr. Wm. Thorne.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

We have seen a horizontal pair of the Ecuador 1c orange, 1892, imperforate vertically between the stamps.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Le Collectionneur de Timbre Poste states that the 10 shillings of the new issue of the South African Republic has appeared; we shall await corroboration of the news before chronicling the stamp, as the 5 shillings of the same series, which was reported as having been issued some time ago, has still to make its appearance.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

We have seen horizontal pairs of the current 1 and 5c Honduras imperforate vertically between the stamps.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

We gather from the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* that the 10, 12c and 1p Argentine Republic are now issued with new watermark.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

The *Monthly Journal* notes the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna of the British East Africa Company with double surcharge of the name of the Territory.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

The *Monthly Journal* notes the Provisional 1p on 2p bistre of Cape of Good Hope with double surcharge.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Divers of our contemporaries chronicle a 300 reis stamp of Timor surcharged "30," and further overprinted "5 avos." This, we presume, is the 300 reis stamp of Macao, surcharged with new value and with the name "Timor," which we believe was never issued for use, except attached to one of the halves of a reply-paid post card. There is no 300 reis adhesive in Portugal or her colonies, and no 5 avos adhesive in Macao or Timor. If these surcharged curiosities exist as adhesives, we take them to be both speculative and unnecessary.—*Monthly Journal*.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

We are informed that on the 1st of September Montenegro issued a series of postage stamps of the values of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50

novcics and 1 and 2 florins, in commemoration of the second centenary of the foundation of the Petrovitch dynasty. It is said that three envelopes and two post cards were also to be issued.

That is verily "going the whole hog," and well deserves the anathema of the S. S. S. Society. To have a whole series of novcics and florins is as bad as the Columbus visitation of the United States, in which the necessity of dollar values was first discovered.

The stamps are of the orthodox Columbus size and all bear a picture, which is said to be a fancy one, showing some of the antiquities of Cetinje, a monastery, cathedral, old fortifications with a tower, another tower which served for the exhibition of the heads of offenders; there is also to be seen a statue of Danilo, the founder of the dynasty, who was elected Metropolitan in 1696. This jumble is printed in one color and the border in a second. The stamps are, we understand, lithographed, and are perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

1	novcic,	dark blue,	centre	brown.
2	novcics,	dark lilac,	"	orange.
3	"	brown,	"	yellow-green.
5	"	blue-green,	"	brown.
10	"	yellow,	"	ultramarine.
15	"	dark blue,	"	green.
20	"	blue-green,	"	ultramarine.
25	"	dark blue,	"	yellow.
30	"	dark lilac,	"	brown.
50	"	carminé,	"	blue.
1	florin,	rose,	"	blue.
2	florins,	brown,	"	black green.

—*Monthly Circular.*

The necessity for higher values of United States stamps than the then existing 90c was recognized many years ago by everybody except the Post Office officials and the editor of the *Monthly Circular*.—THE PUBLISHERS.



We learn that the wretchedly printed stamps of the current issue of British South Africa will shortly be replaced by another issue of practically the same design, but redrawn and re-engraved. In the redrawing, sundry improvements have been introduced; the most noticeable of these will be found on the top of the stamp, and in the ribbon that crosses the legs of the supporters on each side of the central arms. The upper labels of value will in the new series be raised to the level of the top of the design. In the current set they drop below it. The ribbon which crosses the legs of the supporters in the current design will be curled up clear of the legs in the new stamps. With the addition of a £1 stamp the values and colors will—at least for the present—remain unchanged. The new stamps are being engraved and printed by Messrs. Waterlow.—*Philatelic Record.*



We have come across a very curious variety in the surcharge on the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ as. brown, Chamba. The word "State," of "Chamba State," is spelt thus, "s^TA^{TF}"; it must not be supposed that the variety is constituted by broken letters, the second and two last letters of the word being clear abbreviations.—*London Philatelist.*



The half cent adhesive of Canada is said to have been retouched and the whole stamp lightened up.

The *Philatelic Record* states that Portugal is about to issue another set of commemoratives on the occasion of the national celebration, in 1897, of the fourth centenary of the departure of Vasco de Gama for the discovery of India. To the best of our knowledge, India was discovered many hundred years before the Christian era, and we suppose that our contemporary meant to say that the departure of de Gama was for the discovery of a new route to India by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

* * * * *

According to our esteemed correspondent, Mr. S. Chapman, the present watermarked paper used in Mexico is not giving satisfaction, and tenders are now being made for a different paper as soon as the present stock is exhausted, which will probably be about the end of this year or the beginning of next.

* * * * *

We have frequently advised collectors not to purchase at high prices postally used specimens of Jamaica fiscal stamps, as we have always held that these stamps could be used in that way at the present time. We have just received a letter from a correspondent in Kingston, Jamaica, which proves that these stamps are still receivable for postage, and we hope that our words may be the means of saving some dollars to some of our readers.

Our correspondent writes as follows: "I am at present possessed of some stamps which I desire to dispose of, and therefore offer them to you and, should prices be satisfactory, would send the stamps to my New York agent in order that you may examine them. They are at present unused, but, as I know that they are worth more when used, would pass them through the post office. They are as follows:

27 Jamaica Revenue, 3d,
4 " " 1d."

As these stamps are worth only face value unused, there is no reason why the cancelled specimens should be worth much more. We also have no doubt that the old fiscals, such as the 1½d, 1sh and 5sh, may still be obtained without a great deal of trouble, and there is no reason why these should not be used for postage in the same way as the 1d and 3d stamps evidently are used from time to time.

* * * * *

As a sequel to "A Cause Celebre" published in the *JOURNAL* last July, we copy the following from the *Herald* of October 30th:

A PHILATELICAL MURDER.—(*By Cable to the Herald*).—Paris, Oct. 29, 1896.—The trial of Joseph Aubert and Marguerite Dubois, who were arrested in May last on the charge of having murdered a man named Delahaef, ended to-day in the conviction of the prisoners. Aubert, who was the principal in the crime, was sentenced to penal servitude for life, and the woman, his accessory, was condemned to three years' imprisonment.

The body of the victim was found in a trunk at the railway station at Courville, a small place near Cherbourg. The trunk had been registered in Paris by a man who, it was later ascertained, was Aubert. He and his woman companion had travelled to Courville from Paris on the same train that conveyed the trunk, and when they called for it the next day they were arrested. They confessed their guilt, and said their object in committing the crime was to get possession of a collection of stamps, valued at \$2,000, owned by Delahaef.

Through the courtesy of Mr. W. G. Ashley we are enabled to publish the following:

New York, March 27, 1894.

This is to certify, that the following dies and plates engraved by us for the *Hawaiian Islands Post Office Department*, have been cancelled and destroyed:

Two (2) plates	50	One	(1)	Cent	Stamps	each,
One (1) plate	100	One	(1)	Cent	"	
One (1) "	15	Two	(2)	Cents	"	
Two (2) plates	50	Two	(2)	"	"	each,
Two (2) "	100	Two	(2)	"	"	"
One (1) "	20	Five	(5)	"	"	
One (1) "	50	Five	(5)	"	"	
One (1) "	100	Five	(5)	"	"	
One (1) "	50	Six	(6)	"	"	
One (1) "	50	Ten	(10)	"	"	
One (1) "	50	Twelve	(12)	"	"	
One (1) "	20	Thirteen	(13)	"	"	
One (1) "	50	Fifteen	(15)	"	"	
One (1) "	50	Eighteen	(18)	"	"	
One (1) "	50	Twenty-five	(25)	"	"	
One (1) "	50	Fifty	(50)	"	"	
One (1) "	50	One	(1)	Dollar		

Total: Twenty (20) Plates Postage Stamps.

One (1) plate	6	One (1)	Cent Post Card.
One (1) "	6	Two (2)	Cents
One (1) "	6	Three (3)	

Total: Three (3) plates Post Cards.

Two (2) Dies	One (1)	Cent Postage Stamps.
Six (6) "	Two (2)	Cents
Two (2) "	Five (5)	"
One (1) Die	Six (6)	"
One (1) "	Ten (10)	"
One (1) "	Twelve (12)	"
Two (2) Dies	Thirteen (13)	"
One (1) Die	Fifteen (15)	"
One (1) "	Twenty-five (25)	"
One (1) "	Fifty (50)	"
One (1) "	One (1)	Dollar

Total: Twenty (20) Dies Postage Stamps.

One (1) Die	One (1)	Cent Post Card.
One (1) "	Two (2)	Cents
One (1) "	Three (3)	"

Total: Three (3) Dies Post Cards.

One (1) Die	One (1)	Cent Envelope.
One (1) "	Two (2)	Cents
One (1) "	Four (4)	"
One (1) "	Five (5)	"
One (1) "	Ten (10)	"

Total: Five (5) Dies Envelopes.

Two (2)	Electrotypes	One (1)	Cent	Envelope.
Ten (10)	"	Two (2)	Cents	"
Two (2)	"	Four (4)	"	"
Ten (10)	"	Five (5)	"	"
Four (4)	"	Ten (10)	"	"

Total, Twenty-eight (28) Electrotypes Envelopes.

And that the same comprises the entire quantity in our possession prepared previous to those recently made for the Provisional Government of Hawaii.

T. H. FREELAND, *Sec'y. & Manager.*
American Bank Note Co.

CHRONICLE.

BELGIUM.—Mr. J. K. Schuh has sent us a 10 centime stamp issued to herald the Exhibition which is to take place next year in Brussels. The style of the design is Gothic and represents St. Michael, the patron saint of Brussels, vanquishing the dragon; in the back ground are seen the City-hall, the Colonne du Congrès and the Palais de Justice, and, as was supposed, the sabbatical label is attached to it. The stamp was issued on October 16th. The 5 centime stamp which is printed in violet will be issued on Nov. 15th.

As the stamp will be in use for an indefinite period, we don't believe that the S. S. S. S. will be justified in condemning it.

Mr. Schuh also sends us the 25 centime postal packet stamp of the new type, with figure of value in black.

Adhesive stamp.



Brussels Exhibition.

Perforated 14x14½.

10c orange brown

This stamp should not be placed in benzine, as the mere immersion in it will change the color to greenish bistre.

Postal Packet stamp.

Watermarked Coat of Arms and Shield.

Perforated 14½x15½.

25c yellow green and black

BRAZIL.—Mr. A. Bruck has sent us a 200 reis unpaid letter stamp of the same design as the 2000 reis issued last year.

Unpaid letter stamp.

Perforated 11½.

200r lilac

CANADA.—Mr. Beroard has shown us the new 2c. postal card.
Postal card.

POST CARD  CARTE POSTALE
UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
CANADA.
THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.
CÔTÉ RÉSERVÉ À L'ADRESSE



2c red, buff

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC—Antioquia.—We have received two different series of stamps, both of same type, but printed in different colors; our correspondent does not give us the reason why two sets should be necessary; some of these were already chronicled by us in September.

Adhesives.



Perforated 14.

2c gray
2½c slate blue
3c olive
5c green
10c brown violet
20c brown orange
50c gray bistre
1.00 blue, center black
2.00 orange " "
5.00 lilac " "

Registration Stamps.

Perforated 14.

2½c rose

2c lilac rose
2½c brown
3c orange red
5c yellow buff
10c purple
20c blue
50c rose
1.00 carmine, center black
2.00 dark green " "
5.00 violet " "

2½c dull blue.

ECUADOR.—Mr. J. M. Andreini has shown us the current 50 centavos adhesive surcharged diagonally "Diez Centavos."

The *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift* chronicles a series of official stamps for 1895 of the same type as the regular adhesives of the same date, but printed in gray and overprinted in carmine "Franqueo Oficial."

Adhesive stamp.



Provisional Issue.

Perforated.

10c on 50c dark blue, carmine surcharge

Official stamps.



Perforated.

1c gray, carmine surcharge
 2c gray, carmine surcharge
 5c gray, carmine surcharge
 10c gray, carmine surcharge

20c gray, carmine surcharge
 50c gray, carmine surcharge
 1s gray, carmine surcharge

FINLAND.—According to *Le Timbre-Poste*, the 1 mark is now issued with the new perforation.

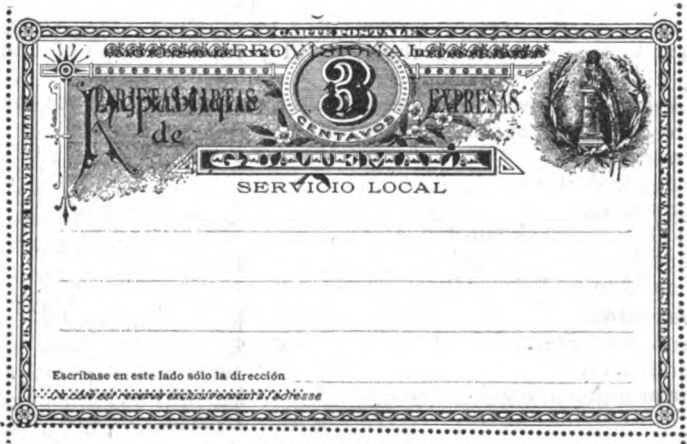
Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.

1m gray and rose

GUATEMALA.—We have received a 3c reply card which has been altered into a Special Delivery letter card for local service by perforating the sides and bottom and surcharging the card in black, as per illustration; the edges of the card are ungummed.

Special Delivery Letter card.



12c carmine and black, *white*

GREAT BRITAIN—Offices in the Levant.—According to the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift* the 10 penny current stamp has been surcharged "4 piastres" in black.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 14.

4p on 10p carmine and lilac

HAYTI.—Mr. Gremmel has shown us the 2c dark purple of the 1883 issue with 13½ perforation.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 13½.

2c dark purple, *white paper*

INDIA—Chamba.—We have received the current 1a6p, 2a6p, 3 and 5 rupees of India, surcharged ^{CHAMBA} STATE We suppose the 2 rupee exists also with this surcharge.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

1a 6p bistre, black surcharge

2a 6p green “ “

2r brown and rose, black surcharge

3r green and brown “ “

5r purple and blue “ “

Gwalior.—*Le Timbre-Poste* states that the current 1 rupee of India has been surcharged with two lines of inscription in Indian characters for use as an official stamp.

Official stamp.

Watermarked a Star.

Perforated 14.

1r carmine and green, black surcharge

Jhind.—We have received the 2, 3 and 5 rupee stamps of India surcharged in black JHIND STATE.

The *Monthly Journal* also states that the current 1 rupee stamp has received the additional surcharge SERVICE.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

2r brown and rose, black surcharge

3r green and brown “ “

5r purple and blue “ “

Official stamp.

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

1r carmine and green, black surcharge

Sirmoor.—We have received some copies of the official stamps with a fresh setting up of the surcharge. The stamps are the old issue, head in center, the new issue, elephant in center, not having yet been surcharged. The surcharge is the usual “On S. S. S.,” but smaller, and is a fresh setting up. The 3p is set up in blocks of 20 (two rows of 10), and there are the following varieties: No. 1 has the ‘s’ at bottom vertically under the ‘o’ of ‘ON.’ No. 11 has the ‘s’ at the left inverted, and the stop too high, and Nos. 16 and 17 have the stop after the right hand ‘s’ too high. The 6p are set up in 10 varieties (one row.) We also found a block of the 3p with surcharge inverted.
(*Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.*)

Official stamps.

Perforated.

3p orange, black surcharge

6p green " "

Variety : surcharge inverted.

3p orange, black surcharge

MADAGASCAR.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* states that the current series has been completed by the issue of the following adhesives, postal cards and letter cards.

The 1 franc stamps with the name printed in the correct color have also been issued.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.

1c black on blue

2c brown on buff

4c claret on lavender

20c red on green

30c brown on bistre

1fr bronze green on straw (error)

Postal card.

10c black, grayish green

Letter card.

15c blue, gray

25c black, rose

MEXICO.—Mr. S. Chapman has sent us some newly issued envelopes with stamp of the current type and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s frank, as per list given below.

Mr. Charles H. Ackerley has shown us the 5 centavos brown on wove paper of the 1878 issue watermarked part of "PAPEL SELLADO."

Adhesive stamp.

Wove paper.

Watermarked "PAPEL SELLADO" in the sheet.

Perforated 12.

5c brown

Envelopes.

Size, 152x90mm.

White wove paper, blue inside.

10c green, stamp 5c ultramarine

15c green, stamp 10c rose lilac ("para cartas 1 oz. en la República Mexicana exclusivamente" in red, and "y á los Estados Unidos" in purple)

15c green, stamp 10c rose lilac ("para cartas 1 oz. en la República Mexicana exclusivamente" in red, and "y á los Estados Unidos" in violet)

15c on 15c green, stamp 10c lilac ("para cartas 1 oz. en la República Mexicana exclusivamente" in violet)

15c on 10c green, stamp 10c rose lilac ("para cartas 1 oz. en la República Mexicana exclusivamente" in purple)

30c on 40c on 25c green, stamp 20c brown lilac ("para cartas 2 oz. á los Estados Unidos y en la República Mexicana" in red)

10c green, stamps 20x20c brown lilac.

NETHERLANDS.—Mr. D. A. Schreuders and Mr. J. B. Robert have sent us the new 1 gulden stamp.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 11.

