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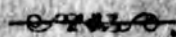
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seeing it, before it crossed the Straits. Señor Duro's work makes no mention of the modification in the rate of postage, nor of the treaty with Sardinia; but, on the other hand, in his stamp tables for the years 1850-51, he mentions amongst those of 1850 an unknown stamp, the 2 reales, of which 13,600—received from the manufactory—remained on hand. In 1851, to these 13,600 he adds 31,280, and of the total number of 44,880 only 1432 were used. Were these one and the same stamp? or were they of two distinct types? Or must we carry back to the end of 1850 the treaty with Sardinia, which necessitated the preparation of stamps which were not used in that year? The small number of them used in 1851 seems to point to the fact that they were only used for a few months. The quality of the paper does not seem to me to be sufficient evidence as to its being a stamp; for this varies somewhat throughout. Besides, we find of the 1860 issue essays of colour on the same paper as that of the issue, and I possess a 2 cuartos which resembles in colour the 2 reales of the same emission. From these facts I draw the conclusion that the question whether the 2 reales *blue* of 1851 be an error or an essay is not yet settled, and merits further enquiry on the part of philatelists.

It is true that the English catalogue mentions, on page 21, the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent de peseta with mural crown, but it does so so briefly, in two-thirds of a line, that one can scarcely imagine it is treating of a distinct type. Then it refers back to Issue III., 1872, which should belong to the reign of King Amadeus, and seems quite lost amongst the stamps of the Spanish Republic.* Was it not, as regards design, a true variety?

And now I come to the attacks upon myself. It is ridiculous to confer upon my humble personality the attributes of the autocrat (*roi-soleil*). All the members of my Society know the untruth of the assertions in the *Timbre-Poste*, and the real reasons for the double resignation of M. de Rothschild. The Society deemed that it could not show these reasons greater respect than by contenting itself with publishing the letter of its ex-President. I pity your correspondent if he continues to be the echo of the scoldings of a certain foreign journal, which I arraign with confidence before the judgment of the members of the two societies of London and of Paris.

Yours, &c.,

DR. LEGRAND.

Newilly, 9th Nov., 1881.

* Dr. Legrand has not understood this sentence in the English catalogue, which runs, " $\frac{1}{2}$ c. d. e. p., like Issue III., 1872, but oval, surmounted by mural crown." We ourselves fail to see the application of the words "but oval," that which is oval in the one stamp being neither more nor less oval in the other.—Ed.



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Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE first meeting of season 1881-2 was held on the 5th November, 1881, at 13, Gray's Inn Square, the President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. The President feelingly referred to the death of Mr. V. G. de Ysasi, the Vice-President, and moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

"That the members of the Society desire to place on record their sincere grief for the loss they have sustained in the death of Mr. de Ysasi, an ardent philatelist, an active colleague, and, above all, a tried and affectionate friend."

The Secretary was requested to communicate the terms of this resolution to Mr. de Ysasi's family.

On the motion of the President, seconded by the Secretary, Mr. T. K. Tapling was unanimously elected Vice-President.

On the motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Williams, Mr. M. P. Castle was unanimously elected to fill the vacant seat on the Committee.

Mr. W. M. Stewart, proposed by Mr. Westoby, and seconded by Mr. Bacon; and Mr. Max Kahlert, proposed by the President, and seconded by the Secretary, were elected members of the Society.

The meeting was called for the purpose of hearing Mr. Pearson Hill read the following

"Paper on some newly-discovered Essays and Proofs of Postage Stamps, and on some important Evidence respecting the original suggestion of Adhesive Postage Labels."

A few months ago I commenced the somewhat formidable task of looking through the great accumulation of papers which had belonged to my father, the late Sir Rowland Hill; and already in the course of that investigation I have come across certain documents which will, I think, prove interesting to the members of the Philatelic Society.

These documents consist mainly of a number of "essays" or suggestions for postage stamps, which were submitted by many persons in 1839 in reply to the invitation for designs, &c., issued in that year by the Treasury; and also other "essays" of later date, nearly all of which are, I believe, at present practically unknown to collectors.

These essays comprise

No. 1, author unknown, consisting of oval pieces of gold and coloured paper, which were afterwards, probably after the fashion of stamps on deeds, to be embossed with a design or inscription to be decided upon. A tentative design, stamped on sealing wax, is annexed. It has the Royal crown on an oval of oblique lines, with "Postage" above and "One Penny" below, enframed in an outer oval of cross-hatched lines.

No. 2, sent by Mr. Frederick Boucher on the 28th September, 1839, is drawn by hand, and is a suggestion for a cover. The design consists of a border of engine-turned work, with blocks containing the Royal arms and v.a. in each corner. The space enframed by the border was also to be covered by fine lines or other tracery to enhance the difficulty of forgery. The top and bottom parts of the frame are inscribed "Half Ounce Post Office Frank," and the right and left ones "Half Ounce Frank." Mr. Boucher suggests that this design "should be stamped upon any sort of paper that stationers may choose to send in for the purpose, whether for half-ounce, ounce, or other franks. The stationers to pay the full charge for the franks they may require, and to be left to settle with the public the cost of the paper or the price at which they will sell the franks. Any forgery of the device to be punishable by transportation for life."

No. 3, consisting of two designs, is contributed by Mr. B. B. Hennington, on the 14th October, 1839. The first design is a long label with arabesques and engine-turned devices with the word "Free," a letter and a number

printed upon it. This label was to be gummed along the folded letter, above the address, and obliterated in the same way as stamps now are. Mr. Hennington suggests that a different design should be adopted for every month throughout the year, and that every stamp should bear a letter and number peculiar to each individual distributor, so that, if required, the vendor of them may be traced. The second design has the Royal arms stamped in relief on that part of the sheet of letter paper, on which, when folded, the address would have to be written. The embossed arms fill up nearly the whole of this space, and the writing of the address would prove a sufficient obliteration.

No. 4. In a letter from Mr. John Oldham, of the Bank of England, dated 27th October, 1839, introducing to Mr. Hill his nephew, Mr. William Oldham, of Rathgar, Dublin, is enclosed an essay by the latter gentleman, which is No. 1 of the "Unknown," described on page 278 of *The Catalogue of the Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, lately issued by the Philatelic Society.

No. 5. An essay of adhesive stamps, submitted on the 2nd December, 1839, by Messrs. Pewtress, Low, and Pewtress, of 30, Gracechurch Street, is a somewhat complicated affair. It is proposed that the paper to be employed "should be particoloured throughout the pulp, and not a surface-coloured paper." First we see the label, consisting of a white circle within a blue one, which is in turn enframed in a white octagon, the remainder of the stamp, one inch square, being blue. In the second stage the white inner circle has the Royal crown and the blue circle; has "The Royal Post Office Stamp" printed on them in black. In the third and final stage the stamp has been embossed all over with a honeycomb design. It was to be affixed to the letter either by means of a wafer, or the sheets were to be gummed at the back for the same purpose. Other essays give us different shapes and different colours to distinguish the different values, or show the stamp printed entirely in blue save for one or more white lines in the paper, calling attention to the value.

