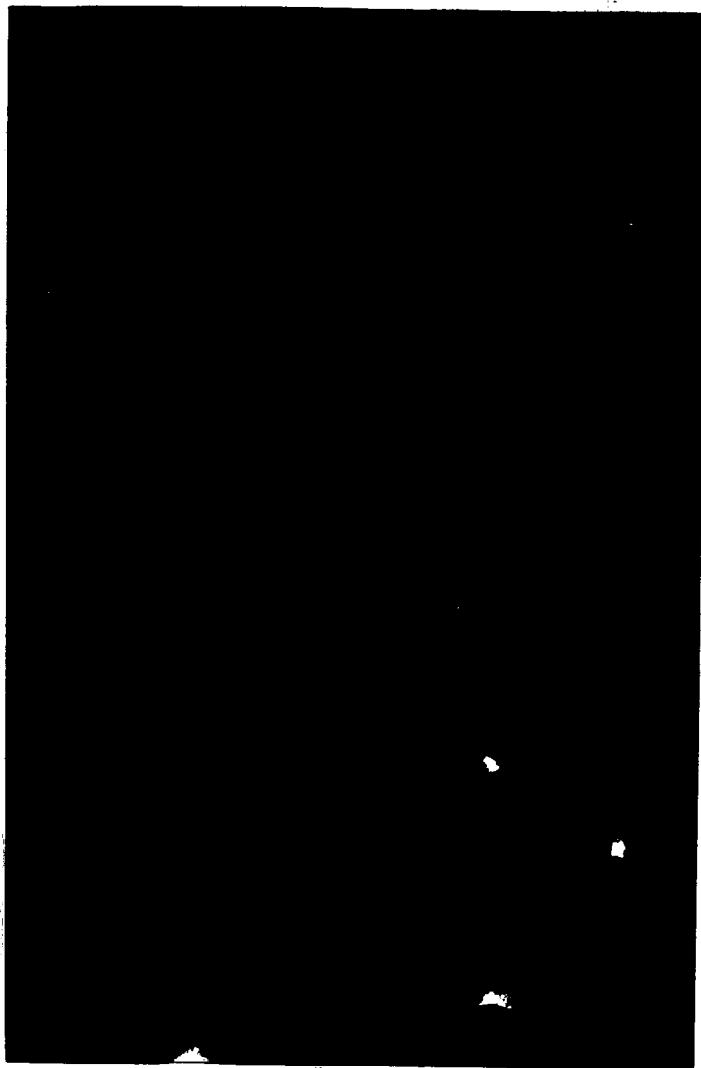


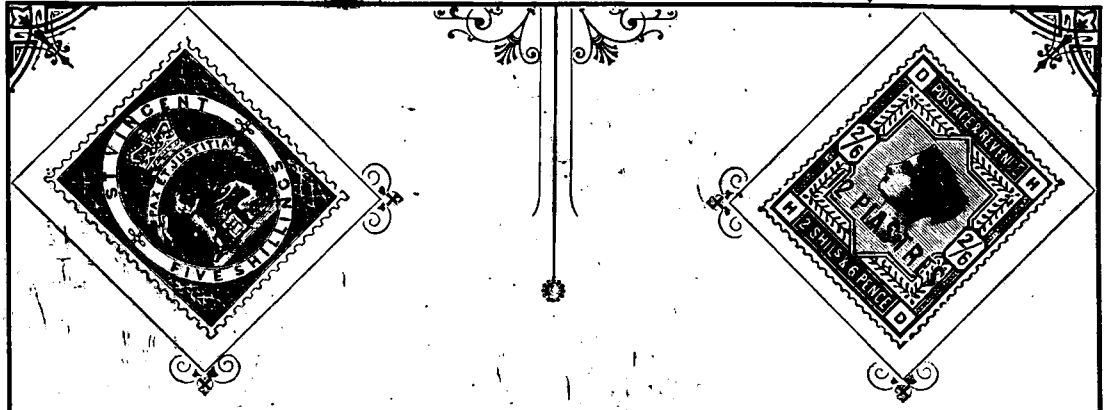


Crawford 2197



Yours faithfully
E. Gibbons



STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY **J**OURNAL

VOL. I.

JULY, 1890, TO JUNE, 1891.



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FERNANDO POO, <i>new issue</i> , 10c. brown	0	1	0
BHOPAL, 1 anna brown, perf.	0	0	6
SERVIA, <i>new issue</i> , 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50p., and 1 dinar, set of seven	0	3	6
JUBILEE ENVELOPE, 1d., blue on white, in use only 1 day (July 2nd)	0	3	0
ANTIOQUIA, <i>new issue</i> , 1, 2½, 5, and 10c.; set of four	0	1	6
SANTANDER, <i>new issue</i> , 1, 5, and 10c. on pelure paper, set of three	0	1	9
SWAZIELAND, ½d., 1d., 2d., 6d. and 1s., set of five	0	4	0
PERSIA, <i>new issue</i> , 1c., 2c., 5c., 7c., 10c. 1k., 2k., and 5k., set of eight	0	15	0
ST. VINCENT, 2½d. on 1d. blue	0	0	6
FRENCH LEVANT, 20 piastres on 5frs.	0	7	6
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Stanley, Gibbons, and Co.'s Monthly Journal.

VOL. I.

JULY 20, 1890.

NO. 1.

EDITORIAL.

AMALGAMATION OF STANLEY, GIBBONS, & CO. AND CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.—From July 1st last these two firms have been combined and will, pending further arrangements, be carried on under the style of *Stanley, Gibbons, & Co.* All communications for Chas. J. Phillips should be addressed to 8 Gower Street, London, W.C.

..

STAMP ADVERTISER AND AUCTION RECORD.—It has been decided to cease issuing this paper, and in place thereof to publish on the 20th of each month a new periodical under the title of *Stanley, Gibbons, & Co.'s Monthly Journal*. Every effort will be made to make this new publication superior to the old one, and fully up to the times. The subscription will be the same (4s. per annum), and the "Journal" will be sent to every subscriber of the "S.A. & A.R." for the unexpired portion of their subscriptions. If any subscriber is dissatisfied with this arrangement the balance of his subscription will be returned upon receipt of a stamped directed envelope.

..

ADVERTISEMENTS will *not* be inserted in the "Journal," but every care will be taken to keep our readers well posted in the philatelic literature of the day, copious reviews being given of the same.

..

PHILATELIC RECORD.—We have decided to discontinue publishing this Magazine after the completion of the present volume, consequently, unless we receive instructions to the contrary, all subscriptions will on and after December, 1890, be transferred to the new journal.

..

A SERIES OF TEN PHOTOGRAPHS of the chief objects of interest at the London Philatelic Exhibition have been published by the committee of the Philatelic Society. These photographs are executed by the

first artists of the day, forming a most interesting memento of this memorable Exhibition. They include some of the greatest rarities, and for reference purposes are invaluable. Amongst them will be found Mr. Tapling's 1st issue Hawii; Mr. Luard's pair of the round rose 1st issue 2c. British Guiana, and strip of three of the oblong 4c. blue; Mr. Tapling's Post Office Mauritius, 1d. and 2d.; Mr. Castle's varieties of the Queen's heads; Original Drawings of the Queen's head for the Ceylon Stamps; Portrait of Sir Rowland Hill; Casket presented to Sir R. Hill; Proof Impression of sheet of 1d. black English, etc. We can supply the set of ten photos, unmounted, price 2s. 6d., post free.

EXHIBITIONS AND PHILATELY.

The several exhibitions that have been so worthily held to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the introduction of postage stamps, with all their pleasant bustle and excitement, their meetings of old friends and new, and their necessary corollary of social festivities, have now stolen away into the past, and we are left with but the recollection of many pleasant hours and kindly remembrances.

As in all classes of society, so with the stamp world, there are cynically disposed philosophers who are ever ready with their *cui bono*, and demand whether so much labour and energy were not misspent, and whether any practical good can result therefrom. As there are "sermons in stones and good in everything," so there may be sense in cynics, and a chance statement of this half querulous and half dubious nature set me thinking as to what really would be the practical result of these exhibitions on the future of philately. There are very few institutions in this world that consist of unmixed good, and I cannot claim that our "shows" are of this order, as there are some drawbacks; but, on the whole, after some consideration, I am inclined to believe that the good will so far outweigh the bad that the beneficial results will be distinctly perceptible in the near

future and in—the years that are still distant will be even more marked.

I would—advocate fashion—commence with the plaintiff's case—the attack. First and foremost there is the deterrent effect produced on the collector by the thought of the aggregation of so much that is rare and fine, in masses. Those who have (like myself) gone through the mill of solitary collecting, and the subsequent awakening that is sure to come when one's hidden treasures are submitted to the gaze and competition of the philatelic fraternity, will best appreciate the blank and ghastly despair that arises on the soul of a small collector when he sees the *quality* and number of specimens in a really first-rate collection. During the exhibition and while "on official duties bent," I was the subject of some interesting conversations (among a whirlwind of queries of all sorts) with gentlemen who felt that "after this it's no use collecting." I have known similar instances elsewhere, as of the second collector in a large capital promptly giving up after seeing some made up plates of types, and there is no doubt that people are often discouraged by setting before themselves too high an ideal or aim. Now that stamp collecting has a tendency to divide itself into many schools, there is less occasion than there was to despair of having a fairly complete lot of the countries collected, but in any case I think it is only those who are faint-hearted, or not thoroughly permeated with the "science" who would give up their hobby because someone else's stamps were better than their own. It is one of the delights of philately that everyone can collect after his own sweet will, and if he will only persistently, year in and year out, continue his search, it is practically certain that, *with knowledge*, he will eventually have a collection that will not only interest him but place him in the proud position of having his collection envied by someone else.

There is also a tendency in exhibitions to put the pecuniary aspect of stamps in rather too prominent a light, as evidenced by the numerous enquiries as to "which is the best stamp in the room," and the marked way in which the newspapers, in almost every case, alluded to the values. This probably arose from not being able to discuss them in their philatelic aspect, though in some cases, notably the *Daily Telegraph*, their ignorance on the former point was on a par with their want

of knowledge in the latter. The wide degree of attention devoted to the London and Vienna Exhibitions may make us philatelic frogs try to distend ourselves as big as oxen, with the fable's disastrous result, which untimely end to our pursuit might be hastened by the influx of a strong tendency to regard only the financial side of philately. Other points that may be raised against exhibitions occur to me, but they are blended so much with the opposite arguments that I think it better to pass them by here, and to proceed to briefly state my reasons as to the favourable influences of these "Stamperies."

"Once upon a time" the acme of philatelic beatitude was supposed to be attained when the various squares, ovals, and octagons that adorned the albums of those ancient days were all filled, and, all superfluity of outside and unnecessary margin being cut off, the proud collector could say with a grunt of satisfaction that he had got everything, and like Mr. Podsnap he calmly waved off any imaginary varieties that were not indicated in his special book! Ere long, however, there arose here and there solitary enthusiasts who declined to be trammelled in their souring efforts by the genius of a Lallier or an Oppen, and with a recklessness that it is difficult to characterise, they hurled all printed albums from them with ineffable scorn, and in their blind infatuation decided to collect just what and how they liked! That this "French" school should admit the venomous attacks of the "let well alone," the "Fentonias," and the ancient order of Fossils generally is not to be wondered at; but that not only did they not sink under the sarcasm of their deriders, but actually succeeded in rapidly increasing their adherents is indeed a credit to their sagacity and foresight, and a verification of the adage that Truth is great and will prevail. To the "French" school followed the "English," the American, the German, and the Continental, until to-day there remains but a rapidly diminishing class of collectors, who collect on the old lines.

If anything had been needed to knock away the last proof of the "old school" it would have been forthcoming by the decided action of the Exhibition Committee of the London Philatelic Society in the classification of the exhibits. A perusal of the catalogue will shew that, with small exception, the whole of the Exhibition of Stamps

was devoted to specialité collections of the several countries, arranged on moveable leaves or sheets. I believe I am correct in saying that this is the first occasion that any attempt has been made to subdivide the various countries or groups according to their relative degree of difficulty of acquisition. This is a decided step forward on the path of special collecting, and pointing out the way, will without doubt, induce many to follow in the track indicated.

The lesson plainly to be learnt—not only from the London—but the Munich, Madgeburg, and Vienna Exhibitions is that—as I ventured once at Munich “in-my-returning-thanks-for-my-award-best-possible-German speech,” to say—the future of Philately lies in specialité collecting. It may be asked is this an advantage—helped by the Exhibition? I answer, yes! The ever-increasing flow of new issues has had a most deterrent effect on collectors of late years, and numbers have either given up or have collected only up to a given date. Unless, therefore, some such *via media* had been discovered, there was a very fair chance of the pursuit languishing into nothingness. Not only this, but it is evident by the contents of these recent Exhibitions that the concentration of philatelic knowledge into especial grooves has, and will have, a good effect in causing the study of the minutiae of the science, with the result that in a few years there will be numerous collections extant of almost every country that will be practically or absolutely complete. Note the ardour with which the Germans collect their own stamps, and what fine assemblages of Oldenburgs, Brunswicks, etc., are to be found in most of the larger German cities. See the splendid collections of Swiss that have been recently shown here and in Vienna. Mark how our cousins across the herring pond “go for” their own stamps and envelopes: the ardour of the average “insular barbarian” for “Great Britain and Colonies” having been for years a beacon to the toiling philatelic mariner of other nations, showing what port they should make for. There is no doubt that a marked impetus has been given by the recent exhibitions, notably that of London to specialité collection, which will help forward this idea that perhaps patriotism first suggested, and thus guide the undeveloped energy of the philatelist into a channel where he has a chance of making a complete collection, and—by concentra-

ting his energies, help to advance the general sum of philatelic knowledge.

Another lesson to be learnt from these Exhibitions is (having discussed what to collect) how to collect; by this I mean in what state to acquire the specimens. Of course, collectors' ideas in this will naturally vary; one takes unused only; another, used; another, both; another, used on letters,—others, pairs, blocks, shades by the score, etc. I think it is well that these different plans should all be pursued, as, in the aggregate, we get the stamps in every way, and have more chance of learning the minutiae. As to the number of shades I can only say, speaking from no inconsiderable experience, that despite the well-remembered attack by Mr. M. Burnett in the *Philatelic Record* some years since, on “Bloating,” I have almost invariably found that it is from collections that contain many stamps approximately the same—accumulations of collections,—that we have gleaned our wider knowledge. The single specimen collector, as a rule, has a place for his every stamp, which being filled, he is content, and recks not of “uncatalogued” varieties.

To the majority of the visitors at the London Exhibition, their various forms of collecting may not have been a novelty, but judging from many remarks I heard, I am inclined to believe that the *condition* of the specimens was to many a revelation. The stamps belonging to Mr. Tapling which were *hors concours* were even in this country matchless as to their beauty and preservation, but leaving aside our Vice-President's stamps, as fully sustaining all that had been imagined of them, it was common remark that very many of the collections of separate countries in Class I. were remarkable for the splendid copies shewn, and for the high average of all the specimens. I have advisedly used the word revelation, for I am convinced that many who saw the collections of the leading amateurs for the first time, must have had their eyes opened as to the vast gulf that separates an “ordinary” from a “brilliant” or a “superb” specimen. In this way, as a fine picture gallery containing copies of the finest works of the masters educates to a higher standard the artistic faculties of the visitor, so, I take it, the Exhibition of stamps in almost “mint state,” must have a tendency to produce imitators and emulators of so good an example. That the general improvement of the aims and ideas of the

collecting world is to be desired, goes without saying, and I believe that Stamp Exhibitions are potent factors in this development.

The very wide publicity that attached to the London and Vienna Exhibitions, is an element in the future of philately that must by no means be overlooked. The favourable comments in the press, long notices in all the leading journals, repeated through the medium of press agencies in almost every paper in this country, the very large daily attendance of visitors, and the gratifying fact that the Exhibition was favoured by the patronage of royalty, all tend for the strengthening of the bonds that keep the pursuit together. One of the drawbacks to stamp collecting has always been its comparative isolation from the sympathy of the world generally; but the prominence that has been during this year assigned to it, will, I believe, not only have the tendency to strengthen the tenacity with which its votaries cling to it, but may probably widely extend the circle of its adherents. In the concluding words of the preface to the official catalogue "The Committee have desired to place on record their sense of gratification at the completion of the first half century of cheap postage, and to shew to the world generally the results of the scientific study of postage stamps, in the hope that philately, which through a generation has lived down both derision and indifference, may now find a just appreciation of its true value as a scientific and interesting pursuit." To conclude, I apprehend that, for the reasons I have given, the future of stamp collecting, from a philatelic aspect, will be very favourably affected by the Jubilee Exhibitions.

I feel less competent to touch upon the other and financial side of the question which, no doubt, has already attracted the attention of gentlemen connected with the trade; but it is fairly evident that the emulation and competition for fine specimens and complete collections of special countries or continents must force up the price of stamps, especially choice copies. As collectors, we do not want to see the rise *à la Tour d'Eiffel*, but I take it that a steady maintenance of value, with an occasional fluctuation *upwards*, will be acceptable both to amateur and merchant. It is to the interest of both classes that the higher and scientific side of the pursuit should be maintained, for as long as philately enrolls among its disciples men of educa-

tion and refined taste, so long will they find a wide circle of adherents, and so long will "our hobby" follow on in its hitherto unbroken course both of attractiveness and financial stability.

M. P. CASTLE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of "The Stamp Advertiser."

Dear Sir,—I read in your last paper that you have not been able to publish anything about the Vienna Exhibition, for various reasons, and so I thought it might be of interest to you and some of your readers to get a few notes about the same, and if it is still your intention to let your readers hear something about the grand Vienna Exhibition, you are at liberty to publish the following notes, or not, just as you please.

The exhibition was held in two rooms, lent specially, with all glass cases, etc., as they are used in every Vienna Museum, by the Government at the Imperial Museum for Arts and Industry, in the Stubenring. These rooms are not to be surpassed as to light and space, and I believe they helped largely to the final success of the exhibition. That the Vienna authorities took great interest in the whole affair is clearly shown by the patronage of the Minister of Trade, Marquis Baqueheur, and by the fact that the Imperial Post Office printed special stamps at the said exhibition, and it is well-known that the vast buildings in which the various collections of paintings and curios are kept, are perhaps the finest in the world.

The Emperor himself visited the exhibition, under the guidance of the committee, and remained there over half an hour, is worthy to be noted, and Mr. Garth will be pleased to hear that he took special interest in his British Guianas.

The visitors that came from all parts of Europe can well boast of a reception by the committee and the Vienna Philatelic Society, so friendly and heartily, so difficult to be surpassed, that I believe they will not easily forget the splendid time they had at Vienna.

I pass over the various speeches that were made on the opening day at the exhibition, by the Minister of Trade and members of the committee, and of the toasts given when celebrating the tenth anniversary of the Philatelic Society. Likewise it would take me too long to give details of an excursion to the splendid Kahlenberg, made

with the club, and so on. I will only mention that the committee tried hard to enhance the already good opinion one had of them, and all they did was a great success.

The catalogue of the things exposed consisted of about 140 exhibits, in I believe, 12 or 13 classes.

CLASS I.

Collections of Stamps of all Countries.—In this class by far the finest collection was that of Mr. Borgen, of Copenhagen, which contained, for instance, splendid African, American and Asiatic stamps, and to which was awarded a gilt medal. Two other collections of European stamps each obtained a silver medal, and belonged to Mr. Chelins, of Munich, and Mr. Schultz, of Graz (exhibited also in London.)

CLASS II.

Contained the best lots of the exhibition, viz., *Special Collections*, and amongst these I have to mention first of all the three English exhibits. (1) Tasmania and West Australia, of Mr. M. P. Castle, (2) British Guiana and New Zealand, of Mr. Garth, (3) the British Colonies of N. America, of Mr. Colman. To Messrs. Castle and Garth gold medals were awarded, and to Mr. Colman a gilt medal.

Another gold medal was awarded in this class to the fine Swiss collection of M. Schutz Zurich. A silver one was given to me for my Australian collection, and three bronze medals to Mr. Berger, for Luxemburg stamps, and Mr. Eder Blair and Mr. Hanser, for Swiss stamps.

CLASS III.

Entire Envelopes and Cards.—Dr. Kloss's Leipzig collection of envelopes of the United States, fetched a gilt medal, and is actually, perhaps, the best collection of United States envelopes in Europe.

A bronze medal was awarded a Mr. Keller, of Trieste, for a set of Sardinian envelopes, mostly used fine specimens.

CLASS IV.

Essays and Proofs.—Dr. Greinel, of Vienna, a bronze medal.

CLASS V.

Private Local Stamps.—Mr. Wagner, of Apelnern, was awarded a bronze medal, but only in order to give him an award for the extreme painstaking in getting up such a collection, the jury believing this line of local stamps to be rather worthless—and rubbish it is also to my belief.

CLASS VIII.

Fiscals.—A bronze medal was given to Mr. Rudolf Friedl, Vienna.

CLASS IX.

Philatelic Works and Books.—A gold medal was given to J. B. Moens, and a silver one to Mr. Lindenburg for his catalogue.

CLASS X.

Albums.—Mr. J. Bosenburg, a new beginner in this line, got the silver medal, and doubtless he deserved it, for he is to my knowledge the only one who firstly puts Europe quite separately in one volume, and secondly goes in for all perforations and watermarks, and I believe that his books would find many customers in England, because of these new arrangements. Besides this silver medal, bronze ones were awarded to the albums of Messrs. W. Lincoln, Koeppes, Schwaneberger, Schanbeck, Sauer and Glasewald.

Besides the above-mentioned, four bronze medals were awarded for philatelic tableaux, and one to Mr. Dogcalite, Vienna, for a lot of Australian postal, sent to all parts of the world and back, to show the time they took in travelling.

Then I must mention that besides the above exhibits there were the splendid collection of Mr. Stadlbauer, the grand collection of Austrian envelopes of Mr. L. Schwarz, the lots of Roumanian stamps of Mr. W. Krapp, and last, not least, the American locals of Dr. Mallman, and the grand exhibit of Mr. Friedl's museum, viz., essays and proofs, which I fancy is not easily to be surpassed. These objects were all *hors concours*, or else, I believe, they would have fetched the best prizes, bar the English collections.

After having mentioned a tableaux of fifty Mulready envelopes, all used by Mulready himself, I have given you all interesting items of the exhibition.

To the jury, which consisted of really international members, namely :—Dr. Suppantschich, Graz ; Dr. Mallmann, Vienna ; M. Giwelb, London ; Dr. Vedel, Copenhagen ; John Siewert, Moskow ; and A. E. Glasewald, Gossnitz (Germany), and to the committee, which did everything in the very finest manner, belongs the praise for all what may be termed simply a great success.

Should further particulars be of interest to anybody I am always willing to give them, and remain,

Dear Sir, yours truly,

ROBERT EHRENBACH.

PRICE LIST.

PART VI.

The previous parts of this Price List, containing full particulars and Prices of stamps of New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland, will be found in "The Stamp Advertiser," the Seven numbers of which can be supplied by our publishers for 6/- post-free.

NOTE. We have decided to give the prices of *only those stamps we have in stock* at the time of printing this list. It is quite impossible to hold every variety of the rarer Australian watermarks, roulettes, and perforations, and when we do get these, the price naturally depends in a large measure on circumstances. We shall be pleased to receive orders for any stamps in this list that are not priced; we will book them and execute them in rotation as the stamps come in. In future we shall give the prices, as far as possible, for *both used and unused* stamps, and we trust our readers will find this useful to them.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

No.	Date.	Paper	Value.	Colour.	Watermark.	Perforation.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1	1855	... White wove	...	1d. dark green	... large star	Impert.	...	15 0
2	"	...	...	1d. yellow green	...	"	...	—
3	"	...	...	2d. carmine, red, &c.	...	"	20 0	2 0
4	"	...	...	6d. blue	...	"	...	1 6
5	"	...	...	6d. slate	...	"	...	1 6
6	1857	...	...	1s. orange	...	"	...	12 0
7	"	...	(Error)	1s. lilac	...	"	...	—
8	1859	...	...	1d. green	...	Rouletted 9	...	1 0
9	1862	...	...	2d. red	...	"	2 0	0 4
10	"	...	...	2d. vermilion	...	"	...	0 6
11	1862	...	...	6d. lilac	...	"	2 6	0 9
12	"	...	...	6d. violet	...	"	...	1 0
13	"	...	...	6d. blue	...	"	2 6	0 6
14	1859	...	...	1s. orange	...	"	...	5 0
15	"	...	...	1s. yellow	...	"	80 0	5 0
16	"	{ Variety, printed on both sides	...	1s. orange	...	"	...	20 0
17	1862	...	...	1s. brown	...	"	5 0	0 9
18	1860	...	...	9d. lilac	...	"	5 0	1 0
19	1867	... White wove	...	4d. purple	... large star	Roul. 9	...	3 0
20	"	...	...	2s. carmine	...	"	...	3 0
21	1868	...	...	2d. orange	... Crown S. A.	"	...	2 0
22	1866	... blue surcharge	...	10d. orange	... large star	"	...	4 6
23	1867	...	...	10d. yellow	...	"	...	4 6
24	Variety	... No surcharge	...	9d. orange	...	"	...	—
25	1869	... White wove, blue surcharge	...	10d. yellow	...	Perf. 11½	...	5 0
26	"	...	...	10d. yellow	...	Perf. 11½ x roul. 9	...	5 0
27	Variety	... " No	...	10d. yellow	...	"	...	—

No.	Date.	Paper.	Value.	Colour.	Watermark.	Perforation.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
28	1869	... White wove, blue surcharge	10d.	yellow	... Crown S. A.	Perf. 11½	—	—
29	"	... " black "	10d.	yellow	... large star	Roul. 9	—	10 0
30	Variety	... { Surcharge inverted at top of the stamp }	10d.	yellow	.. "	" "	—	—
31	1869	... White, black surcharge	10d.	yellow	... "	Perf. 11½	—	5 0
32	"	... " "	10d.	yellow	... "	Perf. 10	—	15 0
33	"	... " "	10d.	yellow	... "	{ Perf. 12½ × 10 11½ × 10 }	—	4 6
34	1868	... White wove	1d.	green	... "	Roul. 9 × pf. 11½	—	2 0
35	"	... " "	4d.	purple	... "	" "	—	10 0
36	"	... " "	6d.	blue	... "	" "	—	2 0
37	"	... " "	9d.	lilac	... "	" "	—	—
38	"	... " "	1s.	brown	... "	" "	—	1 0

NOTE.—The perforation of the next issue is very mixed.

The following may be found on most of the values :—10, 11½, 12, 12½, 11½ × 10, 12 × 10, 13 × 10, 11½ × 12½; an exception must be made of the 2d., of which only one genuine perforation is known, viz., 11½.

39	1868	... White wove	1d.	green	... large star.	See above	3 6	1 6
40	"	... " "	2d.	vermillion	... "	" "	—	—
41	"	... " "	4d.	purple	... "	" "	1 0	0 2
42	"	... " "	6d.	blue	... "	" "	1 0	0 2
43	"	... " "	1s.	brown	... "	" "	2 0	0 3
44	"	... " "	2s.	carmine	... "	" "	3 6	0 4
45	1869	... " "	2d.	orange	... "	Roul. 9	—	1 0
46	1870	... " "	2d.	orange	... Crown S. A.	Roul. 9 × pf. 10	—	—

Errors printed upon Victoria Paper.

47	1871	... White wove	2d.	orange-red	... Crown V.	Perf. 10	—	7 6
48	"	... " "	4d.	purple	... "	" "	—	20 0
49	1870	... White wove	2d.	orange-red	... Crown S.A.	Various	0 4	0 1
50	"	... " "	3d. on 4d.	blue & carmine	... Star	Perf. 10	—	20 0
51	1870	... " "	3d. on 4d.	blue & black	... "	" 11½	1 0	0 4
52	1872	... " "	9d.	lilac-grey	... "	" 11½	—	—
53	"	... " "	9d.	mauve	... "	" 11½	3 0	0 6
54	1876	... " "	8d. on 9d.	black & brown	... "	{ Perf. 13 etc., compound }	1 6	0 3
55	1875	{ White wove surfaced paper }	1d.	green	Crown S.A.	{ Perf. 10 to 12½ & compound }	0 2	0 1
56	1882	... " "	½d. on 1d.	black & green	... "	" "	0 2	0 2
57	1883	... White wove	½d.	red-brown	... "	Perf. 10	0 1	0 1
58	1884	... " "	½d.	mauve	... No wmk.	" 12½	—	—
59	1887	... " "	3d.	green	... Crown S.A.	" 10	0 6	0 2
60	"	... " "	6d.	blue	... "	" "	0 9	0 1
61	"	... " "	2s. 6d.	lilac	... "	" "	4 6	
62	"	... " "	5s.	rose	... "	" "	8 6	
63	"	... " "	10s.	green	... "	" "		
64	"	... " "	15s.	buff	... "	" "		
65	"	... " "	£1	blue	... "	" "		
66	"	... " "	£2	brown	... "	" "		
67	"	... " "	£2	10s. red	... "	" "		
68	"	... " "	£3	green	... "	" "		
69	"	... " "	£4	yellow	... "	" "		
70	"	... " "	£5	carmine	... "	" "		
71	"	... " "	£10	gold	... "	" "		
72	"	... " "	£15	silver	... "	" "		
73	"	... " "	£20	lilac-rose	... "	" "		

Procurable to order at 20 per cent. over face, if over £1 worth is ordered.

A REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH STAMPS.

(BY W. E. JEFF.)

PART V.

- Issue VI. Description of design same as FIFTH ISSUE, but watermark changed to large crown. White pp., perf 14. Plates 17 and 18.
77. 1881. January. Die IV (d). 4d. Mouse-brown, shades. Varieties.
Plates 17 and 18 imperf.
- Issue VIII. Description of design same as SEVENTH ISSUE, but watermark changed to large crown. white pp., perf. 14. Plates 17 and 18.
78. 1881. Jan. 1st. Die II (b). 6d. Grey. shades. Varieties.
Plates 17 and 18 imperf.
- Issue I. Head of Queen, with diadem, in fancy curved frame. POSTAGE above and FIVEPENCE below head in white letters on coloured ground. The whole design enclosed in a rectilinear frame. White pp., wmk. large crown, perf. 14. No plate numbers on stamps.
79. 1881. March 15th. Die I. 5d. Violet-black, shades. Varieties.
All shades imperf.
- Issue VI. Description of design same as FIFTH ISSUE, but change of watermark to large crown, white pp., perf. 14. Plates 13 and 14.
80. 1881, June 15th. Die IV. (c) 1/- Vermilion, shades. Varieties.
Plates 13 and 14 imperf.
Plate 14 in lilac "
- Issue VIII. Head of Queen with diadem surrounded with oval band containing POSTAGE and INLAND REVENUE, ONE PENNY in white letters on coloured ground. The ONE PENNY being at bottom of the band. The inscription begins at left side of head. The whole design is surrounded by a coloured rectilinear frame containing white dots. White pp., wmk. large crown, perf. 14. Type printed, no plate numbers on stamps.
Type I has 14 white dots in upper part of frame.
81. 1881, June 28. Die I (a) 1d. Lilac, shades. Variety.
Shades, imperf.
Type II as 16 white dots in upper part of frame.
82. 1881, Nov. 28th. Die I (b) 1d. Lilac, shades. Varieties.
Shades, imperf.
and without wmk.
- Issue I. Head of Queen with diadem in circle, enclosed in a rectilinear figure (parallelogram) large coloured blocks in corners. The space between the circle carrying head and outer frame is filled with fancy pattern upon which is printed £5 twice. POSTAGE above and FIVE POUNDS in large coloured letters on white ground below head. Plate numbers in upper and letters in lower blocks. White pp., wmk. Anchors (3) perf. 14.
83. 1882, May 1st. Die I. £5 Orange, shades. Varieties.
Plate 1 on blue tinged pp. perf.
" 1 on white pp. imperf.
" 1 printed in gold.
- Issue II. Description of design as FIRST ISSUE, but watermark changed to Anchor. White pp., perf. 14. Plate 4.
84. 1882, October. Die I (b) 5/- Pink, shades. Varieties.
Plate 4 on bluish pp. perf.
" 4 on white pp. imperf.
- Issue II. Description of design same as FIRST ISSUE, only change of watermark to large anchor. White paper, perf. 14. Plate 1.
85. 1882. November. Die I (b). £1 Brown-violet, shades. Varieties.
Plate 1 on bluish pp., perf.
Plate I on white, imperf.
- Issue V. Description of design same as FOURTH ISSUE, but printed in lilac. White pp., wmk. large crown, perf. 14. Plate No. 21.
This issue has the value 3d. in carmine printed on face of stamp.
86. 1883. Jan. 1st. Die III (c). 3d. Lilac, shades. Variety.
Plate 21 imperf.
- Issue VII. Description of design same as SIXTH ISSUE, but printed in lilac. White pp. wmk. large crown, perf. 14. Plate 18.
This issue has the value 6d. printed in carmine on face of stamp.
87. 1883. Jan. 1st. Die II (c). 6d. Lilac, shades. Variety.
Plate 18 imperf.
- Issue II. Description of design same as FIRST ISSUE, but watermark changed to large anchor. White paper, perf. 14. Plate 1.
88. 1883. May. Die I (b). 10/- Greenish-grey, shades. Variety.
Plate 1 imperf.
- Issue I. Head of Queen, with diadem, in star shaped design. POSTAGE & REVENUE on coloured band above the head, and 2 SHIL* & 6 PENCE below, in white letters on coloured ground. Large white blocks containing coloured letters in corners. The value in figures 2/6 in white octagonal blocks at sides. The whole design enclosed in a rectilinear figure, the spaces being filled up with ornament. White paper, wmk. large anchor, perf. 14. Plate 1, no plate numbers on stamp.
89. 1883. July. Die I. 2/6 Lilac, shades. 2/6 Mauve, shades. Varieties.
Plate 1 on bluish pp., perf.
Plate 1 on white, imperf.
- Issue IV. Head of Queen with diadem in circle surrounded by a coloured band broken at sides by white blocks containing value 9d. POSTAGE and REVENUE above head and NINE PENCE below, both in white letters. The whole design in a single line frame. Coloured letters in angles on white ground. No plate numbers on stamp. White pp. wmk. large crown, perf. 14. Type printed.

90. 1883. August. Die I. 9d. Green, shades.
Variety.
Imperf.
- Issue III. Description of design same as SECOND ISSUE, only colour changed. White pp., wmk. large crown, perf. 14. No plate numbers on stamps.

91. 1883, Sep^r. 12th. Die I (δ) ½d. Slate, shades.
Variety.
Imperf.
- Issue III. Head of Queen with diadem in a triangular curved band of colour having the inscription POSTAGE AND REVENUE THREE HALFPENCE in white letters. A large white block containing coloured figures of value 1½d. is placed below the head. Coloured letters on white ground in corners. The whole design inscribed in a single line rectilinear frame. White pp., wmk. large crown, perf. 14. Type printed, no plate numbers on stamp.

92. 1884, April. Die I. 1½d. Lilac, shades.
Variety.
Imperf.
- Issue IX. Head of Queen with diadem in square. POSTAGE AND REVENUE above the head and TWO PENCE below. Both inscriptions in white letters on coloured ground. White blocks carrying coloured letters in corners, and the value 2d. in figures placed in the large white spaces between letter blocks on the right and left sides of the head. The whole design enclosed in a single lined oblong rectilinear frame. White pp., wmk. large crown, perf. 14. No plate numbers on stamp. Type printed.

93. 1884, April. Die I. 2d. Lilac, shades.
Variety.
Imperf.
- Issue IV. Description of design same as FOURTH ISSUE of 9d. only colour and value changed. The former to lilac, and the latter to TWO-PENCE HALFPENNY. White pp. wmk. large crown, perf. 14. No plate numbers on stamp. Type printed.

94. 1884, April. Die I. 2½d. Lilac, shades.
Variety.
Imperf.
- Issue VI. Head of Queen, with diadem, surrounded by a coloured hexagonal band which carries POSTAGE & REVENUE above and THREE-PENCE below head. The frame at both sides has white hexagons inserted, containing figures of value 3d. in colour. Coloured letters in corners, and whole design is enclosed in an upright rectilinear frame. White pp., wmk. large crown, perf. 14. Type printed. No plate numbers on stamp.

95. 1884. April. Die I. 3d. Lilac, shades.
Variety. Imperf.
- Issue V. Head of Queen, with diadem, surrounded by an oval band of colour which carries the inscription POSTAGE & REVENUE above and FOUR-PENCE below the head, both in white letters.

Upright oblong white blocks inserted in frame at sides, containing coloured figures 4d. of value, coloured letters in corners. The whole design inscribed in a single line rectangular frame. White pp., wmk. large crown, perf. 14. Type printed. No plate number on stamps.

96. 1884. April. Die I. 4d. Green, shades.
Variety. Imperf.
- Issue II. Design same as the 1½d. of this series, only letters of inscription larger. Colour changed to green, and value altered to 5d. White pp., wmk. large crown, perf. 14. Type printed. No plate numbers on stamp.

97. 1884. April. Die I. 5d. Green, shades.
Variety. Imperf.
- A variety exists in which the letter *i* of FIVE is in a direct line with the point at which the curve above the head touches the exterior line of frame.

- Issue VII. Design same as 2d. of this series, only colour changed to green and the value to SIXPENCE. White pp., wmk. large crown, perf. 14. Type printed. No plate numbers on stamp.

98. 1884. April. Die I. 6d. Green, shades.
Variety. Imperf.
- Issue VII. Design same as the 3d. of this series, only colour changed to green and value to ONE SHILLING. White pp., wmk. large crown, perf. 14. Type printed. No plate numbers on stamp.

99. 1884. April. Die I. 1/- Green, shades.
Variety. Imperf.
- Issue III. Head of Queen, with diadem, in circle surrounded by band of Greek pattern, POSTAGE above and FIVE SHILLINGS below head. Both inscriptions in white letters on coloured ground. Large coloured letters in white blocks in corners. The value 5s. inserted in white octagonal blocks in frame at sides. The whole design being enclosed in a single line rectangular frame. Type printed, white pp., wmk. large anchor, perf. 14. No plate numbers on stamps.

100. 1884. April. Die I. 5/- Carmine, shades.
Varieties.
Imperf. on white pp.
Perf. 12 on bluish pp.

- Issue III. Head of Queen with diadem in octagon. POSTAGE above the head and TEN SHILLINGS below, both inscriptions in coloured letters on white ground. Large white squares carrying coloured letters in corners, and the value 10s. inserted in octagonal white blocks in frame at sides of head. The whole design is enclosed in a rectilinear frame broken by the value and letter squares. White pp., wmk. anchor, perf. 14. Type printed. No plate numbers on stamps.

101. 1884, April. Die I. 10/- Blue, shades.
Variety.
Imperf.

Issue IV. Head of Queen with diadem in pointed oval white band, POSTAGE above, and ONE POUND below head in graduated letters. The value, in white figures £1 on both sides of head on fancy ground. Large coloured blocks in corners carrying white letters. The spaces between the letters filled up with ornament. The whole design enclosed in a single line oblong rectilinear frame. Type printed, white pp., wmk. large anchors (2) perf. 14. No plate numbers on stamp.

102. 1884, April. Die I. £1 Brown violet, shades.
Variety.
Imperf.

LONDON JOTTINGS.

Our great Philatelic Exhibition is now a thing of the past, and I take this opportunity of congratulating the promoters upon the success of their undertaking. The Duke of Edinburgh who opened the Exhibition, took a great interest in it, and in order to examine the various exhibits carefully, he paid his second visit to the Exhibition on Sunday afternoon, when only the Committee were present. The dinner by the Philatelic Society to the foreign delegates also passed off successfully, although I cannot help adding that a great omission was made by the speechmakers, in making no allusion to the object of the Exhibition, or even alluding in any way to this year being the Jubilee of Penny Postage.

Mr. Raikes's assertion in the House of Commons that the establishment of a universal penny postage rate for letters would probably result in a loss of £400,000 a year, is very misleading, for he subsequently admitted that in making this calculation he had not taken into account the increased number of letters that would be sent in consequence of the reduction. He says it is impossible to estimate the increase. Of course it is; but we all know that it would be something enormous, so enormous as to probably more than cover the whole of Mr. Raikes's suppositious loss. Although we are just now celebrating the Jubilee of the introduction of the penny post into the United Kingdom, Mr. Raikes seems still to be ignorant of what the new system did—how, despite the croakings of those of little faith, it not only did not result in a loss, but showed a handsome profit which is yearly increasing. I think that we have every right to reason by analogy and say that a universal penny post would be equally successful from a financial point of view

It would also be an effectual way of binding the colonies more closely to the mother country, and, as such, would be worth a considerable sacrifice of money. Either Mr. Raikes or his successor will yet have to grapple seriously with this question and find a fit solution, or else be dubbed a failure.

In the *Nineteenth Century*, for June, Mr. Henniker-Heaton gives Mr. Raikes some hard and well-deserved knocks. Now that the colonial postage rate is to be reduced to 2½d., we are within measurable distance of a universal penny post. For the first we have not to thank Mr. Raikes one jot, on the contrary he has been an active opponent to the reduction, or has suffered himself to be the mouthpiece of mulish officials, who, as Mr. Henniker-Heaton puts it, kick when any re-adjustment of their harness is called for. Nor are we likely to get any assistance from him in the establishment of a penny post. In his replies in the House on postal subjects he shows a lack of frankness and of a progressive spirit that must be very annoying to his colleagues.

A curious bit of information on letter-carrying has reached me from Paris. It was sometime ago the custom to impose a charge of 25 centimes on all letters posted in the boxes after six in the evening. A speculative individual undertook to carry all such letters to their destination for 15 centimes, and as even the saving of a penny is something to men who write many letters, he soon found himself trusted and reaping a fair income. He organised a corps of bicyclists who delivered the letters with honesty and promptitude. This compelled the Post Office people to come down to 15 centimes also; and now the enterprising competitor has reduced his tariff to 5 centimes for letters. The Government it is said are displeased at the keenness of the competition and threaten a prosecution.

The latest and most dangerous forgeries I have yet seen are complete sets of the first issue of the stamps of Newfoundland, and I take this opportunity of warning your readers against purchasing any of the early stamps of this country without carefully examining them or only dealing with well-known and respectable persons. I am unable to say whether these forgeries have been manufactured here or on the continent.

June, 1890.

C.A.M.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with.

Argentine.—We have received another 5 centavos bust of Don Rivadavia, with Gladstonian collars in a circular band, similar to that of March, 1889, but with smaller head, the value in words below, and in numerals in the upper corners, perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ —

Adh., 5 centavos, bright red.

Austria.—Post Cards with Etruscan borders are appearing. The *Timbre-Poste* announces the 2 Kreuzer with the inscriptions and four lines for address in black, and stamp in the right-hand top corner. This the *Post Card* says was made for use at the Vienna Exhibition. *L'Echo de Timbrologie* mentions a new issue of adhesives as imminent with some high values in it—

P.C., 2 Kreuzer, brown on buff, with border.

The current newspaper stamps with and without expressed value are now perforated, $11\frac{1}{2}$, says the I.B.J.—

News Stamps, no value, grey, perf., $11\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Kreuzer, green, „

Azores.—We have received the 2 reis adhesive with double surcharge in black, the top one upside down.

Adh., 2 reis, black with double surcharge, one inverted.

Bavaria.—The 50 pfennig has appeared in a new colour, watermark, horizontal wavy lines, perforated 14—

Adh., 50 pfennig, brown.

The following is a correct list of the post cards dated 1890, lately issued from time to time—

P.C., no value, black on buff, no watermark.

3 pfennig, green on buff, horizontal „

3 „ brown „ „

5 „ lilac „ „

5 „ green „ „

10 „ carmine „ „

10 x 10 „ „ „ „

3 x 3 „ brown on grey, vertical „

5 x 5 „ lilac „ „

5 x 5 „ green „ „

10 „ carmine on buff „ „

Bhopal.—The quarter-anna value appears a little smaller than in 1881. Incredible as it may appear there are no errors in the sheet of 24 stamps, says the *Philatelic Record*. They come both imperforate and perforated 7—

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, black, imperf. and perf. 7.

Bolivar.—We have the 10 centavos of 1880, also that of 1882, cut in half diagonally, and used as 5 centavos—

Adh., 10 centavos, lilac, 1880, cut in half diagonally.

10 „ „ 1882, „

Brazil.—We have the new 300 reis, colour almost the same as the 200 reis, only more bluish—

Adh., 300 reis, blue violet.

Bulgaria.—The following is a full list completing the series of adhesives of the new type as given by the *Timbre Poste*, of which the 5 and 10 stotinki have been issued.

Adh., 1 stotinki, lilac	15 stotinki, orange
2 „ grey	25 „ blue
3 „ bistre	30 „ brown
5 „ green	50 „ blue green
10 „ rose	

Cape of Good Hope.—The new Postal Union Card comes with the name in English and French, the usual inscriptions. Queen's head in circle in right hand upper corner, with curved inscribed panels above and below.

P.C., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. grey on buff card.

Ceylon.—And yet another! POSTAGE—Five Cents—REVENUE, in three lines on the current Fifteen cents. Also with inverted surcharge.

Adh., 5 cents, on 15 cents, black and olive green.
 Ditto ditto ditto

with surcharge inverted.

Columbia.—The new two centavos adhesive is somewhat similar to the last ten centavos stamp, only with the name above the arms instead of below.

Adh., 2 centavos, red on rose, perf. 14.

Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador.—It is reported that these States in Central America will in September next be consolidated into one Republic. It is earnestly to be hoped that one set of postage stamps will suffice, and Philately be freed from the Seebeckian load.

Egypt.—A new envelope of five milliemes, in two sizes of a type similar to the one millieme. Env., 5 milliemes, red on bluish.

Faridkot.—The Registration envelope bears the surcharge, FARIDKOT—STATE in two lines.

Env., 2 annas, blue, size F.

Finland.—The *Post Card* says that there exist two varieties of the ten penni card, black and rose, the one with seven beads, the other with ten beads, on each side of the crown. A card with the stamp of the new type has been issued.

P.C., 10 penni, black and rose, new type stamp.

France.—It is said that in future the Postcards are to be printed on buff card, instead of on blue and violet card.

Issue IV. Head of Queen with diadem in pointed oval white band, POSTAGE above, and ONE POUND below head in graduated letters. The value, in white figures £1 on both sides of head on fancy ground. Large coloured blocks in corners carrying white letters. The spaces between the letters filled up with ornament. The whole design enclosed in a single line oblong rectilinear frame. Type printed, white pp., wmk. large anchors (2) perf. 14. No plate numbers on stamp.

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Variety.
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3 " brown " "

5 " lilac " "

5 " green " "

10 " carmine " "

10 x 10 " " " "

3 x 3 " brown on grey, vertical "

5 x 5 " lilac " " "

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2 " grey 25 " blue

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Faridkot.—The Registration envelope bears the surcharge, FARIDKOT—STATE in two lines.

Env., 2 annas, blue, size F.

Finland.—The *Post Card* says that there exist two varieties of the ten penni card, black and rose, the one with seven beads, the other with ten beads, on each side of the crown. A card with the stamp of the new type has been issued.

P.C., 10 penni, black and rose, new type stamp.

France.—It is said that in future the Postcards are to be printed on buff card, instead of on blue and violet card.

Great Britain.—The special Post Card issued at the Jubilee celebration at Guildhall, in May last, has the current Penny post card stamp on the right; rose, thistle, shamrock, v.r., and crown on the left, with the City arms and motto between; below, PENNY JUBILEE POSTAGE, 1890—GUILDHALL, LONDON, in two lines.

Special P.C., 1 penny, carmine on buff.

The special envelope containing a special correspondence card which was issued on July 2nd for the Postal Jubilee celebration at South Kensington bears the current penny post card stamp on the right, emblems, v.r., and crown on the left, and POST OFFICE JUBILEE OF UNIFORM PENNY POSTAGE AT SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, 2nd JULY, 1890, in three lines; under which a sketch of the North mail coach, making for Highgate, 1790, at 8 miles an hour, and along the bottom the North Mail train, 1890, approaching Carlisle at 48 miles an hour. On the left side a picture of a postman of 1840, with a table of rates by his side, and on the right a postman of 1890. On white wove paper with pointed flap gummed, and Thos. de la Rue & Co, London, under the flap. Within is a card with a portrait of Sir Rowland Hill in a square with—"He gave us penny postage" below. To the right the British arms in a three-quarter circle between v. and r. with emblems, PENNY POSTAGE JUBILEE, 1890, under, with a framed panel filled with small ornamentation behind.

Special env. and card, 1 penny, blue on white.

This, the *Stamp News* states, "will be on sale simultaneously at every Post Office in the United Kingdom at the price of one shilling," and adds, "We shall be there, and obtain a few for our readers." O shade of Sir Boyle Roche! O ubiquitous Editor!! What a Buhl!!!

The above special cards and envelope were on sale for one day only, and the plates have been destroyed.

The *Philatelic Record* chronicles the discovery of the sixpenny adhesive, plate 13, printed in yellow brown, instead of in grey. Watermark, spray, perf. 14.

Adh., 6 pence, plate 13, yellow brown.

We have the current 1d. adhesive printed on both sides.

Greece.—The *Timbre-Poste* has heard of the 40 lepta with numerals 20 on the back, and a 4 surcharged on the 2 to correct the error. This sounds like a joke of the wily Greek.

Adh., 40 lepta, violet on blue, 20 on back with 4 over the 2.

Haiti.—These stamps have a surcharge, R.S., in black when used officially. We give this with some reservation.

Holland.—The following list of recent Rotterdam cards is given in the *Timbre-Poste*:

P.C.,	7½ cents,	black on green,	1887.
7½	"	" " brown,	1889.
7½	"	" " pale blue,	1889.
7½	"	" " blue,	1890.
7½	"	" " green,	1890.
7½	"	" " rose,	1890.
7½	"	" " salmon,	1890.

Honduras.—We find we have omitted to mention the batch of eleven values of official stamps, which have been made by printing all the new values in one colour, and surcharging them OFFICIAL in red.

Adh.,	1 centavo,	yellow
	2 centavos,	"
	5	" "
	10	" "
	20	" "
	25	" "
	30	" "
	40	" "
	50	" "
	75	" "
	1 peso,	"

Italy.—By an official decree, dated the 11th of March last, on and from the 1st of June, 1890, for one year, the postage stamps of the values of 30 and 50 centesimi will be issued to the public, surcharged CMI 20, 15½ mm. long, 4½ mm. high; also the post cards of 15 and 30 centesimi, surcharged 10 cent, and *Valevole anche per l'interno* (also available for the interior).

Prov. adh., 20 cent. on 30 cent, black surcharge.

	20	"	"	50	"	"	"
Prov. P.C.,	10	"	"	15	"	"	"
	10	"	"	30	"	"	"

Jamaica.—The *Philatelist* announces the sixpence in a new colour, but whether of the old type or that similar to the new one penny value is not clear; watermark CA below crown, perforated 14—

Adh., 6 pence, golden yellow.

Khean Guan.—This supposed local is found to belong to a Marine Insurance Company, so says the I.B.J. No wonder the maps were silent and earnest enquirers at fault

Mexico.—Four additional bag-shaped envelopes and two letter cards are announced, with the arms on the left side, and stamps like the current adhesives on the right—

Env.,	4 centavos,	carmine	12 centavos,	carmine
6	"	"	20	"
Letter C,	4 centavos,	carmine,	on tinted card.	
10	"	"	on rose card.	

A contemporary chronicles a provisional made by surcharging a figure 3 on the current 20 centavos, adhesive.

Montenegro.—A new value is announced of the current type, perforated 13—

Adh., 1 florin, blue.

Nabha.—A registration envelope surcharged with the name of the State, in two lines, in black, with arms below also in black, is announced by the *Timbre Poste*—

Reg. Env., 2 annas, blue and black.

Two additional values are said to have been surcharged SERVICE, the three annas, and the one rupee.

Nevis.—A shilling stamp of the Delaruean type has superseded the emblematic figures. (How fast all our old friends are joining the majority.) Watermark CA below crown, perforated 14—

Adh., 1 shilling, lilac.

A post card of 1 penny now exists similar in type to that of 1½ pence—

P.C., 1 penny, carmine on buff.

New South Wales.—Stamps of the new type are now on the reply card—

P.C., 1d. + 1d., violet, stamp new type.

The centennial shilling value comes officially used—

Adh., 1 shilling puce, with surcharge, O.S.

Norway.—A new value of the current type is in use.

Adh., 2 öre, brown.

The *Philatelist* reports the appearance of the 10 öre post card without border—

P.C., 10 öre, red, no border.

Paraguay.—We have received a set of official stamps imperforate of the following description and values :

1 centavo.—The type of the 1c. of 1884, printed in orange, on the back an upright oval with a star inside, and ASUNCION and wreath in border, a letter A and 1886 in black.

2 centavos.—The name in panel of solid colour, above the value in circle, below which lies a lion. Union Postal Correos below. Ornaments on each side ; on the back is the word Asuncion and 1886 in blue, B in old English type and a star in black.

5 centavos.—Sun in centre oval, numerals in shields on each side, small head in circle in upper centre ; wreaths on either side, and inscription below ; on the back are tied branches enclosing a star, and 1886 in blue, small A above star, and C in black.

7 centavos.—Circular frame containing name and enclosing star and wreath ; value in panels below. Correos in panel at top ; back ground of vertical lines on the back ; ASUNCION in thin block type in blue, 1886 and small D in black.

10 centavos.—Somewhat similar to the last value, with small head at top and bottom and value on white shields in upper corners ; the printing on the back is the same as on the 1 centavo, only there is a letter E, instead of a letter A.

15 centavos.—The stamp is divided into two parts by a scroll bearing the name in white letters, under which on the left is a railway train, above on the right is the value, a star, and foliage ; on the back is a lion in blue, 1886 and F in black.

20 centavos.—In a centre oval is a steamer afloat, with name above, the value in ovals in all four corners, a broad frame inscribed at sides ; on the back a similar oval to that on the 1 centavo, but oblong instead of upright, and without star in blue ; the date and letter G in black.

The backs of all are covered with wavy orange lines. The two highest values are oblong rectangles. All bear the word OFICIAL in black, printed diagonally, in large block letters on the 1 centavo, in small block letters on the other values, except the 2 centavos, on which it is script letters. The colours are :—

1 centavos,	orange.
2 "	violet.
5 "	scarlet.
7 "	green.
10 "	brown.
15 "	slate.
20 "	lake.

Perak.—In addition to the stamps surcharged P.G.S., five more varieties of ONE CENT PERAK cloud the horizon.

Roumania.—The unpaid letter stamps are appearing printed on paper watermarked with the arms of the country ; the following values are known at present.

Adh., 5, 10 and 30 bani, green, w'm'k arms.

St. Christopher.—The sixpenny adhesive appears in a new shade, watermarked CA below crown, and perforated 14.

Adh., 6 pence, grey green.

San Marino.—We omitted to mention last month the appearance of two new values.

Adh., 5 cent., orange.

25 ", purple-brown.

Scinde.—Many marvels come from the East ; among the latest arrivals are the illustrious natives which accompanied Mr. Tapling home from India. The embossed stamps used by Sir Bartle Frere on red paper, hitherto known only on blue and white paper.

½ anna, on red paper.

Servia.—We beg to correct an error. The new post cards chronicled in our May number should have been :

P.C., 5 paras, *rose*
 5 + 5 " "
 10 " *orange*.
 10 + 10 " "

Seychelles.—Another value must be added to the list published in May last.

Adh., 10 cents, blue and brown.

The 8 cents. comes printed in purple, brown and blue, and the 48 cents. in yellow and green, instead of as given in May. This last Colonial set of ours has a very gay and festive appearance.

Siam.—Our publishers have received a sheet of the provisional 1 alt on 2 alts, with the surcharge altogether omitted on one stamp in the sheet.

South Australia.—The *Timbre-Poste* has a paragraph illustrating two varieties of star watermark, and two varieties of S.A. under crown watermark. This, following Mr. Castle's paper on the measurement of the numerals found watermarked on the stamps of New South Wales, is rather alarming. If we are to chronicle and collect all the watermarks of stars, letters, and figures which differ slightly in size, a new field is before us of boundless extent. Life will be surely too short.

Sweden.—The new letter card bears a stamp like the current adhesive of the same value.

Letter C, 10 öre, rose on olive.

The *Carte Postale* states that the dotted lines found on the reverse of some of the 10 öre post cards are not official.

Tobago.—The shilling value of the first type without POSTAGE is reported, watermark CA below crown.

Travancore.—The appearance of another envelope is announced of the same design as the others—

Env., 3 chuckrams, violet on white laid paper.

The post card is now printed in carmine instead of orange—

P.C., 8 cash, carmine, change of colour.

Uruguay.—Our publishers have two more values of the new issue: the 1 centesimo has the arms in a small oval with a wreath on either side, as the centre, a small numeral on each side in a square, and a larger numeral below. Of the 7 cent. a large numeral forms the centre, surrounded by an engine turned back-ground, with a small white numeral on coloured squares in each corner, the effect is rather confused. Both have the name in scrolls, and are perforated 15—

Adh., 1 centesimo, green
 7 centesimos, brown

The following are the other values—

10 centavos.—With the value in ovals below the arms, which are in a centre oval with flags and wreaths on each side.

20 centavos.—White eccentric numerals in a centre oval, engine turning, and ornamental scrolls, finished at top and bottom by straight panels, containing the name.

25 centavos.—A figure of Justice in niche, name in scrolls, arms in shield, and numerals in two bottom corners.

50 centavos.—Figure of Mercury in oval, the value in panel at bottom, four spandril ornaments, framed at top and sides by the name in straight panels.

1 peso.—Arms in oval, flags and wreaths, numeral thrice repeated at top, the name in scrolls, strongly resembling the 1 and 10 centavos. On the whole a very artistic set. Perforated

15.

Adh., 10 centavos, blue green

20 " orange

25 " lake

50 " blue

1 peso, lilac

There is a variety of the 1 centesimo on 10 centesimos scarlet, 1884 provisional. The figure 1 before centesimo is 3 mm. high instead of 4 mm.; this occurs on the stamp in the bottom left-hand corner of each sheet—

Adh., 1 centesimo on 10 centesimos, scarlet variety with small numeral.

Western Australia.—We have omitted to publish the issue of a one penny stamp of the same design as the three-penny value, watermark CA below crown, perforated 14—

Adh., 1 penny, rose.

The *Post Card* announces that the 1 penny card has been used as a provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ penny card by surcharging it with the new value in black.

Provl. P.C., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1d., blue and black.

AMERICAN NOTES.

We are expecting an extremely large assembly at the annual convention of the American Philatelic Association, which will be held in New York City, August 4th, 5th and 6th, *proximo*, and it would give us great pleasure to see some of our friends from abroad with us on that occasion. The committee of arrangements have had placed at their disposal for the three convention days, the commodious building of the Lincoln Club on Irving Place, than which no more spacious and convenient place of

meeting could be desired. There will be an exhibition of some sort, but not so good a one, I fear, as had been expected; as the hot weather now upon us interferes, in a measure, with philatelic pursuits; in summer few desire to work over stamps with the thermometer at 80 or 90 degrees. Still, there are a few indomitable spirits to whom the hot weather has no terror, and these have promised an exhibition, be it ever so small. As the time approaches, however, I have no doubt but more will signify their intention of exhibiting, and in the end we shall have something worth coming to see after all.

..

In your May number, I see Mr. Pearson Hill has taken the name of the American Philatelic Association in vain. I presume our honoured president, Mr. John K. Tiffany, whose name has been hauled into the controversy by Mr. Pearson Hill, is perfectly capable of maintaining the honor of our Association, and that, in due time, he will recognise in some fitting manner Mr. Pearson Hill's delicacy and friendliness of spirit as evidenced in the May *Advertiser*. As a private in the A.P.A. ranks and the mover at the St. Louis convention last year of the resolution which Mr. Pearson Hill so charmingly deprecates, I have a word or two to say in this matter, which I trust (though I fear the contrary) may not fall upon stony ground. I have for some time objected to the A.P.A. being committed to the cause of James (or Patrick if you choose) Chalmers, for the reason that when the resolution approving his claims was rushed through at the Chicago convention in 1887, by a few hot heads, the A.P.A. consisted of not one quarter the members it has for some time possessed, and, as a free and independent person, I (in connection with many others) naturally objected to having my thinking powers usurped by others no more capable of judging than I am myself. There was, however, such a mass of sense and nonsense (not to mention "Jubilee sets" scattered with an unsparing hand) thrown at the heads of unoffending Americans during the ensuing year, that, when the matter was re-opened at the Boston convention in 1888, I, together with many others, voted to lay the matter upon the table, because we knew that once introduced on the floor of the house, a discussion of much length would have ensued, which the great majority of those present felt would be most profit-

less. At that time I cast, beside my own, the votes of 47 other members in favour of laying this matter upon the table, and I beg to state to Mr. Pearson Hill that I stood in that convention *absolutely uninstructed* in this matter; and furthermore, that I know of no other holder of proxies on that occasion who was instructed one way or the other, Mr. Pearson Hill to the contrary notwithstanding. No doubt there was here or there a stray instruction, but they were so few and far between that I did not know of them.

During the fourteen months that passed between the Boston convention of 1888, and the one held in St. Louis in 1889, it was thought best by many of us that the matter should be quietly re-opened; and therefore, at the latter convention I introduced the following motion:

"Whereas, the American Philatelic Association stands committed as having, at the convention of 1887, endorsed the claim of Mr. Patrick Chalmers in behalf of his father, James Chalmers, and

"Whereas, the recent discussion of these claims in England has developed additional facts which should be considered by the Association; therefore be it

"Resolved, That a committee of five, consisting of two of Mr. Chalmers's and two of Mr. Hill's adherents, these four to select a fifth member; be appointed to investigate the Chalmers-Hill controversy, and report it at the next annual convention; and be it further

"Resolved, That this report be printed in the June (1890) number of the *American Philatelist*, so that every member may read and vote intelligently upon it at the next convention."

My motion having been duly seconded, a member from Chicago (the hot-bed of Chalmersism) moved to lay it upon the table. I at once claimed the floor upon a matter of privilege, and showed the members that it was unjust to again put the A.P.A. in a position where it might be said it was afraid to go into the merits of the case, and moreover "The action taken upon this matter two years ago might have been taken hastily, or it might not; but I can see no reason why the privileges of other members should be denied by the prevalence of this motion to lay upon the table."

The motion to table was lost, ayes 52, noes 427, and my original motion carried by about the same vote, say 425 to 50. I then addressed the chair as

follows:—"Mr. President, as a matter of information, and lest you should be misled in the premises and appoint the mover of the resolution, I desire to state that I am *entirely neutral*, and consequently not eligible to serve, except as a fifth man selected by the committee." All this is a matter of record, and may be found in the *American Philatelist*, October 1889, pp. 20, 21.

It will at once be seen therefore, in sight of the fact that I was (and am) entirely neutral, that Mr. Pearson Hill's statement that this matter was reopened by his friends, is an assumption upon his part not borne out by the facts.

Now what is the result? The four appointees have been unable to agree upon the fifth man, and nothing has been done. There will be no report at the convention this year, because the committee has been unable to complete itself. Therefore, I shall introduce a resolution at the convention in August, rescinding the former stand taken in 1887, and stating that the A.P.A. prefers to be considered as entirely neutral in the matter.

We are tired of the weary controversy, any way, and it seems wrong to have our Association in a definite position upon a matter that is fast wearing itself and us out. It has now come to such a pass that one must think that either Mr. Patrick Chalmers or Mr. Pearson Hill has used (and is using) the truth with great frugality; who is the said user can best be settled by their own consciences; on this side the Atlantic we are unable to decide. Perhaps by the time Macaulay's famed New Zealander takes up his expected position on London Bridge, the truth will have become made manifest. In the meantime Mr. Pearson Hill will perhaps have concluded to keep his hands off the American Philatelic Association,

CHARLES B. CORWIN.

108 Water Street, New York,

June 23rd, 1890.

EXPERIENCES OF A "LATE" COLLECTOR.

[By E. S.]

(Continued from page 176 of THE STAMP
ADVERTISER.)

"C'est fini!" The Stamp Season of 1889—90 is over! The Great Exhibition is a thing of the past; good Messrs. Bull and Cheveley brought down their hammer for the last time for this summer; Mr. —

is off to Norway,—Mr. — to Switzerland, and, we, having earned the "gooseberry coloured Sydney," close our "experiences," and are off to Scarbro',—Edinburgh Exhibition,—and the Forth Bridge. As difference of opinion is pleasing, we vary the monotonous admiration expressed for the late Stamp Exhibition. There were some grand things, but the effect, on the whole, was not what we had expected. The great collectors merely exhibited a very, very small portion of their "hoards." The glass cases were too deep to see the stamps with any pleasure or clearness; we intended to have counted the number of "Sydneys," but it became monotonous, and we left to see the chestnuts in Bushey Park,—securing, however, before leaving, five Jubilee postcards, at 5/- each.

The exhibit, which struck us as the most complete and best scheduled as to paper,—date of issue,—water marks, &c., was the very fine Australian series of Professor M. P. Castle. The used "Sydneys" were simply delicious, many of them being of the "providential,"—lovely type. "Sydney views must come down,—Mr. S——," said good Dr. Houison to us, in Sydney, July, 1887,—well, the three years have now passed and their descent seems still deferred. The prices which obtained throughout Australia in 1887 appeared to be, for penny, 15/- fine used, 30/- unused; for two-penny, 7/6 used, very fine, perhaps 12/6 for Plate one, 30/- unused. We got seven of the latter, at this price, dark colour, untouched, not the so called "unused" (cleaned specimens) too often seen. So far from coming down, we should now require £10 apiece for the last-named. From what we saw in Australia the three-penny views are quite as rare in really fine condition as the other value; and we believe before long the Colonies will be buying their own stamps back again, *if they can*.

The most painful sensation we had in the Stamp Exhibition,—quite equal to the "Chamber of Horrors,"—was caused by that terrible steel plate of Messrs. Perkins,—in perfect condition, of the rare 1/- Newfoundland Stamp. How many more plates of our rarities are still in existence? Who will give £7 for an unused specimen after that? We who are coin collectors, have similar coin inquiries, which "bid us pause," and the cautious mind is "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought."

Then the Silver "Petition Crown" of Charles II sold for £355, May 1888, £290, November 1888,

and again, £500, Bieber's Sale, May, 1889. £210 between the two later specimens, with not very much to choose between them. Yet some thirteen specimens are known, and a visit to the mint will enable the reader to see the die amongst a vast number of others of our rarest coins, in apparently perfect condition, in a glass case one could open with an oyster knife! "There is no danger; *nothing* will ever open that case! Indeed! there is a *silver* key which openeth all things! Those dies loaned for a single night,—two or three dozen struck,—the die replaced,—and the coins (produced for, say, 10/- each) properly aged, and *where* is our £500.

The existence of all these coin dies, and plates for obsolete stamps, should be rendered illegal,—and they ought to be publicly destroyed, to give us poor, well-meaning, long-suffering "collectors" a fair chance. As it is, we never know what may come next. It is the same in old china, coins, stamps, pictures, books, restrikes, and reprints are everywhere, and ruin everything. It is a cold, bad world! The irrepressible New York "*Metropolitan Philatelist*" gives us this month, a terrible list of "surcharged" stamps,—we are all at once to discard as "rubbish," The "Anti-Surcharge Association" is evidently a perfect "scorcher!" What impositions flesh is heir to! Where is the honest man in 1890? We wish every obsolete postage stamp plate (including Messrs. Perkins'), and every coin die, were at the bottom of the Red Sea,—or to use the indignant "languidge" of the historical Sarah Gamp,—whose taste for "liquid" extended to her pronunciation,—"Which I wishes they were in *Jonag's belly*,—I do!"—somewhat "confuging" the "great fish" with the Prophet.

Trusting that the collectors may join a crusade against the wicked, and that the pursuit may survive their arts and wiles, we bid them adieu.

PAX VOBISCUM.

(The End.)

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT EDINBURGH.

The collection of the World's Postage Stamps now exhibiting in the International Exhibition at Edinburgh is completely a loan collection, and is selected from the private collections of Scottish collectors; not one stamp belonging to Philatelists on this side of the border. From a cursory glance

at the exhibit, it would appear that the Philatelic Committee have spared no time or pains in making it as complete as possible; even Zululand is represented in force. Spain is complete in *every* stamp, the baby King taking credit from the 2 centimos to the 10 pesetas withal! The United States are a fine show, all the Departmental stamps being postally used. Canada includes the 12d. black; "specimen" being quite at the side of the stamp, does not disfigure it (?) British Guiana includes specimens of the yellow and blue circular stamps. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are complete. Ceylon includes magnificent specimens of 4d., 8d., 9d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. imperf. and untrimmed stamps. We have Sydney views, post-pays (Mauritius) in abundance, and nice specimen or proof stamps of some of the colonies. Altogether the collection is a fairly representative one, although deficient in many gems of great price.

The Exhibit, we understand, is eligible for a diploma, and will remain in the Exhibition until it closes.

REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

During the Philatelic Exhibition at the Portman Rooms, Messrs. CHEVELEY & Co. held a two-days auction sale of stamps. The prices realized were fairly good, the following being about the best lots.