1g purple brown, center olive

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The *Australian Philatelist* states that in consequence of the reduction in the rate for letter cards to Fiji, an alteration has been made in the inscription on the back of the current card. The word "and" after "Tasmania," and all the three or four lines after the word "Australia" are erased and the words "and Fiji" added, all in red ink.

Letter card.

½p red, *drab, pink inside.* (Altered inscriptions).

ORANGE FREE STATE.—We have received the 3 pence blue surcharged in black ½d. There are seven types of the surcharge and a number of minor varieties, caused by broken figures. The stamps are in sheets of 240, four panes of 60 stamps each. The surcharge covers two panes. The upper and lower halves of each sheet should therefore, be alike, but, owing to some defect, the sixth stamp in the first vertical row of the upper half and most of the stamps of the first and second vertical rows of the lower half are very faintly surcharged. To remedy this defect they have been overprinted by hand with type 5, producing five varieties of double surcharge. We have examined a number of sheets and found the varieties in the first row, on both halves, are always the same, but on some sheets part of the surcharges in the second row of the lower half are sufficiently clear not to require the second impression.

We illustrate five of the types.



I

III

IV

V

VII

Type II differs from type I in having the figure 1 with a straight serif and type VI differs from type VII in having the figure 1 with a slanting serif. The sheet is composed of eighty-four stamps of type I, fourteen of type II, twenty of type III, eighteen of type IV, fifty-eight of type V, thirty of type VI and sixteen of type VII.

We also illustrate by the following diagram the make up of sheets, giving all the double surcharges of the various sheets. The double surcharges are represented by two numerals in the square, the lower numeral being the type number of the original surcharge, and the upper that of the second surcharge.

I	I	I	I	I	I
I	I	I	I	I	I
I	2	I	I	I	I
I	I	I	I	I	I
3	3	4	4	4	4
5 5	6	6	6	3	3
6	6	6	6	6	7
5	5	5	5	7	7
5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5

I	I	I	I	2	2
I	I	2	I	2	I
I	I	I	2	I	I
I	I	2	I	I	I
4	4	4	4	4	I
3	3	3	3	3	3
6	7	7	7	7	6
6	6	7	6	6	6
5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5

5 I	5 I	I	I	I	I
5 I	5 I	I	I	I	I
5 I	5 2	I	I	I	I
5 I	5 I	I	I	I	I
5 3	3	4	4	4	4
5 5	5 6	6	6	3	3
5 6	6	6	6	6	7
5 5	5 5	5	5	7	7
5 5	5 5	5	5	5	5
5 5	5 5	5	5	5	5

I	I	I	I	2	2
I	I	2	I	2	I
I	I	I	2	I	I
I	I	2	I	I	I
4	4	4	4	4	I
3	3	3	3	3	3
6	7	7	7	7	6
6	6	7	6	6	6
5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5


Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

½p on 3p blue, black surcharge, type I				I
½p on 3p blue	"	"	"	II
½p on 3p blue	"	"	"	III
½p on 3p blue	"	"	"	IV
½p on 3p blue	"	"	"	V
½p on 3p blue	"	"	"	VI
½p on 3p blue	"	"	"	VII

Varieties.

- a. Double Surcharge, types I and v
- b. Double Surcharge " II and v
- c. Double Surcharge " III and v
- d. Double Surcharge " v and v
- e. Double Surcharge " VI and v

SALVADOR.—From the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* we learn that all the current adhesives exist surcharged  in black.

The two and three centavos with this surcharge were chronicled by us in July.

Official stamps.

Perforated.

1c green, black surcharge		
5c dark blue, black surcharge		
10c dark brown	"	"
12c gray violet	"	"
15c dark green	"	"
20c carmine	"	"
24c dark violet	"	"
30c dark green	"	"
50c yellow	"	"
100c dark blue	"	"

SAMOA.—*Filatelic Facts and Fallacies* states that the current 2½ penny stamp has been printed by error in black.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked N. Z. and Star.

Perforated 12½.

2½p black [error].

SEYCHELLES.—From the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift* we learn that the current 30c envelope has been surcharged in black "18 cents."

Envelope.

Provisional issue.

Size 140x110mm.

18c on 30c black and brown surcharge

SHANGHAI.—Mr. D. Benjamin has sent us a 2c of the current type printed in red on white paper, and two new values, 4 and 6c printed respectively in orange on yellow tinted paper, and in carmine on rosy tinted paper. The 2c stamps are printed on the paper prepared for the large 2c Jubilee stamp.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Chinese characters.

Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

2c red and black

4c orange and black, *yellow tinted paper*

6c carmine and black, *rosy tinted paper*

SIERRA LEONE.—Mr. J. C. Morgenthau has shown us the 1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$ p and 1s stamps of the current issue, which are now printed in regular Colonial type. The pence values are printed in lilac, with name and value in a different color. The shilling is printed in green, with name and value in black.

Adhesive stamps.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1p lilac and rose

2p lilac and orange

$2\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac and blue

1s green and black

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—According to the *Monthly Journal* the half penny stamp is now issued with perforation 13.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and S. A.

Perforated 13.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p brown

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—**Johore.**—We have received the stamps with the portrait of the new Sultan. They are similar to the preceding issue and are watermarked as per illustration.

Adhesive stamps.



Watermarked



Perforated 14.

- 1c green
- 2c green and blue
- 3c green and olive
- 4c green and rose
- 5c green and brown
- 6c green and yellow
- 1d lilac and green

Negri Sembilan.—According to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, a 15 cent stamp has been issued, which we presume is of the tiger type.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 15c green and mauve

Perak.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* chronicles the 25 cent and the 2, 3, 10, and 25 dollars of the new series. The first is of the tiger head type, the others of that with group of elephants.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 25c green and carmine
- Watermarked Crown and CC sideways.
- Perforated 14.
- \$2 gray green and carmine
- \$3 gray green and olive
- \$10 gray green and violet
- \$25 gray green and yellow

Selangor.—According to the *London Philatelist*, adhesives of 2, 3, 10 and 25 dollars have been issued.

From the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* we learn that postal cards of one cent, single and reply, have been issued, with stamp of the same type as the 1892 adhesives [crouching tiger].

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and CC sideways.

Perforated 14.

- \$2 gray green and carmine
- \$3 gray green and olive
- \$10 gray green and violet
- \$25 gray green and yellow

Postal cards.

- 1c green, buff
- 1x1c green, buff

TOBAGO.—Mr. J. C. Morgenthau has shown us the current 1 shilling which is now printed in the same color as the 6 pence. We wonder whether

this is an error of color or whether it indicates a general change in the colors used for the different values.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

1s orange

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—The *Philatelic Record* chronicles the 4p blue of 1860 rouletted, a horizontal pair in the possession of Messrs. Buhl & Co., Ltd., having been pronounced genuine by the expert committee of the London Philatelic Society.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked a Swan.

Rouletted.

4p blue

ZANZIBAR.—The following novelties are chronicled by our English contemporaries :

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a green (India), black surcharge

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a on 2a blue (India), red and black surcharge

Unwatermarked.

Perforated 12.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a blue (British East Africa Protectorate), red surcharge

5a dark ochre (British East Africa Protectorate), black surcharge

THE MARKET.

Auction sale of Bogert & Durbin Co., September 26th, 1896.

United States, 1847, 10c, unused,	\$15.25
1860, 90c, unused,	13.75
1869, 90c, unused, 4 perforations missing at top,	20.00
1870, 24c, unused, o.g.,	13.50
Barbados, 1871, 6d vermilion, small star, unused,	10.00
British Guiana, 1850, 1c magenta, used,	14.00
1876, 96c, unused,	11.25
Canada, 1858, 6d perf., used, on the original envelope, and showing part of the imprint,	15.00
(This appears to be a great bargain ; we should judge that the specimen must have had one or more defects.)	
Grenada, 1883, 1sh, unused, o.g.,	10.00
Nevis, 1861, 4d rose, used,	10.00
New South Wales, 1889, 20sh, unused,	10.00
St. Christopher, 1887, 6d olive brown, unused,	15.00
St. Vincent, 1861, 4d orange, used,	10.00
1881, 1d on 6d, unused,	15.00
Virgin Islands, 1867, 1sh, double lined frame,	15.00
1868, 1sh, colored border, used,	10.00

Auction sale of Cheveley & Co., September 28th, 1896.

Great Britain, watermark Orb, 2½d, plate 3, horizontal strip of 3, unused, o.g.,	\$ 45.00
£5, exceedingly fine,	11.00
Ionian Islands, blue, on entire letter,	11.50
Switzerland, Double Geneva, superb unused specimen, severed and rejoined.	137.50
Vaud, 4c, slightly cut into at top,	82.50
Tuscany, 60 crazie,	48.00
Wurtemberg, 1st issue, 9kr rose, unused,	32.50
Hongkong, 96c yellow brown, unused, one perforation repaired,	23.75
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d, early state of plate, good margins,	52.50
smaller fillet, 2d, medium state of plate, unused pair,	82.50
Greek Border, 1d red, unused,	26.25
do. do. very fine used specimen,	16.25
another one, very fine,	16.25
Sierra Leone, watermark CC, ½d on 1½d lilac, error HALF PFENNY,	23.75
South Australia, 6d, perf. x roulette, superb unused pair, o.g.,	60.00
Western Australia, second issue, 6d green, unused o.g.,	16.25
Newfoundland, 6½d carmine, very light postmark, large margins,	75.00
6½d carmine, unused and fine,	55.00
6d orange, unused, large margins on three sides,	45.00
New Brunswick, 6d yellow, on portion of letter with half a 3d,	25.00
St. Christopher, CA, 4d blue, unused,	30.00
6d olive brown, unused, o.g.,	15.75
St. Lucia, Star, 4d blue, unused	21.85
6d green,	20.00
another one,	21.00
St. Vincent, 1d rose, strip of 3, imperf. vertically, unused o.g.,	21.25
1d rose, imperf. pair, unused, o.g.,	23.75
Tobago, CC, 6d ochre,	16.25

Auction sale of Puttick & Simpson, September 29th and 30th, 1896.

Great Britain, £5 orange,	\$ 11.50
another one, postally used,	12.50
Naples, ½t, cross, deep color and very fine,	20.00
Spain, 1852, 2 reales red, pair, rather heavily postmarked,	102.50
1865, perf.. 19c rose and brown, unused, o.g.,	12.50
Switzerland, Basel, 2½r, superb copy,	30.00
Zurich, 4r, with vertical lines,	95.00
Tuscany, 60 crazie, superb,	52.50
1 soldo orange, on white, unused, o.g.,	11.50
Wurtemberg, 3rd issue, 18kr blue, unused,	10.50
Ceylon, 6d brown on bluish, unused,	27.50
8d brown, nice margins, damaged at bottom,	15.00
1sh 9d green, unused, o.g.,	15.60
another one, used,	11.00
Hongkong, 96c yellow brown, unused, o.g.,	30.00
Labuan, CA sideways, 12c red,	17.50
1880, 6 in red on 16c blue,	21.85
Cape of Good Hope, wood block, 4d blue, superb,	15.75
another one, very fine,	14.00
do. 4d dark blue, very fine	24.85

Mauritius, large fillet, 2d blue, very fine,	72.50
Britannia, 1sh green, unused, o.g.,	15.75
St. Helena, CC, perf. 12½, 6d blue, o.g.,	14.85
Canada, 7½d green, superb unused copy with fine margins, o.g.,	77.50
another one in similar state, but not quite so fine,	38.75
10d blue, thick paper, magnificent pair in mint state,	133.75
single copy similar condition,	47.50
another one, cut close, part gum,	14.50
perf., ½d rose, unused, o.g.,	10.00
6d violet black, very fine pair, unused, mint state,	147.50
single copy, similar condition,	62.50
New Brunswick, 6d yellow, superb lightly postmarked copy.	21.00
another one, very fine,	15.00
Connell, 5c brown, very fine, unused,	52.50
Nova Scotia, 1sh red violet, lightly penmarked, minute tear in margin,	51.25
United States, 1857, 90c blue, unused, o.g.,	19.00
Barbados, 5sh rose, unused, o.g.	19.00
1d on half of 5sh rose, magnificent used pair,	120.00
CA, "half-penny" surcharged in black and in red on 4d brown, unused pair,	36.25
Dominica, CA, 1sh,	15.00
Nevis, 4d rose on bluish, unused,	15.00
6d gray on bluish, unused,	11.00
1sh yellow green, unused,	9c.00
another one, used,	16.25
6d green, unused, o.g.,	40.60
St. Christopher, CA, 1d lilac rose, unused, o.g.,	16.25
4d blue, unused, o.g.,	27.50
6d olive gray, vertical strip of 4, o.g.,	50.00
single copy,	12.50
St. Lucia, CA, 6d violet, o.g.,	13.50
another one, no gum,	12.50
1sh orange, unused, no gum,	17.50
St. Vincent, no watermark, 1d deep rose, a pair imperf.,	16.25
1sh indigo, o.g.,	18.00
1sh slate, compound perf., o.g.,	10.50
Star, 1sh vermilion, large perf., unused, o.g.,	26.25
½d in red on half of 6d yellow green, fine, unused pair,	19.50
1d in red on half of 6d blue green, unused, o.g.,	11.50
another one, with curious double perforation,	14.50
4d on 1sh vermilion, unused, o.g.,	70.00
Tobago, 1st issue, 1d surcharged in manuscript, on half of 6d orange, on piece of original,	10.00
CC, 6d ochre, unused, o.g.,	15.00
Trinidad, pin perf., 1d deep rose red, unused, o.g.,	21.00
4d gray lilac, unused, o.g.,	26.85
6d green, unused, o.g.,	35.00
Turks Islands, 2½d on 6d black, Gibbon's No. 7, unused,	12.50
2½d on 1d red, Gibbon's Nos. 6 and 7, unused, o.g.,	65.00
1893, ½d on 4d gray,	15.00
Virgin Islands, 6d rose, perf. 15, unused, o.g.,	36.25
another one, cancelled, rather heavy postmark,	23.00
1sh, single lined border, unused, o.g.,	15.75
1sh, double lined border, unused, o.g.,	23.00

British Guiana, 1862, provisional, 1c pink, a complete sheet of unused originals, unsigned,	180.00
British Honduras, 6d yellow, unused, o.g.,	15.75
1sh gray, unused, o.g.,	15.75
New South Wales, Sydney view, 2d blue, plate II, the error "CREVIT" omitted,	38.75
New Zealand, imperf., 1d red on blue, unused, o.g.,	72.50
another one, used, on entire original,	13.00
another one,	11.00
Victoria, 5sh blue on yellow, very fine,	15.75
Auction sale of Puttick & Simpson, October 12th and 15th, 1896.	
Great Britain, octagonal, 6d violet, unused,	\$11.00
1od brown, unused,	12.50
another one,	14.50
1sh dark green, unused, o.g.,	12.00
Watermarked Large Crown, perf. 16, 1d red brown,	15.75
imperf. 1d rose red, with gum, and showing plate number,	16.00
2d blue, no lines, imperf., unused, slightly torn,	10.50
4d rose, watermarked Small Garter on blue, unused, no perms. at left,	14.50
4d rose on blue, medium Garter, unused, a little rubbed,	25.00
Small letters, 3d rose, plate 3, with dot, imperf.,	15.75
another one, with trial perf.,	18.75
1sh green, plate 3, hairlines, imperf.,	15.75
another one,	15.00
6d, plate 6, imperf.,	12.50
6d buff, plate 15, used, no perforations on one side, very fair,	21.00
5sh Anchor, unused, o.g., small tear,	10.00
1osh Anchor on white, unused, o.g., but perforated with firm's initials,	22.50
£5 orange, very fine,	10.00
Norway, 1854, 4sh blue, unused, o.g.,	14.00
Cape of Good Hope, wood block, 1d red, unused,	20.00
another one, used, fine,	12.00
Lagos, 2sh 6d olive brown, lightly postmarked copy,	21.00
5sh blue, two perforations missing,	21.25
Mauritius, Postpaid, 1d orange red, early state of plate, superb specimen on entire original,	68.50
Large Fillet, 2d blue, damaged,	25.00
Transvaal, 1877, 3d mauve, with red surcharge, on thin paper, unused,	12.50
Canada, 1od blue on thick paper, superb unused pair, full gum,	150.00
Perf., ½d rose, unused, o.g.,	11.50
Newfoundland, 4d orange, unused and fine,	26.25
United States, 1860, 9oc blue, fine specimen, unused, o.g.,	23.00
Antigua, no watermark, 6d green, rough perf. 11½, unused, o.g.,	15.00
Barbados, perf. 12x15, ½d dark green, unused, o.g.,	22.50
another one,	15.75
1d on right half of 5sh, rose, used,	20.00
another one on left half, unused, with small piece of lower right corner missing,	16.50

Dominica, 1sh, CA,	14.00
Nevis, perf. 13, on bluish, 4d rose, unused,	20.00
perf. 15 lithographed, 1sh pale green, used,	19.25
CA, 1sh violet, unused, o.g.,	11.50
St. Christopher, 6d gray, unused, o.g.,	12.00
another one,	11.00
still another,	11.00
St. Lucia, CA, 1sh orange, used, rather heavy postmark,	14.00
Virgin Islands, 1sh carmine, single lined border, unused, o.g.,	15.00
another one,	15.00
British Honduras, 6d orange, unused, o.g.,	11.50
1sh gray, unused, o.g.,	11.25
New Zealand, watermarked N. Z., 1sh yellow green, unused,	11.00
Queensland, imperf., 1d carmine, very fine pair,	20.00
Tasmania, 1d blue, unused, fine margins, slightly soiled,	12.00

AUCTION SALES.