No. 6. Submitted by Mr. George Bissagar on the 10th December, 1839. These adhesive stamps are printed in blue and orange, green and red, red and black, and red and green; and the plates from which they are printed consist, as their inventor says, of twenty compound pieces. The design consists of the letters v. b. in white in interlaced script type upon a circle of bi-coloured arabesques. On an outer circle of solid colour is printed, in white Roman capitals, "Half Ounce" above, and "One Penny" below. Beneath the central monogram is the name of the inventor in small white capitals, "G. Bissagar, Inv."

No. 7, submitted by Mr. John Prince, of 27, Bread Street, is a circular stamp; the paper on which it is printed is cut to follow the lower curve of the circle, but it runs up straight on each side above. The design of the stamp consists of three circles. The inner one has $\frac{v. b.}{1}$ printed in blue; the next, "One Penny," in green; and the outer one, "Not Exceeding One Ounce," in red. It is printed on Dickinson paper. Mr. Prince intended that the upper part of the stamp should be affixed to the letter in such a way that the latter could not be opened without destroying the label. He prides himself particularly upon the superiority of the mucilage he employs, which he declares will withstand boiling.

Nos. 8 and 9 are the work of J. E. Morton, "Two Penny Post Letter Carrier." They are circular designs, drawn with the pen. In a central circle of diagonally crossed lines are the Royal crown in the centre; rose, shamrock, and thistle below; letters v. and b. on either side. "Postage" above, and "One Penny," or "Two Pence," below. An outer circle contains the inscription "Post Office" above, and "Envelope" below.

No. 10. Author unknown. The design is extremely simple. On a square of coloured paper is a white circle containing the numeral of value in pence. This stamp is gummed on a white label, on which is printed the weight and the rate of postage for that weight. The designs are the same, increasing in size for each value; from $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 penny, to 8 oz. 16 pence. From 9 oz.

18 pence, to 16 oz. 32 pence, the white centre is lozenge-shaped. The stamps are of 1 and 2 pence, and thence rise by 2 oz. to 32 pence. They were intended to be so applied to the letter that its being opened destroyed them.

No. 11, author unknown, is a design for an envelope. In its present state it has nothing but a watermark to distinguish it, but perhaps it was intended that some sort of stamp should be added. The watermark takes the form of a border, with "Postage" in the upper, and "Envelope" in the lower label; the letters *v. r.* in blocks at the angles. The right and left labels are filled in with wavy lines.

No. 12 is a letter dated 25th January, 1840, addressed by Mr. Rowland Hill to Colonel Maberly, the then Secretary of the Post-office. It contains first a sheet of paper with the inscriptions, which it was at first intended to print on the borders of the Mulready covers. From this it may be seen that the covers and envelopes were to have been of two qualities of paper, at a higher and lower price. It bears the following notifications, which are not to be found upon the covers as ultimately issued to the public: "Carriers and others may legally convey letters properly stamped, provided the date of the day on which they are conveyed is legibly written in ink across each stamp—the figure of Britannia on this cover being considered as the stamp." The following is worthy of special note: "Receipts for letters. Forms on which postmasters will acknowledge the receipt of letters when posted may be bought as follows: At the Stamp Office, at _____; at the Post Office, at _____." On that portion of the cover which was eventually occupied by the name of Mr. Mulready is printed "Penny Stamp. Post Town." On the portion of the cover where we are accustomed to find the engine-turned label with the word "Postage" is printed, "Penny Stamp. Weight not to exceed Half an Ounce." On the side of the cover, above the head of Britannia, is printed in two lines—"The writer by giving his address below may secure that the letter shall be returned to him *unopened* if the party for whom it is intended cannot be found." Another enclosure in this letter is a proof, in a very unfinished state, of the well-known penny adhesive. The centre of the stamp only is there, without the top or bottom labels; but in Sir Rowland Hill's writing is what was intended should have been the inscription in the bottom label; viz., "Half oz. One Penny." A third enclosure is a proof of the embossed head which afterwards figured on the envelopes and covers. The head itself is unfinished, and the framework has not yet been commenced.

No. 13. Specimens of embossed stamps submitted by Mr. C. Whiting, of Beaufort House, on the 22nd of February, 1840. Mr. Whiting seems to have been making experiments in printing from Mr. Wyon's die; but as this was in constant requisition by the authorities at the Stamp Office, he had another die sunk with which he could continue his experiments without interruption. The head of Her Majesty is turned to right, and is enframed by three separate engine-turned ovals, the one enclosing the other. The stamp bears no inscription. The essays are printed in brown and in black.

No. 14, submitted by Mr. M. Tennant, of 2, Warwick Street, Regent Street, on the 5th March, 1840, consists of a label containing two circular stamps printed in silver, one of the value of 1d., and the other of 2d. Mr. Tennant proposed that these stamps should be used for the prepayment of "money letters," the system of registration having been at that time suspended. He suggests that the one penny stamp should be affixed to the letter when posted, and that the twopenny one should be affixed to the margin of the postman's book, "to be paid for on delivery and signature." The design of this "silvery label"—"of so contradistinguished a character and of so inimitable a nature," as its inventor fondly terms it—comprises the numeral of value and letter *p* in an inner circle, and "Money Let: not ex: 1 oz" on the penny, and "4 oz" on the twopenny value, in an outer circle.

No. 15. Pen-and-ink sketches submitted on the 12th June, 1840, by Mr. John Thompson [query, the engraver of the Mulready?]. The design, which

is circular, is extremely like the obverse of the penny coin. The words "Postage" and "One Penny" are printed on the left and right sides of the circle.

No. 16. A series of proofs from the die of the current One Penny value, printed in fugitive inks on prepared papers by Mr. Bacon. Some are printed in fugitive ink without and some with oil. There are specimens printed in seven shades of colour—some on plain paper, others on paper dipped in prussiate, on paper with magnesia, on paper with tartrate. Others, again, have prussiate in the colour. These proofs are presumably all printed on the same make of paper, and some of them are *bleuté*, whilst others are not. A stamp printed in shade A, on paper with magnesia in it, is perfectly white; with prussiate in the colour, it is very faintly *bleuté*; with prussiate in the paper, it is deeply *bleuté*. Shade B, printed on plain paper, is white; with prussiate in paper, deeply blue. Shade C leaves both the plain paper and that with prussiate in it quite white. Shade D leaves the plain paper and that with tartrate in it blue. Shade E leaves the plain paper white, and blues that which has prussiate in it. Shades F and G deeply blue both the plain paper and that with prussiate in it. The experiment is repeated with six shades of blue on plain paper, and with paper containing prussiate. All are deeply blue.