LOT		Price.	
		s.	d.
4	Bahamas, 1862, C.C. and crown, 6d. violet, unused and imperforate, slightly damaged ...	60	0
30	Brunswick, 18gr., black on yellow, "percé en arc" ...	32	0
33	Buenos Ayres, 4 pesos, red ...	180	0
34	Ditto 5 pesos, orange ...	175	0
39	Canada, 6d. perf. ...	44	0
42	Cape of Good Hope, wood block, 1d. red ...	20	0
43	Cape of Good Hope, wood blocks, 1d. and 4d., fine ...	42	0
53	Ceylon, imperf. 5d. brown, unused ...	16	0
92	Confederate States, "Memphis," 5c. red, two fine shades on original envelope ...	33	0
94	Confederate States, "Mobile," 5c. blue, on original envelope...	26	0
101	Confederate States, "Salem," 5c. envelope, unused and entire ...	11	0
102	Cordoba, 5c. blue, and 10c. black ...	31	0
120	France, 1849, 1 franc orange ...	77	6
126	Great Britain, pair of ½d. green, imperf., unused ...	22	0

LOT.		Price. s. d.
134	Hong Kong, provisional post cards, 3c. black on yellow, 5c. black on blue, 3c. red on white, and three upon 5c. blue on white. All entire and unused	44 0
151	Levant, provisional 10 paras, blue and brown, unused	48 0
152	Levant, provisional 10 paras, blue and brown, used, fine	42 0
153	Levant, provisional, 2 piastres, red and blue, used	46 0
155	Lubeck, block of four 2sch., brown, including the error, "ZWEI EIN HALB," unused	15 0
176	Monte Video, large block type, 18oc. green	15 0
181	Newfoundland, 4d. vermilion, used ...	48 0
182	Ditto 4d. orange-vermilion	56 0
183	Ditto 4d. orange-vermilion, unused	60 0
186	Newfoundland, 6½d. orange-vermilion	57 6
191	Ditto 4d. carmine-vermilion	42 0
219	New Zealand, Pelure 1d., imperf. ...	32 0
225	Ditto Pelure 1s., rouletted...	37 0
227	Ditto Pelure 2d. and 6d., per- forated	28 0
236	New Zealand, 2d. orange, with water- mark of lozenges	54 0
275	Saxony, 1st issue 3pf. red, on original letter	54 0
279	South Australia, errors, watermark V and crown, pair of 2d. and single 4d.	46 0
280	South Australia, 3d., with red sur- charge	17 0
283	South Australia, 3d., with red sur- charge, unused	42 0
295	Switzerland, Zurich, 4 rap., vertical lines	47 6
301	Tasmania, 1d. cross-cut roulette, un- used	32 0
302	Tasmania, 1d. percé en arc, unused...	18 0
303	Ditto 1d., three sides perf. 12½, and the other with fine serrated perforation	42 0
319	United States, Providence, unsevered pair, 5 and 10c., unused ..	52 6
322	United States, 1861, 3c., with grill covering the entire stamp ...	24 0
324	United States, 1861, 3c. salmon-pink, extremely rare	32 0
325	United States, 1869, complete set, unused	35 0
328	United States, 3c. envelope (1853) wide labels, Horner No. 4, entire, used	27 0

LOT		Price s. d.
329	United States, the same, on deep buff, Horner No. 5	20 0
350	United States, Humboldt Express, 25c. brown	23 0
380	West Australia, 1862, 4d. red, distinctly watermarked with a pair of swans...	80 0

On March 3rd and 4th last, the SCOTT STAMP & COIN Co. sold by auction the second part of the celebrated Brock collection; the attendance was very large, and bidding was very spirited for the rarer things.

LOT		Price.
140	Antigua 1862, 1d. pale lake, unper- forated unsevered pair used ...	\$32 00
143	Antigua, revenue used as postage, 1885 1/- blue, cancelled	12 00
157	Bahamas, 1859, 1d. carmine, imperf. unsevered pair, used	29 00
211	British Bechuanaland, 1886-7, £1 violet, used	3 50
212	British Bechuanaland, 1886-7, £5 violet, used	12 00
219	British Columbia, 1865, unperf. 10c. blue, used	4 05
224	British Guiana, 1853, "patimus" error, 1c. magenta, unsevered pair, used	17 50
225	British Guiana, 1853, 4c. blue, un- severed pair, used... ..	21 50
236	British Guiana, 1856, type set, 4c. magenta; postmaster's signature on stamp, used, the lower corners are clipped	29 00
249	British Guiana, provisional issue, 1862, 1c. pink (Pearls) used	21 00
250	British Guiana, provisional issue, 1862, 2c. yellow, type 537 (crossed ovals) used, wide margins... ..	—
252	British Guiana, provisional issue, 1862, 2c. yellow, type 536 (pearls) used	17 00
253	British Guiana, provisional issue, 1862, 4c. blue, type 539 (hearts and pearls) unused; signed	31 00
298	Brunswick, 1863, rouletted, 1 shg. yellow p., used on original en- velope	15 00
308	Bulgaria, 1882, 5s. rose, error ...	9 75
319	Canada, 1855, 10d. blue, used ...	3 05
321	Ditto 1857, ½d. pink ribbed paper, used	7 75
322	Canada, 1857, 7½d. green, wide margins	10 25
324	Canada, 1858, ½d. pink, perforated ...	2 75
327	Ditto 6d. purple, laid paper, perf. used	29 00

LOT	Price.
328 Canada, 1858, 6d. purple wove paper, perf. used	13 00
332 Canada, 1870, 1c. brown red, laid paper, used... ..	9 25
346 Cape of Good Hope, 1853, 1d. red, rouletted, unofficial rouletting, used	16 50
347 Cape of Good Hope, 1861, wood block, 1d. red, used	7 00
349 Cape of Good Hope, 1861, 1d. blue, error, slightly damaged at right corner, but neatly mended, used ...	90 00
353 Cape of Good Hope, 1861, wood block, 4d. red, error, slightly damaged at right corner, neatly mended, used	122 00
371 Ceylon, 1857, unperforated, 4d. rose, used	18 50
377 Ceylon, 1861, perf., star wmk., 4d. rose... ..	3 00
378 Ceylon, 1861, perf., star wmk., 8d. brown	7 00
379 Ceylon, 1861, perf., star wmk., 9d. dark brown... ..	5 25
382 Ceylon, 1861, perf., star wmk., 2s. blue	6 25
388 Ceylon, 1861, perf., Crown and C.C. wmk., 5d. claret, slightly used ...	6 00
415 Cuba, 1856, ½r. orange red, used ...	3 60
450 Dominica, 1886, Provisional issue, 1d. on 6d., green, used	13 75
452 Dominican Republic, 1867, light blue, error, without inscription, used ...	12 75
457 Dutch Indies, Provisional unpaid letter stamp, "Aangebragt per Land Mail. Te betalen port 650 Auiten Batavia, 16th Jan., 1847," in oblong fancy frame, black impression on bluish paper, the date and value are written in ink	12 50
477 France, 1849, two 20c. black, tête bêche, used	5 80
478 France, 1849, lake (two) tête bêche, used, slightly torn	5 40
479 France, 1849, 1fr., vermilion, good colour, used	14 00
480 France, 1850, 20c. blue, error on part of original envelope, used, slightly cut into on top	22 00
483 France, 1853, 1fr. lake (two) tête bêche used	6 60
495 France, unpaid letter stamps, 1877, 20c. black, not fine	3 15
496 France, unpaid letter stamps, 1877, 60c. black, fine	4 25
504 French Colonies, 1876, 4c. grey, used	5 40
506 French Colonies, 1880, 3c. grey, cancelled "dots and anchor"... ..	4 00

LOT.	Price.
516 French Colonies, Guadelope, unpaid letter stamps, 1877, 25c. black, very fine, used	\$6 75
517 French Colonies, Guadelope, 40c. black, used... ..	8 35
559 German Empire, 1871, small eagle, ½gr. mauve, eagle inverted	4 00
560 German Empire, 1861, small eagle, ½gr., green, eagle inverted, used ...	5 50
564 German Empire, 1872, large eagle, 2gr. brown, error	5 50
598 Hawaiian Islands, 1851, 5c. blue, damaged at bottom, but beautifully mended, used	186 00
599 Hawaiian Islands, 1851, 13c. blue, (Hawaiian postage) used, part of upper frame damaged, but neatly mended	109 00
665 Labuan, 1884, one dollar on 16c. blue	10 00
670 Lagos, 1886, 5s. green and blue ...	2 25
671 Ditto 10s. green and brown...	4 50
672 Ditto 1887, 5s. blue...	2 40
673 Ditto 10s. brown violet ...	4 00
712 Mauritius, Britannia seated, 1858, 4d. green, unused	15 00
713 Mauritius, Head of Queen, 1858, Fillet 2d. blue, used, very slightly damaged	50 00
773 Natal, 1869, 1s. green, black surcharge in curve, used, perforation trimmed on one side	25 00
787 Nevis, 1867, perf. 15, 1d. vermilion, unsevered sheet of 12 varieties ...	3 60
788 Nevis, 1867, perf. 11½, 1d. vermilion, unsevered sheet of 12	3 00
789 Nevis, 1867, perf. 15, 1s. dark green, unsevered sheet of 12 varieties ...	9 60
800 New Brunswick, 1s. violet, unused and very fine	46 00
801 New Brunswick, 1861, the famous "Connell" stamp, 5c. brown, perf. 12, two teeth of the perforation missing	70 00
809 Newfoundland, 1857, 6d. orange, fine, used	7 75
811 Newfoundland, 1857, 6½d. scarlet ...	12 50
812 Newfoundland, 1857, 1s. scarlet, used	35 50
820 Newfoundland, 1876, 5c. blue, perf. 11½, 1887, 10c. black, imperf. wide margins, with gum	9 80
823 New South Wales, 1850, 1d. red, plate 1 retouched, with clouds, bluish paper, unused	18 00
851 New South Wales, 3d. green, bluish paper, used... ..	10 25
863 New South Wales, 1851, 2d. blue, with error, "WAEES," used	8 50
883 New South Wales, 1853, 8d. yellow, used	10 50
915 New South Wales, Registration, 1860, perf. orange and blue, used ...	4 05

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A Magazine and Price List


FOR THE USE OF STAMP COLLECTORS AND DEALERS.

EDITED BY

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Contents.

	PAGE.
EDITORIAL	27
NEW ISSUES	28
A REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH STAMPS, by W. E. JEFF. Part VI.	28
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	30
HOW POSTAGE STAMPS ARE PREPARED	32
NOTES ON NEW FORGERIES, by the Rev. R. B. Earle: Ceylon 1s. 6d.	33
PRICE LIST. Part VII.—Tasmania	34
NOTES AND NEWS	36
CORRESPONDENCE	37
REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES	38
ADVERTISEMENTS	40



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Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Monthly Journal.

VOL. I.

AUGUST 20, 1890.

No. 2.

EDITORIAL.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED.—We wish to draw our reader's attention to the new title of our firm, and would refer them for fuller particulars to our back page.

..

IN the June number of the *Philatelic Record*, our friend "the Editor" described the Great Britain 6d. *yellow-brown*, plate 13, as a new discovery. May we call his attention to the fact that this stamp is given in the *Stamp Advertiser* for May last, in Mr. W. E. Jeff's article on "English Stamps" (page 166, Nos. 53, 54).

..

"THE 'HARRY FURNISS' JUBILEE ENVELOPE AND CARD.—We have received a specimen of the above, which form a clever caricature of the original card and envelope which was sold to the public on the 2nd inst. Both envelope and card are grotesquely elaborated after the manner familiar to admirers of Mr. Furniss's whimsical drawings, but a comparison of the original and caricature is essential to enable one to realize the oddities of the latter. The first 100 copies of the caricature (signed by the artist) have been privately subscribed for by members of the Philatelic Society and others at half-a-guinea each." (*The Times*.)

We have secured a few of the above, and can supply them at 2s. 6d. each.

..

V.R. FORGERY.—We have just met with a new and dangerous forgery of this stamp. A used 1d. black is taken and the top letters taken out, probably with acid; the texture of the paper appearing very rough under a strong glass. The letters V.R. are then "printed in." However, the letters are not carefully done, and a close examination shows that the junction of the bottom of the V instead of being at a sharp angle is blunt, the left side of the V running into the right side some slight distance from the bottom. The R has also a much more curly tail than in the genuine, and is also rather too wide at the bottom.

AN esteemed correspondent sends us the following cutting from a German paper:—

Young Lady, poor in money but rich in philatelic knowledge, wishes to make the acquaintance of a rich *Collector or Dealer*, with a view to matrimony. No anonymous offers.—Hill, postamt 22, Berlin.

Hear is a chance for some of our young and *rich* bachelors. We commend it to the notice of our friend, Mr. M. G * * * * b.

..

THE ITALIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY held a special meeting on May 31st last, in celebration of the jubilee of the postage stamp. This Society is about publishing a monthly Bulletin, which we think may be made very useful.

..

HALFPENNY POSTAGE FOR LETTERS.—The London Correspondent of the *Dublin Express* understands that Mr. Raikes is having careful inquiry made with a view to the possible introduction of a universal halfpenny postage system for letters in the United Kingdom.

..

THE C. H. MEKEEL STAMP CO. have just declared a cash dividend of 10 per cent., making 20 per cent. paid for the last year.

..

AT the recent Philatelic Exhibition in Vienna, a stamp was prepared and issued as a memento of the occasion. It was made from the die of the first issue Austrian stamps, with the date "1890" in place of the value.

..

PHILATELIC RECORD.—We have decided to discontinue publishing this Magazine after the completion of the present volume, consequently, unless we receive instructions to the contrary, all subscriptions will on and after December, 1890, be transferred to the new journal.

..

STAMP ADVERTISER AND AUCTION RECORD.—This paper has been discontinued, and the *Journal* is published in its place. Every effort will be made to make this new publication superior to the old one, and fully up to the times. The subscription will be the same (4s. per annum), and the *Journal* will be sent to every subscriber of the "S.A. & A.R."

for the unexpired portion of their subscriptions. If any subscriber is dissatisfied with this arrangement the balance of his subscription will be returned upon receipt of a stamped directed envelope.

We see by an announcement in the *London Gazette* that Mr. Thomas Bull, the well-known stamp auctioneer, has retired from the firm of Ventom, Bull and Cooper. We hear it stated that Mr. Bull will still carry on the public sales of stamps, &c., and trust we shall be able to give full particulars shortly.

From *The Philatelic World* we learn that two Transvaal stamps have been surcharged for use in *Switzerland*. This, if correct, would be a most extraordinary makeshift, but we suppose the *P. W.* means that the Transvaal stamps are to be used in *Swaziland*?

EDITORSHIP OF "THE JOURNAL."—We are pleased to be able to announce that, commencing with the next number, the Editorship of this Magazine will be in the hands of one of the most noted Philatelists of the day, under whose charge we trust the Journal will become the leading philatelic publication in the world.

"NEW ISSUES"

Received by Stanley Gibbons, Limited, during the last month.
All unused.

PHILIPPINE ISLES (Baby King).

	s.	d.
2 Cents de Peso, Lake	0	2
2½ " " Ultramarine	0	3
5 " " Bronze-green	0	5
8 " " Yellow-green	0	8
10 " " Blue-green	0	10
12½ " " Green	1	2
20 " " Pink	1	9
25 " " Light Brown	2	3

The set of eight for 6s. 6d.

CEYLON.

2 Cents, Black and Rose (new type of surcharge) ...	0	2
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CASHMERE.

8 Annas, Black, large rectangular	5	0
8 " Orange-vermilion "	5	0

FINLAND.

2 Penni, Grey, new type	0	1
5 " Green	0	2
10 " Rose	0	3
20 " Yellow	0	4
25 " Blue	0	6

ENVELOPES.

20 Penni, Orange-yellow, 6in. x 4½in.	0	6
25 " Blue, 5½in. x 3½in.	0	9
Skit on the Jubilee Envelope, by Harry Furniss ...	2	6

A REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH STAMPS.

(BY W. E. JEFF.)

PART VI.

The Jubilee Exhibitions and Soirées are now things of the past, and of the former it may be said "never was the like before." The description of the Philatelic Exhibition, held in London, has been written by abler pens than mine, still there is certainly much which remains to be said. Naturally after arming ourselves with a catalogue we repaired to the exhibit of the Postal Authorities of St. Martin's le Grand, which surprised us somewhat, as it was fully expected to be a representative one, but showed signs of the hurry with which it had been got up, dates and plate numbers being somewhat mixed. The whole of the stamps in the exhibit were imperforate, which of course would make a collector's mouth water, though it would have been better far, that when the issues ceased to be imperforate, the perforated copies should also be shown. For example, in the intermediate issues it would have been instructive to have been able to note where the 1d. red, wmk. small crown, perf. 16, ended, and the same stamp, wmk. large crown, perf. 16, began; also where that issue ended and the large crown series perf. 14 commenced; but all that could be seen was an imperforate copy of each plate. Notwithstanding this drawback, there was much to be learnt, though if real information relative to the various issues of the English stamps was desired, it was necessary to examine the exhibits of the private collectors, which would furnish all that could be desired. There is no need to mention names, as each collection had its distinctive features. The novelty being the first issue of the One Penny Red on "Dickenson paper," which I believe has never been catalogued, but has been unearthed by Mr. Pearson Hill, whose exhibit was matchless and priceless as far as the "unattainables" are concerned. One was able to feast one's eyes on the Blue Twopenny in all watermarks and perforations, say nothing of the first issue of that value in strips; but after examining the collections, that is as far as that operation could be performed when the object to be examined was covered over with glass, we came away with the truth impressed upon our minds of "the old saw," "that it is a wonderful thing what money can do."

This article is to be a continuation of the Reference List of English Stamps, so we will refrain from any comments on the wonderful display of the stamps of the other countries, which would

have "made glad" the soul of our greatest writer on philatelic matters, I refer to the late Mr. E. I. Pemberton.

We will now take up the list where left off, and attempt the description of the Jubilee issue. From what we have been led to expect, this issue was to be "all that could be desired" in design and colour, how far the issue fulfilled the expectations must be left to our readers own decision.

This issue consists of ten varieties of designs and values, taking the lowest value first, we commence as follows :—

Issue IV. Head of Queen with diadem enclosed in a circular coloured band, containing POSTAGE AND REVENUE above, and ONE HALFPENNY below, in white block letters. This again is surrounded by a frame of zig-zag pattern, the corners of which contain an ornament which passes for a rose. The design is printed in vermilion, on white wove paper, wmk. large crown (1880), perf. 14. No plate numbers or letters on stamp.

103. 1887, January. Die I. ½d. Vermilion, shades. Variety. Imperf.

NOTE.—March, 1888. The sheets of this value were issued surrounded by a band of colour same as of stamp, also having a solid block letter at bottom of sheet.

Issue IV. Diademed head of Queen on solid coloured ground, in double lined upright oval, surrounded by a background of drapery, shield shaped. An oblong tablet at bottom of oval carries the figures of value, ½d. in white on green lined ground. The space between the oval and sides of drapery contain a wreath of leaves in green on white ground, whilst the legend POSTAGE & REVENUE is placed at top of oval in white block letters. The whole design, which is printed in purple, is enclosed in an upright double lined rectangular frame on white pp., wmk. large crown, perf. 14. No plate numbers or letters on stamp.

104. 1887, January. Die I. ½d. Purple and Green, Shades. Variety. Imperf.

NOTE.—Sept., 1888. Bands of purple and green colours were printed round the sheets.

Issue X. Diademed head of Queen in green on white ground, in double lined circle, POSTAGE & REVENUE in white letters on green ground above the oval, and 2d. in white figures on tablet composed of carmine horizontal lines, the spaces between the oval and outside frame being filled with ornaments of various patterns, the whole design being surrounded by an upright rectilinear frame. Printed in green on white pp., wmk. large crown, perf. 14. No plate numbers or letters on stamp.

105. 1887, January. Die I. 2d. Green and Carmine, [Shades. Variety. Imperf.

Issue V. Diademed head of Queen, in solid circle, at bottom of which is a tablet containing figures 2½d. on blue ground, POSTAGE & REVENUE in blue letters above head, the spaces between circle and frame being filled with fancy ornaments, the whole design being enclosed in an upright rectilinear frame, and printed in deep purple on blue paper, wmk. large crown, perf. 14. No plate numbers or letters on stamp.

106. 1887, January. Die I. 2½d. Deep Purple and Blue, Shades. Variety. Imperf.

Issue VII. Head of Queen with diadem on solid ground in upright oval, on either side of which is a tablet containing figure 3d. of value, POSTAGE & REVENUE in small letters inscribed in solid block of colour below head, the whole design being enclosed in a single line rectangular figure, the spaces between the oval and outside frame being filled with various ornamental designs. Printed on yellow paper in chocolate, wmk. large crown, perf. 14. No plate numbers or letters on stamp.

107. 1887, January. Die I. 3d. Chocolate and Yellow, Shades. Variety. Imperf.

Issue VI. Diademed head of Queen on coloured ground. The inscription POSTAGE on left, & REVENUE on right sides respectively of the profile, in coloured letters enclosed in circular bands. The corners are filled with double lined circles, carrying figures 4d. in dark brown. The whole design being within a single lined frame. The profile and other ornaments are printed in green, the remainder in dark brown on white pp., wmk. large crown, perf. 14. No plate numbers or letters on stamp.

108. 1887, January. Die I. 4d. Green and Brown, Shades. Variety. Imperf.

Issue III. Diademed head of Queen in colour on white ground in octagonal frame, at bottom of which is a large shield, bearing the Royal Arms in colours. The legend POSTAGE on left, AND REVENUE on right sides respectively of shield. Between the legend and octagonal frame carrying profile are inverted shield shaped tablets, having figures of value 5d. in white on blue ground of horizontal lines. Various ornaments are introduced to complete the design, which is inscribed in a treble lined rectilinear frame. Printed in light Purple and Blue on white pp., wmk. large crown, perf. 14. No plate numbers or letters on stamp.

This is the most artistic designed stamp of the series.

109. 1887, January. Die I. 5d. Light Purple and Blue, Shades. Variety. Imperf.

Issue VIII. Diademed head of Queen in circle on solid pink ground which is within a single lined

square, under which is a scroll having the legend POSTAGE AND REVENUE, and below which is a solid tablet carrying value 6d., the remaining spaces being filled with emblematical flowers (rose, shamrock, and thistle), and the whole design enclosed in a double lined rectilinear frame. Printed in purple on pink paper, wmk. large crown, perf. 14. No plate numbers or letters on stamp.

110. 1887, January. Die I. 6d. Purple on Pink, Shades. Variety. Imperf.

Issue V. Diademed head of Queen in coloured octagon, inscribed in Maltese cross, POSTAGE above the head, AND REVENUE below. The corners are filled with white network on blue ground, upon which the figure 9d. is printed. The whole design being within a solid lined frame. The profile and cross being printed in purple, the remainder in blue, on white paper, wmk. large crown, perf. 14. No plate numbers or letters on stamp.

111. 1887, January. Die I. 9d. Purple and Blue, Shades. Variety. Imperf.

Issue VIII. Diademed head of Queen in solid ground circle. POSTAGE AND REVENUE above the head and ONE SHILLING below in green letters on white ground. This is within an escutcheon, quatrefoils in angles, and the whole design is enclosed in a double lined rectangular frame. Printed in green on white paper, wmk. large crown, perf. 14. No plate numbers or letters on stamp.

112. 1887, January. Die I. 1/- Green, shades. Variety. Imperf.

Issue III. Head of Queen with diadem, in an upright elongated octagon, which is within a rectangular frame. The spaces between the octagon and the frame being filled with POSTAGE above, AND REVENUE below the profile, respectively. The design is also surrounded by an irregular pointed frame, broken at sides by white lined tablets, which carry 10d. in white figures on vermillion ground. The whole being printed in lilac and vermillion on white paper; wmk. large crown, perf. 14. No plate numbers or letters on stamp.

113. 1887, February 22nd. Die I. 10d. Lilac and Vermilion, Shades. Variety. Imperf.

In all the post-offices in Paris a notice has been placarded on the counter intimating that as "the circulation in France of foreign copper money is forbidden," no such coins hereafter will be received at any post-office in Paris. This will cause a deal of inconvenience, as bronze coins from Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy are used to a considerable extent, and hitherto have been received without demur. The officials will not take even English pennies, although worth more than French. Visitors to this city who wish to purchase a few stamps will avoid inconvenience by taking care to offer no "coppers" unless they are French, and they will also do well to see that any small change they may receive is in the same kind of coin.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with.

Argentine.—We have received a provisional quarter centavo on the current 12 centavos, a value created, we presume, for franking circulars, &c. The numerals are long and thin, and the "12" on either side is covered by an oblong of crossed lines, 9 horizontal, 11 vertical, all in black.

Prov. adh. $\frac{1}{4}$ centavo on 12 centavos, blue, surcharged in black.

The *American Journal of Philately* notes that the present wrapper bears the stamp on the left, and the words "Impresos" on the right-hand side. Also that the envelope of 10 centavos is now issued in wove paper.

A new lithographed 25 centavos portrait of St. Belgrano, in design similar to the 30 centavos of 1889, is announced by *L'Echo de la Timbro* as having just been issued.

Adh., 25 centavos, violet.

Austria.—The values of the new issue of stamps, to which we alluded last month, are stated by a contemporary to be as follows:—1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, and 50 kreuzer, and 1 and 2 gulden. We hope these will be found sufficient!

Bamra.—A set of six values and a cover are illustrated by *Der Philatelist*, they resemble the first type of Soruth; BAMRA is capitals, postage under, and an inscription in native characters, this is all printed in black on different coloured papers, imperforate and ungummed.

3 pies ($\frac{1}{4}$ anna),	black on yellow
6 pies ($\frac{1}{2}$ anna)	„ rose
1 anna	„ blue
2 annas	„ green
4 „	„ yellow
8 „	„ red

Cover. 6 pies ($\frac{1}{2}$ anna) „ grey white

Belgium.—A new value, 35 centimes, is announced by *Le Timbre-Poste* as shortly to be issued.

Brazil.—The unpaid letter stamp of 700 reis comes printed in violet.

Unpaid adh: 700 reis, violet.

British Guiana.—"On dit," that more provisionals may shortly be expected: 5 cents. and multiples of 5. In the meantime we have received a new One-cent. Provisional, created by surcharging One Cent. in two lines on the One Dollar value with two lines through the original value. The word One is $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and Cent. 10 mm. long. The

new surcharge is in scarlet, and the stamp was, we hear, issued on the 15th July last.

Prov. adh., 1 cent. on 1 dollar, green, black and red.

Owing to the whole of this issue having been bought up by speculators, the 1c. on \$ was used out in two hours, and the \$2 stamp was surcharged in the same manner.

Adh. 1c. on \$2, green, black, and red.

Ceylon.—We omitted to note the last 2 cents. provisional, surcharged in words 18 mm. long, and a line through the original value.

Prov. adh., 2 cents. on 4 cents., rose.

The 8 cents. stamp is said to be found perforated 12 x 14.

Columbia.—The I.B.Z. illustrates three Provisionals of a new type for the town of Almaguer. The design has in a centre oval band inscribed VALE UN CENTAVO on the left, and PROVISIONAL on the right side; the eagle above a circle containing the numeral of value, with CENTAVO in curve below, and additional inscriptions curved on either side and top and bottom, perforated 11½.

Prov. adh., 1 centavo, black on blue

2 centavos " red

5 " " yellow

Diego Saurez.—Another French Colonial Prov. Adh., 15c. on 25c. black on rose, violet surcharge.

France.—They must have a 75 centimes stamp after all. It will be resuscitated in a new colour they say.

Adh., 75 centimes, violet on orange.

The 10 cent Post Card is now buff.

P.C., 10 centimes, black on buff card.

Gibraltar.—The 50 centimos is now in use, type perforation and watermark as before.

Adh., 50 centimos, violet.

NOTE.—There is one stamp on every sheet of the 25 centimos on 2½d., with a short I in centimos.

Great Britain.—There is a new issue to record of considerable worth. It is not official: still we may be pardoned for calling attention to the very clever parody of Mr. Harry Furniss on the South Kensington special Jubilee card and envelope. The humour is carried into almost every detail. In "this style, 2s. 6d.," in 1840, a moustached flunkey in a tall hat with cockade, superciliously offering one letter between thumb and forefinger, and "this style, 1d.," in 1890, a bent and overloaded postman with the sweat pouring from his brow, bearing a bulky post-bag—there is much truth as well as fun; as well as in the line of railway trucks carrying gold, all running into Mr. Goschen's open

mouth, and labelled "The Post Office profit 1890 swallowed up by the million."

Everyone who has the original, should buy this clever skit.

Grenada.—A contemporary chronicles a provisional halfpenny on the 2s. orange fiscal, the surcharge is in capitals in three lines.

Prov. adh., ½d. on 2s. fiscal, yellow, green and black (?).

Guatemala.—The Post-office officials here repudiate the stamps surcharged 1889 Official. And no wonder.

Gwalior.—The 1 anna envelope comes made of white-laid paper in the same size as the ½ anna, and without seal.

Env., 1 anna on white-laid paper.

Hawaii.—The *American Journal of Philately* says that the old stock of the 1862 2 cents. engraved stamp is now in use at the Honolulu Post Office.

Hungary.—The stamp on the 5 kreuzer Post Card is now printed in orange red, instead of carmine, and the card is thicker.

Italy.—The provisional cards come with the word RISPOSTA on the Reply Cards erased by a line, as well as the value. It is intended no doubt that each half should serve as a single card.

Jamaica.—The new 6d. value is of the type of the last one penny stamp.

A new value has been provisionally created by surcharging TWOPENCE-HALFPENNY in two lines in thin block letters on the 4d.

Prov. adh., 2½d. on 4d., vermilion, surcharge in black.

Japan.—The adhesives of the 1871 and 1872 issues, also the 10, 20 and 30 sen. of the same year, the 6 sen. of 1873, and the high values of 1875 are said to have been extensively forged in a superior manner with false postmarks.

Jhalawar.—A new stamp is announced somewhat similar in colour and design to the present, but of a larger size.

Mauritius.—We have received, postally used, the 4 cents. printed in reddish lilac, and surcharged vertically in black, INLAID on the left, REVENUE on the right hand side.

POSTAL FISCAL, 4 cents., red lilac.

Mexico.—A provisional for Patzcuaro has been recently discovered, and is vouched for by the *American Journal of Philately*. It is a simple circle in black on blue-wove paper, with FRANCO in the upper, and PATZCUARO in the lower curve, and a quatre-foil ornament on each side.

Prov., no value, black on blue.

New South Wales.—The One Pound Stamp is now printed on paper having a watermark of 20s. over N.S.W., within a circle.

Adh., £1 blue, new watermark.

New Zealand.—The *Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles a new Post Card inscribed INLAND AND AUSTRALIAN—POSTCARD—The address, &c., on buff card.

P.C., 1d., blue.

Philippines.—Issue of the young King.

The 5c. de peso comes printed in black, and the 25c. de peso in brown.

Queensland.—We have received a two-shilling value of the type of the 1d. of 1882 watermark and perforation as before.

Adh., 2s., brown.

Salvador.—There is an unchronicled variety of the 2 centavos of 1879, having the top left scroll ornament inverted.

Adh., variety, 2c., rose, top ornament inverted.

South Australia.—We have received a new fourpenny value, resembling in design the present 4 cents. of Mauritius—POSTAGE in the left hand, and REVENUE in the right hand band. Name and value in white on coloured labels. Wmk. S.A., under crown perforated 10.

Adh., 4 pence, lilac.

Surinam.—The I.B.Z. announces unpaid letter stamps of the following values:—

Unpaid letter adh., 2½ cents., 15 cents., 30 cents.

" " 10 " 20 " 40 "

" " 12½ " 25 " 50 "

All printed in green and black.

Sweden.—It is proposed to issue envelopes of the values of 4 and 5 öre.

Switzerland.—Mr. G. Lea sends us note of the 15 centimes 1882, with the letter N missing in FRANCO, owing to a broken die.

Adh., variety, 15c., yellow. N in FRANCO wanting.

Turkey.—The following stamps are now printed in very pale shades.

Adh., 10 paras., grey green, 1 piastre, grey blue
20 " rose 2 " olive.

5 piastres, brown.

Venezuela.—The *Philatelic World* says: We have seen the 25c. yellow, lithographed, rouletted, surcharged "1 ctvo," and the same stamp also surcharged "½ real." The 5c. green, lithographed, rouletted, also comes with surcharge "1 ctvo."

We should like further particulars about these before we accept them as genuine.

Victoria.—The 1d. newsband has appeared with the new type of stamp.

Wrapper, 1d., red-brown, on buff.

Western Australia.—Another value comes printed in the type of the 3d. wmk. C.A. under crown, perf., 14.

Adh., 2 pence, grey.

Wurtemberg.—The official stamps are now printed in new colours to match the public issue.

Offl. Adh., 3 pfening, brown

5 " green

25 " yellow

50 " red brown

1 mark, violet.

The Reply Card has also changed colour.

R.P.C., 5 pf. × 5pf., green on buff.

HOW POSTAGE STAMPS ARE PREPARED.

As soon as they emerge from the hydraulic press, postage stamps are gummed. The paste is made from clear starch, or rather is dextrine, which is acted upon chemically and then boiled, forming a clear, smooth, slightly sweet mixture. Each sheet of stamps is taken separately, placed upon a flat board, and its edges covered with a light metal frame. Then the paste is smeared on with a large whitewash brush, and the sheet is laid between two wire racks and placed on a pile with others to dry. Great care is taken in the manufacture of this paste, which is perfectly harmless. This gratifying fact has been conclusively proved by an analysis recently made by an eminent chemist. After the gumming another pressing in the hydraulic press follows. Then another counting—in fact, stamps are counted no less than thirteen times during the progress of manufacture. The sheets are then cut in half, each portion containing one hundred stamps, this being done by girls with ordinary hand shears. Next follows the perforation, which is performed by machinery. The perforations are first made in a perpendicular line, and afterwards in a horizontal line. Another pressing follows—this time to get rid of the raised edges on the back of the stamps made by the dies, and this ends the manufacture. A separate department is devoted to the packing and the sending off the stamps to different post-offices. It will be seen by this account that any absurd rumour concerning the poisonous or unclean properties of postage stamps is utterly without foundation.—J. W. L.

—The American Philatelist.

Here is an argument for Mr. Henniker Heaton. A bill has been laid before the Council of Antigua altering the present postage rate of 2½d. for letters to be in future 1d. for all inter-colonial letters.

NOTES ON NEW FORGERIES.

By the Rev. R. B. Earle.

CEYLON 1s. 9d.

GENUINE.

Engraved in *taille-douce*, on stout, yellowish, rather hard white wove paper, watermarked with a star. The lines of the design stand out very slightly from the paper. The Queen's head is on an oval of crossed oblique lines, so closely set as to appear almost solid unless looked at through a microscope; the lines running down from right to left under the chin are *curved*. The oval is outlined on the left side, but on the right side it seems to melt almost imperceptibly into the next portion of the design, which is slightly lighter in colour, and consists of horizontal lines, rather thick, perfectly regular and parallel, and placed very close together. In the portion above POSTAGE there seem to be seven of these horizontal lines, and eight in the portion below the neck. The front point of the neck does not touch the edge of the oval. POSTAGE is on a solid label, but the label is hardly any darker than the rest of the background. The engine-turning in the frame, which contains name and value, is not continuous, but is interrupted each side by a set of (about five) short thick horizontal lines, serving to join the angles of the outer and inner frames together. Below this, on each side, but especially noticeable on the left side, the engine-turning, beside the usual fine lines, has a lattice-work of *thick* lines. This lattice-work on the left side reaches to the beginning of the value label; there are two thick lines running down from right to left, and three from left to right. The right side is similar, but not so distinct. These broad lines appear to be laid over the fine lines of the engine-turning. The profile is not outlined. The name and value-labels are also not outlined, being formed, apparently, by cutting away the engine-turning of the background. The stamps are set *very* close together horizontally, being hardly $\frac{1}{4}$ of a millimetre apart. (I do not know whether they are equally close together vertically.)

FORGED,

This is the best counterfeit of a *taille-douce* that I have ever seen, and is likely to deceive any but a very old hand. Apparently engraved in *taille-douce* on white wove paper, rather thinner and much whiter than that of the genuine, though the face of the stamp has a faint greenish tint in my specimen, owing to imperfect wiping of the plate. There is no watermark, and all the dark lines of the stamp have been so strongly forced into the lines of the

plate that they appear *sunk* at the back of the stamp. The said lines stand out from the paper very conspicuously in front. The oval containing the portrait is very dark, with a strong dark outline all round, and is composed of straight crossed oblique lines, much more distinct than those of the genuine, and the horizontal lines immediately outside the oval are thin, scratchy and irregular. In the portion above POSTAGE ten of these horizontal lines may be counted, but below the neck they are so blurred and irregular that I have not been able to count them; there seem to be about twelve. The front point of the neck touches the outline of the dark oval. The solid label containing POSTAGE is distinctly darker than the rest of the background. The lines joining the angles of the outer and inner frame together, between the name and value-labels, differ much from the genuine. That on the left has seven thin horizontal lines (exclusive of the outlines of the frames); and that on the right, instead of the horizontal lines, has some indistinct markings resembling "& D W." There is no trace of the lattice-work between the two portions of the design. The profile of the face is outlined with a fine line, and the name and value-labels are also very distinctly outlined. The stamps are set much further apart on the plate than in the genuine, being exactly one millimetre from each other, both vertically and horizontally.

Query—Does not this measurement point to a Continental origin for the forgery?

POSTMARKS.

Both my genuine and forged specimens bear the same postmark of bars, but they are thicker and heavier in the forgery. Unfortunately the cancellation has almost obliterated the head in my forgery, thus I have been unable to note any points of difference in the portraits. I must do the forger the justice to say that the inscription and the sign and shape and position of all the letters have been copied with absolute correctness. Nothing but photography or a direct transfer could have accomplished this. The only thing noticeable about the lettering is that it stands out very boldly from the paper in the forgery, whereas it is almost flat in the genuine.

REVIVAL OF POST-OFFICE MAIL COACHES.—The new mail-coach service between London and Oxford came into operation on Saturday. The up-mail is timed to reach Slough at 1-30 a.m., and the down mail at two p.m. This service has been established by the General Post Office in consequence, it is alleged, of the heavy charges made for the conveyance of mails by the railway company.

PRICE LIST.

PART VII.

The previous parts of this Price List, containing full particulars and Prices of stamps of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, and South Australia, will be found in "The Stamp Advertiser," the Seven numbers of which can be supplied by our publishers for 6/- post-free, and in "The Journal," No. 1, price 6d.



NOTE. We have decided to give the prices of *only those stamps we have in stock* at the time of printing this list. It is quite impossible to hold every variety of the rarer Australian watermarks, roulettes, and perforations, and when we do get these, the price naturally depends in a large measure on circumstances. We shall be pleased to receive orders for any stamps in this list that are not priced; we will book them and execute them in rotation as the stamps come in. In future we shall give the prices, as far as possible, for *both used and unused* stamps, and we trust our readers will find this useful to them.

TASMANIA.

No.	Date.	Paper	Value.	Colour.	Watermark.	Perforation.	Unused. s. d.	Used s. d.
1	1855	... White wove	...	1d. blue	...	...	80 0	40 0
2	"	...	...	4d. yellow	...	...	60 0	8 0
3	"	...	...	4d. orange	...	...	80 0	10 0
4	"	... Horizontally narrow-laid	...	4d. orange-red	...	...	—	—
5	"	... Vertically wide-laid	...	4d. orange-red	...	...	—	—
6	1855	... Stoutish white	...	1d. dull carmine	... large star	...	—	15 0
7	"	...	...	2d. green	...	...	40 0	6 0
8	"	...	...	4d. blue	...	...	7 6	2 6
9	1856-57	... Thin greyish	...	1d. brown-red	... No wmk.	...	—	15 0
10	"	... Stoutish rough	...	2d. brown-red	...	...	—	30 0
11	"	...	...	2d. green	...	...	—	15 0
12	"	...	...	4d. blue	...	...	—	3 6
13	"	...	...	1d. red	... { Double-lined numeral of value }	...	—	1 0
14	"	...	...	1d. orange	...	...	—	1 6
15	"	...	...	1d. brick	...	...	3 0	0 6
16	"	...	...	1d. carmine	...	...	3 0	0 4
17	"	...	...	2d. dark green	...	...	4 0	1 0
18	"	...	...	2d. light green	...	...	4 0	1 0
19	"	...	...	4d. blue	...	...	2 6	0 4
20	"	...	...	1d. red	...	... Roulet. 8	—	—
21	"	...	...	2d. dark green	...	...	—	—
22	"	...	...	1d. red	...	... Roulet. 11½	—	—
23	"	...	...	1d. red	...	... Serrated 20...	20 0	15 0

No.	Date.	Paper.	Value.	Colour.	Watermark.	Perforation.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
24	1856-57	... Stoutish rough ...	... 2d. green...	{ Double-lined numeral of value }		Serrated 20...	—	80 0
25	"	"	... 4d. blue ...	"	"	"	—	35 0
26	"	"	... 1d. red ...	"	"	{ Perf. with oblique cuts }	—	15 0
27	"	"	... 2d. green	"	"	"	—	—
28	"	"	... 4d. blue ...	"	"	"	—	40 0
29	1860	... White wove	... 6d. violet	"	"	Imperf,	5 0	0 9
30	"	"	... 6d. mauve	"	"	"	5 0	0 9
31	"	"	... 6d. grey	"	"	"	6 0	0 6
32	"	"	... 1s. vermilion	"	"	"	6 0	1 0
33	"	"	... 6d. grey ...	"	"	... Roule. 8	—	—
34	1864-70	"	... 1d. brick-red	"	"	{ Perf. 13, 12, 11½ and 10 }	1 6	0 4
35	"	"	... 1d. rose	"	"	"	2 0	0 4
36	"	"	... 1d. carmine	"	"	"	4 0	0 6
37	"	"	... 2d. yellow green	"	"	"	15 0	3 0
38	"	"	... 2d. deep green	"	"	"	15 0	4 0
39	"	"	... 4d. dark blue	"	"	"	2 6	0 4
40	"	"	... 4d. light blue	"	"	"	2 6	0 4
41	"	"	... 6d. violet	"	"	"	3 0	0 4
42	"	"	... 6d. mauve	"	"	"	2 0	0 4
43	"	"	... 6d. grey ...	"	"	"	5 0	0 6
44	"	"	... 1s. vermilion	"	"	"	2 0	0 4
45	1870	"	... 1d. carmine	Small slanting "10"	Perf. 11½...	10 0	3 6	
46	"	"	... 1d. carmine	Small 4	"	20 0	6 0	
47	"	"	... 2d. green	Large single lined "2"	"	6 0	1 0	
48	"	"	... 4d. blue	Small 4	"	60 0	40 0	
49	"	"	... 10d. black	Small "10"	"	2 c	1 0	
50	1871-72	"	... 1d. rose ...	"TAS"	"	1 0	0 1	
51	"	"	... 1d. carmine	"	"	1 0	0 1	
52	"	"	... 1d. vermilion	"	"	—	12 6	
53	"	"	... 2d. light green	"	"	2 0	0 6	
54	"	"	... 2d. dark green	"	"	2 0	0 3	
55	"	"	... 3d. brown	"	"	2 6	0 4	
56	"	"	... 3d. purple-brown	"	"	4 0	0 6	
57	"	"	... 3d. red-brown	"	"	5 0	0 6	
58	"	"	... 9d. blue ...	"	"	1 6	1 0	
59	"	"	... 5s. mauve	"	"	10 0	1 6	

NOTE.—Most of the above may be found imperf.; those with really good margins are rare, and pairs are practically unattainable.

60	1876	... White wove	... 4d. yellow-ochre...	"TAS"	Perf. 11½	1 0	0 9
61	1880	... Glazed wove	... 3d. purple-brown...	"	"	3 6	0 9
62	"	"	... 1d. rose ...	"	Perf. 14	0 3	0 1
63	"	"	... 2d. green...	"	"	0 4	0 1
64	"	"	... 3d. purple-brown	"	"	0 9	0 3
65	"	"	... 8d. violet-brown ...	"	"	1 4	0 9
66	1889	... White wove	... ½d. on 1d. black & orange	"	"	0 6	1 0
67	"	... Variety ...	... "EN" of Penny, turned half round	...	...	—	—
68	"	... White wove	... ½d. orange	"TAS"	Perf. 12	0 2	0 2
69	"	"	... 1d. dull vermilion	"	"	7 6	5 0

NOTES AND NEWS.

HAYTI.—Last month we doubted the collectability of the so-called provisional stamps of Hayti, and we have since had pretty positive confirmation of our opinion. Mr. Lucius L. Hubbard sent us two specimens which showed clearly that they pre-paid the full postage to New York, but one was stamped on the printed business envelope of the firm which had sent the letter, proving conclusively that it is, nothing but a hand stamp of the same character as the hand stamps used before the introduction of postage stamps.—*American Journal of Philately*.

* *

TASMANIA.—The surcharged "Half-penny" of last year has recently been mentioned in English and foreign magazines as shewing various errors of surcharge, such as Half-penny, inverted surcharge, &c. M. Moens has traced these curiosities to their source, and announces in the *Timbre Poste* that they emanate from a band of London forgers, who have recently made the production of such counterfeits a speciality peculiarly their own. The forged surcharges differ slightly in type from the originals, the initial "H" being thinner, "I" and "f" are shorter and thicker, &c. There is so little difficulty in manufacturing these imitations, in cases where the surcharge is applied to a low value, that we are not surprised at the appearance of the forgeries. Why, oh! why did not the Tasmanian authorities use a 5s. stamp instead of a penny one?—*The Federal Australian Philatelist*.

* *

BRITISH NEW GUINEA.—Under this heading the "Year Book of Australia" states, that there are two Post Offices in this newly-settled Colony—one at Port Moresby, and one at Samarai—and that the Queensland postage stamps are at present in use, defaced with a "B.N.G." stamp. Can any of our readers supply us with more definite information as to these stamps?—*The Federal Australian Philatelist*.

* *

SOME time since there was considerable comment excited by the appearance of a 10c. envelope of Nicaragua surcharged 5c., and doubts were thrown upon its character. We have had one of these envelopes by us for some time, waiting for some more authentic information to turn up, but

have of late no mention of the matter. The envelope in question bears a regular envelope stamp of Nicaragua, 10c. purple; over this is surcharged

5
CENTAVOS
5

in red ink, the word CENTAVOS measuring 2×20 mm. The envelope is of the ordinary commercial size, 89×116 mm., and is made of blue paper, laid diagonally. It was mailed at Leon, Nicaragua, on November 27th, 1889, and received in the regular course of business at New York on December 14th, 1889, by a firm with whom our friend, Mr. John W. Dickinson, is connected, it being through his courtesy that we are able to lay these facts before our readers. The postmark is over the surcharge and the envelope was treated in the New York post office as fully prepaid, although the regular postage from Nicaragua to the United States is ten centavos. It therefore at once becomes apparent that, as far as this particular envelope is concerned, it is "straight goods," and not one of those delicious morsels so frequently dished up for philatelic palates.—*Metropolitan Philatelist*.

* *

THE FORMOSA POSTAGE STAMPS.—Philatelists, or stamp collectors, have lately taken considerable interest in what are called "Formosa stamps." The British Consul of Tamsui, in Formosa, in his last report says that many letters have been received at his Consulate from collectors anxious to be in possession of this rarity, and it will therefore be news of interest to a large class that the supply has come to an end, and that their value must necessarily increase as time goes on. The Formosa stamp in question has had a curious history. It is so far a genuine postage stamp that it was originally produced for postal uses, but as a matter of fact the intention was never carried out, so that it has been impossible to obtain specimens authenticated by a post-mark. From a philatelic standpoint it has never been more than an "essay," but it has come into practical use as a railway ticket on the Formosan Government line. The supply issued for this purpose is, however, now exhausted, and, though a quantity are still in stock in the Governor's hands, they are not likely to be issued, and the Formosa stamp is therefore now virtually unprocurable. After having served as railway tickets, these

stamps were cancelled by cutting off a corner, and have, it is said, since been destroyed. Had the Governor but known it they would have found a ready market in London, and had they been disposed of at a uniform price of 6d. each (they actually fetch 10s.) his Excellency might have recouped the whole expense of their original production by the sale of his used-up railway tickets.

—*Times*, May 10th.

..

PROBABLY the largest letter ever sent through any post-office was mailed recently in Australia, weighed 238 ounces, and the value of the postage stamps on it amounted to £11 odd.

..

THE Philadelphia post-office has a machine which cancels, by electricity, 25,000 stamps per hour, and records the number.—*Eastern Philatelist*.

..

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—Years ago a 2c stamp, engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper, similar to the lithographed stamp of 1862, was prepared, but never issued. Numerous unused copies were to be obtained, and were generally considered as reprints. Lately we have received several letters prepaid by these stamps, and we are informed by one of our correspondents that all these stamps are now placed on sale at the Honolulu Post Office.—*American Journal of Philately*.

..

THERE is always something turning up which is least expected. The latest resurrection is the 2½c. of U.S. Colombia, black on violet, on *laid* and on *batonne* paper. Hitherto this stamp has only been known on violet wove paper. These two new varieties were discovered by a friend, at present travelling in Colombia, and are authentic beyond peradventure, as we have them in our own collection. It is also worthy of note that the 10c. violet of Antioquia, 1885, head of P. J. Berrio, has lately turned up on laid paper, a fine specimen of same having been sold in one of the May auctions here.—*Metropolitan Philatelist*.

..

THERE are no Government postage stamps in Bokhara, and the post between Bokhara station and Bokhara town is most irregular, the Russian firms usually sending for their correspondence once a week to Tschardshui (station on the Transcaspian railway, on the left of the Uxus). The so-called

Bokhara stamps are issued by the oldest business house in that town, the Tartar merchant, Burnaschew (established 1869), and are undoubtedly private post stamps, being recognized by all the European posts passing through the town. They apparently pay postage right through, or they would not have been franked as far as Vienna, and we therefore think they are just as good as any other postal issue, notwithstanding that it is left to a private firm to manage the post, owing probably to the Government not being sufficiently advanced to undertake the control of the post.—*Stamp News*.

..

The reduced rates of postage to the United Kingdom commence from the first January next, viz.:—Letters 2½d. per half oz. and Postcards 2d each. This change will necessitate the issue of a stamp of a new value for each of the seven colonies, and probably those not already provided with a Fivopenny stamp will issue one of that value also. It is sincerely to be hoped that the six months interval before the change takes place will be taken advantage of to obtain or prepare new plates, and that no surcharged provisionals will be foisted upon the public.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of "The Journal."

Dear Sir,—You may class me if you will as a feeble philatelist, but I must say that I am alarmed at the prospect before me if I am to follow Mr. L. G. C. Lundy's advice as given in an article headed "What stamps to collect" in the *Philatelic Journal of America*. First, I am to collect only those stamps "whose differences can be detected *without examining the reverse side*" (the italics are mine): Will you tell me what stamps I shall have to discontinue if I adopt this rule of Mr. Lundy's? (Not counting stamps which are printed on both sides, I call to mind the 1d. and 2d. values of Queensland with Burélé on the back.) I am also to omit watermarks, unofficial perforations and roulettes, and different kinds of paper. This I can understand, it appeals strongly to my pocket, and greatly simplifies my task. I shall be able to do without so many choice varieties and rarities, which I have long been hankering after, without a regret. I am only sorry that Mr. Lundy did not retrograde a trifle farther and omit varieties altogether, whether of watermark, perforation, or paper—fancy, how simple and satisfactory it would be if New Zealand first type, could be represented by ten stamps

One step more, omit variety of colour, and what pleasant possibilities float through the bewildered brain—the philatelist of the future may keep his collection in a pocket book! But no! I forgot! What I want your advice about comes later, and effectually puts a stopper on the pocket book idea, for Mr. Luudy, after wondering “why the harmless yet beautiful fiscal is in the majority of cases boycotted by philatelists,” maintains that I ought, if I am really one, to collect stamps, “whether they have done duty either on a letter for prepayment of postage, or on a telegram, or on a draft as a duty or tax.” This opens to me such a vast field that, uncertain what to do, I hasten to enquire from you, Sir, as a competent authority, ought I in future to seize every opportunity to acquire tobacco and beer labels, match stamps, and the like? or, if not, shall I be posing as a philatelist under false pretences? If your answer should be in the affirmative, I fear that my strength and enthusiasm will give way, and philately know me no more.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

PERPLEXED.

London, August, 1890.

P.S.—Since writing the above I see that one prominent collector has started the measurement of watermarks; words fail me to express my dismay!

[It is a difficult question to advise anyone what to collect. Speaking from a business point of view, we think a good “Imperial” Album, with *all* the spaces filled, is about the most interesting collection. When the collector has gone *this far*, he can *then* begin to specialise, and move a few countries at a time, into proper blank philatelic albums, taking in all varieties that he may care to.—ED.]

REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

The third part of the celebrated Brock Collection was sold by auction by the SCOTT STAMP & COIN COMPANY, on March 17th and 18th last. The attendance was again very large, and the following are the best lots with the prices realized:—

LOT

14	Argentine Republic, 15c. blue, imperf., no wmk., used	\$11'00
45	Bolivia, 1869, nine stars, 500c. black	8'00
46	„ 1871, eleven stars, 500c. black, slightly stained	16'50
56	Brazil, 1845, 300r. black, used, very fine	9'00
71	Buenos Ayres, 4 (cuatro) pesos, vermilion, used, slightly torn, but otherwise a brilliant copy	34'00

72	Buenos Ayres, 5 (cinco) pesos orange, used	\$34'00
81	Costa Rica, 1862, 2r. scarlet, unused	11'00
88	Confederate States, Macon, 5c. blue, used on original paper	15'35
95	Dominican Republic, unreal blue, the value in one word, used	3'50
101	Ditto ditto, 10c. on 1c. green, error	8'50
120	Guatemala, 1872, 4r. blue, revenue, used as postage, postmarked	7'00
121	Guatemala, 1 peso green, revenue, used as postage, postmarked	5'00
138	New Zealand, 1855, blue paper, 1d. red, used	7'00
191	New Zealand, revenues used as postage, 1s. blue and violet	3'25
192	New Zealand, revenues used as postage, 4s. blue and rose	3'60
193	New Zealand, revenues used as postage, 5s. blue and lilac	4'00
203	New Zealand, revenues used as postage, £2 mauve	3'25
204	New Zealand, revenues used as postage, £3 green	4'00
205	New Zealand, revenues used as postage, £5 blue	6'25
206	New Zealand, revenues used as postage, £10 blue	10'25
223	Oldenburg, 1856, ½gr. green	7'25
224	„ „ 1, 2, and 3gr.	3'15
225	„ 1860, ½gr. green	2'50
226	„ „ ½, 1, 2, and 3gr., used	6'50
227	„ „ ½, 1, 2, and 3gr.	5'00
328	Queensland, 1861, imperf., 1d. carmine, used	4'60
329	Queensland, 1861, imperf., 2d. blue, lightly postmarked	16'25
330	Queensland, 1861, imperf., 6d. green, slightly damaged, used	8'75
339	Queensland, 1864, no wmk., 1d. orange, unperforated, used	12'25
364	Roumania, Moldavia, 1858, 27 paras, black on rose, used	80'00
365	Roumania, Moldavia, 1858, 54 paras, blue on green, used	30'00
366	Roumania, Moldavia, 1858, 81 paras, blue on blue, used	76'00
367	Roumania, Moldavia, 1858, 108 paras, blue on rose, used	57'00
371	Roumania, Moldavia, 1858, 80 paras, red on bluish paper, used, on part of original envelope	6'60
465	South Australia, 1887, £1 blue, used	4'00
466	South Australia, Official Stamps, 3d. red and blue (P.S.), damaged at two corners but mended, used	10'50

LOT	
484	Spain, 1851, 2 reales, orange ... \$32'00
491	" " 2 reales, pale red ... 24'50
495	" 1853, Madrid, 3 cuartos bronze used ... 15'00
497	Spain, 1853, 2 reales, scarlet ... 17'00
508	" 1857, 4 cuartos green, error... 8'00
512	" 1860-61, 2 cuartos lilac, error, pen-stroked ... 7'25
516	Spain, 1865, 12c. blue and pink, centre inverted, used ... 8'50
551	Straits Settlements, Bangkok, 1882, wmk. Crown and C.C., 2c. brown, used ... 3'25
552	Straits Settlements, Bangkok, 1882, 4c. rose, used ... 6'25
553	Straits Settlements, Bangkok, 1882, 96c. slate, used ... 2'35
554	Straits Settlements, Bangkok, 1882, wmk. Crown and C.A., 32c. vermilion used ... 4'50
569	Sweden, 1855, 3, 4, 8, 24 sk. b., used 4'00
573	Switzerland, 1843, Geneva, 10c. green, double stamp ... 28'00
579	Switzerland, 1843, Zurich, vertical lines, 4r. black, type 5, used, on part of original envelope ... 16'00
583	Switzerland, 1849 (Vaud.), 4c. red and black, used ... 21'00
585	Switzerland, 1850 (Winterthur), 2½r. red and black, unsevered pair, used 6'50
658	Trinidad, 1858, badly lithographed, dark blue, an unsevered pair, used 28'40
662	Trinidad, 1859, engraved 4d. lilac, used ... 8'00
664	Trinidad, 1859, engraved 6d. green, used ... 5'25
665	Trinidad, 1859, engraved 1s. blue-black, used ... 6'25
678	Trinidad, Lady McLeod, S.N. Co., 1847, blue, used on original letter 50'00
690	Turk's Island, 1881, 2½ on 1d., vermilion small surcharge ... 14'00
695	Turk's Island, 1881, 4 on 1d., vermilion, large and small surcharge, unsevered pair ... 16'00
702	Tuscany, 1851, bluish paper, 2 soldi brick-red, used ... 7'00
703	Tuscany, 1852, bluish paper, 60 crazie brick-red, used ... 17'00
708	Tuscany, 1853, 3 lire ochre, used very slightly ... 46'00
713	Two Sicilies Provisional Government 1860, ½ tornese blue (Arms), used 41'00
414	Two Sicilies Provisional Government 1860, ½ tornese blue (Savoy Cross), used ... 11'50

LOT	
720	U.S. of Colombia 1861, 2½ black, used ... \$7'50
730	U.S. of Columbia 1862, 1 peso lilac, used ... 14'00
759	Victoria, bust of Queen, 1861, 1d. pink, perf. ... 16'00
762	Victoria, bust of Queen, 1861, 2d. grey, coarse background rouletted, used ... 13'50
764	Victoria, bust of Queen, 1851, 3d. blue rouletted, used ... 8'25
765	Victoria, bust of Queen, 1851, 3d. blue, perforated, used ... 6'10
858	Victoria Revenue used as Postage, £10 violet ... 15'50
873	Western Australia, 1860, rouletted, 1d. black, used ... 6'50
875	Western Australia, 1860, rouletted, 4d. blue, used ... 8'00
874	Western Australia, 1860, rouletted 2d. vermilion, used ... 11'50
888	Western Australia, 1879, 2d. lilac, error, used ... 20'00

WE record with regret the death of Major-General Frederic Brine, Royal Engineers, which occurred on Friday at his residence in Thurloep-place, South Kensington, in the sixty-first year of his age. He served as a volunteer in the Crimean campaign, and was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, doing duty in the trenches of the Right Attack. For his services he received the Crimean medal with clasp and the Turkish medal. From 1861 to 1865 he was employed in China and Japan, and was attached to the Staff of Admiral Sir Augustus Kuper during the combined naval operations against the latter country. He was thanked in despatches for his services, and created a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal. General Brine was one of the pioneers of the Volunteer movement in the British settlements in China. In 1867 he embarked for India, and in the same year was posted to the Public Works Department in the Punjab. While in India he did much to ameliorate the condition of the poorer class of Europeans, and he claimed to be the originator of the postcard system in that country. After his retirement from the army, with the honorary rank of Major-General, in 1884, he identified himself with ballooning, and one of his adventures in attempting to cross over to France, when he was picked up in the Channel, will not have been forgotten.

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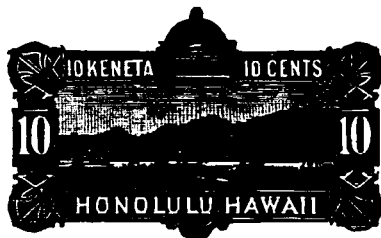
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SEPTEMBER 20, 1890.

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STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,

MONTHLY JOURNAL

A Magazine and Price List

FOR THE USE OF

STAMP COLLECTORS & DEALERS.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
EDITORIAL	47
SPECIAL BARGAINS	46
NEW ISSUES—Priced	48
A REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH STAMPS. Part VII.	
By W. E. JEFF	49
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	50
CUTTINGS	57
NOTES AND NEWS	57
PRICE LIST. Part VIII.—Victoria	58
ADVERTISEMENTS	60

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Stamp Advertiser & Auction Record

Was a Monthly Magazine published by CHAS. J. PHILLIPS previous to amalgamation by STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED. It consisted of 24 to 40 large pages. Seven numbers have been published, and they contain complete price lists of all varieties of the Stamps of New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland—the value of every Stamp being given; Reports of all Auction Sales in England and America, and Prices the Stamps have realised; Full Reports of the London, Vienna, Leeds, and other Exhibitions; and numerous interesting Articles by the leading Philatelic Writers of the day, including Major Evans, Messrs. M. P. Castle, W. B. Thornhill, C. B. Corwin, W. E. Jeff, M. Giwelb, &c. &c.

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SPECIAL BARGAINS

For SEPTEMBER.

		Unused.	Used.
TASMANIA, 1863.	1d. small serrated perf.	...	6/-
"	1870. 1d. red, <i>error</i> wmk. "10"	...	1/6
"	1870. 1d. red, <i>error</i> wmk. "4"	...	3/0

NEW ZEALAND.

Fiscal Postals, clean, and with good postmark, guaranteed genuine:

2/6	Brown	...	9d.
3/-	Lilac	...	9d.
4/-	Red-brown	...	9d.
5/-	Green	...	9d.
6/-	Lake	...	1/-
10/-	Rose-pink	...	1/-
£1	Pale Pink	...	2/-
£2	Mauve	...	4/6
£3	Green	...	4/6
£5	Blue	...	7/6
£10	Blue	...	10/-

NICARAGUA, 1882.	1, 2, 5, 15, 20, and 50, set of 6 for	2/-	...
"	1882. 1, 2, 5, and 10, set of 4 for	4d.	...

FIJI, 1874.	2 cents, Black and Blue, V.R. in fancy type	...	18/-
"	1874. 2 cents, Black and Blue, V.R. in plain type	...	16/-
PERSIA, 1889.	10 shahi, Black	...	3d.
"	" 1 kran, Orange	...	4d.
"	" 2 kran, Pink	...	6d.

UNITED STATES, 1851.	5 cents, imperf.; fine	...	10/-
Ditto, 1851.	5 cents, unsevered pair; rare	...	25/-
Ditto, 1851.	5 cents, strip of three	...	35/-

Old Australian Stamps.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, have some fine Sheets, assorted issues of these, all at nett prices, which they will be happy to send on inspection on receipt of postage.

London Reference required if from a Correspondent unknown to them.

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Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Monthly Journal.

VOL. I.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1890.

No. 3.

EDITORIAL.

WE commence in the present number to illustrate our article on *New Issues and Varieties*, and we hope to do so fully in future. An illustration is more useful to the reader than many lines of description, and saves the editor a lot of trouble. It may be our—well—want of cleverness, not to use a harsher term; but we sometimes find it far from easy to give a lucid description of a new design, and when we think we have succeeded the description is very likely not nearly so intelligible to others as it is to ourselves. It requires a very clever person to understand our descriptions sometimes, but pictures appeal to the meanest class of intellect. Not that we would suggest for a moment that any of our readers possess intellects of that sort; no, indeed, they would not be stamp collectors if they did!

* * *

THIS is a serious philatelic publication, and we must not *frivole!* There are numerous, only too numerous, varieties which we cannot illustrate, and of these we propose to give full descriptions. Even the most minute varieties, so long as they are not due merely to bad printing, but are what is termed "constant," should be recorded for historical purposes. Specialists will collect them all; but the general collector, and the collector who without taking up everything still includes a large number of countries, should not, we think, consider it necessary to possess all the minor varieties. Let him decide upon a system, and be consistent; for after all a collection systematically made and arranged is of far more interest than one which is irregular in its scope, including minor varieties of this country, and excluding similar varieties of another. Let us be consistent, whatever we are. But there, it is no use talking. This is a free country; we are free to collect what we please; for—

"Britons, never, never, never
Shall be slaves!"

* * *

THIS reminds us that in America—a country still more free, or so we are told—they have got an Anti-Surcharge Association, to tell them what not to collect. Now, personally, we have a great

admiration for America, and a most friendly feeling towards American collectors; but they are a little too impulsive sometimes, a little too fond of going into things with a rush. To make sure that you are right, and then go ahead, is a very good principle; but how often do those people who are *quite sure they are right* turn out to be wrong? In philately, as in many other things, we lose nothing by "going slow." The surcharge business is being overdone (as well as overprinted) no doubt, but it will work itself out we hope, and the sooner the better. Whether Anti-Surcharge Associations, or combinations of that kind, will assist the process or not appears to us very doubtful. Collectors on this side of the Atlantic who wish to reject surcharged stamps, or minor varieties of surcharge, will do so, we fancy, at their own sweet will; for (American papers will please take no notice of this) the British collector is beastly independent; he won't *associate*; he is *peculiar*, like the heathen Chinese, and he likes it!

* * *

THE writer of the obituary notice of Major-General Brine, R.E., in our last number, states the fact that "*he claimed to be the originator of the post-card system in*" India. The claim was not without foundation, and deserves more special mention in a periodical of this kind, the more so that the circumstances appear to be almost forgotten. Whether Colonel Brine, as he was then, took any part in urging the Indian Government to authorise the issue of post cards or not we cannot say; but there is no doubt that, after their introduction had been authorised, he practically forced the Post-office to act upon that authority, which the department seems to have been in no hurry to do. The following paragraph from *The Times of India*, 10th May, 1879, shows that his services in this respect were appreciated. It seems to have been written in reference to some dissatisfaction with the nature of the post cards that had been issued: "It is a pity that Colonel Frederick Brine, of the Engineers, has left India. He forced the Government to legalize post cards by printing his own cards with a square marked on the address side for a half anna stamp. He invariably used them himself, and when the postal authorities told him to stop he maintained that he should send his letters how he chose, and got all his friends to use

them too. The Government were fairly beaten. Colonel Brine proved very much to his own satisfaction that a really pretty post card could be turned out even at Agra." According to the description given in *The Philatelic Record* just eleven years ago, these "really pretty" post cards were not very artistic; in fact, they were rather plain than pretty. The Royal Arms were in the upper centre, with the words "POST CARD" above, and the usual instruction below, the word "To" as a heading for the address, and a plain border of single lines; on the reverse side, in the right lower corner—

"1877 { FREDERIC BRINE,
Lieut.-Col. Royal Engineers."

The whole typographed in *black* on white card,
114 × 73 mm.

* * *

We have received the August number of *The Philatelic Journal of America*, from which we regret to learn that the proceedings at the recent convention of the American Philatelic Association were somewhat stormy. It is not for us to criticise, especially as we are entirely unacquainted with American laws and customs; but to our ideas it seems curious that, *after* an election of officers had taken place under certain rules, the effect of one of which was that no two officers could be chosen from the same State, an amendment could be made to that rule, enabling two individuals residing in the same State to be declared to *have been* duly elected to office. However, no one could be better qualified than the President of the Association, Mr. John K. Tiffany, to give a decision upon such a point. Upon the officers selected we can most heartily congratulate the Association, and we sincerely trust that, if there has been any irregularity in the method of election, it may be set right without altering the composition of the Committee.

* * *

CAN any of our American friends tell us anything about the Cyprus stamps overprinted "POSTAL SURCHARGE," to which we allude under "*New Issues and Varieties*"? They come, as we there hint, mostly from San Francisco. Is anything known in those parts as to their history?

* * *

Our publishers have received for examination a curious assortment of forged Afghans, which we would recommend to Mr. Earée's notice. Their fortunate (?) possessor states that they were not only guaranteed genuine by their vendor, but also by an authority in Berlin.

"NEW ISSUES," ETC.

Received by Stanley Gibbons, Limited, during the last month.
All unused.

BAMRA.

	s.	d.
½ Anna, black on pink	0	6
½ " " green	0	9
1 " " yellow	1	0
2 Annas " pink	1	6
4 " " rose-pink	2	6
8 " " pink	3	6
1 Rupee " pink	5	0
½, ¾, and 1 anna (set of 3)	2	0

Errors. "Eudatory" for "Feudatory" (State).

Pair of ½ Anna... ..	6	0
" ½ "	8	0
" 1 Anna... ..	12	0

BRAZIL.

100 Reis, pink on white, smaller size	0	6
--	---	---

1889. UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

500 Reis, carmine	4	0
700 " "	5	0
1000 " "	7	6

DUTCH INDIES.

3 Cents, lilac	0	2
-----------------------	---	---

FRANCE.

50 Centimes, carmine on pink... ..	0	9
------------------------------------	---	---

SPECIAL ISSUE FOR LEVANT POST OFFICES.

2 Piastres (on 50 c.), black and rose	0	8
--	---	---

GIBRALTAR.

AUGUST, 1889. Errors. Broken "N" in surcharge.

Pair of 25 Centimos on 2d., marone	5	0
" 25 " 2½d., blue	5	0

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

1886-89.

2 Mils de peso, blue	1	0
-----------------------------	---	---

1888-89.

50 Milesimas, bistre	2	6
-----------------------------	---	---

1889.

2½ Cmos. (on ½ de centavo), carmine and green	2	6
2½ " (" 2 c. de peso), black and red	2	0
2½ " (" 5 "), carmine and blue	1	0
2½ " (" 10 "), " green	2	0
2½ " (" 50 milesimas) " bistre	2	0

SAINT HELENA.

1½d., red-brown and green	0	3
----------------------------------	---	---

MONACO.

1890.

5 c., orange	0	2
25 c. "	0	4

NICARAGUA.

PROVISIONAL ENVELOPE.

5 Centavos (on 10 c.), red and blue	5	0
--	---	---

A REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH STAMPS.

BY W. E. JEFF.

PART VII.

SINCE writing the last article a novelty has come to light in the shape of a Sixpence, yellow-brown, Plate 13, not of the orthodox type of that issue with plate numbers over the letters in bottom angles, but placed in the angles of the hexagon. By the kindness of the owner of this novelty I have been able to examine it, and to all appearances it is genuine, being on the watermarked paper known as "Rose Spray," perforated 14. It seems somewhat strange that the Post Office authorities, after changing the colour of the issue from yellow-brown to greenish-grey, should revert to the old colour, and then change their minds and go back again, so that the one plate number should appear in two colours and two different designs. Let me explain what is meant by this. In June, 1872, the colour of the Sixpenny, Plate 13, was pale yellow-brown, this stamp having the plate numbers just above the letters in bottom angles; in April, 1873, the colour of this stamp is changed to greenish-grey. On April 1, 1874, a new design appears, having large coloured letters in angles instead of white letters, and also having the plate numbers inserted in circles in the angles of the frame about half-way down the stamp. This is Issue VI., Die II., of Philbrick and Westoby's list, and was up to now supposed to have been only issued in greenish-grey, but the novelty before mentioned seems to disprove this supposition. The specimen submitted to me is from a worn die, and is lettered A.F., which is curious, as the impressions from Plate 13 of this issue are generally fine and sharp. The idea of a proof having escaped and got post-marked has to be relinquished. Perhaps time, however, will show and give us some further information upon the subject. The summary of the issues stand as follows:

ISSUE V., TYPE II., DIE I.

- April, 1872. 6d., chestnut-brown; Plate 11.
 June, 1872. 6d., pale yellow-brown; Plates 11, 12, 13.
 April, 1873. 6d., greenish-grey; Plate 12.

ISSUE VI., TYPE II., DIE II.

- 6d., yellow-brown; Plate 13.
 April, 1874. 6d., greenish-grey "

By an oversight the new 10d. in the last list was made to appear as having been issued in 1887; it should be 1890.