We simply wish to announce that we have several very fine collections in prospect for the coming season, but we do not intend to hold our first sale until about the second week in January. The first auction will contain a magnificent line of St. Louis stamps and many other great rarities, and our only reason for postponing the sale until so late a day is our opinion that it is for the best interests of the owners of the collections that their stamps be withheld until a sufficient time has elapsed after the political and financial disturbances that have agitated this country for some months past and which have had so serious an effect on the purchasing capacity of the stamp collecting public.

We expect that the coming season will be a highly successful one and that the almost assured victory of the forces of honesty will so thoroughly restore confidence in the business world that collectors will no longer hesitate to invest good sums in their old hobby.

COMMUNICATION.

FAVAL, SEPT. 26th 1896.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., L'D.

Gentlemen: I was surprised when this morning I received a letter prepaid with a 25r. cut envelope stamp, and upon inquiring at the Post Office, I was informed by a clerk that yesterday they became short of the stamps of the lower values (2 1/2r. excepted) for which reason they were obliged to avail themselves of that means until the 29th inst., when a supply is expected to arrive by the mail steamships.

I furthermore was informed that these stamps are to be pasted on the envelopes by the Post Office people on presentation of same, as otherwise such stamps will not be available; or, if the sender chooses, they can be enclosed in the regular stamped envelopes; but as good many people are unable to write, and the Post Office clerks not being authorized to address envelopes at the request of anybody, the former way is more practicable in most instances.

Truly yours, JOAO C. N. LAGERDA.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month, at Collectors Club, 351 Fourth Ave., at 8 P. M.

OFFICERS.

President, J. N. T. LEVICK, 54 William Street, *Secretary*, W. F. GREGORY, 11 Park Row, New York.*Vice-President*, R. R. BOGERT, 100 Nassau Street, New York.*Treasurer*, MAX MEYENBERG, 58 Eighth Street, Hoboken, N. J.

COMMITTEES.

Entertainment { R. R. BOGERT,
H. GREMMEL,
CHAS. D. W. DREW.*House* { GEO. R. TUTTLE,
JOS. S. RICH,
J. N. LUFF.*Librarian*, J. S. RICH, 489 Manhattan Avenue,
New York.*Finance* { M. C. BERLEPSCH,
WALTER S. SCOTT
A. L. BAIRD.*Membership* { C. L. MORREAU,
H. COLLIN,
J. M. ANDREINI.*Exchange Manager*, M. C. BERLEPSCH, Nathalie
Ave., Kingsbridge, N. Y.

Oct. 13th 1896.

The 63rd meeting of the corporation and 311th of the Society was called to order at 8.30 P. M. by President Levick.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Betz, Berlepasch, Bogert, Bruner, Blake, George, Luff, Mead, Perrin, Dr. Nascher, Thwing. Tuttle, Walter Scott and Williams.

Visitors; Martin Hayden and Edgar Nelton.

Minutes of the last meeting omitted.

Trustees report election of John F. Black, N. Y. City an as active member.

As proposed for membership: Rev. Samuel Alman of Brooklyn, Robert Louis Coursen, N. Y. Martin Hayden, N. Y.

Upon motion of Mr. Luff the matter of celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the organization of the Society was referred to the entertainment committee; Mr. Mead kindly offered the use of a hall with talent for the occasion, which was also referred to the committee.

Moved by Mr. Berlepsch seconded by Mr. Bogert that the House Committee be instructed to confer with the House Committee of the Collectors Club as to the accommodation to be provided for this Society. Mr. Luff being a member of both House Committees stated that an excellent room was being provided for use of the National.

The auction sale following was a marked success, some lots selling for more than usual retail prices and all realizing good prices.

The twenty-five lots sold for \$30.55.

An unusual activity was evident in matter of private sale and exchange.

The enthusiasm of members present at meetings so far this season bespeaks a thriving and successful season.

Adjourned 10 o'clock.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.

The Treasurer reports the following list of delinquent members for publication as per action of trustees at meeting of Sept. 22nd:

J. C. Birch,	North Borneo,	1.00
D. D. Brolzheimer,	New York,	1.50

W. E. Baitzell,	Baltimore,	1.00
C. A. Burger.	New York,	6.00
Dr. G. N. Campbell,	Kentucky,	1.00
J. B. Chittenden,	New York,	1.00
Adolf J. Ditmar,	New York,	2.00
A. F. Ferreira,	Br. Guiana,	1.00
C.W. Grevning.	New York,	2.00
Ernest Heitman,	Leipsic,	1.00
A. L. Hart,	Halifax,	2.00
C. H. Huberich,	San Antonio,	1.00
Chas. Hostman,	Jersey City,	2.00
G. Kaufman,	Mo.,	1.00
Donald A. King,	Halifax,	1.00
Judge C. Lindenberg,	Berlin,	2.00
G. J. Luhn,	Charleston,	1.00
Chas. Muecke,	Hoboken,	2.00
Jos. Moschowitz,	New York,	2.00
O. W. Rosenhain,	Adelaide,	1.00
E. B. Sterling,	Trenton,	4.00
Theo. Siddall,	New York,	1.00

The above will be dropped from the roll of membership if dues remain unpaid after 30 days from date of publication according to the rules of the society.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary.*

Meeting held October 27th, 1896.

The 64th meeting of the Corporation and 312th of the Society, was called to order by President Levick

Present : Messrs. Andreini, Blake, Berlepsch, Dr Betz, Bogert, Bruner, Gremmel, Gregory, Levick, Luff, Lynde, Dr. Mitchell, W. Scott, Rich, Stein, Terrett, Tuttle, Peterson, Weed, Williams and Gallien. As visitors Rev. Samuel Alman and Messrs. Morgan and Hayden,

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Trustees reported application from Duncan Stark Wylie of New York, David J. Seligman of New York, Horace S. Bellinger of Elizabeth, N. J., Percy Gray Doane of Brooklyn.

Mr. Luff of House Committee reported the room in the new Club House as fully prepared for the use of the National Society, and on behalf of the Board of Governors invited the National to at once take possession.

Moved, seconded and carried that the furniture of the National be at once moved to the new room, so that it would be ready for use of the members at time of the Housewarming, October 28th.

Moved by Mr. Rich seconded by Mr. Andreini, that a committee be appointed to confer with similar committee of the Manhattan Society as to rent of room in Club House and with full power to act. Carried. The President appointed Mr. Rich.

The interest of all now centered in the Auction, which was unusually attractive. Some of the lots were

United States 1857. 4c Envelope on white. Cut square,	\$4.00
“ “ Revenue \$20.00, blue and black,	8.50
Canada 6d, thin wove paper,	2.25
“ 6d, laid paper,	2.75

Total of sale, \$45.84.

A sale of 25 lots will be held at every meeting.

The committee on entertainment report progress as to the anniversary entertainment.

Adjourned at 10 15.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary.*

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Meetings held the third Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loesch's Hotel, 36 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the *Secretary*, 9 W. 16th St., N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 36, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clots, P. O. Box 999, N. Y. City.

163d Meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, held October 15th, 1896. The meeting was called to order at 8.30 P. M., with the following members present: President August Dejonge in the Chair, Messrs. R. F. Albrecht, A. Richter, A. C. Carstanjen, Chas. H. Seidel, Adolph Lienhardt, J. W. Settig, Dr. R. Roe hre, Oscar Dejonge and R. S. Lehman.

The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read.

The following gentlemen were proposed for membership: Mr. F. G. Sweet, by Dr. J. M. Craighill, Mr. Moriz Loewy, by Mr. Chas. Muecke. These nominations were referred to the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee having reported favorably upon the nomination of Mr. Ernst Kuntz, the name was balloted upon and the gentleman un-animously elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Henry Gremmel presents bound volume 4 of the *Post Office* for the library, Mr. Chas. Muecke some counterfeits for the *Counterfeit Album*, Mr R. S. Lehman, his portrait for the *Portrait Album* and Messrs. C. A. Ribeiro & Co, their third Catalogue of Asiatic stamps. The thanks of the Society are tendered to the kind donors.

A letter was read from the Club Philatelico de São Paulo, Brazil, offering to enter into exchange relations with the Society. This was referred to the Manager of Sales.

A letter was received from Mr. O. Witt, which was read with interest, also a notice from Mr. C. A. Stevens, stating that a volume of stamps had been stolen from him which was referred to all members.

The meeting was adjourned at 9.45 P. M.

ROBT. S. LEHMAN, *Secretary.*



AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York, the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island, The Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio, Texas, and the New Jersey Philatelic Association of Hoboken.

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THE EARLY ISSUES OF SWITZERLAND.

PAPER READ BEFORE THE COLLECTORS CLUB BY JOHN N. LUFF AND
ILLUSTRATED WITH STEKEOPTICON VIEWS BY JOS. S. RICH.

The early Stamps of Switzerland are attractive in their designs and coloring and have been much sought by collectors. For the same reasons they have attracted the attention of counterfeiters. Until late years little was known about the stamps and few collectors could tell the good from the bad. Hence forgers had little difficulty in placing their wares and many other-wise good collections contained counterfeit Swiss stamps.

We will endeavor this evening to point out some of the distinguishing marks of the genuine and fraudulent stamps.

The most important publication on this subject is a treatise by Freiherr C. Von Girsewald, which first appeared in the *Postwertzeichen Kunde*. I am using as the basis of my remarks the translation of this work which is published by our fellow-member, Mr. Mekeel, to which I have added some observations of my own and also a few corrections.

The early stamps of Switzerland may be divided into three groups: Those issued by the Cantons; those issued by the central government during the transition period, for use in certain districts; and finally those issued by the Republic for use throughout Switzerland.

We shall try as far as possible to show the original and counterfeit stamps together. When a group of four stamps are shown, it may be understood that the one in the upper left corner is genuine and the other three are forgeries.*

CANTON OF BASEL.

(*Illustration.*) This stamp was used for the postal service of the City of Basel, as is indicated by the inscription "Stadt Post Basel." It is fre-

*For the benefit of readers of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY we give a plate illustrating the genuine stamps, in place of the photographic slides shown on the screen.

quently spoken of as the "dove of Basel," though the bird is probably intended for a carrier pigeon.

The mark commonly used to identify the genuine stamps is a little dot between the inner and outer frame lines of the coat of arms and over the space between the letters s and e of "Basel." It is always found on the genuine stamps and seldom, if ever, on the counterfeits.

Near the upper corners of the shield are two leaf-shaped ornaments. That on the left is rather broader and shorter than the one on the right and also touches the inner frame line of the stamp. In the counterfeits these ornaments are usually poorly imitated, and the one on the right is never sufficiently narrow and usually touches the frame.

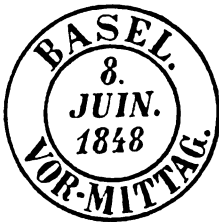
There are two arabesques in the upper corners, resting on a straight line drawn across the stamp. The tip of the left-hand arabesque is more hooked than that on the right. Neither of them touches the frame, while in all the counterfeits I have seen it is touched by the arabesque on the left. There are curved lines running from the central ornament to the arabesques. The curve on the left merely touches the horizontal line while that on the right becomes part of the line. In the counterfeits these curved lines are alike on both sides and usually blend with the horizontal line. Her Von Girsewald claims that there is a slight depression in the horizontal line at the point where the right arabesque rests, but I have never been able to see it.

There is no period after "Basel" and the period after "Rp." in the right lower corner is opposite the middle of the head of the "p." Some of the counterfeits have a period after "Basel" and the period after "Rp." is often placed too high or too low.

In the counterfeits shown you will notice that the dove is too large. In two cases the tail touches the frame of the shield and in the third the wings touch it. On very clearly printed copies of the genuine stamps it may be seen that the lower fork of the tail touches the frame, but as a rule the point of contact is covered by the red of the shield.

On the counterfeits the net work in the corners will be found to be too coarse or wanting entirely.

In the genuine stamps the "o" of "Post" is narrow, rather pointed and neatly upright. In the counterfeits this letter is too broad and leans to the right.



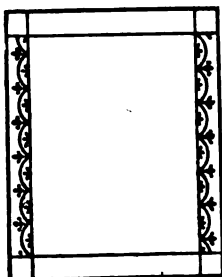
The usual cancellation is a date in a double-lined circle, with "Basel" above and "Vor-Mittag" or "Nach-Mittag" (before or after midday) below. This is generally stamped in red. We also find the word "FRANCO" in an irregular octagon, stamped in red or black. The letters "P. P." in an oval are also found, but not often.

The counterfeits are usually cancelled with a small single-line circle with the name of the city and perhaps a date.

CANTON OF ZÜRICH.

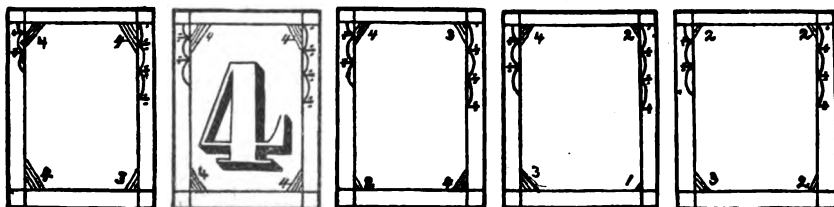
(*Illustration.*) The general design of the Zürich stamps is a large numeral on a back-ground of crossed diagonal lines. These lines are in groups of four, and are, of course, in black like the rest of the design. There is also an overprinting of red lines, either vertical or horizontal. The 4 rappen stamps are scarcest with the horizontal lines and the 6 rappen with the vertical. These red lines are sometimes missing, but it seems uncertain if such stamps are errors, essays, reprints or the result of some chemical change.

At the top of the stamps is the word "Zürich" on a lined background. There is always an umlaut on the letter "u." On type II. of the 6 rappen the word is followed by a period. The inscription at the bottom is "Local-Tax" on the 4 rappen and "Cantonal-Tax" on the 6 rappen, thus indicating the purpose of each value. In both cases the words are joined by



a hyphen. Its absence is sure proof of a counterfeit. The panels at the sides are filled by ornaments of loops and dots. There are six and a half loops on each side, the half loop being at the top on the left side and at the bottom on the right. The corners are filled by groups of five dots on a background of crossed lines. Stamps with the figures of the date 1843 in the corners are, of course, counterfeits.

The stamps are printed in rows of five, each stamp being of a different type. The rows are repeated to form a sheet of fifty stamps. The originals may be told from the counterfeits by observing the groups of lines in the corners.



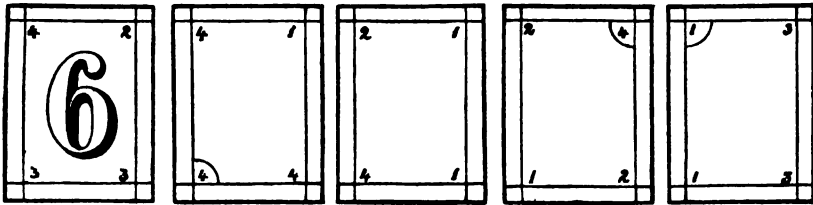
We show you tracings of the different groups of lines on the 4 rappen stamps. You will notice that no two stamps have the same arrangement of lines in the four corners. It is sometimes difficult to tell if there are two lines or only one in the left lower corner of type III, but on clear copies two

lines are distinctly visible. Type II has further distinguishing features. In some copies we find a defect in the top of the arm of the figure 4, and in

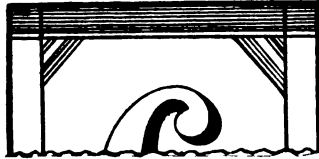


others there is indentation in the top of the 4.

There is a very fine counterfeit of type V, having the lines in the corners correctly grouped, but the hyphen between "Local" and "Taxe" is missing.



We show you also a drawing of the arrangement of the corner lines in the 6 rappen. In some cases, owing to indistinct printing, a stamp will appear to have one less line in a corner than we indicate. These doubtful corners are marked by curved lines in our sketch.



Type I is specially marked. In the right upper corner the two middle lines of the first group are nearer together than usual and the longest line of the second group appears very heavy or even as two thin lines close together.



The cancellation is very like one used on the early stamps of Great Britain. It is a cross surrounded by a rosette. Stamps were cancelled in red in the city Zürich and in black outside the city. This cancellation has been extremely well imitated. After 1849 the stamps were cancelled with various other designs.

CANTON OF GENEVA.

THE DOUBLE GENEVA. (*Illustration*) This stamp consists of two 5 centime stamps united across the top by a band inscribed "Port Cantonal." The two halves paid the rate for the Canton, or either half was available for use in the city of Geneva, for which reason each half was inscribed "Port Local."

The stamps are frequently cut apart up to the band across the top. This was done by the clerks in the post office, as a matter of convenience. Pairs are also known composed of halves from two different stamps.