Nos. 17, 18, and 19 were submitted by Mr. Sievier, 2nd September, 1840, and 19th April, 1841. The first is the same as that described in *The Catalogue of the Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, page 275, except that the colours are blue and green. The second is a diminutive embossed adhesive. Design, head of Her Majesty, without diadem, to left in oval of solid colour, with a rectangular frame voided at the angles. The rectangle is in a circle, with "Post" on the left, and "Penny" on the right side. This circle has an irregular octagonal frame, with ground of crossed lines. Embossed in white on green. The third design for an adhesive comprises the head of Her Majesty, embossed upon a plain oval. On a curved label above the head, and on a straight one below it, are embossed respectively "Postage" and "One Penny." Wreaths of heraldic flowers in relief are on either side of the oval. The essays are printed in grey on white, green on white, and white and green and rose on white papers. The whole stamp is about the size and shape of the ordinary penny adhesive.

Nos. 20 and 21 are contained in a letter from Mr. Bacon, of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., dated 23rd October, 1840, and consist of impressions in black and blue ink of the then current 2d. adhesive, with a single white line under the word "Postage," and with white lines beneath that word and above the value. These were submitted in order that Mr. Rowland Hill should decide whether the two lines should be inserted, or only one. We know that he decided in favour of two white lines.

No. 22. In a letter dated 28th of October, 1840, Mr. Whiting, of Beaufort House, submits for Mr. Hill's inspection the "Harwood Envelopes," which are fully described in *The Catalogue of the Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, page 200, and also some beautiful designs of a similar description and smaller size. The space for the address is filled in with very delicate engine-turning of a clam-shell pattern. This is enframed by a floriate border with ovals in the four corners, the two upper ones having the letters *v* and *z* in ornamental script type, that in the left lower corner being inscribed $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and that in the right *1d.* In the centre of the upper border

is a crown, and in a rectangle with voided corners, in the middle of the lower border, are the words "Post Paid." One of these essays is printed in rose on hand-made paper watermarked "J. Whatman. 1839;" the other, in blue, is on plain white wove.

No. 23. In a letter dated 23rd November, 1840, Mr. Joshua B. Bacon encloses proofs of the then current One Penny adhesive on laid paper, some of which has been prepared in some way, which the letter in which the proofs are enclosed does not, unfortunately, explain. They are labelled—"A on Pruss. paper; B on C. P. paper; and C on Plain paper." The "Pruss.

paper" is blue; the "C. P. paper" is white; and the "C paper" is also white. Mr. Bacon recommends the adoption of the latter. All the impressions are in sage-green.

No. 24. Messrs. Myers and Co., of Budge Row, in a letter dated 26th February, 1841, send essays which we are able to identify with No. 7 amongst the "Unknown" in *The Catalogue of the Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, page 280. Besides the essay described there, Messrs. Myers enclose another which is identical, save that the labels are black instead of red.

No. 25. In a letter dated 9th March, 1841, Mr. Joshua B. Bacon encloses proofs of the then current Two Penny adhesive, with white lines, on small pieces of Dickinson paper which had been forwarded by Sir Rowland Hill for the purpose. The impressions are in the red ink of the One Penny stamp and in the normal blue ink of the value, and are gummed. Mr. Bacon remarks that the experiment ought to be made upon a larger scale; that the paper "appears to stand the gum very well, but not to print quite as well as the paper now in use." Both impressions, although not on the paper of the issue, are deeply *bleuté*.

No. 26. This is perhaps one of the most interesting of all the things discovered. It is a proof of an entire sheet of the One Penny stamps, printed in their normal colour upon Dickinson paper. This sheet has *never been gummed*, and is yet deeply *bleuté*, thus showing that the gum had little or nothing to do with the blueing which has so long puzzled philatelists, and exploding the *bleuté par la gomme* theory. The paper is blued just as far and no further than the printing extends, whether of the stamps themselves or of the inscriptions in the margin of the sheet. On one of the margins is a spot of blue, and on examining the other side of the paper there is a small splash of the printing ink to account for it. It has yet to be explained whether the cause of the blueing lies in the composition of the ink alone, or in its reaction upon the paper. It is, however, evident that the Dickinson paper was as readily acted upon as that of the issue.

No. 27. A sheet of eight impressions of the Mulready cover, with tentative variations in the borders containing the printed instructions, and in the flaps, which for the most part are covered with engine-turning. The instructions are still different from those eventually adopted.

No. 28 is a design from an unknown genius for a cover. The space for the direction is white, and is enframed by a heavy dark green border, 53 mm. in depth, cut into six meaningless frames or divisions by white lines. In the upper portion of the frame is the word "Postage" just sketched in block letters of fine white outline.

Nos. 29 and 30, the last to which I shall have to refer, I take lastly, and somewhat out of their chronological order, because particular reference will be made to these, and the remainder of this paper be devoted to a consideration of the claims which have been lately founded on them. These are the proposals of the late Mr. James Chalmers, bookseller, of Dundee, enclosing patterns of what he terms "Stamped Slips." All these essays are type-set. Two specimens enclosed in a letter to Mr. Rowland Hill, dated Dundee, 8th October, 1839, which is written on the back of a circular entitled "*A Comparative Statement of the Expense of Stamped Envelopes with Stamped Slips*," may be thus described: 1st. A circular frame, inscribed "General Postage" above, and "One Penny" below, the intervals between the two inscriptions being filled in with lozenges. In the centre disc is printed, in two lines, "Not exceeding—Half-an-ounce," with conventional ornaments above and below. Printed in red on white paper. 2nd. A circular frame, with the same inscriptions as in the last, the ornaments between the two inscriptions being different.

In the central disc is printed "Not ex. half oz.," with a star above the inscription. Printed in black on white paper. Another small circular, without date, has subjoined to it four very rudimentary essays. These consist of a square black border, containing the inscriptions, "Post Office—under—Half-ounce weight—One—Penny;" "One oz. weight—2d.;" "Two oz. weight—4d.;" "3 oz. weight—6d." All type-printed. A circular of Mr.

Chalmers, entitled "*Remarks on Various Modes proposed for Franking Letters under Mr. Hill's plan of Post Office Reform,*" also refers to specimens of his essays, but whether of the circular or square design there is no evidence to show.

I also lay before the members of the Philatelic Society an original printed copy of Mr. Chalmers's communication to the Treasury, dated 30th September, 1839, as well as a correspondence which passed between him and the late Sir Rowland Hill in 1839-40. These documents are just now of some little interest, as they completely disprove the astonishing assertion recently made, and extensively circulated by a Mr. Patrick Chalmers; viz., that his father, the above-named James Chalmers, had anticipated the late Sir Rowland Hill in suggesting the use of adhesive postage stamps, but had been fraudulently deprived by him of the credit of his invention.

To these documents I propose therefore to invite attention.