We will now resume our list. In 1882 the Inland Revenue authorities caused the then current issue to be stamped with the surcharge I.R. OFFICIAL in block type for the use of the departments, and the first stamps so surcharged were the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; 1d., lilac (Type II.); and 6d., greenish-grey (Plate 18); and from time to time other values have been added. The higher values are of considerable rarity, as being only used for departmental work they should not get abroad. In the summary I have included the One Pound on paper watermarked orb, which appears in the list published in a contemporary magazine. This stamp is one of the rarest of the lot, as the issue on that paper only lasted for a short time.

Another series of stamps were issued with the surcharge GOVERNMENT PARCELS, particulars of which are enumerated.

In our next article we shall endeavour to give a list of the stamps which could do duty for postage though originally intended for other purposes, though we do not believe it was ever intended to include all in the list; yet as collectors do have them in their collections, we thought it best to give them a list of those which represent the Draft and Receipt issues.

SUMMARY.

Description of design as No. 102, only change of watermark to orb; on white paper; perf. 14.

114. 1888. Die I. £1. Brown-violet, shades.
 Variety. Imperf.

SURCHARGED I.R. OFFICIAL

Description of design as No. 82.

115. 1882, September 14. 1d. Lilac, shades.
 Variety. Imperf.

Description of design as No. 73.

116. 1882, October 17. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Green, shades.
 Variety. Imperf.

Description of design as No. 78.

117. 1882, November 23. 6d. Grey, shades.
 Plate No. 18.
 Variety. Imperf.

Description of design as No. 94.

118. 1885, January 30. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. Lilac, shades.
 Variety. Imperf.

Description of design as No. 99.

119. 1885, January 30. 1/- Green, shades.
 Variety. Imperf.

Description of design as No. 100.

120. 1885, January 30. 5/- Carmine, shades.
 Variety. Imperf.

Description of design as No. 101.

121. 1885, January 30. 10/- Blue, shades.
 Variety. Imperf.

Description of design as No. 102.

122. 1885, January 30. £1. Brown-violet, shades.
Variety. Imperf.

Description of design as No. 103.

123. 1888, January 21. ½d. Vermilion.
Variety. Imperf.

Description of design as No. 112.

124. 1889, March 15. 1/- Green, shades.
Variety. Imperf.

Description of design as No. 114.

125. 1889. £1. Brown-violet, shades.
Variety. Imperf.

SURCHARGED GOVT PARCELS.

Description of design as No. 80.

126. 1883, July 20. 1/- Vermilion, shades. Plates
13 and 14.
Varieties. Imperf.

Description of design as No. 90.

127. 1883, July 21. 9d. Green, shades.
Variety. Imperf.

Description of design as No. 92.

128. 1886, April 17. 1½d. Lilac, shades.
Variety. Imperf.

Description of design as No. 98.

129. 1886, April 17. 6d. Green, shades.
Variety. Imperf.

Description of design as No. 104.

130. 1887, October 29. 1½d. Purple & green, shades.
Variety. Imperf.

Description of design as No. 110.

131. 1887, December 19. 6d. Purple on pink, shades.
Variety. Imperf.

Description of design as No. 111.

132. 1888, July 16. 9d. Purple and blue, shades.
Variety. Imperf.

Description of design as No. 112.

133. 1890, February 28. 1/- Green, shades.
Variety. Imperf.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with.

Argentine Republic.—Two of our illustrations represent the adhesives chronicled last month; the third is the stamp impressed upon a letter card,



which is described in *Le Timbre-Poste* as being used only for official purposes. The stamp is in the right upper corner; in the upper centre the words *Oficio postal*; two lines for the address; and in the left lower corner the Arms of the

Republic and an inscription denoting its employment in the Ministry of *Justicia, Culto, e Instruccion Publica*. The stamp is in colour, and the inscriptions in black, on paper surfaced with blue, the reverse being white; size (when folded?) 245 × 127 mm.

Letter Card, 5 c., red on blue.

We also give an illustration of a new 50 c., which we trust completes the series.

Adhesive. 50 c., orange.



Austria.—The Post Cards with a frame are being issued gradually. We shall probably have the full set, single and double, just before the type of the stamp is changed. We hear that the following have already appeared:

Post Cards. 2 + 2 kr., brown on buff; German inscriptions.
2 kr. " " Bohemian "
20 paras on 5 kr., red on buff; for the Levant.

Le Timbre-Poste also mentions the current adhesives, 2, 3, and 10 kr., perf. 13; 5 kr., perf. 11½; and the 5 kr., imperf. horizontally, and perf. 10½ vertically. No more at present!

Since writing the above we have received the number of our esteemed contemporary containing the description of the new stamps, with head of the Emperor, some of which were to come into use on the 1st instant. The values are expressed in *kreuzers* and *guilder*, the latter being apparently the official designation of the Austrian *florin*. The head on all is in an oval band, broken by four

ZACATECAS, 1867.—Stamps of the value of 1 real have made their appearance very recently, most of them being sent out by parties in Guanaquato, type set, printed in black on blue paper. The first we saw was on what appeared to be an original letter, and we believed it to be genuine; the *American Journal of Philately* chronicled it about the same time; and since that they have continued to pop up here and there all over the country, always coming from the same parties. This stamp is now believed to be a fraud, and collectors are warned to be careful until more is learned about the stamp.—*Philatelic Journal of America*.

circles containing numerals, the whole enclosed in a plain rectangular frame. The band is inscribed KAIS. KOENIGL. on the left, OESTERR. POST on the right, and KREUZER or GULDEN above and below. The *kreuzer* values have the head to left, the inscriptions in coloured letters, and the numerals in black; the *guldén* have the head to right, and inscriptions in white on colour, and further have the value on a plain label below.



The following should be already in circulation; the others are to follow as the existing stock of the previous issue is exhausted.

Adhesives.

1 kr.,	grey and black ;	perf. ?
12 „	rose „	„
15 „	violet „	„
24 „	pale blue „	„
30 „	bistre „	„
1 gl.,	deep blue ;	perf. ?
2 „	carmine „	„

We gather that the *soldi* set will be done away with, but the 3, 5, 10, 20, and 50 kr. adhesives, the 5 kr. and 5 + 5 kr. cards, and the 10 kr. letter cards, are to be surcharged with corresponding values in Turkish currency.

Bamra.—Our publishers have received some specimens of the stamps of the annexed design, which is already obsolete, and also of a new one. Being set up from type, there are numerous varieties on the sheet. Of the first issue we have six values, all with the long end of the scroll in the lower part turned to the right, instead of as in the illustration. We have also the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., and 2 a. with the long end to the left, and probably all exist thus. There are some irregularities in the setting of the word “postage,” and whereas the last character but one in the native inscription is usually “o,” certain specimens show a kind of comma, probably a broken “o,” while on some copies we find it absent altogether.



With long end of scroll to right.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a.,	black on yellow.
$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	„ rose.
$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	„ „ “p ostage.”
$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	„ „ error, no “o” in 3rd line.
1 a.	„ blue.
1 a.	„ „ error, “,” for “o.”
2 a.	„ green.
2 a.	„ „ error, “,” for “o.”
4 a.	„ yellow.
8 a.	„ rose.

Long end of scroll to left.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a.,	black on yellow.
$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	„ rose.
$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	„ „ error, “pos tage.”
$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	„ „ error, no “o” in 3rd line.
1 a.	„ blue.
2 a.	„ green.
4 a.	„ yellow?
8 a.	„ rose?

The new issue is of a different design, if such it can be called, as, like the former, it is entirely type-set. It is square, with a thick outer frame formed of four heavy lines; inside this are the words “BAMRA” reading upwards on the left, “Feudatory” along the top, “STATE” reading downwards on the right, and the value in English at the bottom. The central square is divided into three portions by horizontal lines; in the upper one is the word “Postage;” in the middle one a curious kind of scroll ornament, of which there are three distinct varieties, which are turned sometimes one way, and sometimes the other; and in the lower one an inscription in Bamrese, or whatever the language is termed.

The stamps appear to be printed in blocks of 20 varieties (five horizontal rows of four), and, as far as we can judge from the specimens before us, the same set of types was employed for all the different values, but the position of the scroll ornament in the centre is not the same throughout the series. In the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. all these ornaments point in the same direction, and in the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. they remain unchanged; in the 1 a. all except one point in the opposite direction, and this arrangement, we think, was maintained for all the higher values, of which we have only seen portions of sheets. There is one error which runs through all the values, the fourth stamp in the second row is lettered “Eeudatory.”

Adhesives.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a.,	black on rose-lilac.
$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	„ „ error, “Quatrer.”
$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	„ „ error, “Postage,” “e” [upside down.]
$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	„ green.
1 a.	„ yellow.
2 a.	„ rose-lilac.
4 a.	„ rose.
8 a.	„ rose-lilac.
1 rupee,,	„

Errors lettered “Eeudatory.”

$\frac{1}{2}$ a.,	black on rose-lilac.
$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	„ green.
1 a.	„ yellow.
2 a.	„ rose-lilac.
4 a.	„ rose.
8 a.	„ rose-lilac.
1 rupee,,	„

We should add that a sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. before us is composed of four blocks of 20, side by side; of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. we have portions of sheets showing the blocks one above the other.

Bavaria.—The wrapper has appeared with the stamp in the new colour; wmk. wavy lines close together, and running horizontally.

Wrapper. 3 pf., brown.

Belgium.—The 1 c. is reported, on the very best authority, to be printed now in *black*, very slightly *greenish*.

Adhesive. 1 c., greenish black.

Brazil.—*The Philatelic Record* reports several new varieties here; the 300 reis in a new shade, it being now *blue* instead of *slate*; the 100 reis is not only changed in shade, but the type has been recut, and not improved. The new die may be distinguished by the fact that "a pearl just over the 's' of 'REIS' touches the inner outline of the oval band." Both types are found imperf.; and the 300 reis envelopes are in two sizes.

Adhesives. 100 reis, pink; variety imperf.
300 „ blue; perf. 13.
100 „ lilac; recut die; perf. 13.
100 „ „ „ imperf.

Envelopes. 300 „ pink; 78 × 139 mm.; white laid paper.
300 „ „ 94 × 119 mm.; „ „

There is also a series of newspaper stamps, of the annexed design; not very artistic; but plain and serviceable. Let us hope it will last!

Adhesives.

10 reis, ultramarine; perf. 13½.
20 „ Paris green „
50 „ olive-green „
100 „ carmine „
200 „ violet „
300 „ deep blue „
500 „ brick-red „
700 „ violet „
1000 „ yellow „



British Bechuanaland.—We have the ½d. Cape of Good Hope, wmk. Foul Anchor, surcharged in *green* "Bechuanaland—Protectorate" twice over.

Adhesive. ½d., grey-black; double surcharge.

British East Africa Company.—We have just received two sets of stamps issued by this Company, which we trust will not follow the example of that of North Borneo, which has been so prolific in varieties. The first series, which is probably already obsolete, was formed by surcharging the current English 1d., 2d., and 5d. with the name of the Company in three lines above, and a value in *annas* below; all in *black*.

The second series bears in the centre a Sun, surmounted by a Crown, within a horseshoe-shaped frame, inscribed "IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY;" above this is a scroll, lettered "POSTAGE—REVENUE," and below the motto "LIGHT AND

LIBERTY" on another scroll. A rectangular frame completes the design, with the value on a straight label at the bottom. This is typographed (or lithographed?) in colour on thin white wove paper, and perf. 14. The two highest values are each printed in two different colours; possibly the *grey* impressions are proofs, but they are perforated like the rest.

Adhesives. ½ a. on 1d., lilac.
1 a. on 2d., green and red.
4 a. on 5d., lilac and blue.

Second Series. ½ a., bronze-brown.
1 a., green.
2 a., vermilion.
4 a., brown.
8 a., blue.
1 r., pink.
8 a., grey.
1 r., grey.

Canada.—*Le Timbre-Poste* announces the 1 c. card in a new colour.

Post Card. 1 c., grey-green (on buff?).

Cape of Good Hope.—From the same source we learn that the 4d. has appeared with the *Foul Anchor* wmk. The Registration Envelopes of this and other colonies are being issued, inscribed THOS. DE LA RUE & CO. PATENT, under the flap. We suppose this will have to be considered a new variety.

Adhesive. 4d., blue; wmk. *Foul Anchor*.

Registered Envelope. 4d., blue; size F, inscribed "De La Rue & Co."

Cashmere.—*The Philatelic Record* chronicles some newly-made varieties of type of the (we believe) long obsolete circular stamps; and in looking over a supply recently received by our publishers we find specimens of these new types in various colours. We hardly know what to call these articles; we presume a State cannot be said to *forge* its own stamps, but imitations of any kind are of little interest to the general collector.

Adhesives. ½ a., orange; Type III.; native laid paper.
½ a., vermilion „ „ „
½ a., carmine-red „ „ „
½ a., vermilion „ thin white wove.
½ a., blue „ „ „
½ a., green „ „ „
½ a., black „ „ „
1 a., orange „ native laid paper.
1 a., purple „ „ „
1 a., black „ „ „
1 a., red „ thin white wove.
1 a., blue „ „ „
1 a., green „ „ „
1 a., yellow „ „ „
1 a., black „ „ „
4 a., violet; native laid paper.
4 a., blue; thin white wove.
4 a., green „ „

The 4 a. is not of a new type, but these are fresh varieties of colour or paper.

We have also impressions from what appears to be a re-engraving of the die of the 8 a. rectangular of 1866; the lettering is but slightly altered, and shows several of the characteristics of the old die, but all the dots have disappeared from the spandrels.

Adhesives. 8 a., red; type of 1866 recut; thin white wove.
8 a., black " " " "

Ceylon.—We illustrate the surcharged stamp chronicled last month, and we regret to add that the same overprint is said to exist also on the 4 c., *mauve*. *Adhesive.* 2 c., in black, on 4 c., *mauve*.



The permanent Registration Envelopes have also appeared, with a stamp on the flap of the type of our second illustration. *Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles the following sizes, with inscriptions of the current type, no doubt.

Registered Envelope. 15 c., rose; size F.
15 c. " " G.
15 c. " " H.

Colombia.—There seems to be a good deal of philately going on in these parts. M. Michelsen has bought up all the old stock, and has made many discoveries. The 25 c. of 1868 is found to exist in black on *rose* (previously catalogued as doubtful) and in black on *yellow*, and both varieties are said to have been used as *Sobre Porte* stamps. The whole series of 1868-76 is found on white laid, on bluish, and on greenish papers. The stamps of 1881 were printed, in error, on *lilac* and on *rose* (M. Michelsen has only found the 5 c. on *green* and on *rose*). In 1889 some of the then current stamps (issue of 1883, and the type with head of Nunez) were surcharged "Correspondencia a Debe," and used as *Unpaid Letter* stamps. The above is the substance of a communication from M. Michelsen, quoted in *Le Timbre-Poste*.

We also learn that there is a new 20 c., of similar type to the 2 c. described in our first number, but with the name above in *coloured* letters, lithographed on thin white paper; perf. 13.

Adhesive. 20 c., violet.

Almaguer.—We give a portrait of the provisional stamps chronicled last month.



Cauca.—A new provisional for this state is chronicled in *The Philatelic Journal of America*. Design, inscriptions in four lines—CAUCA—VALE—5 CTVS.—PROVISIONAL—P. de A.—within a frame of ornaments.

Adhesive. 5 c., red on *white*; imperf.

Tolima.—*The Philatelic Record* describes the 10 c. of 1871 as existing on *laid* paper, and also a copy on wove printed on both sides. *Le Timbre-Poste* tells us of some varieties of the 1886 issue, describing two distinct types of the 5 c., 10 c., and 1 peso. Perhaps some of our readers can show us similar varieties of the other values. In Type A, as we may call it, of each value, the eagle has long wings, which touch the flags at each side of the arms, and the numerals in the lower corners are in ovals. In Type B the wings are shorter, and do not reach the flags. In the 10 c. and 1 peso the numerals are in octagons; in the 5 c. they are still in ovals, but there is a distinct blank space between the bottom portion of the stamp bearing the value and the upper part.

Adhesives. 10 c., blue, of 1871, on *laid*.

10 c., " " " *wove*, double impression.

1886. 5 c., brown, yellow-brown; Type A.

10 c., deep blue " "

1 peso, vermillion " "

5 c., brown, violet-brown; Type B.

10 c., deep blue " "

1 peso, vermillion " "

Costa Rica.—*Guanacaste.*—We have received a pair *imperf.* of the current 1 c., with surcharge in long, narrow capitals.

Adhesive. 1 c., brown; imperf.

Curacao.—Among their stock of the 12½ c. cards surcharged "7½ CENT" in an oblong frame, our publishers have discovered a specimen with double surcharge.

Post Card. 7½ c. on 12½ c., orange on *buff*; double surcharge.

Cyprus.—The editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* is, like ourselves, puzzled concerning certain stamps, principally fiscal, of Cyprus bearing an overprint, in *black*, of the words POSTAL SURCHARGE in two lines, and postal obliterations; the latter contain various dates in 1884 and 1885 on the specimens we have seen, and although our publishers inform us that they saw a set some twelve months ago, still, four or five years seems a long time for the news of an issue of this kind to take in reaching England. Possibly the fact that it came *via* San Francisco may account for this; but before cataloguing these interesting strangers we should like to learn a little more about them.

Denmark.—*Aalborg.*—We have received some varieties of the surcharges on the stamps of 1885-86, which are perhaps worth chronicling. A

large figure "3" on the 5 ore of 1885, and a large figure "1" upside down on the 3 ore and 5 ore of 1885, and the 3 ore of 1886. Also the 2 ore of 1886 divided diagonally (and used as 1 ore ?).

Adhesives. 3, in black, on 5 ore, red.
1 " 3 ore, blue; inverted.
1 " 5 ore, red "
1 " 3 ore, green and red; inverted.
Half of 2 ore, blue.

Dutch Indies.—The 5 c. and 12½ c. values, of the type with numerals in the centre, are reported to have made their appearance.

Adhesives. 5 c., carmine; perf. 12½.
12½ c., grey "

Some of our contemporaries describe an ancient issue of hand-stamped envelopes, supposed to have been in use at the end of last century and the beginning of this. The design seems to resemble closely that of the stamps printed by James Chalmers at or about that period. Possibly these were all exported to Batavia, which would account for their being so scarce at Dundee and elsewhere.

Finland.—We hear that the 1 mark and 5 marks have been issued in the new type; and we have seen the reply card corresponding with the single one chronicled in July, and the receipt form with the same type.

Adhesives. 1 mark, grey and rose.
5 " green and rose.
Post Card. 10 + 10 pen., rose on cream.
Retour-Kort. 10 pen., rose.

France.—The 50 c. has already received the surcharge "2 PIASTRES 2" for use in the Levant.

Adhesive. 2 pias., in black, on 50 c., rose.

It appears that there was a post card prepared in December, 1876, to be used with a 5 c. stamp within the limits of the same town; it was of similar type to the other cards of the same date, and was never issued. A few copies have been obtained lately, upon which postal notices had been gummed, and we learn that they are offered at high prices.

Gibraltar.—The variety described last month as found on the sheet of the 25 c. on 2½d. exists also on the 2d., and there is in addition on each sheet a stamp with a lame "N," the right foot being broken off.

Adhesives. 25 c. on 2d., brown; broken "1."
25 c. on 2d. " " "N."
25 c. on 2½d., blue " "

Hungary.—The 5 kr. envelope and letter-card have the stamp in orange-red, as on the post card mentioned last month.

Envelope. 5 kr., orange-red.
Letter Card. 5 kr. "

Italy.—Our illustration shows the surcharge applied to the adhesives described in July. The surcharged 15 + 15 c. cards are not, we believe, employed as double cards, but the two halves are used singly as 10 c.



Jhalawar.—The annexed illustration shows the type of the new stamp alluded to last month. The value is given as *quarter anna* instead of *one paisa*. The colour and paper are the same as before, and the impression is again in strips of twelve.



Adhesive. ¼ a., green on white laid; imperf.

New South Wales.—The post card with the botanical specimen at the left side now bears the stamp of the Centennial type, and is printed in *mauve*; and the registered envelope, says *Le Timbre-Poste*, has the flap to the right instead of to the left.

Registered Envelope. 4d., rose; size F, flap to right.
4d. " " G "
Post Card. 1d., mauve on white. "

Nicaragua.—We have received a specimen of the 10 c. envelope, of 1888, surcharged "5—CENTAVOS—5" in three lines in red, a variety which we believe has been known for some months past, but about which information seems still desirable. The editor of *The Metropolitan Philatelist* appears to regard the evidence which we quoted last month as in favour of the genuine nature of the surcharge. It would seem rather, however, to prove that the copy in question had passed for its original value, and that the Post Office authorities regarded the surcharge as a little piece of harmless eccentricity on the part of the user! However, we do not say the thing is bad.

Envelope. 5 c., in red on 10 c., violet on blue.

This is illustrated in our publisher's catalogue as No. 3056.

The annexed illustration shows the type of the stamp on the wrappers, which has previously been described, in error, as of the same design as the adhesives.



Roumania.—We find in *Le Timbre-Poste* the description of some new cards which we gather differ from the recent ones in the stamp. The design consists of large numerals enclosed in an oval band, lettered ROMANIA above and value in

words below, surrounded by a rectangular frame with a winged wheel in each spandrel. Our contemporary only describes the inscriptions on the lower value. We presume the higher is for the *Postal Union*, as before.

Post Cards. 5 bani, black on rose; the reverse cream.
10 bani, black on grey; the reverse cream.

Our illustration shows the design of the new issue of adhesives, already chronicled.



Russian Locals.—We have a fine crop of these for this month, all from *Le Timbre-Poste*, with designs including Noah's ark, and almost all the animals out of it.

Kadnikoff.—The first illustration below represents a re-drawing of the type of 1883, differing from the earlier design mainly in having a festooned inner border. These festoons, the lettering, and the numerals are in *red*, the rest in *green*.

Adhesive. 3 kop., red and green; perf. 11½.



Kologrif.—This again seems to be an adaptation of an old design, the new one being plainer and more effective than the previous one. The shield is in *bronze*, the rest of the design in deep *blue*.

Adhesive. 2 kop., bronze and deep blue; perf. 11½.

Kolomna.—The same want of originality is displayed in the stamps represented in the two following cuts. The inscriptions and numerals are larger than in the last issue, and in the two higher values the numerals are in *black*, or in *red*, on a white ground.



The sheets contain 120 stamps in fifteen vertical rows, of which the first five are 1 kop., the next five 2 kop., and the last five 3 kop.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1 kop., blue.
2 " blue and black.
3 " blue and red.

Ossa.—A stamp of very similar design to the next illustration, with the Dog above and the Kennel below, was issued earlier in the year, but was not, it appears, considered large enough. The Ossians demanded a larger Dog, with a Kennel to match, and now they have it. Only one value is chronicled at present, but there are doubtless more to follow—as dogs should.

Adhesive. 2 kop., green; perf. 11½.



Pskoff.—The lozenge-shaped label looks like a bad copy of the stamps of 1871-76. There is another dog here, whose owner, by the position of his hand, appears to want him to sit up, but he contents himself with offering a paw!

Adhesive. 5 kop., deep violet.

Shadrinsk.—The artist here is improving. This is much more like a Fox than some of his earlier efforts; the surroundings, too, are more artistic—not quite up to Royal Academy standard yet perhaps, and the colouring is somewhat crude; still there is marked improvement. The impression of the Arms and numerals is in *black on vermillion*, and the rest in *blue*.

Adhesive. 5 kop., black, vermillion, and blue; perf. 11½.



Solikamsk.—The design shown above is quite a new type for this district, and we congratulate the inhabitants upon having adopted a far more scientific method of obtaining water from a well than that which they have employed hitherto. The animal above—dog, wolf, bear, or what is it? (we should guess the last-named)—is not a great success.

Adhesive. 2 kop., red; perf. 11½.

Soudja.—Arms, three geese flying over a swan swimming, on a solid ground of *red*, the rest in *blue*. And so an end of this class for the present.

Adhesive. 5 kop., blue and red; perf. 11½.



Wurtemberg.—We have some varieties of the post cards of 1882–1888, which do not appear to have been fully described. In those of August, 1882, the words “Konigreich” and “Wurtemberg” at the top have two *dashes* over the “o” and the “u,” and round dots over the “i’s” and at the end of the second word. Of the double card of this type we have a variety in which the “A” of “Antwort” is under the first “n” of “Angebogene.” The cards of 1888 have the heading in squarer type; there are lozenge-shaped dots over the letters, and at the end of “Wurtemberg,” and the single card has the third and fourth lines for the address of the same length. We have the double card with this heading, but the third line shorter than the fourth; the “A” of “Antwort” is under the “g” of “Angebogene.”

Post Cards. Aug. 1882. 5+5 pf., violet on buff; variety.
1888. 5+5 pf., mauve on pale buff.

Zululand.—We regret to state that we have the ½d. Natal with double surcharge, and a full stop at the end of each. This was only to be expected, but is none the less reprehensible.

Adhesive. ½d., green; double surcharge.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

The Stamp Advertiser and Auction Record can now be had strongly and neatly bound in extra cloth, gilt lettered, with all advertisements bound in, and complete index, the whole forming a valuable work of reference in 232 pages. The price is 7s. 6d., postage extra. (See advertisement at end.)

* * *

Addendum No. 23 to our Price Catalogue is now ready (price 2d.), containing all issues of stamps, envelopes, and cards from May 1st to September 1st, 1890, and the prices at which we can supply most of them.

* * *

The Fourth Supplement to the Fifth Edition of the Imperial Album is in the press, and orders can now be booked; prices same as last. (See advertisement at end.)

* * *

The Stamp News chronicles for Zanzibar a set of Indian stamps with the word “INDIA” obliterated in red, and the word “ZANZIBAR” written across in pen and ink. We are informed on good authority that these are all made at a certain coffee-house in the City. Can the *Stamp News* produce evidence that they have received them by the last two mails, as stated?

CUTTINGS.

THE MEMPHIS LOCALS, AND WHAT BECAME OF THE PLATES FROM WHICH THEY WERE PRINTED.—Of all the stamps which are of interest to the collector, who is willing to study his stamps, the Confederate Locals, issued by the different southern cities during the first years of the late war, are the most interesting, and among these are the five stamps issued by Memphis during the time that Mr. M. C. Galloway was postmaster here.

I was told by a collector of this city that the stamps had a history, and he advised me to see Mr. Galloway, who still lives here. So acting on this advice I visited Mr. Galloway at his home. He kindly consented to tell me what he knew concerning the stamps, which he said was very little.

Mr. Galloway himself had the designing of the stamps, which were engraved on copper as our stamps are on steel, and printed by Mr. Hutton, a printer of this city. The adhesives are of two values, printed one hundred to the sheet, and unperforated. The values are: 2 cents, blue; 5 cents, red; and 5 cents, red, on envelope. Mr. Wormley has the first two on both white and brown paper, making five varieties in all.

When the thousands of spectators who crowded the bluff, anxiously awaiting the outcome of the battle raging below them, saw the Confederate gunboats turn slowly away and leave the Federals in possession of the city, they were thunder-struck. People began to leave in great numbers. Mr. Galloway closed the post-office, and left the plates in it. But before the soldiers entered the city, Mr. Hutton, the printer, entered the post-office and took away the plates. They were carried to Zimmerman’s bath-house and hid in an old cistern until they should be needed.

But the plates were never needed, as the war was soon over, and the stamps were not then valuable enough to be worth reprinting. Fortunately for the collectors who do not believe in reprints, the cistern was filled up and the plates covered. There they have been for the last twenty-five years, and there they are likely to stay, as they are probably rendered useless by corrosion.

—*The Stamp Item.*

* * *

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Some letters which reached us rather late are unavoidably held over till next month.

* * *

PRICE LIST.

PART VIII.

The previous parts of this Price List, containing full particulars and Prices of stamps of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, will be found in "The Stamp Advertiser," the Seven numbers of which can be supplied by our publishers neatly bound in cloth, 7s. 6d.; and in "The Journal," Nos. 1 and 2, price 6d. each.

NOTE.—We have decided to give the prices of *only those stamps we have in stock* at the time of printing this list. It is quite impossible to hold *every* variety of the rarer Australian watermarks, roulettes, and perforations, and when we do get these the price naturally depends in a large measure on circumstances. We shall be pleased to receive orders for any stamps in this list that are not priced; we will book them and execute them in rotation as the stamps come in. In future we shall give the prices, as far as possible, for *both used and unused* stamps, and we trust our readers will find this useful to them.

VICTORIA.

No.	Date.	Paper.	Value.	Colour.	Watermark.	Perforation.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1	1850	... White wove	...	1d. vermilion	...	Imperf.	20 0	4 0
2	"	"	...	1d. rose	...	"	20 0	4 0
3	"	"	...	1d. red-brown	...	"	—	5 0
4	"	"	...	1d. rose-red	...	Roul. 8	—	—
5	"	"	...	1d. "	...	" 18	—	—
1st. Fine background and fine border.								
6	1851	... White wove	...	2d. dull lilac	...	Imperf.	—	40 0
7	"	"	...	2d. grey	...	"	—	—
2nd. Coarse background and fine border.								
8	1851	... White wove	...	2d. lilac	...	Imperf.	80 0	6 0
9	"	"	...	2d. greyish	...	"	—	8 0
3rd. Coarse background and coarse borders.								
10	1851	... White wove	...	2d. dull lilac	...	Imperf.	80 0	5 0
11	"	"	...	2d. grey-lilac	...	"	—	6 0
12	1850	"	...	3d. indigo	...	"	25 0	5 0
13	"	"	...	3d. deep blue	...	"	15 0	2 0
14	"	"	...	3d. pale blue	...	"	15 0	2 0
15	1861	"	...	3d. dull blue	...	Roul. 8	—	60 0
16	"	"	...	3d. "	...	Perf. 12	—	8 6

Varieties of the Twopence are known without the value in the bottom label; also defective printings as VICTORIA, and T. B. or T. R. in place of T. H. in lower angles.

ENGRAVED. 50 varieties of type, differing also in the letters in the lower angles.

17	1852	... Yellowish soft...	...	2d. reddish-brown	...	Imperf.	40 0	5 0
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LITHOGRAPHED. Varieties as last.

18	1854	... Yellowish soft...	...	2d. grey	...	Imperf.	30 0	4 0
19	"	"	...	2d. red-lilac	...	"	—	3 0
20	"	"	...	2d. mauve	...	"	—	3 0
21	"	... Stout white wove	...	6d. orange	...	"	10 0	0 9
22	1857	"	...	6d. "	...	Roul. 7	—	16 0
23	"	"	...	6d. "	...	Serrated 19	—	20 0
24	"	"	...	6d. "	...	Serpentine 10½	—	20 0
25	"	"	...	6d. "	...	Compound serp. and serrated	—	—

NOTE.—This stamp is also given in some catalogues as perforated 12; but this perforation is considered doubtful, so we do not give it.

No.	Date.	Paper.	Value.	Colour.	Watermark.	Perforation.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
26	1854	... Stout white wove	... 1s.	pale blue	...	Imperf.	... 15 0	1 6
27	"	...	... 1s.	deep blue	...	"	...	2 0
28	1857	...	... 1s.	blue	...	Roul. 7½	...	—
29	1861	...	... 1s.	pale blue	...	Perf. 12	... 10 0	1 6
30	"	...	... 1s.	deep blue	...	"	...	1 6
31	"	...	... 1s.	blue	...	" x roul. 7½	...	—
32	1858	...	... 2s.	green	...	Imperf.	...	8 0
33	"	...	... 2s.	"	...	Roul. 7½	...	100 0
34	"	...	... 2s.	"	...	Perf. 12	... 30 0	5 0
35	1862	... Thinish wove	... 6d.	black	SIX PENCE	"	... 80 0	8 0
36	1864	... Yellowish-green wove	... 2s.	blue	Single-lined 2	Perf. 12 & 12½	... 8 0	1 0
37	"	...	... 2s.	"	No wmk.	"	...	—
38	1856	... Medium white wove	... 1d.	green	Large star	Imperf.	... 10 0	6 0
39	1861	...	... 6d.	pale blue	"	Rouletted	... 10 0	1 6

Emblems in corners.

40	1857	... White wove	... 1d.	green	Large star	Imperf.	... 7 6	1 6
41	"	...	... 4d.	vermilion	"	"	...	1 6
42	"	...	... 4d.	rose-red	"	"	...	1 6
43	1861	...	... 1d.	yellow-green	"	Roul. 8	...	—
44	"	...	... 4d.	brick-red	"	"	...	20 0
45	"	...	... 1d.	yellow-green	"	Perf. 12	...	—
46	"	...	... 1d.	"	"	" x roul. 8	...	—
47	1860	...	... 1d.	green	None	Imperf.	... 20 0	2 6
48	"	...	... 1d.	emerald-green	"	"	...	3 6
49	"	...	... 2d.	dull lilac	"	"	...	1 6
50	"	...	... 4d.	red	"	"	...	8 0
51	"	...	... 4d.	vermilion	"	"	...	10 0
52	"	...	... 1d.	yellow-green	"	Roul. 8	...	7 6
53	"	...	... 1d.	emerald-green	"	"	...	7 6
54	"	...	... 2d.	dull lilac	"	"	...	—
55	"	...	... 4d.	vermilion	"	"	...	2 0
56	"	...	... 4d.	rose-red	"	"	...	2 0
57	"	...	... 1d.	yellow-green	"	Perf. 12	...	4 0
58	"	...	... 1d.	emerald-green	"	"	...	6 0
59	"	...	... 2d.	lilac	"	"	...	—
60	"	...	... 4d.	rose	"	"	...	1 6
61	"	...	... 4d.	rose-red	"	"	...	1 6
62	1861	... Laid horizontally	... 4d.	"	"	Imperf.	...	20 0
63	"	...	... 2d.	brown-lilac	"	Roul. 8	...	2 6
64	"	...	... 2d.	grey-lilac	"	"	...	2 6
65	"	...	... 4d.	rose	"	"	...	1 6
66	"	...	... 4d.	rose-red	"	"	...	1 6
67	"	... Laid vertically	... 2d.	brown-lilac	"	"	...	2 0
68	"	...	... 2d.	grey-lilac	"	"	...	2 0
69	"	...	... 4d.	rose	"	"	...	4 0
70	"	...	... 4d.	rose-red	"	"	...	4 0
71	"	... Laid horizontally	... 1d.	yellow-green	"	Perf. 12	...	4 0
72	"	...	... 1d.	emerald-green	"	"	...	6 0
73	"	...	... 4d.	rose	"	"	...	2 0
74	"	...	... 4d.	rose-red	"	"	...	2 0
75	1862	... White wove	... 1d.	yellow-green	ONE PENNY	"	...	1 6
76	"	...	... 1d.	emerald-green	"	"	...	2 6
77	"	...	... 2d.	lilac	TWO PENCE	"	...	1 6
78	"	...	... 2d.	reddish-lilac	"	"	...	2 0
79	"	...	... 2d.	grey-lilac	"	"	...	2 0
80	"	...	... 2d.	lilac	THREE PENCE	"	...	7 6
81	" 2d.	"	THREE PENCE	"	...	—
82	1863 2d.	"	Thin numeral 2	"	... 12 0	2 0
83	" 2d.	red-lilac	"	"	...	2 6
84	" 2d.	grey-lilac	"	"	...	2 6

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138 † " 1/2, 1, 2, and 16 attis, obsolete	5	2 6		
139 † " 1887, new issue	5	2 6		
140 † SPAIN, 1876, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50 c., 1, 4, & 10 pesetas	9	5 0		
141 † " old and new	13	0 6		
142 † " many rare	35	1 0		
143 † " some very scarce	35	2 0		
144 † " Official, 1855	4	0 4		
145 † " 1879, 1, 4, and 10 pesetas	4	1 0		
146 † " War Tax, various issues	2	0 6		
147 † " 1882, 5, 15, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	5	1 9		
148 † " Don Carlos	4	1 0		
149 † SOUTH AUSTRALIA, including surcharged, etc.	8	1 0		
150 † STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Native Stamps	8	2 0		
151 † " including provisional	8	1 0		
152 † SWITZERLAND, Telegraph Stamps	4	0 9		
153 † " SWEDEN, 1872 issue, with envelopes	9	0 6		
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155 † " Unpaid Letter Stamps	7	0 9		
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157 † " Rigi Stamps	8	0 6		
158 † TASMANIA, including rare	10	2 6		
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161 † TONGA, 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s.	4	0 0		
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168 † TURKEY, obsolete, current, surchgd., & International	10	1 0		
169 † " Emp. Ottoman	7	0 9		
170 † " Unpaid and Interior, obsolete and current.	5	0 6		
171 † " Constantinople, 5, 20, and 40 paras	3	0 6		
172 † UNITED STATES, War Department, including env.	8	1 0		
173 † " Various other Departments	8	1 0		
174 † " Envelopes, 1887, uncut, incldg. rare	23	10 0		
175 † " Metropolitan, 1, 5, 10, and 20 c. brn., and 20 c. blue, etc.	9	2 6		
176 † " Telegraph	11	4 6		
177 † URUGUAY, including provisional and Too Late	6	2 0		
178 † VENEZUELA, 1860, 5, 10, 25, 50 c., and 1 Bolivar	5	4 0		
179 † " including first issue	10	1 6		
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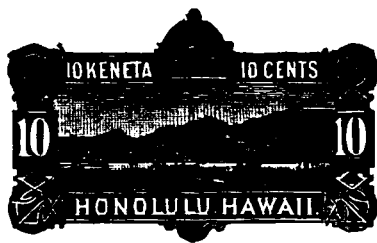
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STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,

MONTHLY JOURNAL

A Magazine and Price List

FOR THE USE OF

STAMP COLLECTORS & DEALERS.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
EDITORIAL	67
NEW ISSUES—Priced	69
A REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH STAMPS. Part VIII. By W. E. JEFF	70
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	72
U.S. LETTER SHEET ENVELOPES	76
THE POSTAL ISSUES OF BELGIUM. By GILBERT E. LOCKYER	76
THE CHALMERS CLAIM	78
THE POST CARDS OF SERBIA. By MAJOR E. B. EVANS	79
NOTES AND NEWS	81
REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES	82
POST OFFICE FACTS AND FIGURES	83
A TRANSACTION IN COLONIAL AND EUROPEAN STAMPS	84
CORRESPONDENCE AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	84

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Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Monthly Journal.

VOL. I.

OCTOBER 20, 1890.

No. 4.

EDITORIAL.

WE would draw the attention of our readers to two papers commenced in this number, both of which we consider to be of much service to collectors; the first is that on the *Postal Issues of Belgium*, by Mr. Gilbert Lockyer, whose well-known book on the *Colonial Stamps* is, or should be, on the library table of every English philatelist. The country of which he now writes is one whose issues not only present many points of interest to the student of minor varieties, but should also be widely studied because they are easily obtainable; it is perhaps for this very reason that they have been somewhat neglected, for we are too apt to prefer striving to make up plates of Bolivian Eagles, Philippines, or Sydney Views, to studying the shades and perforations of the common or Continental variety.

* * *

THE second article to which we allude, is that on *The Post Cards of Serbia*, by Major Evans, to whose other philatelic writings we need not refer here. We hope to lay before our readers a series of papers on Post Cards, by the same author, which we trust may have some effect in arousing an interest in a branch of philately, which hitherto has not received in this country the attention that it certainly deserves. At the London Philatelic Exhibition a separate class was allotted to Post Cards, and it must have been no small surprise to the Committee to find that class represented by one exhibit only! That exhibit was an especially fine and valuable one certainly, being perhaps the most perfect collection in existence, of the cards of an exceptionally difficult country, Japan; and had not its exhibitor been one of the judges, it would have obtained a well-deserved prize. But the fact that there was no competition whatever in this class is by no means a credit to English philately.

* * *

THE collection of Post Cards must be considered a kind of speciality, no doubt, like that of entire envelopes. The general collector may do well to adhere to adhesives; at all events it is better that he should reject envelopes and cards altogether, than that he should cut little pieces out of them and stick them among his other stamps. But

those who make a speciality of the stamps of certain countries should include all the postal issues of those countries; and when they have wearied their sight with microscopical research among varieties of type, or over the damaged "i"s, broken "o"s, and other casualties produced by the careless surcharger, let them turn for relief to the despised Post Card, with its comparatively simple variations.

* * *

It is extraordinary how difficult it is to get rid of a mistake which has once got well established; but we certainly did think that the ancient theory as to the "POST OFFICE" Mauritius stamps being *errors* had been sufficiently disproved. The old idea, or one of the old ideas, founded upon their comparative rarity, was that one of the types on the plate of each value was lettered "POST OFFICE," and the others "POST PAID," the former being supposed to be an *error*. The researches of Dr. Legrand and others showed, years ago, that this was not the case, but that there was a sheet of twelve types of each value *all* inscribed "POST PAID," and that the "POST OFFICE" stamps were from distinct plates altogether; and it was for a long time considered probable that the latter were *essays*, some copies of which had passed through the post.

So long ago as 1880, the whole history of these stamps was given in *The Philatelic Record*, with copies of official documents showing that there was a first issue, in September, 1847, of stamps printed from plates containing single dies only of the two values, and a second issue in the following year printed from plates of twelve types; and there is "no possible doubt whatever" that the first issue consisted of the "POST OFFICE" and the second of the "POST PAID" stamps. Every now and then, however, a kind of philatelic Rip Van Winkle awakes from a slumber of twenty years or more, and promptly starts a stamp magazine. He first adopts a title which, though new to him, is familiar to the great majority of others, and consequently he finds it advisable to modify it after a few months; he fishes up all the old exploded fallacies and puts them in circulation afresh; and in regard to this particular one, after having it pointed out to him that "the 'Post Office' Mauritius, was a distinct issue (the first) and not an error," he gravely assures his correspondent

that they "still were errors, the word 'Office' not being intended by the authorities." Those of our readers who have studied the history to which we have referred, and the documents by which it is supported, will agree with us in saying that they contain no foundation for this statement, and—

"Of that there is no possible doubt,
No possible, probable shadow of doubt,
No possible doubt whatever."

* * *

IN our last number, we ventured to hint that our philatelic brethren on the other side of the Atlantic were sometimes a little too impulsive and enthusiastic; there is one point, however (and we do not say that there are not many others), in which we think that collectors on this side might well try to follow their example, and that is in the matter of local Philatelic Societies. Man is a gregarious animal; it has been so from the beginning, when it was declared that "it is not good for man to live alone." We believe that in those early days, our first parents did not possess so much as a postage stamp between them, but they very shortly, for want of a better object, commenced a collection of fig leaves; and man has been a collector of some sort ever since, from the collector of stamps (the most estimable type) down to the collector of rates and taxes (the most objectionable). Man not only likes collecting things, he likes collecting together; he likes to have some one to help him to gloat over his treasures, and to envy him or to be envied by him. Now it is a curious fact in connection with Philately, whether it is so with other branches of collecting we know not, but the members of the philatelist's own household are seldom very appreciative; they are apt to look upon him as a kind of lunatic who is always messing about with tumblers of water and bottles of gum, every now and then raising a hue and cry, and turning the house upside down, over the supposed loss of a treasure, which eventually is discovered in the shape of a dirty little piece of paper under the cushion of a chair, or adhering to the hinder part of one of its owner's garments. It is only when he has sold his collection for much, and invested a portion of the proceeds in new bonnets and sealskin jackets, that his despised pursuit begins to be appreciated, and the "late" collector, like many another "dear departed," is held in much higher estimation as a dead philatelist than he was as a living one.

* * *

WE must make a fresh start, for we have wandered somewhat from our subject, which was

to have been, the formation of local Philatelic Societies. In many of the cities of the United States such Societies exist; but in Great Britain, although there are a large number of earnest and scientific collectors, and although we have in London the oldest Society of the kind in existence, there are no provincial Societies whatever as far as we are aware. Philatelic Exhibitions have been held in Edinburgh and in Leeds this year, as well as in London; and we may well expect to hear of the formation of societies in those two cities. But there are others surely which contain numbers of collectors, who would be glad to meet occasionally to discuss their favourite pursuit. It may be objected, that if these collectors wanted to form societies they would have done so before now. Far be it from us to urge them to do so against their wishes, or even to make them unhappy by suggesting wants that they have never felt. All that we desire to do is to throw open our pages if they wish to ventilate any matters of this kind, and to offer to find space for reports of the proceedings of any societies that may be formed.

* * *

ON another page we give an interesting cutting from *The Daily Telegraph* of Sept. 30th, entitled, *Post Office Facts and Figures*, in which some incidents illustrative of the trouble given by the Public and taken by the Department are duly narrated. Little incidents do sometimes occur showing the other side of the question, but these naturally do not find their way into the Postmaster-General's report. As a contrast to the care taken to find "The gentleman who looked at a house near Cleobury Mortimer, &c.," we would present the following incident: About twelve months ago a gentleman of the medical profession, who had changed his place of residence, was anxious to send the necessary notice of that fact to the proper authority, the *General Council of Medical Education and Registration*. Not being able to obtain access to a London Directory at the place where he resided, he added *London* only to the title of the *Council*, believing that as it was a public body the letter could hardly fail to reach it. In less time, however, than that devoted by the Post-office authorities at Bilston to searching for "The gentleman who looked," &c., those of London had discovered that the doctor's letter was "insufficiently addressed;" and instead of attempting to complete the address from the Directory to be found in almost every London Post-office, they promptly returned the letter to its writer.

* * *

OWING to want of space our Price List, Part ix., stands over till next month.

A REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH POSTAGE STAMPS.

BY W. E. JEFF.

PART VIII.

THE inconvenience arising from having two sets of stamps for Inland Revenue and Postal purposes was found to be very great. The public also could not be brought to understand why a stamp having the likeness of Her Gracious Majesty, and bearing the value on its face, could not be used for both purposes. In 1881 the colour of the ONE PENNY POSTAGE stamp had been changed to lilac, and the inscription also to POSTAGE and INLAND REVENUE, and as some time must elapse before a new issue of stamps of this designation could be brought out, it was thought advisable to utilize the then existing Revenue stamps. This opened up a fine field for collectors, who speedily made use of the opportunity offered, and forwarded through the Post-office "all sorts and conditions" of the Revenue stamps. It is hardly to be thought that the framers of the Act of Parliament, which had to be passed to allow this change to take place, ever contemplated the use the permission thus given would be put to.

In the following list it is interesting to note the changes which took place in the several issues. First, the stamps were of large dimension, and then they were gradually made smaller, until the size of the usual postage stamp was reached. This again necessitated various changes in the water-marks, though the paper continued until almost the last to be of the "Safety" kind. A list of the embossed series is also given, though it is scarcely likely that they were ever intended to frank letters through the Post-office. From a letter of a correspondent it appears that our Postal authorities refuse now to allow these old Revenue stamps to do duty in the place of the Jubilee issue, though I do not recollect having seen any repeal of the Act of 1881.

SUMMARY.

Issue I. Head of Queen with diadem, on a solid ground of colour, surrounded by an oval band or garter containing legend RECEIPT ONE PENNY in block letters on white ground, which is enclosed in an upright rectilinear frame. The spaces between the garter and corners of frame are filled with scalloped ornament in white. There are two Types of this stamp which vary in the size of the lettering, and scallop ornament in angles. ... Printed on wove paper, wmk. Anchor and Cable, perf. 15. Type I., letters of legend smaller, and ornaments in angles narrow, on white paper.

134. 1853, October 10th. 1d. Blue, shades.

Variety. Imperf.

Issue I. Description of design as No. 134, only the legend is DRAFT ONE PENNY, and colour changed to brown. Wove paper, perf. 15, wmk. Anchor and Cable

135. 1853. 1d. Brown, shades. Variety. Imperf.

Issue II. Description of design as No. 134, but letters of legend are larger, and the scallops in ornament are wider apart than No. 134. Wmk. Anchor and Cable, perf. 15. This is Type II.

136. 1854. (a) 1d. Blue on white paper, shades. (b) 1d. " safety paper, shades. Varieties. Imperf.

Issue III. Head of Queen with diadem on ground of horizontal lines, within an upright oval band containing legend DRAFT PAYABLE ON DEMAND OR RECEIPT ONE PENNY in white block letters on coloured ground, which is enclosed in a rectilinear frame. The spaces between the band and angles of frame are filled with an engine-turned ornament. Printed on safety paper, wmk. Anchor and Cable, perf. 15.

137. 1855, March 25th. 1d. Purple, shades. Variety. Imperf.

Issue IV. Description of design as No. 137, on wove paper, varying from safety (blue) to white. Wmk. Anchor and Cable, perf. 15.

138. 1856. (a) 1d. Lilac, shades, safety paper. (b) 1d. " white paper. Varieties. Imperf.

Issue V. Description of design as No. 138, but surcharged INLAND REVENUE in red block letters vertically, INLAND being on left, and 'REVENUE on right sides respectively of profile. Wmk. Anchor and Cable, perf. 15.

139. 1860. (a) 1d. Lilac, shades, on safety paper. (b) 1d. Purple, shades, on white paper. Varieties. Imperf.

Issue I. Diademed head of Queen on plain ground, in circle, which is placed upon a triangle. INLAND REVENUE in coloured letters on white ground at apex, and THREE PENCE at base in white letters on coloured ground. The spaces between the profile and legends and outside rectilinear frame are filled with fancy groundwork. Printed on wove paper, wmk. Anchor and Cable, perf. 15.

140. 1860, June. 3d. Purple, shades. Safety paper. Variety, imperf.

Issue I. Diademed head of Queen in circle, inscribed in a fancy hexagon, the apex and base of which touch the external rectilinear frame, forming a parallelogram. The value 6d. in circles on left and right sides respectively of hexagon. INLAND on left, SIXPENCE at top, REVENUE on right, and SIXPENCE at bottom sides of frame. The other spaces are filled with a fancy pattern in white on coloured ground. Printed on wove paper, wmk. Anchor and Cable, perf. 15½ and 15.

141. 1860, September. 6d. Purple, shades, on safety paper. Variety, imperf.

Issue VI. Diademed head of Queen on ground of horizontal lines, enclosed in a circular band, which carries the legend INLAND REVENUE, at bottom of which is a tablet, containing ONE PENNY in white letters on coloured ground. The circular band is surmounted by a royal crown, the whole design being enclosed in a rectilinear frame, the spaces between circular band and frame being filled with an engine-turned ornament. Printed on wove paper, wmk. Anchor and Cable, perf. 15.

142. 1862, May (a). 1d. Purple, shades, safety paper.
(b). 1d. Purple, " white paper.
Varieties imperf.

Issue VII. Description of design as No. 142, but wmk. changed to Anchor, wove paper, perf. 14.

143. 1865, (a). 1d. Purple, shades, safety paper.
(b). 1d. " " white paper.
Varieties imperf.

Issue II. Description of design as No. 140, but wmk. Anchor, wove paper, perf. 15.

144. 1865, (a). 3d. Purple, shades, safety paper.
(b). 3d. " " white paper.
Varieties imperf.

Issue II. Description of design as No. 141, but wmk. Anchor, wove paper, perf. $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

145. 1865, (a). 6d. Purple, shades, safety paper.
(b). 6d. " " white paper.

Issue VIII. Diademed head of Queen on ground of horizontal lines, surrounded by an oval band of colour, upon which is the legend INLAND REVENUE ONE PENNY in white letters. This is enclosed in a rectilinear frame. The spaces between band and frame are filled with reticulated pattern. Printed on wove paper, wmk. Anchor, perf. 14.

This is the first issue of the Receipt Stamps same size of the ordinary Postage Stamp.

146. 1867, September 1st.
(a). 1d. Purple, shades, safety paper.
(b). 1d. Purple, white paper.
Varieties imperf.

Issue IX. Description of design as No. 146, only an ornament of the *fleur-de-lys* style introduced into each angle on white ground, wove paper, wmk. Anchor, perf. 14.

147. 1871, (a). 1d. Purple shades, safety paper.
(b). 1d. " " white paper.
Varieties imperf. Also with Anchor 11 mm.

Issue III. Description of design as No. 140, but wmk. Anchor, wove paper, perf. 15.

148. 1871. 3d. Purple, shades, bluish paper.
Variety. Imperf.

Issue III. Description of design as No. 141, but wmk. Anchor, wove paper, perf. $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

149. 1871. 6d. Purple, shades, bluish paper.
Variety. Imperf.

Issue IV. Description of design as No. 140. Wmk. Anchor, wove paper, perf. 15.

150. 1872. 3d. Purple shades, white paper.
Variety. Imperf.

Issue IV. Description of design as No. 141. Wmk. Anchor, wove paper, perf. 15.

151. 1872. 6d. Purple, shades, white paper.
Variety. Imperf.

Issue X. Description of design as No. 147, but corner ornaments are lengthened, and the oval band and legend made lighter. Wove paper, wmk. Anchor, perf. 14.

152. 1879. (a) 1d. Purple, shades, safety paper.
(b) 1d. " " white paper.
Varieties. Imperf.

Issue XI. Description of design as No. 152, but wmk. changed to Orb. Wove paper, perf. 14.

153. 1881. (a) 1d. Purple, shades, safety paper.
(b) 1d. " " white paper.
Varieties. Imperf.

Issue V. Description of design as No. 140. Wmk. Anchor, white wove paper, perf. 15.

154. 1882. 3d. Purple, shades.
Variety. Imperf.

Issue V. Description of design as No. 141. Wmk. Anchor, white wove paper, perf. 15.

155. 1882. 6d. Purple, shades.
Variety. Imperf.

EMBOSSSED ISSUES.

Issue I. Various designs of heraldic flowers, having value in words in centre, also date of embossing in figures. Black lines are ruled between the stamps. Each design has the surcharge INLAND REVENUE in solid green letters stamped upon it, and is embossed in pink on blue wove paper, imperf.

1860. THREE PENCE.
SIXPENCE.
1861. TWO PENCE.
NINE PENCE.
ONE SHILLING.
TWO SHILLINGS.
TWO SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE.

Issue II. Description of designs as last, only perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

1872. TWO PENCE.
NINE PENCE.
ONE SHILLING.
TWO SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE.

Issue III. Description of designs as Issue I., but paper changed to white wove, wmk. Anchor, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, the lines between stamps being left out, and the surcharge printed in thinner block letters.

1872. TWO PENCE.
NINE PENCE.
ONE SHILLING.
TWO SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE.

Issue IV. Description of designs and surcharge as Issue III., but embossed in vermilion, wmk. Anchor, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

1875. TWO PENCE.
NINE PENCE.
ONE SHILLING.
TWO SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE.

Issue V. Description of designs as Issue III., but on paper watermarked Orb, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, embossed in vermilion.

1882. TWO PENCE.
NINE PENCE.
ONE SHILLING.
TWO SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with.

Argentine Republic.—We have received the 4 c. Letter Card of 1888, with an additional inscription in the left lower corner, in three lines: *Vice-Presidente—de la—Republica*. This is in script type, and is not, for a wonder, a surcharge, but is evidently printed at the same time as the rest of the impression.

We have also the provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 12 c., with the surcharge in red, in addition to the one surcharged in black described previously; and from



Le Timbre-Poste we learn that a new 10 c. has appeared with a portrait of a former president, Avellaneda, in a rectangular frame with REPUBLICA ARGENTINA at the sides, value in words below, and CORREOS Y—TELE-

GRAFOS on sloping labels above, divided by an oval in the centre containing the numerals "10." The gentleman represented is described as "poète d'imagination et de sentiment." We can only say that he does not look it. *Taille douce* engraving, white wove paper; perf. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$, in red, on 12 c., blue.
10 c., brown.

Official Letter Card. 4 c., chocolate-brown.

Austria.—We have seen the 3 kr. adhesive of the new type, also the new 2 kr. Wrapper, and 3 and 5 kr. Letter Cards. Of the framed cards with the old type of stamp we have received the single with Roumanian and the Reply-paid with Polish inscriptions, and we understand that a full set of the single cards exists.

The stamp on the new wrapper and letter cards is of rather peculiar design; the profile of the Emperor, to the left, is in a frame with straight sides and bottom, and arched at the top, with inscription KAIS KOENIGL.—OESTERR. POST. round the upper part, and KREUZER below; in each of the lower corners is a numeral on a square block, and in the centre of the arch above is the same on a key-stone shaped slab; the upper spandrels contain small ornaments, along the top runs a kind of shelf, projecting at each side, and at the bottom are two small brackets. The whole somewhat resembles an ordinary fireplace, with mantel-piece!

Adhesive. 3 kr., pale green and black; perf. $10\frac{1}{2}$.
Wrapper. 2 „ brown on straw. New type.

Post Cards. 2 kr., brown on buff; *Illyrian.*
2 „ „ „ *Italian.*
2 „ „ „ *Polish.*
2+2 „ „ „ „
2 „ „ „ *Roumanian.*
2 „ „ „ *Ruthenian.*
2 „ „ „ *Slavonic.*
5 „ red „
Letter Cards. 3 „ green on green. New type.
5 „ rose on grey. „ „

Bamra.—We give an illustration of the current type, described last month.

Bhopal.—The 4 a. of the variety already known on laid paper, both imperforate and perforated, is also printed on thin wove; we have only seen it imperf. at present. *Adhesive.* 4 a., yellow on wove.



British East Africa.—The two stamps printed in grey, which we described last month, are, we are informed by the Secretary of the Company, intended for *Revenue* purposes only; the stamps are manufactured by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., of 35, Bucklersbury, to whom we think the design does credit. They are lithographed (or so we gather from their appearance) in sheets of six horizontal rows of ten stamps; the sheet we have seen was imperf. round the edge, and bore a manufacturer's watermark of no philatelic importance. We learn that the following values are in preparation, possibly have already been issued.

Adhesives. 2 rupees, brick-red. 4 rupees, light blue.
3 „ light purple. 5 „ green.

Finally, we may add that all the current stamps, and also a set of coins issued by the Company, are obtainable at face value at the London office; and, we should be inclined to suppose, that at present there is a greater demand for the stamps in London than in East Africa.

British Guiana.—After what we said in August as to the circumstances which led to the issue of



the 1 c. on 2 dollars, our readers will not be surprised to hear that they suffered the same fate as their predecessors, and that the same surcharge has been applied to the 3 and 4 dollars stamps, and possibly by this time to the 5 and 6 dollars also. It is rumoured that these varieties are supplied nicely post-marked too, without extra charge, and that the Colony is going to buy a new ship out of the proceeds.

"Oh! for the rarity
Of" such Philately!

Would it were rarer than it is.

Adhesives. 1 c., in red, on 3 dollars, green and black.
1 c. „ 4 „ „ „

Cashmere.—More Philately here. Some careless person seems to have mislaid or damaged the dies of the 4 a. and 8 a. rectangular of 1866; and it would appear that, as in the case of the United States stamps of 1847, the authorities have "agreed to substitute" (that is the correct expression) fresh dies for the old ones. In both values the new dies have no dots in the spandrels, and there is a double outer line, instead of the single thick one of the originals. Our only justification for chronicling these is that we may warn collectors against mistaking them for the genuine articles. They come, we believe, from an official source, but they are imitations nevertheless. We have also a fresh variety of the 1 a., circular, of the philatelic type.

Adhesives; new type.

- 1 a., purple on thin white wove; circular; Type III.
- 4 a., black on native laid; rectangular.
- 4 a., blue " "
- 4 a., red " "
- 4 a., orange " "
- 8 a., black " "
- 8 a., orange " "

Ceylon.—Our publishers have found among their stock some varieties of the surcharged envelopes which have not, we think, been hitherto described: The 4 c. surcharged FIVE—CENTS, in two lines, with double impression of the overprint—this occurs both in *black* and in *carmine*—the same with the second surcharge, in *black*, to the lower left of the stamp, and quite clear of it, and another copy with the second surcharge, in *carmine*, sloping and partly above the stamp. Also the 12 c. Registration Envelope, with the surcharge in two lines, size G with the word CENTS imperfect, showing the greater part of the first two letters, and only the tops of the others; and size H with F FTEEN, for FIFTEEN.

Envelopes.

- 5 c., in *black*, on 4c., blue; double surcharge, 2 varieties.
- 5 c., in *carmine*, on 4c., " " "

Registered Envelopes.

- 15 c., in *black*, on 12c., rose; size G; defective surcharge.
- 15 c., " 12c. " " H "

Ochamba.—A correspondent in India informs us that this State is about to add, or has added by now, 6 and 12 annas, ordinary, and 3, 6 and 12 annas "Service" to its issues of surcharged stamps. We presume that the type of the surcharge remains unaltered, and that the watermark of the 6 a. is still the Elephant's Head.

- Adhesives.* 6 a., yellow-brown.
- 12 a., brown on red.
- 3 a., orange "Service."
- 6 a., yellow-brown "
- 12 a., brown on red "

Cochin.—We hear also that this State is about to issue stamps, but whether of native manufacture, or only adaptations of the Indian ones, we do not know at present.

Colombia.—The annexed illustration represents the new 20 c. stamp.

Almaguer.—It appears from the most recent information, that this is not the name of a State, but that of a State Post-master only, who in his zeal for philately professed to run short of stamps, and brought out the curiosities upon which his name will doubtless go down to posterity. However, somebody (one of those "non-philatelists" we sometimes hear of) complained, and the authorities instead of trying "to make the punishment fit the crime" by means of "something humorous" with molten type-metal in it, took it seriously, and at latest advices the unfortunate nobleman was languishing in prison.

Antioquia.—A similar outbreak is reported to have taken place in this province: we wait to hear whether the same heroic remedy has been applied, before formally chronicling the results.

Cauca.—Our philatelic faith in the excellence of Republican institutions, as exhibited in South America, receives another shock. M. Michelsen, some of whose recent discoveries are said to be somewhat too recent in appearance, says that the provisional stamp of this State is of the same speculative nature as those of Mr. Almaguer. And when our suspicions are once aroused, we see that the very name of the province is indicative of fraud, and we spell it *corker* in English!

Santander. We have seen the 1c. issued at the end of last year, perf. horizontally only.

Adhesive. 1c., blue; imperf. vertically.

Costa Rica. A set of Envelopes, Wrappers, and Post Cards, of new types, is announced.



The stamp on the envelopes shows the Arms, with U. P. U. below, in an oval frame, inscribed CORREOS DE COSTA RICA above, and value in

words below, with numerals at the sides; embossed (?) in the right upper corner. The stamp on the wrapper and cards has a large numeral in a circular band, inscribed CORREOS DE above, and COSTA RICA below, with U. P. U. in a monogram, on a square label at each side; within a rectangular frame, with the value on a straight label at the bottom, and branches in the spandrels. The Arms are in the upper centre on the post cards, with the name on the ends of a long scroll passing behind the Arms; above this, on the left UNION POSTALE—UNIVERSELLE, and on the right UNION POSTAL—UNIVERSAL; below it to the left TARJETA POSTAL—(CARTE POSTALE), in two lines in each case; below the Arms, &c., is the instruction on a straight label. Four lines for the address, the first headed *Sr*; all within a frame, with ornaments in the left upper and lower corners.

Envelopes. 5 c., orange; 152 x 92 mm.

10 c., violet-brown " "

Wrapper. 2 c., green on grey; 125 x 378 mm.

Post Cards. 2 c., " buff.

3 c., carmine "

Guanacaste.—The 5 pesos is chronicled, with surcharge in ordinary capitals, in *black*.

Adhesive. 5 pesos, olive-green.

Curacao.—To the series with numerals in the centre of the design are to be added a 3 c. adhesive, and a reply-paid card.

Adhesive. 3 c., brown; perf. 13.

Post Card. 5 + 5 c., carmine on rose.

Cyprus.—*Le Timbre Poste* has received two contradictory histories of the employment of the stamps overprinted POSTAL SURCHARGE. Both profess to have been obtained from official sources, and both are no doubt equally worthy of credence. The first states that they were used for official correspondence, and the second that they were *Unpaid Letter* stamps, issued in 1882 and suppressed in 1889. The true history we fancy has yet to be told.



French Colonies.—*Diego Suarez.*—The surcharge previously described as impressed on the 20 c. and 25 c. of the Colonial type, has also been printed on the 1 c., 5 c., and 10 c.

The rest of the series will probably follow in

due course. We are informed that these are made for *Military* purposes; possibly that is the way they spell *Philatelic* in those parts.

Adhesives. 15, in violet, on 1 c., black on grey.

15 " 5 c., green.

15 " 10 c., black on lilac.

Great Britain.—We hear that the current 5d. has appeared with the surcharge "80 PARAS" for the offices in the Levant.

Adhesive. 80 par., in black, on 5d., lilac and blue.

A good many contradictory statements have been made in various periodicals, concerning certain envelopes bearing the 10d. embossed stamp in blue, as impressed on the telegraph forms supplied for use at the Stock Exchange. Such envelopes certainly exist, in spite of that fact having been denied upon "the highest authority"; it is equally certain that they are not obtainable in the ordinary and only legitimate way. We say no more about them at present, but we have reason to believe that if their true history were known it would be by no means creditable to the Department concerned. The following ten varieties have been seen.

10d.	10 + 3d.
10 + 1d.	10 + 4d.
10 + 1½d.	10 + 6d.
10 + 2d.	10 + 10d.
10 + 2½d.	10d. + 1/-.

India.—It is in contemplation, when the long-hoped-for reduction of the postal rates to this country takes place, to reduce the value of the 4½ a. envelopes to 2½ a. or 3 a., by the usual process.

Jamaica.—We have received some more varieties of the local surcharge on the ½d. *Official*. One copy doubly surcharged, one impression partly covering the other; and a strip of three, the centre stamp of which has what might be termed a *blind* surcharge, both the "1"s being omitted.

Adhesives. ½d., green; double surcharge "OFFICIAL."

½d. " surcharged "OFF C AL."

New South African Republic.—Our publishers have found among their stock a used copy of an envelope, of blue laid paper, bearing the stamp without the Arms, dated "4 JAN 1887." This does not appear to have been chronicled before. The Catalogues of M. Moens and of Major Evans give the envelope in white only. The copy before us is of the ordinary foolscap size, about 8¼ x 4 ins.

Envelope. 2d., violet on blue.

Paraguay.—We have received imperforate copies (pairs) of the 5 c. and 10 c. of 1881. Accidents will happen.

Adhesives. 5 c., brown; imperf.

10 c., green "

Russian Locals.—*Gadiatsch*.—We learn from *Le Timbre Poste* that this District, which produced triplets some twelve months ago, has had the same good fortune again. Mother and children all doing well when last heard from.



As may be seen by the accompanying portraits they are not exactly alike, though all of the same value (we had very nearly written *sex*). St. George (small credit to him for getting the better of such a very small Dragon) is represented on each, but the frames, &c., differ, as do also the colours in which they are printed. The first type given above has the central portion in *blue*, and the inner and outer frames, together with the inscriptions in the corners, in *red*.

Adhesive. 3 Kop., blue and red.

The second type has the Arms and the frame in *red*, and the inscriptions in *blue*.

Adhesive. 3 Kop., red and blue.

The third type is all in one colour.

Adhesive. 3 Kop., brown.

Oster.—We have received two sizes of stamped envelopes for this District. The stamp, of the same type as the adhesives, is in the left upper corner, and the paper is thin white laid.

Envelopes. 3 Kop., red-brown; 142 x 76 mm.

3 " " 143 x 114 "

St. Christopher.—We have seen the new 6d., chronicled in July; the colour is difficult to describe, but we should be inclined to call it *grey-bronze* or *bronze-grey*.

St. Vincent.—We have received a new provisional, of apparently Colonial manufacture; the 4d., claret, wmk. Crown and CA, surcharged "2½d." in ordinary type, in *black*, with a bar across the lower label.

Adhesive. 2½d. on 4d., claret.

Seychelles.—Under date of Sept. 10th the postmaster writes that he has no stamped envelopes. The issue of these may be in contemplation, but it had not taken place at that date.

Sirmoor.—Our publishers have received some of the surcharged stamps we referred to last month. The overprint is arranged in a similar manner to that on the current *Official* stamps of British India, and is printed in *red* on the 6 pies and the 1 anna,

and in *black* on the 2 annas. Such a system cannot fail to produce errors, and accordingly we have before us a copy of the 6 pies surcharged in *black*, and another with this mistake corrected by a second surcharge in *red*.

Adhesives. 6 pies, green; red surcharge.

1 anna, blue " "

2 annas, rose; black " "

6 pies, green " " (error).

6 " " black and red surcharge (error).

Spain.—A new card for the interior is described and illustrated in the *Le Timbre-Poste*. The stamp, of the type of the current adhesives, is in the left upper corner; in the upper centre are the Arms of Spain, with the words *TARJETA POSTAL* over them; there are four dotted lines for the address, the first headed *A*, and the instruction is below, to the left.

Post Card. 10 c., violet-brown on buff.

Surinam.—The head of the King of Holland is beginning to be replaced by numerals, on the stamps of this Dutch Colony also. The 3 c. is announced to commence with; the outer portions of the design remain as before.

Adhesive. 3 c., green; perf. 13.



Victoria.—We have received some wrappers of coloured paper with no watermark, possibly stamped to order. First, with the type of the ½d. upright rectangular adhesive of 1885, buff wove paper, 10¼ x 4¼ inches, with coloured lines along the margins, rouletted. Second, buff and grey wove paper, without the coloured lines or rouletting, with the ½d. oblong of 1886, in *rose*; these are in sheets, 17½ x 11¼ inches, each containing four wrappers, which, if the sheet is properly divided, would be 11¼ x 4¾ inches.

Wrappers. ½d., deep rose (of 1885) on buff.

½d., rose (of 1886) " "

½d. " " grey.

Western Australia.—We have received two new post cards, of the values of 2d. and 3d. respectively, each bearing a stamp of the type of the corresponding current adhesive in the right upper corner. The Arms of Great Britain are in the upper centre, between the words *POST* and *CARD*, and the usual instruction follows. All in colour, on stout card 140 x 90 mm.

Post Cards. 2d., rose on white.

3d., green on buff.

Wurtemberg.—The wrapper has appeared with the stamp in the new colour, but in other respects unchanged. We have also a quantity of stationery, doubtless stamped to order, the 3 pf. of

the type of the adhesives, and the 5 pf. and 10 pf. envelope types, on envelopes of three different sizes, and made of an infinite number of varieties of white and coloured papers, the latter chiefly of the *granite* class, in all possible shades. We have seen 38 varieties of 3 pf. envelopes, 37 of 5 pf., and 10 of 10 pf.; also a Letter Card, with the 10 pf. envelope stamp impressed after the card had been folded. This is of thin card surfaced with *yellow*, and has the word "*An*" on the upper left, followed by three dotted lines for the address, the third underlined and headed "*in*;" size when folded 142 x 105 mm. The fold is at the top. It may be official, but it came in bad company.

<i>Wrapper.</i>	3 pf., brown.
<i>Letter Card.</i>	10 " rose on <i>yellow</i> (? official).
<i>Envelopes.</i>	3 " brown on <i>various</i> .
	5 " green "
	10 " rose "

THE following list of varieties of the United States *Letter Sheet Envelopes*, compiled by Mr. Joseph Rechert, appeared some time ago in *The American Philatelist*. Can any of our readers add to it, or had the manufacturers at last adopted a permanent system? We believe "Series 5" has been reached.