The distinguishing marks are :

On the left-hand stamp the inscribed scroll above the shield touches the inner frame line on the right but is far from the frame on the left. On the right-hand stamp the scroll nearly touches the frame at the left but is far from it at the right. The "G" of "Genève," on the right stamp, touches the upper frame line and the word is followed by a period. On the same stamp the word "de" does not touch the frame and is much obscured by the rays around the letters "I. H. S." On the left stamp the "G" of "Genève" does not touch the frame, there is no period after the word, "de" stands clear of the rays, the top of the "d" has a slanting serif like a figure 1 and touches the frame.

The crown of the eagle on the right is a mere blot and the bill is widely opened. There is one dot between the leg and wing of the eagle on the right but there are three in the same location on the left stamp.

The vertical shading lines back of the key are well drawn and parallel on the right stamp but on the left one they are quite irregular and the one nearest the dividing line of the shield runs into it. On most of the counterfeits those lines are better drawn than on the originals, being well and regularly ruled.

The best test for these stamps is found in the frame, which is composed of a thin inner and a thick outer line. On the left stamp the thin vertical line on the left side extends to the thick lines which cross the top and bottom. On the right stamp the thin vertical line on the right side extends to the thick line across the top and in the upper left corner the thin lines do not join. The best counterfeit I have seen is shown herewith, but you will see that it is lacking at some of the corners.



The usual cancellation mark somewhat resembles that of Zürich. And the counterfeit Zürich mark is frequently used on the counterfeit Geneva stamps.

THE SMALL EAGLE. (*Illustration.*) This stamp replaced the double Geneva in 1845. It was available for postage throughout the Canton, as is shown by the inscription, "Port Cantonal." The eagle is small. It does not touch the frame of the shield with its wing, as in the preceding and succeeding issues. The feathers of the tail, however, reach the frame, and one of them crosses the inner line. The eagles on the counterfeits usually look like parrots or ducks.

There is a period after the figure "5" but none after the "C." This period is missing in the counterfeits. In them also the shape of the ribbon with the motto is incorrect, and in one, which we show you, there are no rays around the letters "I. H. S."

The lines back of the key are irregular and wavy in the originals and some of them cross, at the bottom, the thin line of the shield. In the counterfeits they are straight and well drawn and do not cross the line of the shield.

THE LARGE EAGLE. (*Illustration.*) This stamp was issued in 1847 to replace that with the small eagle.

The shield is a trifle broader than in the preceding issue. The eagle is larger and better drawn, especially the head. It touches the frame with its wing but not with its tail.

There is no period after the "5" or the "C." The right end of the ribbon with "Post Tenebras Lux" crosses the thin inner frame line. In many counterfeits it does not even touch the line. Counting from the left, the sixth and seventh lines behind the key cross the inner frame line at the bottom.

In the counterfeits the rays around the letters "I. H. S." are usually extended too far. The "e" of "Poste" extends below the line of the word in the originals but not in the counterfeits.

Herr Von Girsewald speaks of an imitation of the large eagle stamp, printed on pink paper, which he thinks is probably an essay. This is the design shown in the upper right corner of our group. In this case it is printed on green paper (I have it also on pink) and bears the bogus Zurich cancellation. To call it an essay does it far too much honor. It is a very dangerous counterfeit.

We show you here two cancellations used on the later issues of Geneva.



ENVELOPE. (*Illustration.*) The Geneva envelope stamp was largely used as an adhesive. When the Swiss postal authorities took charge of the Geneva post office they found a large quantity of these envelopes on hand. A law was passed sanctioning their use as adhesives. This may probably claim the distinction of being the first provisional stamp, and becomes, therefore, of considerable interest. Used in this way the stamp is very scarce and many of the copies found on original cover bear a false cancellation or are the result of patch-work, a used envelope stamp having been stuck on an envelope after some other stamp had been removed. Failure to correctly join the cancellations usually reveal the latter fraud. It is said that, in preparing the envelope stamp for use as an adhesive, the envelope was cut with a paper-knife at the top and right and with scissors on the other two sides.

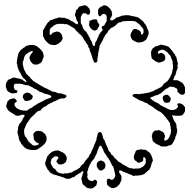
The design is similar to that of the adhesive stamps. In the background of the eagle there are no dots at the right of the crown or the left of talon. There are periods after "Genève" and "C." There are twelve lines

behind the key, counting at the top of the shield. The 5th, 6th and 7th lines touch the post hole of the key, but the 6th does not touch the frame. There is only one line at the right between the key and the frame.

Most counterfeits of the envelope stamps are made from the designs used to counterfeit the adhesives and differ much from the originals, especially in the number of lines between the key and the frame.

On the counterfeits, as a rule, the eagle has no crown and there is no period after "C."

In the lower left corner of our group we show you a dangerous counterfeit which has many points of the original but lacks the period after the "C." The "P" of "Poste" also touches the frame and other minute differences will be found on careful comparison. This also bears the bogus Zürich cancellation.



The regular cantonal cancellation was used on these envelope stamps also the rosette shown here and the letters "P. D." in a circle.

FEDERAL DISTRICT STAMPS.

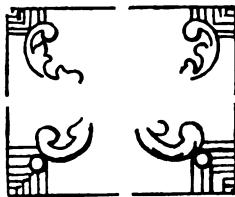
These stamps were issued by the central government after the union of the Cantons into the Confederacy. The different coins and money systems in use in the various Cantons made it difficult to arrange a uniform postal rate. A national issue could not be made without time and careful consideration. So temporary stamps were found necessary. These are now usually known as the federal district stamps, though at one time they were ascribed to the cantons of Neuchatel, Vaud and Winterthur.

The country was divided into eleven districts, only two of which are of interest to us.

1st District. Canton of Geneva and the Vaudois district of Nyon.

8th District. Cantons of Schaffhouse, Thurgovia, Zug and Zürich.

FIRST DISTRICT. In September, 1849, a 4 centime stamp (*Illustration*) was issued for this district. It was replaced by a 5 centime stamp (*Illustration*) of the same design, in the following November. Only 5,000 of the 4 centime stamps were issued. These stamps were at one time considered to be cantonal stamps of Vaud.



The counterfeits are extremely well made. The most notable differences are to be found in the corners, where the ruled lines forming the background

should meet but frequently do not, as is shown in the accompanying drawing. You will notice that the frame lines do not meet in the upper left corner and that in the right corners certain lines lack mates. The arabesques above the posthorn touch the "P" of "Poste," and the "E" of "Locale." The corners of the counterfeits are often too carefully ruled.

Issue of December, 1850. (*Illustration.*) This is usually called the Neuchatel stamp. The distinguishing marks of the originals are quite simple; the "s" of Centimes leans to the right, over the first "L" of "Locale" is an arabesque like a figure "8," and in the lower left corner another like a headless "5."

Most of the counterfeits are palpably wrong in the lettering or arabesques. Some of them have the cross framed, which is not the case with the originals. There is, however, one counterfeit which is very like the originals. In it the "s" of "Centimes" is upright, the broken "5" in the lower corner is nearly correct and the "8" above "Locale" is in its place, but it is inverted, having the largest part at the top.

EIGHTH DISTRICT. (*Illustration.*) This is the so-called Winterthur stamp. The general design is an ornate shield bearing a posthorn, within the ring of which is a double-lined cross. The posthorn is suspended from the top frame by cords, cross lines divide the left cord into eight sections and the right into nine. On most counterfeits these cords look more like strings of beads and the number of sections is incorrect. The lines which imitate the wrapping of the cord around the ring of the horn form groups. Counting from the left, there are in the groups 4, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 lines. In most counterfeits these lines are wanting entirely and in none are they correctly grouped. Similar lines on the horn below the cross are much broken in the originals and heavier and more complete in the counterfeits.

There are four marks across the bell of the horn, the third of which does not touch the left side.

There is a band, joining the neck to the ring of the horn, opposite the "P" of "Orts Post." This is often wanting in the counterfeits. The cross lines near the mouth piece are usually incorrectly placed in the counterfeits.

There are periods after the "R" in the N. W. and S. E. corners and the second "O" of "Orts post" is broken on the upper side.

The usual cancellation is the rosette of Zürich, stamped in black or blue; it is not known in red.

P.P.

The letters "P. P." and lines, both in black, were also used.

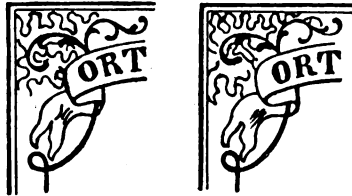
GENERAL ISSUE.

ORTS POST. (*Illustration.*) These stamps are printed in sheets of 160, four blocks of forty different types, arranged in five rows of eight stamps each. The differences lie in the inscription, the value and the ornamental back ground. The 40 types may be found with the cross framed in black lines and without frame. Which variety was issued first and why the change was made are unsettled questions.

We show you a full plate of the 40 varieties. We believe this has not hitherto been attempted with the stereopticon.

Having so many types it is necessary to have a good photograph or re-

production of the plate in order to identify a stamp. The ornamental lines in the upper left corner show the differences very clearly and are generally used



in locating a stamp. We show enlargements of this corner of numbers 20 and 21 on the plate, which will give an idea of the differences in the background lines

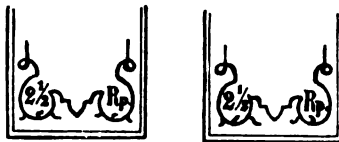


The mouth-piece of the post horn is slightly wider than the neck. Groups of lines cross the horn. They count, from either right or left, 2, 3, 3, 2. On the counterfeits these groups are seldom correctly imitated.

POST LOCALE. (*Illustration*). The design is very similar to that of the Orts Post stamps, the most notable difference being the change in the inscription. Of these stamps, also, we show you the full plate.

There are again 40 types, both with and without the frame around the cross. Those without the frame are rarely used and, when unused, are the rarest of the Swiss stamps. Their rarity has tempted the fakirs and it will be well for anyone buying one of these stamps to make sure the frame has not been erased by chemical or other means.

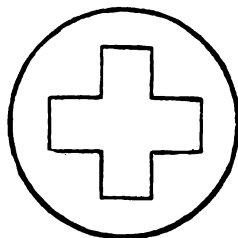
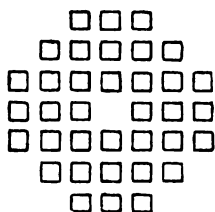
These stamps may be located on the plate in the same manner as the Orts Post or by the easier way of noting the shape and position of certain little hooks below "2 1/2" and "Rp."



The tracing which we show of numbers 17 and 18 will give you a good idea of these hooks. They vary greatly in size, sometimes being reduced to a dot and on some copies wanting entirely.

There are only three groups of lines crossing the horn, instead of four as on the Orts Post stamps. These groups, counting from the left, show 4, 3 and 2 lines. The ring of the horn is indicated by three lines, while that of the Orts Post stamps is indicated by two.

The counterfeits of the Orts Post are frequently used, with a changed label, to imitate the Post Locale stamps, but if these two distinctions are kept in mind, we may readily identify this class of counterfeits.



We find these cancellations on the Orts Post and Post Locale stamps, as well as many previously in use.

RAYONS I., II. and III., values 5, 10 and 15 rappen and 15 centimes. The word rayon signifies circle or letter district. The stamps of Rayon I. carried a letter between offices not more than two hours apart. Rayon II. was for distances that could be covered in two to ten hours. And Rayon III. for use between offices more than ten hours apart.

RAYON I., value 5 rappen. (*Illustration.*) The stamps were printed in black, red and blue on white paper and not, as is often stated, in black and red on blue paper. There are many shades of the blue.

The design is similar to the preceding Orts Post and Post Locale stamps. There are again 40 varieties, as in the picture shown herewith, both with and without the frame around the cross, the former being the scarcer.

The counterfeits may be told by comparison of the background lines, as in the preceding stamps. In 1851 the stamps were printed from the same plate in pale blue and red on white paper. We have, therefore, the 40 varieties, but none of them have the cross framed.

RAYON II., value 10 rappen. (*Illustration*) These stamps were printed in black, red and yellow on white paper. Again there are 40 varieties, with and without frame for the cross. We have here the full plate. Herr Von Girsewald claims those with the frame are only from trial sheets. I am not prepared to express an opinion on this point, but our photograph is taken from a fine used pair with the frame and shows also an interesting counterfeit on which the frame has been drawn with a pen. Again the arabesques of the background must be used to determine the genuineness of a stamp. It may be of interest to say that on the Rayon I and II. stamps the post horn is of the same design as on the Orts Post stamps.

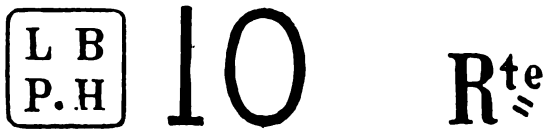
In Rayon III. (*Illustration*). We have three prominent varieties, small figures with value in centimes and small and large figures with value in rappen. We show you the three plates. The centimes stamps were to accommodate the cantons speaking French and the rappen stamps for those speaking German. The two varieties with small figures were issued simultaneously. They were made from the second and third rows of the Orts Post plate (Herr Girsewald says the 4th and 5th rows, by the way). There are ten varieties of each and the cross is always framed. Originals and counterfeits may be told by comparison of the arabesques. On the originals also the Roman III after "Rayon" is upright, while on the counterfeits it slants to the right. All the counterfeits I have seen have also the word "Rayon" in too large letters.

The type with large figures was issued to replace the two with small figures, it having been found unnecessary to have stamps with the value expressed in two currencies and the figures being thought too small. The fourth and fifth rows of the Orts Post plate were adapted to provide the new issue.

We have therefore ten types, with the cross framed as before.

Of course the test of genuineness is to be found in the arabesques. Herr Girsewald says he has never seen any counterfeits of the large type. My experience has been quite the contrary. I have seen many counterfeits of the large type and few of the small.

Franco P. P. P. PD. P P.



A great many cancellations were used on the Rayon stamps. We show you a few of them.

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to a number of our members who have assisted with this entertainment, by loan of stamps, etc. Most of the fine unused stamps from which our photographs have been taken are from the superb collection of Mr. H. J. Duveen, who kindly placed them at our disposal. We are indebted to Mr. C. H. Mekeel for the use of cuts from his hand-book. And I feel we are particularly indebted to Mr. J. S. Rich, who has devoted much valuable time to preparing the slides as well as exhibiting them to us.

 OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

 28, Birdhurst Rise, CROYDON,
 LONDON, 4th, November, 1896.

Before I close this letter I hope to be able to tell you something definite as to the Prospectus of the Exhibition. The General Purposes Committee, which has this matter in hand, met a few days since with the intention of finishing it, even though it landed them for an all-night sitting. They met at 5 P. M., and I am told they sat till nearly midnight. The revised scheme is now in the printers' hands, and I expect to receive it in the course of a week.

Meanwhile, here is a piece of good news. The *Westminster Gazette* says, "The Financial Secretaryship of the General Post Offices, carrying a salary of £1,500 a year, is about to become vacant by the retirement, through continued ill-health, of Mr. Algernon Turnor, C. B., who has held the post since 1880." Mr. Turnor, behind the scenes, has been a serious stumbling-block in matters philatelic. His retirement is, therefore, a very important piece of good news. He was familiarly known as "Wiggy Turnor." Another official whose retirement will be a source of great pleasure is Mr. W. H. Cousins, Secretary to the Inland Revenue, who has been at the bottom of all the trouble about illustrating postage stamps. His tenure of office will be ended, I am thankful to say, at the end of this year. It should be no slight gain to philately to be rid of two such officials in one year of grace.

The *Bazaar* has come out with its illustrations of postage stamps with cancelling lines across all British Colonials. But I am told the authorities contend that, even so, the law is infringed. However, for the present, as matters seem to be at a standstill, perhaps it is better to let sleeping dogs lie, and say no more about it.

Some of your New York contemporaries seem to be able to instruct us as to what is in the air in this part of the world. One says, in quite a matter of fact-we-know-all-about-it-style, that there will be a commemorative stamp issued next year on the occasion of Queen Victoria breaking the "long reign record." Needless to say the statement is a pure fabrication. There have been all sorts of suggestions, it is true, but the stamp idea has not yet shaped itself. Some of us are hoping, not unnaturally, that advantage may be taken of the occasion to bring out a permanent series of new designs more worthy of the Empire. The same nursery correspondent tells his readers that a certain wall show of forgeries is reckoned one of the sights of London. This is too comical altogether.

The Album and Catalogue questions are now constant and fruitful topics of debate. In the last number of the *London Philatelist* Mr. Castle delivers himself as follows: "Over-elaboration, whether of varieties or prices, in a general catalogue, is, in our humble judgment, harmful in its effect, both as regards the present and the future Philatelist. The trend of the situation to-day seems to indicate in the near future three grades of philatelic information. The first is the simple album-catalogue, the second is the general catalogue for the masses, and the third is the scientific and exhaustive handbook of any particular country, for the specialist. The latter, by whomsoever issued, is not, however, food for the million." To all of which most

philatelists will agree. There can be no doubt that we are rapidly forming up into three distinct classes, viz, the boy collector, the general collector, and the advanced philatelist. So let it be. It is a very convenient and acceptable division. The boy collector will keep the packet and sets trade in good spirits, the general collector will answer for a demand for medium stamps, and the specialist will pick up the unconsidered trifles which are considerably left him in the matter of minor varieties. By all means let us settle down to that, instead of wasting our time sneering at each others' little idiosyncracies.