I ought, at the outset, candidly to admit that an apology seems to me almost due from any one who proposes to take up time in defending Sir Rowland Hill's claim to having been the first to suggest that adhesive labels should be employed, besides the other kinds of postage stamps he had proposed; first, because the suggestion of adhesive, as distinguished from non-adhesive stamps, is one of mere minor detail—bearing, I think, about the same relative importance to the great features of Sir Rowland Hill's plan of postal reform, as the peculiar kind of grease now used for railway wheels does to Stephenson's invention of the locomotive—and, secondly, because any attempt nowadays to make the public believe that Sir Rowland Hill is not entitled to the credit of the postal reforms which for more than forty years have been associated with his name, may be pretty safely ignored, being about as likely to succeed as an attempt to prove that the world is flat, or that the moon is made of green cheese. But as Mr. Chalmers's claim has recently been put forward with great perseverance and with a marvellous contempt for facts and dates, I think it is not altogether undesirable to avail myself of this opportunity to submit the proofs of its utter groundlessness to the members of the Philatelic Society.

I adopt this course, First, in order that the real facts may thus be placed permanently on record; and Secondly, because the Philatelic Society, from its recognized high position and knowledge of the subject under consideration, will be able, if it thinks fit, to pronounce a decision on Mr. Chalmers's claim, which will not fail to have due weight with all who are interested in the history of this branch of postal improvement.

In order that the Society may understand the bearing of the documents I now submit, it is necessary perhaps that I should give a brief account of the nature of Mr. Patrick Chalmers's assertions.

Mr. Patrick Chalmers (who after a silence of more than forty years first advanced this claim in November, 1879) began by basing his father's title to be regarded as the originator of the suggestion for adhesive postage stamps on the fact that he had sent in a scheme proposing them in reply to the Treasury invitation for suggestions issued on the 23rd August, 1839, which scheme he, Patrick Chalmers, afterwards declared Sir Rowland Hill had appropriated without any acknowledgment, though but for Mr. James Chalmers then coming to the rescue, penny postage would, he asserts, have been a failure.

I may here remark that this very Treasury Circular mentioned "stamped covers, stamped paper, and stamps to be used separately" [*i.e.* adhesive stamps] as suggestions already received, so that no one who merely furnished designs in reply to its invitation could possibly have any ground for claiming that he had suggested the *principle* of adhesive postage stamps; and I would also point out that any credit which might be due to Mr. James Chalmers for suggestions then made, would have to be largely shared with other claimants, as I find that designs and suggestions for adhesive postage stamps (some better and some worse than his) were received from no less than forty-nine different individuals.

These forty-nine propositions, I may add, were divided into two classes, the first consisting of nineteen propositions, which are recorded as containing

some points worthy of consideration, and the second of thirty proposals, which are pronounced to be useless. Mr. James Chalmers's suggestions are amongst the thirty.

On receipt of Mr. Patrick Chalmers's first letter (dated 29th November, 1879), I showed him that Mr. (afterwards Sir Rowland) Hill, in his evidence given before the Commissioners of Post-office Inquiry on 13th February, 1837, had already suggested the use of adhesive postage stamps, and had thus anticipated Mr. James Chalmers by at least two years. Mr. Patrick Chalmers, however, after first contending that Sir Rowland Hill could not be considered the inventor of adhesive stamps, because he only suggested them for occasional, not general use, subsequently amended his claim, and declared, in a pamphlet which he issued in December, 1880, that his father had proposed these stamps long before 1837. Foreseeing, however, that objections might be raised to the probability of postage stamps having been suggested at a time when hardly any one ever dreamed of prepaying his letters, Mr. Patrick Chalmers professed to have made the startling discovery that everybody has been for forty years in error in supposing Sir Rowland Hill was the real author of his plan of postal reform, for that he had taken it, without acknowledgment, from the Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Post-office Inquiry, published in 1836, the recommendations in which Report had, he implies, amongst other sources of inspiration, given Mr. James Chalmers the opportunity of suggesting adhesive postage stamps. He further charged Sir Rowland Hill (then lately dead) with having wilfully ignored and carefully suppressed all reference to the source from whence he had obtained his idea, and with having dishonestly put himself forward as its author.

That the members of the Philatelic Society may form some idea of the value to be attached to Mr. Patrick Chalmers's statements, I would mention that, though in his pamphlet he professes to give the correspondence which had passed between us, he has mutilated the letters, and has suppressed whole paragraphs, both from his own letters and mine, relating to the matter at issue. I need scarcely add that the paragraphs suppressed are those which show most completely the absurdity of his claim.

I at once wrote to call his attention to this "grave irregularity"—to use the mildest term—but received no answer to my communication (a copy of the letter I give a little further on); and some months after, finding he was publishing in *The Citizen* his calumnies against the late Sir Rowland Hill, I wrote to the editor of that paper, and in the impression of 19th March last I taxed Mr. Patrick Chalmers with having published a false and garbled version of my letters. This charge, in the next week's impression, he denied, though, as shown by the correspondence published three weeks later, in *The Citizen* of 16th April, I proved to the editor by a comparison, in his presence, of the various documents, that my charge against Mr. Patrick Chalmers was well founded. I also showed the absolute and ludicrous untruthfulness of his assertion that Sir Rowland Hill had taken his plan from the Fifth Report above referred to. A reprint from *The Citizen* of 16th April is annexed to this paper. I need hardly add that I shall be ready at any time to submit Mr. Chalmers's letters to me, and the copies of my replies and of his pamphlets, to any member of the Philatelic Society who may wish to make a similar comparison.

Finding a few weeks later that, notwithstanding this full contradiction, Mr. Patrick Chalmers was inserting in many papers, as advertisements, his untrue assertions, adding to them the new and gratuitous misstatement that "no exception had been taken" to what he had said, I addressed a letter to the editor of *The Athenæum*, which appeared in that paper on the 14th May last, and which, being short, I here insert:

"SIR ROWLAND HILL AND PENNY POSTAGE.
To the Editor of 'The Athenæum.'

"50, Belsize Park, May 9, 1881.

Sir,—“In your impression of April 30th you publish, as an advertisement, a wholly unfounded attack by a Mr. Patrick Chalmers on the reputation of the late Sir Rowland Hill.

"In order that your readers may understand what value to place on Mr. Chalmers's assertions, and why I have refused to enter into any further controversy with him, I request you will kindly publish the enclosed letter, which on receiving his pamphlet I addressed to him in December last.

"The statement which Mr. Chalmers now makes, and to which he says no exception has been taken, has already been shown publicly to be absolutely and ridiculously untrue, as the enclosed documents will prove to you. These documents are published *in extenso* in *The Citizen* of the 16th of April last, the newspaper in which Mr. Chalmers put forward his so-called discovery.

"PEARSON HILL.

"The following is the letter above referred to :

"50, Belsize Park, N.W., 30th Dec., 1880.