1886.

ISSUE A.—Unwatermarked and on creamy-white paper.

Var. 1.—Eighty-three perforations across top:

Side lines continuously perforated; cross perforations on each side of the side lines at the middle folding point. Six perforations on flap above top line.

Var. 2.—Forty-one perforations across top:

Side lines continuously perforated, but—

a. Cross perforations at right.

b. " " " left.

Six perforations on flap above top line.

Var. 3.—Forty-one perforations across top:

Side perforations discontinued at folding points.

Five perforations on flap above top line.

a. Cross perforations at right.

b. " " " left.

Var. 4.—Thirty-three perforations across top:

Side lines discontinued at folding points. Four

perforations on flap above top line.

a. Cross perforations at right.

b. " " " left.

August, 1887.

ISSUE B.—Watermarked U. S. monogram, and on snowy-white paper.

Var. 5.—Forty-one perforations across top:

Side lines as in *Var. No. 3*. Five perforations on flap above top line.

Series 1.—*a.* Cross perforations at right.

b. " " " left.

Series 2.—*a.* Cross perforations at right.

b. " " " left.

Series 3.—*a.* Cross perforations at right.

b. " " " left.

Total—Thirteen varieties.

THE POSTAL ISSUES OF BELGIUM.

By GILBERT E. LOCKYER.

ALTHOUGH the issues of Belgium are, like the population, numerous, there are none that can be called rare, excepting the larger envelope. Still there is much variety of design, shades of colour, and perforation, on account of which they deserve a little attention from the collector who wishes to go beyond the surface of things.

The exhaustive book of M. Moens already covers all the ground. But this is not within the reach of all; so a reference list, going somewhat farther than the ordinary catalogue, may be interesting and of use to many who have not studied Belgian stamps. They have this advantage, that they are within everyone's reach, and all varieties are easily obtainable; so that they can be thoroughly done at but little cost.

As the designs are so familiar, a slight description only is necessary to bring each type to the mind's eye.

ADHESIVES.

July, 1849.—Portrait of King Leopold I., nearly



full-face; the value in words below, and repeated in figures in the two upper corners, with *POSTES* between.

Printed on white wove paper varying in thickness; watermark a

monogram of two L's, one reversed, placed sideways within a single-line frame. Imperforate.

10 centimes, sepia, black-brown.

20 " blue, light blue.

Reprints of the above were made in 1866, both on wove and laid papers, without the watermark.

October, 1849.—Portrait of King Leopold I.

within an oval; the inscriptions

similar to the last issue, save that

the value in words is curved; foliate ornament fills the space

outside the oval. Printed on white

wove paper; watermark two L's

in frame as before. Imperforate.

On thick paper.

40 centimes, rose-carmine.



August, 1850.—The same type and watermark.

Imperforate. On thin paper.

10 centimes, sepia, black-brown.

20 " blue, deep blue.

40 " rose-carmine, carmine.

1851.—The same type. Watermark two L's as before, without the single-line frame. Imperforate. On thin paper.

- 10 centimes, sepia, black-brown.
20 „ „ dull blue, blue.
40 „ „ rose-carmine, carmine.

The same type and watermark. Imperforate. On thick hard paper.

- 10 centimes, sepia, black-brown.
20 „ „ dull blue, blue.
40 „ „ rose-carmine, carmine.

The same values and colours, &c., are found on ribbed paper. Unused specimens of any of the above issues are not common.

April, 1861.—The same type. On thickish paper varying in substance; no watermark. Imperforate.

- 10 centimes, sepia, black-brown.
20 „ „ dull blue, bright blue.
40 „ „ red, carmine.

June, 1861.—The same type and paper; no watermark. Imperforate.

- 1 centime, green, dark green.

This value was created to pay the postage on printed matter, but was used on letters also for a time, until an official decree was issued to stop the practice.

April, 1863.—The same type and paper; no watermark. Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, 13.

- 1 centime, green, dark green.
10 centimes, sepia, black-brown.
20 „ „ bright blue, dark blue.
40 „ „ rose-carmine, carmine, red.

The above were perforated also $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$, and $14\frac{1}{2} \times 15$. As far as my experience goes, $12\frac{1}{2}$ is the least common perforation. Authorities differ somewhat as to the perforations of this issue; I give them as I have found them.

The colours of the stamps from 1849 to this date (1863) vary marvellously little, considering the time covered, nearly fourteen years. The 40 centime differs more than the other values, from a soft rosy-carmine to a red almost brick-red. A deep blood-red, only found imperforate, is not easy to meet with.

November, 1865.—The head of King Leopold I., turned to the left, within a circle; POSTES above, the value below. On surfaced paper; no watermark. Perforated 14. London print.

1 franc, lilac.

November, 1865, and January, 1866.—The same as last, and other values varying only in the orna-

ments in the spandrels. On surfaced paper; no watermark. Perforated $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$. London print.

- 10 centimes, pale grey (1866).
20 „ „ pale blue (1866).
30 „ „ brown (1865).
40 „ „ rose (1866).
1 franc, lilac (1865).

All these were printed in London, and the 1 franc value perforated 14 there; but the compound perforation was no doubt done at Brussels. The London impressions are finer and in softer colours than the Brussels prints which follow with the same perforation, $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

1866.—The same types and perforation. Impressions less clear. On surfaced paper of similar thickness. Brussels print.

- 10 centimes, grey. | 30 centimes, brown.
20 „ „ blue. | 40 „ „ rose.

1867 (?).—The same types and paper as last. Perf. 15. Brussels print.

- 10 centimes, grey.
20 „ „ blue, ultramarine.
30 „ „ brown, yellow-brown.
40 „ „ rose.

1867.—The same types. On thick paper less highly glazed. Perforated 15.

- 10 centimes, grey, blue-grey, black.
20 „ „ pale blue, Prussian blue, ultramarine.
30 „ „ brown, dark brown.
40 „ „ pale rose, rose, rose-red.
1 franc, lilac, dark lilac.

The stamps on thin paper, perforated 15 (1867?), are, I believe, chronicled for the first time. The paper is apparently the same as that on which the Brussels impressions (which, no doubt, they immediately succeeded) were printed. The difference in the papers, thick and thin, is not slight or fanciful, but quite distinct; and, as may be seen, the shades of colour vary considerably, those of the stamps on thick paper being numerous, not so those on thin paper.

1866.—Lion in oval, surmounted by a crown; POSTES on scroll over, the value below, with foliage filling the spaces at sides. No watermark. Imperforate. 1 centime, grey, dark grey.



The same and similar designs. Perf. $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1 centime, grey. | 2 centimes, ultramarine.
5 centimes, brown.

The same types. Perforated 15. On thin paper.

- | | | |
|------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 1 centime, grey. | \| | 2 centimes, blue (?). |
| 5 centimes, brown (?). | | |

Here again is the thin paper, perforated 15. I have only met with one value, but no doubt the others exist.

January, 1867.—The same types and perforation. On thick paper.

- | |
|---------------------------------------|
| 1 centime, grey, blue-grey, black. |
| 2 centimes, French blue, ultramarine. |
| 5 " brown, light brown. |

1869-70.—Numeral in centre; below, a lion couchant on a panel inscribed BELGIQUE; with Arms, crown, and motto above; fruit and foliage fill the spandrels. Perforated 15. On thin paper.

- | |
|---|
| 1 centime, green, yellow-green. |
| 2 centimes, French blue, blue, ultramarine. |
| 5 " orange, orange-brown. |

The head of King Leopold II., turned to the left, with numerals of value on each side, except on the 20 centimes, on which they are in each corner. Perforated 15. On thin paper.

- | |
|---------------------------------|
| 10 centimes, green, grey-green. |
| 20 " dull blue, French blue. |
| 30 " orange, orange-yellow. |
| 40 " rose, bright rose. |
| 1 franc, lilac. |



1870.—The two last types. On thick paper. Perforated 15.

- | |
|--|
| 1 centime, pale green, green, yellow-green, emerald-green. |
| 2 centimes, dull blue, milky blue, French blue. |
| 5 " yellow, pale amber, orange. |
| 8 " lilac, mauve. |
| 10 " green, yellow-green. |
| 20 " French blue, ultramarine. |
| 40 " pale rose, rose. |
| 1 franc, lilac, mauve. |

The type with the numeral in the centre. Perforated 14 x 14½. On thin paper.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------|
| 1 centime, green. | \| | 5 centimes, orange. |
| 2 centimes, ultramarine. | \| | 8 " lilac (?). |

Many of the values of this issue 1869-70 are known imperforate, although probably not issued in that state to the public.

In 1881 most of the above were printed in aniline colours, and variously perforated. The following are known to me:

Perf. 13½ x 14.

- | |
|---|
| 1 centime, greyish green, light and dark. |
| 10 centimes, greyish green. |

Perf. 14.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| 1 centime, green. | \| | 5 centimes, bright orange. |
| 10 centimes, greyish green. | | |

Perf. 15.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 1 centime, grey-green. | \| | 20 centimes, ultramarine. |
| 5 centimes, bright orange. | \| | 40 " bright rose. |
| 1 franc, mauve. | | |

July, 1875.—Head of King Leopold II., turned to the left, similar to the other values. Perforated 15. On thin paper.

- | |
|----------------------------|
| 25 centimes, olive-yellow. |
| 50 " grey. |



The same types and perforation. On thick paper.

- | |
|---|
| 25 centimes, olive-yellow, olive-brown. |
| 50 " grey, dark grey. |

The same types. Perforated 14 x 14½. On thin paper.

- | |
|----------------------------|
| 25 centimes, olive-yellow. |
| 50 " grey (?). |

April, 1878.—Head of King Leopold II., similar to the other values. Paper varying. Perforated 15.



- | |
|----------------------------|
| 5 francs, light red-brown. |
|----------------------------|

1881.—The same type and perforation. Printed in aniline colour. 5 francs, red-brown.

Owing to the breakage of some of the letters, the 1, 2, and 5 centime stamps are found with BELGICUE—BEIGIQUE. These deserve no more than a passing notice.

(To be continued.)

THE CHALMERS CLAIM.

(COMMUNICATED.)

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Philatelic Society in August last, a resolution was unanimously adopted that Mr. Patrick Chalmers' claims were undeserving of notice.

At the meeting (in the same month) of the American Philatelic Society, the resolution passed in 1887 in favour of the Chalmers' claim was rescinded.

At the Frankfort meeting of the International Philatelic Society, on the 10th August last, the Chalmers' claim was also unanimously rejected.

THE POST CARDS OF SERVIA.

By MAJOR E. B. EVANS.

PUBLISHERS' NOTE.—We have appended prices to all the varieties given in the following list that we have in stock, and we shall be pleased to send any of them on approval to collectors who may require them.—STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED.

THE varieties of these cards are rather complicated, and as I believe no detailed list of them has been published in English, I think that a description of those that I have been able to see or hear of may be of some interest. I should commence by stating, that for a considerable portion of the information contained in this paper I am indebted to the admirable Catalogue compiled by Messrs. Campbell & Schoeller, and published last year by the *Société Française de Timbrologie*; but having had access to a large English collection of cards, and an opportunity of examining the Publishers' stock, I am able to add a few varieties to those given in that Catalogue, and moreover to correct certain misprints that had unfortunately crept in.

Having also more space at my disposal, I am able to give fuller descriptions of the details of the varieties, and thus, I hope, to make them more easy of recognition.

As collectors of entire cards, we must hardly say that one part of the design on a post card is more important than another—all must be taken together; still, the stamp is perhaps the most prominent feature. It is the stamp that I would place first in the description, and it is by the stamps that I would endeavour to group the varieties of the cards. There are five types of the stamps:

I. Profile of King Milan to left in an oval; the name of the country in Servian above, figures "10" at each side, with branches above and below, all within a rectangular frame.



II. Three-quarter face portrait to left in a circle, name as before above, ПОШТА in Servian below; numerals in rectangles in lower corners. The numerals are comparatively large and thin, as on the corresponding adhesives, and as shown in the first illustration below.



III. Similar to the last, but the whole design redrawn. The moustache more marked; the numerals are in square blocks, and are small and thick. See second illustration on previous column.

IV. The stamp again redrawn, but closely resembling Type III. The numerals are small, but thinner.

V. Profile of King Alexander to left, with name above and numerals below, as before; type of the adhesives of 1890, as shown in the annexed illustration.



Types I. and III. we only find on 10 paras cards; Types II., IV., and V. exist on both 5 and 10 paras.

Another prominent part of the design is the Arms of the country, of which several different representations are given on the cards; and these are more difficult to distinguish than the stamps. The following are the different varieties:

1. A plain Cross on a Shield, with a Crescent-shaped device in each quarter. On each side of the Shield are branches, whose ends cross below, and tops do not quite meet above. All on a Heraldic Mantle, with a Crown at the top. The whole device is of small size, 12 x 13 mm.

2. The same Armorial bearings, but on the upright part of the Cross is a Sword, and on the two Arms "1389" and "1815" respectively; the branches, if such they are, form a kind of continuous wreath close around the Shield; below is a Motto on a Scroll. All on a Mantle, as before, but larger, 15 x 17 mm.

3. Arms as before, but the Shield longer and narrower in shape; branches at the sides, crossed and apparently tied below, and not meeting above; no motto. The Mantle is 15 x 19½ mm.

4. The Shield with the Cross, &c., is placed so as to cover the body of a two-headed Eagle, which is displayed on a larger Shield. Both the Shields are almost rectangular, the lower corners rounded. The Mantle is 18 x 20 mm.

5. Similar to 4, but the Shields are semicircular below. The tops of the wings of the Eagle are on a level with the heads. The Mantle shows a short fringe of fur below, and is 16½ x 20 mm.

6. Very similar to 5, but the wings of the Eagle do not come up so high. The Cross is more distinct, the shading of the quarters of the Shield being darker. The Mantle has a deeper fringe below, and measures 16 x 19½ mm.

7. Arms as last, but the Cross, &c., are on an oval shield. The outer Shield is five-sided, square at the top, and pointed at the bottom. The Mantle is plainer, and measures $17 \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

There are also three distinct patterns of the frame surrounding the cards :

A. Is formed of small plain narrow frets on a coloured ground, with a plain line and a coloured line on each side; the lines around the outside thicker than those inside. At each corner a square block with a coloured centre.

B. Consists of square, double-lined coloured frets on a plain ground, with a thick coloured line outside, and a thin one inside. The corners are squares formed by continuations of the frets.

C. Is a coloured, single-lined key pattern, on a plain ground, with inner and outer lines of equal thickness; the corners are separate, and are square double-lined blocks, with a dot in the centre.

The stamp is always on the upper right, and the whole impression is in colour.

1873-79.—Stamp Type I.; Arms, Type 1., in the upper centre. Two words in Servian above the Arms, in fancy capitals. The first word has eleven letters; an instruction in italics, in eight words, at the bottom; three lines for the address, with a letter at the head of the first resembling an italic capital "T" with the left arm removed. Frame A.

The double cards have the equivalent of *Reply Paid*, in Servian, below the Arms on the first half, and of *Reply* on the second.

There are two minor varieties of the frame—

a. The inner plain line does not form a continuous rectangle, but is broken at the corners; and of the four lines composing it, that on the left extends almost to the top outer line, that at the top extends to the right outer line, that on the right extends almost to the bottom outer line, and that at the bottom extends to the left outer line. The frets also are rather narrower than in *b*, and there are said to be 58 of them at each side instead of 54. Size, $113\frac{1}{2} \times 66$ mm.

b. The inner plain line forms a continuous rectangle, its left upper corner touches the top fret on the left side. Size, $113 \times 65\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Variety *a* is found on the single cards, and on the first half of the *reply-paid* cards; *b* is found also on the single cards, and on the second half of the *reply-paid*. Varieties of the *reply-paid* cards may exist with these frames reversed, but

I have not met with such. They are joined at the top, and the impression is all on the same side of the card; i.e., on the first and fourth pages when folded. The single cards are printed joined together in the same way, and in all the pairs I have seen one card has variety *a*, and the other variety *b*, of the frame.

July, 1873.—Buff card, about 130×86 mm. The word for *Reply* on the second half of the double cards is 21 mm. in length.

1.	10 paras, violet on buff (a).	...	1/-
2.	10 " " " (b).	...	1/-
3.	10 + 10 " " " (a + b).	...	

In order to give space for the inscription under the Arms, the lines for the address on the *reply paid* cards are closer together than on the single.

End of 1876.—The lines for the address closer together, as on the *reply-paid* cards; the impression is not so clear. Thin *rose* card, about the same size.

4.	10 paras, blue on rose (a).	...	-/6
5.	10 " " " (b).	...	-/6

1879.—Double cards similar to those of 1873, but the word for *Reply* on the second half measures 16 mm. only.

6.	10 + 10 paras, violet on buff (a + b).	...	1/-
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NOTE.—All the above single cards are found surcharged, in *black, bojeha poshta*, in Servian, within an oblong rectangle, for use as *Field Post* cards.

March, 1881.—Stamp Type II.; Arms, Type 2, in upper centre. Two words in Servian above the Arms. The first word is of eight letters, and the type is plainer than before; the same instruction below, but different characters are employed in some of the words; two lines for the address, the first headed by a letter resembling a fancy script "J." Frame B, 129×80 mm.

The single cards again are printed in pairs, on the same side of the card, as before. The *reply-paid* have the same additions as on those of the previous issue; they are joined together at the top, and the impression is on the first and third pages.

Rose card, 141×92 mm. The card is usually deeper in tint on one side than on the other, and the impression of the single cards is sometimes on the darker and sometimes on the paler side; the double cards of course have one half on *rose* and the other on *pale rose*.

1. The inscription above the arms is 77 mm. in length.

a. The centre of the Arms is under the extreme left of the letter "A."

7. 5 paras, brown on rose. ... -/6

b. The centre of the Arms is under the right foot of the letter "H."

8. 5 paras, brown on rose.

9. 5+5 " " " " ... -/6

Error, with no frame on the first half, and no frame or inscriptions on the second.

10. 5+5 paras, brown on rose.

Error, with the frame alone on the first half, the second half correct.

11. —+5 paras, brown on rose.

NOTE.—Variety *a* appears to be the normal type of the *single* cards, and *b* that of the *reply-paid*. I have seen the single in variety *b*, but believe it to be scarce.

2. The inscription above the Arms measures $72\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The centre of the Arms is under the right side of the left foot of the "A," and the frame is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. smaller each way than is that of the last cards.

12. 5 paras, violet on rose.

June, 1881.—Stamp, Type II.; Arms, Type 2, in the left upper corner. Inscriptions in three lines in the upper centre: 1. SERBIE—UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE—CARTE POSTALE extending across the card above the arms and the stamp. 2. Three words in Servian in a curve. 3. Two words in Servian in a straight line, the same words as on the 5 paras cards. An instruction in italics in seven words in the left lower corner, with translation in French below it, "*Ce côté est réservé exclusivement à l'adresse.*" Four lines for the address, three long and one short. Frame B, about 130×80 mm.

The *reply-paid* cards have the same additions, in Servian, as before, below the 3rd line of the inscriptions, together with "RÉPONSE PAYÉE" on the first half, and "RÉPONSE" on the second. They are joined together in the same manner as the 5+5 paras.

Card varying in tint, 142×92 mm.

13. 10 paras, blue-lilac on cream.

14. 10 " lilac on buff. ... 5/-

15. 10 " slate " ... 5/-

16. 10 " brown " ... 5/-

17. 10+10 " " " ... 5/-

NOTE.—The single cards are printed as before, joined together in pairs. Possibly the 10 paras, *brown*, is an error of impression in the colour of the double cards.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

The Stamps of Tasmania: Being a History of the Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Post Cards, Adhesive and Impressed Revenue and Excise Stamps of Tasmania, with Eight Sheets of Autotype Illustrations a Sheet of Watermarks, and a Map of Tasmania. Compiled by Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, of Hobart, and published by the Philatelic Society of London. This work is uniform in size and style with the catalogues of "Oceania" and "North America." The book is in the Press, and will be ready for delivery in a week or so.

The price is 14s., post-free to Great Britain, Europe, and countries in Class A of the Postal Union; 14s. 6d. to countries in Class B of the Postal Union; and 15s. to Australia, Asia, &c.

Orders should be sent in at once, as the edition is limited, and the demand will probably be greater than the supply.

* * *

Bamra.—In the September number of *The American Journal of Philately* the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, Limited, print the following letter:

"CALCUTTA GENERAL POST OFFICE,

"May 9th, 1890.

"GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter I regret my inability to furnish you with the information desired. I am not aware of any State in India called the 'Bamra.'

"I am, &c., S. A. E. HUTTON,
"Presidency Postmaster."

The Scott Stamp and Coin Co. add:

"This proves beyond peradventure that the so-called Bamra stamps are mere concoctions, and we are greatly pleased that we are able at so early a date to brand them."

* * *

Now, Messrs. Calman and Collin, this is all very well, but I guess that you will have to draw in your horns and cry "*Peccavi.*"

As my firm is, so far as I can learn, the only one that has been able to secure any of the first issue of the stamps of this state, which the "officials" with their usual want of knowledge say does *not* exist, we are particularly interested in this matter, and print for the information of our clients all we know about Bamra.

* * *

1st. Mr. Hutton, "Presidency Postmaster" of India, says he is *not* aware of any state in India called the Bamra.

Well, we turn to that superb work, Hunter's *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, which we are informed at the British Museum is the latest and best authority on the subject, and we find as follows:

"Bámra, Native State, attached to Sambalpur district, Central Provinces, lying between $21^{\circ} 8' 30''$ and $22^{\circ} 11' 30''$ N. lat., and between $84^{\circ} 10' 15''$ and $85^{\circ} 15' 30''$ E. long. On the north it runs up into a point between the Bonai and Gangpur States, on the south it is bounded by the State

of Rairakhol, on the east by Talcher and Pal Lahera, in Orissa, and on the west by Sambalpur. Extreme length from north to south, about 75 miles; extreme breadth, about 64 miles; area, 1988 square miles; population (1881), 81,286. . . . The history of this State goes back to the middle of the sixteenth century, when it is said Rám Chandra Deva was Rájá. From him ten successions are deduced to the present chief, Sudhat Deva, who is now (1890) 41 years of age."

This seems to prove that Bamra is a state in India.

* * *

On February 28th, 1890, we wrote to the Postmaster, enclosing about £10, and asking for this amount of stamps from Bamra. The following was the reply:

"The 21st April, 1890.

"FONT-MOGAR, BAMRA, C.P.

"Sir,—In reply to your letter of 28th Feb., 1890, I have the honour to say that the postage stamps in use in the Bamra Feudatory State are not worth the purpose you want them for. We have no machine here to stamp them properly; we have got them prepared like ordinary tickets by means of the printing-press for anyhow carrying on business. However, we send a sample of each class for your satisfaction without charging anything for them. We return the note registered at our own expense.

"Yours faithfully,

(Signature illegible)

"Private Secretary to H.H. the Chief of Bamra."

The stamps enclosed were one of each value of the rare 1st issue. We at once wrote off again, asking for a large amount of these stamps, and received the following reply:

"BAMRA, 5.8.90.

"Dear Sir,—I received your kind letter of 3rd July, 1890, and know that you want postage stamps used in the Bamra State to value of The postage stamps sent to you as samples are no longer in use in the State, for H.H. the Rajah has been pleased to change them into new form. I therefore have herewith sent you such numbers of each kind of stamps as are equal in value," etc.

* * *

The stamps enclosed in this letter were 59 of the first issue (3 of 3 pies, 28 of 6 pies, 15 of 1 anna, 8 of 2 annas, 3 of 4 annas, and 2 of 8 annas) and about 800 assorted of the current issue, as described in last month's *Journal*.

We believe that we had *all* of the first issue left in the Post-office; and we believe that the stamps of 3 pies, and 2, 4, and 8 annas of this issue are nearly as rare as any stamp at present known.

* * *

We think we have proved that—

1st. Bamra is a State in India;

2nd. Bamra does use postage stamps;

3rd. That the first issue is undoubtedly very rare; and

4th. We are the only dealers that have a single specimen. P.Q.E.D.

* * *

The *Journal*, Nos. 1 and 2.—We have had so great a run on our first two numbers that the edition is nearly exhausted; we have therefore raised the price of Nos. 1 and 2 to 1s. 6d. each. Subscriptions cannot commence earlier than with No. 3.

REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

NOTE.—In answer to numerous enquiries, Stanley Gibbons, Limited, beg to state that they do NOT execute commissions at any of the auction sales.

MESSRS. CHEVELEY & Co. opened the auction season of 1890–91 with a two-days' sale at the Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, on October 6th and 7th, commencing each evening at 6 p.m. nominal. The first evening's sale contained some choice stamps, such as the "Connell," British Guiana 4 c. circular, Moldavia 27 and 81 paras, and these realized good prices. The second day's sale was mostly dealers' lots, which were sold very cheap.

Lor	Price.
9 Brazil, upright figures, perforated, 30, 60, 90, 180, 280, 300, 600, and 10 reis (blue), all unused; and 430 reis, used	60 0
10 Brazil, slanting figures, 180 reis	24 0
12 British Guiana, first issue, circular 4 c., yellow; cut to shape and mended	355 0
13 British Guiana (1853), 4 c., blue. Variety with stop after the "s" of "postage"	20 0
18 Buenos Ayres, 4 pesos, red; unused, but cut on one side	145 0
19 Canada, imperf., six ½d. and one 3d. on original envelope	48 0
20 Canada, imperf., pair of 6d., purple, on original letter	22 0
22 Canada, ½d., perforated, unused	17 0
29 Ceylon, imperf., 9d., unused	55 0
33 Confederate States, large 2 c., green; strip of five on original letter	52 6
35 Confederate States, 10 c., perforated, on original letter	13 0
42 Confederate States, "Ten" cents	11 0
46 Ditto Charlestown, entire, used 5 c. envelope on gold paper	90 0
47 Confederate States, Memphis, 5 c., red; magnificent pair	30 0
50 Confederate States, Mobile, 5 c., blue	24 0
52 Ditto Petersburg, 5 c., rose, on original envelope	52 0
56 Dutch Indies, unpaid letter stamp of the Local Land Mail, dated "Batavia, 11 July, 1846"	37 6
68 Great Britain, "Harry Furniss" caricature of the Jubilee envelope, printed in black, and signed by the artist	14 0
87 Mexico (1867), medio real, black on buff, gothic surcharge	20 0
89 Moldavia, circular 27 paras, fine used	225 0
90 Ditto circular 81 paras, unused	350 0
101 Nevis, second issue, strip of three 1s. unused, with no perforation between the stamps	100 0
103 New Brunswick, "Connell" stamp, perf., unused	410 0
106 Newfoundland, 1s., vermilion, unused	160 0
107 Ditto 1s., vermilion	100 0
146 Peru, medio peso, yellow, with surcharge "4 R" in blue	70 0
148 Peru, unused pair of 1 pes, red, double frame	25 0
154 Queensland (1880), 20s., pink, unused	30 0
157 South Australia, 3d., with surcharge in red	25 0
160 Spain (1851), 10 reales, green, unused	18 0
164 Transvaal, 6d., blue on green, fine roulette and inverted surcharge	20 0

Lot		Price.	
		s.	d.
172	Trinidad, blue on blue, and a blue on white, both fine	30	0
184	Tuscany, 60 crazie, fine	55	0
190	United States (1861), 2 c., black, with double grill; and 3 c., pink, with grill all over	21	0
197	United States, envelopes (1857), 1 c. + 3 c., on buff	32	0
198	United States, envelopes (1857), 1 c. + 3 c., on white	32	0
200	United States, envelopes, Hale & Co., 5 c., blue, two different types	14	0
201	United States, envelopes, Honour's City Post, 2 c. on blue, and 2 c. on white	10	0

POST OFFICE FACTS AND FIGURES.

FROM the thirty-sixth annual report of the Postmaster-General to the Treasury, which was issued yesterday as a parliamentary paper, it appears that the estimated number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom during the year ended March 31 last was 1,650,100,000, an increase of 5·9 per cent.; in addition to which there were 217,100,000 post cards, an increase of 7·8 per cent.; 441,900,000 book packets and circulars, an increase of 7·3 per cent.; 159,300,000 newspapers, an increase of 4·8 per cent.; and 42,853,000 parcels, an increase of 6·2 per cent.; or a grand total of 2,511,253,000, or 66·2 deliveries for each one of the inhabitants. The registered letters numbered 11,357,935, an increase of 356,850. It is thought that 29·8 per cent. of the total number of letters were delivered in the London Postal District. The correspondence in valentines has fallen from 2,770,000 in 1883 to 320,000 last February, but there has been a large increase in Christmas work; while the fashion of offering prizes to readers of newspapers has caused an enormous addition to correspondence by post cards. It is noted that of the letters posted without any addresses 1,495 contained cash, bank-notes, and cheques of the value of over £6,000. The increase in the number of patterns and samples sent through the post in the course of the year is estimated at about 600,000—an increase of 20 per cent. About 1,000,000 patterns and samples were posted in London, or nearly 63,000 more than in the previous year. Under the heading "Curious Incidents," Mr Raikes narrates the following: "It is hardly necessary to record that the usual number of green frogs, leeches, and other creeping things made their appearance upon the post-office counter, and the only novelty observed amongst dead animals forwarded by Parcel Post was a sucking pig carelessly wrapped in brown paper with both ends open, which passed through the Bath office, and was delivered to the addressee. The confidence of the public in the

ability of the Post Office to find anyone and to do anything does not appear to diminish. One trustful correspondent at Ludlow addressed a letter thus: 'To the gentleman who looked at a house near Cleobury Mortimer a little time ago, Bilston, Staffordshire,' and left it to the department to discover this particular individual in a town of 25,000 inhabitants. Within four days of the arrival of the communication the department succeeded in finding the gentleman and duly delivered the letter. On another occasion a confident lady of Greenock requested a telegraphist to write out and despatch a message to her home to the effect that she would not return till morning, and handed a large door key to be sent with the message for the benefit of her lodgers. On being informed that the key could not be sent by telegraph she replied, that if the key could not go, there would be no use in sending the message, and the department was compelled to confess itself beaten. In the early part of the year a young man, about twenty years of age, applied to the post-office at Northampton for a marriage licence, stating that he wished to get married without anyone knowing it. Some time elapsed before he could be persuaded that the post-office could not meet his wishes. He left with feelings of deep disappointment." Inland money orders to the amount of £23,333,417 were issued, being an increase of £375,768. On Sept. 2, 1889, the issue of telegraphic money orders between London and seventeen large towns was begun as an experiment. Between Sept. 2 and Feb. 28, 2,088 orders of the value of £8,674 1s. 3d were issued, and on March 1 the system was extended to all head and branch post-offices in the United Kingdom, with the result that in one week 578 telegraphic orders were issued, representing a sum of £1,968. In the month 1,769 orders were issued, amounting to £6,262. The number of postal orders issued in the United Kingdom was 44,712,548, or 4,430,227 more than in the previous year. The value represented by the orders was £17,737,802, or £1,625,723 more than the value of those issued in 1888-89. The total amount transmitted by money orders and postal orders in the year was over £42,000,000 sterling, or £3,000,000 more than in 1888-89. (There has been an increase in savings bank business, though at a slightly lower rate than in 1888, when the amounts of the deposits transferred from trustee savings banks were usually large. The number of ordinary inland telegrams was 50,813,354 (an increase of 3,996,643), and of press inland telegrams 4,803,465 (an increase of 42,574).—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 30.

A TRANSACTION IN COLONIAL AND EUROPEAN STAMPS.—Colchester County Court (October 3). Before His Honour Judge Abdy. Winch Bros. v. Jewson. The Plaintiffs, who carry on business at Colchester as foreign stamp importers and have a branch business in Paris, sued the defendant, a clerk employed at the Guildhall, London, and a well-known collector of stamps, to recover £7 12s. 6d., the price of five sheets of Colonial and European stamps supplied, or, as an alternative, the return of the stamps. Mr. F. C. H. Jones appeared for the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs' case was that their business was mostly carried on through the post, and the stamps were done up in packets and also on sheets for selection, sent on sale or return. On February 4th, defendant, with whom the plaintiffs had previously done business, wrote for a few sheets of Colonial and European stamps. Accordingly, on February 7th, seven sheets were sent, valued at £15 17s. 1d. Plaintiffs were in the habit of charging for all stamps not returned. On March 24th, plaintiffs received a letter from defendant, in which he referred to a previous letter that he stated he had sent enclosing five of the sheets and a cheque for £1 12s. 3d. for the two sheets he had retained. Plaintiffs had never at that time received any such letter with sheets and cheque enclosed, nor had they since done so. Plaintiffs wrote defendant to this effect, adding that they presumed defendant had registered the letter, and suggesting that he should make enquiries at the Post-office. Defendant replied expressing surprise the cheque had not reached them, that the cheque had not been passed through his bank, that the Post-office could not trace the letter, and that no doubt somebody who knew plaintiff's printed envelopes had stuck to the contents. Thereupon plaintiffs wrote defendant that the miscarriage was defendant's own fault for not registering the letter, but while maintaining their legal right to the whole, they offered to accept half the amount. This offer was declined, however. The defendant said plaintiffs' firm was a most respectable one, and he had nothing to complain of. He sent the letter and stamps in one of plaintiff's own envelopes, and he said he sent three similar letters to other firms on the same day, all three of which reached their destination. He admitted that he did not register this letter, and contended that it was not incumbent upon him to do so, as plaintiffs alleged he was according to their price list. Considerable correspondence was put in, and eventually, after hearing the evidence of one of the plaintiffs and defendant, His Honour held that defendant had no case, and gave judgment for plaintiffs for the amount claimed, payable by instalments £2 per month.—*Essex Standard*, Oct. 4th, 1890.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AUCTIONS IN RELATION TO PHILATELY AS A SCIENCE.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—One hears much nowadays of the advantages of stamp sales, and the great amount of good they are doing to philately—the magazines make our mouths water with quotations. We seem to live in halcyon days indeed, and there are but few dissentient voices. Occasionally there is a whisper that a forgery or two has crept maliciously in, or that specimens closely cut and *decidedly* postmarked are somewhat numerous; but as a rule everybody seems pleased, and rejoices in the sunshine of the new excitement.

Far be it from me to interfere with the general harmony, or throw a shadow on the fair face of philatelic fashion; but may I express my opinion that these auctions are doing more harm than good to philately? Against the sales, as sales, I have not a word to say; but when I hear on all sides that the science we delight in is being benefited by them, I shake my head and ponder. Are not the prices of rarities unreasonably increased? and is not the value of ordinary stamps and their varieties of shade and perforation much depreciated, being in fact not recognized or acknowledged, save in a few cases, while palpable reprints of colonial stamps are eagerly bought up?

Is this likely to benefit philately? I think not. To him who would send his collection to auction I should give *Punch's* advice; but if he must, then let him catalogue it himself if he has time and ability. I do not speak "with authority." My experience was bought at one sale only, and at no very great cost; but I have seen enough to know that, in the case of any but really rare stamps, good condition counts for little, and varieties, as a rule, are lost sight of altogether, both auctioneers and dealers either not caring or not knowing anything about them. Rarity is not everything, and there are varieties well worthy of more recognition at auction than they get at present; in fact, my grumble finally resolves itself into the desire that varieties of perforation and watermark should be more generally catalogued separately, and not crowded up with a hundred or so of the *profanum vulgus* in one lot; by such a course I consider that philately as a science is lowered, not raised, and sales a clog on its advance. I believe also that they can be counted as a benefit only inasmuch as they are uncertain authorities as to the value of the rarer stamps.

I am, yours faithfully,

LONDON, Sept., 1890.

"SYDNEY VIEW."

DEAR SIR,—“Perplexed” does not seem to know which side to take. First he ridicules my suggestions, and then in dismay adds a postscript to his letter, that “a prominent collector has started the measurement of watermarks.” I would certainly omit stamps printed on both sides (these are printer’s errors, the same as reversed watermark), and watermarks, *burelé* or no *burelé*!

“Perplexed” must be “feeble,” to use his own words, if he finds any difficulty in following out my suggestions. I would arrange first type New Zealand, as follows, taking those stamps only whose differences can be detected without examining the reverse sides.

Issue 1852, on blue paper.	Three values.
„ 1855-9, unwatermarked.	Four values.
„ 1862-3, pelure paper.	Four values.
„ 1862-3, star „	Five values.
„ 1863-6, „ perf. 13.	Seven values.

In all twenty-three values, to say nothing of official compound perforations; but roulettes, pin and serrated perforations I would most assuredly discard, unless proved conclusively to have been officially made.

Any one can have these made to order (*this is unofficial*), and, in fact, if his purse is long enough, have sets with different roulettes manufactured. Roulettes in my opinion are no more collectable than stamps made imperforate with the scissors. Suppose I produce the first issue New Zealand on blue paper rouletted, who is to prove that it is not a genuine *unofficial*, just unearthed?

There is sense in collecting English and Japanese plate numbers, but none in collecting, we will say, two St. Christopher’s, both 2½d., Crown, the one CC the other CA; if I am wrong then why not collect each printer’s issue of the same stamps, which have the different controllers’ letters opposite each. Will any one collect the so-called two issues of the Jubilee English—one with the border and one without; the former being simply added by the printers to save the plate. *Is this an official second issue?*

Again, Philatelists collect, or are told they should collect, telegraph stamps. Then why not collect the “Documentos y Libros” issue of Mexico. These are used on telegrams, and I possess several specimens obliterated “*Gobierno oficina de Carreteras*,” etc. *These are official.*

In conclusion, a gentleman may be a collector of postage stamps, or of fiscal stamps; but to be a philatelist he should in my opinion collect both.

Yours respectfully,

L. G. C. LUNDY.

LONDON, September, 1890.

[We ourselves are slightly “perplexed” as to what our Correspondent would and would not collect. According to his list of early New Zealand he recognises watermarks, to a certain extent; but from what he says about the St. Christopher, he seems not to accept varieties of watermark. Now a watermark is not, as a rule, visible at all on the face of the stamp; it at any rate requires holding up to the light, more often than not it can be seen far more easily from the back, and in many cases it is *only* visible from that point of view. Again, he is apparently unaware that the Queensland stamps with a *burelé* pattern on the back are also *unwatermarked*, and should thus come into his list of admissibles. There are many Collectors who include the English stamps with the line round the panes, and keep corner blocks to show the varieties. Collectors of telegraph stamps should certainly accept the Mexicans alluded to, if they have anything to do with the payment of the charges for transmission. And those whose tastes incline to Fiscals, will collect them, either alone, or in addition to stamps of other kinds.

All these are branches of Philately, and collectors may pursue any or all of them as they please. Personally we have a rooted antipathy to being told what to collect, and we object equally strongly to being told what *not* to collect. There are still collectors of the primitive or “Pendragonite” order, and there are others who are advanced, “yea, even unto rottenness”; and between these two there is, *apparently*, “a great gulf fixed”; but in reality it is not so, being bridged over by all sorts and conditions of collectors, forming every imaginable intermediate shade. And he who would attempt to please all of these may be likened unto the “Old Man and the Donkey” of the children’s book—with the “Old Man” omitted.—ED.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. F. G.—We are much obliged for the sight of the Indian letter sheet, but it is not an unknown variety. The present Edition of our Publishers’ Catalogue does not go into much detail in the matter of stamped envelopes. You will find them dealt with more fully in Mr. Lockyer’s *Colonial Stamps*, or in Major Evans’ *Philatelic Handbook*.

G. E. L.—We fancy the marks you describe as found upon some St. Helena stamps (an old English “*£*” within a quatrefoil, or a capital “H”) are merely obliterations, but we cannot guess their meaning. Can the “*£*” have anything to do with *postage due*?

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23 †CANADA, including old issues and envelope	10	0	6
24 " " Revenue Stamps, including obsolete	9	0	6
25 †CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, including provl. & newsband	7	1	0
26 †CAMBODIA, including rare circular	6	2	0
27 † " 1889, 1½ pica, †, 1, 2, 4, and 8 Annas	7	7	8
28 †CEYLON, including provisional and obsolete	5	0	6
29 †CHILI, with both provisional and obsolete	8	1	0
30 †COREA, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 mons.	5	4	0
31 †COSTA RICA, various issues	7	1	0
32 †CYPRUS, first issue, all different, including cards	7	1	0
33 †CHINA, 1, 3, and 5 candarins	3	0	0
34 †CUBA, early issues, all obsolete	4	0	9
35 " " recent issues	8	1	0
36 " " '68, or '69, 5, 10, 20, and 40 c.	4	2	6
36c †CZERNAWODA	5	0	6
37 †DANUBE STEAM NAVIGATION CO.	4	0	0
38 †DENMARK, all obsolete	12	0	6
39 " " Current, value in ore	9	0	6
40 †FARIDKOT, native issue	6	2	0
41 †DUTCH INDIES, including obsolete and unpaid	6	1	0
42 †EGYPT, 1866, complete	7	5	0
43 " " 1879, 5, 10, 20 paras, 1 and 2 piastres	5	0	6
44 " " 1872, 5, 10, and 20 paras, 1, 2, 2½, and 5 piastres	7	1	0
45 †FERNANDO PO, 1882, 1, 2, and 5 c. de peso	3	2	0
46 †FINLAND, including old issues	7	0	6
47 †FRANCE, including unpaid and envelope	12	0	9
48 †GERMAN, early issues, including rare	8	1	0
49 " " " EMPEROR, current and obsolete	8	1	0
50 " " " locals, including 2½ and 5 gr., 18 kr., etc.	11	1	0
51 " " " 1861, including Berlin, Hanover, etc.	13	1	0
52 †GRENADE, provisional, and 1881 issue	4	3	8
53 †GIBRALTAR, including post cards and newsbands	9	1	6
54 †GREAT BRITAIN, including 1d., black, 1½d. env., etc.	12	1	0
55 " " Compound envelopes, on blue or white	15	20	0
56 †GRANADA CONFEDERATION, including rare	7	1	6
57 †GUATEMALA, 1875, †, 1, and 2 reales	4	2	6
58 " " 1877, †, 2, 4 reales, and 1 peso	4	2	6
59 " " " 1, and 2 reales env., and ½ real band.	4	3	0
60 " " 1882, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.	5	1	0
61 " " 1886, provl., 25, 50, 75, 100, and 150 c.	5	5	0
62 †GREECE, including unpaid and new issue.	7	0	6
63 †HAMBURG, Adhesives, all different	10	1	0
64 " " Envelopes, †, 1½, 2, 3, 4, and 7 sch.	7	1	6
65 †HAYTI, 1881, 1, 2, 5, 7, and 20 cents	6	3	8
66 †HOLLAND, including first and newest issues	12	0	6
67 †HONG KONG, including obsolete and new issue	9	1	0
68 †HOLLIGLAND, obsolete, including error	7	1	0
69 " " newsbands and envelope	4	0	6
70 †HUNGARY, obsolete and newest issues	8	0	6
70a " " 1888, 1, 8, 12, 15, 24, 30, and 50 kr.	7	0	9
71 †INDIA, including envelopes and surcharged	12	1	0
72 " " Service, †, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas, and H.M.S.	8	0	0
73 " " Telegraph	6	1	0
74 †ITALY, including old issues	12	1	0
75 " " Official Stamps	5	0	6
76 " " Provisional 1878 Newspaper Stamps	8	1	0
77 " " Foreign P.O., Surcharged Estero	5	1	0
78 †JAPAN, 1873-75, wreath series	6	1	0
79 " " recent issues	6	1	0
80 " " Cards, three issues	6	1	0
81 †JHEEND, †, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas, native issue	5	5	8
82 †LUXEMBURG, obsolete and current	10	1	6
83 †MACAO, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, 80, and 100 reis	8	5	8
84 " " provl. issues, surcharged	5	3	8
85 †MATA, including obsolete and newsband	6	1	0
86 †MARTINIQUE (French Colonies), including obsolete.	7	1	0
87 †MAURITIUS, including provisional	5	1	0
88 †MEXICO, including obsolete	5	1	0
89 " " 1864, 1, 2, and 4 reales, and 1 peso	4	5	0
90 " " 1874, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 c.	5	5	0
91 †MEXICO, 1875, Portede Mar., 2, 10, 12, 20, 50, & 100 c. Set of	6	1	6
92 " " 1879, Portede Mar., 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, & 100 c.	6	5	0
93 †MOLDO WALLACHIA, 1862, 3, 6, and 30 paras.	3	2	6
94 †MONACO, including envelope, and newsband	7	0	9
95 †MOZAMBIQUE, 1877-85, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, & 100 r.	7	4	6
96 " " 1886, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100, 200, & 300 r.	9	7	6
97 †MEXICO, Type 1259, complete	8	15	0
98 †NEW BRUNSWICK, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12½, and 17 c.	6	4	0
99 †NEW SOUTH WALES, incl. early issues & service	9	1	0
100 †NEW ZEALAND, 1882 issue and obsolete	8	0	6
101 †NICARAGUA, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 c. obsolete	5	3	8
102 †NEW CALEDONIA, provisional issue and error	3	4	6
103 †NORTH BORNEO, obsolete and current	4	2	0
104 †NOWANUGUR, anna, 1, 2, and 3 docra	4	1	0
105 †NORWAY, including first issue	10	0	9
106 †ORANGE FREE STATE, including provisional	6	1	0
107 †PAPAL STATES, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 40, and 80 c.	7	1	0
108 †PERSIA, first issue, complete	5	15	0
109 " " 1889, 1, 2, 5, 7, and 10 abahi	10	7	6
110 " " including 5 and 10 kran	10	7	6
111 " " Service, 1, 2, 5, and 10 abahi	4	1	0
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113 " " post cards, provisional, etc.	6	2	6
114 †PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, including surcharged	6	1	6
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117 " " 1882, †, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 mill, & 1 & 2 c. depeso	8	1	0
118 †PORTUGAL, including obsolete	7	0	6
119 †PORTUGUESE INDIES, obsolete figure issue	5	1	6
120 " " 1882, complete	7	5	0
121 " " Provisional Surcharged	8	2	6
122 †PRUSSIA, 1850, 4 and 6 pf., 1, 2, and 3 agr.	5	1	3
123 " " 1851, env. uncut, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7 agr. R	7	7	6
124 †QUEENSLAND, obsolete and current	5	0	6
125 †ROUMANIA, obsolete issues	6	1	0
126 " " Unpaid letter, 2, 5, 10, 30, & 50 bani	5	1	0
127 †RUSSIA, obsolete and current	8	0	6
128 " " Envelopes, newest issue and provisional	5	4	0
129 " " Local Stamps	5	2	0
130 †SHANGHAI, obsolete and current	5	2	0
131 †SALVADOR, 1867, †, 1, 2, and 4 reales	4	3	0
132 †SAMOA, 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 2s., and 5s.	8	3	0
133 †SANDWICH ISLES, obsolete and newest issue	6	1	6
134 †SWITZERLAND, 1881, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40, 50 c. & 1 fr.	9	1	0
135 †SERVIA, 1869, 1, 2, 10, 20, 25, 35, and 40 paras	7	1	0
136 " " 1881, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 paras, and 1 dinar	6	3	6
137 †SIAM, †, 1, 2, 4, and 16 attas, obsolete	5	2	6
138 " " 1887, new issue	5	2	6
139 †SPAIN, 1876, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50 c., 1, 4, & 10 pesetas	9	5	0
140 " " old and new	13	0	6
141 " " many rare	25	1	0
142 " " some very scarce	35	2	0
143 " " Official, 1855	4	0	4
144 " " 1879, 1, 4, and 10 pesetas	3	1	0
145 " " War Tax, various issues	6	0	6
146 " " 1882, 5, 15, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	5	1	9
147 " " Don Carlos	4	1	0
148 †SOUTH AUSTRIA, including surcharged, etc.	8	1	0
149 †STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Native States	8	2	0
150 " " including provisional	8	1	0
151 †SWITZERLAND, Telegraph Stamps	4	0	9
152 †SWEDEN, 1872 issue, with envelopes	9	0	6
153 " " Official Stamps	7	0	9
154 " " Unpaid Letter Stamps	7	0	9
155 †SWITZERLAND, including rayons and envelope	20	1	6
156 " " Rigi Stamps	8	0	6
157 †TASMANIA, including rare	10	2	6
158 †TIMOR, 1885, surcharged	9	8	6
159 †TOLIMA, 1879-86, 5, 5, 10, 10, and 20 c.	5	2	6
160 †TONGA, 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s.	4	4	0
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166 " " 1884, 1d., 3d. red, 3d. black on rose, 6d., 1s.	5	3	6
167 †TURKEY, obsolete, current, surchd., & International	10	0	9
168 " " Emp. Ottoman	7	0	9
169 " " Unpaid and Interior, obsolete and current.	5	0	6
170 " " Constantinople, 5, 20, and 40 paras	3	0	6
171 †UNITED STATES, War Department, including env.	8	1	0
172 " " Various other Departments	8	1	0
173 " " Envelopes, 1887, uncut, incl. rare	23	10	0
174 " " Metropolitan, 1, 5, 10, and 20 c. brn., and 20 c. blue, etc.	9	2	6
175 " " Telegraph	11	4	6
176 †URUGUAY, including provisional and Too Late	6	2	0
177 †VENEZUELA, 1880, 5, 10, 25, 50 c., and 1 Bolivar	5	4	0
178 " " including first issue	10	1	6
179 †VICTORIA, old and new issues	12	1	0
180 " " envelopes and bands	6	1	0
181 †WURTEMBERG, old & new issues, & service stamps	12	1	0

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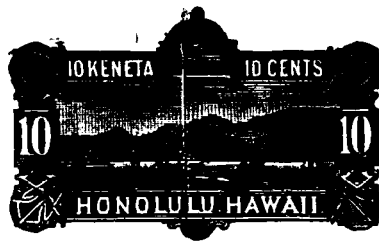
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NOVEMBER 20, 1890.

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STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,

MONTHLY JOURNAL

A Magazine and Price List
FOR THE USE OF
STAMP COLLECTORS & DEALERS.

CONTENTS.		PAGE
EDITORIAL	.	91
NEW ISSUES—Priced	.	92
A REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH STAMPS. Part IX.		
By W. E. JEFF	.	93
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	.	95
NOTES ON NEW FORGERIES. By the REV. R. B. EAREE	.	99
THE POSTAL ISSUES OF BELGIUM. By GILBERT E. LOCKYER	101	
CORRESPONDENCE AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	104	
PRICE LIST. Part IX.—Victoria	106	

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For November.

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1851-54. Laureated Head of Queen.

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2 pence, blue (stars in upper corners) each	1/6
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Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Monthly Journal.

VOL. I.

NOVEMBER 20, 1890.

No. 5.

EDITORIAL.

MOST EXCELLENT CITIZENS.—After a few of the usual newspaper remarks upon Stamps and Stamp Collecting, *Galignani's Messenger* winds up with the following paragraph:

"Collecting postage-stamps is an innocent amusement, and it has been remarked that most persons addicted thereto are of the honest, calm, and harmless class, easily amused, and as easily kept in order, being themselves most orderly."

What more satisfactory citizens could any State desire? If this is the constant, or even frequent, result of the study of Philately, we may surely expect to see it introduced into the programme of the London School Board, in addition to music and dancing. We all know that "Music hath charms to soothe the savage beast," but Philately does more. In the words of the immortal Latin grammar, "Emollit mores, nec licet esse ferox." Philately is not at present one of the compulsory subjects, or we should not be compelled to make the following remarks.

* * *

WHERE does the Editor of *The Stamp Collector's Monthly*, née *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, obtain the extraordinary information which he retails to his readers month after month? In the last number we find the following: "Recently a new issue for Burmah has appeared upon the market, and such was the prejudice against the stamps, owing to their poor appearance, that the large dealers would not sell them. Still, on replies coming from India, they turn out to be perfectly correct (see Fig. 1)." Here followeth an illustration. Of what? You guess at once—the new issue of Bamra. Try again. Give it up? The left-hand half of a design that was to have been issued in Siam for fiscal purposes! Some unkind person must have been, what is vulgarly called, "stuffing up" the Editor.

* * *

HERE is another choice gem, culled from the same source:

"Another set that, in nine cases out of ten, are put down as forgeries by the novice, is the Britannia Mauritius. These are all genuine and

collectable. Their history is, perhaps, as strange as any. Here it is: In 1857 Mauritius being tired of caricaturing Her Most Gracious Majesty, applied to Great Britain for postage stamps, and in 1858 a supply was forwarded, the design being similar to that upon the Barbados and Trinidad (*sic*) stamps of the same period—Britannia seated, value not indicated, 'Mauritius' in label at bottom. Well, the magenta (9d.) reached the Colony in safety, and some were used, but the other values, which were in another vessel, were shipwrecked and lay on the ocean bed for several months, when they were recovered and brought to England. A small parcel of the stamps found its way into the market, and for many years the sets were sold at 6s. 6d., till in '84 the entire stock was offered for sale to benefit a charity by the official into whose hands it had fallen. This stock, which consisted of over one million pieces—undoubtedly the finest lot that ever appeared—was purchased by Messrs. Bannister and Co. for £800. The sale during the first week amounted to over £600."

Oh, Christopher Columbus! We are not equal to dealing with this, in prose, but must drop into poetry:

Oh, a stamp on the ocean bed,
With its home in the blooming deep!

Let us get up a company to raise a few more of these Philatelic treasure-ships, with the stamps all sea-sea-watermarked, and *bleuté*, by gum!

* * *

The wonderful adventures of these stamps would form a fitting subject for a Christmas number. We give an outline of the plot: The repentance of the Mauritius authorities, and their resolve to do better, regardless of expense. The triumphant arrival of the "magenta (9d.)" The catastrophe—the ship sinking with all on board, a newspaper band playing "Rule, Britannia!" The solitary survivor washed on shore, with the aid of a cake of Pears' soap. Britannia, like Venus, rising from the sea. A small parcel finding its way into the market, with a coloured engraving after the celebrated picture, "Non (tri-)Angli, sed (rect-) Angli." The rescue by the Charity Organisation Society, &c.

But why did the charitable official divide the remains of some 300,000 of these stamps (all that were originally printed) into "over one million pieces"? it would hardly add to their value?

Mister! Howard! Marryat!!
How we wonder what you're at.

"CHEVELEY AND Co. beg to announce that they are about to remove shortly to the neighbourhood of London. On and after Thursday, November 13th, 1890, their address will be PURLEY (Surrey), England."

We have much pleasure in drawing attention to the above announcement, and in adding that Messrs. Cheveley and Co.'s next sale is fixed for December 12th and 13th, when a very fine collection of entire envelopes will be offered. We are not of those who look upon the institution of stamp auctions as an unmixed blessing, either to collectors or dealers; but our limited experience of this wicked world has imbued us with a belief that there are few blessings, if any, that are altogether unmixed. We, therefore, have no hesitation in wishing Messrs. Cheveley and Co. a prosperous season, more especially as long as they allow a proper interval for "afternoon tea."

* * *

We have before us an announcement, in Dutch, English, French, and German, of what we believe is the first stamp auction to take place in Holland. It is to be held at Utrecht, on December 3rd next, by Messrs. Dumans and Vis. Some of the conditions sound a little curious: "The parcels must be divided in lots; this can be left to us, on paying 5 % of the value. The expenses are 10 % if the lot is sold, and 5 % if not sold." But upon what principle is the 5 % calculated in these two cases? "The buyer pays ready money; in addition to this 10 % and 5 cents for every lot left in our care."

* * *

THE following notice has reached us only just in time for insertion :

"Mr. Thomas Bull has taken new offices at 35, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., and he will hold his first auction sale of this season at 'The Mart,' on November 22nd."

It is seldom that a letter remains unclaimed for more than one year, but there is one which reached the Christchurch hospital that had passed through many countries, and had been *en route* for eleven years, it having been posted there on January 3, 1879. It was then written by a patient at the Christchurch hospital, and addressed to a friend at Portland, Oregon, U.S.A. The stamp by sheer use had been rubbed off, and the inference may be drawn that it had been to every Christchurch in the known world, till at last, having reached the Dead Letter Office at St. Martin's le Grand, it was returned to this colony. The writer of the letter is still *en evidence* in Christchurch, and will doubtless preserve his document as a curio. It has borne its various journeys well, and is in capital order still. —*Hawkes Bay Weekly Courier*, August 15, 1890.

"NEW ISSUES," ETC.

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AZORES.

JOURNAL STAMP.

2½ Reis, black and drab, <i>small double surcharge</i> ...	2 0
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BRAZIL.

UNPAID LETTER STAMP.

50 Reis, olive-green (used) ...	0 4
---------------------------------	-----

JOURNAL STAMPS. MAY, 1889.

200 Reis, black (used) ...	1 0
300 " rose (") ...	1 6
500 " green (") ...	2 6
700 " blue (") ...	3 6
1000 " marone (") ...	4 6
10 " blue (new type) ...	0 2

DUTCH INDIES.

3 Cents, lilac ...	0 2
5 " blue ...	0 6

GOLD COAST.

1889. Crown and CA.

3 Pence, yellow-green ...	0 6
4 " magenta ...	0 8
6 " orange ...	1 0
1 Shilling, mauve ...	2 0
2 Shillings, brown ...	4 0

GUANACASTE.

1 Centavo, black and brown ...	0 2
2 Centavos " green ...	0 3
5 " " orange ...	0 6
10 " " red-brown ...	0 9
20 " " yellow-green ...	1 6
50 " " carmine ...	4 0
1 Peso " blue ...	7 6
2 Pesos " violet ...	13 6

SANTANDER.

1 Centavo, blue; perf. horizontally, imperf. vertically (pair) ...	2 0
--	-----

SIERRA LEONE.

6 Pence, brown ...	1 0
--------------------	-----

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1 Penny, pink ...	0 2
2 Pence, grey ...	0 4

ENVELOPES, &c.

COSTA RICA.

5 Centavos, orange ...	0 6
10 " brown ...	1 0

GOLD COAST.

REGISTERED ENVELOPE.

2 Pence, black and blue (Size F) ...	0 6
" " " (" G) ...	0 6
" " " (" H ²) ...	0 9

NICARAGUA.

5 Centavos, blue ...	0 6
10 " grey ...	1 0
20 " rose ...	2 0
30 " orange-brown ...	3 0
50 " violet ...	4 0

NEWSPAPER BANDS.

1 Centavo, green ...	0 3
2 " " ...	0 4
4 " " ...	0 6

A REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH STAMPS.

BY W. E. JEFF.

PART IX.

IN concluding the series of papers on the adhesive stamps of Great Britain it was thought that they would not be complete unless the "Postal Telegraph Stamps" were added. Why these stamps should be so named is a "mystery," as they have never been used for "pure and simple postage" work, although during the time of the "inter-regnum" some few specimens were sent through the Post-office and duly cancelled; but this does not prove their legitimate use to frank letters. The question may then arise, Why then chronicle them? Our answer is a simple one. Some people have larger minds, and still larger and fuller pockets, and will collect anything, from a "bad debt" to a "bung and gargle" label, and why should they not? Are there not collectors of pipes, buttons, shoes, advertisements? and why draw the line at "Telegraph stamps?" It will be observed that we have confined ourselves exclusively to the stamps issued by the Post-office authorities, passing by those issued by the private Telegraph Companies before their interests were absorbed by the Government. Should any of our readers wish to learn "all about them," they cannot do better than consult the admirable account in the *Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, by Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby, a work which should be in every collector's hands.

In 1868 a bill passed through the Houses of Parliament which gave permission to the Government to acquire the various rights of the Private Telegraph Companies; but it was not until the next year that the full powers came into their hands to convey all public Telegraph messages. When the arrangements were completed a series of Telegraph stamps were duly issued which would do duty for nothing else. Hitherto the adhesive postage stamps of the values of Fourpence, and One Shilling, had served the purpose, but it was thought that a "special set of stamps" was necessary to prevent confusion in the financial arrangements of the Post-office. This is very thoroughly explained in the work before mentioned, so the series was brought out which was issued until the end of the year 1881, when it was found quite possible that Postage stamps could be used for both Revenue and Telegraph purposes—a proof, if needed, that "second thoughts" at all times are not "the best."

It will be observed how closely the designers and manufacturers followed the idea of the "Postage stamp." The paper, watermarks, and perforations being somewhat identical. Starting with the "Large Garter," Rose Spray," and "Anchor," it was finally decided to issue only the "Crown (1880)" watermark, the paper being the "white wove" which served the purposes so admirably. Another feature also is worthy of notice—the colours of the stamps. The public had become accustomed to the idea that stamps of certain values should be of certain well-recognised colours, so the "Three-penny" came out in rose, and the "Shilling" in green: the latter preserves its identity until "to-day," though the former now assumes a hue of "mustard and chocolate," a rare mixture for bilious people. But, as in the "penny dreadfuls," "more of this anon."

In conclusion we would say, that if our attempt (for it can be called nothing else) to give a Reference List of the Stamps of Great Britain has caused some of our friends to give attention to, and study, the stamps of their own country more intelligently, we shall be amply repaid for our "labour of love," and feel that "something" has been "attempted" and "something done."

The next papers will be on the Wrappers and Post Cards, to be followed by the Envelopes Postal and Registration.

SUMMARY.

Issue I. Head of Queen with diadem, on ground of horizontal lines, within a white circular band, containing TELEGRAPHS above and ONE PENNY below the profile. This is enclosed in a rectilinear frame, into which at bottom angles are inserted large white blocks carrying coloured letters. The spaces between the band and frame are filled with ornament. The plate number is introduced into the white band between the letters T and O on left, and S and V on right sides respectively of the profile. Printed on white wove paper, wmk. Shamrock, perf. 15.
Plates, Nos. 1 to 5.

1. 1876, February 1st. 1d. Red-brown, shades.
Varieties. Plates 1 to 5. Imperf.

Issue I. Head of Queen with diadem, in circle on ground of horizontal lines, surrounded by a pointed oval band, which carries the legend TELEGRAPHS above and THREE-PENCE below profile. This is enclosed in a rectilinear frame, into the corners of which are introduced white solid blocks, the upper having the Plate number and the lower large coloured letters. The spaces between the oval band and exterior frame are filled with ornament. Printed on white wove paper, wmk. Rose Spray, perf. 14.
Plates, Nos. 1, 2, 3.

2. 1876, February 1. 3d. Rose, shades.

Varieties. Plates, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Imperf.

Issue I. Head of Queen with diadem, on ground of horizontal lines, within an upright oval band flattened at top and bottom, which carries the legend TELEGRAPHS above and ONE SHILLING below the profile. The design is enclosed in a rectilinear frame; solid white blocks are placed in the corners, the upper ones containing the Plate number and the lower large letters; the remaining spaces between the oval and frame being filled with ornaments. Printed on white wove paper, wmk. Rose Spray, perf. 14.

Plates 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

3. 1876, February 1st. 1s. Green, shades.

Varieties. Plates 1 to 12. Imperf.

Issue I. Head of Queen with diadem, in circle on ground of horizontal lines, which is inscribed in a double-lined frame, within a parallelogram. In the corners are solid blocks of colour, which carry in the upper ones the Plate numbers and in the lower large white letters. TELEGRAPHS in coloured letters in white band above profile, and FIVE SHILLINGS below. The remaining portions of frame are filled with ornaments of various kinds. Printed on white wove paper, wmk. Maltese Cross, perf. 15. Plates, Nos. 1, 2, 3.

4. 1876, February 1st. 5s. Pink, shades.

Varieties. Plates, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Imperf.

Issue I. Head of Queen with diadem, on ground of horizontal lines, surrounded by a half circular coloured band, which carries the legend TELEGRAPHS in white letters; this is enclosed in a rectilinear frame, into the bottom angles of which large white blocks are introduced, having large coloured letters. The value FOURPENCE, in white letters, is enclosed in band of colour immediately below profile. The Plate numbers are inserted in white circles on either side of the profile just above the tablet carrying the value. The remaining portions of the design are filled with ornaments. Printed on white wove paper, wmk. Large Garter, perf. 14. Plates, Nos. 1 and 2.

5. 1877, March 1st. 4d. Sage-green, shades.

Varieties. Plates 1 and 2. Imperf.

Issue I. Head of Queen with diadem, on ground of horizontal lines within circle, enclosed in rectangular frame having curved upper angles. TELEGRAPHS above the profile, and SIXPENCE in coloured letters in white tablets below. Solid white blocks in bottom angles carrying large coloured letters. The Plate numbers in figures of colour within white rings being placed in the curved upper angles. The remaining portions of the design being filled with ornaments. Printed on white wove paper, wmk. Rose Spray, perf. 14. Plates, Nos. 1 and 2.

6. 1877, March 1st. 6d. Greenish-grey, shades.

Varieties. Plates, Nos. 1 and 2. Imperf.

Issue I. Head of Queen with diadem, on ground of horizontal lines, surrounded by a fancy octagon band of colour which carries the legend TELEGRAPHS above and THREE SHILLINGS below profile in white solid letters. Large white blocks are introduced into the angles; those in the upper carry the Plate numbers in coloured figures, and the lower having large coloured letters. The remaining portion of the design is filled with ornamentation. Printed on white wove paper, wmk. Rose Spray, perf. 14. Plate No. 1.

7. 1877, March 1st. 3s. Slate-blue, shades.

Varieties. Plate 1. Imperf.

„ Plate 1. Wmk. Crown, 1880. Imperf.

„ Plate 1. In lilac. Imperf.

„ Plate 1. In light slate-blue. Imperf.

Issue I. Head of Queen with diadem, on ground of horizontal lines within double-lined hexagon, which is again surrounded by a thick white band of hexagonal shape, which carries the legend TELEGRAPHS above and TEN SHILLINGS below the profile in solid coloured block letters. This is again inscribed in a rectilinear frame having large solid coloured blocks in angles, the upper of which contain the Plate numbers and the lower white letters. The remainder of the design consists of various shaped ornaments. Printed on white wove paper, wmk. Maltese Cross, perf. 15. Plate No. 1.

8. 1877, March 1st. 10s. Greenish-grey, shades.

Variety. Plate No. 1. Imperf.

Issue I. Head of Queen with diadem, on ground of horizontal lines, in a circle surrounded by a pointed white oval band, which carries the legend TELEGRAPHS above and ONE POUND below profile, in coloured graduated letters. This is inscribed in a rectangular parallelogram, having solid coloured blocks in angles, the upper of which have the Plate numbers, the lower large white letters. The spaces on both sides, between pointed oval and frame, have a groundwork of diaper pattern, on which £1 is printed in white. The remainder of design is filled up with conventional ornament. Printed on white wove paper, wmk. Shamrocks, perf. 14. Plate No. 1.

9. 1877, March 1st. £1. Brown-violet, shades.

Variety. Plate No. 1. Imperf.

Issue I. Head of Queen with diadem, on ground of horizontal lines, in triple-lined circle, enclosed in double-lined parallelogram, which is filled with diaper pattern, upon which is printed £5 on both sides of profile, in white figures. This is inscribed in another single-lined rectangular frame, having solid blocks of colour in angles, the upper carrying the Plate numbers, and the lower large letters, both in white. The legend TELEGRAPHS in coloured letters on white tablet above, and FIVE POUNDS in a similar one below profile; the whole design being surrounded with a fancy pattern frame. Printed on white wove paper, wmk. Shamrock, perf. 15. Plate No. 1.

10. 1877, March 1st. £5. Orange-vermilion, shades.

Variety. Plate 1. Imperf.

Issue I. The design is identical with that of the ONE PENNY (No. 1), only the value is changed to HALFPENNY, and colour to orange-vermilion. Printed on white wove paper, wmk. Shamrock, perf. 14. Plate 5.

11. 1880, April 1st. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Orange-vermilion, shades. Variety. Plate 5. Imperf.

Issue II. Description of design as No. 3, but change of colour to vermilion-red. Printed on white wove paper, wmk. Rose Spray, perf. 14. Plates 10 and 12.

12. 1880. 1s. Vermilion-red, shades. Varieties. Plates 10 and 12. Imperf.

Issue II. Description of design as No. 4, but change of watermark to Anchor. Printed on white wove paper, perf. 15. Plate No. 3.

13. 1880. 5s. Pink, shades. Variety. Plate 3. Imperf.

Issue II. Description of design as No. 2, but change of watermark to Crown (1880). Printed on white wove paper, perf. 14.

14. 1881. 3d. Rose, shades. Varieties. Plates Nos. 3, 4, 5. Imperf.

Issue II. Description of design as No. 6, but change of watermark to Crown (1880). Printed on white wove paper. Perf. 14. Plate No. 2.

15. 1881. 6d. Greenish-grey. Shades. Variety. Plate 2. Imperf.

Issue III. Description of design as No. 3, but change of watermark to Crown (1880). Printed on white wove paper, perf. 14.

16. 1881. 1s. Vermilion-red, shades. Varieties. Plates Nos. 11 and 12. Imperf.

It was estimated that the loss on the penny postage system inaugurated in Tasmania at the beginning of the year would be £96,000 for the first year, after allowing for an increase in business of 20 per cent. The Postmaster-General believes that this estimate is likely to be realised. For the six months which ended with June last the decrease in the revenue from the sale of stamps, as compared with the revenue of the previous six months, was £48,000, and it is calculated that the decrease would have been greater had there not been a sudden increase in the receipts for May and June, due, it is believed, to the stamp duties business, which was unusually large for those months. The actual postage business is always less in the winter months, and as the telegraph revenue is stationary it is estimated that unless there be an increase after the winter the loss will be from £90,000 to £100,000. The addition to the postal staff on account of the penny post is less than was anticipated, the number of additional hands required for the increased business being only 90, and the extra cost £9,150.—*The Australian.*

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with.

Argentine Republic.—Forgeries of stamps, to the prejudice of the Post-office, are reported in various Argentine newspapers. Probably the lithographed designs are those that are said to have been successfully imitated.

It was rumoured some twelve months ago that the 8 c. envelopes were to have their value reduced to 5 c. by means of a surcharge. The supply of ordinary 5 c. envelopes having been exhausted, some of these provisionals have been put in circulation. We have received two varieties. Both have large numerals "5" printed, in black, over the figures "8" at the sides; but on one the numerals are 7 mm. high, and have straight top-strokes, while on the other the numerals are $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, and have the top-strokes curved. *Le Timbre Poste* informs us that the 2 c. Letter Card exists with the inscription *Vice-Présidente—de la—Republica*, like the 4 c. described last month.



Envelope. 5 on 8 c., red; on straw-laid paper, 150×85 mm. *Official Letter Card.* 2 c., blue.

Austria.—The reply-paid card with inscriptions in Bohemian, of the now obsolete type with frame, is announced.

Post Card. 2 + 2 kr., brown on buff; Bohemian inscriptions.



Of the new type, we hear of the 2 kr. and 1 piastre on 10 kr. adhesives; also of Post Cards with the stamp employed for the new Wrapper and Letter Cards, of which we give an illustration.