Tell it not in Gath! The great house of De la Rue has at last tabled a genuine error. The 1s. stamp of Tobago has been unwittingly printed in the color of the six pence value. Not only that, the error passed unnoticed, and the stamps were sent out to the Colony, and put on sale before the error was discovered. Then they were called in, post haste. How many got out into circulation remains to be seen. Those who have had them here are banking them for developments in price. Thus far I have only seen one copy, and that was unused. There is a quiet hunt going on for copies between the dealers. The knowing ones, hoping the information has not leaked out generally, are inquiring for copies in the new colors, but they are not getting much for their pains, for even the dullest have got an idea that there is something more than a new color in the wind.

Mr. Phillips has at last, in the *Monthly Journal*, given us the full history of the Nova Scotia remainders, and it is to be hoped that we shall now have heard the last of it. Petty malignity, which has been striding about on moral stilts, has had a good innings, and has gulled simpletons right and left. Never before has there been so much bosh written about a speculation. "Panics" and other twaddle have been the stock humbug of the day. A good many sample noodles actually swallowed the bunkum about sets at 2s.6d. each.

One bad impression, however, will take a great deal of forgetting, and that is Mr. Bartlett's action in keeping back full information concerning the numbers sold. Philatelists were entitled to that information from the first.

According to Mr. Phillips he was first approached by the Hon. W. S. Fielding, who evidently wanted to sell him a pig in a poke, for he asked him, by cablegram, "For what quantity Nova Scotia stamps of cents issue will you give face value? Our Government guarantee them to be remainders," but refused to say what quantity there was of each value. Then Mr. Phillips heard that the lot had been sold to Bartlett, who also in turn does his best to keep back the information as to the quantities. A mere speculator may please himself as to his methods so long as he keeps within the law, but a public man, of the Hon. W. S. Fielding's position, cannot so safely engage in the diverting occupation of selling pigs in a poke. The transaction is not one that is likely to reflect any great credit on the Government of the Dominion. It is not at all surprising that half starved little republics, and gilt-and-gingerbread Sovereigns should job their stamps amongst dealers, but it is little short of a public scandal that a great Colony like that of Canada should jockey a few pounds worth of old stamps about, pig in a poke style, among dealers and speculators.

There is a growing feeling that some specialists, or rather so-called specialists are bringing Minor varieties into contempt. Every broken letter in a surcharge, every failure of a machine to make a perfect impression becomes a variety. In the bulking up of English the varieties that are being raked up are simply ludicrous. But it must not be thought that these varieties are being run up by the recognized specialists. On the contrary, I happen to know that they are thoroughly disgusted at the business. No one could regard the silly English ramifications with more disgust than Messrs. Hastings Wright and Creeke. And I may say, for my fellow specialists of Chilian stamps, that the enumeration of varieties of watermark in the *Bazaar* has provoked no end of mirth. Recognised specialists, as a rule, do their best to limit the minor varieties to what may be termed die varieties, including, of course, in that term genuine varieties of surcharge. But the latest discovery in the Chili list is an inverted "A" for "V" in the word "Centavos." Could anything be more childish. Such nonsense brings serious philately into contempt.

The most crushing exposure of the overdoing of minor varieties was the snuffing out of Mr. A. A. Bartlett's formidable list of minor varieties of die dots galore in Prince Edward Islands stamps, by Mr. Tilleard, Hon. Sec. of the London Philatelic Society, with the evidence of the actual plates, with proofs from them, to back up his exposure.

The danger in the absurdities of "would be specialists" is that they bring discredit upon serious and sane students, and lead to to an unreasonable outcry against Minor varieties of all sorts, which would be equally foolish in another direction.

The firm of Stanley Gibbons L't'd., have woke up at last to the fact that Philatelists expect the best from them in the shape of Catalogues and Albums, and will resent anything that falls short of their expectations. Hence their last Catalogue has been a bitter disappointment. *You* have no particular reason to complain, for it has given the Scott Catalogue such a firm footing in this country as it never would, or could, have had, but for this very inferior catalogue turned out by Gibbons. The new Gibbons Catalogue is to be a Catalogue par excellence, bar two mistakes, at least what I regard as mistakes, viz, price and illustrations. I gather that the bulk of the old fearfully indistinct and almost useless illustrations will be used again, and the price, high enough before, is to be increased from 3s. 6d. to 5s. Apart from these serious handicaps, the new Gibbons will be, I verily believe, the finest thing that has ever been attempted in the way of a handy size Catalogue. It is to be in three vols. or parts. Vol. 1. will be devoted to the adhesive stamps of Great Britain and her Colonies, a splendid arrangement from our point of view on this side. Vol. 2. will comprise the adhesive stamps of all countries outside the British Empire. Vol. 3. will deal exclusively with envelopes, postcards and wrappers. Part 1. is half promised for Dec. Part 2. for Jan. Let us say two or three months later so as not to be disappointed. I happen to know that the catalogue is the work of a committee of the best philatelists in this country, and that it is edited by one whose authority is absolutely beyond question.

A great improvement which is to be introduced into the new Gibbons will be the illustration of surcharges apart from the stamps. It is next to impossible to make a clear and recognisable representation of a surcharge on

the engraving of a stamp. Some years ago when I wanted to show some Transvaal Surcharges very clearly I adopted the separate method, and have had as a consequence a partiality for that method ever since. Why I have not adopted it in the *Philatelic Record* I cannot say. But I shall do so in future.

I should like to call the attention of South American specialists on your side to an important paper on the 5 centavos, 1866, of Bolivia, by Mr. Oldfield, a member of the Council of the London Philatelic Society, which appeared in the October number of the *London Philatelist*. It is a most interesting contribution to the solution of the question of plates of that stamp.

Mr. Oldfield holds that instead of one plate with two retouches as specified in your "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors," there must have been one or more plates in five different states.

He sets out the chief characteristics of the five plates as follows :

Plate A. The lines of the globe are crossed by a series of small vertical lines, and at the extreme right by two or three diagonal lines curved slightly inwards. With the exception of some few stamps, mostly in the two top rows, these vertical lines commence about the centre of the upper part of the globe, extending thence to the right. In the exceptions mentioned, these vertical lines are confined more to the right and lower part of the globe.

The shading on the breast of the eagle is almost entirely composed of diagonal and horizontal lines. There are some few indicating the line of the throat, and one, or perhaps two, running parallel with the vertical lines of the wings, but the comparative absence of vertical lines of shading is one of the features of this plate.

Plate B. The vertical lines on the globe have almost disappeared. The diagonal lines at the right have been strengthened, deepened, or newly cut, so that they stand out much more clearly or distinctly than in Plate A. Numerous vertical lines of shading have been inserted on the breast of the eagle.

If you compare the stamps of Plate A with those of Plate B, it is easy to detect the differences in the lines of shading, indicating the eye, the mouth, and the lines of the throat, or some one or more of them.

Plate C. The disappearance of the diagonal lines from the globe, as well as of the vertical ones, except in the case of some few stamps, notably Nos. 1, 2, 6, 9, 12, 22, 54, 64 and 66. There is, however, in many of the stamps a thickness or dark indistinctness in this part. New short horizontal lines have been added to the right of the globes (as stated in the Catalogue for Advanced Collectors), or in some cases the existing lines have been merely deepened and broadened.

Speaking generally, the breast of the eagle in this plate has a much more open and white appearance than in Plate B, the lines of shading there being decidedly less numerous. There is an error in this sheet, the stamp No. 66 in the bottom row being lettered "Bolivia" instead of "Bolivia."

Plate D. That the thickness to the right of the globe, as described in Plate C, is much more strongly marked, approaching almost to a dark shadow in this spot. The lines of the background are much closer together, and in places the background appears to be almost solid (as it does in the stamps of Sicily), unless examined through a magnifying glass.

Generally speaking, the stamp has a much rougher and coarser appearance than in the earlier plates. The word "Bolivia" in stamp No. 66 in the bottom row is correctly spelt.

Plate E. Generally speaking, I can only say that the workmanship is

decidedly rougher and coarser than in Plate D. The background in most cases is composed, apparently, only of confused lines in blocks, instead of consisting of crossed vertical lines running continuously across the stamp from top to bottom, or side to side. The plate has the appearance of being upon its last legs, and quite fit to give place to a new issue, which, I should imagine, was then about to appear. In stamp No. 66 the lettering much more nearly approaches "Bouvia" than "Bolivia."

Our Societies are all now in full swing. And I must confess the provincial societies are taking the shine out of the premier society in the matter of activity. Both the Manchester and Birmingham Societies have got out Programmes for the whole winter session, whilst the premier society did not even make a start with its hand to mouth from week to week arrangement till the end of October. Truly the premier Society will have to look to its laurels if it is to maintain its proud position, for it is fast being robbed of them one by one. The Gibbons Handbooks altogether take the shine out of the African work of the Society with its scandalous rag-and-bone shop style of printing in battered letters and wrong founts. And the country societies are not too overweighted with dukes and noble lords to indulge in the pleasant pastime of rooking each other in exchange sheets. Its meetings are not well attended and they never will be while they are of the hum-drum character.

Still we have the material. But what is the use of the material if you don't know how to make it up, as the jobbing tailor said to the party who thought of making a coat for himself out of some cloth he had stolen.

There have been some fine old games going on behind the scenes of late in our London trade circles. I dare not venture on even a par yet, though I am tickled enough to do so. Solicitors are engaged in reading and studying some of the phases, and possibly the fat may get into the fire. If it does you may take my word for it that there will be a jolly old blaze up. Some of them mean business when they can get a fair chance to have a regular fair and square set to. They are waiting like terriers at a rat hole. So great will be the commotion if the game comes off that I am certain nothing short of a commemorative stamp will suffice to represent the jubilation. Money will be no object when the festivities commence in real earnest.

The publication of a Directory of Dealers is not all beer and skittles, as one publisher has probably learned to his cost of late. The name of a well known member of the London Philatelic Society was, no doubt unwittingly, included as a dealer. As soon as the Member referred to saw it he there and then instructed his solicitor to proceed to stop the publication of his name in such a list. The solicitor said there was not the slightest doubt that he could insist upon all the copies being called in and destroyed and blank, blank, blank, besides. Bad for the publisher. After that I for one shall take care not to indulge in the diverting pastime of publishing lists of dealers lest I might include an angel unawares.

I have not yet heard the result of the proceedings.

LONDON, 18th November, 1896.

Here is a good story from the *Westminster Gazette* :

The writers of love-letters will do well when inditing or preserving these missives to remember the moral of an incident which happened a week or two ago. A youthful philatelist received permission from his father to sell or exchange a number of old postage stamps he had discovered in a lumber

room. The frugal minded papa impressed upon the son the fact that if he left the stamps on the envelopes he would get a better price for them. The boy adhered so strictly to this rule that he gave the letters he found in some of the old envelopes into the bargain. Two days afterwards a lady informed the papa that the whole town was reading, with intense interest, some letters he had written before his marriage to his present wife. Notwithstanding the frantic efforts made by the composer of the love letters, they were not returned, and there is no knowing but that they may turn up one of these days in a neat "Guide to the Writing of Love Letters."

Removals to London continue to be the order of the day among stamp dealers. The old firm of Alfred Smith & Co. are now settled into Essex Street, which opens into the Strand. It was this firm which started the Stamp Collectors' Magazine, which to this day is one of the most prized reference books in our philatelic libraries. Vol. 1 was published in 1863. The firm was then known as "Stafford Smith & Smith." With the publication of Vol. 4, in 1866, the style of the firm was changed to its present form of "Alfred Smith & Co." Mr. Stafford Smith set up for himself in Brighton, where he still carries on a quiet business. The firm which has moved to London publishes the *Monthly Circular*. Its business, I fancy, lies mostly in the Sets and Packets line.

Another removal to London is that of Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, who describes himself as "Expert, Specialist and dealer in British Stamps." He has taken up his business abode at Norwood, a suburb of London close to the Crystal Palace. With the view of advertising his change of address, Mr. Ewen is getting out a new album for British Stamps, the first thousand copies of which he intends to give away to boom his new place of business.

The *English Specialists' Journal*, which Mr. Ewen edits and publishes, is announced to resume business on December 7th, which number will commence the second volume. Evidently Mr. Ewen means to have a good holiday again, for the second volume is to be completed with the July, 1897, number, presumably to start the third volume in December again.

Mr. Ewen also announces a new edition of his Catalogue of British Stamps. In his preface to the new edition he writes as follows:—

Former editions, apart from their incompleteness, have been written for advanced Specialists, the method of arrangement, and the inclusion of minor varieties having tended to confuse and dishearten the beginner. The present edition, it is hoped, will be found useful by both. Whereas the collector of thirty years ago ignored varieties of paper, watermarks, and perforations, we, at the present day, not only collect these, but many collectors also devote much time and trouble to the study of every minor variety, whatever its nature. As opinions differ as to the collectability of many such varieties, we have in the present edition separated them from the regular or "standard" issues.

There has been a grand scramble for the Tobago 1s. error of color. At first one dealer who got a few sold them at double face, but the information soon leaked out that they were an error of color, and then there was a speculation as to the prices at which they should be sold. Hoarding began, pending news as to the quantity issued. For the few that were sold high prices were the rule, ranging from 20s. to £15. This latter price was got by

a well known Collector who does not go in for West Indies. The price was a roaster, but I am told that the Collector promptly handed the money over to a charity, as the stamp came in the ordinary way on the office letters, and a thousand were saved by the cable the remainders have been bagged by a Speculator, who has supplied the dealers with quantities. I hear of one city dealer having 400, another 200, and so on. As to the price at which the stamp will settle down at I am of the opinion that it will range at about 20s. That is about the price at which it is being sold in the trade just now, and I question very much whether it will be worth more for a very long time. Of course it is not only a genuine error, but a somewhat remarkable one.

The Prospectus for the great Philatelic Exhibition is almost ready for issue, but I am afraid it will not be out in time for me to say anything about it in this letter. It will probably be published in full in the next numbers of our leading philatelic periodicals.

A correspondent tells the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* of a rumor that the Crystal Palace intends to get up a Stamp Exhibition on its own account. I doubt it very much, and even if it were true as to the intention I am inclined to think that a very little experience in the preliminary arrangements would convince the Crystal Palace authorities that the game is not worth the candle under the circumstances. Any stamp exhibition without the imprimatur of the leading philatelists would be a farce.

We are now well into Auction season and so far as I can learn there is no very decided set in any direction. West Indians are not going at such good prices as last season, on the whole.

THE NEW/ COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS OF BELGIUM.

BY JULES BOUVÉZ.



The competition opened for designs for a special issue of postage stamps on the occasion of the universal exhibition in Brussels which is to take place in 1897, and which we have already spoken of in the March number of the present volume of the journal, has produced quite a number of drawings that have been rewarded by the government.

The premium of 1000 francs for the best design was, as is well known, awarded to Mr. Alfred van Neste de Berchem, a young artist of Bruges, who

was, at the time of the competition, doing his term of service in the Belgian army.

The design has been adopted for the first of the two commemorative stamps issued by the Belgian Administration in consequence of the decrees which we reproduce below :

“ Leopold II, King of the Belgians, to all present and to come, greeting.

“ Considering Art. 40 of the law of May 30th, 1879, authorizing the government to issue postage stamps, to assign to them a period of validity, etc. ;

“ On the proposition of our Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, we have ordered and do order :

“ Art. 1° Special postage stamps will be issued on the occasion of the universal exhibition which is to take place in Brussels in 1897. They will be used concurrently with the ordinary postage stamps.

“ Art. 2° Our Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs will determine the details, values and conditions of sale, as well as the period of validity of these stamps, and he will take all other measures for the execution of the present decree.

“ Given at Laeken, October 2nd, 1896.

(signed) “LEOPOLD.

“ By the King :

“ The Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs,

(signed) “ J. VANDENPEEREBOOM.

“ Considering the Royal Decree of October 2nd, 1896, relating to the issue of special postage stamps on the occasion of the universal exhibition in Brussels in 1897 ;

“ The Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs orders :

“ Art. 1° The above mentioned postage stamps shall bear the inscription: ‘ Bruxelles 1897 Brussel. Postes Posterijen.’

“ They shall be provided with a slip with the words : ‘ Ne pas livrer le dimanche—Niet bestellen op Zondag,’ the purpose and use of which are determined by Art. 1° of our order of May 15th, 1893.

“ Art. 2° The values and the colors of these stamps are determined as follows :

“ 5 centimes, violet ;

“ 10 centimes, brown.

“ Art. 3° These stamps will be sold until December 31st, 1897; they will be used under the same circumstances as the ordinary postage stamps during the term of their validity, which will end on June 30th, 1898.

“ Art. 4° The 10 centimes stamps will be issued on the 15th of the present month, and those of 5 centimes on November 15th next.

“ The Director General of the Post office is charged with the execution of the present order.

Brussels, October 5th, 1896.

(signed) “ J. VANDENPEEREBOOM.”

The design of the stamp represents in the foreground St. Michael, the patron saint of Brussels, overcoming the Dragon, and in the background a perspective of the principal monuments of the capital, among which can easily be distinguished : at the left, the city hall and its tower; a little nearer to the center, the column of the Congress house, and to the right the Palace of Justice with its dome.

It must be owned that the engraving of this stamp leaves much to be desired. It is strange that in Belgium the official engravers can not attain

that perfection which is found among our English neighbors and, better still, in New York, where all those beautifully finished stamps of the South American countries are obtained.