"Sir,—I have received and read the pamphlet you have sent me. I should have little or no hesitation at any time in leaving the public to decide the question which you have raised ; viz., whether the late Sir Rowland Hill or yourself has stated that which is untrue ; but you commit in your pamphlet so gross an impropriety, to use the mildest term, that its exposure renders any further notice of your other inaccuracies unnecessary. You profess to give the correspondence which has passed between us, but without the slightest hint that you have mutilated the letters—without even showing by asterisks that something is withheld—you have suppressed whole paragraphs bearing on the question at issue. I will not insult your understanding by pretending to believe you are ignorant of the manner in which such a proceeding, when published, will be characterized.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant.

"PEARSON HILL.

"Patrick Chalmers, Esq."

In the next number of *The Athenæum* Mr. Patrick Chalmers replied, admitting now, and attempting to justify, the mutilation of the letters, which he had previously denied. The editor, while inserting Mr. P. Chalmers's letter, very properly added as an editorial note that "no one who knew the late Sir Rowland Hill can suppose that he would claim credit for ideas which were not his own."

I will complete this portion of the case by stating that Mr. Patrick Chalmers, finding after this that the columns of all the respectable London newspapers were closed to his communications, circulated his monstrous charges broadcast as advertisements and paragraphs in country newspapers, and also by post in the form of reprints, one of which, from the *Mid-Surrey Standard*, I will read, in order that the members of the Philatelic Society may be under no misapprehension as to the nature of Mr. Patrick Chalmers's accusations :

"Mr. Patrick Chalmers, of Wimbledon, has for some time past made a diligent research as to the authorship of the penny postal system, a scheme so long associated with the name of Sir Rowland Hill, that the community at large has looked upon him as a primary worker-out of that idea which has made his name memorable. Mr. Chalmers has raked up, from the musty shelves of the British Museum, a Blue Book, bearing date April, 1836. This reveals the fact that the bright idea of the penny post was evolved from the brains of those matter-of-fact individuals called Commissioners. If this be so—and there is the ugly book to prove it—the laurel wreath must be torn from the head of an usurper, and search must be made for one to whom the honour must be given. It is quite possible Sir Rowland committed what was, to his way of thinking, a justifiable robbery of another's brains. It is daily done nowadays. How much easier was it to commit such a felony in the more barbaric days of 1837, when the pillory of publicity did not exist in the same degree as it does now ? If, as we say, Sir Rowland contemplated such an appropriation, he felt there was a warrantable amount of safety in doing so. The Blue Book would be soon buried—in the past. A bookworm, to be sure, might swallow it ; but he would never reveal its contents to the outside gaze. The thought of such a champion as Mr. Chalmers springing up never entered Sir Rowland's head. If it had he would not have

attempted—to parody a popular phrase—‘to rob a poor man of his brains.’ Though Mr. Chalmers’s discovery will tend to throw a little more falsehood on history, we believe he will eventually be thanked by the public for his Blue Book scrutiny.” (*Mid-Surrey Standard*, April 30th, 1881.)

Even if Mr. Patrick Chalmers should be able to show that this and the many similar paragraphs in other papers were not actually written by himself, but by the editors of the several newspapers, he has, by prompting in the first instance, and then reprinting and widely circulating these paragraphs, rendered himself responsible for these scandalous accusations.

Such being the nature and method of attack adopted by Mr. Patrick Chalmers, I will now show how absolutely his claim on behalf of Mr. James Chalmers is disproved by the letters of Mr. James Chalmers himself; while these letters and other evidence I produce will also, I think, conclusively dispose of his other charge.

I will, however, first just point out in passing one obvious and fatal inconsistency which underlies Mr. Patrick Chalmers’s two charges against the late Sir Rowland Hill.

When Mr. Patrick Chalmers wants to account for Mr. James Chalmers having suggested adhesive postage stamps before Sir Rowland Hill’s plan gave an opening for them, then amongst other sources of inspiration the recommendations of the Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Post-office Inquiry (viz., that prices current if printed, like newspapers, on stamped paper, should have the newspaper privileges of transmission and retransmission as often as desired through the post, free of any charge for postage) are put prominently forward. This document is declared (1st pamphlet, p. 15) to have been “a report carrying great weight from an official body appointed to examine into desirable reforms.” It is shown to have been addressed to the Lords of the Treasury. Mr. Wallace, M.P., is represented (1st pamphlet, pp. 16, 17) as advertising in the House of Commons, in July, 1836, “with marked approval to this Report lately issued;” and clearly it must have had a tolerably wide circulation if, as is implied, it came to the knowledge of Mr. James Chalmers so far away as Dundee. But when afterwards Sir Rowland Hill is to be accused of dishonestly appropriating his scheme, in 1837, without any acknowledgment from that Report (while, of course, it was still fresh in the memory of all concerned), then this becomes a musty document hidden away on a shelf in the British Museum, so totally unknown to the public, that for forty years the fraud has been successfully practised, and is only now laid bare by Mr. Patrick Chalmers! How a report can at the same moment be widely known, and yet known to nobody, Mr. Patrick Chalmers does not attempt to explain.

I will now turn to the correspondence which took place between Mr. James Chalmers and Sir Rowland Hill in 1839 and 1840.

How far Mr. James Chalmers (who his son implies knew of the Fifth Report) regarded Sir Rowland Hill as an impostor, putting forward other men’s plans as his own, is amusingly shown by the following extract from his letter of 1st October, 1839, in which he thus writes:

“I beg to congratulate you on the successful result of your labours, and on the appointment which you have received to superintend the execution of your admirable plan, convinced as I am that it cannot be in better hands, nor in those of one having a higher claim to it.” He then encloses a printed description of his suggestion addressed to the Lords of the Treasury, sent in the day before, and specimens of his adhesive “slips,” adding, “If slips are to be used, I flatter myself that I have a claim to priority in the suggestion, it being now nearly two years since I first made it public, and submitted it in a communication to Mr. Wallace, M.P.”

“Nearly two years” before October, 1839, carries us back to the latter end of 1837; and this most important statement of Mr. James Chalmers, as to the date at which he first made his scheme public, is confirmed by another printed document which he forwarded in May, 1840, to Sir Rowland Hill.

In this printed statement (dated 8th February, 1838) he says: “Specimens of gummed or ‘adhesive pieces of paper’ were affixed to the original copies

& In his later pamphlet, Sir P. Chalmers, in order to justify his cowardly attack on a dead man's reputation, asserts that he it was who began these personal attacks by my paper, read before a Scientific Society, reflecting upon him (Chalmers) a absolute untruthfulness of his assertion is shown by the fact that I have quite a mass of newspaper attacks on Sir R. Hill's Treasury Bill which indeed had gone on for 12 months before I wrote this paper - P.H.C.

of this article, which was *first* published in November, 1837." Mr. James Chalmers himself puts the word '*first*' in italics.