Adhesives. 2 kr., brown and black.
1 piast. on 10 kr., blue and black.
Post Cards. 2 kr., brown; German inscriptions.
2 + 2 " " " "
2 " " Bohemian "

Azores.—There is good news from here. The special issue for these islands is to be abolished at the end of the year. Let us hope it is not too good to be true. In the meantime we have to chronicle the current 25 r. with the small surcharge printed on it twice, in black, once upside down, and the $2\frac{1}{2}$ r. doubly surcharged, but both impressions the right way up.

Adhesives. $2\frac{1}{2}$ reis, drab; double surcharge.
25 " lilac "

Bavaria.—The *Carte Postale* describes a variety of the Postal Union reply-paid card, inscribed, in error, "Bavière" on each half.

Post Card. 10 + 10 pf., carmine; error.

Bhopal.—The annexed illustration shows a new value for this State—8 annas. It is higher than any of those previously issued here; but, on the other hand, it is of more artistic design, and, better still, there are only ten varieties on the sheet. These are arranged in two vertical rows, the three lower on the left being lettered NAWABHAH for NAWAB SHAH, and the second from the top on the right JABAN for JAHAN. The embossed device that has served for so many years is still employed, and the impression is on the usual thin, yellowish wove paper. We have only seen it imperf. at present.



Adhesive. 8 a., dull blue.
8 a. " error NAWABHAH.
8 a. " " JABAN.

Brazil.—The 50 r. of the Southern Cross type is said to be in circulation.

Adhesive. 50 r., green.

We have received copies of a new *Journal* stamp. In the upper part is the Southern Cross in an oblong oval frame, inscribed CORREIO above and E. U. DO BRAZIL below; underneath this is the word JORNAES on an arched label, and at the bottom REIS in the centre, and numerals on octagonal blocks in the two lower corners. The whole is enclosed in a rectangular frame of larger size than ordinary, typographed on thin yellowish wove paper. Perf. 13½.

Journal Stamp. 10 reis, blue on yellowish.

There is a deal of unrest apparently here; the good old Conservative habits have been quite given up. The Southern Cross stamps are to be replaced, as the supply is exhausted, by a new series bearing the "Effigy of the Republic;" and this is in turn to give way to another ornamented with the Brazilian Eagle! A first instalment of the second series has appeared, we are told, in the form of a Post Card and a Letter Card. Both have the type with the "Effigy" in the right upper corner, and in the upper centre a vignette representing the mouth of the harbour of Rio Janeiro. On the reverse fold of the Letter Card is shown the *façade* of the Mint.

Post Card. 40 reis, sky-blue.
Letter Card. 80 " deep violet.

British East Africa.—We have just received copies of the new high values, which are of similar design to the others, but larger size. The colours are:

2 rupees, brownish-red.
3 " slate-violet.
4 " bright blue.
5 " sap-green.

We append an illustration of the lower values.



Bulgaria.—Two post cards, with stamp of the type of the current adhesives, are announced. The lower value is described as having three lines of inscriptions in Bulgarian, and two lines for the address.

Post Cards. 5 st., green on white.
10 " red on cream.

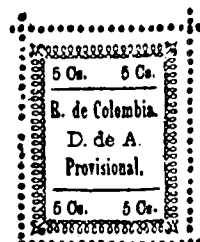
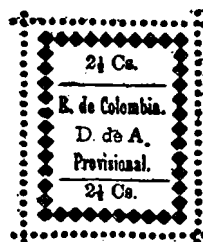
Colombia.—We give an illustration of the new 5 c. adhesive.

The Philatelic Record chronicles an envelope with stamp of somewhat similar design on the flap, but it is inscribed REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA only in the frame round the Arms, and there is a numeral in place of the word CINCO below. The omission of the word CORREOS would lead us to suppose the stamp not to be a *postal* one but for the inscription SERVICIO POSTAL FERREO, which is placed below it in a curve. Our contemporary is informed that the envelope "is used at the railway stations to pay return postage."



Adhesive. 5 c., blue on blue; perf. 13 and 11.
Envelope. 5 c., black on rose; 148 × 81 mm.

Antioquia.—We have heard nothing further about the provisionals to which we alluded last month, and which we now proceed to chronicle with due reserve. The accompanying illustrations



represent two of the values, and the other two are similar to the 2½ c., but have frames of different patterns. They are type-set, and there are ten minor varieties of each value; while to make up the set to an even fifty varieties, the 10 c. was printed on two different coloured papers!

Adhesives. 2½ c., black on *pale buff*; perf. 14½.

5	"	"	<i>deep yellow</i>	"
10	"	"	<i>pale buff</i>	"
10	"	"	<i>pale rose</i>	"
20	"	"	<i>deep yellow</i>	"

In the meantime two more values of a type similar to that issued last year have made their appearance, after a fashion. The 50 c. has the inscription *REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA* at the bottom, while the 20 c. has it at the top, as on those earlier issued. A sheet of the higher value has been seen with an impression of the lower value occupying the right lower corner.

Adhesives. 50 c., chocolate-brown.

20 c. " " *error.*

Costa Rica.—We have seen the envelopes chronicled last month. The stamp is embossed, the Arms being in plain relief. The paper of the 5 c. is a good white wove; that of the 10 c. is yellowish and more transparent—a kind of parchment paper.

Faridkot.—The improved edition of the square ½ anna stamp has appeared lately in *orange-yellow*, both imperf. and perf. 12.

Adhesives. ½ a., orange-yellow; imperf.

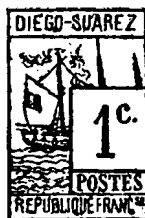
½ a. " " perf. 12.

France.—The 75 c., so recently suppressed, has reappeared in a new dress. It was prophesied that the impression was to be in *violet*, and we believe there is the slightest possible tinge of *violet* about it, but it is so nearly *black* that it can hardly be termed anything else. The copy before us was purchased on Oct. 10th.

Adhesive. 75 c., violet-black on *orange*.

French Colonies.—*Diego Suarez.*—There appears to be free communication between this interesting spot and all other parts of the world except France. It seems that in November, 1889, it was Decreed that the soldiers serving at Diego Suarez should in future put stamps on their letters. In January last it was first found necessary, in consequence, to transform certain other values into 15 c. stamps; and in February, May, July, and August other transformations of a similar nature took place, all duly and solemnly *Decreed*, until every stamp in the place had been transformed into something else, and exported to Europe either inside letters or outside. On September 5th a set of stamps of local manufacture, and sufficiently primitive designs, was brought into use, as per Decree quoted in *Le Timbre Poste*. These stamps are of rather large rectangular shape, with DIEGO-SUAREZ on a straight label at the top, and REPUBLIQUE FRANCS^{SE} on a similar label

below; between these is a device, which differs with the value, partly covered on the lower right by a square block containing numerals, with the word POSTES below it. On the 1 c. is a ship, containing, we presume, the long-looked-for supply of stamps; on the 5 c. are two profiles, a white one partly eclipsing a black one, doubtless alluding to the gradual replacement of the Malagasy by the French, for on the 15 c. the two profiles are



both white. This may indicate the introduction of Somebody's Soap, but we are inclined to think it a subtle allusion to the further spread of French influence. *Le Timbre Poste* does not suggest any such fanciful allusions, but simply describes the device as "two women's heads, one of them Mercury"! The 25 c. bears a single head only—our contemporary says "Minerva," but it looks to us more like Britannia; perhaps another prophetic allusion! These are lithographed on white wove paper, and imperforate.

<i>Adhesives.</i> 1 c., black.	15 c., black.
5 c. " "	25 c. " "

Gold Coast.—We have received the Registration envelope in Size G, which we do not appear to have chronicled previously. The inscription under the flap is M^CCORQUODALE & CO.—LIMITED.—CONTRACTORS., in block type, in *blue*. We have also a post card of a new value, with the stamp of the type of the adhesives, and the usual inscriptions of the inland colonial cards.

Regn. Env. 2d., blue and black; Size G.

Post Card. ½d., green on *buff*; 122 x 86 mm.

Haiti.—Our publishers have found, among a lot of common stamps just received, a specimen of the 3c., head of President Salomon, surcharged, in *red*, DEUX—2—CENT. The two words are in curves, above and below the numeral respectively, and the whole is evidently struck with a rough hand-stamp.

The copy before us is obliterated with the date stamp of Port-au-Prince, Haiti, 6 Oct.

Adhesives. 2 c., in red, on 3 c., blue.

Italy.—The 1 c. and 2 c. *Unpaid Letter* stamps, having become obsolete, are to be converted into 20 c. stamps by means of a surcharge, which we will describe when we have seen it. The 10 c. and $7\frac{1}{2} + 7\frac{1}{2}$ c. cards for the interior have been modified by the substitution, on the lower left, of "(Provincia di —)" for "(a)," the suppression of "(a) Provincia" on the lower right, and change of date from "89" to "90."

Post Cards. 10 c., carmine on cream.
 $7\frac{1}{2} + 7\frac{1}{2}$ c. " rose.

Mexico.—*Guadalajara.*—Our publishers have found among their stock a pair of 2 reales, on lilac wove paper, one of which is dated "1868," while on the other no date is visible, probably from imperfect inking of the handstamp.

Adhesive. 2 reales, black on lilac wove; no date (joined to stamp with "1868").

Montenegro.—*Le Timbre Poste* describes the following varieties of the current and recent post cards. It appears that a second type of the stamp is found on some of the 2 novtch cards, differing from the earlier in having the nose narrower and more pointed, the eye more shaded, the inscriptions and figures narrower, and in the absence of the pointed projection on the left edge of the neck. The reply-paid cards show one type on one half and the other on the other. The 2 novtch card is also found without the frame, and the double card of higher value with no impression on the second half.

	<i>Post Cards.</i>
(Of Jan., 1888.)	2 n. (Type 2), red on buff.
"	2 (Type 2) + 2 n. (Type 1), "
(Of 1890.)	2 (Type 1) + 2 n. (Type 2), "
(?)	2 n., red on buff; no frame.
	3 + 0 n., black on green.

New South Wales.—We hear that the 3d. card has the words, "*And for France*," added to the inscription on the right.

Post Card. 3d., green on white.

Nicaragua.—"There is a series of post cards produced for this Republic by the *Hamilton Bank Note Co., New York*, whose name is in the lower part of the frame of each. The stamp is of the type of the current adhesives; on the 2 c. and 2 + 2 c. it is in the right upper corner, while the inscriptions to the left of it are—(1) REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA, in scroll form; (2) TARJETA POSTAL on a straight label; (3) PARA EL INTERIOR. On the 3 c. and 3 + 3 c. the stamp is in the upper centre, with a frame round it; TARJETA and

POSTAL are on scrolls on the left and right respectively, and below these scrolls is the instruction. The lower part of the card in each case is occupied by the Arms, on a shield with branches at each side, and SERVICIO DE CORREOS on a ribbon below. The instruction is underneath this on the lower value. Behind the Arms would appear to be the Sun, from which proceed rays on all sides, similar to those on the cards of the Dominican Republic. Surrounding the whole is a frame of an engine-turned pattern, with fancy ornaments in the corners. These gorgeous cards are evidently not intended for use. It is true that there are three lines drawn for the address, with Sr at the head of the first, but no patriotic Nicaraguan would scribble over the Arms of his country in that way."—*Philatelic Record.*

Post Cards. 2 c., brown on buff.
2 + 2 c. " "
3 c., blue " "
3 + 3 c. " "

Norway.—There is good news from this country. All the *Local Posts*, with the exception of those of Arendal, Drontheim, and Tromsøe, have been taken over by the Government, and their issues are now obsolete. If any one will get up a petition to have the remaining local posts abolished also, we shall be happy to sign it.

Poonch.—We have seen a pair of the 1 a. on thin white laid *bâtonné* paper, one impression sideways with reference to the other, an error not unlikely to happen in the case of stamps printed, as these are, singly.

Adhesive. 1 a., red on white; variety.

Puttialla.—*Le Timbre Poste* mentions one of those accidental varieties that arise from the careless use of different inks.

Adhesive.

1 a., brown; doubly surcharged in red and in black.

The surcharge is of the horizontal type.

Réunion.—The same authority has met with a type-printed post card, of a variety not hitherto described, though in use as early as June, 1874. It has a space marked for an adhesive in the right upper corner, and five lines of inscription: *Ile de la Réunion.*—*Carte Postale—destinée à circuler à découvert dans la—circonscription du même bureau.*—*Prix: 5 centimes.* All within a single-lined frame, $106\frac{1}{2} \times 62\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Post Card. Black on white.

Russia.—We glean the following also from *Le Timbre Poste*: The $3\frac{1}{2}$ roubles has appeared with thunderbolts below the Arms; various values of the recent issue, without the thunderbolts, are

known imperforate; the wrappers have appeared with two lines of instructions above the stamp; the 3+3 kop. post card is now printed all in colour, like the corresponding single card; the letter cards have been seen with various defects and superfluities of perforation, and moreover exist perf. 13½ and 11½; finally, the 5 kop. letter card is noted without the dotted ground to the stamp, but we were not aware that this card existed with the dotted ground.

- Adhesives.** 1 kop., orange-yellow; imperf.
2 „ green; imperf.
3 „ carmine; imperf.
3½ roubles, black and grey, with thunderbolts.
Wrapper. 2 kop., yellow-green on buff; 444×76 mm.; with instruction.
Post Card. 3+3 kop., carmine on buff.
Letter Cards. 5 kop., violet on cream; perf. 13½ on the right and below only.
5 kop., violet on cream; perf. 11½ on the left and below only.
5 kop., violet on cream; perf. 11½ below only.
7 „ blue and red on buff „ „
7 „ „ „ double perf. 11½.
7 „ „ „ imperf.

Russian Locals.—*Arzamass.*—The new stamp, of which we annex an illustration, is a great improvement upon its predecessors, from an artistic point of view.



Adhesive.
5 kop., mauve; perf. 13½.

Skopin.—There are some errors of perforation noted; the stamp is that of 1888.

Adhesives. 3 kop., green; imperf.
3 „ „ perf. horizontally only.



Zienkow.—We give an illustration of another fairly artistic design for this district. Impression, lithographic; paper, white wove.

Adhesive. 3 kop., violet-brown; perf. 11½.

Servia.—There is a single 5 paras card similar to the reply-paid one chronicled in September, with the frame in *carmine*.

Post Card. 5 paras, grey-green and carmine on *rose*.

Switzerland.—The *Carte Postale* describes a variety, or error, of the 5+5 c. card, having the instruction on the right, "Lato riservato all' indirizzo," unpunctuated, and reading from below upwards, instead of the contrary; also the 10 c. card, with date, and the number printed, in the left lower corner.

Post Cards. 5+5 c., black on buff; variety.
10 c., carmine „ "VII 90. 720,000."

Victoria.—The well-known Official Frank Stamps would, of course, pass through the post any official communication on which they were impressed, whether letter, card, or what not. Various cards bearing these stamps have, however, been catalogued, and we have one before us, which does not appear to have been described. In the upper centre is "ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE," in block type, with a wavy line below it; on the upper left the word "To;" on the back "Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888," in a species of Gothic, at the top; below this, a wavy line; then "Exhibition Buildings, Fitzroy, . . . 1888;" "Sir" on the upper right, and "Your obedient Servant—GEO. T. A. LAVATER, Secretary," at the bottom. The inscriptions are all in *black*, and on the front, in the right upper corner, is the Frank Stamp of the "Chief Secretary," in *magenta*. The copy shown us has the obliteration and date stamp of "Melbourne, Mr. 26, 88."

Official Post Card. Magenta on white, 125×90 mm.

NOTES ON NEW FORGERIES.

BY THE REV. R. B. EARÉE.

BOLIVAR.

Issue of 1863.—10 Centavos, green.

A NEW and rather dangerous forgery of this stamp has just appeared, said to be the production of a small London dealer. The following description will enable our readers to detect it:



GENUINE.

Lithographed on rather hard, somewhat transparent, yellowish white wove paper. All the three upper points of the shield are of the same height. There are six horizontal lines of shading in the upper compartment, including the lower boundary line. The outer ends of the two cornucopiæ are both pointed. In the central compartment there is a cap of liberty on a pole, moderately distinct. The isthmus in the lowest compartment is shaded all over with dark colour, the seas only being white. The bottom of the shield ends in a rounded point, which is just one millimetre from the outline below it. The stars round the shield are all eight-pointed, and the middle star of the three above the shield is the highest; while the stars on each side of it are both on one level. The lower line of the central compartment of the

shield, if prolonged to the left, would pass above the top of the inner star to the left of the middle of the shield. In the inner inscription, the "s" at the top of the stamp is a block letter. The vertical stroke of the "L" of BOLIVAR, if prolonged upwards, would pass almost clear to the right of the stop after BIA above it. The "i" of BOLIVAR, if similarly prolonged upwards, would pass through the right side of the "o" of the inverted word ESTADO above it. The "A" of BOLIVAR slopes a little to the right. At the bottom of the inner inscription, the "o" of io is slightly to the left of the centre of the star above it; and, in the "c^s," the top and bottom of the "c" are alike, and end in clumsy knobs, and there is no stop under the small "s." In the outer inscription, the tops of the "D" and "E," at the top of the stamp, touch each other. The "E" of CORRE has its upper and lower limbs alike. The small stop under the little "s" of "U^s" is too much to the left, but the stop under the "s" of "E^s" is centrally under the "s." The tail of the "s" of "U^s" almost touches the stop below it. The middle line of the three under DE COLOM, if prolonged to the left, would pass almost centrally through the little "s" of "U^s" in the left outer inscription. The foot-stroke of the "A" of BIA, in the right outer inscription, very nearly touches the stop after it. The head and foot-strokes of the "E" of ESTADO trespass across the fine line under OS DEL, and touch the thick pearled line at the bottom of the stamp. The left outer frame contains twenty pearls, and there are eighteen pearls in the top frame. I have not been able to count the others, on account of the obliteration of my copy. There is a framework of two thin lines, a quarter of a millimetre apart, running right round the stamp, at exactly half a millimetre from it.

FORGED.

Lithographed on medium, very white wove paper. The right upper point of the shield is much lower than the others. The middle and left-hand stars above the shield are pretty much on the same level, but the one to the right is far too low. There are only five horizontal lines of shading in the upper compartment of the shield, including the bottom outline. The outer ends of the cornucopiæ are very blunt and rounded. In the central compartment there is a thing exactly like a boy's peg-top, shaded with vertical lines. The isthmus in the lower compartment is shaded very lightly with oblique lines, running down from right to left, with patches of white on it. The

bottom of the shield ends in a very sharp point, which is barely half a millimetre from the outline below it. The eight points are not to be seen on all the stars; the one to the right of the "st" of ESTADO, on the left side of the stamp, seems to have only six points, and the one above the "c" of "c^s" has only five. The lower line of the central compartment of the shield, if prolonged to the left, would pass exactly through the centre of the upper star, to the left of the middle of the shield. In the inner inscription, the "s" at the top of the stamp has head and foot-strokes like an ordinary Roman capital. The vertical stroke of the "L" of BOLIVAR, if prolonged upwards, would pass almost centrally through the stop after "BIA" above it; and the "i" of BOLIVAR, if similarly prolonged upwards, would pass exactly through the centre of the "o" of the inverted word ESTADO above it. The "A" of BOLIVAR is upright. At the bottom of the inner inscription, the "o" of "io" is centrally under the star above it; and, in the "c^s," the top of the "c" is more pointed than the bottom, with no knob to either point; there is also a very distinct stop under the little "s." In the outer inscription, the tops of the "D" and "E" of DE, at the top of the stamp, do not anything like touch each other. The "E" of CORRE has the two ends of the top and bottom limbs very different from each other. The small stop under the "s" of "E^s" is central, and so is the one under the "s" of "U^s." The latter "s" has no tail to touch the stop under it. The middle line of the three under COLOM, if prolonged to the left, would pass a good distance above the little "s" of "U^s," not touching it anywhere." The foot-stroke of the "A" of BIA, in the right outer inscription, is not visible; it is a block letter. The "E" of the right-hand ESTADO has no head or foot-strokes. The left outer frame contains twenty-one pearls; the bottom frame contains eighteen, the top frame eighteen, and the right-hand frame twenty-two. They are all perfectly distinct, and easy to count. There is no frame of lines round outside the stamp. The genuine is printed in slightly bluish green. This forgery is of a decided blue-green.

POSTMARKS.

Genuine.—I have only seen this stamp cancelled with pen-strokes.

Forged.—This forgery is uncanceled.

NOTE.—There is another forgery of this stamp, but it is so very much blotched that very little of the design is decipherable, and so it is not likely to be dangerous.

THE POSTAL ISSUES OF BELGIUM.

By GILBERT E. LOCKYER.

(Continued from page 78.)

NOTE.—In my introductory paragraph last month I used the words "none are rare excepting the larger envelope." I am now informed that the larger envelope is no rarer than the other. I was misled by a printer's error in a list of M. Moens, which gave as the price 60 francs, instead of, I suppose, 60 centimes. With a too consummate faith in the Belgian authority I erred.

In all the following emissions the perforation, hitherto so varied, seems to settle down permanently to $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

ADHESIVES (continued).

October and November, 1883.—The head of King Leopold II. is an older and larger representation than the preceding ones; designs less ornamental, with the spandrels variously filled. On white paper. Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.



10 centimes, rose.

20 " blue-grey.

25 " blue (November).

50 " lilac (").

1884.—Type with the numeral in the centre as in 1869-70. Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

1 centime, grey (July).

5 centimes, emerald-green, blue-green (November).

1884-86.—Head of King Leopold turned to left, smaller than in 1883; designs more ornamental and differing in detail. On paper tinted on face. Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

10 centimes, rose on bluish (July 1884).

20 " olive-green on greenish (January, 1886).

25 " French blue on pink (January, 1885).

50 " yellow-ochre on pale cream (Jan., 1886).

50 " orange on cream.

1 franc, red on pale green (July, 1884).

2 francs, lilac on pale lilac (January, 1886).



1888.—Numeral in centre as before. On white paper. Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

1 centime, olive-green.

2 centimes, purple-brown.

1890.—Type and perforation as last, only altered in shade.

1 centime, iron-grey.

A new value of 35 centimes is said to be in preparation.

The list of adhesives would hardly seem to be complete without some mention of the essays, which are rather numerous. The designs are some twenty-five in number, and when colours and values are taken into consideration, a hundred and fifty varieties or more will be found to exist. They commenced in 1849, and the last was made in 1872. Of the various designs I cannot, without illustrations, pretend to give any idea. They consist generally of the King's head, and a few are of the types adopted, printed of course in various colours; e.g. the type of 1849, the type of 1850, and the type of 1865. Of the first there are fifteen varieties and colours; of the second, eight; of the third, eleven. In some cases the designs are, to my mind, finer and more effective than those which were chosen. I beg to refer anyone wanting information, either as to designs, colours, or prices, to an illustrated price list of Belgian stamps, published by M. Moens, which includes the essays.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

August, 1870.—Numerals in an oval band, inscribed A PERCEVOIR—CENTIMES —with a crown above and motto below. On white paper. Perf. 15.

10 centimes, green.

20 " blue.

The same, perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

20 centimes, blue.



The variety of perforation, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 15$, is given in Messrs. Collin and Calman's catalogue. It is new to me.

The 10 centimes value was cut either diagonally or horizontally in two, and each half used as a 5 centime stamp. Varieties may be made by taking the upper and lower halves when divided horizontally, and the upper right, upper left, lower right and lower left, when cut diagonally. The unpaid letter stamps are to be met with imperforate, but were not so issued to the public.

STAMPS FOR PARCELS CARRIED BY RAILWAY.

May, 1879.—Large oblong rectangle, with the Arms in an oval; the band inscribed CHEMINS DE FER, top; value in words, bottom; BELGIQUE on each side. On white paper. Perforated 14, 15.

10 centimes,	brown-red.
20 "	blue.
50 "	carmine.
80 "	yellow.

Error. VINGTS for VINGT.

20 centimes, blue.

August, 1881, and Feb., 1882.—Similar in type and perforation.

25 centimes, green.

1 franc, grey (Feb. 1882).

1882-87.—Large oblong rectangle, with the value in centre oval. CHEMINS DE FER in scroll above, BELGIQUE in panel below; a railway engine to left behind oval. Perforated 15.

10 centimes,	red-brown (1886).
20 "	blue (").
25 "	green (1887).
80 "	yellow (1883).
1 franc,	olive-yellow (1887).

ENVELOPES.

August, 1873.—Oval stamp. The head of Leopold II. in relief in right upper corner. White wove paper, in two sizes, 115 × 75 mm. and 145 × 115 mm.; the edges are straight, and each flap pointed.

10 centimes, green.



June, 1879.—The same in every way as the envelope of 1873, except that the edges are curved, and the flaps rounded. In two sizes as before.

10 centimes, green.

LETTER SHEET.

March, 1888.—Stamp, the type of adhesive of 1884, in right upper corner. ENVELOPPE-LETTRE—OMSLAG BRIEF, in two lines. On grey-blue paper, shaped and folded on three sides as an envelope, the two side flaps shaped as the envelopes of 1879. Size 115 × 75 mm.

10 centimes, rose.

LETTER CARDS.

December, 1882.—Stamp, the type of the adhesive of 1869, in right upper corner. Inscription in French and Dutch, in two lines, in upper centre; *M* below; two lines of instructions on the left side, printed vertically, and instructions in both languages on the back. Perforated 11½ on three sides 5 mm. or 6 mm. from the edge, and gummed; folded at the bottom.

10 centimes, carmine on blue paper, inside white.

July, 1883.—Stamp, the type of the adhesive of 1875, in right upper corner. CARTE-LETTRE POUR L'ETRANGER, and the same in Dutch, in the upper centre; the instructions on left side, but none on the back. Perforated, gummed, and folded as the last.

25 centimes, blue on salmon, inside white.

1886.—Stamps the type of adhesives of 1884 and 1885; otherwise the same as the two last cards.

10 centimes, rose on blue, inside white.

25 " blue on salmon "

Of two letter cards chronicled in *The Philatelic Record*, on the authority of *Le Timbre-Poste*, as issued in December, 1888, I can find no further trace. They are as follows:

December, 1888.—The same as last, printed on paper blue on both sides.

10 centimes, on blue paper.

The same, printed on pink paper, white inside.

10 centimes, on pink paper.

If any one has, or has seen, either of these two, I should feel obliged if he would send a line for me to the Publishers to that effect.

POST CARDS.

January, 1871.—The upper centre occupied by the arms, crown, and allegorical female figures sitting on either side; CARTE-CORRESPONDANCE under; stamp on the upper right, the type of 1870, numeral in centre; *A M.* and three lines for address on panel, also enclosed by a single line; beyond which, on each side, are instructions in three lines, on the right in French, on the left in Dutch. On buff card varying in shade.

5 centimes, light brown.

5 " brown.

5 " greyish brown.

January, 1872.—The above cards with the instructions on both sides cut off.

5 centimes, brown, shades as before.

June, 1872.—The same design, printed without the instructions.

5 centimes, brown.

5 " light brown.

These cards of 1872 can be easily distinguished from each other when with good margins, in which

case the card of January will show on one side or the other the bottoms of the long letters in the instructions which have been cut off; while on the card of June the exterior line of the next card will show instead. Of course, in closely-cut specimens this will not hold good, and there will be no perceptible difference between the two.

January, 1873.—Stamp as before. CARTE-CORRESPONDANCE in upper centre, with small arms and motto under; *M* and three lines for address, all enclosed in a close ribbon pattern, with two lines on each side. On buff card, varying.

5 centimes, pale violet, lilac.

5 „ grey lilac, dark and light.

5 „ red lilac, dark and light.

The shades of the impression are numerous, also the tint of the card, which varies from deep buff to the palest straw colour. There are also smooth glazed and rough cards of various thicknesses, from thin to thick, so that a great many varieties may be made if it is so desired.

Reply Card. The same type, with additional words in both languages under the Arms, signifying “Reply Paid” on one card, and “Answer” on the other. Hinged at top, and printed on the first and fourth sides. On buff card, varying.

1. With ANTWOORDT. (*Error*.)

2. With the final *r* scratched out on both cards.

3. Correctly printed without the *r*.

5 centimes + 5 centimes, lilac, pale lilac.

July, 1875.—Stamp. King's head, type of 1869; border, &c., as last, with the addition of two lines of instructions in two languages under the Arms, signifying, “This side is for the address only.” On greyish blue card.

10 centimes, black.

December, 1875.—The single card of 1873, with the instructions, as on the 10 centimes card, added under the Arms. On buff card, varying.

5 centimes, pale violet.

5 „ lilac, reddish lilac.

This card varies greatly in shades of buff, rosy buff, and cream, and is found both thick and thin.

April, 1876.—The colour of the impression changed, otherwise the same as the card of July, 1875. On blue card.

10 centimes, green, full green.

January, 1877.—The same as the card of December, 1875, without the frame. On buff card, varying to cream.

5 centimes, lilac, light and dark.

The same, with the lines for address one quarter of an inch longer, and lower down; the letter *M* shifted a little to the left. On buff card, varying.

5 centimes, lilac, deep lilac.

5 „ red violet.

July, 1878.—The same as the card of April, 1876, without the frame; the lines for address lower down and longer, and *M* shifted. On blue card.

10 centimes, green.

June, 1878.—Reply Card. The same as the preceding card, with additional instructions in both languages printed in the place of the left half of the bottom line for address on the first half, and RÉPONSE-ANTWOORD added above the Arms on the second half. On buff card varying, hinged at the top, the impression on the first and third pages.

5 c. × 5 centimes, lilac, light lilac.

5 c. × 5 „ red-lilac (shades).

June, 1879.—Stamp as before. BELGIQUE between UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE, and CARTE POSTALE in upper centre. No arms, altered instructions in one line. *M*, but no lines for address. On blue and grey-blue card.

10 centimes, carmine.

August, 1879.—Stamp with numeral in centre. CARTE POSTALE only, with instructions in one line, and *M*, as on the last card. On buff card,

5 centimes, green, yellow-green.

1879-80. Reply Cards similar to the two last, with additional instructions in left bottom corner, as on the card of June, 1878, on the first card, and RÉPONSE on the second, hinged at top and printed on the first and third sides. On buff and blue card.

5 c. × 5 centimes, green on buff (July, 1880).

10 c. × 10 „ carmine on blue (May, 1879).

1884-85.—Similar to the cards of June and August, 1879. POSTKAART added under CARTE POSTALE, and the instructions omitted.

5 centimes, green on buff (July, 1884).

10 „ carmine on blue (August, 1885).

November, 1887.—Stamp with numeral as before. POSTKAART under CARTE POSTALE; shortened instructions in one line added. On buff card, $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch longer than before and $\frac{1}{8}$ broader.

5 centimes, sap-green.

September, 1888.—Reply Card. Similar in size, &c., to the last card, with Avec réponse and Metantwoord on the first card, and Réponse and Antwoord on the second card. On buff card, hinged at the top and printed on the first and third sides.

5 c. × 5 centimes, sap-green.

October, 1888.—Stamp of the type of 1884 in upper right hand corner. In first line CARTE POSTALE. — POSTKAART; second line, Union Postale Universelle, and the equivalent in Dutch; third line, BELGIQUE.—BELGIE; fourth line, the instructions, as before, and *M*. On blue card of the same size as the previous one.

10 centimes, rose.

Reply Card. Similar in size and type to the last, but the first line reads CARTE POSTALE AVEC RÉPONSE PAYÉE, and the second line the Dutch equivalent; on the second card the first line is CARTE POSTALE.—RÉPONSE. On blue card, hinged at top and printed on the first and third sides.

10 c. x 10 centimes, rose.

(To be continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—As a reader of your magazine I am glad to find that its columns are to be opened to the discussion of various subjects relating to philately. The first one suggested is that of the formation of societies in the various cities, towns, and even villages, whose members will have the pleasure of meeting together to talk over the latest "finds" and acquisitions in postage stamps. Perhaps it will not be out of the way to give a description of the manner in which the first society of this kind that I knew was started.

A few friends used to meet together to discuss matters relative to literature, science, and art, and in fact any subject which would give instruction to those present. This gradually formed itself into a debating society, with its president and usual officers. One evening the debate was rather dry; the subject has escaped my memory, but it was something of the "nothingness of nothing" type. It happened that one of the friends who had been bitten by the "new mania," as postage stamp collecting was then called, produced a stamp which he had acquired during the day, and whilst the other friends were trying to thrash out the object of the debate, he was explaining its rarity and beauty. This apparent want of courtesy was marked by the chairman, who of course called the unruly members to order; but the mischief was done, and henceforth at the close of the debate the postage stamp books were produced, and exchange and barter proceeded furiously. "From little causes do great matters spring." In the early days of postage stamp collecting little was known or even cared about varieties of paper, watermark, perforation, &c.; if it was a stamp it was added to the collection, gummed down so as not to be easily removed, and so helped to swell the numbers. But "time has changed all that;" now societies are formed where stamps are systematically studied, and all that can be learnt respecting them is fathomed. The premier Society

for real work is the one in London, whose first exhibition has just been held, opened by royalty, and was a great success save financially. Now it is quite possible to establish such a Society in most towns where there are some philatelists; though its work may not be so efficient, yet there is no doubt genuine good might be done, especially if the members attending the meetings bring their collections and notes, and so help each other. Then of course the young Society should be in touch with the older one in London, as the truth of the old saw is evident, that "they did not know everything down in Judee." "Union is therefore strength" to all.

I hope I have not transgressed the usual length to which a letter should run, but will say that at a future date I shall be happy to give my experiences as a member, and to try and point out how to make a Society a success.

I remain, yours truly,

AN OLD COLLECTOR.

SIR,—With reference to a communication which appeared in your last issue, stating that the American Philatelic Association had rescinded the resolution of 1887, which recognised James Chalmers as having been the originator of the adhesive postage stamp, permit me to say that no such intimation has reached me from the Secretary of the Association, nor from any other person. Let me further say that the editor of the *Metropolitan*, now the official journal of the Association, has in the course of former correspondence written me as follows: "I must admire your persistency in this respect, and certainly will be free to state that I think you have not received justice at the hands of English philatelists, because it seems that their arguments are altogether like the handle of a jug—one-sided, and they do not give you an opportunity to show what you have to say in philatelic columns. . . . I will be very glad to receive your photograph—cabinet size if possible—and will take pleasure in sending my own in exchange." Concluding, "With the assurance of my most disinterested consideration of esteem."

Asking you to be good enough to publish the above in your next issue,

I am, &c., PATRICK CHALMERS.

WIMBLEDON, November 3rd.

[We readily accord space to Mr. Chalmers' letter. We were not aware that his communications had ever been refused admission to "Philatelic Columns;" they will always be accepted

here, as long as he sticks to the point at issue, and does not indulge in abuse either of the dead or of the living. It might be of interest to know the date of the "former correspondence" with the gentleman who is now Editor of *The Metropolitan Philatelist*. People sometimes change their opinions after hearing both sides of the question. However, what we want is not *opinions*, but *facts*.—Ed.]

"SPECIALISM."

DEAR SIR,—In the last number of your admirable paper you say that personally you have a "rooted antipathy" to be told what to collect and what not to collect; so in the face of this it may seem audacious of me to ask you to grant me a small space for the subject upon which I am about to address you. But I must crave your pardon; for I am not writing this for the flower of the Philatelic Society (that would be presumption on my part), nor for those Philatelists (?) who commence a collection, mess about with gum, attain to a few hundred, and then leave off. I would not waste paper and ink, and above all your valuable space, upon these so-called collectors. I am writing these few lines for a class that is a very large and a very influential one; I mean those earnest collectors who are not experts, and who unfortunately have small means. These I would ask to bear with me while I place before them my arguments in favour of "Specialism." To "unphilatelic" minds "Specialism" presents, I fear, an uninviting aspect. To them the chief idea in stamp-collecting is to accumulate a number, and "Specialism" holds out no inducements of this kind.

Every year the postal issues increase with alarming rapidity—each month you give your readers a long list of those that have appeared even within a few weeks—and one may well ask, "Where will Philately end?" The only answer is, "In Specialism." Yes, this will be the stamp-collecting of the future, and the sooner Philatelists seriously consider this the better. No Philatelist, whether he be ordinary or advanced, can ever hope to keep pace with the thousands of new stamps that will appear in the course of the next few years; but every Philatelist can keep pace with those of a few countries, and with these he must be content, and leave the others to their fate. This is a painful necessity; but let us turn to a few of the advantages of "Specialism." In the first place, stamp-collecting is a study. Hours—nay, years—must be spent with the magnifying-glass, perforation-gauge, etc., before a collector becomes a Philatelist

in the true sense of the word; for how can one love a thing without knowing anything about it? Now it is quite impossible to study minutely a large collection of stamps (of course I am not now speaking of the great collectors); but it is perfectly easy to study the issues of certain countries, and in this way a collection will have a double interest for its possessor. "Specialism" has all the advantages from a scientific point of view, and others besides. All collectors like to see their pages full, issues complete, and large numbers of varieties. "Specialism" offers all this, which must be wanting in a *general* collection, unless the owner has a very long purse and a great deal of spare time. But it is enough to say that "Specialism" is advocated by the "Philatelic leaders" of the day, and that no one who has commenced a "Special" collection has ever regretted it. What countries to collect is a question each must decide for himself.

Asking your forgiveness for having trespassed on so much of your space, and trusting that your valuable paper will advocate this system,

I am, etc., W. R. W.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. K. & Co.—We fully agree with you, but doubt whether even the secretary of a public company can reconcile two absolutely conflicting statements. Perhaps the directors changed their minds!

P. J. D.—The two varieties of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna of Jhind which you describe exist on the same sheet, in fact, on all the sheets. There are twenty-five varieties of type on the sheets of each value of that issue. This was not the case in the first set, and if you can give us some information as to the nature of the dies, &c., employed for that issue it would be of great interest to collectors.

C. W.—In *serrated* perforation the edge of the stamp is like the edge of a saw, the teeth upon one stamp fitting into those on the adjoining stamp. The term may also be applied to any very small pin-perforation, in which the holes are very close together, and are merely pricked, not punched out.

T. H. C.—The post card, with the pink embossed stamp coloured on both sides, is perhaps collectable as a curiosity, but is not, in our opinion, of any special value.

P. H. W. and T. H. C.—We cannot undertake to give the values of specimens in our published answers. Our publishers can probably value them for you if you submit them for their inspection.

PRICE LIST.

PART IX.

The previous parts of this Price List, containing full particulars and Prices of Stamps of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, will be found in "The Stamp Advertiser," the Seven numbers of which can be supplied by our publishers neatly bound in cloth, 7s. 6d.; and in "The Journal," Nos. 1 and 2, price 1s. 6d. each, and No. 3, price 6d.

NOTE.—We have decided to give the prices of *only those stamps we have in stock* at the time of printing this list. It is quite impossible to hold *every* variety of the rarer Australian watermarks, roulettes, and perforations, and when we do get these the price naturally depends in a large measure on circumstances. We shall be pleased to receive orders for any stamps in this list that are not priced; we will book them and execute them in rotation as the stamps come in. In future we shall give the prices, as far as possible, for *both used and unused* stamps, and we trust our readers will find this useful to them.

VICTORIA (PART II).

No.	Date.	Paper.	Value.	Colour.	Watermark.	Perforation.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
85	1861	... Stout white laid	... 3d.	deep ultramarine	None	... Perf. 12	...	8 0
86	1862	... Medium white wove	... 3d.	blue	... Value in words	...	10 0	1 0
87	"	"	... 3d.	light blue	"	"	—	1 0
88	"	"	... 4d.	rose	"	"	10 0	0 8
89	"	"	... 4d.	pale rose	"	"	—	0 8
90	"	"	... 6d.	orange	"	"	—	90 0
91	"	"	... 6d.	orange-yellow	"	"	—	—
92	"	"	... 6d.	black	"	"	—	2 0
93	"	"	... 6d.	grey-black	"	"	—	2 0
94	"	"	... 4d.	rose	... FIVE SHILLINGS diagonally	"	—	12 6
95	1863	"	... 4d.	"	... Single-lined 4	... Imperf.	—	60 0
NOTE.—We have a fine unsevered pair of these stamps lightly cancelled, price £8.								
96	"	"	... 4d.	rose	"	... Roulet. 8	—	—
97	"	"	... 4d.	"	"	... Perf. 12-12½	—	1 6
98	"	... Bluish wove	... 4d.	"	"	... Perf. 12½	—	—
99	"	... Thin white	... 4d.	"	... No wmk.	... Perf. 12	—	5 0
100	1866	... Medium white	... 3d.	brown-lake	... Value in words	...	30 0	10 0
101	"	"	... 4d.	"	"	"	—	—
102	1862	... White wove	... 6d.	black	"	"	—	1 0
103	"	"	... 6d.	grey-black	"	"	—	1 0
104	1863	"	... 6d.	black	... Single-lined 6	"	—	0 8
105	"	"	... 6d.	grey-black	"	"	—	0 8
106	"	"	... 6d.	black	... None	... Perf. 12½	—	—
107	"	"	... 6d.	grey-black	"	"	—	—
108	1862	... White & yellowish-	... 1d.	yellow-green	... Value in words	Perf. 12	7 6	1 6
109	"	... white wove vary-	... 1d.	"	... Double-lined 1	"	—	2 0
110	"	... ing from stout to	... 1d.	"	... None	"	—	—
111	1863	... almost pelure	... 1d.	"	... Single-lined 1	... Perf. 12-12½	—	2 0
112	1863-64	"	... 1d.	green	... Single-lined numerals	... Imperf.	—	—
113	"	"	... 2d.	slate	"	"	—	—
114	"	"	... 4d.	dull rose	"	"	—	—
115	"	"	... 1d.	green	"	... Perf. 12 to 13 and Compound	—	0 3
116	"	"	... 1d.	yellow-green	"	"	—	0 3
117	"	"	... 2d.	violet	"	"	—	0 6

No.	Date.	Paper.	Value.	Colour.	Watermark.	Perforation.	Unused.		Used.	
							s.	d.	s.	d.
118	"	almost pelure	...	2d. red-lilac	Single-lined numerals	Perf. 12 to 13 and Compound	—	0	6	6
119	"	"	...	2d. slate	"	"	—	0	6	6
120	"	"	...	4d. carmine	"	"	—	0	4	4
121	"	"	...	4d. pink	"	"	—	0	6	6
122	"	"	...	4d. rose	"	"	—	0	6	6
123	"	"	...	8d. orange-yellow	"	"	12	6	4	6
124	"	"	...	1d. green	Double-lined II	12, 12½, & 13	3	0	0	6
125	"	"	...	2d. lilac	"	"	10	0	1	0
126	"	"	...	4d. dull rose	" 4	Imperf.	—	—	—	—
127	"	"	...	1d. green	"	12, 12½, & 13	—	—	—	—
128	"	"	...	2d. violet	"	"	—	—	1	0
129	"	"	...	2d. lilac	"	"	—	—	1	0
130	"	"	...	4d. rose	"	"	—	—	0	6
131	"	"	...	1d. green	Single-lined 4	12, 12½, & 13 and Compound	—	—	—	—
132	"	"	...	2d. lilac	"	"	—	—	1	0
133	"	"	...	1d. green	" 6	"	—	—	—	—
134	"	"	...	2d. lilac	"	"	—	—	2	0
135	"	"	...	1d. green	" 8	"	—	—	—	—
136	"	"	...	2d. lilac	"	"	—	—	2	0
137	"	"	...	1d. green	SIX PENCE	"	—	—	—	—
138	"	"	...	2d. lilac	"	"	—	—	—	—
139	1867	"	...	1d. green	None	11½-13	—	—	—	—
140	"	"	...	2d. lilac	"	"	—	—	—	—
141	"	"	...	4d. rose	"	"	—	—	—	—
142	"	Laid paper	...	4d. "	"	"	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—This last-named stamp is chronicled by M. Moens; but we do not know of any specimen, and it must be considered rather doubtful.

143	1867-82	White wove	...	2d. lilac	V over Crown	Imperf.	—	—	—	—
144	"	"	...	1d. green	"	12, 12½, & 13	—	0	3	3
145	"	"	...	1d. light green	"	"	—	0	4	4
146	"	"	...	2d. lilac	"	"	—	0	6	6
147	"	"	...	2d. violet	"	"	—	0	6	6
148	"	Lilac-tinted wove	...	2d. "	"	"	—	1	0	0
149	"	White wove	...	4d. carmine	"	"	—	0	3	3
150	"	"	...	4d. rose	"	"	—	0	3	3
151	1877	Pink wove	...	8d. red-brown	"	"	—	0	4	4
152	"	"	...	8d. "	Single-lined "10"	"	—	—	—	—
153	1873	White wove	...	½d. on 1d. red & grn.	V over Crown	12½ & 13...	2	6	2	6
154	1865	"	...	6d. blue	Single-lined 6	12, 12½, & 13	2	0	0	3
155	"	"	...	"	" 4	"	—	—	—	—
156	"	"	...	"	Double-lined II	"	—	3	0	0
157	"	"	...	"	" 4	"	—	3	0	0
158	1867	"	...	"	THREE PENCE	12½ & 13...	—	4	0	0
159	"	"	...	"	FOUR PENCE	"	—	12	6	6
160	"	"	...	"	SIX PENCE	"	—	2	6	6
161	"	"	...	"	None	Perf. 13	—	—	—	—
162	1867	"	...	"	V over Crown	12, 12½ & 13	1	0	0	2
163	"	"	...	" light-blue	"	"	1	0	0	2
164	"	"	...	" ultramarine	"	"	1	0	0	1
165	1865	"	...	1d. slate-grey	Single-lined 8	"	20	0	5	0
166	"	"	...	"	" 10	"	—	—	—	—
167	1866	Pink wove	...	" red-brown	"	"	—	1	6	6
168	"	"	...	1d. brown	"	"	—	1	6	6
169	1871	"	...	9d. on 1d. brown	"	Perf. 12½	—	2	6	6
170	"	Double surcharge	...	"	"	"	—	—	—	—

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2 †ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, including obsolete and rare	10	1 0	92 † " 1879, Porte de Mar., 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, & 100 c.	6 3 0
3 † " " 1862, 5, 10, and 15 c. R.	3	0 4	93 †MOLDO WALLACHIA, 1862, 3, 6, and 30 paras.	3 2 6
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11 †BAVARIA (figure, old issue)	7	0 6	101 †NICARAGUA, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 c. obsolete	5 3 6
12 † " (arms, with and without silk thread)	9	0 6	102 †NEW CALEDONIA, provisional issue and error	3 4 6
13 † " including 10 and 18 kr., 25 & 50 pf., & 1 mk.	6	0 6	103 †NORTH BORNEO, obsolete and current	4 2 0
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15 †BELGIUM, including first issue	12	0 9	105 †NORWAY, including first issue	10 0 9
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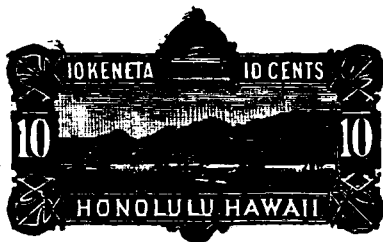
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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
EDITORIAL	115
NEW ISSUES—Priced	117
REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH POST CARDS. By W. E. JEFF	117
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	120
NOTES ON NEW FORGERIES. By the REV. R. B. EAKER	123
THE POSTAL ISSUES OF BELGIUM	124
THE FIRST ISSUE OF BAMRA	125
THE POST CARDS OF SERBIA. By MAJOR E. B. EVANS	127
BIRMINGHAM PHILATELICAL EXHIBITION	130
NOTES AND NEWS. By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS	131
REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES	132
PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON	134
CUTTINGS	135
CORRESPONDENCE AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	137
PRICE LIST. Part X.	138

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 8, COWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.



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A satisfactory London Reference required.

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Stamp Advertiser & Auction Record

Was a Monthly Magazine published by CHAS. J. PHILLIPS previous to amalgamation by STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED. It consisted of 24 to 40 large pages. Seven numbers have been published, and they contain complete price lists of all varieties of the Stamps of New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland—the value of every Stamp being given; Reports of all Auction Sales in England and America, and Prices the Stamps have realised; Full Reports of the London, Vienna, Leeds, and other Exhibitions; and numerous interesting Articles by the leading Philatelic Writers of the day, including Major Evans, Messrs. M. P. Castle, W. B. Thornhill, C. B. Corwin, W. E. Jeff, M. Giwelb, &c. &c.

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SPECIAL BARGAINS

For December.

(Stamps offered under this heading are on sale at these reduced prices for THREE MONTHS, or until the supply is exhausted.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1888-89. LITHOGRAPHED. Unused. Used.

20 centavos, green	6d.
30 centavos, brown	9d.
50 centavos, blue	10d.

1890. ENGRAVED.

40 centavos, bronze-green	8d.
60 centavos, blue-black	8d.

BRITISH GUIANA. 1889.

8 cents, black and mauve	1/3
10 cents " "	1/6
20 cents " "	2/-
40 cents " "	4/-

CEYLON.

15 c. on 15 c., surcharge inverted	9/-
--	-----

HELIGOLAND.

1 mark, green, red and black	2/-
5 marks " "	7/6

PORTUGAL.

500 reis, black	2/6
1000 reis " "	2/6
500 reis, purple	1/6

ST. LUCIA.

Half penny on (1/-) green, C and CC	2/6
---	-----

TOBAGO.

5s., grey, CA and Crown; pen-stroked	2/6
--	-----

NEW SOUTH WALES.

1851-54. Laureated Head of Queen.

UNUSED REMAINDERS.

N.B.—Having secured the entire stock (a small one) of these stamps at a low price, we now offer Collectors and others a chance of securing some of them at the following VERY MODERATE rates:

2 pence, blue (stars in upper corners) each	1/6
Plate of 50 varieties, including the rare error "WAEES"	£2
6 pence, brown, second plate, with coarse background	4/-
Plate of 25 varieties	£4
8 pence, orange-yellow	5/-
Plate of 50 varieties, including the very rare error with the leaves omitted to the right of "SOUTH"	£1

The three plates complete (125 stamps), unused, for £11 10s.

Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Monthly Journal.

VOL. I.

DECEMBER 20, 1890.

No. 6.

EDITORIAL.

If we followed our own personal inclinations, we should simply wish our readers "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year," and fill up the rest with stars. But our publishers wish for a big number, full of philatelic ghost stories, and other seasonable fare; they will not get anything of the sort, for the simple reason that we never yet met with a philatelic ghost, and do not feel equal to inventing one in this weather. Let us see if we can get any fun out of contemporary literature.

* * *

In the number of *Tit-Bits* for November 15th, 1890, is the following:

"The value of foreign stamps is dependent on their rarity. If you could find several hundreds more of any particular kind, it would send the price down. We have reason to believe that this has happened in one or two cases through the recent article in *Tit-Bits*. It was stated that certain stamps were worth so much, whereupon a number of people write, saying they have specimens, and it is proved that they were not so rare as they were believed to be."

True, too true! But when the enormous values assigned to "certain stamps" in the "recent article" alluded to are found only to exist in the fertile imagination of our contemporary's informant, it is quite unnecessary for "several hundreds more" to be found "to send the price down" from its fictitious elevation. For instance, British Post Cards at "£5 apiece, used," and Mulready envelopes, on India paper, at "£80 a pair." Collectors laugh at all this nonsense; but when outsiders try to sell what they are led to believe are treasures, there is apt to be no small amount of disappointment.

* * *

THE only British Post Cards that fetch long prices are those issued last May at the Guildhall, and these, after having been sold at 25s. each at first, have come down to about half that price, and will probably go lower. A fine copy of the Mulready proof on India paper was sold at Mr. Bull's last auction for £5 10s., a fair price. We understand that the individual who gave all this valuable information to the representative of *Tits-Bits* is also the fortunate possessor of a "Brattleboro,"

which he values at £250, the ordinary market price being from £25 to £30!

* * *

WE opened our copy of *The Stamp Collector's Monthly*, and the first paragraph that caught our eye commenced as follows: "It is with great regret that we have to inform our readers that Mr. Howard Marryat, the managing director of this company, and spirit of its enterprise, has suddenly been called from the philatelic world." We could read no more; the talented writer, whose effusions had caused us so much innocent amusement, cut off in his first youth, and in the midst of his philatelic studies; it was too sad! Just before Christmas too. The magazine had fallen from our hand; we took it up again to see when the funeral was to take place, and were truly rejoiced to find that Mr. Marryat had only "been called from the philatelic world to undertake more important duties in another sphere of life." This is bad enough, quite; but still not so bad as we thought at first.

* * *

IN the department of philatelic fiction Mr. Marryat was without a rival. A gentleman, to whom we have alluded above, would perhaps come next, but *proximus longo intervallo*. We greatly doubt if Mr. Marryat's successor will be equally successful. However, we are to be consoled by a "special Christmas supplement," a prominent feature in which is to be a farewell letter from the editor, every copy of which "will be SEPARATELY SIGNED in pen and ink by the writer." This should be sufficient for anyone, even though the prospectus be correct in stating that, "Doubtless the most valuable content will be the autograph farewell letter by the originator, editor, and for some time sole proprietor of this paper, the universally liked by philatelists, whether collectors or dealers (must we say with one exception? See 'Stanley Gibbons' Monthly')." If *we* had written the first few words of this quotation, we might have been considered unkind; however, we are happy to be able to agree cordially.

* * *

BUT it grieves us to learn that the "originator," &c. &c., thinks that we do not like his paper. We like it much, now that we have got accustomed to it; it relieves the dreary seriousness of the

science of philately, with its interesting historical anecdotes and startling theories. We trust the editor will succeed at last in discovering a suitable design for a Burmese stamp. Last month he suggested half a Siamese fiscal; this month he selects the left upper corner of a large design given (No. 3022) on the last page of the appendix to our publishers' priced catalogue. Try again!

"If a weary task you find it,
Persevere and never mind it;
Try, try, try again!"

* * *

A VERY interesting lot was disposed of at Mr. Thos. Bull's last auction, consisting of a sheet of the first stamps (20c., black) issued in France, formerly in the possession of Sir Rowland Hill, to whom it was sent a few days before the issue actually took place. Accompanying the sheet was a letter, of which we give a translation elsewhere, and which appears to us to contain some valuable information. All the best authorities seem to agree in giving January 1st, 1849, as the date of issue of the 20c., black, and the franc, orange, and December, 1849, as that of the issue of the 40c.; but this letter plainly shows that on the 27th December, 1848, the only stamp ready for issue was the 20c., while both the 40c. and the 1 franc were expected to be ready in the course of the following month. It seems impossible from this that the higher value can have been issued so early as has been supposed; and it is curious that the issue of the 40c., which must have been in preparation at that time, was delayed for nearly twelve months. The 20c. paid the single inland rate, and the 1 franc the single rate to England—these values therefore are easily accounted for; but a stamp for the double inland rate must have been greatly needed. It would be interesting to know whether the promise to send specimens of the other two values was ever fulfilled, and, if so, at what dates.

* * *

M. MOENS announces the approaching publication of the 7th Edition of his well-known Catalogue. Those of our readers who possess copies of former Editions need no recommendation from us, they will subscribe to the new one with one consent; to those who do not, we would only say, "Go and do likewise," and you will never regret it, for this is emphatically one of those works without which no Philatelist's library can be considered complete. We have only one suggestion to make to M. Moens, and that is that he should divide his Catalogue into two volumes, separating the "other matter" of all kinds from

the Postage matter proper. We are quite sure that he will not do this, but we feel that we should not be doing our duty if we did not make the suggestion.

* * *

THE same author proposes to bring out a series of very valuable illustrations of the troublesome stamps that exhibit numerous varieties of type on the sheet. These will be exceedingly useful, both to those who collect all these varieties and to those who do not; especially to the latter as a means for detecting forgeries. Finally, M. Moens promises us, in the course of next month, a monumental work on the Stamps (postal and fiscal) of Spain, which, we have reason to believe, would form a most beautiful and appropriate New Year's Gift for any serious collector.

* * *

WE have to warn our readers against some rather dangerous imitations of the *magenta* Mauritius, Britannia type without indication of value; the specimens we have seen are not quite of the genuine shade, but they might deceive collectors who had not genuine specimens at hand for comparison. We have reason to believe that these are produced from the common *blue* stamps of the same type by some chemical process; possibly a few months' sojourn "on the ocean bed" may have had something to do with it; they may have suffered, as Shakespeare remarks,

"A sea change,
Into something rich and strange."

The paper is that of the later printing, to which the *blue* belongs, not that of the *magenta* issue; and the postmarks, which have been rashly applied to some copies, are equally incorrect.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANNAMAKER has just authorized the issue of post-cards of various fancy colours and æsthetic tints, including rose-pink, pale blue, and old gold. The design of this innovation is supposed to be to induce the use of post-cards in fashionable correspondence; and I can quite imagine that the postmasters and letter-carriers of the States hope that this plan for providing them with a daily supply of much more interesting reading matter than post-cards have hitherto furnished will prove successful. Meanwhile, an enterprising chemist, wishing to keep pace with the coming times of æsthetic post-cards, announces that he is busily engaged in patenting a new method whereby the writing on the new art post-cards can be rendered invisible whilst passing through the post-office.—*Figaro*, Nov. 22nd, 1890.

"NEW ISSUES," ETC.

Received by Stanley Gibbons, Limited, during the last month.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

	EACH
s. d.	
½ Centavo, green	0 2

CASHMERE.

1 Anna, purple, circular, on thin wove paper	1 0
4 Annas, black, large rectangular, on native laid paper	1 6
4 " blue " " " " " " "	1 6
4 " red " " " " " " "	1 6
4 " orange " " " " " " "	1 6
8 " black " " " " " " "	2 6
8 " orange " " " " " " "	2 6

FARIDKOT.

Type 849. Imperf.

½ Anna, red, orange, blue, or green	0 3
-------------------------------------	-----

Perforated.

½ Anna, red, orange, or black	0 3
-------------------------------	-----

Type 851.

½ Anna, yellow, perf. or imperf.	0 6
----------------------------------	-----

Type 853. Imperf. and perf.

½ Anna, vermillion	0 4
--------------------	-----

½ " green	0 4
-----------	-----

½ " orange	0 4
------------	-----

The set of 15 new varieties as above	4 0
--------------------------------------	-----

JAMAICA.

2 Pence, red (OFFICIAL)	0 6
-------------------------	-----

RUSSIAN LOCAL.

Oustioujna, 3 kopek, black on orange	15 0
--------------------------------------	------

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

6 Pence, lilac, C.A., old type	1 0
--------------------------------	-----

4d., red-brown " new type	0 8
---------------------------	-----

1s., olive-green " " "	1 6
------------------------	-----

ENVELOPES, &c.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

5c. on 8c., straight top to 5	0 9
-------------------------------	-----

" curved " "	0 9
--------------	-----

5c. on 8c., one 5 large and the other 5 much smaller (rare variety)	2 0
---	-----

TURK'S ISLANDS.

REGISTERED ENVELOPE.

No value, blue; Two sizes for	0 5
-------------------------------	-----

VICTORIA.

NEWSPAPER BAND.

1 Penny, brown on white	0 2
-------------------------	-----

REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH POST CARDS.

By W. E. JEFF.

THE issue of POST CARDS showed a new departure by the Postal Authorities of this country. It is said that "John Bull" moves slowly but surely. In the year 1870 our authorities woke up and found it necessary to issue cards, whereby the public would be able to send their communications at about half the cost usually charged for a letter. The Austrian Government are credited with the honour of being the pioneers of this "new movement," which has undergone some changes, and it is understood that next year a still further development of the scheme will take place; viz., that any card of the regulation size may be sent through the post, provided it has an adhesive stamp of the value of One Halfpenny affixed. This has been done in a kind of surreptitious manner for some years, as we have seen cards with price lists printed on the back with the Halfpenny stamp, small type, also the green, slate, and vermillion issues struck thereupon. But the Postal authorities are very chary in granting boons to the public, as so many things have to be considered. "Will it pay?" is the idea first thought of; and then, Will it give more employment to people? which means increased expenditure. "History is said to repeat itself;" and how often the cry of wolf is raised, and always is silenced by the increased income, and a scheme which the "wiseacres" predicted would ruin the country now produces the modest profit of four millions per annum! Yet we are not satisfied. Have we not heard of strikes taking place among the "letter carriers" and others for increased pay? Fancy walking twenty miles a day, six days a week, for about twenty shillings, and not feeling satisfied. One may well say, "What next?" Perhaps these matters may yet be remedied; appearances, however, seem against them, as "female labour" is now being largely imported. This means "decrease" in pay rather than "increase." The competition in the labour market is growing very keen, and in the future the lines, "Skilled in the arts of pies, custards, and tarts," will have to be rendered, "Postal duties." It is an Englishman's privilege to grumble, but after all there is often a great deal of ground for the said grumbling.

When the Post Cards were first issued the charge was for the stamp only; viz., packets of twelve were sold for sixpence. Then arose the

AUTOMATIC MACHINES FOR SUPPLYING POSTAGE STAMPS.—The Works Committee of the Paddington Vestry recommend that the application of Messrs. Balfour and Co. to place automatic machines for the supply of postage stamps and postcards against pillar and wall letter-boxes, post-offices, &c., throughout the parish, be granted during the pleasure of the vestry.—*Times*, Oct. 20, 1890.

cry that the card-makers were going to be ruined, because forsooth the stamps only were to be paid for. This of course could not be allowed, so the sum of two farthings was added to the cost of the packet of twelve, and an additional boon granted, whereby the general public could send in their own cards to be impressed with the requisite stamp, at a further charge. This was speedily adopted, the result being that many changes have taken place in the prices, which have finally—that is, up to this year—settled down to ten cards for sixpence. Even at this people will not be satisfied. The representatives of “the down-trodden people” found a grievance as soon as the first Penny card for foreign service was issued. It was found that the word Ireland had been omitted. The government of the day was called upon to redress this great “national wrong,” and the word was added, and a larger card issued to carry the increased name. Somehow we think that had this been discovered during the last month, after the exposures of what a “bold patriot” really is, not much notice would have been taken of the grievance. Yet we are a “thankful people,” and live in hopes that a universal paying “Postage” may yet be established, and that we may have a card bearing anything you like on its face, provided the postage is duly paid thereon.

SUMMARY.

Issue I. Description of the stamp is as follows: Head of Queen with diadem, within circle, at foot of which is a white band, carrying HALFPENNY in coloured letters, the whole being enclosed in a double-line rectilinear frame; the spaces between circle and frame being filled with ornament. The stamp is placed at the right-hand top corner of the card. The legend POST CARD surmounts the Royal Arms, under which is printed THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE, in block letters, in one line. Just under the word THE of the instruction is added the word TO, the whole being enclosed in a fancy frame, measuring $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Printed in violet on light cream-coloured card, measuring $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but varying somewhat owing to the cards being unequally cut.

1. 1870, October 1st. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Violet, shades, on buff card.

Issue II. Description of design as No. 1, only the card being reduced in size to $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and frame also to $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

2. 1870, October 1st. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Violet, shades, on buff card.

3. 1870, October. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Lilac, shades, on buff card.

Varieties on varying shades of buff card.

Issue III. Head of Queen with diadem; HALFPENNY above and POSTAGE below, embossed in white on pink ground, the whole being enclosed in upright oval. The words POST CARD and legend, “THE ADDRESS

ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE,” and to are printed on face of card, but the Royal Arms are omitted. White card, measuring $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Private card.

4. 1872, June. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Pink shades, white card.

Varieties of styles of printing and colours. Also with Royal Arms added.

Issue III. The design is same as No. 1, but the word TO is omitted, the size continuing as No. 2.

5. 1875, January 1st. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Lilac, shades on buff card.

6. 1875, February 1st. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Red-brown, shades on thick white card.

Issue IV. Description as of No. 4, but the word TO omitted.

7. 1875. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Pink, shades, on white card.

Varieties in styles of printing and colour. Also with Royal Arms.

Issue I. Head of Queen with diadem, in circle, on solid ground. The value ONE PENNY above and FARTHING below profile, both in coloured block letters in circular bands, the same colour as card. These are enclosed in a rectilinear figure at right-hand corner of frame, which extends round the whole of the card. The legend FOREIGN POST CARD — “FOR COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN THE POSTAL UNION,” is enclosed in a double-lined parallelogram at top of card, below which is the following: “THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.” The colour of the card is buff, and the impression is printed in red-brown, the size being $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

8. 1875, July 1st. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Red-brown, shades, on buff card.

Issue V. Head of Queen with diadem, on solid ground, of colour, in double-lined circle. The value HALFPENNY in coloured letters, on white band above profile; the whole design enclosed in a rectilinear frame, the spaces between circle carrying profile and frame being filled with ornament. Royal Arms are printed between the words POST CARD and the legend, “THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE,” immediately under the Royal Arms. The fancy frame is omitted. Size of card, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches.

9. 1878, January 1st. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Red-brown, shades, on thin buff card.

10. 1878, January 1st. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Red-brown, shades, on thick white card.

11. 1878. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Red-brown, shades, on thin white card.

NOTE.—The thickness of the cards of this issue varies considerably, being private issues stamped by the Post-office authorities, also there are slight variations in the Royal Arms.

Issue I. Head of Queen with diadem, in double-lined octagon, on solid ground. The value, POSTAGE, and ONE PENNY in solid letters of colour being inserted in bands above and below the profile. The whole design is enclosed in a rectilinear frame, having fancy ornaments on each of its four sides, the various spaces being filled with conventional ornaments. Inscription as follows: “UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE — GREAT BRITAIN

(GRANDE BRETAGNE) POSTCARD—THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE," and is printed in same colour as stamp, which is Brown. Size of card is $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

12. 1879, April 1st. 1d. Brown, shades, on buff card.

Issue I. Head of Queen with diadem, on solid ground, within a circle, surrounded by an upright oval frame, carrying POSTAGE—THREE HALFPENCE above and below the profile. The inscription is the same as No. 12, the colour of impression being Brown on buff card, the size of which is $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

13. 1879, April 1st. 1½d. Brown, shades, on buff card.

Issue II. Description of design as No. 12, but the inscription is altered as follows: UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE—GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND—(GRANDE BRETAGNE ET IRLANDE)—THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE. Size of card, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; printed in Brown, on buff card.

14. 1879, October. 1d. Brown, shades, on buff card.

Issue II. Description of design as No. 13, but the inscription is altered. The size of card, colour of impression, and inscription same as No. 14.

15. 1879, October. 1½d. Brown, shades, on buff card.

Issue I. Description of design same as No. 9, but is printed on double card for reply. Inscriptions are as follows on No. 1 card: POST CARD, separated by the Royal Arms—THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE; and under the word THE is printed THE ANNEXED CARD—IS INTENDED FOR—THE ANSWER. On No. 2 card is POST CARD, separated by Royal Arms—THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE—REPLY. The cards are hinged together with a strip of white paper, perforated. Size of card, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches. Printed in Red-brown.

16. 1882, October 2nd. ½d. + ½d. Red-brown, shades, on thin buff card; perforated 6.

17. 1882, October 2nd. ½d. + ½d. Red-brown, shades, on thick white card; perforated 7.

18. 1883, January 1st. ½d. + ½d. Red-brown shades on thin buff card; perforated 5.

19. 1883, January 1st. ½d. + ½d. Red-brown, shades, on thick white card; not perforated.

Variety on thin buff card, not perforated.

Issue III. The description of design is the same as No. 12, but the inscription is as follows: UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE—POSTCARD GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND—(GRANDE BRETAGNE ET IRLANDE)—THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE. The size of the card is increased to $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the impression is printed in Brown on light buff card.

20. 1883, January 1st. 1d. Brown, shades, on light buff card.

Issue I. Description of design of stamp same as No. 20, likewise the same inscription; but at bottom left-hand corner of card No. 1 the following is added: THE ANNEXED CARD IS INTENDED—FOR THE ANSWER—(LA CARTE CI-JOINTE EST DESTINÉE—À LA

REPONSE). On card No. 2 is printed the same inscription in four lines, but the word REPLY is added, whilst the instruction in bottom left-hand corner is omitted. The impression is printed in Brown; size of card is $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and not hinged, but perforated 5.

21. 1883, January 1st. 1d. + 1d. Brown, shades, on buff card.

22. 1883, January 1st. 1d. + 1d. Brown, shades, on buff card; perforated 7.

Issue III. Description of the design of the stamp as No. 13, but the inscription in four lines is altered as follows: UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE—POST CARD GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND—(GRANDE BRETAGNE ET IRLANDE)—THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE. Printed in Brown on buff card, measuring $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

23. 1883, January 1st. 1½d. Brown, shades, on buff card.

Issue I. Description of design as No. 23, only double card for reply, with additional instruction at bottom of left-hand corner, as No. 21, on outside card only. The inside card has the word REPLY printed immediately under the inscription. Size of cards $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Impression printed in Brown on buff card.

24. 1883, January 1st. 1½d. + 1½d. Brown, shades, on buff card; perforated 5.

Issue I. Head of Queen with diadem, on solid coloured ground, within a circle, which is surrounded by a circular band, cut square at left and right sides respectively, carrying POSTAGE above and TWOPENCE below profile. This is enclosed in a fancy rectangular frame, the corners of which are filled with ornament. The inscription is identical with those of the 1d. and 1½d. The impression is printed in Brown on buff card, measuring $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

25. 1883, January 1st. 2d. Brown, shades, on buff card.

Issue I. The description of design is the same as No. 25, but is a double card for reply. The additional instruction is printed in bottom left-hand corner of No. 1 card, as in No. 21, also the word reply is placed just under the four-line inscription on card No. 2. The size of the card is $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Impression in Brown on buff card.

26. 1883, January 1st. 2d. + 2d. Brown, shades, on buff card.

Issue I. Full length portrait of Her Majesty the Queen within a double-lined upright-pointed oval. The legend POSTAGE above and THREE PENCE below the portrait, in graduated coloured letters, in white curved bands. The remaining portions of the design are filled with ornament, and the stamp is placed in the right-hand upper corner of the card. The inscription is as follows: POST CARD—these words are separated by the Royal Arms, under which is BRITISH EMPIRE—THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE. The size of the card is $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the impression is printed in Vermilion-red on buff card.

27. 1889. 3d. Vermilion-red, shades, on buff card.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with.

Argentine Republic.—The provisional types of $\frac{1}{4}$ centavo have been replaced by a permanent one, the design of which consists of a portrait of General José Maria Paz within a transverse oval, with REPUBLICA on the left and ARGENTINA on the right; at the top CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS on a straight label; at the bottom " $\frac{1}{4}$ " in a circle, with the word CENTAVO on each side of it. Engraved in *taille douce*, printed on white wove paper; perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

We learn from *Le Timbre-Poste* that the 5 c. Letter Cards have been issued with a special inscription, in the left lower corner, for each of the public offices. Our contemporary has received those for the Treasury (*Hacienda*) and the Interior.