The new Brussels stamp is perforated 14 and measures 35x24mm. A slight error will be observed in the printing of the Flemish word "POSTERIJEN;" the engraver, having forgotten the letter *i*, put in a small vertical dash to take its place; the spreading of the ink on certain sheets has changed the *j* into a *u* through the addition of this dash. Philatelists will not fail to distinguish these in the future, and we have thought it worth while to call the attention of those interested to the fact.

Contrary to all previous issues, the new values have been issued, like the poster stamps, in sheets of 25, instead of 300. The first series, divided among the 865 post offices of the kingdom, comprised 100,000 sheets, or 2,500,000 stamps. In accordance with the decision arrived at in 1894 with regard to the first commemorative stamps, those issued on the occasion of the Brussels exhibition will serve in the same way as the ordinary postage stamps, and the post offices will deliver them to the public concurrently with the present stamps, but only when asked for. After December 31st, 1897, some decision will be come to by the postal administration concerning the stamps remaining unsold.

The administration having already remarked that the width of the new stamps is a little more than the diameter of the date stamps, has given instructions for the latter to be applied in such a manner as to overlap the label and to be put on twice. This will not be at all agreeable to collectors of used stamps, for it will cause the copies to be almost obliterated.

On the occasion of this new issue it has been said that with the two values of which we have been speaking Belgium will close her series of commemorative stamps. It is said, indeed, that several governments intend to propose to the next postal congress, which is to be held in Washington in 1897, a plan for putting an end to issues of this kind, which complicate the organization of certain postal departments and the labors of the international post office at Berne. This plan will, moreover, include a scheme for the issue of a universal postage stamp and other measures of a nature interesting to philatelists, to which we will call attention in another article.

The 5 centimes violet stamp of the Brussels Exhibition appeared in Belgium on November 15th, 1896, St. Leopold's day. It was not greeted with much enthusiasm by collectors, although the design of the engraving, which also represents St. Michael, but in a triumphant attitude, is pretty well executed.

Like its elder brother, the 10 centimes stamp, it was issued in sheets of 25 stamps, and the first printing will probably be the only one, for it consisted of 200,000 sheets, or five million stamps.

We give above a cut of this stamp, the size of which is exactly the same as that of the 10 centimes. It is its size particularly (it being greatly in excess of that of the ordinary stamp) that prevents its general use on correspondence. These stamps are used preferably for the prepayment of receipts and commercial papers, as well as for school savings bank purposes, and everything leads us to believe that very few of them will be used to prepay letters for abroad. Observers attribute this to various causes, but the principal one is to be found in the discredit thrown on these stamps and in the misinformation concerning them published by the Belgian press. Thus, several newspapers declared that the stamps of the Brussels Exhibition could not be used for the prepayment of letters going abroad; that France and Germany,

particularly, had refused to recognize them and that any correspondence prepaid by means of these stamps would be taxed as unpaid on reaching its destination.

We will say at once that all this is false, and that neither France nor Germany, any more than any other country in the postal union, can consider these stamps as being invalid. So long as a new postal congress has not come to a formal decision on this subject, modifying the convention signed at Vienna on July 4th, 1891, and decreeing that commemorative stamps can no longer be used for the prepayment of correspondence going abroad, all the postal administrations of the union can continue to issue them.

In order to remove all doubt on this point, it will be interesting to give here an extract from the text of the principal agreement of the Postal Congress of Vienna, in which it is said:

“Art. 11. The prepayment of any package from one country of the union to another country of the union can be made only by means of postage stamps which are valid for the prepayment of private correspondence in the country where the package comes from.

Art. 12. Each administration keeps the whole sum charged for the prepayment of correspondence which it sends to other countries of the union. Consequently, there is no occasion on this account for any exchange of statements between the various administrations of the union.”

Although these details suffice to demonstrate the inaccuracy of the statements circulated by the Belgian press with regard to the rejection by foreign postal administrations of the stamps of the Brussels Exhibition, we think it well to note that by the terms of Art xxxiii of the Regulations for the execution of the Postal Convention, the postal administrations which are in the union should exchange with each other, through the International office established at Berne, five complete collections of their postage stamps and should without delay and in the same way give notice of any alteration made in them

As, after having made arrangements for the creation of its new commemorative stamps, the Belgian Postal Administration did not fail to comply with the article of the Convention which we have quoted, it may well be said that these stamps are available for the prepayment of correspondence sent abroad.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

From the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.

Continued from Page 475.

We give here reduced copies of the Telegram cards and Telegram Letter cards issued in 1885 and 1887, which we had not room to put in the text in No. 191 of the *Collectionneur* (No. 11 of the present volume of this Journal.) These are still in use.

Originally, the system for opening the cards was that indicated above; the inconvenience of the perforation of the corners, which often resulted in damage to the cards, led to the adoption for the letter cards of a style of perforation which did not extend to the outer edges of the card. This method is still in use.

Ce télégramme peut circuler à Paris, dans les limites de l'arrondissement de l'arrondissement Joriffier.

CE CÔTÉ EST EXCLUSIVEMENT RÉSERVÉ A L'ADRESSE
 SERVICE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE
 CARTE - TÉLÉGRAMME



№ _____

LE PORT EST GRATUIT
 Le nombre des mots n'est pas limité

PARIS

Pour ouvrir le télégramme, déchirer en suivant le pointillé.

CE CÔTÉ EST EXCLUSIVEMENT RÉSERVÉ A L'ADRESSE
 SERVICE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE
 TÉLÉGRAMME



№ _____

PARIS



1887. *Decrease in the rate for envelopes for pneumatic tubes.*

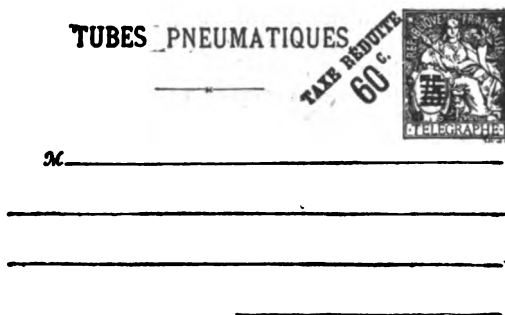
It will be remembered that the decree of January 15, 1885, had fixed at 75 centimes the rate for the pneumatic tube envelope, for a maximum weight of 7 grammes.

No doubt, this price appeared very high, for few persons took advantage of this mode of correspondence.

Therefore, in analogy with what had been done with the pneumatic cards and letter cards, a decree of 1887 reduced the rate on these envelopes to 60 centimes for 7 grammes.

The existing envelopes had the black surcharge "Taxe Réduite 60c" printed on them in two lines, the former value being obliterated by five small horizontal lines.

Envelope.



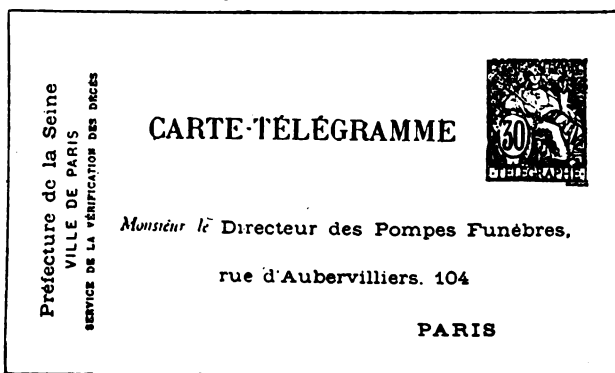
60c. on 75c rose, lilac.

It was not until 1889 that the envelope of 60 centimes was issued, identical, with the exception of the value, with the 75 centimes envelopes of 1885.

Envelope.

60c. rose, lilac.

July, 1884. The cholera epidemic which had just broken out with great violence at Toulon and Marseilles threatened to spread through France, if measures of an extreme severity were not taken.



In a great center like Paris the danger seemed especially imminent ; for this reason an understanding was arrived at by the vario is administrations interested : Prefecture of the Seine, Prefecture of Police, Postal Administration, etc., etc., with the object of carrying out as quickly as possible the measures of isolation or disinfection required by the conditions. Beginning July 12th, the Manager of the Paris telegraphs gave to his staff instructions relating to the free circulation of telegrams to give notice to the funeral administration of deaths resulting from epidemic or contagious diseases. Here is the circular.

“ BUREAU OF TELEGRAPHS OF PARIS.

• PARIS, July 12th, 1894.

CIRCULAR.

“ With a view to giving to the doctors of the Civil Service, facilities for requesting the Funeral Administration to proceed at once to put into coffins persons having died from any epidemic or contagious disease, the Prefecture

of the Seine will have telegrams made for the use of the Civil Service doctors in districts provided with pneumatic tubes.

"In districts not connected with the pneumatic system, these same doctors will make use of the ordinary telegraph for the correspondence which they have to transmit, so that there may be no delay in putting into coffins those persons whose death shall have occurred from any contagious disease.

"The telegram cards and the electric telegrams in question, which will be in conformity with the annexed samples, will be accepted in the Paris offices without previous payment of the rates and without deposit of guarantee. The charges relating to these dispatches will be entered in the account of the Prefecture of the Seine.

"The accounting of these dispatches will be kept conformably to article 199 and the following ones of Instruction T. At the end of each month the receivers will annex to each statement on Form 303 ter, a detailed statement on Form 441 of the cards and telegrams deposited at their office.

"Receivers, who have not Register No. A2 or Forms 303 ter and 441 should immediately ask for them.

"CAEL,
"Engineer & Director."

We have before us several types of these cards made for the Civil Service doctors.

The first which we reproduce above, is very similar to the current pneumatic card. The obverse bears the inscriptions printed in black on buff: "CARTE TÉLÉGRAMME. *Monsieur* le Directeur des Pompes funèbres, rue d'Aubervilliers, 104, PARIS," and at the left, in three vertical lines reading upwards: "Prefecture de la Seine. VILLE DE PARIS. SERVICE DE LA VERIFICATION DES DECES;" to the left a perforated coupon or stub having only on the back the inscriptions: "*M le Dr* *médecin de l'état-civil du*.... *arrondissement de Paris. No*.... *Réquisition adressée à l'Administration des Pompes funèbres pour la mise en bière d'urgence de M.* *rue*.... *no* *décédé le*.... 188., à *heure*... *du* *Paris, le* 188., à.... *heure du*"

Along the dotted line of the stub: "VERIFICATION DES DECES," and on the reverse of the card:

N°....."

"Le soussigné, Medecin de l'Etat-Civil, du.... Arrondissement de Paris, délégué à cet effet par le Maire, officier de l'Etat-Civil, requiert l'Administration des Pompes funèbres d'effectuer la mise en bière d'urgence de M... décédé à Paris rue.... No.... au.... étage, le... 188., à.... heure du.....
"(*Signature*)"

And below, to the left, in four lines:

"Dimensions du cors: Longueur.... Largeur.... Nature du cerceuil
..."

To this card was attached a bulletin in white paper destined to receive report of the Civil Service doctor.

Card.

30 centimes. black, buff

We know of a card identically the same as that we have just described, but it has not the black stamp of 30 centimes, and the address is altered as follows:

Monsieur le Directeur des Pompes Funèbres, avenue du Maine, 141."

Card.

(no value) black, buff.

We will add that other service cards printed in black on dark gray pape

were addressed to Monsieur le Prefet de la Seine, Service municipal de Desinfection gratuite, etc., etc., others printed in black on white or buff paper, were intended for the municipal crematory service.

Thanks to these energetic measures, the cholera epidemic in Paris was not of a very grave character. The number of cases was very small and the disease was quickly stamped out. A few collectors have preserved in their albums the cards issued at the time and which were difficult to procure. We have been assured that they were not much used; some persons go so far as to say that, although they were issued, these cards were never in use.

THE ENVELOPE ISSUES OF 1894-1895.

BY JOSEPH RECHERT, HOBOKEN, N. J.

In the following an attempt will be made to tabulate the 1894-95 issues.

The distinguishing features between the Purcell (Holyoke) and the Plimpton (Hartford) manufactures have been pretty well discussed, still I trust it will be interesting for some of your readers to have the most peculiar points reiterated.

In the Holyoke make sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14 have the left hand flap overlapping the right side. Sizes 7, 8, 9 have the side flaps over the under flap. The manila and amber manila envelopes and wrappers are of wove paper in the Holyoke make.

The Hartford manufacture, on the contrary, has in sizes 1 to 14 the right over the left flap, and in sizes 7, 8, 9 the under flap over the side flaps.

The manila and amber manila envelopes and wrappers are on laid paper with the exception of 1 cent manila sizes Nos. 3 and 6, which appear on both laid and wove paper.

The dies are the same in both issues with the exception of the 5 cents, which in the Holyoke is a new one, where the collar touches the beard and the hair on the forehead is protruding.

The watermark, though of the same design, shows many varieties; suffice it to say that the Holyoke watermark has a rather irregular shape, and the Hartford a more symmetrical one.

I have listed the 1 cent Hartford in three shades as these are entirely distinct.

Notice should be taken, that while the two sizes 4 and 14, emanating from the Columbian Issue have been manufactured by the Hartford firm, yet No. 14 white paper has also been made by the Holyoke concern.

Attention is drawn to the errors in watermarks.

The one of 1890 or wmk. J. of the Natl. Phil. Soc. book appearing with the 2 cents Hartford sizes 4 and 14.

The small so-called service monogram P. O. D. or wmk. M. of the N. P. S. list in both the 1 and 2 cents Hartford on No. 3 manila wove paper.

Another variety is to be noted: the 1 cent Hartford with a projection or Spur below the bust in size 5 white paper.

It has also been stated that the new 5 cents die came with the 1890 wmk. (J), but so far I cannot substantiate the fact.

Besides I have two varieties of the 2 cents white on wove paper, showing no watermark. Undoubtedly some of the missing varieties in the following list will turn up in the course of time.

CORRECTED TABLES.

1894-95 ISSUES.

1 Cent.

No.	HOLYOKE.			HARTFORD.		
	DK. BLUE.	LT. BLUE.		BLUE.	DK. BLUE.	LT. BLUE.
2 White.	1	1		1	—	1
Amber.	—	1		—	—	—
3 White.	1	—		1	1	1
Amber.	1	1		—	—	—
Manila, W.	—	1	L. & W.	1	—	—
Amber Man., W.	—	1	L.	1	—	—
5 White.	1	1		1	—	1
Amber.	1	1		1	—	1
6 Manila, W.	1	1	W.	1	—	—
7 Manila.	—	—	L.	1	—	1
11 White, W.	—	1		1	—	1
12 Wrapper, W.	1	1	L.	1	1	1

1894.

2 Cents.

No.	HOLYOKE.	HARTFORD.	No.	HOLYOKE.	HARTFORD.
1 White.	2	2	10 White.	2	2
2 White.	2	2	11 White.	2	2
Amber.	2	2		<i>Sides.</i>	<i>Lower.</i>
Oriental Buff.	2	2	7 White.	2	2
Blue.	—	2	Amber.	—	2
Manila, W.	2	L. 2	Oriental Buff.	2	2
Amber, Man., W.	—	L. 2	Blue.	—	2
3 White.	2	2	8 White.	2	2
Amber.	2	2	Amber.	2	2
Oriental Buff.	2	2	9 White.	—	2
Blue.	—	2	Amber.	—	2
Manila, W.	—	L. 2	12 Wrapper.		
Amber, Man., W.	2	L. 2	Dark Green, W.	2	—
4 White.	—	2	Lt. Green, W.	2	—
Amber.	—	2	Dark Green, L.	—	2
5 White.	2	2	Lt. Green, L.	—	2
Amber.	2	2			
Oriental Buff.	2	2			
Blue.	2	2			
Manila, W.	2	L. 2			
Amber, Man., W.	2	L. 2			
13 White.	2	2			
Amber.	2	2			
Buff.	2	2			
Blue.	2	2			
14 White.	2	2			
Amber.	—	2			

1894

4 Cents.

No.	HOLYOKE.		HARTFORD.
		<i>Sides.</i>	<i>Lower.</i>
7 White Scarlet.		4	4
Amber "		—	4
8 White "		4	—
Amber "		4	4
9 White "		—	4
Amber "		—	4

5 Cents.			
No.		No.	
3	White new die	3	White old die.
	Amber " "		Amber " "
5	White " "	5	White " "
	Amber " "		Amber " "
			White " " (Lt. Blue.)

ERRORS AND ODDITIES.

Watermarks.

Hartford.

- 1 Cent No. 3 Manila wove paper, Service Wmk. M.
- 2 Cents No. 3 " " " " " M.
- 2 Cents No. 4 White paper, 1890 Watermark J.
- 2 Cents No. 4 Amber " " " " " J.
- 2 Cents No. 14 White paper, 1890 Watermark J.
- 2 Cents No. 14 Amber " " " " " J.

Wove Paper.

Holyoke.

- 2 Cents No. 2 White paper, unwatermarked.
- 5 Cents New die No. 5 Amber paper.

Hartford.

- 2 Cents No. 11 White paper, unwatermarked.

Die Varieties.

Hartford.

- 1 Cent No. 5 White paper, "Spur."
- 4 Cent No. 8 Amber paper, Claret die.

W. means wove paper.
L. means laid paper.

NOTES.

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste states that the Madagascar stamps chronicled last month have not been issued, in fact, have not been ordered so far.