In all scientific societies, as of course the gentlemen present are well aware, the rule by which rival claims to any discovery or invention is decided, is by priority of publication. A reference to the Ninth Report of the Commissioners of Post-office Inquiry will show that as early as 13th February, 1837, Sir Rowland Hill, in his evidence before those Commissioners, proposed and accurately described adhesive postage stamps such as are in use even now. A better description of an adhesive postage stamp could hardly have been given. As Mr. Patrick Chalmers (first pamphlet, page 47) says of his father's own crude and later suggestion, "The engraver's die alone was wanting, and some one to contract for the business."

"Perhaps this difficulty," Sir Rowland Hill says (that of employing covers in certain cases), "might be obviated by using a bit of paper just large enough to bear the stamp, and covered at the back with a glutinous wash, which the bringer might, by the application of a little moisture, attach to the back of the letter, so as to avoid the necessity for re-directing it."

This same suggestion was almost immediately after embodied and published by Sir Rowland Hill in the *second* edition of his pamphlet on Postal Reform, which, as the date of its preface shows, was issued about the 22nd February, 1837. Thus, both in his evidence and in his pamphlet, Sir Rowland Hill published his suggestion that *adhesive* postage stamps, as well as other kinds, should be used, at least eight or nine months before the earliest date claimed by Mr. James Chalmers.

Even yet I have not produced the strongest piece of evidence which disproves Mr. Patrick Chalmers's statements; for this consists of a letter, which I now submit to the meeting, from Mr. James Chalmers himself, who on the 18th January, 1840, had been referred by Sir Rowland Hill to the evidence just quoted, and who on the 18th May, 1840, wrote to Sir R. Hill, fully and candidly withdrawing his claim. The renunciation is so complete, and the letter written in such perfect good taste, that I venture to give a rather long extract from it.

"Dundee, 18th May, 1840.

"ROWLAND HILL, Esq.

"Sir,—I received your favour of the 18th January last, relative to my claim for the 'postage adhesive stamp,' for which I thank you, as it certainly would have been far from satisfactory to me to have received only the Treasury Circular refusing my claim without any explanation.

"My reason for not replying sooner proceeded from a wish to see the stamps in operation, which, although not general, they now are. I therefore conceive it only an act of justice to myself to state to you what induced me to become a competitor; for in that capacity I never would have appeared if I had known that any one, particularly you, had suggested anything like the same scheme. But having given publicity to my plan nearly two years before the Treasury Minute of August last appeared inviting competition, and having in my possession Mr. Wallace, M.P.'s letter of 9th December, 1837, acknowledging receipt of my plan, wherein he says, '*These* and several others I have received will be duly submitted to the Committee on Postage;' also your letter of 3rd March, 1838, a copy of which I prefix; and one from Mr. Chalmers, M.P., October 7, 1839, in which he says several plans had been submitted to House of Commons' Committee, 'including yours'—from all these I was naturally induced to believe that I was *first* in the field, and consequently became a competitor. Your letter, however, of the 18th January undeceived me on that point, although I cannot help saying that my scheme has rather a closer alliance to the one adopted than can be inferred from the copy of your evidence sent to me.

"I have, however, only to regret that, through my ignorance, I was led to put others and myself to trouble in the matter, besides some unavoidable expense, while the *only* satisfaction I have had in this, as well as in former suggestions (all original to me), is that these have been adopted, and have, and are likely to prove beneficial to the public."

See re-print
of pamphlet
sent herewith

The writer of the article in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, who had a copy of this paper, but other documents from me - admits that I prove in Rowland Hill's priority of publication that James Chalmers admitted it - In other words, that I have absolutely proved every thing the above-quoted rule requires - but seems to expect I should do more and disprove the case of James Chalmers invented them earlier but never published his ideas - See also letter in the Postal Telegraphic Gazette of 5. Oct. 1885.

Whether the stamps suggested by Mr. James Chalmers, and which I now produce, do bear "a closer alliance to the one adopted" than the description given by Sir Rowland Hill in his evidence, is a matter of opinion, and one on which I should hardly be prepared to agree with him; but as his renunciation (after having seen the stamps which were issued) is complete, I should not, even if he were now alive, be at all inclined to grudge so honest and earnest a worker in the cause of postal reform the little crumb of comfort which he then took to himself.

Mr. Patrick Chalmers states at page 38 of his first pamphlet—and repeats his own statement at page 25 of his second pamphlet in such manner as to make the important part of it appear to be a quotation from the *Dundee Advertiser* of the period, which it is not—that in 1846 his father received a testimonial from the people of Dundee, in recognition amongst other things of his having been the originator of the adhesive stamp; and goes on to say (see second pamphlet, pages 25, 26) "that as late as 1846 . . . the recipient of these honours had not "the smallest idea of Rowland Hill's personal claim to the merit of this stamp." I need scarcely point out how absolutely Mr. James Chalmers's letter, just quoted, proves this latter assertion to be untrue; and though, for the accelerations which he effected in the Dundee mails, Mr. James Chalmers may have been well entitled to a testimonial from his fellow-townsmen, he appears to have been far too honest a man to have accepted a reward for a suggestion which he had already acknowledged to have been first made by some one else.

There is yet one other point in connection with this part of the case on which I would say a word. Mr. Patrick Chalmers more than once makes the astounding statement that Sir Rowland Hill afterwards abandoned even the limited use of adhesive labels suggested in his evidence above quoted; and he even asserts (see first pamphlet, pp. 45, 46) that in "the *Life* just published . . . Sir Rowland Hill goes on to admit that even this exceptional use of the gummed paper was *withdrawn* in the next paragraph," &c. The members of the Philatelic Society will perhaps not be surprised to learn that there is not the slightest foundation for these positive and unqualified assertions. Sir Rowland Hill never abandoned or withdrew the suggestion, and there is nothing in the *Life* or anywhere else which can in the slightest degree be interpreted as an admission of such withdrawal. The statement is simply and absolutely untrue. †

I think I have now sufficiently disposed of Mr. Patrick Chalmers's statements about his father's claim. I will now deal with his second charge; viz., that Sir Rowland Hill took his plan of postal reform from the Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Post Office Inquiry, carefully avoiding all reference to this document in his writings, ignoring the original authors, and dishonestly putting himself forward in their place.

I have already shown at some length, in the correspondence published in *The Citizen* of 16th April last (which is annexed hereto)* the preposterous nature of this charge, and that the recommendations contained in the Commissioners' Fifth Report—however much, to persons unacquainted with the subject, they may appear to resemble on some points the suggestions subsequently submitted by Sir Rowland Hill—were in reality totally different from his; but fortunately there is another and simpler answer to this accusation, which requires for its comprehension no detailed knowledge of postal arrangements, and which, absolutely disproving, as it does, the charge of attempted secrecy, meets this accusation in its most offensive particular, and destroys the whole fabric of this infamous charge.

The Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Post Office Inquiry, dated April, 1836, is addressed to the Lords of the Treasury, and is signed by Lords Duncannon and Seymour, and Mr. Labouchere.

In the following January Sir Rowland Hill's pamphlet was also submitted to the Treasury, and the very first persons before whom he gave evidence

* [As the reprint from *The Citizen* of 16th April is somewhat lengthy, and as most of its important points are already included in the above communication, we do not think it necessary to re-publish it here, though we retain copies in our hands, should any one desire to refer to them.—Ed.]

The manner in which Mr. Patrick Chalmers dealt with this exposure is characteristic of his conduct throughout. When unable to answer a damaging charge, he pretends he has been accused something else, and then furnishes a plausible answer to a charge never made. In this instance he pretended that "complaints" that he did not refer to the letters of James Chalmers, and then used the fact that he could refer to them as being "not published" to show that he had not published them. His falsification of my letters is

† What Sir R. Hill did say, was that though he hoped payment of postage by stamps (as distinguished from money payment) would become universal, yet, till the public had become accustomed to new forms of payment, they should be allowed the option of the

publicly in support of his plan (which he did within ten months of the date of that Fifth Report) were the identical Commissioners whose signatures it bears; viz., *Lords Duncannon and Seymour, and Mr. Labouchere!*

After what I have now proved, the members of the Philatelic Society will, I think, hardly deem it profitable to devote further time to the mass of misrepresentation, misquotation, and reckless assertion with which Mr. Patrick Chalmers's pamphlets are crammed; and having now, I trust, amply justified the contempt with which Sir Rowland Hill's family have treated his accusations, I will conclude by merely pointing out the cowardly nature of his attack. Had charges such as Mr. Patrick Chalmers now ventures to make been brought by him against any living person he would at once have been liable to an action for slander; but unfortunately in this country the law of libel affords no protection to the memory of the dead, and Mr. Patrick Chalmers—though for more than forty years Sir Rowland Hill's reputation has been well known to all men—has waited until Sir Rowland was safe in his grave in Westminster Abbey before venturing to make his groundless and infamous charges. His excuse for delay—viz., that he has been out of the country for many years—is no real justification. Sir Rowland Hill's reputation was not confined to the narrow boundaries of the United Kingdom; and even if we assume, what is most improbable, that all those years of expatriation were passed by Mr. Patrick Chalmers in such strict seclusion in that "distant land" (which he "exceptionally avoids mentioning") that he was practically lost to the world, I have evidence to prove that he had returned to this country long before Sir Rowland Hill's death, and had had ample opportunity, if he supposed his father had any real claim, to have raised the question when those best capable of dealing with it were still alive.

On the conclusion of the paper, which was illustrated by the exhibition of all the proofs and essays described in it, the President proposed, and it was voted unanimously—

1st. That the best thanks of the meeting are given to Mr. Pearson Hill for his highly interesting and valuable paper, which will be printed with the Society's proceedings.

2nd. That a copy of the paper, when printed, be forwarded to Mr. Patrick Chalmers, with an intimation that the Society will be prepared to consider any communication which he may choose to make before it proceeds to deal further with the matter.

It will be remembered that in the July number of the *Record* appeared a "Caution to Collectors," respecting an alleged forged type of the 10 cents of Greenville, Alabama, Confederate States, giving a long history of how the supposed forgers set to work, and how in this case the product of their labours might be identified from the true stamp by its having the words "Greenville, Ala." printed in capitals, instead of in the script or cursive hand of the real original.

At this meeting of the Society the President exhibited a copy of what is in this "Caution" stated to be the genuine type. The specimen is on the original envelope, and addressed to the same Mr. D. B. Taylor as that in the photographed copy which came with the caution. The postmark, which does not deface the stamp at all, is May 20th; that photographed is Oct. 13th (1861). Accompanying were two envelopes of letters also addressed in the same handwriting to the same person, each prepaid by two green 5 cents Confederate stamps (head of President Davis to right), the one pair obliterated by the postmark of July 4, the other not touched by the mark, which is Dec. 25. All four postmarks are of the same size, and it will be noticed they extend over May, July, October, and December. No year appears on them. In the copy stigmatized as the fraud the year—1861—does appear; the postmark in other respects is similar, save that it is about 3 to 4 mm. less in diameter, and the date Sept. 15, by no means an impossible one.

After careful scrutiny by the members present, it appeared there was nothing on the face of any of the documents or stamps to show that either type was forged; or if either, to determine which was the wrong one. The

This question, who will have in difficulty, to the end of time forming a correct opinion of the worthiness of the claimant and of the claimant.

first instance, and his dishonesty in this case are my reasons for refusing to trust him with
 copies of the correspondence which however I had submitted to the president of the Philatelic
 Society. Chalmers object is not to learn the truth, but to know how far he may safely
 in misrepresentation without being exposed by his father's own letters. These, with
 full exposure of Chalmers will be placed ultimately where they can be read by all persons in

so-called forged type is equally genuine in look with the other. The script lettering, which the author of the "Caution" says is "an elaborate variety on the genuine, difficult to match," proves on inspection to be quite the reverse; it is ordinary plain italic type of the commonest description; and the ornamental bordering is identical in the two.

The result was that the meeting felt it had not sufficient materials before it whereon to pronounce a definite opinion, and considered that at present no tangible evidence had been adduced by the author of the "Caution" in support of his statements.

Here the matter must rest, awaiting further elucidation. Meantime it is not impossible that two types may exist, both genuine, as in the case of the GOLIAD with the interesting misprint GOLLAD, side by side.

The President then showed another of the resuscitated Confederate locals, that of Danville, Virginia, of the authenticity of which there seems little or no doubt.

Official documents prove that Col. William B. Payne was appointed postmaster of this town in April, 1861, in immediate succession to William D. Coleman. In the succeeding October Col. Payne retired, and Mr. Coleman was re-appointed.

During Col. Payne's tenure of office he improvised a 5 cent stamp, borrowing for the purpose a woodcut block used by Charles S. Maurice, of Danville, in his business of shoe manufacturer, which was imprinted on buff and white envelopes, and in lieu of Mr. Maurice's address, bore the printed legend, "Southern Confederacy, Danville, Va. Paid. W. B. Payne, P.M. 5."

The impressions shown at the meeting were in black ink, on buff and on white plain envelopes. It was also stated that Mr. Coleman had originated a 5 c. adhesive stamp after his return to office in October, 1861, adopting the type of the Union Town, but altering the lettering to make it read, "Paid. 5 cents. W. D. Coleman, P.M." No specimen of this stamp was, however, forthcoming, and in its absence no opinion could be expressed.