From the same source we learn that there is a third type of the surcharge "5" on the 8 c. envelopes, in larger figures, 8 x 4 mm.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{4}$ c., green.

Envelope. 5 on 8c., red; 3rd type.

Letter Cards. 5 c., red on blue; Treasury.
5 c. " " Interior.

Austria.—The remainder of the new set of adhesives surcharged with values in Turkish currency is announced; there is also a Pneumatic Post Letter Card, with stamp of the type of that on the new Post Cards, and inscriptions in three lines: "KARTEN-BRIEF—No.—zur pneumatischen Expressbeförderung." Impression in colour, on thin card, coloured on one side only.

Adhesives. 10 paras on 3 kr., green and black.

20 " 5 kr., rose "

2 piastres on 20 kr., olive "

5 " 50 kr., violet "

Pneumatic Post Letter Card. 15 kr., lilac on rose.

Bahamas.—*Der Philatelist* reports that the 6d. has been issued in the same type as the 1d. and 4d. We presume that it also is watermarked Crown and C. A., and perf. 14.

Adhesive. 6d., lilac (? wmk. and perf.)

Bamra.—We publish elsewhere a paper on the varieties of the first issue of the stamps of this state. *Le Timbre-Poste* describes the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a. in sheets of sixteen, which we believe to be a new edition, and states that the 1 a., 2 a., 4 a., and 8 a. are in sheets of eighty, ten vertical rows, which was probably the original arrangement of all the values.

British Guiana.—A correspondent tells us of a variety of the 1 c. on 1 dollar, with a broken "c" in the word CENTS. We chronicle it, but our feelings towards surcharges of this defective nature are decidedly "anti."

Canada.—The 6 c. comes over in a new shade, a rich reddish-brown, which is a great improvement on the previous printings.

Adhesive. 6 c., chestnut-brown.

Cashmere.—We have received from a correspondent, who obtained them in the country itself, a number of varieties of these stamps, including most of those that we chronicled in September and October, and others besides. We have the satisfaction of knowing that they are of official production at all events, and issued by authority. The following are additions to our lists:

Circular.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., Type III., black on native laid paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. " red on white "

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. " orange " "

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. " yellow " "

1 a. " blue on native laid paper.

1 a., Type II., black on thin yellowish wove.

1 a. " III., red on white laid.

1 a. " IV. (?), yellow on thin yellowish wove.

1 a. " " " " white "

1 a. " " " " " red " "

4 a. " II., black on native laid paper.

4 a. " " green " "

4 a. " " purple " "

4 a. " I., black on thin yellowish wove.

4 a. " II. " " white "

4 a. " " blue " " "

4 a. " " green " " "

4 a. " " yellow " " "

4 a. " " red on white laid.

We regret to state that some of the 1 a. appear to be of a fourth variety of type, and most of the 4 a. are of a second variety.

Rectangular type of 1866.

4 a., orange on native laid paper.

4 a., purple " "

4 a., blue " "

4 a., black " "

4 a., orange on thin white wove.

4 a., purple " "

4 a., blue " "

These are of the original type, not the recut die.

Ceylon.—Various stamps of the value of 3 c. have been chronicled with an overprint reading "Postal Commission." What the object of this may be we have not yet been able to find out; but we have before us a pair of the 4 c., rose, wmk. Crown and CA, bearing these words in two lines of ordinary type, in black, and across the

lower label, "3 Cents" on one stamp and "3 Ceuts" on the other. A similar surcharge has been described as existing on the 4 c., *mauve-violet* (probably the same error occurs on both), and also one with "*Postal—Commission*" in italics, and the value in words—"Three Cents"—the whole surcharge in this case having been found in *blue* and in *black* on the same stamp.

Postal Commission Adhesives.

3 Cents, in *black*, on 4 c., rose.
3 Ceuts " " "
3 Cents " " *mauve-violet*.
"Three Cents," in *blue* and *black*, on 4 c., *mauve-violet*.

The 5 c. and 10 c. Post Cards are chronicled in various journals with their values reduced to 3 c. by a surcharge, in *black*, "THREE—CENTS" in two lines of narrow block capitals, the original value being obliterated by a bar.

Post Cards. 3 c. on 5 c., blue on buff.
3 c. on 10 c., brown on buff.

Colombia.—*Almaguer*.—It seems that we were right after all, and that this *is* the name of a place, and not of a person. The stamps, however, are none the better for that. The nobleman's name is Lemos, but there is reason to believe that he is in prison nevertheless. Let us hope that he will play no more jokes when he comes out, but will transpose his name into "Solem" n. This is our Christmas number.

Antioquia.—*Le Timbre Poste* describes the 20 c. and 50 c., of the types we chronicled last month in *brown*, in two new colours, also three higher values of more or less similar designs. The 2 and 5 pesos are on glazed paper, coloured on one side only.

Adhesives. 20 c., blue on white; perf. 13½.
50 c., green " "
1 peso, vermillion on white; perf. 13½.
2 pesos, black on *soferino* " "
2 " " " imperf.
5 " " vermillion; perf. 13½.
5 " " " imperf.

Denmark.—The same journal warns collectors against certain copies of the current 20 öre, supposed to be on unwatermarked paper, about which a pretty little history has been related. It appears that the specimen shown to our *confrère* is on a peculiar spongy paper, which has every appearance of having been ill-treated in some way with a view to rendering the watermark invisible!

The 4 öre Letter Card is chronicled with an alteration of the note in the margin—from "*Kortet aabner ved at afriue Randen*" to "*Man aabner Kortet ved at Afrive Randen.*"

Letter Card. 4 öre, blue on white; variety.

Gambia.—Our attention has been called to the fact that the 4d., watermark Crown and CA, has been omitted from our publishers' catalogue, although it was issued some two years ago. It exists, certainly.

Hong Kong.—The following varieties are reported to have been, or to be about to be, issued. We do not vouch for them. Type, &c., of the current postage stamps:

10 c., violet-brown on red.
30 c., green.
48 c., violet.
20 c., in *black*, on 30 c., green.
50 c. " 48 c., violet.
1 dollar " 10 c., brown on red.

Type of the fiscal stamps, and intended for both postal and fiscal use:

2 dollars, green.
3 " lilac.
5 " on 10 dollars, brown on red.

We were not aware of the existence of a "10 dollars, brown on red," possibly it is the "10 cents, brown on red," that is intended; but it would appear to be a dangerous manoeuvre to raise the value from 10 c. to 5 dollars (or even to 1 dollar) by means of a surcharge.

Hyderabad.—A post card has been issued at last, after many years of consideration. The stamp in the right upper corner bears a five-pointed star within a crescent in the centre, surrounded by inscribed labels similar to those on the "skeleton" type of the adhesives, and containing the value in four languages, the English on the upper left in this instance; this is enclosed in a double-lined rectangular frame, with foliate ornaments in the spandrels. Across the upper part of the card is the instruction, also in four languages, the second line being in English, and we gather that the name of the State is not given either on the stamp or in the inscriptions.

Post Card. ¼ a., orange on buff; 124 × 73 mm.

Italy.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us a specimen of the new 7½ + 7½ c. card, with half of a 5 c. adhesive added to each portion to make up the international rate. The adhesive is divided diagonally, and duly paid its share of the postage from Italy to England.

Post Card. 7½ + 7½ c., carmine on rose, with halves of 5 c., green, adhesive.

Jhalawar.—The ¼ a. stamps recently issued vary greatly in shade, both of the impression and of the paper on which they are printed. We can hardly, however, agree with *Le Timbre-Poste* in stating that they are found on *yellowish* paper;

we have them on a smooth, white, also on a coarser, dingy white paper, and in various shades of *green*.

Leeward Islands.—We have already seen used copies of more than one value of a set of stamps for these Islands, which is announced for issue on January 1st, 1891. The design resembles that of the Seychelles, but it is inscribed **LEEWARD ISLANDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE**; the wmk. is Crown and CA, and the perforation 14. The islands whose separate issues should now become obsolete are: Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, and the Virgin Islands. We congratulate them, and only wish they had taken this step years ago.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	½d., green and violet.
	1d., rose "
	2½d., blue "
	4d., orange "
	6d., brown "
	7d., slate "
	1s., rose and green.
	2s., blue "

The unusual value, 7d., is for the parcels rate to Great Britain, which is 7d. per lb. We shall want a stamp of the same value on this side.

New South Wales.—Our publishers have found among a lot of common used stamps received from Sydney a copy of the current 2d., surcharged on the upper right with a letter "S" only, in *black*. The type corresponds exactly with that of the usual "O S," but there is no trace of the letter "O."

Adhesive. 2d., blue; surcharged "S."

Poonch.—*Le Timbre-Poste* reports the ¼ a., ½ a., and 2 a., black, upon *yellowish, wove* bâtonné, instead of the usual *white, laid* bâtonné.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	¼ a., black on <i>yellowish</i> .
	½ a. " "
	2 a. " "

Porto Rico.—From the same source we hear of a 3 c. post card, with the stamp of the current type, and similar inscriptions to those of the previous cards.

Post Card. 3 c., green on *salmon*.

Queensland.—Mr. S. Dalby, of Brisbane, kindly sends us the following cutting from the *Brisbane Evening Observer*, October 25th, 1890:

"The Postmaster-General" of Queensland "has, in common with the Postmasters-General of most of the Australian colonies, approved of the design for a 2½d. stamp rendered necessary by the new postage rate to Great Britain, which it is anticipated will come into force at the beginning of next year. The design embodies the head at present depicted on Queensland stamps, but differs in other par-

ticulars. The colour of the stamp is red. The head is contained in a circle, with a pinkish background. Over the circle in white letters on a band is the word 'Queensland.' The figures 2½d. in white appear in the bottom corners, and are very clearly and easily seen. Between the figures are the words 'Twopence Halfpenny,' also in white. The design of a halfpenny stamp has also been approved. It was considered necessary to have this stamp owing to the proposed introduction of the 2½d. one, as it was thought it would be convenient in making up even money with the other stamp. This stamp will be coloured light green, and will be oblong in shape. It has the same Queen's head, but in an oval, with the word 'Queensland' above it, and ½d. in a circle at each side, and the words 'half' under one circle and 'penny' under the other."

Le Timbre Poste chronicles the 2s., 5s., and £1, of the type of 1882, on thick, white, *unwater-marked* paper; perf. 12 as usual. The specimen of the 5s. is obliterated with a date-mark of September, 1888. It is curious that the paper has not been noticed sooner by collectors.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	2s., ultramarine; no wmk.
	5s., carmine "
	£1, deep green "

Roumania.—The 50 bani of the type of the current lower values is announced as having recently made its appearance. We hear also of the 5 bani, perf. 11½.

<i>Adhesive.</i>	5 bani, green; perf. 11½.
	50 " orange; perf. (?).

Siam.—The same surcharge that converted the 2 atts into 1 att has now been applied with equal success to the 3 atts. We have sometimes heard that "two heads are better than one." The same principle plainly does not apply to "atts" in Siam.

Adhesive. 1 att on 3 atts, green and blue.

Straits Settlements.—*The Philatelic Record* describes the 2 c. as printed in a deeper shade than before, and the "Jubilee" line added round the panes on the sheet. The copy seen was surcharged **PAHANG**, in *black*.

Adhesive. 2 c., deep rose; wmk. Crown and CA; perf. 14.

Pahang.—The stamp just described, surcharged with the name of this State, in a fresh variety of type.

Adhesive. 2 c., deep rose.

Swazieland.—Mr. Tamsen informs us that the three higher values of the current Transvaal stamps have been surcharged for use in this territory; the surcharge is in the same type as on the lower values, and there are no errors.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	2s. 6d., yellow.
	5s., green.
	10s., pale brown.

Transvaal.—A specimen of the 3d., red on white, of 1883, has been found perforated vertically and rouletted horizontally.

Adhesive. 3d., red on white; variety.

Travancore.—All three values of the adhesives are now found on *wove* paper, with the Arms repeated in the watermark a certain number of times on each sheet, instead of on *laid* paper, with the Arms in a large device in the centre of the sheet. The 1 ch. and 2 ch. are in sheets of eighty, in ten vertical rows, with fifty-six watermarks, in eight vertical rows; the 4 ch. is in sheets of sixty, the same number of vertical rows, with forty watermarks, again in eight vertical rows.

Adhesives. 1 ch., blue on wove, wmk.; Arms.
2 ,, vermilion on wove, wmk.; Arms.
4 ,, green ,, ,,

Uruguay.—The editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* has been "made to see" the following varieties; he does not say that "seeing is believing" in the last of the three, which perhaps is wise, so long as the skilful chemist is about.

Adhesives. 1 c., green; imperf.
1 c. ,, ,, horizontally.
1 c., slate-lilac; perf. 15.

Victoria.—We have received the following cutting from *The Melbourne Argus* of October 23rd, 1890, but have not yet seen specimens of the stamps alluded to:

"A new stamp has been designed by the Post-office, to come into use from the 1st proximo. The department is now put to considerable inconvenience in connection with letters which do not bear the full amount of postage, and the practice now is to mark on such letters the extra sum which must be paid to ensure delivery. This causes a great deal of trouble, which will be avoided by the issue of what is to be called the 'Postage Due Stamp.' In appearance the new stamp is both neat and effective. In the centre is a large circular panel in blue, on which is impressed the price of the stamp, and the panel stands out well on a background of a reddish-brown colour. The different denominations are 1d., 2d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 10d., 1s., 2s., and 5s."

Postage-due Stamps.

1d.,	red-brown and blue.
2d.	" "
4d.	" "
5d.	" "
6d.	" "
10d.	" "
1s.	" "
2s.	" "
5s.	" "

NOTES ON NEW FORGERIES.

BY THE REV. R. B. EARÉE.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Issue of April 30th, 1852.—Sixpence, laureated, brown.

"GIVEN one single specimen of a stamp, it is required to find out whether it is genuine or a forgery." This, my everlasting problem, is by no means easy of solution in the present instance, considering that there are two plates of the genuine sixpence, each of 25 different types. (Plate I., April 30th, 1852; Plate II., January, 1853.) Plate I. has the background behind the portrait formed by fine vertical lines, crossed by equally fine oblique wavy lines, running down from left to right. Plate II. has the lines much coarser, and the wavy lines run down vertically instead of obliquely. A moment's inspection is therefore sufficient to decide the plate. The forgers have imitated Plate I. with the fine vertical and fine oblique wavy lines; and I shall therefore take this plate, and describe how the counterfeit differs from every variety of the 25 genuine stamps. The forgery is, I consider, very dangerous, and, for the benefit of collectors, the stamp papers would do well to give all possible publicity to the following description.

GENUINE.

Engraved in *taille-douce*, twenty-five different types, and printed on decidedly blue wove paper, in yellowish-brown, chocolate-brown, and black-brown. The tests, except when otherwise mentioned, are common to the whole of the twenty-five types. There is a very strong and decided white stem to the laurel wreath, running its whole length from end to end. The vertical lines in the background, behind the portrait, are not more prominent than the oblique wavy ones. The top limb of the "E" and the left top corner of the "W" of NEW do not anything like touch each other, though they are rather close together in some of the types. The top of the "O" of SOUTH is rounded. The little oblong labels containing NEW and WALES are bounded, right and left, by a thick vertical scalloped line. The scallops are ROUNDED, not hollow; *i.e.*, what the heralds would call "invected," not "engrailed." (The line to the right of WALES is missing in five of the genuine types.) The dark dots in the centres of the corner stars, or crosses *pattée*, are all of good size. The second lock of hair behind the ear is more or less normally shaped. The bottom boundary of the central medallion,

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Postage-due Stamps.

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4d.	„ „
5d.	„ „
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parallel with the upper outline of the SIXPENCE label, is a fine horizontal line in all but two types, the latter having a somewhat thick line. There is no second external boundary-line on the left of the stamp.

FORGED.

Engraved in *taille-douce*, and printed on blue wove paper. The top edge of the stamp is, in my specimen, bluer than the rest. The colour is a reddish-brown. The stem of the laurel wreath is almost invisible. The vertical lines in the background are decidedly stronger than the wavy ones. The tops of the "E" and "W" of NEW are so exceedingly close together that there is hardly room to put a single hair between them; indeed, I should imagine that they would certainly run together in a heavily-printed copy. The top of the "O" of SOUTH is very flat—almost cut off square. The boundary-lines to right and left of NEW and WALES afford the easiest test. They are *hollow* scallops, with sharp points, just like the edge of a perforated stamp. The dark dots in the centres of the corner stars, or crosses *patée*, are exceedingly small—mere points, in fact. The second lock of hair behind the ear is exactly like a second ear, only with a sharply-pointed lobe. The bottom boundary of the central medallion, parallel with the upper boundary-line of the SIX PENCE label, is particularly strong and thick, much thicker than the line above SIX PENCE, and thickest of all just above the final "E" of that word. Outside the stamp, on the left side, from the top of the NEW label, down to the very bottom of the stamp, there is a thin, but distinct, second boundary-line. The forgery is very nicely got up in all points, stuck on an old piece of letter, the postmark showing both on the stamp and on the letter; in fact, I believe that nine out of ten collectors, on seeing this forgery, would accept it as genuine without a moment's doubt.

POSTMARKS.

Genuine.—A large oval, about twenty-seven millimetres wide, by twenty-two millimetres high, formed by four thick graduated straight lines, top and bottom, and two equally thick curved lines each side, with numerals in the centre. These lines are often nearly two millimetres thick.

Forged.—The oval is smaller, being only twenty-three millimetres wide, by twenty high. The lines forming the postmark are very thin, less than one millimetre in breadth. The specimen before me has the numerals thirty-two in the centre. I trust the above dissection will help to put a stop to the sale of this forgery.

THE POSTAL ISSUES OF BELGIUM.

MR. SCHOELLER has been kind enough to send the following information to add to Mr. Lockyer's list of Belgian cards published last month:

LETTER CARDS.

Of letter card 1886, 10 c., rose on blue, inside white, there is a second type, issued about 1888, having only 15 mm., instead of 18½ mm., between CARTE-LETTRE and the stamp. Perforation reaching the edges; also with the perforation not reaching the edges.

The letter cards of December, 1888, ought to be described as follows:

The same as last (second type), printed provisionally (to exhaust the very large stock of rose cardboard) on the card of the 25 c. letter card; perforation not reaching the edges.

10 c., rose on salmon, inside white (not pink paper).

The same as last (second type), printed on paper grey-blue (not blue) on both sides, the perforation not reaching the edges.

10 c., rose on grey-blue (current issue).

The complete list of Belgian letter cards is therefore as follows:

1. With the perforation reaching the edges.

a. The stamp on the 10 c. is 18½ mm. from the words CARTE-LETTRE.

Dec., 1882.	10 c.,	carmine on blue,	inside white.
July, 1883.	25 c.,	blue on salmon	"
	1886.	10 c.,	rose on blue
		25 c.,	blue on salmon

b. The stamp is 15 mm. from CARTE-LETTRE.

1888. 10 c., rose on blue, inside white.

2. With the perforation not continued to the edges; stamp as in b.

1888.	10 c.,	rose on blue,	inside white.
Dec., 1888.	10 c.	" salmon	"
	10 c.	" grey-blue,	coloured on both sides.

POST CARDS.

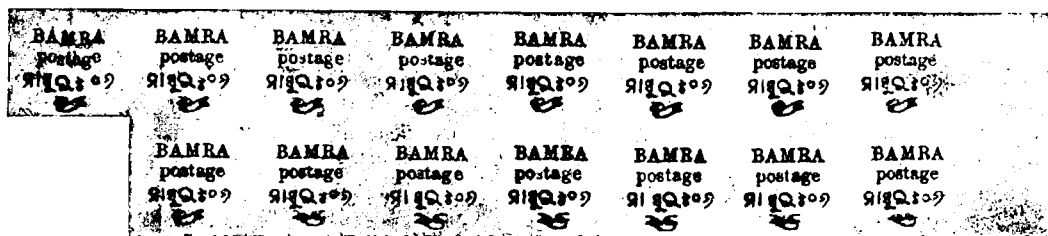
August, 1879. 5 c., sap green.

There is a second type issued about 1882, having SIJDE with a long j.

1879-80. 5 + 5 c., sap green.

There is also a second type issued about 1882, having SIJDE with a long j on the reply card only.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF BAMRA.

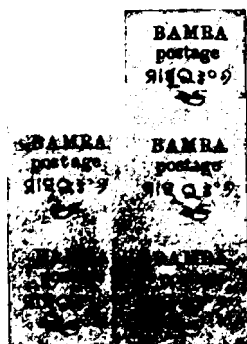


Half Anna.

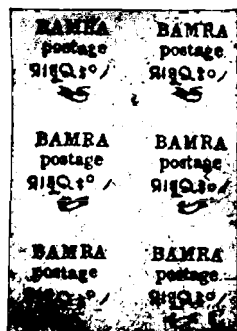
As it seems extremely unlikely that collectors will ever be able to obtain entire sheets of these very curious stamps, showing all the varieties of type in their original positions, our publishers have had illustrations prepared from the fragments of sheets remaining in their possession, and these will, we think, form a valuable record and a means of detecting any reprints, or rather resettings, of this type, should such take place at a future time.

These fragments are as follows: A block of fifteen $\frac{1}{2}$ a., as shown above; there is sufficient margin at the top and right to indicate that this is the top and right-hand side of a sheet, arranged in rows of at least eight stamps, and possibly more. The information originally received was to the effect that there were 96 stamps on the sheets, and, if this is so, there were probably twelve rows of eight.

The next block contains five $\frac{1}{2}$ a., as below, and as none of the types in this correspond with any of those in the block previously described, we thus have evidence that either the rows contained more than eight, or that there were at least five horizontal rows. The margin of this block gives no assistance.



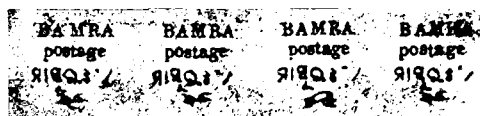
Half Anna.



One Anna.

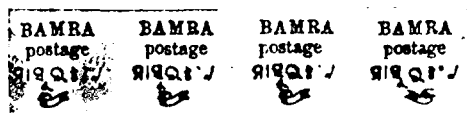
We have next two blocks of 1 a.; the first contains three horizontal pairs, with no margins to indicate its position; the second consists of a strip

of four, with a margin below showing that it is part of the bottom row, but nothing to point to its being either end of that row.



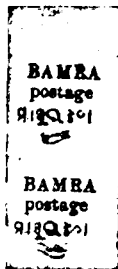
One Anna.

The 2 a. is represented by a strip of four, with a margin on the right, and, from the manner in which it is cut, we gather that it belongs neither to the top nor to the bottom row.

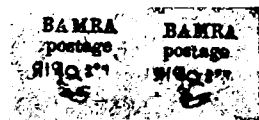


Two Annas.

Finally, of the 4a. and 8 a. we have pairs only, but these fortunately show their positions unmistakably; the 4 a. being from the right upper corner, and the 8 a. from the right lower corner of their respective sheets.



Four Annas.



Eight Annas.

Turning now to the consideration of minor varieties of type, we think it is evident that no two stamps on the same sheet are of identically the same type. A question then arises as to whether the same setting was employed for all the values, the character denoting the value being alone changed; or whether the type was entirely broken up and reset. It is difficult to decide this

question from the examination of so small a number of specimens, but our opinion is that the first of these plans was the one employed; it must be remembered, however, that the differences between the various types on the sheet are due to two entirely distinct causes: First, to actual differences in the shape of the characters, &c., employed; and, secondly, to irregularities in the setting up. Differences arising from the first of these causes will, we believe, be found to be constant to all the values; *i.e.* that if a peculiarly shaped character be found upon a certain stamp on the sheet of one value, that same character will be found on the corresponding stamp on the sheet of each of the other values; but those arising from the second cause will probably not all be constant, as, in changing the value, irregularities in the setting may have been corrected, or, if the type was not tightly keyed up, altered into other irregularities. The first class of variation is plainly the most important; and such differences we will endeavour to point out.

The most striking difference is in the scroll ornament at the bottom of each stamp; there are two distinct varieties of this scroll, one with the long end to the right, the other with the long end to the left. These are not the same type in inverted positions, but two different types, and we have little doubt that the same scrolls occur in the same places on all the sheets. On the third stamp in the horizontal strip of 1 a. we find a specimen of the scroll with long end to right turned upside down; this peculiarity may or may not exist in all the other values. In looking further at these scrolls, we see that all the eight stamps in the top row of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. have the long end to the right; all but one of the seven of the second row have it to the left, and the corner pair of the 4 a. corresponds in this particular. The other rows appear to have been more irregular, as in each of the other blocks we find the two varieties of scroll in the same row.

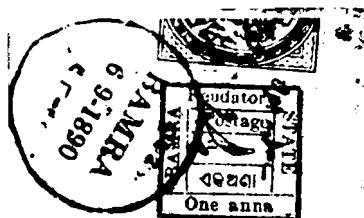
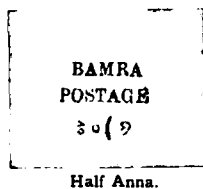
The next marked difference is in the third character of the native inscription; this character somewhat resembles a letter "B" upside down, and provided with a kind of tail. The first variety has the two bows of the "B" of about equal size, and rather angular in shape, and the tail seems to be joined on below; the second has the upper bow much larger and more rounded than the lower, while the tail is quite separate and not always immediately below the stroke of the "B." The third marked difference seems to occur in combination with the second, as far as the specimens before us are concerned; it consists in

the variation in the size of the small circle which forms the last fixed character of the native inscription, the last character of all changing with the value—the larger sized circle being with the first type of the other character, and the smaller circle with the second type—but it seems hardly likely that this should be thus throughout the sheet. Several of our specimens show an imperfect circle, but this appears always to be a defective impression, or a broken copy, of the smaller type. Of these two combined variations, we find the first combination at the top of the sheet, and the second at the bottom, while to show that both exist on the same sheet, we have one above the other in the small block of $\frac{1}{2}$ a.

Numerous irregularities in the setting up may be found, but they are not, we think, of so much interest.

The annexed illustration shows the stamp impressed upon the envelopes; the design, if such it can be called, is even more primitive than that of the adhesives. The only specimen we have seen is a small envelope, of yellowish wove paper

115 x 64 mm., with the stamp on the flap and a frame of small ornaments on the address side, all in *black*. The envelope is of ordinary shape. Finally we give an illustration of a used specimen of the current 1 a., employed



by the side of British Indian stamps, as all these native issues are, when used on letters going beyond the limits of the State to which they belong.

Since writing the above, we have received, from an unimpeachable source, some specimens of these stamps which plainly indicate that a re-setting has taken place already, of some of the values at all events; the rest will follow, no doubt. Those we have seen are the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. (not represented in our illustrations), and the $\frac{1}{4}$ a.; a block of each value with a sufficiently large margin all round it. Each block contains sixteen stamps, in two vertical rows

of eight, while examination shows that there are only eight varieties of type of each value, the upper half of each block being exactly the same as the lower; and in the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. the horizontal space in the centre is plainly larger than that between the rows in each block of eight, thus further proving that this edition was struck off in *eights*. The scrolls all have the long end to the right, but the same setting was not employed for these two values; and if the others have been re-set separately also, we may expect to find some of the other variety of scroll among them. The third character of the native inscription is of the type with the large rounded top, on all the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., and on all but one (the left-hand stamp of the third horizontal pair) of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a.; the stamp immediately below this is lettered RAMRA, for BAMRA, and these are the only two prominent varieties. The circular character is of the larger size throughout. There is, however, one point which distinguishes the whole of these re-set types from the known original edition, and that is the shape of the fourth native character. In all the types illustrated this is practically of the same shape, and somewhat resembles an insect with a distinct tail, pointing downwards, and to the right, at an angle of 45°. In all the re-set types this character is of a slightly different shape to this, the tail is much less conspicuous, and what there is of it points more downwards than to the right.

THE POST CARDS OF SERVIA.

By MAJOR E. B. EVANS.

(Continued from page 81.)

PUBLISHERS' NOTE.—We have appended prices to all the varieties given in the following list that we have in stock, and we shall be pleased to send any of them on approval to collectors who may require them.—STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED.

May (?), 1883.—Very similar to the last cards, but the arms are Type 3.

1. The inscriptions are the same as in June, 1881. The first line measures 117 mm., and the third $36\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The instruction in French commences, "*Ce côté est réservé.*"

18. 10 paras, violet on buff.

19. 10+10 " brown " ... -/8

Error, no frame on the second half.

20. 10+10 paras, brown on buff.

NOTE.—I have only seen one copy of this single card, but they were probably printed in pairs like the rest. The *reply-paid* cards are comparatively common.

2. The first line measures 109 mm., and the third 32 mm. The instruction commences, "*Ce côté réservé,*" the word "*est*" being omitted. Thin card.

21. 10 paras, lilac on straw. ... 1/-

Error, with the frame misplaced and covering the top line of inscription.

22. 10 paras, lilac on straw.

NOTE.—These are printed in pairs, in the same way as those previously described; and, as I believe is the case with all the foregoing, and most of those that follow, the frame is printed separately from the rest of the card, thus producing some of the errors noted. These last cards seem to be particularly carelessly printed, the frame being very frequently more or less out of place with reference to the inscriptions, &c.

1883-84.—Very similar to the cards of March, 1881. The inscriptions are in the same words, but some of the letters in the instruction below are of a different form; and the letter which heads the first line for the address is the same as that on the first issue, but upright instead of sloping. Frame B.

The additional inscriptions on the *reply-paid* cards are not in capitals. Card 154×97 mm.

May (?), 1883.—Arms Type 4. The inscription above them measures 72 mm.; frame about 130×80 mm.

23. 5 paras, brown on rose. ... -/6

24. 5+5 " " " ... 1/-

NOTE.—These single cards are also printed in pairs.

1884.—Arms Type 5; the inscription above them measures 79 mm.; dotted lines for the address; frame 127×79 mm.

25. 5 paras, violet-brown on rose. ... -/6

Variety, with the inscription at the top close to the frame.

26. 5 paras, violet-brown on rose. ... 1/-

NOTE.—These cards are apparently not *issued* in pairs, although they may be so printed. The impression is in a *violet* shade of *brown*; and some copies show this more distinctly than others, being almost *violet* in parts. The frame is printed separately from the rest; and this accounts for the difference in the position of the inscriptions, which also are not always parallel with the frame.

1884.—Stamp, Type III.; Arms, Type 6, in left upper corner; inscriptions similar to those on the Postal Union cards of June, 1881; but the second line is in more ornamental type, and the third in plainer type. The instruction in Servian is in the same words as on the 5 paras cards, and the first letters of the two lines of instruction

are one below the other. Frame B, about 130 × 80 mm. Card about 140 × 90.

1. The third line of the inscription is in block capitals, and measures 41½ mm.

27. 10 paras, brown on buff (thick).

2. The third line is in ordinary capitals, and measures 47 mm.

28. 10 paras, brown on buff (thin). ... 1/-

NOTE.—The impression on these cards appears to be all printed at the same time. I have examined a number of copies of No. 28, but have seen none joined. The impression varies a good deal in shade and clearness, and the cards differ in size also.

1884.—Stamp Type IV.; Arms, Type 5, in upper centre; the inscription above the Arms measures 78 mm. In other respects these resemble the last cards of the same value. Frame B, about 130 × 81 mm.; card, about 142 × 92 mm.

a. The centre of the Arms is under the left of the "A."

29. 5 paras, brown on rose.

30. 5 + 5 " " " " ... -/3

Error, with the frame misplaced on the second half, so as to cover the instruction below.

31. 5 + 5 paras, brown on rose.

b. The centre of the Arms is under the right of the "H."

32. 5 paras, brown on rose.

NOTE.—I have not seen a copy of No. 32, and I have only seen one of No. 29, so cannot say whether the single cards are printed in pairs, but consider it probable that they are not so issued. All the following single cards appear to be issued singly also. I have examined a quantity of the *reply-paid* cards, and find them all of variety a.

1885.—Stamp Type IV.; Arms, Type 5, in left upper corner. Inscriptions in the same words as on the last Postal Union Cards, but the first line is in small block capitals, and measures 97 mm. The second line is straight, and all three are in smaller type than before. In the French instruction below, the third and fourth words are run into one, and a character resembling a figure "3" is substituted for the "s" of "*est*," thus "*estriservi*" (this is so on the only copy I have seen). Frame B, 130 × 80 mm.; thin card, 142 × 92 mm.

33. 10 paras, brown on buff.

1886 (?).—Stamp Type II.; Arms, Type 3, in upper centre. All the inscriptions, and the letter at the head of the first line for the address, resemble those on the cards of March, 1881. Frame B, 129 × 80 mm. Thin, *deep rose* card, like that of the cards of 1876.

1. The words above the Arms measure 72 mm.; the centre of the Arms is under the extreme left of the "A." The second letter in the third word of the instruction is like an inverted "m;" There are two of the same letters in the last word, and the last letter of that word is "u."

34. 5 paras, brown on rose.

2. The words at the top measure 70 mm.; the centre of the Arms is under the right stroke of "H." The three letters (referred to above) in the instruction are "m" the right way up, and the last letter is "n."

35. 5 + 5 paras, blue on rose.

Error, with the frame only on the first half.

36. - + 5 paras, blue on rose.

Error, with the frame only on the second half.

37. 5 + - paras, blue on rose.

Error, with no frame on the second half.

38. 5 + 5 paras, blue on rose.

NOTE.—I have placed these cards under the date 1886, although they resemble closely those of 1881, because the only copy of the single card that I have seen was used in 1886, and because from their rarity it seems unlikely that they were in use for any length of time. They appear to have been unknown to Messrs. Campbell and Schoeller, or perhaps were considered by them to be essays. I have described the two varieties in detail, because there may be other minor variations, and both single and *reply-paid* may exist in those given above.

March, 1886.—Stamp Type IV.; Arms, Type 7, in left upper corner. Inscriptions in the same words as on the Postal Union Cards of 1883, but the first line is in italics, with an initial capital to each word, and the second line is straight. The instructions below are in small script type. Frame B, 129½ × 81 mm., printed separately from the rest of the design, and frequently differing in colour therefrom. There are the usual additions on each half, and the word which should be "PAYÉE" is always spelt "PAVÉE." Thick card, about 145 × 98 mm. Two varieties:

a. With "RÉPONSE" on both halves.

b. With "RÉPONS" for "RÉPONSE" on the first half.

1. With the frame in brown on both halves.

39. 10 + 10 paras, brown on yellow (a).

40. 10 + 10 " " " (b).

41. 10 + 10 " " straw (a). ... -/6

42. 10 + 10 " " " (b). ... 5/-

2. Frame in brown on the first half, and in grey on the second.

43. 10 + 10 paras, brown on yellow (a). ... 2/-

44. 10 + 10 " " " (b).

45. 10 + 10 " " straw (a). ... 2/-

46. 10 + 10 " " " (b). ... 4/-

ERRORS.

With the lowest inscription below the frame on the second half.

47. 10 + 10 paras, brown on *yellow* (a).

With the lowest inscription covered by the frame on the first half.

48. 10 + 10 paras, brown on *straw* (a).

With the upper inscription above the top of the frame, and the bottom of the frame cut off, on the first half.

49. 10 + 10 paras, brown on *straw* (a).

With the inscription at the top partly covered by the frame on the second half.

50. 10 + 10 paras, brown on *straw* (a).

51. 10 + 10 " " " (b).

With the inscription at the bottom covered by the frame on the second half.

52. 10 + 10 paras, brown on *straw* (a).

3. Frame in *grey* on the first half, and in *brown* on the second.

53. 10 + 10 paras, brown on *yellow* (a).

54. 10 + 10 " " " (b).

55. 10 + 10 " " *straw* (a). ... 2/6

56. 10 + 10 " " " (b). ... 5/-

ERRORS.

With the inscription at the top covered by the frame on the second half.

57. 10 + 10 paras, brown on *straw* (a).

With the inscription at the bottom covered by the frame on the second half.

58. 10 + 10 paras, brown on *straw* (a).

4. Frame in *grey* on both halves.

59. 10 + 10 paras, brown on *straw* (b).

NOTE.—These cards are very carelessly printed, the frame being seldom quite accurately centred.

1886-87.—Stamp Type IV.; Arms, Type 7, in upper centre; inscription above, as before, but in much larger type, 5 mm. high, and measuring 80 mm. in length. The relative positions of the Arms and this inscription vary slightly, the centre of the Arms is sometimes to the left of the centre of the "A," sometimes to the right of it. Two dotted lines for the address, the first headed by a letter, as in 1883. An instruction in five words below, in small script type. Frame B, usually in a different shade to that of the rest of the impression.

1886.—The "K" of "KAPTA" above is an ordinary capital; frame in *brown*, 130 × 81 mm. *Rose* card, about 155 × 96 mm.

60. 5 paras, black-brown on *rose*.

61. 5 " " brown on *rose*.

1887.—The "K" of "KAPTA" is a fancy capital; frame in *brown*, 129 × 80 mm. *Rose* card with

threads in it, resembling pink blotting paper, 148 × 98 mm.

62. 5 paras, yellow-brown on *rose*.

1888.—Stamp, Arms, and inscriptions as in 1887. Frame C, 129 × 79 mm. Card more highly surfaced, about 148 × 99 mm.

a. The stamp and Arms are clearly printed, the centre of the Arms is under the left foot of the "A."

63. 5 paras, brown on *rose*. ... -/2

b. The impression of the stamp and Arms is not so clear; the centre of the Arms is to the right of the right foot of the "A."

64. 5 paras, brown on *rose*. ... -/6

NOTE.—The frame and the rest of the impression appear to be printed at the same time on these cards. Variety b I should take to be a later edition than a.

Jan. (?), 1890.—Stamp Type V.; Arms Type 6.

1. For the interior; Arms in upper centre; inscriptions similar to those on the last cards of the same nature, but the words above the Arms are in smaller type, 4 mm. high, and 62 mm. in length; dotted lines for the address, rather low down; the instruction below in seven words, in small capitals. Frame C, 129 × 79 mm. Card about 142 × 95 mm.

The usual additions on the *Reply-paid* cards, commencing with a capital letter on each half.

a. The top of the Arms is 8½ mm. below the centre of the "A."

65. 5 paras, grey-green on *rose*. ... -/3

66. 5 + 5 " " " " ... -/3

b. The top of the Arms is 6½ mm. below the left foot of the "A."

67. 5 paras, grey-green on *rose*. ... -/6

68. 5 + 5 " " " " (?).

NOTE.—I have not found the *reply-paid* cards in this variety, though it seems not uncommon on the single. The whole impression is evidently typographed, and the frame printed at the same time as the rest.

2. For the Postal Union; Arms on the upper left; inscriptions as on the previous 10 paras cards, the first line in ordinary capitals, the third in larger capitals than before, and all three are in straight lines; dotted lines for the address, three long and one short. The instruction below is in script type, and all in one line—Servian to the left, and French to the right. Frame B, 130 × 80 mm. Thin card about 144 × 95 mm.

Single cards:

a. The second line of inscription is irregularly set, the second letter of the first word is plainly

below the others, and the third word slopes upwards on the right; the end of the third line is nearly 3 mm. from the stamp. The Servian instruction is in seven words, the second being of three and the third of six letters.

69. 10 paras, rose-red on buff. ... -/3

Error, with the frame partly covering the instruction below.

70. 10 paras, rose-red on buff.

b. The setting of the second line is more regular; the end of the third line is 4 mm. from the stamp; instruction as in *a*.

71. 10 paras, rose-red on buff. ... 1/-

c. The upper inscriptions as in *b*; the instruction is in six words only, the second being of nine letters, comprising the second and third words on the other varieties.

72. 10 paras, rose-red on buff. ... -/6

Reply-paid cards: The usual additions in Servian and in French on each half, in ordinary type, with an initial capital in each case; the inscriptions on the first half resemble those of variety *b*, and those on the second half variety *a* of the single cards.

73. 10 + 10 paras, rose-red on buff. ... 1/-

NOTE.—In looking over the publishers' large stock of these single cards I found a decided majority were of variety *a*; of the remainder, by far the greater part were variety *c*; while a comparatively few only were variety *b*. I have only examined a small number of the *reply-paid* cards; it is therefore quite possible that varieties may exist with the instruction as on variety *c* of the single.

The frame on these cards is, I think, lithographed; it is not printed at the same time as the rest of the impression, which is evidently typographed.

July (?) 1890.—Stamp, Type V., in right upper corner; Arms, Type 6, in left upper corner; inscriptions as on the last cards for the interior; four lines for the address, three long and one short, with a heading to the first. Frame B, in *carmine*.

74. 5 paras, grey-green and carmine on rose.

75. 5 + 5 " " " "

NOTE.—I have not seen these cards, but they are described in *Le Timbre-Poste*.

Of the list given in this paper I have seen all except Nos. 10, 13, 20, 32, 44, 53, 54, 57, 68, 74, and 75. Of these, all but the last three are given by Messrs. Campbell and Schoeller. No. 68 may possibly exist; Nos. 74 and 75 are new varieties, as mentioned above.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELICAL EXHIBITION.

A FINE ART EXHIBITION was held in the Victoria Hall, Aston, on November 26th, 27th, and 28th. The members of the Midland Counties Stamp Exchange decided to take advantage of the opportunity to forward the popularity of their hobby, whilst adding substantially to the attractions of the exhibition.

The general exhibits, although including paintings of fabulous value, rare coins, medals, curios, china, *bric-a-brac*, &c., cannot be described here, but the Philatelic exhibits, which attracted most attention, may be described here, and serve as a memo to any gentleman who may wish to get up a similar show. Mr. Hollick showed all the English stamps; the large £5 was a mystery to many as to its use. Next came specimens from every English colony. The same exhibition brought together a large collection of Oriental stamps, whose quaint designs and crude manufacture drew the attention of the most casual visitor.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons lent entire plates of Jhind, Egypt, and many other countries. Mr. W. T. Wilson sent his exhibits from the Leeds and Edinburgh exhibitions, the V. R., Prince Consort, and other essays; and his Mulready caricatures formed a splendid show surrounding Mr. Hollick's frame of original Mulreadies.

Mr. Walton lent a frame of caricature and original Mulreadies and a re-constructed plate of black pennies. A miniature newspaper and letter, describing the horrors of the siege, which left Paris at that time, and which bore the postmark of Balloon Post, seemed to engage long and riveted attention.

Copies of the *Monthly Journal* were given away freely.

The Marquis of Lorne was amongst the distinguished visitors. Favourable reviews appeared in all the local newspapers. The *Birmingham Gazette* said, "The Philatelic Exhibition was remarkable, and the exhibitors have not studied so much to show the rarest stamps, but those most likely to be interesting to visitors." This critique was especially pleasing, as it describes the desires of the management.

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By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

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Whitfield King and Co.; Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Limited; Julius Goldner; J. B. Moens; and the rest nowhere.

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* * *

A Descriptive Catalogue of all the Postage Stamps of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, issued during fifty years, by W. A. S. Westoby, M.A., Illustrated, by permission, with 148 woodcuts.

We have procured a number of copies of this book, which we can now offer at 6s.; post free, 6s. 3d.; abroad extra.

"The cover is appropriately adorned with a representation of the Mulready envelope, and the title-page, in addition to the first and the latest of the adhesives, shows a reduced portrait of the Guildhall Jubilee Card, in a close imitation of its original colour; every page is enframed with a *red* line; a toned paper of a heavy quality has been

below the others, and the third word slopes upwards on the right; the end of the third line is nearly 3 mm. from the stamp. The Servian instruction is in seven words, the second being of three and the third of six letters.

69. 10 paras, rose-red on buff. ... -/3

Error, with the frame partly covering the instruction below.

70. 10 paras, rose-red on buff.

b. The setting of the second line is more regular; the end of the third line is 4 mm. from the stamp; instruction as in *a*.

71. 10 paras, rose-red on buff. ... 1/-

c. The upper inscriptions as in *b*; the instruction is in six words only, the second being of nine letters, comprising the second and third words on the other varieties.

72. 10 paras, rose-red on buff. ... -/6

Reply-paid cards: The usual additions in Servian and in French on each half, in ordinary type, with an initial capital in each case; the inscriptions on the first half resemble those of variety *b*, and those on the second half variety *a* of the single cards.

73. 10 + 10 paras, rose-red on buff. ... 1/-

NOTE.—In looking over the publishers' large stock of these single cards I found a decided majority were of variety *a*; of the remainder, by far the greater part were variety *c*; while a comparatively few only were variety *b*. I have only examined a small number of the *reply-paid* cards; it is therefore quite possible that varieties may exist with the instruction as on variety *c* of the single.

The frame on these cards is, I think, lithographed; it is not printed at the same time as the rest of the impression, which is evidently typographed.

July (?) 1890.—Stamp, Type V., in right upper corner; Arms, Type 6, in left upper corner; inscriptions as on the last cards for the interior; four lines for the address, three long and one short, with a heading to the first. Frame B, in *carmine*.

74. 5 paras, grey-green and carmine on rose.

75. 5 + 5 " " " "

NOTE.—I have not seen these cards, but they are described in *Le Timbre-Poste*.

Of the list given in this paper I have seen all except Nos. 10, 13, 20, 32, 44, 53, 54, 57, 68, 74, and 75. Of these, all but the last three are given by Messrs. Campbell and Schoeller. No. 68 may possibly exist; Nos. 74 and 75 are new varieties, as mentioned above.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELICAL EXHIBITION.

A FINE ART EXHIBITION was held in the Victoria Hall, Aston, on November 26th, 27th, and 28th. The members of the Midland Counties Stamp Exchange decided to take advantage of the opportunity to forward the popularity of their hobby, whilst adding substantially to the attractions of the exhibition.

The general exhibits, although including paintings of fabulous value, rare coins, medals, curios, china, *bric-a-brac*, &c., cannot be described here, but the Philatelic exhibits, which attracted most attention, may be described here, and serve as a memo to any gentleman who may wish to get up a similar show. Mr. Hollick showed all the English stamps; the large £5 was a mystery to many as to its use. Next came specimens from every English colony. The same exhibition brought together a large collection of Oriental stamps, whose quaint designs and crude manufacture drew the attention of the most casual visitor.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons lent entire plates of Jhind, Egypt, and many other countries. Mr. W. T. Wilson sent his exhibits from the Leeds and Edinburgh exhibitions, the V. R., Prince Consort, and other essays; and his Mulready caricatures formed a splendid show surrounding Mr. Hollick's frame of original Mulreadies.

Mr. Walton lent a frame of caricature and original Mulreadies and a re-constructed plate of black pennies. A miniature newspaper and letter, describing the horrors of the siege, which left Paris at that time, and which bore the postmark of Balloon Post, seemed to engage long and riveted attention.

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employed, and the printing is of the excellent nature to which the readers of this magazine have long been accustomed. The book itself is not intended to be a second edition of that compiled by Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby for the Philatelic Society, nearly ten years ago; it does not profess to go into the history of the Post Office or of the Stamps, but to give, as its title implies, a *descriptive list* of the latter. The list, besides being brought down to the present year, is in some respects more detailed than that comprised in the former book; for instance, the plate numbers appear to be rather more fully dealt with."—*Philatelic Record*.

Collectors will find it a handy work of reference, and very useful as a guide for arranging collections of English Stamps. * * *

Swindling.—During the last few weeks there have been several cases of theft of foreign stamps by persons in London. The first case was that of Monsieur J. Barbarin, of Paris. Mr. Barbarin intrusted a certain person in London with stamps to the value of some 11,000 francs, say £440. These he could not get back, and at last came over here, and we understand that, with the aid of the police, he recovered about half his goods, but would not prosecute. As this matter may yet be tried in the law courts, it will be advisable not to say more at present. * * *

At Mr. Bull's last auction, Messrs. Callf, Peckitt, and Co. announced that a number of rare stamps had been stolen from their office, including a Cape of Good Hope, woodblock 4d., red, error. On December 1st they had a Mr. George Reese arrested on suspicion of having stolen a portion, or all, of the missing goods. The case was part heard at Bow Street on December 2nd and 9th, and the prisoner was committed for trial at the next sessions, bail being accepted in two sureties of £40 each. As the case is still *sub judice* we will not say more at present, but will give full particulars in a later number.

A PHILATELIC FANCY.

WHEN in your voyage round the world
From Sydney's port you sail,
A sharp look-out and watchful eye
Will see approaching by-and-by
A laureated "WALE."

Flushed with success, your luck you bless,
And, sailing on for days,
You reach at last the ancient "WALLS,"
Which as you gaze so well recalls
The error of your "WAEES."

G. LOCKYER.

REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

NOTE.—In answer to numerous enquiries, Stanley Gibbons, Limited, beg to state that they do NOT execute commissions at any of the auction sales.

MESSRS. CHEVELEY & Co. held their thirteenth auction sale at the Mart on November 15th last. The attendance was an exceptionally good one, and bidding was brisker than usual, good prices being realized for most of the goods. The sale being an unusually long one, an interval of twenty minutes for refreshments was given after lot 165.

Lot.		Price.
		s. d.
15	British Bechuanaland, 5s. and 10s., green and black, surcharged Protectorate, and £1, lilac and black, all unused	52 0
16	British Columbia, 50 c., perf. 12½, used, and 50 c., perf. 14, unused	17 0
17	British Guiana (1862), 1 c., rose, border of crossed ovals	60 0
22	Brunswick, unsevered pair of ½ gr., black on green, <i>perçé-en-scie</i> , on entire original letter	60 0
23	Canada, 6d., violet, perf., unused	120 0
28	Cape, woodblock, 1d., red, pen-stroked	23 0
29	Ditto 4d., deep blue	38 0
56	Figi, "Times Express," 1s., used	57 6
60	Great Britain, 2s., salmon, unused	25 0
78	Japan, 4 sen, rose, with syllabic, and 1 sen, brown, without the tie, both unused, and original gum	48 0
110	Naples, ½ tornese, Arms	170 0
111	Ditto ½ tornese, cross	36 0
131	New Brunswick, 1s., violet, and 3d., red, both on original letter	115 0
134	Newfoundland, 1s., carmine-vermilion	122 6
135	New South Wales, Sydney views, 1d. and 3d.	45 0
138	Ditto Sydney view, 3d., pale green	40 0
140	Ditto laureated entire sheet of 2d., with star in corners	60 0
141	New South Wales, laureated entire sheet of 6d., brown	90 0
142	New South Wales, laureated entire sheet of 8d., yellow	200 0
143	New South Wales, laureated entire sheet of proofs of the 8d. stamp in blue	48 0
150	New South Wales, diademed, imperf., with watermark "5," and inverted, unused	46 0
166	Nova Scotia, pair 1d., red-brown	19 0
169	Ditto 1s., prune; very slightly clipped	95 0
185	St. Vincent, provisional, 1d. on 6d. and pair of ½d. on 6d.	22 0
188	Saxony, 1st issue, 3 pf., red	30 0
193	South Australia, 3d. or 4d., red surcharge	21 0
220	Transvaal, 1877, 3d., imperf., with red surcharge	22 0
221	Ditto 1s.	22 0
227	Trinidad, 1st issue, red on white; 12 specimens	13 0
228	Trinidad, 15 more specimens of same, including strip of 3	19 0
236	Trinidad, "300 mile" post card, with 1d. red stamp of 1860, another with 1d. on 6 provisional stamp, and a provisional wrapper ½ on 1d.; all these used	20 0
240	Tuscany, 60 crazie; good specimen	60 0
267	Victoria, £10 stamp on part of original envelope	10 0

MR. THOMAS BULL held his first sale of stamps of this season at "The Mart," on November 29th last. About 60 gentlemen were present; bidding was spirited, and good prices were realized. The following are the chief lots sold:

Lot.		Price.	
		s.	d.
14	Buenos Ayres, 5 pesos, orange; damaged	130	0
25	Ceylon, 1857-61, 8d., deep brown, unused. Bought by Stanley Gibbons, Limited	46	0
32	Cape of Good Hope, 4d., red, 4d., blue (on bluish paper), 6d., slate, 6d., lilac, and 1s., emerald-green; all unused	48	0
37	Cuba, a sheet of 100 10 c., surcharged on 10 c. of 1882, bistre and blue	27	0
40	France, 1849, an entire unused half-sheet of 150 stamps, 20 c., black, of the first issue, with original gum. One of the first sheets printed off. Bought by Stanley Gibbons, Limited	150	0

NOTE.—These stamps were enclosed in an official letter, dated 27th December, 1848. The issue was made January 1st, 1849. The following is a translation of the letter:

"Sir,—I have the honour to send you, herewith, a copy of our Circular to the Postmasters, explaining the new system of payment of postage to commence on the 1st January next.

"The 20 c. postage stamp is the only one that can be put in circulation on the 1st January next; the two others will appear in the course of next month.

"In sending you, herewith, a specimen of these stamps, I thought that it would afford you pleasure to see the final adoption in France of a reform to which you have attached your name in so honourable a manner.

"I shall have the honour of forwarding you a specimen of each of the stamps of 40 c. and 1 fr. as soon as they are ready. &c. &c. &c. (Signed) PIRON.

"MONSIEUR ROWLAND HILL."

In the margin of the letter, which is written on official paper, with printed headings, &c., is noted "Enclosure of a sheet of 20 c. postage stamps."

57	Great Britain, 1881-83, 4s, orange. Bought by Stanley Gibbons, Limited	30	0
76	Great Britain, an unique strip of four 1d., red, on Dickinson paper, with silk threads, and no watermark. Bought by Stanley Gibbons, Limited. These are probably the very rarest of all English stamps	400	0
77	Great Britain, 1847, a strip of three 1d., red, archer roulettes. Bought by Pemberton, Wilson, and Co.	165	0
79	Great Britain, four very rare essays of colour for the 6d. of 1865. It is believed that no other copies are known. Bought by Stanley Gibbons, Limited	100	0
81	Great Britain, 1860, a strip of three 1½d., the lilac-rose colour. Bought by Stanley Gibbons, Limited	55	0
83	Great Britain, 1870, a vertical pair of ½d., lake (small stamp), imperf. Bought by Stanley Gibbons, Limited	44	0
87	Great Britain, a fine block of 20 3d., carmine-pink, with reticulated corners, as prepared in October, 1861 (plate 2), surcharged "Specimen." Bought by Stanley Gibbons, Limited	170	0
88	Great Britain, a Mulready proof on India paper. Bought by Stanley Gibbons, Limited	110	0
89	Great Britain, an essay for the Mulready cover, the design intentionally blurred, and with engine-turned design on fancy bordering. Bought by Stanley Gibbons, Limited	90	0
117	Mexico, 1867, provisional issue, 8 r., brown, no surcharge, 8 r., green and brown, Gothic surcharge. Bought by Stanley Gibbons, Limited	90	0
119	Natal, first issue, embossed, 6d., green, on entire original envelope	26	0

Lot		Price	
		s.	d.
123	Nova Scotia, 1851, a fine strip of three 1d., red-brown, unused	42	0
129	New Republic, 1d., violet on yellow, with Arms and date, Jan. 20, 86, instead of 20 Jan. 86	26	0
131	Mecklenburg-Schwerin, entire envelopes, large inscription, large size, 1½ sch., green, 3 sch., yellow, 5 sch., blue; small size, 1 sch., red, 1½ sch., green, 3 sch., yellow; all used. Bought by Stanley Gibbons, Limited	92	6
136	Pacific Steam Navigation, series of 9 stamps	92	6
158	Switzerland, Zurich, 4 rap. and 6 rap.; fine unused copies. Bought by Stanley Gibbons, Limited	210	0
166	Trinidad, "Lady McLeod," local, on original sheet; fine. Bought by Stanley Gibbons, Limited	170	0
173	United States, 1 cent, carrier stamp, printed in brown	150	0
182	West Australia, 1862 issue, 6d., violet-brown on blue paper, unused	26	0
188	The Philatelic Record, vols. 1 to 11 (eleven)	48	0
247	Macao, 1887, 10 r. on 200 r., orange, two sheets of 28 each	80	0
249	Macao, 1884-85, 80 r. on 100 r., lilac, two sheets of 28 each	60	0
250	Macao, 1885, 40 r. on 50 r., green, 2 sheets of 28 each	76	0
255	Macao, 1885, 10 r. on 50 r., green, 2 sheets of 28 each	25	0
258	Macao, 1885, 20 r. on 50 r., green, 2 sheets of 28 each	26	0
260	Macao, 1885, 10 r. on 80 r., grey, 2 sheets of 28 each	35	0

NEW ZEALAND.—"A NEW POSTAGE STAMP.—

A new departure is about to be taken by the New Zealand Government with respect to the Insurance Department. Hitherto that department has been allowed to frank its correspondence and documents by post, and to compound with the Post-office by paying an annual sum estimated as approximately equivalent to the value of the work done. This payment amounts to almost £1700 per annum; but the Postal Department has come to the conclusion that it is by no means adequate remuneration for the service rendered to the Insurance Department, especially as the latter department's correspondence and postage of documents, circulars, &c., is constantly and rapidly increasing, so that its bulk is becoming very formidable. It has therefore been decided to issue a special postage stamp for the exclusive use of the Insurance Department, by means of which all its postages must be prepaid. Dies have been prepared, and the stamps will be issued very shortly. The central design of the stamps will be a lighthouse, from which proceeds a beam of light bearing the words, 'Government security.' Thus the stamps will be made to subserve the purposes of an advertisement. They will be in different denominations—penny, twopenny, threepenny, sixpenny, shilling—and will be printed in suitable contrasting colours."—*Tasmanian Mail*, August 23rd.

Philatelic Society of London.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

President—F. A. PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Vice-President—T. K. TAPLING, M.P.

Secretary—D. GARTH.

Assistant-Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.

Treasurer and Librarian—C. N. BIGGS.

E. D. BACON.

A. W. CHAMBERS.

M. P. CASTLE.

DR. C. W. VINER.

THE First Meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 10th October, 1890, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by fifteen members (including the Vice-President in the chair), and one visitor. The Minutes of the last Meeting, and of the Extraordinary Meeting, held on the 4th July, having been read and confirmed, the Secretary reported the resignations of membership of Mr. Thornhill, Mr. Douglas Mackenzie, and Mr. T. W. S. Chambers, which were accepted with regret. The Secretary also reported the receipt from Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Mr. R. C. Brock, Mr. Broderip, and Mr. Skipton, of contributions to the Society's library, all of which were directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society. Major Adam Smith, proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by the Secretary, and Mr. Emil Tamsen, proposed by Major Evans, and seconded by the Secretary, were duly elected Members of the Society. It was determined to take the revision of the Society's reference lists of the Stamps of the South African Colonies as the work of the present season. Major Evans read a short paper by Mr. Tamsen, on the Mount Currie Express Stamps, and on the motion of Mr. Van Duzer, seconded by Mr. Bacon, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Tamsen for the paper, which it was proposed to publish in the *Philatelic Record*.

THE Second Meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 24th October, at 7.30 p.m., fifteen members and one visitor being present. In the absence of the President and Vice-President the chair was taken by Mr. Castle, and the Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed. Captain Myers, proposed by Mr. Colman, and seconded by the Secretary, was elected a Member of the Society. Major Evans read a paper by Dr. Houison, on The Plate of the Twopence "Diadem" Stamp of New South Wales, from which it appeared that there were two plates prepared for this stamp. On the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Castle, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Dr.

Houison for his most interesting paper, which was to be published in the *Philatelic Record*. The revision of the reference lists of the Stamps of British Bechuanaland and the Cape of Good Hope, which was to form part of the business of the evening, was postponed to the next meeting.

ONE MILLION STAMPS.

THE DEVICE OF A SWINDLER FOR GETTING A VARIETY OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

EVERY few weeks someone announces himself as the victim of the 1,000,000 postage stamp hoax. It is firmly believed by many people that if 1,000,000 stamps are collected and forwarded to someone, a bed will be provided for an invalid boy in some hospital, or a home for an orphan will be secured, or a large amount of money will be paid.

Churches have been the special victims, and there is hardly a city in England, the United States, Australia, India, or any other country that has not had several church members begging, borrowing, and helping themselves to postage stamps in order to make a million that will go to clothe and feed some orphan.

The swindle originated in the brain of a postage stamp collector at Stettin, Germany. He desired to get vast collections to sort out and sell again, and hit upon the plan to set the whole civilized world at work for him gratis. He preyed on the sympathies of the people by announcing that an orphan would be cared for in the Syrian Orphan Home for every 1,000,000 stamps sent to him. This worked well, and the next dodge was the starting of a mythical mission in China, the holy sisters of which were said to have agreed for every million stamps sent to them to save from the jaws of the crocodiles of the Yellow River, at least one Chinese baby, and then educate and Christianize it. The stamps were to be sent, not to Jerusalem or China, but to Munich or Stettin. The last claim on the sympathy of the world that has been made by this German is that for 1,000,000 stamps a home for an old lady or an old gentleman will be provided in one of the three homes—one in London, another in New York, and a third in Cincinnati. For 500,000 stamps a bed will be endowed in a hospital, and for 100,000 a home will be found for an orphan for one year. It is estimated that the Stettin man has collected over 100,000,000 stamps in the United Kingdom alone. One of his circulars was received in London last week. It is a clever dodge to get something for nothing.—*Spare Moments*, October 28th, 1890.

POSTAGE STAMP AND PAPER MONEY PRINTING IN GERMANY.

A REPORT recently issued by Herr Schurig, chief of the engineering department of the German State Printing Office, embodies some interesting particulars respecting the production of stamps and notes in the German Empire. The daily turnout of 10 pfennig stamps (1d.) is a million and-a-half, valued at 7,500, the paper required for these weighs nearly 7 ctr. The daily consumption of paper for post cards is about 40 ctrs., and 650,000 pieces of postcards—nominal value 32,750 mks. (£1,640)—are printed thereon. When about forty years ago Prussia introduced stamps, a local copper plate printer—Ringer—was entrusted with their fabrication, which was done with a steel stamp, furnished by the Royal Academy of Industry. At present, according to *Kuhlowl*, only quick presses are used for the printing of stamps and cards, and only envelopes are printed with stamps, which is done by machine. Special care is taken in the gumming of the stamps. Formerly not only the back was gummed, but the front received a thin coating of paste as a protection against imitations, and the making use again of stamps which had been used before. The paste effected an effacing of the colour if an attempt was made to take away the mark of its having been used before. Now only the back is gummed. Up to 1887 this was done in the sheet; now endless paper is gummed, and then the paper is cut into sheets. Apparatuses for laying the gum on thinly and to distribute it, rotary rollers to smooth the borders, calendars to smooth, and rolling machines all work together in the gumming rooms. The block is made as follows: The pulls with letters are made, and the "stamp picture" is put in. From this original is taken an impression of wax, and then a copper-plate is made in a galvanic bath; this is not used directly for printing, but only serves for the making of further plates, the plates proper. The State Printing Office has made during the last ten years 2,281,760,000 mks. in 100 and 1,000 mks. paper currency. The present designs are the result of a prize competition for artists. Those for the 5, 20, and 50 mks. notes were made by Professor Sohn, of Dusseldorf, that of the 100 mks. notes by Professor Paul Thumann, and that of the 1,000 mks. notes by a painter named Tumbert. The designs are first made on a small scale, and this is then carried over to a plate. Professors Meyer and Frohberger, of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, then give to these plates, with the aid of the flat scraper

and the stamp-cutter, the necessary softness and vigour for the face side. The plates for the back are made by the artists of the printing office with the aid of the "rose-engine" and the pantograph. Here also the original plate is not used, but galvanic proofs, which are steeled in a solution of yellow prussiate of potish. This fine coating of steel allows of 150,000 printings being made, but then it has to be renewed. Paper currency is printed on the so-called Vilcox paper with single grains strewn between. This paper is not manufactured in the Imperial Printing Office, but in the private manufactory of Gebr. Ebart, Spechthausen, near Eberswalde. The laying on of the printing colour is done in the old-fashioned way, but also partly by machines of French origin. The making of the maps of the German General Staff has been done in the State Institute ever since 1863, after designs which have been executed by the officers of the general staff. The drawings are made smaller by their being photographed, and with the employment of pigment gelatine the plates are then made. In a similar way etchings, old drawings, &c., are multiplied. The making of the maps on a larger scale is effected with the help of heliographical printing.—*Printer and Stationer* Nov. 13th.

THE AUSTRALASIAN POSTAGE RATES.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 4.

The Australasian Governments have been informed that at a recent meeting between the Agents General and the officials of the Imperial Post Office, it was agreed to bring into force, from January 1st next, the reduced rate of postage between Australasia and Great Britain, as proposed by Mr. Goschen in his Budget statement this year, and subsequently sanctioned by the Adelaide Postal Conference.

The new rates will be as follows:—(1) For letters not exceeding half an ounce, 2½d.; (2) for postcards, 2d.; (3) for newspapers, &c., present rates unchanged.

It was also agreed that the recipient of an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter should be charged double the amount of the deficiency, but no fine would be imposed.

The Imperial Post Office recommends the adoption of the accelerated train service, *viâ* Brindisi, and it is expected that the Colonial Governments will agree to this proposal.

The reduced postal service for Fiji, New Guinea, and other outlying dependencies of the Crown will be arranged for by the Imperial Post Office.

As regards Western Australia, arrangements have not yet been completed for the reduced rates, but they will no doubt be made before the end of the year.—*Standard*, Nov. 5, 1890.

PHILATELY is generally regarded as an amiable craze and nothing more. How unjust is this view of the science of stamp-collecting was recently shown by an incident brought to light in India. Some time since five Indian one rupee stamps marked "Bombay" were offered by a London dealer to a German collector for £6, the high price being justified by the declaration that they were a "native issue" which had only been in use provisionally for a fortnight pending the receipt of a fresh supply from England. On examination the specimens were thought to be forgeries, and were returned to England with an intimation to that effect. At the same time the German philatelist addressed an inquiry to India as to the alleged issue, and received a reply that the Postmaster knew nothing of it. Subsequent inquiry proved most conclusively that the stamps were forgeries, and recently the forgers were captured by the Bombay police, with all the implements of their trade and large quantities of forged stamps in their possession. The Postal authorities deny that the credit for the ultimate arrest of the forgers rests with the German collector; but there can be no doubt that his warning was the first intimation the officials had that the issue was being tampered with.—*Yorkshire Post*.

* * *

FORGED POSTAGE STAMPS.—For several months past the detective police in Bombay have been investigating systematic forgeries of One Rupee Postage Stamps which have been extensively carried on. The forgery was first discovered by a stamp collector in London, through whom information was sent to Bombay. The detectives in Bombay found great difficulty in tracing the criminal, but at last a stamp vendor, named Ramdass, was discovered, who was in the habit of purchasing his stamps from one Shrida, a man belonging to the notorious Dowri family of forgers, and he it was who was found to be manufacturing the stamps. On being visited by the police at his place of abode at Girgaum, he made a clean breast of the whole affair, and even showed the Commissioner of Police how he carried on the illegal trade. The forged stamps are exactly like the others, except that the star watermark has been omitted by the forgers. This star is not visible after the stamp has been stuck on to a cover, but before that can be seen clearly enough if the stamp is held up to the light. One of the forgers made some sample stamps in the presence of Mr. Gell, the Deputy-Commissioner of Police, and, but for this flaw of the watermark, they are as well finished as if they had come from Messrs. De la Rue and Co., of London.—*The Homeward Mail*.

STAMP FORGING IN BOMBAY.

A SYSTEM of forgery of an interesting description is now being investigated by the Bombay Detective Department. Some time ago a stamp collector in London happened to get hold of an Indian postage stamp of the value of one rupee, and on examining it had reason to doubt its genuineness. He subjected it to the usual tests, and his suspicions being confirmed, he communicated with the authorities at St. Martin's-le-Grand, who in turn reported the matter to the Postmaster-General in Bombay. The local department had already, it seems, some inkling of the matter, and the communication from England strengthening their impression, the aid of the police was sought, and a strict watch was kept on packets leaving the office, and two were found to bear forged stamps, but as it was necessary that the packages should leave by that day's mail the postmaster allowed them to go. On the following day, however, he had two similar parcels made up, and sent them over to the firm which sent the forged stamps, requesting that they might be stamped in the usual way. After the stamps had been duly affixed they were taken to the General Post Office and discovered to be forgeries. The police went to the merchant's office and ascertained the name of the despatching clerk, who was not in the office at the time, but was found at Colaba, when he told the detectives that he was in the habit of purchasing stamps from a Bania, but he was unable to furnish either his name or address. On the following morning the Bania was discovered to be one Ramdas Lukmidas, formerly a licensed stamp vendor, who had supplied stamps to several of the principal firms in Bombay. Nothing further of importance was done until the detectives went to some of the offices in question and obtained several forged stamps of the value of one rupee each. Afterwards other information came to hand, and one of the detectives was despatched to Tanna, where he arrested Ramdas in his father-in-law's house. On being brought to Bombay Ramdas gave certain information, and pointed out a man named Mora Govind, a Brahmin, living in Girgaum. The Khan Saheb, superintendent of the detective department, and Inspector Morarao disguised themselves and proceeded to his house, where they saw Mora Govind, who, when asked for some stamps by Ramdas, said he had not then got any, but would have them the next day.—*The Globe*, October 11th, 1890.

At the Police Commissioner's office yesterday (11th) morning the forged stamps and implements used in their production were examined. The

implements, though crude, and the methods resorted to for the production of the stamps primitive in their nature, in comparison with those employed in striking off genuine stamps, were yet sufficient to retain a similarity to the current postage stamps, which would not be easily discernible to the naked eye. The prisoner was present under escort. He explained how the work was done. His first step was to polish an oblong piece of stone bearing the stamp, set in a block of wood, with an admixture of *cocum*, similar in quality and colour to ordinary tamarind. His next process was to lightly touch the cut stamp, delicately finished with a tint of light grey. He then adjusted a piece of paper upon it, which he carefully rubbed with the concave side of a shell, so as to ensure the application of full pressure on its surface. The paper was then removed with a clear and distinct impression upon it, and was placed on a square piece of copper, drilled with holes and perforated. The watermark was next impressed, and the production was a piece of work which almost approached the finish of the genuine stamp. The only difference noticeable in the process of lithography was that some of the lines across the stamp were somewhat coarser than the impression on the original. Another difficulty to be encountered was to prevent the ink from filling in the reliefs. These defects were scarcely discernible to the naked eye, but could be easily perceived through a magnifying glass. The highest credit is due, without doubt, to the Khan Sahib and his energetic subordinates, who have by their patient investigations succeeded in running the culprit to earth, and recovering the entire apparatus by means of which he has carried on the fraudulent practice.

Mr. W. P. Symonds, Postmaster-General of Bombay, has issued the following postal notice:

"It has been discovered that a large number of forged or counterfeit postage stamps of the denomination of one rupee have recently been sold to the public by native vendors. The public are hereby warned to be very careful to scrutinize closely all rupee stamps before buying them or affixing them to articles. It is recommended that stamps of this denomination should be obtained from the Post Office only."