The same paper says this Colony is likely to issue special Unpaid Letter stamps.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We have seen a pair of the 10 centavos of Costa Rica imperforate between.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The *Monthly Journal* mentions a pair of the Brit. Guiana 1c on 1 dollar of 1890, each stamp of which shows two impressions of the red surcharge, the one partly covering the other, but both quite plain and distinct.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The *Philatelic Record* mentions the provisional British East Africa 2½a in red on the 1a 6p India, without a fractional dividing line. The same variety exists also in the Zanzibar provisional of the same value.

We illustrate below the Registration stamps of Antioquia, chronicled last month.



✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Le Courier de Timbres-Poste announces that the Dutch Indies will shortly have an issue of Postal Packet stamps of 1, 5 and 10 florins and also of a 2c envelope for visiting cards.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

From *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* we learn that Kewkiang has furnished some new material for the blacklist of the S. S. S. S. in surcharging the current 20, 15 and 6c stamps respectively $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 cent. The first two are surcharged in black and the last one in blue.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste states that Canada will shortly issue a new series of adhesives of the same type as the current 20 and 50c.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Messrs. Williams & Co. have shown us part of a sheet of 1c Unpaid Letter stamps of Peru, surcharged with triangle 4, on which one stamp has a double surcharge, one over the other, and a vertical pair having three surcharges, the third surcharge being between the two first ones.

The same correspondents have also shown us a 1c green with head of General of Bermudez, having the surcharge inverted, and a 1c orange of 1881 "Chilian Arms," and a 5c 1882 "Chilian Arms and Horse-shoe," surcharged in black "YCA" in oval.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste mentions the provisional Fernando Po 5c on 10c with surcharge inverted.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Mr. W. C. Eaton calls our attention to the fact that there are two varieties of the figure 5 with curved serif of the 5c on 6c Liberia; the normal type has a wide serif, while on the variety the serif is narrow, and the body of the 5 a trifle taller. The variety is repeated on the sheet in the eighth stamp of the second, third and fourth horizontal rows.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste chronicled the current $2\frac{1}{2}$ c brown of Antioquia imperforate horizontally.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste chronicled a provisional 1c Hankow stamp, consisting of the 10 and 30c stamps surcharged "One Cent" in black.

The same contemporary chronicled a new series of adhesives in design similar to preceding issue, but smaller, measuring 22x26mm. instead of 24x29mm. The values and colors are as follows:

2c green; 5c violet, 10c dull blue, 20c brick red, 30c violet.

All these will, of course, come under the ban of the S. S. S. S., as there is no doubt about their speculative nature.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

From the *Monthly Journal* we learn that an error has been discovered in the overprint upon the Army Official stamps of Great Britain, one stamp in each sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}$ p and 1p showing the second word spelt "OFFICIAL." The last letter appears to be a distinct "I," not a broken "L," and it always occurs in the same position on the sheet.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

The publishers of the *Monthly Journal* state that in a lot of stamps recently obtained from the correspondence of a business house in Cordoba they found a specimen of the "IN PS" blue of Buenos Ayres, printed on both sides. The impression on the face is in dark blue, and is well centered; that on the back shows about three fourths of one stamp and one-fourth of another, in a paler shade, but quite sharp and well defined. They suppose that the paler impression was defective in some part of the sheet, and that the paper was in consequence turned over and put a second time through the press.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Subscribers of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY will receive with this number the title page and index for 1896.

CHRONICLE.

BELGIUM.—Mr. J. K. Schuh has sent us the Brussels Exhibition stamp of 5 centimes, which we illustrate below.

Adhesive stamp.

Brussels Exhibition.



Perforated $14 \times 14 \frac{1}{2}$.
5c violet

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—We have seen the £1 revenue, surcharged 1sh and used postally.

The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a 6p revenue, surcharged 2sh also used postally.

Adhesive stamps.
Provisional issue.



Perforated 14.
1s on £1 dark blue and red, black surcharge
2s on 6p lilac and red, black surcharge

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* chronicles the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna envelope and the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 anna wrappers of India, surcharged with the name of this territory in black.

The Philatelic Record chronicles two new varieties in post cards. 1 anna on $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna, India, surcharged with ordinary surcharge, and another of the same value, surcharged in blue in larger type.

They also chronicle two fresh varieties in envelopes, namely: $2\frac{1}{2}$ anna, surcharged on India 4 anna 6 pies, showing two varieties of the surcharge, one being in three lines in blue and close together, and the other in black, much wider apart.

A 2 annas Registration Envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has also been used.

Envelopes.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a green, black surcharge
2a6p on 4a6p orange, black surcharge
2a6p on 4a6p orange, blue

Registration Envelope.



White wove paper, linen lined.
2a chocolate

Wrappers.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a green, black surcharge
 1a red brown black surcharge

Postal Cards.

- 1a on 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a blue, black surcharge, buff
 1a on 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ blue, blue

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—The *London Philatelist* chronicles the current 1sh Cape of Good Hope, as having been surcharged "British South Africa Company."

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional Issue.

Watermarked Anchor.

Perforated 14.

- 1sh yellow buff, black surcharge

CEYLON.—Mr. E. G. Rusbridge has sent us a new 2 cent reply card of the same design as the current 2 cent card. (Stamp with Queen's head).

Postal card.

- 2 x 2c yellow brown, white

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—The $\frac{1}{2}$ c of the city of Bogota has been re-engraved, the principal difference being in the letters of the inscription, which are larger than in the preceding one.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 12.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ c black

Panama.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the 50c of same type as the current series.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

- 50c bistre brown

CURACAO.—According to the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde*, the 20c Unpaid Letter stamp of the current type has been issued.

Unpaid Letter stamp.

Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

- 20c green and black

CYPRUS.—We have received the new $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre, which completes the current series.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C.A.

Perforated 14.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ pi green and red

FERNANDO PO.—The *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* chronicles the 10c de p Timbre movil with surcharge "Habilitado Para Correos" in blue.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Imperforate.

10c deep carmine, blue surcharge

FRANCE.—French Offices in Zanzibar.—We have received the following adhesives, which complete the current series :

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.

1½a on 15c blue, red surcharge

2a on 20c red on *green*, black surcharge

3a on 30c yellow brown " "

4a on 40c red on *straw* " "

HAYTI.—Mr. Gremmel has shown us the 5 centimes of the re-engraved type.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 13½.

5c slate green

INDIA—Travancore.—Dr. Scherer has shown us the 3 and 4 chuckrams envelopes on white laid paper ; also a wrapper of ½ chuckram ; this last one has the stamp of the same type as adhesives. Both envelopes have the inscription "Travancore Gov't" embossed on the left flap.

Envelopes.

White laid paper.

Size: 137 x 79mm.

3ch violet

Creamy white laid paper.

Size: 120 x 94mm.

4ch green

Wrapper.

Manila paper.

Size: 128 x 305mm.

½ch green

INDO CHINA.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* states that this colony has issued a 5 franc adhesive stamp of the same type as the remainder of the current series.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

5 fr violet, name in blue

LABUAN.—From the *London Philatelist* we gather that the 25, 50c and 1.00 stamps of the North Borneo State have been printed in new colors, and surcharged "Labuan" in black.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

25c green, black surcharge

50c red brown, black surcharge
 1.00 blue, black surcharge

MEXICO.—Mr. S Chapman sends us the 2c postal union card of the preceding issue, which has been surcharged at the sides “Para los Estados Unidos Y Canada,” in yellow green; our correspondent states that this card should never have read “Union Postal Universal,” as only the 3c rate is in force. The present surcharge is only for using up the present stock, and when the next supply of cards is printed they will probably read “Servicio Exterior.”

Postal card.

2c rose and blue green, yellow green surcharge, buff

NETHERLANDS.—We read in the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* that the 1, 1½, 12½, 15, 20 and 25c Unpaid Letter Stamps are now issued in full sheets of type I.

Unpaid letter stamps.



Perforated 12½.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| 1c ultramarine and black, | type I. |
| 1½c ultramarine | “ type I. |
| 12½c ultramarine | “ type I. |
| 15c ultramarine | “ type I. |
| 20c ultramarine | “ type I. |
| 25c ultramarine | “ type I. |

ORANGE FREE STATE.—The provisional ½ penny stamp, chronicled by us last month has been replaced by another provisional, as per illustration. They are issued in sheets of 240 stamps, the surcharge being set up in two horizontal panes of 60 stamps each. There are a number of varieties, consisting in the relative position of the letters of the first line of the surcharge towards those of the second line. We only have been able to find two errors, viz: first N of PENNY inverted; this is the first stamp of the fourth horizontal row in the left pane; and, PENNY without period; this is the last stamp in the bottom row, right pane.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.



Perforated 14.
 ½p on 3p blue, black surcharge.

QUEENSLAND.—Mr. Gremmel has shown us the new 1 penny stamp, similar in design to the preceding one, but with large numerals of value in lower corners.

Adhesive stamp.



Watermarked Q and Crown.

Perforated 13.

1p orange

ST. HELENA.—We have received new stamps of 1, 2, 2½, 5 and 10 penny of the same design as the 1½p; also 1p postal cards, single and reply, the stamp on which shows a view of the Island.

Adhesive stamps.



Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

1p carmine

2p yellow

2½p blue

5p violet

10p brown

Postal cards.

1p carmine, *buff*

1x1p carmine, *buff*

SALVADOR.—The annual provisional has made its appearance in the shape of the current 24 centavos, surcharged "Quince Centavos."

We have also received this provisional and both the current series adhesives, surcharged "De Oficio Correos del Salvador."

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.



Perforated

15c on 24c purple, black surcharge.

Official stamps.
Perforated.

Surcharged



in black.

1c blue
2c dark brown
3c deep green
5c olive brown
10c yellow
12c Prussian blue
15c lilac
20c magenta
24c vermilion
30c orange
50c dark brown olive
1p rose

1c emerald green
2c lake
3c yellow brown
5c blue
10c brown
12c slate
15c blue green
15c on 24c purple
20c carmine rose
24c purple
30c dark yellow green
50c orange
100c dark blue.

SIERRA LEONE.—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* states that the 2s, 5s and £1 of the new type have been issued.
Adhesive stamps.



Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated 14.

2s green and ultramarine
5s green and carmine
£1 brown, *red*

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles a 6 penny stamp of the new series.
Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 12 1/2.
6p dull lilac green

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The Australian Stamp Company informs us that the current 5 and 6 penny adhesives are now perforated 13.

The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* states that the current 1 penny post card has been surcharged in black, O. S.

Adhesive stamps.



Watermarked Crown and S.A., letters close together.

Perforated 13.

5p brown lilac

6p blue

Official Postal card.

1p brown, buff, black surcharge

TASMANIA.—We learn from the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* that the 4 penny stamp is now issued on paper watermarked TAS, letters close together.

Adhesive stamp.



Watermarked **TAS**

Perforated.

4p ochre

ZANZIBAR.—The *Weekly Stamp News* reports the current 4½ and 7½ annas of the British East Africa Protectorate as having been surcharged 'Zanzibar.'

The *Philatelic Record* states that the current 1 rupee of India has received the same surcharge.

Adhesive stamps.



Provisional Issue.

Perforated.

4½a orange, black surcharge

7½a lilac " "



Watermarked Star.

1r carmine and green, black surcharge

AUCTION SALES.

Our first sale for the season 1896-97 will be held in the second week of January, and will contain a fine collection of stamps, to which has been added a splendid lot of rarities of the United States, British North America, etc. Among the stamps offered at this sale will be the following :

St. Louis : 1st plate ; 5c, dies 1, 2 and 3 ; 10c, dies 2 and 3 ; 2d plate : 20c, die 2, cut close ; 5c, die 3, cut close ; 10c, dies 1, 2 and 3, two unused. New Brunswick : 1 shilling (2) ; Newfoundland, 6½p, 1 shilling (unused and used) ; Nova Scotia, 1 shilling (3) ; and a number of split B. N. A. provisionals.

Providence, complete sheet ; State Dept., \$5, \$10 and \$20 ; Brazil, 1844, 600r, very fine ; British Guiana, 1850, 1c magenta and 4c blue ; Canada, 7½p green, full o.g. ; Dominican Republic, 1862, 1r green ; Spain, 1852, 2r ; Switzerland, Geneva, 10c ; Zurich, 4r ; Tuscany, 2 soldi.

Our second sale will be held some time in February, and will include one of the finest collections of United States stamps in the country, and will present a great number of stamps which have never before appeared at public auction. Among the most worthy of mention we may note the following :

New York, all varieties, used and unused, with many different varieties of signature, including the rare autograph "R. H. M." (R. H. Morris) ; Original New Haven, cut square, and signed reprints, both in red and blue ; Entire sheet of Providence ;

St. Louis, 5c on first paper ;

10c on first paper, die C, unused ;

10c dies A & B, on the third or pelure paper (These stamps on the third variety of paper are among the greatest rarities of the United States issue).

The line of Carriers is magnificent, including the following :

New York, 3c buff, unused ;

2c red, unused, o.g. ;

Baltimore, reconstructed plate of Black Horseman ; 1c red, short rays and "sent," unused ;

P. O. Dispatch, green, red on white and blue on white, laid paper ;

Boston, 2c black, unused ;

Philadelphia, type 16, many varieties ;

Among the regular issues of the United States stamps the following^a are worthy of special notice :

1847, 5c block of 4, unused, o.g. ;

1851, 1c, about 40 varieties of shifted die, including blocks in magnificent condition with original gum ;

1857, 5c red brown, unused pair with original gum ;

1861, first engraving, 12c ;

“ 3c pink and 5c yellow, unused, o.g. ;

1866, 3c scarlet, unused, o.g. ;

1868, grilled all over, 30c ;

1869, inverted medallion : 15c, 24c, 30c ;

“ originals without grill : 1, 3, 15, 24, 30, 90c ;

1870, 12 and 24c, with grill ;

1875, complete sets of re-issues and complete sets on violet laid and brown chemical paper ;

Departments, complete, unused, o.g. ;

Periodicals, complete, in all prints ;

Envelopes, cut square ;

1853, 3c, octagon ends ;

1857, 10c on white, unused ;

1863, 2c on orange, unused ;

1874, 3c, die C, on fawn, used ;

“ 3c, die C. on blue, used, entire ;

“ 2c vermilion, die A, on manila, used ;

War Department, all issues, complete ;

Revenue stamps : Imperf., 3c Playing Cards, unsevered pair, and fine copies of \$1.30, \$1.90 and \$20 Probate of Will ;

“ Second issue : complete, including \$200 and the following with inverted medallions, 1, 2, 5, 10, 50c, 70c, \$1, \$5 ;

“ Third issue : inverted medallions : 2c, 5c, 30c ;

“ Proprietary, \$1 and \$5, unused, o.g. ; inverted medallions : 1, 2 and 3c ;

“ 1878, rouletted, 5c, unused, o.g. ;

The list given above will present some idea of the extent of the collection in question, and those who are looking for fine specimens of United States stamps should await this opportunity before purchasing elsewhere. Almost every stamp in the collection is in as perfect condition as can be desired by the most fastidious.

We have also some other sales in view, but are not as yet prepared to furnish any details.

COMMUNICATION.

EDITOR AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY :

In the October number of the JOURNAL you kindly gave me space for a letter concerning certain articles, editorial and otherwise, in the *Post Office*. To my letter the editor of the *Post Office* has made reply and explanation, both courteous and satisfactory.

Mr. Capen calls my attention to the fact that the article of which I

particularly complained was not a special article but a part of the "Descriptive Catalogue of United States Postage Stamps" now running in his journal, and that it is not customary to give credit in catalogues to the sources of the information contained in them. This I must admit and, therefore, that my remarks were hasty and not sufficiently considered. Nor do I doubt for a moment the correctness of Mr. Capen's claims that he has been studying the *premières gravures* of 1861. Anyone who has read his careful and elaborate articles on U. S. stamps can well believe that there is little concerning the stamps of this country which has escaped his attention.

I will thank you to publish this letter in the JOURNAL, since silence on my part might be construed to mean that I am "sulking in my tent" or am not sufficiently manly to acknowledge a mistake when it is pointed out.

Furthermore, it is but fair to Mr. Capen that your circle of readers (which may not be the same as that of the *Post Office*) should hear both sides of the question.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am,

Respectfully yours,

JOHN N. LUFF.

REVIEW.

THE STAMPS OF BARBADOS.

BY MESSRS. E. D. BACON AND F. H. NAPIER.

Published by STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., London.

This is quite the most valuable contribution to philatelic literature in some time. And it is good reading. The element of dryness, too often apparent in such works, is conspicuously absent. Facts and dates are blended with interesting observations and much information is given which will be welcome and useful to students, especially those who are interested in paper, printing and the mechanical details of stamp manufacture.

A notable thing about the book is the feeling that the authors speak "as one having authority." They do not guess; they know. Their dates, tables of quantities etc., are from official sources and records. Philatelists will appreciate the liberal spirit of Messrs Perkins Bacon & Co., in giving their assistance and placing their records at the disposal of the authors. Collectors and writers in this country have often had cause to regret the narrowness and secretive policy of the Post Office Department and of the bank note companies who have held the contracts for printing most of our stamps. Some of us have felt the sting of official churlishness in replies to inquiries. We have also read between the lines not only indifference but ignorance of the merits of our pursuit. It is refreshing to know it is not thus everywhere.