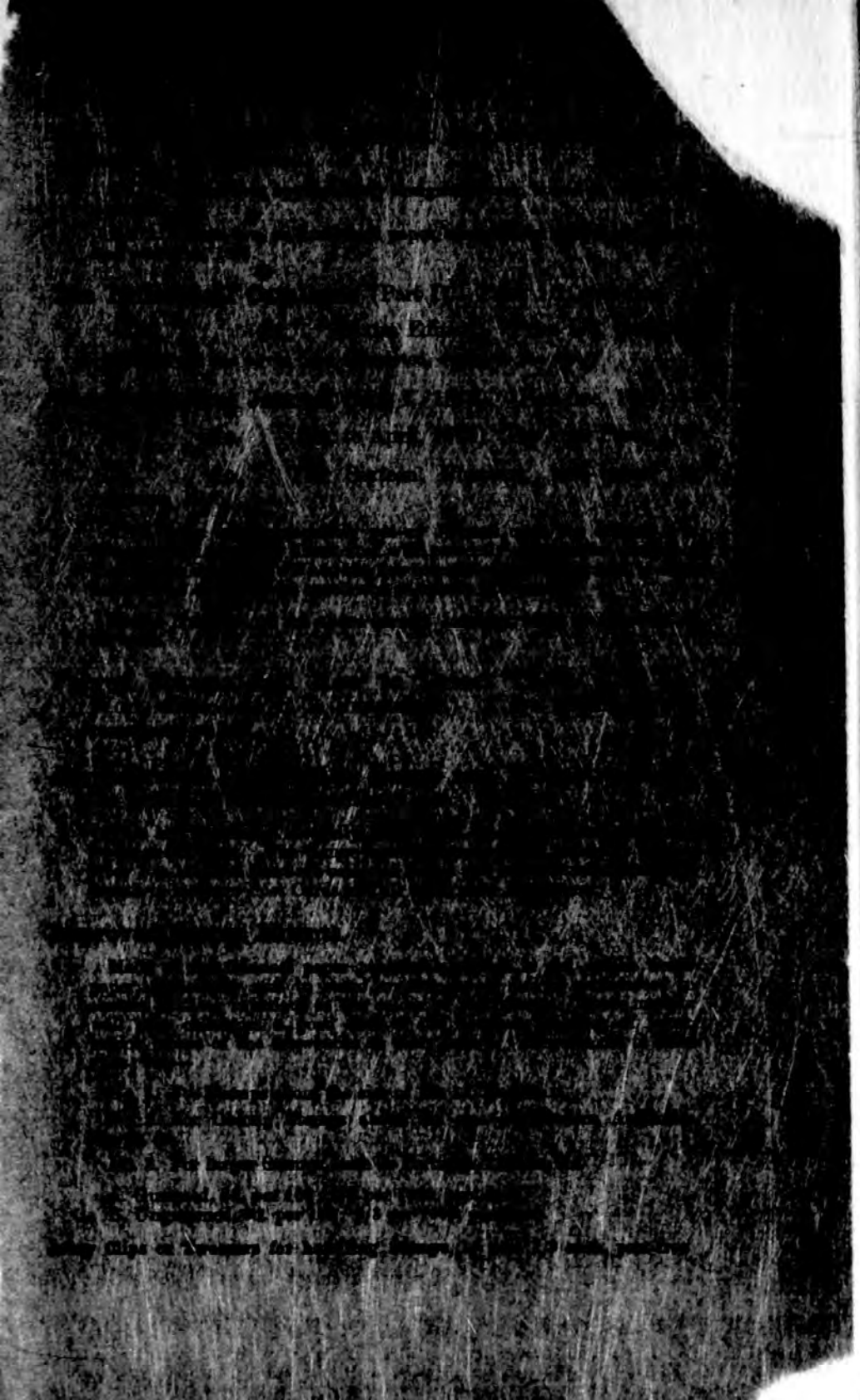
The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Seebech, of New York, who had forwarded the specimens for its inspection.

Notes and Queries.

TO INNUMERABLE CORRESPONDENTS.—In the majority of cases we can only undertake to answer queries respecting the authenticity of stamps, submitted for our opinion, in the pages of the *Record*.

W. A. B.—Take our advice, and do not fret overmuch at your inability to complete your collection of the so-called Transvaal envelopes. The fewer you have the less trash you will have to discard some day. Before our conviction of their worthlessness is shaken we want to know why, if the envelopes were intended for use throughout the State, they all bear the name of only one town in it—viz., Potchefstroom? If they were intended merely for local use in this town, from one end to the other of which any able-bodied man can spit, why was the postage so high as sixpence? We have seen the design of the so-called stamp used as a postmark on ordinary letters with the date printed beneath the letters Z. A. R., and we have no doubt that the stamp was a mere obliterating one, like those in use in many places, having the centre so arranged that the date may be altered from day to day.

F. W.—Your 4 cent British Guiana, purporting to be one of the 1862 provisionals, is a forgery. If you had read Mr. Philbrick's paper, in our July number, you would have seen that the 4 cents never was printed with such a border.



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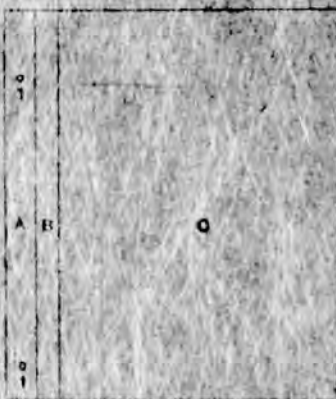
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Braunford 11/13/21

Hill (Rowland)

CHALMERS *VERSUS* SIR ROWLAND HILL.



IN this number of the *Philatelic Record* the Philatelic Society of London make known the decision they have arrived at in respect of the charges brought by Mr. Patrick Chalmers against the late Sir Rowland Hill. The Philatelic Society can certainly not be accused of having jumped to a hasty conclusion. For eleven months, which is quite two months beyond the usual period of gestation, they have waited with exemplary patience, and somewhat strained impartiality, for such further evidence—beyond that contained in his published pamphlets—as Mr. Chalmers might possibly advance in support of his charges, and they have, as we expected, waited in vain. More than once we have been tempted to express our own opinions upon the subject, but have been restrained by the reflection that it was still *sub judice*, and before a tribunal in the justice and learning of which we have every confidence. As a knowledge of the history of stamps ancient and modern, and an acquaintance with postal legislation, are the pleas for the existence of this publication, we had no ambition to expose ourselves, through giving a hasty opinion, to being classed amongst those journals whose *dicta* Mr. Chalmers has been at such pains, if not to inspire, † at least to collect and publish. The *Horsey Journal*, *Banner of Wales*, *Blairgowrie Advertiser*, *Totnes Times*, &c., may be excellent retailers of local gossip, but their opinion upon such questions as those at issue between Mr. Chalmers and the natural champions of a dead man, but a living and revered memory, are less than worthless. What do the editors and sub-editors of any one of these pillars of the press know of the matters in dispute? If any one

... have told ... the value of ... well having ... advantages ...
 ... a pamphlet ... to be ... - He then ...
 ... as an independent ... of ... upon ...