It appears to be to a collector of postage stamps in London that the Postal Department is indebted for the discovery of these forgeries, which have probably been going on for a considerable period. The postal officials "down West" never had any suspicion of forged labels being current in the town; indeed, they were in common use in merchants' offices until the mine was sprung from London.—*Bombay Gazette*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—I see that Mr. Lockyer, in his article on the "Postal Issues of Belgium" in your last number, wishes to know more about the two Letter Cards issued in 1888.

As I possess both varieties I am able to furnish him with the information he desires.

The one on blue is the only Letter Card of Belgium which has paper coloured on both sides, and this paper is, moreover, of a rough *wove* texture.

The pink one is of the ordinary material, being beautifully executed, and the whole nicely glossed.

Of the 1886 10 c. Letter Card I have two distinct colours, the first of a lighter, the other of a darker shade, than the 10 c. of 1882.

Trusting the above will be of use,

I am, yours truly,

F. S. WARBURG.

SIR,—The date of the "former correspondence with the now Editor of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*," which you say "it might be interesting to know," is May, 1888, for over six years *prior* to which my opponent had put forward his case in the leading philatelic journals, same being continually agitated in the interval. Since 1888 much fresh evidence in favour of my claim has come to light.

Yours, &c.,

PATRICK CHALMERS.

WIMBLEDON, Nov. 24th.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. F.—Many thanks for your note in reference to Japanese perforations. The varieties you mention have been chronicled already.

J. W. J.—The Pattialla error is not a novelty, though omitted from our publishers' catalogue. We note it for future editions. The Trinidad 1d. black carmine is only known to us with the crown and c A wmk. It is an error in the catalogue.

C. W.—Perforated 11 × 13½ means that the stamp is perforated 11 one way and 13½ the other, but unfortunately no precise rule is followed as to giving the horizontal or the vertical gauge always first. We had not heard of any of the current Roumanian stamps perforated 11½.

PRICE LIST.

PART X.

The previous parts of this Price List, containing full particulars and Prices of Stamps of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, will be found in "The Stamp Advertiser," the Seven numbers of which can be supplied by our publishers neatly bound in cloth, 7s. 6d.; and in "The Journal." No. 2 is out of print, No. 1 is 1s. 6d., and the other numbers are 6d. each.

NOTE.—We have decided to give the prices of *only those stamps we have in stock* at the time of printing this list. It is quite impossible to hold *every* variety of the rarer Australian watermarks, roulettes, and perforations, and when we do get these the price naturally depends in a large measure on circumstances. We shall be pleased to receive orders for any stamps in this list that are not priced; we will book them and execute them in rotation as the stamps come in.

VICTORIA (PART III).

No.	Date.	Paper.	Value.	Colour.	Watermark.	Perforation.	Unused.		Used.	
							s.	d.	s.	d.
171	1865	... Blue wove ...	... 1s.	blue ...	... Single-lined 1 ...	... Perf. 12½ ...	5	0	1	0
172	"	... " ...	... 1s.	" ...	... None ...	... " ...	—	—	5	0
173	"	... " ...	... 1s.	" ...	... V. & Crown ...	... " ...	—	—	5	0
174	1866	... White wove ...	... 3d.	dull lilac ...	... Wmk. 8 ...	... Perf. 13 ...	10	0	3	6
175	1867	... " ...	... 3d.	" ...	... " 11 ...	... " ...	15	0	7	6
176	1868	... " ...	... 3d.	red-lilac ...	... V & Crown ...	... Perf. 12½ ...	10	0	3	0
177	1869	... " ...	... 3d.	orange-yellow ...	... " ...	... " ...	1	0	0	2
178	1885	... <small>STAMP DUTY</small> ...	... 3d.	" ...	... " ...	... " ...	2	6	3	6
179	1868	... Yellow wove ...	... 5s.	blue ...	... " ...	... " ...	£6	50	0	0
180	1868	... White wove ...	... 5s.	blue and red ...	... " ...	... " ...	15	0	2	0
181	1878	... " ...	... 5s.	ultramarine and red ...	... " ...	... " ...	15	0	2	0
182	1881	... " ...	... 5s.	deep blue and scarlet ...	... " ...	... " ...	—	—	2	0
183	1870	... " ...	... 2d.	lilac ...	... " ...	... " ...	1	0	0	3
184	1873	... Rose wove ...	... 9d.	red-brown ...	... Wmk. 10 ...	... " ...	8	6	1	6
185	1875	... " ...	... 9d.	" ...	... V & Crown ...	... " ...	10	0	2	6
186	1876	... " ...	... 8d.	on 9d. <small>blue and red-brown</small> ...	... " ...	... " ...	12	0	3	0
187	1873	... White wove ...	... 2d.	lilac ...	... " ...	... " ...	3	0	0	2
188	1878	... Green wove ...	... 2d.	" ...	... " ...	... " ...	8	0	1	0
189	"	... Buff wove ...	... 2d.	" ...	... " ...	... " ...	8	0	1	0
VARIETY.—Double line to outer frame of the oval.										
190	1879	... White wove ...	... 2d.	lilac ...	... V & Crown ...	... Perf. 12½ ...	1	0	0	3
191	1874	... " ...	... ½d.	rose ...	... " ...	... 11½ and 12½ ...	0	3	0	2
192	1879	... Pink wove ...	... ½d.	" ...	... " ...	... Perf. 12½ ...	4	0	3	0
193	1883	... White wove ...	... ½d.	carmine ...	... " ...	... Perf. 11½ ...	1	0	0	6
194	1875	... " ...	... 1d.	green ..	... " ...	... 11½ and 12½ ...	0	3	0	2
195	1878	... Yellow wove ...	... 1d.	" ...	... " ...	... Perf. 12½ ...	6	0	2	0

No.	Date.	Paper.	Value.	Colour.	Watermark.	Perforation.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
196	1878	... Buff wove ...	... 1d. green ...	... V & Crown ...	Perf. 12½ ...	8 0	2 0
197	1876	... Blue wove ...	... 1s. blue ...	... „ ...	11½ and 12½	6 0	0 3
198	1885	... „ STAMP DUTY ...	... 1s. „ ...	... „ ...	Perf. 12½ ...	20 0	4 6
199	1881	... White wove ...	... 2d. brown ...	... „ ...	„	0 6	0 2
200	1883	... „ ...	... 2d. mauve ...	... „ ...	„	0 9	0 2
201	1881	... Green wove ...	... 2s. blue ...	... „ ...	„	10 6	1 6
202	1885	... STAMP DUTY ...	... 2s. „ ...	... „ ...	„	15 0	4 0
203	1882	... White wove ...	... 4d. carmine ...	... „ ...	„	0 9	0 2
204	1885	... STAMP DUTY ...	... 4d. „ ...	... „ ...	„	2 6	3 6
205	1883	... White wove ...	... 1d. dark green ...	... „ ...	„	0 6	0 3
206	„	... „ ...	... 1d. pale green ...	... „ ...	„	0 4	0 3
207	1884	... „ ...	... ½d. rose ...	... „ ...	„	0 2	0 2
208	„	... „ ...	... 1d. green ...	... „ ...	„	0 3	0 2
209	„	... „ ...	... 1d. yellow-green ...	... „ ...	„	0 9	0 3
210	„	... „ ...	... 3d. bistre ...	... „ ...	„	0 6	0 2
211	„	... „ ...	... 6d. ultramarine ...	... „ ...	„	0 10	0 1
212	„	... „ ...	... 2d. violet ...	... „ ...	„	0 6	0 2
213	„	... „ ...	... 2d. rosy-violet ...	... „ ...	„	0 6	0 2
214	1885	... Yellow wove ...	... 1s. blue ...	... „ ...	„	2 6	0 3
215	„	... White wove ...	... 4d. puce ...	... „ ...	„	0 9	0 6
215 ^a	„	... „ ...	... 4d. pale vermilion „ ...	„	—	—	
216	„	... Rose wove ...	... 8d. rose ...	... „ ...	„	1 0	0 6
217	„	... Green wove ...	... 2s. olive-green ...	... „ ...	„	4 0	0 4
218	1886	... White wove ...	... ½d. grey-lilac ...	... „ ...	„	0 6	0 6
219	„	... „ ...	... 1d. green ...	... „ ...	„	0 9	0 6
220	„	... „ ...	... 6d. ultramarine ...	... „ ...	„	1 0	0 1
221	1887	... „ ...	... ½d. pink ...	... „ ...	„	0 1	0 1
222	„	... „ ...	... 2d. lilac ...	... „ ...	„	0 4	0 1
223	„	... „ ...	... 4d. red ...	... „ ...	„	0 8	0 3
224	„	... „ ...	... 1s. brown-lilac ...	... „ ...	„	1 6	0 1
225	1889	... „ 1d. red-brown „ ...	„	0 2	0 1	

Too Late.

226	1855	... White wove 6d. lilac & green ...	None	... Imperf.	... £5	20 0
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Registered.

227	1854	... White wove 1s. rose and blue ...	None	... Imperf.	... —	12 6
228	1861	... „ 1s. „ ...	„	... Roul.	... —	—



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		s. d.		s. d.
1 †ANTIOQUIA, including obsolete	Set of	4 1 0	91 †MEXICO, 1875, Portede Mar., 2, 10, 12, 20, 50, & 100 c.	Set of 6 1 6
2 †ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, including obsolete and rare		10 1 0	92 † " 1879, Portede Mar., 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, & 100 c.	6 5 0
3 † " " 1862, 5, 10, and 15 c. R.		3 0 4	93 †MOLDO WALLACHIA, 1862, 3, 6, and 30 paras.	3 2 6
4 † " " envelope, cards, and newsband		4 1 6	94 †MONACO, including envelope, and newsband	7 0 9
5 †AUSTRIA, five issues, and news stamps		20 1 0	95 †MOZAMBIQUE, 1877-83, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, & 100 r.	7 4 6
6 †AUSTRIAN Telegraph Stamps		5 0 8	96 † " 1886, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100, 200, & 300 r.	9 7 6
7 † " Post Cards, 8 kinds, inscription in different languages		6 1 0	97 †MEXICO, Type 1259, complete	8 15 0
8 †BADEN ARMS, 1, 3, 6, 7, and 9 kreuzer		5 0 1	98 †NEW BRUNSWICK, 1, 2, 3, 10, 12½, and 17 c.	6 4 0
9 † " Land Post, 1, 3, and 12 kreuzer		3 0 6	99 †NEW SOUTH WALES, incl. early issues & service	9 1 0
10 †BARBADOS, including obsolete		6 0 6	100 †NEW ZEALAND, 1882 issue and obsolete	8 0 6
11 †BAVARIA (figure, old issue)		7 0 6	101 †NICARAGUA, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 c. obsolete	5 3 6
12 † " (arms, with and without silk thread)		9 0 6	102 †NEW CALEDONIA, provisional issue and error	3 4 6
13 † " including 10 and 18 kr., 25 & 50 pf., & 1 mk.		6 0 6	103 †NORTH BORNEO, obsolete and current	4 2 0
14 † " Returned Letter Stamps (some obsolete)		8 1 0	104 †NOWANUGUR, ½ anna, 1, 2, and 3 docra	4 1 0
15 †BELGIUM, including first issue		12 0 9	105 †NORWAY, including first issue	10 0 9
16 †BERGEGORF, ½, 1, 1½, 3, and 4 sch.		5 0 6	106 †ORANGE FREE STATE, including provisional	6 1 0
17 †BHOPAL, including obsolete		5 1 0	107 †PALAT STATES, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 40, and 80 c.	7 1 0
18 †BRAZIL, including four distinct issues		12 1 0	108 †PERSIA, first issue, complete	5 15 0
19 †BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA		7 1 0	109 † " 1889, 1, 2, 5, 7, and 10 shahi	5 2 0
20 †BRITISH BECHUANALAND, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., & 6d.		5 2 3	110 † " including 5 and 10 kr.	10 7 6
21 †BULGARIA, including obsolete and new issues		6 1 0	111 † " Service, 1, 2, 5, and 10 shahi	4 1 0
22 †BRITISH GUIANA, 1 and 2 c. (two types) on 96 c.		3 4 6	112 †PERU, obsolete, current, and surcharged	5 1 0
23 †CANADA, including old issues and envelope		10 0 6	113 † " post cards, provisional, etc.	6 2 6
24 † " Revenue Stamps, including obsolete		9 0 6	114 †PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, including surcharged	6 1 6
25 †CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, including provl. & newsband		7 1 0	115 †POONCH, ½, 1, 2, and 4 annas	4 3 6
26 †CASHMERE, including rare circular		6 2 0	116 †PORTO RICO, early and recent issues	7 1 0
27 † " 1883, 1½ pie, ½, 1, 2, 4, and 8 Annas		7 7 6	117 † " 1882, ½, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 mill, & 1 & 2 c. depeso	8 1 0
28 †CEYLON, including provisional envelope		5 0 6	118 †PORTUGAL, including obsolete	7 0 6
29 †CHILI, with both provisional and obsolete		8 1 0	119 †PORTUGUESE INDIES, obsolete figure issue	5 1 6
30 †CHINA, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 muns.		5 4 0	120 † " 1862, complete	7 5 0
31 †COSTA RICA, various issues		7 1 0	121 † " Provisional Surcharged	8 2 6
32 †CYPRUS, first issue, all different, including cards		7 1 0	122 † " 1851, env. uncut, 1, 2, 3 and 3 gr.	5 1 3
33 †CHINA, 1, 5, and 5 c. cardina		7 1 0	123 † " 1851, env. uncut, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7 gr. R	7 1 6
34 †CUBA, early issues, all obsolete		8 0 9	124 †QUEENSLAND, obsolete and current	5 0 6
35 † " recent issues		8 1 0	125 †ROUMANIA, obsolete issues	6 1 0
36 † " '68, or '69, 5, 10, 20, and 40 c.		4 2 6	126 † " Unpaid letter, 2, 5, 10, 30, & 50 bani	5 1 0
36 †CZERNAWODA		5 0 6	127 †RUSSIA, obsolete and current	8 0 6
37 †DANUBE STEAM NAVIGATION CO.		4 0 9	128 † " Envelopes, newest issue and provisional	5 4 0
38 †DENMARK, all obsolete		12 0 6	129 † " Local Stamps	5 1 0
39 † " Current, value in ore		9 0 6	130 †SHANGHAI, obsolete and current	5 2 0
40 †DUTCH, native issue		6 2 0	131 †SALVADOR, 1867, ½, 1, 2, and 4 reals	4 3 3
41 †DUTCH INDIES, including obsolete and unpaid		6 1 0	132 †SAMOA, 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 2s., and 5s.	8 3 0
42 †EGYPT, 1866, complete		7 5 0	133 †SANDWICH ISLES, obsolete and newest issue	6 1 6
43 † " 1879, 5, 10, 20 paras, 1 and 2 piastres		5 0 6	134 †SWITZERLAND, 1881, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40, 50 c. & 1 fr.	9 1 0
44 † " 1872, 5, 10, and 20 paras, 1, 2, 2½, and 5 piastres		7 1 0	135 †SERBIA, 1869, 1, 2, 10, 20, 25, 35, and 40 paras	7 1 0
45 †FERNANDO PO, 1882, 1, 2, and 5 c. de peso		3 2 0	136 † " 1881, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 paras, and 1 dinar	6 3 6
46 †FINLAND, including old issues		7 0 6	137 †SIAM, ½, 1, 2, 4, and 16 atts, obsolete	5 2 6
47 †FRANCE, including unpaid and envelope		12 0 9	138 † " 1887, new issue	5 2 6
48 †GERMAN, early issues, including rare		8 1 0	139 †SPAIN, 1876, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50 c., 1, 4, & 10 pesetas	9 5 0
49 † " Telegraph, current and obsolete		8 1 0	140 † " old and new	13 0 6
50 † " EMPIRE, including 2½ and 5 gr., 18 kr., etc.		11 1 0	141 † " many rare	25 1 0
51 † " " locals, incldg. Berlin, Hanover, etc.		13 1 0	142 † " some very scarce	35 2 0
52 †GRENADE, provisional, and 1881 issue		4 3 6	143 † " Official, 1855	4 0 4
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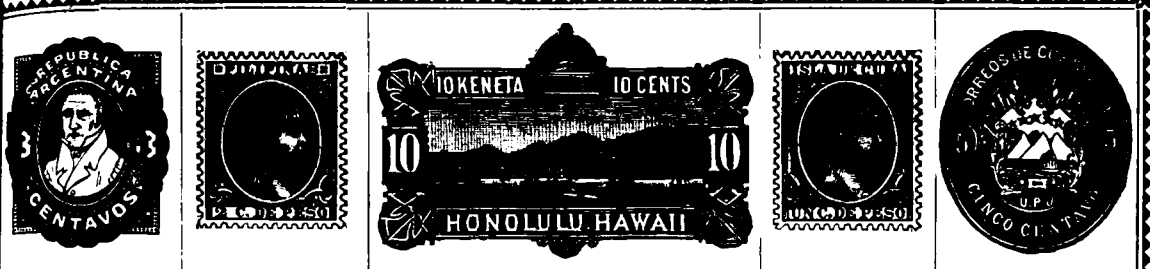
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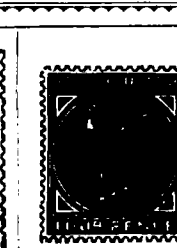
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CONTENTS.		PAGE
EDITORIAL	.	145
NEW ISSUES—Priced	.	147
A REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH POSTAL WRAPPERS.		
By W. E. JEFF	.	147
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	.	149
AN IMPORTANT TRIAL	.	155
NOTES AND NEWS	.	159
REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES	.	160
PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON	.	161
PRICE LIST. Part XI.—Western Australia	.	162
CORRESPONDENCE AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	.	164

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No. 7.—The Two Shilling Packet of Rare Used Foreign Stamps contains 100 varieties, including Cuba, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Italy 2 lire, registered Canada, rare Turkish, old Spain, Dutch Indies, old Brunswick, United States official, Danish Service, Mauritius, Luxemburg, Portugal, French Colonies, 4 Sweden, Staits Settlements, Cyprus, Greece, Sardinia, Belgium, West Australia, official German, Persia, rare Ohili, old Denmark, Italy parcel post, Egypt, Bavaria, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 2/1.

No. 8.—The Five Shilling Packet of Obsolete Stamps contains 100 varieties, including, amongst others, rare Persia, Argentine, set of 4 Finland, Granada Confederation, complete set of 7 obsolete

Heligoland, Cashmere, provisional Ceylon, Hungary first issue 25 kr., China, Brazil fig. issue, old Bolivar, Hungary, Hanover 1 ggr., Mexico, Bavaria, Uruguay, Portugal, Transvaal, old Egyptian, Roumanian, 4 Cuba, old Swiss, Naples, Turkey, provisional Orange Free State, Peru, Chili, British Guiana, Tunis, Denmark (fire r. b. s. and 4 others, all obsolete), States of the Church, rare old Spain 1853-54, Porto Rico, French chiffré taxe, Norway, Canada, Venezuela, and others rare. This packet contains no stamps of the present issue, and is well worth 10/- Post-free, 5/1.

No. 9.—The Five Shilling Packet of Foreign Stamps contains 200 varieties (used and unused), including Guatemala, Roumelia, Venezuela, Cape of Good Hope, Ottoman Empire, set of 4 Spain official (½, 1, and 4 onzas, and 1 libra), old Belgium, India On H.M.S., Sardinia, Brazil, Japan, Portugal, old Spain, U.S. Post Office, Russia, old Swiss, British Guiana, complete set of Argentine Republic 1862, Swan River, Sweden, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Denmark, Cuba, South Australia, Mexico, Malta, Tasmania, Rome, U.S. first issue, Holland, Lombardy, Greece, Luxemburg, Italy, Victoria, Chili, Danubian Principalities, Queensland, &c. All different. Post-free, 5/2.

No. 10.—The Ten Shilling Packet of Used and Unused Stamps contains 100 varieties, all rare and different, including Nepal, Guatemala newband, Nowanigger, obsolete Cyprus, Salvador, Ecuador, Java, Philippine Indies, Nevis, Hayti, St. Helena, Tolima 5 c., Azores, Uruguay, Italy (segnatassa), St. Christopher, Jheend, Finland, surcharged British Honduras, old Victoria, Newfoundland, Mexico, British Bechuanaland, British Guiana, unpaid Greece, Deccan, Danish envelope, Nicaragua, Zululand, set of 7 Egypt, rare New Granada, New South Wales O.S., 6 scarce Spanish, Servia, Honolulu, set of 6 Ottoman Empire, Ceylon envelope, Porto Rico, provisional Chili, Cuba, Bermuda, and others scarce. This packet is highly recommended as being well worth 20/-; and if the stamps were bought separately, it would come to over that amount. Post-free, 10/1.

No. 11.—The Guinea Packet of Rare Used and Unused Stamps contains 200 varieties, including rare circular Cashmere, provisional Trinidad, Persia, obsolete Japan, Official Mexico, Porto Rico, Antioquia, set of 6 Hamburg envelopes, Ecuador, provisional Ceylon, South African Republic, Java, Venezuela, provisional 1881 British Guiana, New Caledonia, Swaziland, Madeira, Bhopal, surcharged Peru, Sierra Leone, 12 rare Spanish, Levant, rare Granada Confederation, Gibraltar, Cuba, Argentine Republic, Egypt, Virgin Isles, Soruth, Peru envelope, Greece unpaid, Guatemala, Faridkot, set of 5 Chili, Surinam, Honolulu, Italy 10 lire, segnatassa, Heligoland, Brazil 1850 and other obsolete issues, Bulgaria, St. Thomas, rare Moldo-Wallachia, Fiji Isles, obsolete Newfoundland, Deccan and Heligoland envelopes, French chiffré taxe, Japan newband, Honduras, and others equally rare. Some of the stamps in this packet are worth from 1/6 to 2/6 each. Post-free, 21/-.

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No. 29.—The Two and Sixpenny Packet contains 20 varieties of Post Cards, including Sandwich Isles, Nicaragua, Greece, Nepal, Guinea, Swiss, Travancore, Wurtemberg 5 pf., Jheend, Hungary, Iceland, Gwalior, and other Post Cards. Post-free, 2/7.

No. 29a.—The Five Shilling Packet contains 36 varieties, including some of the rarest issued; viz., Siam, Macao and Timor,

Bulgaria, Chili, Orange Free State, Grenada, Swedish, Wurtemberg, Austrian Italy, Dutch and Belgian Reply Cards, Bavaria 6 pf., Luxemburg, Portuguese Indies, Brazil, surcharged Norway, Cyprus obsolete, Tasmania, Shanghai 20 cash, set of 5 Austrian Cards with inscriptions in Bohemian, Italian, Ruthenian, Slavonian, and Polish, Gibraltar, International Swiss, Italy, Dutch Indies, Roumania, Chamba, &c. The packet of 36, post-free, 5/2.

No. 39.—100 Post Cards, all different, unused and entire, including many rare and long since obsolete. Post-free, 20/-; abroad, extra.

No. 39a.—The Shilling Packet of Used Post Cards contains 15 varieties, including Hungary, India, Japan, Austria, Canada, Denmark, United States, Victoria, French, German, &c. Post-free, 1/1.

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2 †ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, including obsolete and rare	10	1 0	92 † " 1879, Porte de Mar, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, & 100 c.	6 5 0
3 † " 1862, 5, 10, and 15 c. n.	3	0 4	93 †MOLDO WALLACHIA, 1862, 3, 6, and 30 paras.	3 2 6
4 † " envelope, cards, and newband	4	1 0	94 †MONACO, including envelope, and newband	7 0 9
5 †AUSTRIA, five issues, and news stamps	20	1 0	95 †MOZAMBIQUE, 1877-85, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, & 100 r.	7 4 6
6 †AUSTRIAN Telegraph Stamps	5	0 9	96 † " 1886, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100, 200, & 300 r.	9 7 6
7 † " Post Cards, 8 kinds, inscription in different languages	6	1 0	97 †MEXICO, Type 1259, complete	8 15 0
8 †BADEN ARMS, 1, 3, 6, 7, and 9 kreuzer	5	1 0	98 †NEW BRUNSWICK, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12½, and 17 c.	6 4 0
9 † " Land Post, 1, 3, and 12 kreuzer	3	0 6	99 †NEW SOUTH WALES, inclding. early issues & service	9 1 0
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11 †BAVARIA (figure, old issue)	7	0 6	101 †NICARAGUA, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 c. obsolete	5 3 6
12 † " (arms, with and without silk thread)	9	0 6	102 †NEW CALEDONIA, provisional issue and error	3 4 6
13 † " including 10 and 18 kr., 25 & 50 pf., & 1 mk.	6	0 6	103 †NORTH BORNEO, obsolete and current	4 2 0
14 † " Returned Letter Stamps (some obsolete)	8	1 0	104 †NOWANUGGER, ½ anna, 1, 2, and 3 doorra	4 1 0
15 †BELGIUM, including first issue	12	0 9	105 †NORWAY, including first issue	10 0 9
16 †BERGEDORF, ½, 1, 1½, 3, and 4 sch.	5	0 6	106 †ORANGE FREE STATE, including provisional	6 1 0
17 †BHOPAL, including obsolete	5	1 0	107 †PAPAL STATES, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 40, and 80 c.	7 1 0
18 †BRAZIL, including four distinct issues	12	1 0	108 †PERIA, first issue, complete	5 15 0
19 †BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	7	1 0	109 † " 1889, 1, 2, 5, 7, and 10 shahi	5 2 0
20 †BRITISH BECHUANALAND, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., & 6d.	5	2 3	110 † " including 5 and 10 kran	10 6 6
21 †BULGARIA, including obsolete and new issues	6	1 0	111 † " Service, 1, 2, 5, and 10 shahi	4 1 0
22 †BRITISH GUIANA, 1 and 2 c. (two types) on 96 c.	3	4 6	112 †PERU, obsolete, current, and surcharged	5 1 0
23 †CANADA, including old issues and envelope	10	0 6	113 † " post cards, provisional, etc.	6 2 6
24 † " Revenue Stamps, including obsolete	9	0 6	114 †PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, including surcharged	6 1 6
25 †CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, including provl. & newband	7	1 0	115 †POONCH, ½, 1, 2, and 4 annas	4 3 6
26 †CASHMERE, including rare circular	6	2 0	116 †PORTO RICO, early and recent issues	7 1 0
27 † " 1883, 1½ pies, ½, 1, 2, 4, and 8 Annas	7	7 6	117 † " 1882, ½, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 mill, & 1 & 2 c. de peso	8 1 0
28 †CEYLON, including provisional envelope	5	0 6	118 †PORTUGAL, including obsolete	7 0 6
29 †CHILI, with both provisional and obsolete	8	1 0	119 †PORTUGUESE INDIES, obsolete figure issue	5 1 6
30 †COREA, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 mons.	5	4 0	120 † " 1882, complete	7 5 0
31 †COSTA RICA, various issues	7	1 0	121 † " Provisional Surcharged	8 2 6
32 †CYPRUS, first issue, all different, including cards	7	1 0	122 †PRUSSIA, 1850, 4 and 6 pf., 1, 2, and 8 sgr.	5 1 3
33 †CHINA, 1, 3, and 5 candarins	3	1 0	123 † " 1851, env. uncut, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7 sgr. n.	7 7 6
34 †CUBA, early issues, all obsolete	4	0 9	124 †QUEENSLAND, obsolete and current	5 0 6
35 † " recent issues	8	1 0	125 †ROUMANIA, obsolete issues	6 1 0
36 † " '68, or '69, 5, 10, 20, and 40 c.	4	2 6	126 † " Unpaid letter, 2, 5, 10, 30, & 50 bani	5 1 0
36a †CZERNAWODA	5	0 6	127 †RUSSIA, obsolete and current	8 0 6
37 †DANUBE STEAM NAVIGATION CO.	4	0 9	128 † " Envelopes, newest issue and provisional	5 4 0
38 †DENMARK, all obsolete	12	0 6	129 † " Local Stamps	5 1 0
39 † " Current, value in ore	9	0 6	130 †SHANGHAI, obsolete and current	5 2 0
40 †FARIDKOT, native issue	6	2 0	131 †SALVADOR, 1867, ½, 1, 2, and 4 reals	4 3 0
41 †DUTCH INDIES, including obsolete and unpaid	6	1 0	132 †SAMOA, 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s.	8 3 0
42 †EGYPT, 1868, complete	7	5 0	133 †SANDWICH ISLES, obsolete and newest issue	6 1 6
43 † " 1879, 5, 10, 20 paras, 1 and 2 piastres	5	0 6	134 †SWITZERLAND, 1881, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40, 50 c. & 1 fr.	9 1 0
44 † " 1872, 5, 10, and 20 paras, 1, 2, 3, and 5 piastres	7	1 0	135 †SERBIA, 1869, 1, 2, 10, 20, 25, 35, and 40 paras	7 1 0
45 †FERNANDO PO, 1882, 1, 2, and 5 c. de peso	3	2 0	136 † " 1881, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 paras, and 1 dinar	6 3 6
46 †FINLAND, including old issues	7	0 6	137 †SIAM, ½, 1, 2, 4, and 16 atts, obsolete	5 2 6
47 †FRANCE, including unpaid and envelope	12	0 9	138 † " 1887, new issue	5 2 6
48 †GERMAN, early issues, including rare	8	1 0	139 †SPAIN, 1876, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50 c., 1, 4, & 10 pesetas	0 5 0
49 † " Telegraph, current and obsolete	8	1 0	140 † " old and new	13 0 6
50 † " EMPIRE, including 2½ and 5 gr., 18 kr., etc.	11	1 0	141 † " many rare	35 1 0
51 † " locals, incldg. Berlin, Hanover, etc.	13	1 0	142 † " some very scarce	25 2 0
52 †GRENADE, provisional, and 1881 issue	4	3 6	143 † " Official, 1855	4 0 4
53 †GIBRALTAR, including post cards and newbands	9	1 6	144 † " 1879, 1, 4, and 10 pesetas	3 1 0
54 †GREAT BRITAIN, including 1d., black, 1½d. envlp., etc.	12	1 0	145 † " War Tax, various issues	6 0 6
55 † " Compound envelopes, on blue or white	15	20 0	146 † " 1882, 5, 15, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	5 1 9
56 †GRANADA CONFEDERATION, including rare	7	1 6	147 † " Don Carlos	4 1 0
57 †GUATEMALA, 1875, ½, 1, and 2 reals	4	1 6	148 †SOUTH AUSTRALIA, including surcharged, etc.	8 1 0
58 † " 1877, ½, 2, 4 reals, and 1 peso	4	2 6	149 †STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Native States	8 2 0
59 † " ½, 1, and 2 reals env., and ½ real band.	4	2 0	150 † " including provisional	8 1 0
60 † " 1882, ½, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.	5	1 0	151 †SWITZERLAND, Telegraph Stamps	4 0 9
61 † " 1886, provl., 25, 50, 75, 100, and 150 c.	5	5 0	152 †SWEDEN, 1872 issue, with envelopes	9 0 6
62 †GREECE, including unpaid and new issue.	7	0 6	153 † " Official Stamps	7 0 9
63 †HAMBURG, Adhesives, all different	10	1 0	154 † " Unpaid Letter Stamps	7 0 9
64 † " Envelopes, ½, 1½, 1½, 2, 3, 4, and 7 sch.	7	1 6	155 †SWITZERLAND, including rayons and envelope	2 1 6
65 †HAYTI, 1881, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 30 cents	6	3 6	156 † " Rigi Stamps	8 0 6
66 †HOLLAND, including first and newest issues	12	0 6	157 †TASMANIA, including rare	10 2 6
67 †HONG KONG, including obsolete and new issue	9	1 0	158 †TIMOR, 1885, surcharged	9 8 6
68 †HOLIGOLAND, obsolete, including error	7	1 0	159 †TOLIMA, 1870-86, 5, 5, 10, 10, and 20 c.	5 2 6
69 † " newbands and envelope	4	0 6	160 †TONGA, 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s.	4 4 0
70 †HUNGARY, obsolete and newest issues	8	0 6	161 †TRINIDAD, including surcharged	6 0 9
70a † " 1888, 1, 8, 12, 15, 24, 30, and 50 kr.	7	0 9	162 †THURN AND TAXIS, including various issues	10 0 9
71 †INDIA, including envelopes and surcharged	12	1 0	163 † " North, including 5 and 10 sgr.	8 1 0
72 † " Service, ½, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas, and H.M.S	8	0 6	164 † " South, 15 and 30 kr.	6 0 9
73 † " Telegraph	6	1 0	165 †TRANSVAAL, including provisional and 1878 issue	5 1 0
74 †ITALY, including old issues	18	1 0	166 † " 1884, 1d., 3d., red, 3d., black on rose, 6d., 1s.	5 3 6
75 † " Official Stamps	5	0 6	167 †TURKEY, obsolete, current, surchd., & International	10 1 0
76 † " Provisional 1878 Newspaper Stamps	8	1 0	168 † " Emp. Ottoman	7 0 9
77 † " Foreign P.O., Surcharged Estero	5	1 0	169 † " Unpaid and Interior, obsolete and current.	5 0 6
78 †JAPAN, 1873-75, wreath series	6	1 0	170 † " Constantinople, 3, 10, and 40 paras	3 0 6
79 † " recent issues	6	1 0	171 †UNITED STATES, War Department, including env.	8 1 0
80 † " Cards, three issues	6	1 0	172 † " Various other Departments	1 0 0
81 †JHEEND, ½, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas, native issue	5	5 6	173 † " Envelopes, 1887, uncut, incldg. rare	23 10 0
82 †LUXEMBURG, obsolete and current	10	1 6	174 † " Metropolitan, 1, 5, 10, and 20 c. brn., and 20 c. blue, etc.	9 2 6
83 †MACAO, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, 80, and 100 reis	8	5 6	175 † " Telegraph	11 4 6
84 † " provl. issues, surcharged	5	3 6	176 †URUGUAY, including provisional and Too Late	6 2 0
85 †MALTA, including obsolete and newband	6	1 0	177 †VENEZUELA, 1880, 5, 10, 25, 50 c., and 1 Bolivar	5 4 0
86 †MARTINIQUE (French Colonies), including obsolete.	7	1 0	178 † " including first issue	10 1 6
87 †MAURITIUS, including provisional	5	1 0	179 †VICTORIA, old and new issues	12 1 0
88 †MEXICO, including obsolete	5	1 0	180 † " envelopes and bands	6 1 0
89 † " 1884, 1, 2, and 4 reals, and 1 peso	4	5 0	181 †WURTEMBERG, old & new issues, & service stamps.	12 1 0
90 † " 1874, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 c.	5	5 0		

Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Monthly Journal.

VOL. I.

JANUARY 30, 1891.

No. 7.

EDITORIAL.

WE regret exceedingly to find, from the "Special Christmas Supplement" of *The Stamp Collector's Monthly*, that Mr. Howard Marryat is seriously offended at the jesting allusions to his extraordinary statements that have appeared in these pages. Mr. Marryat's mistakes were so ridiculous that we could hardly treat them seriously, and we should have said no more about them, were it not for the fact that he adheres to one of them and excuses another. He states, "I was quite aware, when chronicling the Burmah (?) Stamps, that the design was half of one prepared many years ago." If this be so, the smallest possible amount of consideration should have shown him, that it was to the last degree improbable that such stamps *could* be a genuine issue for Burmah, or any other country. Is it at all likely that half a stamp of one country could form a complete stamp for another? Had Mr. Marryat pleaded entire ignorance of the nature of the design in question, there would have been some excuse for him; as it is we cannot acquit him of having, unintentionally no doubt, assisted in advertising a palpable fraud.

In his December number he continues the game of playing into the hands of the dealers in forgeries, by publishing, without any remark, another fraction as the design of an issue for Burmah. If he still believed that the first design was correct, some explanation was necessary with regard to the second; if he had discovered that the first was fraudulent, he should have warned his readers against it, and exercised a certain amount of caution in adopting a second at all. It is by such carelessness as this (to use no harsher term) that these small stamp magazines do so great an amount of harm among the younger collectors, who accept all their statements as gospel; and it is for this reason that we have devoted so much space to the matter.

* * *

THE story of the Britannia Mauritius we at first looked upon as simply an amusing fiction; and we should not take the trouble to go further into it now if it were not that we believe it to be intended (though not perhaps by Mr. Marryat) to assist the

sale of chemical varieties of these stamps. Mr. Marryat maintains that his story is correct. Let us see how far this is borne out by the facts of the case. The following figures, &c., were obtained by the present writer from Bills of Lading and other official papers in the Mauritius. They were published some ten years ago, and have apparently been already forgotten. It was not in 1857, but in January, 1848, when they had only the "Post Office" pair to repent of, that the Mauritius authorities first ordered stamps from England; and in the following December 100,000 of the "Britannia" stamps, without indication of value, were sent out—33,334 *brown-red*, 33,333 *green*, and 33,333 *magenta*—all of which reached the Colony safely. None of these were made use of until some years later, the absence of any indication of their value being considered an objection.

In December, 1855, the second order for stamps was sent home, and this asked for 100,000 6d. stamps and 50,000 1s. stamps. These were not sent out until January, 1858, when 100,000 blue and 50,000 vermilion stamps were despatched, again with no indication of value; and shortly after their arrival, viz., in May, 1858, a letter was sent home objecting to them, and requesting a similar supply of stamps with the value indicated.

In September, 1858, 100,000 6d. blue, and 50,000 1s. vermilion, printed from new plates, were sent out, and in April, 1859, they were put in circulation, the 6d. blue replacing the *vermilion* (without value indicated) which had been issued twelve months earlier for that value. At the same time, April, 1859, the *magenta* was issued as a 9d. stamp, and the *green* was continued in use as 4d. In May, 1860, 20,000 6d. lilac, and 10,000 1s. green, imperforate, were supplied; and in February, 1861, 20,000 6d. lilac, and 7560 1s. green, perforated. No other stamps of these types were ever asked for, or, as far as the Colonial records go, ever despatched.

In December, 1872, the remainders of these, numbering about 186,000, were disposed of by tender in the Colony. They consisted of *brown-red*, *vermilion*, and *blue*, without indication of value, and of the 6d. *brown-lilac*, imperf., and *lilac*, perf. This is the set of five that for some years was sold at six or seven shillings, and

is now obtainable at about one-third of that price, the whole stock having probably been recently put on the market.

Where the story vouched for by Mr. Marryat is to be fitted in we do not quite see. The *magenta* stamps were not sent out in 1857, but in 1848. They were not sent out alone, but in company with the *green*, which also were all issued, and the *brown-red*, which form one of the common set. All the stamps ordered reached the Colony. A parcel *may* have been shipwrecked and afterwards recovered, but there was no record of such an event; and such a parcel could not possibly have contained all the stamps now on sale, because those with and those without indication of value were never demanded together; whilst the sets alluded to in the story correspond exactly with the remainders sold in 1872.

We must apologise to our readers for repeating all this ancient history, but it appears to be necessary.

* * *

On another page we publish a letter from Mr. Westoby, giving an account of the new system of conveyance of letters by all trains, which is to come into operation on the 1st proximo. This will doubtless be a great convenience in many places; and if an Immediate Delivery Stamp (or 87 of them) were introduced also, it would make the system complete.

* * *

A CORRESPONDENT in Adelaide writes us as follows: "In connection with our Philatelic Society, I showed about thirty slides, prepared by me, of most interesting stamps, by aid of a powerful magic lantern. I do not know whether anything of the sort has been tried previously. The result is, however, far beyond what I anticipated, and I consider it adds considerably to the interest of our delightful study. I showed from a single stamp to complete sheets. Groups of three or four stamps showed best."

We should suppose that many stamps would hardly be sufficiently transparent for this purpose; but we hope to make some experiments, and will communicate the results to our readers. If all the minor details can be clearly shown on a large scale, in some such fashion as that alluded to above, it might be successfully applied to the detection of forgeries.

* * *

SAD news for the collectors of German envelopes, or good news, whichever way they choose to take it. The German Empire ceases to issue stamped

envelopes and wrappers, having come to the very sensible conclusion that the public is competent to provide itself with the unstamped article and stick the stamps on. We highly commend this decision, and only hope that it may be extended to post cards, and adopted by every country throughout the world as known to Philatelists. Think what a boon it would be to collectors of United States envelopes if this principle were carried into effect over there—no more sets of some threescore and ten interesting varieties to collect and to chronicle! There is a peculiarly excruciating lot of this nature in course of issue just now, we believe, caused by the adoption of a new watermark, and a few new shapes and dies. We understand that all possible combinations and permutations of old and new dies, watermarks, and shapes may be looked for. An Anti-Stamped-Envelope Association, with Mr. Chalmers as patron, is much wanted.

* * *

WE have received from Mr. D. A. King, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, the cover of a letter, dated March 5th, 1857, bearing a 6½d., carmine-vermilion, stamp of Newfoundland. Unless all our theories are wrong as to the date of the first issue of stamps in this colony, the specimen before us proves conclusively that that first issue included the 6½d., and was of the *carmine-vermilion* shade.

* * *

WE have been requested to insert the following:

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned George Henry Callf and William Henry Peckett, carrying on business as foreign and colonial stamp dealers at 441, Strand, in the county of Middlesex, under the style or firm of Callf, Peckett, and Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent, as and from the 14th day of January, 1891. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said William Henry Peckett.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1891.

GEORGE HENRY CALLF.

WILLIAM HENRY PECKETT.

Witness—H. WILSON, *Solicitor*,
21, Bow Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

* * *

WE would draw our readers' attention to the full report of *An Important Trial*, which will be found in the present number. We trust that the result will be a warning to evildoers, and we hope that the publicity given may lead to the recovery of the missing Cape of Good Hope 4d., "wood-block," error.

"NEW ISSUES," ETC.

Received by Stanley Gibbons, Limited, during the last month.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

NEWSPAPER BANDS.

				EACH. s. d.
1 Centavo, green on buff	...	...	...	0 2
2 Centavos, violet on buff	...	...	...	0 3

AUSTRIA.

For Levant Post Offices.

10 Paras (on 3 kr.), black and green	...	...	...	0 2
20 ,, (on 5 kr.), black and rose	...	...	...	0 3
1 Piastre (on 10 kr.), black and blue	...	...	...	0 5
2 ,, (on 20 kr.), black and olive-green	0 9
5 ,, (on 50 kr.), black and violet	1 6

BRAZIL.

ENVELOPE.

200 Reis, black (138 x 77 mm.)	1 0
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POST CARD.

80 Reis, carmine and blue	0 4
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BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

½ Cent, carmine (Postage and Revenue)	0 1
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CEYLON.

Errors.

"Two" on 4 c., lilac, double surcharge, one inverted	6 6
"Two Cents" on 4 c., lilac, surcharge inverted	5 0
"2 Cents" on 4 c., rose, surcharge inverted	...	...	...	5 0
"2 Cents" on 4 c., rose, double surcharge, one inverted	...	...	...	6 0
"2 Cents" on 4 c., rose, with bar, surcharge inverted	...	...	...	4 6
"Two Cents" on 4 c., rose, with bar, surcharge inverted	...	...	...	4 6
"Two Cents" on 4 c., rose, with bar, double surcharge, one inverted	6 0

COSTA RICA.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPER.

2 Centavos, green on buff	0 3
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GREAT BRITAIN.

For Levant Post Offices.

80 Paras on 5 Pence, black, lilac, and blue	0 8
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GRENADA.

1d. on 2/-, black, green, and yellow	1 0
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NEWSPAPER BANDS.

½ Penny, green on buff	0 3
1 Penny, carmine on buff	0 3

ITALY.

2 c. on 10 c., black and olive	0 1
2 c. on 20 c., black and blue	...	...	...	0 1
2 c. on 50 c., black and carmine	...	...	...	0 1
2 c. on 1 l. 25 c., black and orange	...	...	...	0 1
2 c. on 1 l. 75 c., black and brown	...	...	...	0 1

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

½ Penny, green and lilac	...	...	...	0 1
1 Penny, carmine and lilac	...	...	...	0 2

MOROCCO.

5 Centimos, carmine and green	...	...	...	0 2
25 ,, carmine and black	...	...	...	0 5
50 ,, black and carmine	...	...	...	0 9
1 Peseta, black and olive-green	1 6

ROUMANIA.

POST CARD.

5 Bani, black on rose	0 2
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REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH POSTAL WRAPPERS.

By W. E. JEFF.

THE year 1870 marked a new departure by the Postal Authorities; viz., the issue of the Postal Wrappers, by which books and other matters could be forwarded at a much less rate of postage than heretofore. In the following list we have only given the official issues; but by the regulation which allowed the general public to send in their own paper to be impressed with the requisite official stamp, many sizes and qualities of paper are to be found, which cannot be of any special value except to the collectors of samples of paper.

The stamp is printed on the right hand side of the wrapper, and the space varies between it and the edge of the paper. But what to collect must be left to the individual taste of the collector. The size most useful appears to be that of the 12 x 5 inches. At first the paper was the thin white wove, but this was found hardly strong enough; so a stouter, crisper, and tougher paper was issued of a more useful colour, which appears to give satisfaction.

Mention has not been made in this list of the hand-stamped wrappers issued by various post offices. The public have to send in the various circulars to the particular office, and the authorities stamp them with a hand stamp of the required value, which I believe goes as high as "Threepence." This saves the trouble of purchasing adhesive stamps, and still further of "giving them a lick" to make them adhere. The usual design of such stamps is circular, with name of town at top and date of issue at bottom, the centre being filled up with the word "PAID," under which are the figures representing the value. As it has been said, of "the writing of books there is no end," so the same may be said of the varieties of these hand stamps.

The faults of "omission" are often greater than those of "commission"; and how pleasant it must be to be able to lay the blame on the printer of the article when anything particular is left out! In this instance it is the writer who is to blame. The list of the Post Cards given in last month's magazine was incomplete, as the last, but by no means least, of the cards was forgotten; i.e., the

Jubilee Card issued at the "Guildhall." So please add to the list as follows :

Issue I. The design of the stamp is same as that of the ordinary Penny Post Card, printed in carmine on buff card. In the left corner are the rose, shamrock, and thistle, with letters V.R. surmounted by a crown. Between the stamp and emblematical flowers are the City arms with motto. Just under these : PENNY POSTAGE JUBILEE, 1890, GUILDHALL, LONDON.

1890, May, 19th. 1d. Carmine on buff card.

SUMMARY.

Issue I. Diademed head of Queen, on solid ground of colour, within a treble-line circle. The value HALFPENNY in circular band above the head, and the date of issue, "1.10.70," in white figures, enclosed in circles below. The spaces between the circle carrying profile and outside frame, which is an upright rectilinear one with corners rounded, are filled with a scroll ornament. The impression is printed in Green upon white wove paper. Size of wrapper is 14 x 5 inches, with plain corners and yellow gum. No instructions are printed on wrapper.

1. 1870, October 1st. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Green (shades).
Varieties.—Small sizes of wrapper "non-official."

Issue Ia. The foregoing is also issued in the form of a vaccination certificate, having various dates inserted instead of the 1.10.70 of the official issue. The following are dates known up to the present time, though it is quite possible others may be unearthed :

15. 12.71.	6.3.72.
22. 2.72.	7.3.72.
23. 2.72.	11.3.72.
26. 2.72.	13.3.72.
28. 2.72.	20.3.72.

All these are printed in green (shades).

Issue II. Description of design as Issue I., but in place of the date plugs underneath the profile fancy ornaments (said to be roses) are introduced. The impression is printed in Green on white wove paper. The wrappers are of three sizes—12 x 5, 9 x 4, and 7 x 4 inches respectively—with the ends plain and yellow gum. No instructions are printed on wrapper.

2. 1870, November. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Green (shades). Size, 12 x 5.
3. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. " " " 9 x 4.
4. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. " " " 7 x 4.

Issue III. Description of design is same as Issue II., but the upper corners are cut off. Printed in Green on white wove paper, yellow gum. Wrappers are of three sizes, without instructions.

5. 1871, January. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Green (shades). Size, 12 x 5 in.
6. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. " " Size, 9 x 4 in.
7. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. " " Size, 7 x 4 in.

Issue IV. Description of design as Issue II., but the following instructions in three lines are added just above the stamp : "This wrapper must be used only for Newspapers or for Printed papers, which may be sent under the Book Post, otherwise the packet will be charged with Postage." The impression is printed in Green on white wove paper, and upper corners cut.

8. 1875, October 1st. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Green (shades). Size 12 x 5 in.

Issue V. Description of design same as Issue II., and the instructions are printed in five lines, which are as follows : "This Wrapper may only be used for Newspapers, or for such documents as are allowed to be sent at the book rate of postage, and must not enclose any letter or communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise. If this rule be infringed, the packet will be charged as a letter." The impression is printed in Green on white wove paper, with the upper corners cut, and gummed.

9. 1875, November. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Green (shades). Size, 12 x 5 inches.

Issue VI. Description of design as Issue II., but change of paper from white to straw colour (shades). The inscription in five lines as Issue V. Top corners are cut and gummed. Printed in green.

10. 1877, December. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Green (shades). Size, 12 x 5 inches.

Issue I. Head of Queen with diadem, on solid ground, within a pearled oval. POSTAGE above and ONE PENNY below profile, the spaces between POSTAGE and value being filled with ornaments. The whole is enclosed in a double-lined upright oval. The impression is printed in Red-brown on wove paper, straw-coloured (shades). Both upper and lower corners are cut off, the upper only being gummed. No instructions on wrapper.

11. 1878, September 13th. 1d. Red-brown (shades).
Size, 12 x 5 inches.

Issue VII. Description of design as Issue II., but the colour of the impression is changed to Red-brown. Printed on straw-coloured wove paper (shades). Inscription in five lines, as Issue V. Top corners cut and gummed.

12. 1879, April. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Red-brown (shades). Size, 12 x 5 inches.

Issue VIII. Description of design same as Issue VII., but printed on much stouter and better quality of paper, straw-coloured (shades). Inscription in five lines. Top corners cut off, and gummed.

13. 1881, June 1st. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Red-brown (shades). Size, 12 x 5 inches.

Issue II. Description of design as of Issue I., but printed on stouter and better quality of paper, straw-coloured (shades), and in Red-brown. Corners cut off.

14. 1881, June 1st. 1d. Red-brown (shades). Size, 12 x 5 inches.

Issue IX. Description of the design of Head of Queen same as Issue VII., but an alteration is made in the ornamental work above the profile. The inscriptions are in five lines. Impression is printed in Red-brown upon stout straw-coloured wove paper. Top corners cut. New Die.

15. 1883, June. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Red-brown (shades). Size, 12×5 inches.

Issue X. Description of design as Issue II., but printed on stouter and better quality of paper, straw-coloured (shades). The inscription is in four lines in block letter, and is as follows: "This Wrapper may only be used for Newspapers or for such Documents as are allowed to be sent at the Book Rate of Postage, and must not enclose any letter or other article liable to letter postage. If this rule be infringed, the packet will be charged as a letter." Top corners cut off.

16. 1888, September 1st. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Red-brown (shades). Size, 12×5 inches.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

Issue I. The design consists of a branch of laurel and oak leaves, tied together at bottom with band consisting of rose, shamrock, and thistle, and surmounted by a crown, over which is printed in solid block letters "THE TIMES." At the bottom of the design is printed "ONE HALFPENNY," and the whole is enclosed in a parallelogram. Over the design is stamped an upright oval obliterating mark, having a diamond-shaped centre carrying the figures 70. The letter A is placed on the left and right sides of the diamond-shaped centre. This letter denotes the die number. The whole design is printed in Black. Dies A and B.

17. 1870, October 1st. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Black for "THE TIMES."

Issue I. The design is as follows: A branch of Laurel and another of Oak leaves are tied together at bottom by a band carrying the legend DIEU ET MON DROIT. At the top of the branches is a Crown, on either side of which is the letter B, denoting the Die number. This design is enclosed within an oval band, the words STAMFORD MERCURY being printed at top, and ONE HALFPENNY at bottom of band respectively. Over this whole design is stamped an obliterating mark of oval shape, having the figures 742 in centre denoting the number of the issuing office. Impression printed in Black.

18. 1870, October 1st. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Black. THE STAMFORD MERCURY.

Issue II. The design of the stamp is same as that of the halfpenny wrapper of 1878 issue. The impression is printed in Red-brown on white wove paper, but the obliterating mark is altered to a circle. The office number, "742," occupying the upper and STAMFORD the lower parts respectively. A band having curved ends, carrying STAMFORD MERCURY, is added at top of circle. This and the obliterating mark is printed in Black.

19. 1878. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Red-brown (shade). STAMFORD MERCURY.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with.

Afghanistan.—Accompanied by a few copies of each value of the current issue in a rosy-carmine tint, which almost constitutes a new shade, we have received a letter, which confirms the statement previously chronicled, to the effect that the sale and export of Afghan stamps is now most strictly prohibited. This is a fact that should be brought to the notice of Parliament, when it assembles, as almost affording a *casus belli*.

Argentine Republic.—The two illustrations that follow represent the $\frac{1}{2}$ c. adhesive that we described last month, and the stamp impressed on



the new 1 c. wrapper. There is also a 2 c. wrapper, the stamp on which bears the portrait of General Alvear, enclosed in a circular frame, inscribed REPUBLICA ARGENTINA. This is partly covered below by an arched label lettered CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS; and underneath this is a figure "2," with CENTS on each side of it. In other respects the wrappers are exactly alike; each bears REPUBLIC ARGENTINA across the centre, and "Impresos" at the left side. All in colour on pale buff wove paper, 244×158 mm., gummed and tapered at the upper end.

Wrappers. 1 c., green on buff.
2 c., violet "

We have before us specimens of the provisional 5 c. envelopes, showing two very different figures "5" on the same copy. The figure on the left is a thick, heavy one, with a square top, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high; that on the right is thinner, 7 mm. high only, and the top stroke is short and curved.

Envelope. 5 on 8 c., red; two types of figure.

Austria.—The 5 kr. envelope, with stamp of the type of that on the new wrappers and post cards, is announced as in circulation. Size, 133×117 mm., with a *fleuron* on the flap.

Envelope. 5 kr., carmine-rose (on white wove paper?).

Azores.—It appears that there is still a doubt whether the use of surcharged stamps will be discontinued in these Islands. A law was passed a short time back to equalize the currency of the

Islands and the mother country; but the Government that passed the law having gone out of office, it has never been carried into effect, consequently the necessity for the surcharge still exists.

Bamra.—The editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* is of opinion that the small sheets of sixteen stamps formed the original edition of the first issue. He also considers that there are sixteen varieties of type on these sheets. The sheets we examined only showed eight varieties of type, and among the sixteen $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps were two specimens lettered RAMRA for BAMRA.

We have received some specimens of the envelopes. Of the one which was described in the paper published last month there is a curious variety without the native inscription, being simply stamped BAMRA—POSTAGE in two lines, and of this there are two minor varieties, differing in the size of the frame on the address side. In one there are twenty-four ornaments at the top and bottom of the frame, as on the envelopes with the native inscription; in the other there are only twenty-three ornaments at the top and bottom. On the bag-shaped envelopes, 179×63 mm., the stamp is also on the flap, and is of similar design to our illustration; but the third native character is thin, and with an almost angular bend, very unlike the thick curved stroke on the small envelopes. There are two minor varieties here, differing in the distance between the word POSTAGE and the native inscription below it. The address side is framed again here, but with a pattern of loops, a triple loop filling each corner.

Bhopal.—The 4 annas has been redrawn a second time. The square type is still adhered to, and there are twenty-four varieties on the sheet, but none of them contain any actual errors; even the third letter of BEGAM is plainly a "G" in almost every case! The impression is in a deeper shade than that of the last 4 a., and is on almost white wove paper. We have it both imperf. and with the usual barbaric perforation.

Adhesives. 4 a., orange; redrawn; imperf.
4 a. " " perf.

Brazil.—We have received the 200 reis envelope in a smaller size than before, 138×77 mm.; the paper is ordinary white laid. We have also an 80 reis Post Card of the type we alluded to in November; the "Effigy of the Republic" is a remarkably unprepossessing looking lady, whose head is shown in profile to left on the stamp; the head is in an oval, with E. U. DO BRAZIL on an arched label above, enclosed in a rectangle with REIS in the centre below, and "80" in the two lower

corners. The stamp is surrounded by a frame representing perforations. Below this, and extending up to the left of it, is a palm branch, around the stem of which is twined a ribbon lettered "15 Novembro 1889," the year of Liberty, when the Brazilian credit on the Stock Exchange dropped some 20 per cent. To the left of this again, in the upper centre of the card, is the vignette of the mouth of the Harbour of Rio Janeiro, illuminated by the celebrated Southern Cross. On the upper left is "CARTE POSTALE — Union Postale Universelle" in two lines, and below the vignette "(CÔTÉ RÉSERVÉ A L'ADRESSE)." The stamp and inscriptions, and four dotted lines for the address, are in *carmine*, the vignette and ornaments in *blue*, on white card, 130×81 mm.

Envelope. 200 reis, black; 138×77 mm.
Post Card. 80 " *carmine* and *blue*.

British Bechuanaland.—Our publishers have found, among a quantity of used stamps, a few copies of the current 1s. with the word POSTAGE at the bottom crossed out in *red* ink. It is stated that stamps thus disfigured are used on telegrams, but we do not know what foundation there may be for this; the specimens shown us are used, and have the obliteration over the *red* ink.

We learn, with joy, that the "Protectorate" surcharge is abolished, the *protected* territory being now absorbed into the British province.

Le Timbre-Poste mentions the 4d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "Protectorate" as existing with the surcharge inverted. We have our reasons for doubting the genuine nature of this variety.

Bulgaria.—We are shown a specimen of the 20 stotinki fiscal stamp, of 1887, which has apparently done postal duty, but we do not guarantee it.

Adhesive. 20 st., blue; fiscal used postally (?)

Cashmere.—We have received the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp, of the type of the 4 a. and 8 a., on the thin laid paper that some of the other values have been printed upon within the last year or two; also the Post Card, in a pale *orange-red*, with the inscriptions very irregularly set up in some cases.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red on *thin laid* paper.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black " "
Post Card. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., orange-red on yellowish wove.

Chamba.—Our publishers have found among their stock a used copy of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., with quite a small "A" in the word "STATE" (thus) in the surcharge.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., green; variety of surcharge.

Colombia.—Messrs. Ridpath and Co. kindly send us a copy of a 70 c. *Cubierta*, of the recently-issued type. Arms in the upper centre; REPUBLICA

DE COLOMBIA—CENTAVOS 70 CENTAVOS—CORREOS NACIONALES, to left of the Arms; and on the right large numerals in a fancy frame, with VALE—CENTAVOS above, and VALOR DECLARADO below. The date is given as "189...." The impression is all in deep blue on white wove paper, 127 x 64 mm.

Cubierta. 70 c., deep blue.

Denmark.—The 8 öre Letter Card has appeared with the new form of instruction in the margin; and the inscriptions on the first half of the 10 + 10 öre card are now as follows: the first two lines as before; 3. DANMARK. 4. "Brevkort med forud-betalt Svar." 5. "(Carte postale avec réponse payée)." 6. The instruction in Danish and in French.

Post Card. 10 + 10 öre, carmine on buff.
Letter Card. 8 " " white.

Dominican Republic.—We have been shown a copy of the 1 real of 1868 on pale green wove paper, with double impression of the word CORREOS and the value, one impression partly over the other.

Adhesive. 1 rl., black on pale green; variety.

Egypt.—We have received the 5 mil. card surcharged, in black, diagonally across the stamp, "3 MILLIEMES 3" in narrow block figures and letters, followed by a line in Arabic doubtless to the same effect. This was to be issued in the course of this month for local use.

Post Card. 3 m. on 5 m., carmine on buff.

France.—*Le Timbre Poste* describes some curious errors of the current Post Cards and Letter Cards. The 10 + 10 c. with the impression on both sides of the first half and nothing on the second; the 25 c. Letter Card with the perforation at the sides not extended beyond the horizontal line, and the same variety without the instruction.

Post Card. 10 + 10 c., black on blue; error of impression.

Letter Cards. 25 c., black on rose; variety of perforation.
25 c. " " " without instruction.

The 5 c., 25 c., 50 c., and 1 franc stamps have been surcharged with the corresponding values in Spanish currency for use in the French post-offices in Morocco. The surcharge is in figures over the word CENTIMOS or PESETA.

Adhesives. 5 centimos, in red, on 5 c., green.
25 " " 25 c., black on rose.
50 " in black, on 50 c., carmine.
1 peseta " on 1 fr., olive.

These were issued on the 1st instant.

French Colonies.—*Nossi-Bé.*—We have received some fresh varieties of surcharged stamps issued here, transforming 20 c., 75 c., and 1 fr. stamps into 25 c. We find three varieties of type, placed vertically one above the other. There may be more, but we hope not. 1. "N S B" in tall

narrow capitals above; "25 c." below, large figures 6 mm. high and a small letter, with a thick horizontal bar across the centre. 2. N S B in small thick capitals, "o 25" 6 mm. high, and an ornamental scroll pattern between them. 3. N S B in ordinary small capitals, figures "25" below, 4 mm. high, surrounded by a plain rectangular frame of two thin lines. The surcharge is in black in each case.



Adhesives. 25 c. on 20 c., red on green; three varieties.
25 c. on 75 c., carmine "
25 c. on 1 fr., bronze "

Gold Coast.—The 3d. of the current type is reported to have been changed in colour (let us hope not chemically) from yellow-green to yellow.

Adhesive. 3d., yellow.

Great Britain.—We hear that the Telegraph Forms impressed with a 10d. stamp, for the special use of members of the Stock Exchange, are now made of bright yellow paper.

Telegraph Form. 10d., blue on yellow.

The £1 stamp is now printed in green, it being supposed that its former colour might be imitated by photography. The watermark and perforation are unchanged.

Adhesive. £1, green; wmk. three Crowns.

The 3d. cards, being now thrown out of employment, are to be withdrawn. We would suggest their issue, with a good coating of gum on the back, as Parcel Post labels. At present, for some reason which the authorities do not divulge, and which no one else has been able to discover, neither stamped envelopes, wrappers, nor post cards are allowed to be employed for this purpose.

It is rumoured that the rule as to the position of the adhesive stamp upon the Registered Envelopes is to be strictly enforced in future. If one stamp is not exactly equivalent to the amount of postage, the next value above it is to be used; and if this is too large for the space provided, the letter will be refused altogether. We believe this rumour to be without foundation.

Grenada.—We have received what we believe to be a new variety from this colony—the 2s. of the usual revenue type surcharged "1" with a "d." vertically over it, and POSTAGE—AND—REVENUE, in three lines, all in black.

Adhesive. 1d. on 2s., green and yellow.

Italy.—An official Anti-Surcharge Association is much wanted here. The *Parcel Post* labels have been converted into stamps for printed matter by means of an overprint in black—"Valevole—per le

stampe," in two lines, across the upper part, "Cm." in the left lower corner, and "2" in the right lower corner, with bars cancelling the numerals denoting the original values.



The 1 c. Segnatasse stamp has also been surcharged, for use as a 20 c. stamp, as shown in our second illustration. The surcharge is in *black* in this case also.

Adhesives. 2 c. on 10 c., olive-green.
2 c. on 20 c., blue.
2 c. on 50 c., carmine.
2 c. on 75 c., green.
2 c. on 1 l. 25 c., orange.
2 c. on 1 l. 75 c., brown.
20 c. on 1 c., carmine and yellow.



Leeward Islands.—We give illustrations of the two varieties of type employed here. Our readers will see that they are not exactly the same as the Seychelles design, but of the same family.

Mauritius.—The 8 c. envelopes have had their value increased to 50 c. by means of a surcharge, in *black*, as shown in the annexed illustration. As



a security against fraud, the postmark also shown is added in *red*, and the Postmaster's initials in pen-and-ink, to make assurance doubly sure. The copy received by the Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* had both the stamp and the postmark carefully obliterated. He adds that 1000 copies only were surcharged, and 350 of these distributed as specimens to various Post Offices in other places. There were about the same number of the 1d. and 2d. "Post Office"!

Envelope. 50 c. on 8 c., blue.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.—We have before us an official letter from the Post Office Department, Canada, stating that no reprints of the obsolete issues of these provinces "have been made by authority of this department, and that the Postmaster-General is not aware of their having been made at all."

What purported to be such reprints were exhibited at a recent meeting of the London Philatelic Society. They were handled by the members present, among whom was the writer of these words, and all agreed in believing them to be reprints. Moreover, they had been sent from New York, and the original plates are now on that side of the Atlantic. It now appears that if they are impressions from those plates, they have been printed surreptitiously.

Newfoundland.—A new, and rather pretty, design has been adopted for a 3 c. stamp, replacing the portrait of Her Majesty in widow's weeds, which was so spoilt by the last engraver. It is engraved in *taille-douce*, printed on white wove paper, and perf. 12.



Adhesive. 3 c., violet-slate.

New South Wales.—A correspondent tells us of the 4d., red-brown, surcharged "O. S." in *black*, perf. 11 x 12—a variety not mentioned in our lists.

Official Adhesive. 4d., red-brown; perf. 11 x 12.

Paraguay.—We are curious to know what is the correct position for the Lion, depicted in the Arms of this Republic. On the early issues he was almost Rampant, supporting, or supported by, a pole. More recent ones show him in a sitting posture; and on the two high values recently issued he is actually lying down, like an ordinary poodle guarding his master's hat and stick. Is this due to the position of Paraguayan credit on the Stock-Exchange, or what?

The 5 and 10 pesos are in circulation; each bears the Arms in the centre above a circle containing the value in large numerals, surrounded by a band inscribed with the name and the value in words on the 5 pesos, and the name alone on the 10 pesos. The former has a numeral in a circle in each corner, and the latter has "\$10" in each of the upper corners, and the value in words on a straight label at the bottom. Engraved in *taille douce*, printed on white wove paper, and perf. 16½.

Adhesives. 5 pesos, blue. | 10 pesos, carmine.

Puttialla.—The ½ anna exists with the *red* surcharge, in curves, doubly impressed. The sheet was apparently first overprinted the wrong way,

with surcharge reading horizontally, and not fitting the stamps accurately, and was then put through the press again the right way. Thus the copy before us has the surcharge, complete in the ordinary position, and portions of two other impressions of it at right angles to the first.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., green; double red, curved surcharge.

Queensland.—We have been shown a very fine imperforate specimen of the 10s. of 1881. It was unused, and possibly came from a proof sheet, though on the watermarked paper.

Adhesive. 10s., pale brown; imperf.

Roumania.—In reference to the variety of perforation we chronicled last month, Mr. Gilbert Lockyer tells us that the present Roumanian issue is perf. $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13$. He has not seen any of the values perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ all round, but thinks it probable that such exist. An earlier issue gave us a lot of trouble in the same way.

Another correspondent informs us that he has the $1\frac{1}{2}$ bani and 50 bani, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, and the 15 bani and 50 bani, perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$; but as he adds that he has had them "for years," we presume he refers to the previous issue, and not to that chronicled early in 1890.

Le Timbre-Poste reports, on official information, that the 50 bani, new type, is not in use yet; but it chronicles the 10 bani in *carmine*, and the 2 bani of the *Unpaid Letter* series, in green on *straw*.

Adhesive. 10 bani, *carmine*.

Unpaid Stamp. 2 ,, green on *straw*.

Russian Locals.—The following are copied from *Le Timbre-Poste*, except where otherwise described:

Belebei.—The first illustration below represents a stamp for this district, which has not hitherto possessed a stamp of its own. It is lithographed on white wove paper, and imperforate.

Adhesive. 2 kop., red.

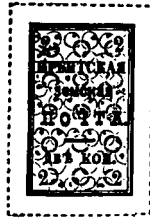


Charkoff.—The design shown in our second illustration differs but little from that of the stamp chronicled at the beginning of last year. It is slightly smaller, however, and the numeral in the upper centre is white, instead of shaded with horizontal lines. Impression and paper as above, but perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$. *Adhesive.* 5 kop., ultramarine.

Bougourousland.—Here again we have an adaptation of the previous type; the numeral and the

mantle are larger than before. The sheets are composed of four horizontal rows of five stamps, and we gather from the description given that each row is placed *tête-bêche* to the one below it. Same impression and paper; imperf.

Adhesives.
2 kop., dull rose.
2 ,, ,, *tête-bêche*.



Irbit.—The same principle guided the hand of the artist in designing the last stamp shown above. The lettering is larger than before, and the ground pattern is formed of circular ornaments. There are ten minor varieties of this on the sheet, in two horizontal rows. The illustration seems to indicate either that there are dotted lines between the stamps, or that they are rouletted, but our authority does not mention this.

Adhesive. 2 kop., black and rose on *bluish*.

Nicolsk.—This is another new candidate for a place in our albums. The design is a common-place one enough, but it is depicted in a pleasing variety of colours; the Arms being tinted in *red*, *green*, and *yellow*, and outlined in *black*, while the frame is in *blue*. Lithographed on white wove paper; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive. 2 kop., black, blue, red, green, and yellow.

Starobyelsk.—We have received a copy of a variety which we believe is not very new, but it is omitted from our publishers' catalogue. It resembles very closely the *Unpaid Letter* stamp, 3 kop., green, given therein, but differs from it in the absence of the small ornaments at the bottom, and in being printed on thick *laid* paper; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

Unpaid Stamp. 3 kop., green, on white *laid*.

Tscherdin.—The stamp chronicled upon *white* paper not long back is now sent us on distinctly *bluish*, or *lavender* paper.

Adhesive. 3 kop., red on *bluish*.

Welsk.—We have received a copy of the rather pretty label shown in our next illustration. Lithographed on white wove paper; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive. 3 kop., red.



Zadonsk.—The 5 kop. stamp of 1889, originally printed in one colour only, is now bi-coloured, like its predecessor. The numerals in the corners are in *carmine*, that in the centre in

white on a *carmine* ground, the rest of the design in *blue* (or *lilac*). *Le Timbre Poste* says *blue* in one place and *lilac* in another.

Adhesive. 5 kop., *carmine* and *blue* (or *lilac*).

Zolontonoscha.—We are told that the new issue, illustrated here, differs from its forerunners both in the type of its inscriptions and in that of the numeral below. We have received a specimen of the 2 kop., which shows a new type of numeral, but the inscriptions appear to be the same as those of the issue of 1880. The 10 kop. is described as having italic figures.

Adhesives. 2 kop., yellow, green, and black.
10 " " red "

Siam.—The 2 atts stamps having all been converted into 1 att, the 3 atts has now been surcharged 2 atts, in the same style as the previous overprint. We are indebted to Messrs. Ridpath and Co. for a specimen of this novelty.

Adhesive. 2 atts, in *black*, on 3 atts, green and *blue*.

Sirmoor.—The annexed illustration shows the type of the surcharge on the "Service" stamps.