In the introductory remarks the authors regret their inability to give us further information concerning the perforating machines used by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., which subject they opened so entertainingly in the *Saint Vincent* handbook. But we are promised the benefit of their researches, when they shall have been brought to a satisfactory termination. This will be awaited with pleasurable anticipation by all collectors of British Colonial stamps.

In this part of the book our attention is called to the fact that Barbados was the first British colony to adopt a half penny rate and issue a stamp of that denomination, which example was not followed by the mother country

for over eighteen years. Within the past year this progressive step has been repeated by the adoption of the farthing rate for local postage on newspapers.

Following the introductory remarks we find the reference list, which is very concise and carefully priced.

Then comes the most interesting part of the book, the notes. Section I. is largely devoted to a description of the paper used for the first issues. I take the liberty of quoting: "The unwatermarked paper used for Barbados was manufactured from fine rags and new pieces at Rush Mill, near Northampton. It was a hand-made paper with deckle edges on all four sides of the sheet, one surface only of which was rolled. In color it is a greyish-white, and it is entirely without watermark, even the makers' name being omitted. It was made by the same firm that held the contract for supplying the paper for the first One Penny and Two Pence stamps of Great Britain, of which stamps Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., were themselves the printers. The paper used for the Barbados stamps was identical in every respect with that of these two early stamps of Great Britain, save that it was unwatermarked, and the sheets for both countries were of the same size."

In explanation of the great variation in thickness of this paper we are told that "it has been stated that each ream of five hundred sheets of paper had to scale the same weight; and that as the process of paper-making by hand precluded the possibility of exact uniformity of weight, some sheets were purposely made considerably thicker or thinner than others, so that they could be used to raise or lower the weight of each ream to the required standard."

Our attention is called to the "blueing" of the paper of the early stamps, as with the first two values of Great Britain. The early stamps of both countries were the work of the same printers and made with the same or similar inks, and in both the blueing gradually disappeared on the discovery and correction of the cause.

Frequent reference is made to the "great find of unused early Colonial stamps that took place some seven years ago." The writer has frequently wished that some one acquainted with the details of this find (?) would make them known. It has been hinted that this was more than a find and that, were the facts published, we should have both an interesting story and a surprising list of the stamps comprising the lot. The authors express the opinion that in listing some of the stamps of this find they "have treated them with a consideration they probably do not deserve." I concur.

To my mind the most interesting thing in the book is the lengthy and careful description of the various star-watermarked papers, used for the stamps of this and other Colonies.

I cannot refrain from making another quotation at this point. "As we have never met with an account of paper moulds in any philatelic work, it will perhaps be as well for us to give a short description of them here. The surface of the mould consists of very fine 'gauze-wire cloth,' which is tightly stretched by a wooden frame. The watermarks are composed of wire, which is bent to the pattern required, and each separate star, letter, etc., which is technically known by the name of 'bit,' is securely fastened in the correct position on the gauze surface. The other portion of the mould consists of what is called the 'deckle,' from which the rough edges of hand-made paper take their name. The 'deckle' is merely a plain narrow wooden movable frame, which is made to fit on to and around the four sides of the mould; and in case of double moulds, such as those from which both the star papers were made, the 'deckle,' although one frame, is, as it were, divided into two,

in order to cover the sides of the two halves of the mould which adjoin each other. A paper-maker works with two moulds and one 'deckle.' After he has made a sheet, or, in the case of a double mould, two sheets of paper, he passes the mould to an attendant called a 'coucher,' who proceeds to take the paper off and to clean the mould in readiness for the paper-maker, who in the meantime is employed making paper on the second mould."

This is only a brief extract from the description of the star-watermarked papers, but it shows the quality of the work. To quote more would be unfair to the authors and detract from the pleasure of their readers. Any collector who has puzzled over these stars will appreciate the lucid descriptions given of them.

One finishes with a sigh of satisfaction the chapter devoted to the five shillings stamps surcharged "1d." They are described in such a quiet easy way that it seems they should never again cause the least trouble. And then one turns to those two pages of illustrations and sighs again; but it is not the same kind of a sigh.

The descriptions of the various perforations and of the machines used to make the later ones are very clear and concise. Throughout the book are many interesting paragraphs about dates, colors, split-stamps, imperforates of doubtful merit, the one shilling blue error (heretofore undescribed), the so-called lithographic transfers from engraved plates and similar topics; all of which will prove of much value to collectors who wish to know more than can be learned from the perfunctory descriptions of priced catalogues.

As in previous handbooks, tables from the records of the printers close the volume.

The paper, printing and illustrations leave nothing to be desired.

We congratulate Messrs. Bacon and Napier on having produced an interesting book, full of valuable facts and details, which they have placed before us in a thoroughly readable and enjoyable form.

It is a work which no student of stamps or collector of British colonials should fail to read.

JOHN N. LUFF.

THE MARKET.

Auction sale of Cheveley & Co., October 14th and 15th, 1896.	
Ceylon, 2r 50c, lightly postmarked,	\$ 12.50
St. Helena, perf. 12½, 4d carmine, double surcharge, the first 18 mm. long, the second 19 mm., used,	22.75
Victoria, 5sh blue on yellow, superb specimen,	21.25
British Columbia, perf., 12½, \$1.00, unused, o.g.,	13.00
United States, 1856 90c blue, unused,	18.00
" very fine used specimen,	25.00
Barbados, small Star, 6d vermilion, unused,	10.50
" 5sh rose,	10.00
Nevis, lithographed, 6d superb unused specimen, o.g.,	75.00
St. Christopher, 6d olive brown, used,	13.00
St. Lucia, 1896, 1sh orange brown, used,	18.00
" another one,	11.00
St. Vincent, 4d yellow, unused,	10.50
Virgin Islands, 1sh, single lined border, unused, o.g.,	21.85

Auction sale of Bogert & Durbin Co., October 24th, 1896.

United States, 1860, 90c unused,	\$ 13.20
“ Justice, 90c, good used copy,	18.50
“ Executive, 6c, unused,	11.00
“ State, \$2, used,	13.00
“ Revenue, \$200, first issue, perf.,	13.00
“ Proprietary, 50c, used,	13.00
“ “ \$1.00, somewhat dirty,	34.00
“ “ \$5.00, used, very fine,	226.00

Auction sale of Puttick & Simpson, October 26th and 27th, 1896.

Great Britain, 9d bistre, plate 3, with hairlines, used but rather soiled,	\$13.50
“ 2sh red brown, very fine,	13.00
United States, 1857, 90c blue, unused, no gum,	15.75
“ 1869, 90c,	10.50
Barbados, 5sh rose,	10.50
“ another one,	11.00
“ still another,	10.00
Dominica, 1sh, CA.,	13.00
Montserrat, CA., 4d blue,	11.50
St. Christopher, 6d gray, unused,	11.00
“ another one, used,	11.50
St. Lucia, Star, 4d blue, unused,	15.00
“ 83, 1sh orange, postally used,	14.85
“ another one, unused,	18.00
St. Vincent, 1sh rose, large perf., unused, o.g.,	37.50
“ 5sh rose, well centered, unused no gum,	57.50
Tobago, CC, 6d, small ink stain,	11.00
“ another one, o g ,	12.50
“ another one, used,	10.00
“ CA. 6d ochre, used but rather browned by gum,	31.25
Virgin Islands, 6d rose, perf., 15, unused,	25.00
“ 1sh double lined border, unused,	17.50
“ single lined border, unused,	11.25
Brazil, 1844, 300r black, very fine,	15.00
British Honduras, 6d yellow, unused, o.g.,	11.50

Auction sale of Cheveley & Co., November 2nd, 1896.

Bremen. imperf., 7gr. used,	\$12.50
Great Britain, 1sh octagonal, unused, o.g., partly split by one of the silk threads,	23.00
“ £5, used,	12.00
Wurtemberg, 70kr dark lilac,	14.00
“ 70kr lilac,	12.00
Ceylon, 9d imperf., very fine,	12.50
Buenos Ayres. 3p green, unused, cut rather close,	21.85
Nevis, 1sh yellow green,	15.00
“ 6d olive, lithographed, unused, o g., with margin of sheet attached,	77.50
New Brunswick, 6d yellow, beautiful unused specimen,	60.00
“ 6d yellow and half of 3d, used, on portion of letter,	21.25
Nova Scotia, 1d, unused,	10.50
United States, 1856, 90c, unused, o.g.,	18.75
Virgin Islands, 1sh, single lined border, used specimen,	16.85

Auction of the Walter S. Scott Stamp Co., November 10th, 1896.

United States, 1851, 5c red brown, magnificent copy,	\$11.25
“ 1861, 5c yellow brown, unused, splendid copy,	26.00
“ 1869, 24c green and purple, unused,	11.25
“ 90c black and carmine, unused, slight tear at top,	21.00
“ Re-issue, 5c blue,	10.25
“ “ 30c blue and carmine.	16.20
“ Periodical, \$36,	17.00
“ Executive, 6c, unused,	14.25
“ Justice, 24c, unused,	10.25
“ “ 30c, unused,	17.00
“ State, 90c,	10.50
Barbados, 1873, 5sh,	11.25
British Honduras, 6d yellow,	10.75
“ 1sh gray,	12.00
Canada, 7½d, magnificent copy,	17.50
Monaco, 1885, 5fr, unused,	10.00
St. Lucia, CA, 6d lilac, unused,	16.25
St. Vincent, 1883, 4d ultramarine, unused,	11.50
Wurtemberg, 70kr red violet, used,	15.00

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month, at Collectors Club, 351 Fourth Ave., at 8 P. M.

OFFICERS.

President, J. N. T. LEVICK, 54 William Street, New York, Secretary, W. F. GREGORY, 11 Park Row, New York.

Vice-President, R. R. BOGERT, 160 Nassau Street, New York.

Treasurer, MAX MEYENBERG, 58 Eighth Street, Hoboken, N. J.

COMMITTEES.

Entertainment { R. R. BOGERT,
H. GREMMEL,
CHAS. D. W. DREW.

House { GRO. R. TUTTLE,
JOS. S. RICH,
J. N. LUFF.

Librarian, J. S. RICH, 489 Manhattan Avenue, New York.

Finance { M. C. BERLEPSCH,
WALTER S. SCOTT
A. L. BAIRD.

Membership { C. L. MOREAU,
H. COLLIN,
J. M. ANDREINI.

Exchange Manager, M. C. BERLEPSCH, Nathalie Ave., Kingsbridge, N. Y.

November 2, 1896.

Special meeting of the Society held in the new room at the Collectors Club was called to order by President Levick.

Present : Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch, Bogert, Boucher, Brevoort, Bruner, Chittenden, Drew, C. Gregory, W. F. Gregory, Krassa, Levick, Luff, Lyndes, Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Nascher, Dr. Hill, Perrin, Rich, J. W. Scott, Tuttle.

As visitors, M. Hayden, Dr. Berle.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Entertainment Committee reported progress as to anniversary.

Mr. Luff exhibited his marvelous gathering of United States stamps. The display of gems was a surprise and pleasure to the members of the Society beyond the descriptive powers of the Secretary.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Luff.

A vote of thanks was also extended to the Governors of the Club for their courtesy in opening the rooms to the Society.

After an exceedingly enjoyable meeting adjournment was had at 10.30.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.

November 10th, 1896.

The 65th meeting of the Corporation and 313th, of the Society was called to order at 7.45. In the absence of all officers. Mr. George was chosen President pro tem.

The Entertainment Committee reported that they had provided for the anniversary by holding a sociable on evening of January 12th. Report accepted.

The officers immediately arriving, a short intermission was allowed that the Trustees might consider important business.

Session being recalled with the following present, Messrs. Andreini, Blake, Bogert, Brevoort, Berlepsch, Collin, Drew, Davison, George, Gregory, Gremmel, Dr. Hill, Krassa, Luff, Lynde, Mead, Parker, Peterson, Perrin, Weed and Williams.

The Trustees reported the election of new members as follows :

Jules C. Cretin, Martin Hayden, Rev. Samuel Alman, R. L. Coursen.

As many of those present desired to attend the Auction Sale in the assembly room, the meeting was adjourned at 8.30.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.

November 24th, 1896.

The 66th meeting of the Corporation and 314th of the Society was called to order promptly at 8 o'clock by President Levick.

Present—Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch, Dr. Betz, Black, George, Gregory, Hayden, Dr. Hyatt, Lynde, Luff, Krassa, Levick, Rich, W. Scott, Trafford, Tuttle and Williams.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Trustees reported the election of the following as active members : H. S. Bellinger, David J. Seligman and Percy Gray Doane. Also as proposed Dr. T. S. Bronsor of New Haven, as active member, and Bradford C., Church, Duluth, Minn., as corresponding member.

Mr. Rich as a special committee to confer with committee of the Manhattan Society reported the arrangement which had been agreed upon between them. Upon motion the report of the committee was approved.

Mr. Krassa presented to the Society, sundry conveniences, such as benzine cup, tongs, etc., which were accepted and a vote of thanks extended.

The auction sale consisted of good stamps and sold generally at fair prices, though some were very cheap.

The total amount realized was \$39.44. It was a very encouraging feature of the sale that the lots were all *sold*, not being protected by the owners in any degree.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.

As our next meeting, December 8th, will be the annual meeting and the annual election of officers will be held a large attendance is expected and a specially attractive sale is promised of 25 lots only.

M. C. BERLEPSCH, *Auction Manager*.

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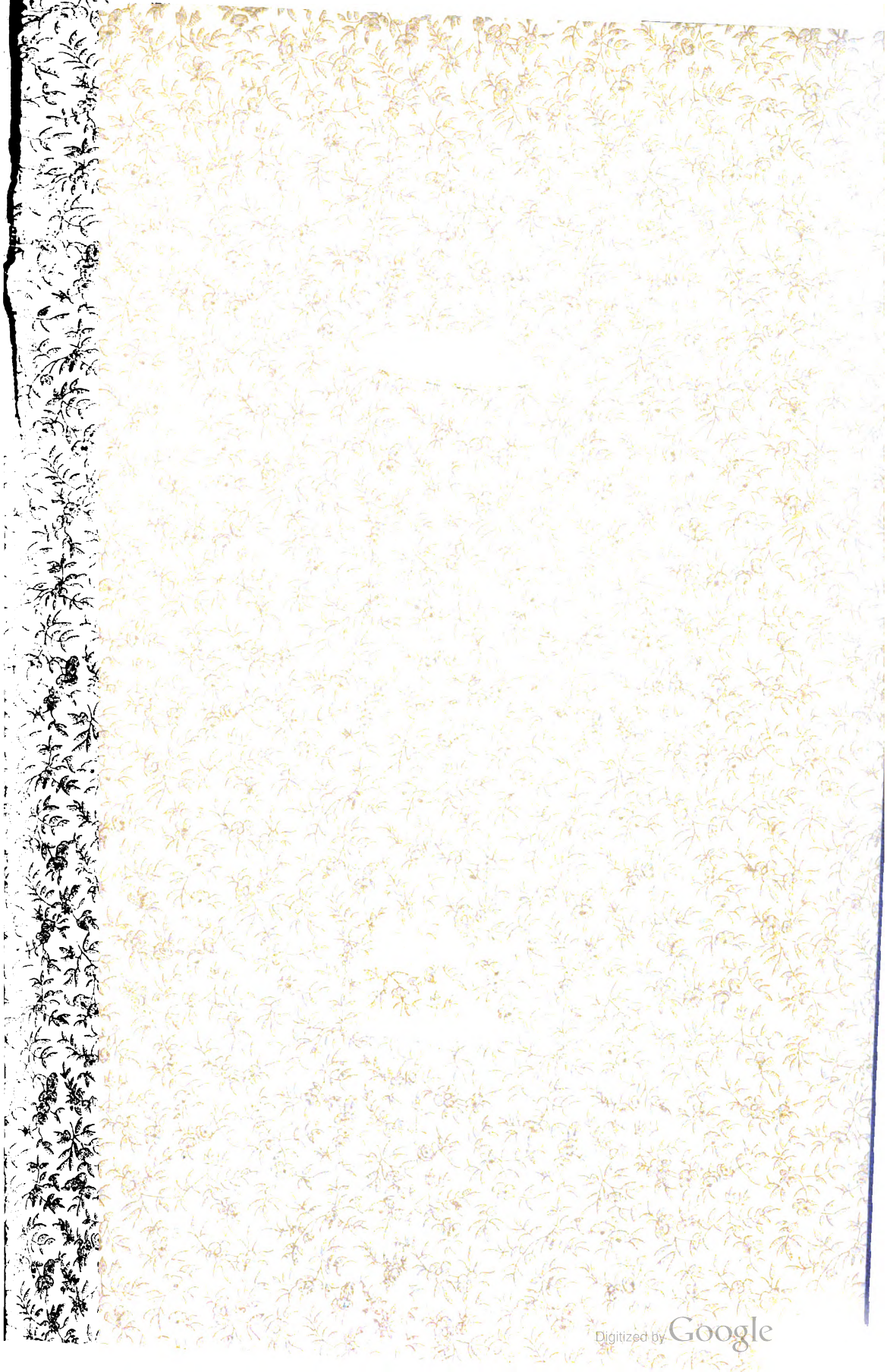
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