Straits Settlements.—

Perak.—A correspondent draws our attention to the fact that the earliest stamp of Perak—that surcharged with a Crescent, a Star, and the letter "P," in an oval—is omitted from our publishers' catalogue. He also mentions a variety of surcharge which is new to us, PERAK—I CENT, in two horizontal lines, on the 2 c., rose, wmk. Crown and CA. A small number only of these were printed before the surcharge all in words, in three lines. The 2 c., rose, he says, also exists surcharged "P. G. S." twice.

The same correspondent sends us a Post Card without any impressed stamp and with inscriptions in four lines in the upper centre—1. "On Government Service" (in Gothic). 2. PERAK. 3. POST CARD. 4. THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE. Type-printed, in *black*, on thin yellowish white card, 139 × 89 mm.

Adhesives. 1 c. on 2 c., rose; var. of surcharge.
2 c., rose; double surcharge "P. G. S."

Official Post Card. Black on white.

Sungei Ujong.—From the same source we hear of a 2 c., brown, with the surcharge inverted. The type of the surcharge is not described.

Adhesive. 2 c., brown; inverted surcharge.

Sweden.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles two new envelopes with stamp of the same type as on those previously issued. The 4 öre is intended

for the transmission of visiting cards, the upper flap is not gummed, and the end of it slips into a slit in the lower flap. Both are the same size—109 × 71 mm.

Envelopes.

4 öre, grey on white laid. | 5 öre, green on blue laid.

Travancore.—Messrs. Ridpath and Co. have shown us the post card printed upon ordinary buff card, instead of the thick yellowish paper previously known. A variety has been chronicled on buff repp card, but the specimen before us is plain.

Post Card. 8 cash, orange on buff.

Trinidad.—The Registration Envelopes, size G, have been perforated across near the end which bears the stamped flap, for facility of opening. On the flap, below the line of perforations, is printed in red, "TO WITHDRAW CONTENTS, CUT AWAY PERFORATED PORTION OF ENVELOPE" in two lines of block capitals; and across the lower part of the same side of the envelope is printed, "If any investigation is required to be—made about this letter the envelope must—accompany the complaint," in three lines, also in red.

Registration Envelope. 2d., blue, size G; with red surcharge.

United States.—A correspondent sends us two specimens of the current 2 c. stamps, which differ distinctly not only in colour but also in size. One is deep *carmine*, which we are told is the earlier shade; the other is of the bright *carmine* tint; and the former is about half a millimetre narrower than the latter, but at the same time the least possible amount longer. We can find no signs of re-engraving, so presume this must be caused by some irregularity of manufacture.

Adhesive. 2 c., *carmine*; varieties of shade and size.

A new watermark has been adopted for the paper of the envelopes, and we believe some new dies and shapes also. We hope to give a list shortly.

Venezuela.—The 10 + 10 c. card with stamp redrawn, of which the corresponding single card was chronicled last year, is announced by *Le Timbre Poste* as having but recently made its appearance.

Post Card. 10 + 10 c., green on buff.

Victoria.—We are told of the 2d., lilac, of 1873, perf. 12 and perf. 12½ × 13; also of the variety with double-lined oval, perf. 13; and of the ½d., rose, of 1874, perf. 13, as additions to our lists.

Adhesives. 1873. 2d., lilac; perf. 12.
2d. " " 12½ × 13.
1879. 2d. " " 13.
1874. ½d., rose " 13.

Western Australia.—We have received the new one shilling stamp, of the same type, &c., as the 4d. chronicled last September.

Adhesive. 1s., olive-green.

AN IMPORTANT TRIAL.

At the County of London Sessions, held at the Session House, Clerkenwell Green, on Wednesday, December 17th, 1890, before the Deputy-Chairman, Mr. Warry, Q.C., and a jury, Charles Reese and Abraham Ventura were indicted for stealing certain postage stamps; viz., one Wood-block Error Cape of Good Hope stamp, value £27; a Mauritius Envelope stamp, two pairs of Sydney View stamps, a two-anna Indian stamp, and one Medio-peso Peruvian stamp. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Geoghegan and Mr. Alleyn, instructed by Messrs. Wilson and Wallis. The prisoner Reese was defended by Mr. Holloway, and the prisoner Ventura by Mr. J. P. Grain. Messrs. Callf, Peckett, and Co., the prosecutors, are dealers in postage stamps, carrying on business at No. 441, Strand.

Mr. GEORGE HENRY CALLF deposed to the fact of his firm having possession of the above-mentioned stamps on the 25th December last, some of which were contained in a large red album, and others in a small memorandum-book. On the date mentioned the value of the six stamps would be together about £60. The prisoner Reese came into the office about one o'clock in the day, and asked to look at some stamps. The album produced was placed in front of him, and out of a small drawer in the safe witness produced and handed to Reese five small black memorandum-books containing other stamps. The witness continued, "My partner retired from the office to luncheon, and I was left alone with Reese. Shortly afterwards Ventura entered the office, and stated that he had some stamps for sale. I turned my back upon Reese to look at the stamps which Ventura offered. No greeting or sign of recognition whatever passed between the two prisoners as they were in the office together. My partner afterwards came in. Reese bought some stamps, and paid my partner for them. They were in the office about half an hour. After the prisoners had left I put the large book and the small books quickly into the drawer of the safe, as I was in a hurry to get my luncheon. I did not look at them again until Saturday morning, the 29th, when I did so in consequence of a communication from my partner. I missed from the album the 2 anna Indian stamp, and the Medio-peso Peruvian. I missed also from the safe one little black memorandum-book, containing the Cape of Good Hope Error Wood-block stamp, the Mauritius Stamp, the pair of Sydney View stamps, and others. On the 1st December I saw the prisoner Reese at Mr.

Benjamin's, in Cullum Street. I asked him to come to Seething Lane Police Station. He accompanied me there, and said on the way, 'Why make all this fuss about a few stamps?' I gave him into custody at the police station upon the charge of stealing the Cape stamp. The charge was transferred to Bow Street, and was heard there on two occasions. Ventura was present both times, and volunteered himself as bail for Reese. In consequence of a communication made to me, on the 10th December I went to Mr. Giwelb's shop, No. 38, Leicester Square, where I saw Ventura. He was offering a book of stamps to Mr. Giwelb for sale. Among the stamps contained in that book I recognised as belonging to my firm a 2 annas green Indian, a Medio-peso Peruvian, a pair of Sydney Views, and a Mauritius Envelope stamp. I pointed out the place in the album from which the stamps abstracted had been taken away. I stated to Ventura that this property had been stolen from our office. He said he could take me where he got them from—I understood from Mrs. or Miss Reese. He took me to a tobacconist's shop in Shaftesbury Avenue, where I saw a lady. Ventura spoke to her in German, and she replied in broken English. I pointed to my five stamps, and asked her how long she had had them. She shrugged her shoulders and made no answer. I saw her in court when Reese was committed at Bow Street. Ventura said he had got the stamps from Mrs. Reese, or Miss Reese. I then gave Ventura into custody."

Mr. MICHAEL ABRAHAMS, solicitor, of the firm of Abrahams, Sons, and Co., 8, Old Jewry, examined, stated: I had a client named Barbarin, at Paris, a dealer in foreign stamps. On the 25th November last I had occasion to consult the City Police; and on the 26th I saw the prisoner Ventura, who was brought to my office by Inspector Taylor, of the City Police. I also saw the prisoner Reese on the 26th. At an earlier period of the day Ventura entered my office with Inspector Taylor and my client Barbarin, who was over here. Taylor handed me a book containing postage stamps in Ventura's presence, and stated he had got that book from Ventura. Mr. Barbarin said the greater part of the stamps had been obtained fraudulently. Reese had been brought to my office by Ventura. Ventura said he handed over to Reese £120 in cash, the proceeds of the sale of Barbarin's stamps which he said he had sold for Reese. Reese, on being asked by me how he came to be in possession of Barbarin's stamps, said that he bought them from a man named Reissen for £80. I then said to Reese, Reissen obtained them fraudulently from

Mr. Barbarin, and that they were worth £500. I told Reese I should expect him to make restitution of the £120. He said he would do so, took out his pocket-book and gave me Bank of England notes for £25. Reese also produced from his pocket a small red memorandum-book. Reese did not hand to me, nor to any detective in my presence, any stamps whatever. He put the book back in his pocket. Mr. Reissen's address is No. 7, Albion Terrace, Haggerstone. This witness was not cross-examined.

Mr. CALLF, cross-examined by Mr. HOLLOWAY on behalf of Reese, stated: Our firm do not enter the particular stamps we sell in any particular book, and I cannot find, by searching our books, when and how we sell the stamps. I did not look for the books from the Wednesday until the Saturday morning. We have a boy about our premises, but he has no access to the books at any time. We do not keep the books lying about or on the desk. No customers came within the barrier at the office between the Wednesday and the Saturday. I had a list of the stamps at the police court. That list I prepared directly I found the book was lost. I am prepared to swear I never sold a Medio-peso Peruvian stamp of that kind. It is a very rare stamp indeed. I do not compare the green Indian two-anna stamp with it. I have known the prisoner Reese for some time, and he has bought stamps from me from time to time—I should say about £50 worth at the outside. I heard on the 29th November that the triangular stamp had been offered for sale by Reese. I heard that from a person named Rawson at the sale at the Auction Mart, and I then communicated with the police. I went to Mr. Benjamin about it, and asked him whether he had bought a Cape stamp of the description I gave him. He gave me a description of one, and it corresponded exactly with the one I had lost. The stamp is exceedingly rare, and worth £27 at least. The stamp had a crease in it, as mine had. I very often buy and sell stamps to the same people. When Reese was at my office I opened the book and showed him the Cape stamp in it.

Cross-examined by Mr. GRAIN for Ventura: I will swear I did not originally put five black books back into the safe; but I was under the impression that I had put all the books back until I went and looked. Ventura did not go anywhere near where this black book was, and I stood between him and Reese. I could not tell you the name of the person from whom I bought the Cape Error stamp; but I have seen the man a good many times. He said he had obtained it from a friend

of his—that is all I know about it. If I had had suspicions of anything wrong I should have made further enquiries. I value the Error Wood-block stamp at about £20. Perhaps all the others may have been worth from £5 to £10. I have seen stamps similar to the Wood-block Error stamp, but certainly not hundreds of them. They have not been in use for many years. The Peruvian stamp was also in use for years. It is not a common stamp—the market value of that stamp to-day is £3. The value of the Mauritius Envelope stamp is £7 10s. I have known the complete envelope with the stamp upon it sold for £30. I can swear to the two Sydney View stamps in that book. I saw Ventura at the police court on both occasions. I asked him at Mr. Giwels's to give an explanation. On the 25th November I formed a suspicion that Ventura had been concerned in the robbery. Reese and Ventura were both present on the occasion I have spoken of, but they never recognised each other. On one of the stamps there is our initials "C. P. and Co." We do not mark the stamps so often now because some people object to it—we have really discontinued it. I should think it is five months ago since we put that mark on. We put the mark upon that particular stamp when we first bought it.

Re-examined by Mr. GEOGHEGAN: We have bought stamps from Ventura on two occasions altogether.

Mr. WM. HENRY PECKETT, the partner of Mr. Callf, examined by Mr. GEOGHEGAN: My partner had one key of the safe and I had another. I remember the prisoner Reese coming in on the 25th November, when he was shown a large album and five black memorandum books. I went out, and when I returned, in about ten minutes, Ventura was there, trying to sell some stamps, and Reese looking over the album. On the 26th and 27th I took out neither the album nor the books from the safe. On Friday, the 28th, a person came in to ask the price of some stamps, and I took out the album for the first time since the visit of the prisoners.

Cross-examined by Mr. HOLLOWAY: The album was perhaps taken out of the safe between the Wednesday and Saturday. Other persons were shown stamps in other small books, but not in the album. Ventura sold us some Hong Kong stamps. Reese bought a Hong Kong stamp. I thought Ventura and Reese were strangers to each other. There were other people admitted into the office between the Wednesday and Saturday. The boy was admitted. The boy sweeps the room in the morning. I did not discover the loss of this particular book till Friday or Saturday.

Cross-examined by Mr. GRAIN: The Error Wood-block stamp was made at the Cape, and I am prepared to say it has not been affixed to letters and packages coming from the Cape to this country. It is of great rarity. The 2 anna Indian stamp is rare. The Mauritius Envelope stamp, the Sydney View stamp, and the Medio-peso Peruvian are legal postage stamps. The Hong-kong 96 cent stamps are worth from 8s. to 10s., and are not what we should call rare. I knew Ventura when he came in by sight as a seller. I knew Reese only as a buyer. I had known him for a month or six weeks. We are both buyers and sellers of stamps. Some persons occasionally require the name of the seller of the stamps to be stamped upon them. Some do it by way of advertisement. That was the purpose for which we used this little stamp "C. P. & Co." The boy's name is Wagstaffe. He is in court.

It was intimated that the boy was not required for examination.

MAURICE GIWELB, for the last six years dealer in foreign postage stamps, 38, Leicester Square, was examined, and said: I know the stamp called the Cape of Good Hope Wood-block Error stamp. I have seen ten or twelve. I have had five myself. I remember one in possession of the prosecutors being offered to me about four months ago. The first time it was offered to me I looked at it carefully, and discovered a small crack in the right-hand corner of the stamp. I see here in this book a Mauritius Envelope stamp. I have never seen a similar stamp to that in England; I do not believe there is one. The two-anna Indian stamp is a pretty rare stamp, worth about £3 or £4. The Sydney View stamps are not so rare. The Peruvian stamp is worth only £3. The Cape of Good Hope stamp is of the value of about £25. In the condition in which this Mauritius stamp is it would be worth £7 or £8. I will swear that the two stamps here—the Mauritius and green 2 anna stamps—I had seen in Mr. Callf's possession several times before the 25th November. On the 10th December Ventura came to me at Leicester Square, and produced this small black book, containing stamps. Looking at the book, the stamps that attracted my attention were the Mauritius and the two-anna stamps. I was positive they belonged to Mr. Callf. Ventura said the stamps were given to him by Mrs. or Miss Reese. I declined to buy any of the stamps. Ventura told me he wanted to sell the stamps, and I could have a reduction if I bought a good many of them. At that time I knew Reese was in custody on the charge of stealing stamps. I communicated

with Callf and Peckett, and wrote to Ventura that evening to call on the 11th. He did so, and produced the same book for me to select the stamps. I was just looking at them when Mr. Callf and the detective entered and took him into custody.

Cross-examined by Mr. GRAIN: I do not remember whether any particular stamps were mentioned at Bow Street, but I know these stamps were stolen from Mr. Callf. I do not know whether they were mentioned on the first or second day. I only attended once at Bow Street when Ventura was brought up. When Reese was brought up the stamp mentioned principally was the Cape Error. I don't remember what other stamps were mentioned. On the 10th December, when Ventura came, I recognised the Mauritius and the two annas stamp. I was positive of those two only. I do not remember those two being mentioned at Bow Street before he came on the 10th. I made an excuse, and said I was not in a buying humour that day. I told him to call the next day, or any other day afterwards, and I might buy some. I had had dealings with Ventura before—a good many. He owes me no money. It is not quite a month ago that he sold me a two-anna stamp. I knew that stamp was long out of issue, and could not be used. It is an old stamp which has not been used for many years. I do not think it was in constant use from 1856 to 1876. Those stamps have not been used in recent years, and they are cancelled. The Sydney Views are not so very common, but I could supply you with a dozen. I have two Peruvian Medio pesos. I will sell them at about £3 apiece. I asked Ventura, when he came in first to sell stamps, where he got his stamps from, and he told me he got them from Vienna.

Cross-examined by Mr. HOLLOWAY: I have known Reese for some weeks, or months perhaps. I was very much surprised to hear this accusation brought against him. Up to this time I entertained a good opinion of him.

Re-examined: I know Ventura. I have a letter from him here; it is written in German.

On Thursday, 18th December, the trial was resumed.

ALFRED BENJAMIN, No. 1, Cullum Street, City, stamp dealer, examined: On Wednesday, 26th November, I saw prisoner Reese. At that time Mr. Hobbblethwaite was in the shop. Reese wanted to know if I had any old German stamps. I sold him several that morning. He showed me this triangular Error Cape stamp, coloured red, value

4d. There was a crease in the bottom right-hand corner. It was in an envelope with two ordinary penny red stamps. I offered to buy the Cape stamp. He said, "This is a nice stamp; I bought it this morning for £17." He did not say where he bought it. He said he wanted £20 for it. At first I said I would give him £18. He said he could not take less than £20; so at last I told him I would take it for £20 if he would bring it on the Thursday. I next saw him on Wednesday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock. I have been in business for seven years. It is eighteen months ago that I saw a Cape Error stamp; it is very scarce. The market value to buy would be about £20, and to sell about £25.

Cross-examined by Mr. HOLLOWAY: I may have seen a dozen of these stamps in seven years. This stamp was shown to me by Reese on the 26th November. I noticed a small crease upon it, which had been caused by its simply being folded over; it had not been cut with a knife. The Cape stamp was issued, I believe, about 1857; but this stamp may have been in the book all the time. I have had several dealings with Reese. I never on any occasion before had to find fault with him. He deals particularly in old German stamps. I have only sold to him.

JOSEPH HOBBLETHWAITE, examined by Mr. GEOGHEGAN, stated: I am assistant to my father, a stamp dealer, at 3, Circus Place, London Wall. I was in Mr. Benjamin's shop on the 26th November and saw Reese there. I saw him produce some Cape of Good Hope stamps; one of them was a Cape Error, and, as far as I know, there were two Cape of Good Hope red penny stamps.

HENRY TAYLOR, inspector of the City Police, stated he saw the prisoner Reese at Mr. Abrahams' office on the 26th November, about half-past one. He went there with me from Benjamin's shop in Cullum Street. It is not true that Reese handed to me a number of stamps. I saw him with a small black book containing stamps. He returned it to his pocket. I took Ventura to Mr. Abrahams' office also; and I handed to Mr. Abraham a book containing stamps, which were Barberin's stamps. Ventura and Reese appeared to know each other in Mr. Abrahams' office.

Cross-examined: Reese was not present when I received the stamps from Ventura. The small black book contained about ten or twelve in two pages, or there may have been twenty. A book was taken from Reese's pocket, which I believe had some bank notes in it. That was a red book.

SYDNEY TREMLETT, detective of the E Division, examined: I saw Reese at the Bow Street police-station on the evening of the 1st December. I told him he would be charged with stealing a Cape of Good Hope Wood-block fourpenny Error stamp. He said, "I did not steal it. I bought it with others of Mr. Max Reissen for £17." I said, "Where does he live?" He said, "He used to live at the same terrace with me—No. 7, Albion Terrace, Kingsland Road—but he has left and gone away on the Continent." I said, "Where is the stamp now?" He said, "It was taken from me at Mr. Abrahams', in the Old Jewry, the other day." He said there were two city officers present when it was taken from him. I went on 11th December, at 4 o'clock, with Mr. Callf to Mr. Giwelb's shop at Leicester Square. I saw Ventura there. I went with him to the shop in Shaftesbury Avenue, and a lady came down. A conversation took place between her and Ventura in a foreign language that I did not understand. When Ventura was charged at the station I searched him, and found on him a cheque-book.

JOSEPH EDWARD BAYLIS, No. 845, City Police, proved arresting prisoner Reese on the evening of the 1st December at Mr. Benjamin's shop. When prisoner was arrested he said that he did not steal the stamp, but had bought it, and given £17 for it. On being taken to Bow Street he said, "I gave up my stamps in front of two detectives and £25 in money." I left him in custody of the Metropolitan Police.

Mr. CALLE, recalled, confirmed the evidence of the detective Tremlett as to the list of stamps, which he stated he gave to him on Monday morning before having seen Mr. Benjamin.

Cross-examined: On this particular occasion both I and my partner served Reese. We both attended to him part of the time. My partner took the money.

Mr. PECKETT, recalled, stated that whatever the stamps were which were sold to Reese on the day named, he was certain that none of the six stamps, the subject of the present indictment, were parted with by the firm.

No witnesses were called by either of the prisoners' counsel.

Mr. GRAIN and Mr. HOLLOWAY having addressed the jury on behalf of their clients, Mr. GEOGHEGAN replied on the part of the prosecution.

The DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN summed up the case to the jury, and, dealing with the facts, read to them his full notes of the evidence which had

been given. The jury retired to consider their verdict, and after the absence of twenty-five minutes returned into court with a verdict of Guilty against both the prisoners at the bar. The learned judge stated that he would postpone the sentence of the court. In the meantime, if the prisoners, or either of them, chose to give any information as to where the missing Cape Error Stamp was, it would be taken into consideration by the court; and no doubt every facility would be given to the prisoners in the interval to see their solicitors on the subject.

Tuesday, 23rd December, 1890.

Mr. GEOGHEGAN: My lord, in this case certain stamps have been offered my clients in part reparation of the loss they have sustained; but, acting upon my advice, they decline to accept them. I wish to call attention to an advertisement in a German newspaper.

Mr. GRAIN: You have no right to do that.

The DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN: The only ground of postponing sentence was to give an opportunity of restoring the property. If that has not been done the whole thing is over.

Mr. GEOGHEGAN: Mr. Holloway stated that the Cape of Good Hope stamp was given up at Mr. Abrahams' office to Mr. Barberin. I wish to say that Mr. Barberin has written a letter to Mr. Abrahams saying that was not so.

The DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN: I am sure, after the evidence of Mr. Abrahams, that he could not have known anything about it, or he would have been only too ready, as an officer of the Court, to give every information.

Mr. GEOGHEGAN: I have some evidence as to the man Reissen, my lord.

The DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN: I am entitled to hear that, because it came out in the trial.

Inspector TAYLOR sworn. Examined by Mr. GEOGHEGAN: Have you heard of the Continental Produce Agency, 84, Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, City?—Yes.

With "A. Ventura" as manager?—Yes.

Do you know a man named Reissen?—A man answering to the description, living with the prisoner Reese. He visited the office with Ventura, but we have reason to believe he has gone to Italy.

Has he been connected with these two men?—Yes.

Mr. HOLLOWAY: On behalf of Reese, I have only to say I am assured, notwithstanding what Mr. Geoghegan has stated, that it is true that that particular stamp was delivered up, among hundreds of others, at Mr. Abrahams' office, and was sent over to Paris in the parcel belonging to Mr.

Barberin. In passing sentence, I ask your lordship to bear in mind that Reese has been in custody since 2nd December, except an interval of four days, when he was out on bail. Ventura has not. I wish also to call your lordship's attention to the fact that Reese is suffering from ill-health.

The DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN: With regard to the stamp, as it has not been delivered up to the prosecutors, this will be notice to any persons dealing with it that they are dealing with stolen property. If it is dealt with by anybody in this country, it can, no doubt, be easily traced, having an unmistakeable mark upon it; and anybody dealing with it, and not giving it up to the proper authorities, will know he is dealing with stolen property. It cannot be too widely circulated amongst stamp-dealers in this country and on the Continent, that such a stamp has been stolen. With regard to you two prisoners, I am afraid this was a concocted fraud. You found, by going to this shop, that the prosecutors had some valuable stamps—among others this Cape of Good Hope stamp, said to be worth £30 or £40. In an evil moment you dropped from the platform of respectability to the position of common thieves. I take into account the fact that you have been awaiting your trial since the 2nd of December; and the sentence of the Court is, that each of you be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for five calendar months.

Mr. GEOGHEGAN: Will your lordship make an order for the restitution of the five stamps that were identified?

The DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN: Yes.

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

Purchases.—During the last few weeks we have considerably added to our stock of rare stamps, chief among our purchases being the second finest collection of the Philippines in this country. This contained the rare first issue 5 and 10 cuartos and 1 and 2 reales, in entire constructed plates, showing the forty varieties of each stamp, and all the later issues strongly represented. This collection of the stamps of one country only cost us £550.

We have also just purchased for £325 the celebrated collection of Mexican stamps belonging to Mr. G. T. Köster. This is a superb lot containing over a hundred Guadalajaras, including a block of four *medio* white on original envelope; the 3 c., eagle brown, used; the Chihuahua, 25,

black on white; the Zacatecas 2 reales; a superb lot of bisected stamps and rare Gothic surcharges; and many thousands of the general issues, with all varieties of town names and numbers.

Since our last number we have also purchased a number of general collections, one being some nine thousand varieties for £350, and a number of lesser value.

* * *

Improved Album, No. O. Price One Shilling.—We regret that the binders have not yet been able to finish this, but they promise to let us have it shortly, and we shall send on the large number ordered as soon as we possibly can.

* * *

Set of Photos of chief objects of interest at the London Philatelic Exhibition.—We have received much abuse for sending out such wretched things, as these undoubtedly are. For the sake of our own reputation we must say at once that we had nothing to do with getting these out. During the Exhibition the idea was mooted by the Committee, and we were asked if we would take a number if they had them done. As the matter was in the hands of a leading London photographer, and proofs, &c., were to be examined by the Committee, we thought that the work would be done in first-rate style, and ordered a hundred sets. The result, however, is a disgrace to all who ordered such things, and they might well take a lesson from the really fine photos of rare stamps recently produced by the Brooklyn Philatelic Society in America.

We now give notice that all our customers who have purchased this set of photos from us can have the money returned for them, if they like to send them back in good condition.

* * *

Forged Heligoland Post Cards.—In a large parcel of Heligoland Post Cards we recently purchased from a well-known dealer, it has been discovered that some hundreds of the 3 farthings (5 pfennig), green with black border, *reply*, are forgeries. The forgery can be easily detected, owing to an error in the inscription on the front, which should read, "The *reverse* card is for the answer." In the forgeries, however, the "s" and "v" in REVERSE have changed places, making it read *reserve*.

On comparing the stock in hand with invoice of number received, we find that *eight* cards are missing, and we have probably sold them, but cannot find out who has had them. Will any of our customers who have had this card from us in the last three months please examine it, and if forged, return to us? when we will refund cost and postage.

REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

NOTE.—In answer to numerous enquiries, Stanley Gibbons, Limited, beg to state that they do NOT execute commissions at any of the auction sales.

MESSRS. CHEVELEY & Co., on December 12th and 13th, sold a magnificent collection of entire envelopes belonging to the MM. Caillebotte, of Paris. The weather being very unfavourable the attendance, we understand, was not large, but those who were there went to buy and not to talk, as may be seen by some of the prices realised. Lot 3, "Austria, 1861, rosette on flap with large central disc, large size" of envelopes, was divided, the 20 kr. by itself fetching £4 5s., and the remainder of the lot £4 15s. (six envelopes, the 3 kr. and 20 kr. being deficient); Lot 2, the small size of the same, seven envelopes (the 30 kr. absent), fetched £4 5s.; Lot 16, the corresponding 5, 10, 25, and 30 soldi, small size, sold for £3 17s. 6d.; and Lot 17, the large size, 5 (2), 10, and 15 soldi, for £5. We mention these particularly, as the two varieties of flap ornament, with large and small centre, are not generally known to collectors in this country.

Lot.	Price.
23 Baden (1858), stamp to left, rosette with well defined circle in centre, 6 kr. and 12 kr.	205 0
24 Ditto, 9 kr. and 18 kr.	215 0
38 Canada (1860), 5 c. and 10 c.	11 0
39 Ditto ditto	12 0
51A Denmark, "4" with open figure	76 0
55 Finland (1845), 10 kop. on wove, used	34 0
56 Ditto ditto on laid	30 0
(These are some of the few things that have dropped in value of late years.)	
60 Finland (1850), 3 varieties of the 10 kop. Letter Sheets	330 0
70 Thurn and Taxis, 1861, ½ sgr., large size	200 0
71 Ditto "1" " " "	85 0
72 Ditto "2" " " "	100 0
73 Ditto "3" " " "	65 0
86 Ditto "2" " " "	95 0
87 Ditto "3" " " "	50 0
88 Ditto "6" " " "	40 0
89 Ditto "9" " " "	60 0
90 Ditto "9" " " "	55 0
91 Ditto "2" " " "	70 0
111 North German Confederation (1868), 6 varieties of provisionals on Prussian envelopes	430 0
145 Hanover (1857), 13 varieties	360 0
146 Ditto (1858), 14 " "	280 0
154 Lubeck (1863), 4 sch., large size	120 0
171 Ditto ("), 4 " small " "	150 0
186 Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1856), 5 sch., large size	160 0
198 New South Wales (1838), Local Envelope for Sydney	320 0
(Described as "one of the only two specimens known in this condition").	
233 Prussia (1857), large size, 4 sgr., unused, 1 and 3 sgr., used	180 0
236 Ditto (1857), small size, 1, 2, and 4 sgr., unused, and 4 sgr., used	250 0
314 Wurtemberg (1862), 6 kr. used, with error "sechs-sechs"	100 0

There were comparatively few lots containing single specimens only.

MR. THOMAS BULL'S twentieth sale took place on December 20th, when a considerable number of fine stamps were disposed of, at correspondingly fine prices :

Lot.		Price.
11	British Columbia, 5 c., rose, <i>imperf.</i> ; a poor specimen	s. d. 57 6
13	British Guiana, 1851, 1 c., magenta	55 0
14	Ditto " 4 c., blue	40 0
26	Cape of Good Hope, woodblock, 1d., red	40 0
27	Ditto ditto 4d., blue	30 0
43	Ceylon, 9d., <i>imperf.</i>	46 0
68	Fiji, 2d. on 12 c., Gothic V.R.	48 0
70	Ditto Roman "	46 0
71	Ditto " " pair	85 0
71	An entire sheet of 2d. Mulready envelopes	320 0
79	Great Britain, 6 varieties of Military Telegraphs (1855), 2 a., green	340 0
86	India (1855), 2 a., green	40 0
95	Mauritius, Britannia; FOUR-PENCE	57 6
109	New Brunswick; one shilling	105 0
115	New South Wales, Sydney View, 1d., on yellowish, unused	80 0
133	New South Wales, 2d., without "CREVIT"	60 0
143	Ditto laureated, 6d., unused	60 0
164	Ditto 1854, 8d., <i>imperf.</i> , with "Regd." <i>imperf.</i> , blue and orange	88 0
191	Newfoundland, 1s., orange (oxydized)	57 6
194	Oldenburg (1853), $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., used	50 0
212	Saxony (1853), 3 pf., red (mended)	36 0
222	Spain (1853), 2 reales	42 0
254	Victoria (1866), 4d., <i>brown lake</i>	95 0
258	Ditto (1860), 6d., orange, on original envelope, dated 1860	95 0

YESTERDAY was a notable day in Post Office annals. For the first time in history letters were despatched to Australia and to India at the low rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce, or the same amount it costs to send a communication to Paris or to Brussels. This is a vast change on the order of things in existence a quarter of a century ago, when a letter cost a shilling for postage, and was nearly double the time it is at present in transit. Sane people will think that the authorities have now reached the irreducible minimum, and that the rates may now very well be allowed to remain at their present figure. But the reformers who clamour for a penny ocean postage are not likely to be satisfied. They have become possessed of the idea that the poor working man in the Colonies, who leads a miserable existence on wages varying from ten shillings to a pound a day, is compelled to deny himself the luxury of communicating with his friends and relations in the old country because he cannot raise the few coppers necessary to pay the postage. On the other hand, commerce may be lubricated by a cheapened postage.—*Yorkshire Post*, January 3rd, 1891.

Philatelic Society of London.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

President—F. A. PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Vice-President—T. K. TAPLING, M.P.

Secretary—D. GARTH.

Assistant-Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.

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E. D. BACON.

A. W. CHAMBERS.

M. P. CASTLE.

DR. C. W. VINER.

THE Third Meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, November 7th, 1890, at 7.30 p.m., eleven members being present. The chair was taken by Mr. Bacon, in the absence of the President and Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Secretary reported the receipt, from Mr. William Brown, of Salisbury, of an autograph letter of Sir Rowland Hill, an engraved portrait of Sir Rowland Hill, and an old coloured print of the mail coach leaving the General Post Office; and a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Brown for his valuable present. A letter was also read from Mr. Gibb, calling attention to some reprints of the first issues of the stamps of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and forwarding full sets of the stamps. Specimens of stamps of the Granada Confederation were submitted by Mr. Campbell for the opinion of the Society; and it was determined to reply, that the specimens submitted were not looked upon with favour by the members present, and to request further information in regard to them. The revision of the Reference List of the Stamps of British Bechuana-land was proceeded with and completed.

THE Fourth Meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel, on Friday, November 21st, 1890, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by sixteen members and one visitor. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. Castle, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. D. M. Jacobs, of Port Elizabeth, proposed by the Secretary and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary, was elected a member of the Society. The business of the evening consisted of the revision of the Reference List of the Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, which was commenced and adjourned to the next meeting for completion. Mr. Castle, as chairman of the meeting, in welcoming as a visitor Dr. Kalckoff, a prominent member of the Berlin Society, requested him to convey to his Society the best wishes of the London Society.—*Philatelic Record*.

PRICE LIST.

PART XI.

The previous parts of this Price List, containing full particulars and Prices of Stamps of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria, will be found in "The Stamp Advertiser," the Seven numbers of which can be supplied by our publishers neatly bound in cloth, 7s. 6d.; and in "The Journal." Nos. 1 and 2, price 1s. 6d. each, and Nos. 3, 5, and 6, price 6d. each.

NOTE.—We have decided to give the prices of *only those stamps we have in stock* at the time of printing this list. It is quite impossible to hold *every* variety of the rarer Australian watermarks, roulettes, and perforations, and when we do get these the price naturally depends in a large measure on circumstances. We shall be pleased to receive orders for any stamps in this list that are not priced; we will book them and execute them in rotation as the stamps come in. In future we shall give the prices, as far as possible, for *both used and unused* stamps, and we trust our readers will find this useful to them.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No.	Date.	Paper.	Value.	Colour.	Watermark.	Perforation.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1	1855	... Red wove ...	... 2d.	brown on red ...	Swan	... Imperf.	... —	40 0
2	"	... Orange wove .	... 2d.	" on orange	"	... "	... 100 0	30 0
3	"	... Printed both sides	... 2d.	" "	"	... "	... —	60 0
4	"	... White & yellowish wove	6d.	bronze	...	... "	... —	30 0
5	1858	... "	... 4d.	blue ...	...	... "	... 7 6	3 9
6	"	... "	... 4d.	slate-blue	...	... "	... —	7 6
7	"	... Variety centre, inverted	4d.	blue ...	...	... "	... —	—
8	"	... White & yellowish wove	1s.	red-brown	...	... "	... 20 0	12 0
9	"	... "	... 1s.	bistre ...	...	... "	... 20 0	15 0
10	1861	... "	... 2d.	brown on red...	"	... RouL. 9	... —	—
11	"	... "	... 4d.	blue ...	...	... "	... —	—
12	"	... "	... 6d.	bronze	...	... "	... —	80 0
13	"	... "	... 1s.	bistre	...	... "	... —	—
14	"	... "	... 1s.	bistre ...	...	... RouL. 12½	... —	—
15	"	... "	... 2d.	brown on red...	"	... " 13	... —	—
16	"	... "	... 2d.	"	...	... " 14	... —	—
17	"	... "	... 4d.	blue ...	...	... "	... —	—
18	"	... "	... 6d.	bronze	...	... "	... —	—
19	"	... "	... 1s.	bistre ...	...	... "	... —	—
20	"	... "	... 4d.	blue ...	...	... RouL. 17	... —	—
21	"	... "	... 4d.	"	...	... Pin-Perf. 14	... —	—
22	1860-1	... White wove	... 1d.	black ...	"	... Imperf.	... 7 6	2 0
23	"	... "	... 2d.	orange-verm.(shds.),	...	... "	... 6 0	3 6
24	"	... "	... 4d.	deep blue	...	... "	... 12 6	65 0
25	"	... "	... 6d.	sap-green	...	... "	... 30 0	8 6
26	"	... "	... 1d.	black ...	...	... RouL. 9½	... —	—
27	"	... "	... 2d.	orange-vermilion	"	... "	... —	30 0
28	"	... "	... 6d.	sap-green	...	... "	... —	40 0
29	"	... "	... 1d.	black ...	...	... RouL. 12½	... —	50 0

No.	Date.	Paper.	Value.	Colour.	Watermark.	Perforation.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
30	1860-1	... White wove ...	... 2d.	orange-vermilion	Swan	... Roule. 12½ ...	—	30 0
31	"	"	... 6d.	sap-green	"	... " ...	—	—
32	"	"	... 1d.	black	"	... Perf. 13½ ...	—	—
33	"	"	... 2d.	orange-vermilion	"	... " ...	—	—
34	1862-4	"	... 1d.	deep rose	"	... Perf. 13 to 16 and Compound ...	6 0	2 0
35	"	"	... 2d.	blue	"	... " ...	7 6	1 6
36	"	"	... 2d.	deep blue	"	... " ...	7 6	1 6
37	"	"	... 4d.	vermilion	"	... " ...	12 0	7 6
38	"	"	... 6d.	purple-brown	"	... " ...	15 0	6 0
39	"	... Bleute wove ...	... 6d.	"	"	... " ...	—	—
40	"	... White wove ...	... 1s.	bright green	"	... " ...	—	—
41	"	"	... 1d.	lake	None	... Mchne. Perf. 13	2 0	0 9
42	"	"	... 1d.	carmine	"	... " ...	2 0	0 9
43	"	"	... 2d.	deep blue	"	... Machine Perf. 15, & 14 to 16 Compound	—	3 0
44	"	"	... 4d.	carmine	"	... " ...	—	—
45	"	"	... 6d.	violet	"	... " ...	10 0	3 6
46	"	... Bleute wove ...	... 6d.	"	"	... " ...	—	—
47	"	... White wove ...	... 1s.	deep green	"	... " ...	—	—
48	1865-80	"	... 1d.	bistre	C C & Crown	Perf. 12½ & 14	1 0	0 3
49	"	"	... 1d.	yellow-ochre	"	... " ...	1 0	0 4
50	"	"	... 2d.	chrome-yellow	"	... " ...	1 6	0 4
51	"	"	... 2d.	pale violet (error)	"	... " ...	—	—
52	"	"	... 4d.	carmine	"	... " ...	3 0	0 9
53	"	"	... 6d.	violet	"	... " ...	4 0	1 0
54	"	"	... 6d.	lilac	"	... " ...	4 0	1 0
55	"	"	... 1s.	bright green	"	... " ...	5 0	1 0
56	"	"	... 1s.	deep green	"	... " ...	—	2 0
57	"	"	... 1s.	bistre (error)	"	... " ...	—	—
58	"	"	... 1d.	chrome-yellow (error)	"	... " ...	—	—
59	1871	"	... 3d.	reddish-brown	"	... Perf. 14	1 0	0 6
60	1875	"	... 1d.	srchgd. on 2d. ingreen	"	... Perf. 12½	2 0	1 0
61	"	"	... 1d.	" treble surcharge	"	... " ...	—	—
62	"	"	... 1d.	" inverted	"	... " ...	—	—
63	"	"	... 1d.	" black	"	... " ...	—	—
64	1882	"	... 1d.	yellow-bistre	C A & Crown	Perf. 12 & 14	3 0	1 0
65	"	"	... 2d.	chrome-yellow	"	... " ...	3 0	0 9
66	"	"	... 3d.	reddish-brown	"	... Perf. 14	—	0 6
67	"	"	... 4d.	carmine	"	... Perf. 12 & 14	4 0	1 0
68	"	"	... 6d.	mauve	"	... " ...	1 6	0 6
69	1884	"	... ½d.	in red on 1d.	"	... Perf. 12	0 4	0 4
70	1885	"	... ½d.	green	"	... Perf. 14	0 2	0 2
71	"	"	... 1d.	on 3d. red-brown	C C & Crown	Perf. 14	1 0	1 0
72	"	"	...	" narrow figure	"	... " ...	2 0	2 0
73	1889	"	... 1d.	rose-pink	C A & Crown	"	0 9	0 4
74	"	"	... 2d.	slate-grey	"	... " ...	—	0 6
75	"	"	... 4d.	red-brown	"	... " ...	5 0	2 6
76	1890	"	... 1d.	carmine	"	... " ...	0 2	0 1
77	"	"	... 2d.	slate-grey	"	... " ...	0 3	0 1
78	"	"	... 4d.	red-brown	"	... " ...	0 6	0 3
79	"	"	... 1s.	olive-green	"	... " ...	1 6	0 6
80	1882	"	... 1d.	yellow-ochre, surcharged "I. R."	C C & Crown	"	—	2 0
81	"	"	... 2d.	Chrome-yellow, surcharged "I. R."	"	... " ...	—	—
82	1886	"	... 1d.	bistre telegraph, provisional	"	... Perf. 12½	—	1 0

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW TWOPENNY STAMPS.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

SIR,—It appears that the Postmaster-General has entered into arrangements with eighty-seven railway companies in Great Britain and Ireland to convey single letters not exceeding one ounce in weight by any train, and the system is to come into operation on the 1st February. It is provided that the sender may either address his letter to a station "to be called for," or to be posted at any station by the Company, and delivered by the ordinary post. The *modus operandi* is as follows: The sender will deliver his letter bearing a penny postage stamp to the clerk of the parcel office at the station, who on receiving 2d. will obliterate the stamp and affix an adhesive label supplied by the Company, denoting that twopence has been paid, obliterating that label also. It does not appear that these twopenny labels are to be issued by the Post Office to the Companies, but it is to be presumed that each Company will supply its own labels, so that we are in anticipation of no fewer than eighty-seven new twopenny postage stamps. That they are postage stamps—private ones it may be—cannot be denied; for they have all the qualities of postage stamps, and we think are collectable as such.

The system appears to be a step in the right direction. The Post-office receives its share of the postage intact, while the Company for 2d. does the whole of the work. Probably it will not rest here, and the Companies will deliver the letters at certain charges for portage as is now done in the case of express deliveries of small parcels.

In those towns which have six or seven mails per day the system will practically be of little or no use; but in country places which have one or at most two mails per day, it is frequently of importance that some means of sending a letter otherwise than by the ordinary post should be afforded at a reasonable rate, without having recourse to the illegal device of transmitting it in a made-up parcel.

There is evidently a desire on the part of the Postmaster-General to give facilities to the public for the transmission of letters, but he might still borrow one with advantage to the public which is in use on the Continent, and that is the ability to post letters without extra fee in the sorting van of the post-office whenever such van is attached to the train.

W. A. S. WESTOBY.

DEAR SIR,—Under the heading of "Notes and News," in the last number of *Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Monthly Journal*, you make some statements regarding the purchase of the business of Messrs. Pemberton, Wilson, and Co. which are entirely wrong. Mr. Andrew Ross was *not* the purchaser of the business, but he was a partner in our firm before the purchase. The business was purchased by Theodor Buhl, Andrew Ross, and Edward Buhl, trading as "Theodor Buhl and Co.," and not by Mr. Andrew Ross. As your paragraph may lead to misunderstandings, we beg you to publish this letter in the next number of the *Monthly Journal*; and at the same time would mention that Mr. Wilson receives all debts and pays all liabilities prior to December 5th last, and *not* the 6th, as you state.—Yours obediently,

THEODOR BUHL AND CO.

[We much regret having been led into so *serious* an error.—ED.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. B.—We are much obliged for your letter, of which you will see we have made use. "Bâtonné" is the term applied, philatelically, to paper water-marked with parallel lines about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart, as in what is commonly called "foreign" note paper—the spaces between these lines are sometimes *wove* and sometimes *laid*; "quadrillé" paper is water-marked with crossed lines forming small squares or oblongs in it; these terms are also applied, in French, to paper *ruled* with horizontal lines, or with lines forming squares. A "tête-bêche" pair consists of two stamps joined together, one of them one way up, and the other the other way up.

A. L.—We consider both your stamps to be "doctored." No. 190 is, as stated in the Price List, the variety with "double line to outer frame of the oval," it is the well-known variety of type 2197; you have correctly interpreted the other numbers.

C. W.—We have gladly made use of the information contained in your letter. The oblong stamp you mention shown in the annexed illustration, was certainly prepared for issue



as a Siamese revenue stamp, in 1883; we know of six values, five in *green* and one in *yellow*, but we were under the impression that, if they were ever actually in circulation, they had been withdrawn when the current *postage and revenue* stamps were issued. We shall be grateful for any information you can obtain concerning them.

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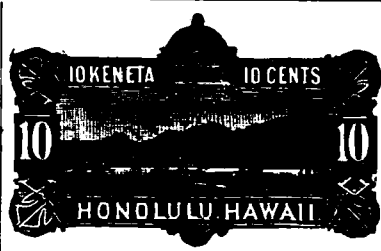
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MONTHLY JOURNAL

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
EDITORIAL	165
NEW ISSUES—Priced	167
REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPER STAMPS. By W. E. JEFF	168
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	170
THE MULREADY ENVELOPE, ETC. By the EDITOR	179
ON THE COLLECTION OF ESSAYS. By W. A. S. WESTOBY	185
THE CHALMERS CLAIM. LETTER FROM MR. PEARSON HILL TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY	187
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. DANVILLE, VIRGINIA	190
FORGED SCINDIE DAWKS	191
THE NATIVE-ENGRAVED STAMPS OF FARIDKOT	192
SOME CHOICE MEXICANS. By G. E. LOCKYER	193
NOTES AND NEWS. By C. J. PHILLIPS	194
DINNER TO MR. A. H. WILSON	194
REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES	198
PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON	199
CORRESPONDENCE	199
PRICE LIST. PART XII.	203

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22 †BRITISH GULAN, 1 and 2 c. (two types) on 96 c.	3	4 6	112 †PERU, obsolete, current, and surcharged	5 1 0
23 †CANADA, including old issues and envelope	10	0 6	113 † " post cards, provisional, etc.	6 2 6
24 † " Revenue Stamps, including obsolete	9	0 6	114 †" PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, including surcharged	6 1 6
25 † " CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, including provl. & newsband	7	1 0	115 †POONCH, 1, 1, 2, and 4 annas	4 3 6
26 †CASHMERE, including rare circular	6	2 0	116 †PORTO RICO, early and recent issues	7 1 0
27 † " 1863, 14 pie, 1, 1, 2, 4, and 8 Annas	7	7 6	117 † " 1882, 1, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 mill, & 1 & 2 c. depeso	7 1 0
28 †CEYLON, including provisional envelope	5	0 6	118 †PORTUGAL, including obsolete	7 0 6
29 †CHILI, with both provisional and obsolete	8	1 0	119 †PORTUGUESE INDIES, obsolete figure issue	5 1 6
30 †COREA, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 mona.	5	1 0	120 † " 1882, complete	7 5 0
31 †COSTA RICA, various issues	7	1 0	121 † " Provisional Surcharged	8 2 6
32 †CYPRUS, first issue, all different, including cards	7	1 0	122 †PRUSSIA, 1850, 4 and 6 pf., 1, 2, and 3 agr.	5 1 3
33 †CHINA, 1, 5, and 5 candarins	3	1 0	123 † " 1851, env. uncut, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7 agr. R	7 7 6
34 †CUBA, early issues, all obsolete	4	0 9	124 †QUEENSLAND, obsolete and current	5 0 6
35 † " recent issues	8	1 0	125 †ROUMANIA, obsolete issues	6 1 0
36 † " 68, or '69, 5, 10, 20, and 40 c.	4	2 8	126 † " Unpaid letter, 2, 5, 10, 30, & 50 bani	5 1 0
37 †CZERNAWODA	5	0 8	127 †RUSSIA, obsolete and current	8 0 6
38 †DANUBE STEAM NAVIGATION CO.	4	0 9	128 † " Envelopes, newest issue and provisional	5 4 0
39 †DENMARK, all obsolete	12	0 6	129 † " Local Stamps	5 1 0
40 † " Current, value in ore	9	0 6	130 †SHANGHAI, obsolete and current	5 2 0
41 †FAHIDEOT, native issue	6	2 0	131 †SALVADOR, 1867, 1, 1, 2, and 4 reals	4 3 0
42 †DUTCH INDIES, including obsolete and unpaid	6	1 0	132 †SAMOA, 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., 1a, 2a, and 5a.	8 3 0
43 †EGYPT, 1868, complete	7	0 6	133 †SANDWICH ISLES, obsolete and newest issue	6 1 6
44 † " 1879, 5, 10, 20 paras, 1 and 2 piastres	5	0 8	134 †SWITZERLAND, 1881, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40, 50c. & 1 fr.	9 1 0
45 † " 1872, 5, 10, and 20 paras, 1, 2, 2½, and 5 piastres	3	2 0	135 †SERBIA, 1869, 1, 1, 2, 10, 20, 25, 35, and 40 paras	7 1 0
46 †FERNANDO PO, 1882, 1, 2, and 5 c. de peso	3	2 0	136 † " 1881, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 paras, and 1 dinar	6 3 6
47 †FINLAND, including old issues	7	0 6	137 †SIAM, 1, 1, 2, 4, and 16 attas, obsolete	5 2 6
48 †FRANCE, including unpaid and envelope	12	0 9	138 † " 1887, new issue	5 2 6
49 †GERMAN, early issues, including rare	8	1 0	139 †SPAIN, 1876, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50 c., 1, 4, & 10 pesetas	9 5 0
50 † " Telegraph, current and obsolete	8	1 0	140 † " old and new	13 0 6
51 † " EMPIRE, including 2½ and 5 gr., 18 kr., etc.	11	1 0	141 † " many rare	25 1 0
52 † " locals, incl. Berlin, Hanover, etc.	13	1 0	142 † " some very scarce	35 2 0
53 †GRENADA, provisional, and 1881 issue	4	3 6	143 † " Official, 1855	4 0 4
54 †GIBRALTAR, including post cards and newsbands	9	1 6	144 † " 1879, 1, 4, and 10 pesetas	3 1 0
55 †GREAT BRITAIN, including 1d., black, 1½d. envlp., etc.	12	1 0	145 † " War Tax, various issues	6 0 6
56 † " Compound envelopes, on blue or white	15	20 0	146 † " 1882, 5, 15, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	5 1 9
57 †GRANADA CONFEDERATION, including rare	7	1 6	147 † " Don Carlos	4 1 0
58 †GUATEMALA, 1875, 1, 1, 2, and 3 reals	4	1 6	148 †SOUTH AUSTRALIA, including surcharged, etc.	8 1 0
59 † " 1877, 1, 1, 2, and 1 peso	4	2 8	149 †STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Native States	8 3 0
60 † " 1, 1, and 2 reals env. and 1 real band.	4	2 0	150 † " including provisional	8 1 0
61 † " 1882, 1, 3, 5, 10, and 20 c.	5	1 0	151 †SWITZERLAND, Telegraph Stamps	4 0 9
62 † " 1886, provl., 25, 50, 75, 100, and 150 c.	5	5 0	152 †SWEDEN, 1872 issue, with envelopes	9 0 6
63 †GREECE, including unpaid and new issue	7	0 6	153 † " Official Stamps	7 0 9
64 †HAMBURG, Adhesives, all different	10	1 0	154 † " Unpaid Letter Stamps	7 0 9
65 † " Envelopes, 1, 1½, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7 sch.	7	1 6	155 †SWITZERLAND, including rayons and envelope	20 1 6
66 †HAYTI, 1881, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 20 centes.	6	3 6	156 † " Rigi Stamps	8 0 6
67 †HOLLAND, including first and newest issues	12	0 6	157 †TASMANIA, including rare	10 2 6
68 †HONG KONG, including obsolete and new issue	9	1 0	158 †TIMOR, 1885, surcharged	9 8 6
69 †HUNGARY, obsolete, including error	7	1 0	159 †TOLIMA, 1879-86, 5, 5, 10, 10, and 20 c.	5 2 6
70 † " newsbands and envelope	4	0 6	160 †TONGA, 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1a.	4 4 0
71 †HUNGARY, obsolete and newest issues	8	0 6	161 †TRINIDAD, including surcharged	6 0 9
72 † " 1886, 1, 6, 12, 15, 24, 30, and 50 kr.	7	0 9	162 †TURN and TAXIS, including various issues	10 0 9
73 † " including envelopes and surcharged	12	1 0	163 † " North, including 5 and 10 agr.	8 1 0
74 † " Servia, 1, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas, and H.M.S.	8	0 6	164 † " South, 15 and 30 kr.	6 0 9
75 † " Telegraph	6	1 0	165 †TRANSVAAL, including provisional and 1878 issue	5 1 0
76 †ITALY, including old issues	18	1 0	166 † " 1884, 1d., 3d. red, 3d. black on rose, 6d., 1a.	5 3 6
77 † " Official Stamps	5	0 6	167 †TURKEY, obsolete, current, surchd., & International	10 1 0
78 † " Provisional 1878 Newspaper Stamps	8	1 0	168 † " Emp. Ottoman	7 6 9
79 † " Foreign P.O., Surcharged Entero	2	1 0	169 † " Unpaid and Interior, obsolete and current	5 0 6
80 †JAPAN, 1873-75, wreath series	6	1 0	170 † " Constantinople, 5, 20, and 40 paras	3 0 6
81 † " recent issues	6	1 0	171 †UNITED STATES, War Department, including env.	8 1 0
82 † " Cards, three issues	6	1 0	172 † " Various other Departments	8 1 0
83 †JEEEND, 1, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas, native issue	5	5 6	173 † " Envelopes, 1887, uncut, incl. rare	23 10 0
84 †LUXEMBURG, obsolete and current	10	1 6	174 † " Metropolitan, 1, 1, 10, and 20 c. brn., and 20 c. blue, etc.	9 2 6
85 †MACAO, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, 80, and 100 reis	8	5 6	175 † " Telegraph	11 4 6
86 † " provl. issues, surcharged	5	5 6	176 †URUGUAY, including provisional and Too Late	6 2 0
87 †MALTA, including obsolete and newsband	6	1 0	177 †VENEZUELA, 1880, 3, 10, 25, 50 c., and 1 Bolivar	5 4 0
88 †MARTINIQUE (French Colonies), including obsolete.	7	1 0	178 † " including first issue	10 1 6
89 † " MAURITIUS, including provisional	5	1 0	179 †VICTORIA, old and new issues	12 1 0
90 † " MEXICO, including obsolete	4	5 0	180 † " envelopes and bands	6 1 0
91 † " 1884, 1, 5, and 4 reals, and 1 peso	4	5 0	181 †WURTEMBERG, old & new issues, & service stamps	12 1 0
92 † " 1874, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 c.	5	5 0		

Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Monthly Journal.

VOL. I.

FEBRUARY 28, 1891.

No. 8.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE Publishers give notice that from Friday, March 6th, they open a Branch Office at No. 435, Strand (three doors from the Lowther Arcade), for the accommodation of those of their customers who prefer making their purchases in person to doing so by letter. It is hoped that this situation will be found more convenient than No. 8, Gower Street, where also the firm have no room for business of this nature. Having a very extensive stock they will be able to keep an assortment of all ordinary Stamps, and a very fine lot of Rarities, at their New Office, without causing any delay in completing orders by post, which should be addressed, as heretofore, to

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,

8, GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.

EDITORIAL.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, when he so kindly consented to open the London Philatelic Exhibition in May last, showed that he was not ashamed to acknowledge publicly the active interest which he took in the once despised and still ridiculed hobby of stamp collecting; and a hope was expressed at the time by many of the members of the London Philatelic Society that this gracious act might lead to some permanent connection between His Royal Highness and that Society.

From an announcement contained in the published minutes of a meeting of the Society, held on the 19th December, we are glad to learn that this hope has been realized, the Prince having consented to accept the office of Honorary President. We congratulate the Society most heartily upon the not unmerited honour that has thus been conferred upon it; and we have no hesitation in saying that the thanks of all philatelists are due to His Royal Highness for thus lending his countenance to the oldest Philatelic Society in existence, and the one that has done more work of the highest class than any other.

* * *

It had long been known, as a matter of common report, that the Duke of Edinburgh was, or had been, a collector of postage stamps; but we fancy that the sound knowledge of stamps, and the keen

interest in them which His Royal Highness displayed on the occasion of his private visit to the Exhibition, was somewhat of a revelation, those who had the honour and pleasure of being present (and they were not altogether incompetent judges) being unanimously of opinion that the Duke was not only a stamp collector but a thorough philatelist.

* * *

WE describe in our usual chronicle the first specimens we have seen of the recently-issued Railway Letter Stamps. We describe them, however, principally as curiosities; and we do not propose to chronicle all the varieties of them that may appear, unless we find that the majority, or a large minority, of our readers desire that we should do so. Our own opinion is, that these labels are not collectable as postage stamps, for they are not issued by the Post-office Department, nor do the letters bearing them pass through the Post-office. They are, in fact, used under an arrangement by which the Department permits, upon certain conditions, the infringement of its monopoly of letter-carrying; and they appear to us to be on exactly the same level as the various Parcel Stamps, which have for years been used by some of the railway companies.

* * *

WE do not wish to be understood as placing any of these things upon a kind of *Index Expurgatorius* as not collectable; neither do we consider that the chronicling of Telegraph, Railway, or Revenue Stamps is *not Philately*. Philately is a

word about the precise meaning of which there are divers opinions. We prefer to take it as meaning *Stamp Collecting*, and covering the collection of stamps of all kinds. In these pages we confine ourselves for the most part to Postage Stamps; but we by no means dispute the right of the earnest student of stamps of any kind to the title of Philatelist. We do not recommend our readers to desert Postage Stamps for those of any other class, for if they did they would doubtless desert us also. Neither do we suggest their including other stamps in their collections, for the Postal Issues are quite sufficiently numerous. But while acknowledging our own preference for one class of stamps, we should be foolish if we condemned those whose predilections carry them in a different direction.

* * *

POOR Mr. Chalmers has got another grievance. Certain sceptics abroad, notably one Dr. Kloss, refuse to believe in him until he succeeds in converting certain sceptics nearer home, to wit, the members of the London Philatelic Society; and the latter, according to the last of Mr. Chalmers' publications received by us, refuse to listen to him. The Society, in fact, appears to have so far borrowed the wisdom of the serpent as to have adopted the attitude of the deaf adder; it refuses to hear the voice of the Chalmers, whom he never so wildly.

The facts of the case appear to be as follows: In October last Mr. Chalmers addressed a letter to the Secretary of the London Philatelic Society, requesting that he might be furnished with a list of the members, together with their full addresses. Now it so happens that the members of that Society, or the majority of them, not wishing to render their Secretary's life a burden to him, or to so increase his work as to make it necessary to double his salary, having also a wholesome dread of the showers of approval sheets and "specimen" copies of stamp magazines that fall so abundantly upon collectors whose addresses are well known, have passed a rule to the effect that the Secretary is not to furnish their addresses to anyone without their individual permission. This was communicated to Mr. Chalmers by the said Secretary, and the latter awoke a few mornings later to find himself famous. Mr. Chalmers, who evidently believes that the obnoxious rule was passed at the instigation of Mr. Pearson Hill, for the express purpose of preventing him (Mr. Chalmers) from furnishing the members of the Society with light literature, had (without, we believe, previously going through the form of asking permission to do so) printed the Secretary's letter, together with a lengthy reply thereto, and scattered it broadcast over the land,

in order to show the bigoted principles of this close corporation of friends of Mr. Pearson Hill, and enemies of Mr. Patrick Chalmers.

* * *

HOWEVER, Mr. Chalmers may console himself with the reflection that when he does get the ear of the London Philatelic Society, he will probably be asked to explain the meaning of an expression that he is very fond of using—"Now that the London Philatelic Society has admitted that Sir Rowland Hill did *not* originate the adhesive postage stamp," and words to that effect. Now if this means anything, it means that the Society at one time expressed an opinion that Sir Rowland Hill did originate (whatever that may mean) the adhesive postage stamp, and had since found it necessary to alter that opinion. We do not propose to republish here the resolutions passed by the Society in 1882; those who want to read them know where to find them. It is sufficient to state that they were entirely unfavourable to Mr. Patrick Chalmers' claims, and that there is no foundation for saying that the Society has ever reconsidered them in any way. As far as the origination or invention of adhesive postage stamps is concerned, it is really difficult to see how any controversy can arise. Adhesive stamps had been in use for years before their adoption for postal purposes. The use of a stamp for prepaying postage had been advocated some years before the earliest date claimed by Mr. Chalmers for his father's *invention*. All that anyone could do after that was to publicly suggest that such a stamp should be made adhesive, and that Rowland Hill was the first to do this is acknowledged not only by James Chalmers himself, but also by Mr. P. Chalmers' "trump card," *The Encyclopædia Britannica*.

* * *

On another page we publish a very important letter addressed by Mr. Pearson Hill to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to one from that official enquiring whether he was in possession of certain documents which Mr. Patrick Chalmers suggested had been removed from the Treasury by Sir Rowland Hill. In view of Mr. Pearson Hill's very complete explanation of the sources of his information upon various points connected with Mr. P. Chalmers' claims, we *hope* that the latter will now think it right to withdraw the charges of dishonesty which he has publicly brought against Sir Rowland Hill, and which are shown to be entirely without foundation.

* * *

WE commence in the present number an article upon the Mulready Envelope, and the various

imitations, caricatures, &c., thereof that have been published, especially those that were brought out some fifty years ago. We have made arrangements to give illustrations on a reduced scale* of almost all the varieties we are acquainted with, and if our readers will be so kind as to lend us any that they may possess, we shall be exceedingly grateful for them. There are certain caricatures that we have heard of but do not possess, and these we should be very glad to obtain either on loan or otherwise; viz., a large design published by William Spooner, 377, Strand, entitled "A Non-Premium Design for the Postage Envelope"; one published by Mason, of Brighton; one with Rowland Hill in the place of Britannia; and one by Cruikshank which is said to exist. The illustration at the head of our paper will be an old friend to many of our readers; it is the improved Mulready design which adorned the cover of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* during the last two years of its publication. The block of it has been most kindly lent to us by Messrs. Alfred Smith and Co., of Bath, whose courtesy we wish fully to acknowledge.

* * *

THE comic envelopes—not resembling the Mulready design in any special feature—we believe to be numberless. We propose to describe those of them that we can obtain that appear to be of interest. A not uncommon variety is one published by Ackermann, 96, Strand, "No. 3." Can any of our readers tell us of any others of this series, or if there be a series? We have Nos. 1 to 4 published by Hume, of Leith, and we believe there are others of these also.

* * *

THE C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co., of St. Louis, United States, have started a novel venture in philatelic publishing. It is called *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, and the first number appeared on the 7th January. It is a paper of four pages, 17 x 12 inches, and the first few numbers contain some interesting articles, besides a large amount of ephemeral philatelic matter suited to the pages of a stamp newspaper, such as this is intended to be. We believe that a publication of this kind is likely to be of much service in popularizing our pursuit, more especially in a country where everything moves quickly, and where philatelists are perhaps not content with monthly budgets of news. We wish both publication and publishers every success.

* * *

FROM the same publishers we have received a copy of *The History of the Revenue Stamps of*

* See specimen sheet with this number.

Mexico, by Mr. F. G. C. Lundy. This work deals with a very large subject in a manner which, as far as we in our ignorance are able to judge, affords but little opening for adverse criticism. It is quite impossible for us to say whether the lists given are complete or not; it is only too probable that some of them are not; but the preliminary information and the classification and arrangement appear to be eminently suited to their purpose. There is also a map showing the positions of almost all the provinces and towns whose names are found surcharged upon the various stamps catalogued.

"NEW ISSUES," ETC.

Received by Stanley Gibbons, Limited, during the last month.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

		EACH.	
		s.	d.
ANTIOQUIA.			
50 Centavos, brown	...	3	0

		EACH.	
		s.	d.
AUSTRIA.			
ENVELOPE.			
5 Kreuzer, pink on white	...	0	3

		EACH.	
		s.	d.
POST CARDS.			
2 Kreuzer, brown (Roumanian, Bohemian, Illyrian, Slavonic, Ruthenian)	...	0	2
2 x 2 Kreuzer, brown (Polish, Bohemian, Austrian)	...	0	4

		EACH.	
		s.	d.
LETTER CARDS.			
3 Kreuzer, green on pale green (Slavonic, Italian-Illyrian, Bohemian, Polish-Ruthenian, Roumanian, Italian, and Austrian)	...	0	2
5 Kreuzer, pink on bluish (Bohemian, Slavonic, Roumanian, Italian, Polish-Ruthenian, Italian-Illyrian, and Austrian)	...	0	3
15 Kreuzer, brown on pink	...	0	6

		EACH.	
		s.	d.
NEWSPAPER BAND.			
2 Kreuzer, brown on pale straw	...	0	2

		EACH.	
		s.	d.
BAHAMAS.			
6 Pence, violet; C A and Crown; new type	...	1	0

		EACH.	
		s.	d.
BORNEO.			
½ Cent, pink; new type	...	0	1

		EACH.	
		s.	d.
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.			
1 Penny	...	0	2
6 Pence	...	0	9
1 Shilling	...	1	6
2 Shillings	...	2	9
2 " and 6 Pence	...	3	6
5 "	...	7	0
10 "	...	12	6
20 "	...	25	0

		EACH.	
		s.	d.
DECCAN.			
POST CARD.			
½ Anna, red on buff	...	0	2

		EACH.	
		s.	d.
HONDURAS REPUBLIC.			
1 Centavo, green	...	0	2
5 Centavos, blue	...	0	4

		EACH.	
		s.	d.
HUNGARY.			
5 Kreuzer, carmine on grey (ENVELOPE)	...	0	3
5 " carmine on buff (POST CARD)	...	0	3
5 " red on blue (LETTER CARD)	...	0	3

band containing ONE. At the bottom of stem, where the bunch of flowers is joined, is another band, containing DIEU ET MON DROIT; and below this is another band containing PENNY. The whole forms a kind of mantle. The name of the NEWSPAPER or PERIODICAL is printed on left and right sides respectively of the design, the left reading upwards and the right downwards. At top of crown, left side, the letter B, and right side, figures represent the die. The design is hand-stamped on the various papers in vermilion-red, and continued in use until 1870.

1. 1853, July 1st to October 1st, 1870.

1d. Vermilion-red (shades).

Letter B, figure 12.

Issue I. Description of design same as No. 1, only the value altered to THREE HALFPENCE.

2. 1853, July 1st to October 1st, 1870.

1½d. Vermilion-red (shades).

Letter B, figure 1.

Issue I. Description of design same as No. 1, but the value altered to ONE HALFPENNY. (For supplmt.)

3. 1853 to 1855. ¾d. Vermilion-red (shades).

Letter C.

Issue II. The design consists of a bunch of laurel and oak leaves, tied together at bottom by a band containing the legend DIEU ET MON DROIT. These branches are curved outwards. The value ONE PENNY is printed in two lines in the centre, and is surmounted by a crown, whilst the die-letter and figures are placed on left and right sides respectively of it. The design is surrounded by two circular bands flattened at top and bottom. The left has the words THE TIMES, and the right NEWSPAPER. The stamp is impressed in Black.

4. 1853, July 1st to 1858.

1d. Black. Letter G, figure 1.

5. 1859, January 1st to September 30th, 1870.

1d. Black. Letter G, figure 3.

Issue II. The design of this stamp is same as that of the ONE PENNY, only the legend being THE TIMES on left and SUPPLEMENT on right sides respectively of the design, and the value ONE horizontally and HALFPENNY curved round it, inserted under the crown. The impression is in Black.

6. 1853, November 9th to June 30th, 1855.

¾d. Black. Letter H, figure 1.

Issue II. The design is somewhat similar to that of the ONE PENNY, only the rose, shamrock, and thistle are added to the branches of laurel and oak leaves. This design is surrounded by a semi-circular band, containing the legend THE TIMES NEWSPAPER, and the value THREE HALFPENCE is placed at bottom, within a straight band. The die-letter and numbers are also added on left and right sides respectively of the crown. The impression is in Black.

7. 1855, July 1st to December, 1858.

1½d. Black. Letter K, figure 1.

8. 1859, January to September 30th, 1870.

1½d. Black. Letter K, figure 3.

Issue I. The description of the design is similar to No. 5, only value altered to TWO PENCE, which is printed in two lines under the crown. The whole design is within an elongated

octagonal band; the name of the paper, THE TIMES, being printed at top of frame, and the word NEWSPAPER at bottom, the sides being filled up with a scroll ornament. The die-letter and number are placed on left and right sides respectively of the crown. The impression is in Black.

9. 1855, July 1st to September 30th, 1870.

2d. Black. Die L, figure 1.

Issue III. The design is as follows: A branch of laurel and another of oak leaves, both curved outwards, are tied together at bottom with a band containing the legend DIEU ET MON DROIT. Where the branches nearly meet at top is placed a crown, just over the value ONE PENNY. The value printed in two lines. The die-letter and number are placed on left and right sides respectively of the crown. The whole design is surrounded by flattened oval band, which carries STAMFORD MERCURY above the crown and NEWSPAPER below the point at which the branches are tied. The impression is printed in Black.

10. 1856 to September 30th, 1870.

1d. Black. Die letter Q, figure 1.

Issue IV. The description of the design is the same as No. 10, but the inscription is altered to ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS placed over the crown and NEWSPAPER under value, both within the oval band.

11. 1860 to 1870. 1d. Black. Die letter N, figure 1.

12. 1860 to 1870. 1d. Black. Die letter N, figure 2.

Issue III. The design is similar to that of THE TIMES (No. 7), but the legend is differently distributed, and is as follows: ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS being printed above the design, and NEWSPAPER immediately below the same, whilst the value THREE HALFPENCE is added in a straight band just under. The impression is printed in Black.

13. 1860 to 1870. 1½d. Black. Die letter O, figure 1.

14. 1860 to 1870. 1½d. Black. Die letter O, figure 2.

Issue II. The design is identical with that of THE TIMES (No. 9), but the legend is altered to ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which takes up the whole of the band, the scroll ornament being dispensed with. The impression is printed in Black.

15. 1860 to 1870. 2d. Black. Die letter P, figure 1.

16. 1860 to 1870. 2d. Black. Die letter P, figure 2.

Issue III. The design consists of a branch of laurel and one of oak leaves, tied together at bottom with a band consisting of rose, shamrock, and thistle, and surmounted by a crown, over which is printed in solid block letters THE TIMES; at bottom of design is added ONE HALFPENNY, the whole being enclosed in a parallelogram. Over the design is stamped an upright oval obliterating mark, having a diamond-shaped centre carrying the figures 70 (representing number of office). The letter A is placed on left and right sides respectively of the diamond-shaped centre, which represents the die. The whole design and cancellation is in Black.

17. 1870, October 1st.

¾d. Black. THE TIMES. Die letter A.

18. 1870. ¾d. Black. THE TIMES. Die letter B.

Issue I. The design is as follows: A branch of laurel and another of oak leaves are tied together at bottom by a band carrying the legend DIEU ET MON DROIT. At the top of the branches is a crown, on either side of which is the letter B, denoting the die number. The design is enclosed in a flattened oval band, carrying the words STAMFORD MERCURY above the crown and ONE HALFPENNY below the point at which the branches are tied. Over this design is stamped an upright oval obliterating mark, formed of thick lines in the centre, of which are the figures 742, representing number of office. Both impression and obliterating mark are in Black.

19. 1870, October 1st.

½d. Black. STAMFORD MERCURY.
Die letter B.

CERTIFICATES OF POSTING.

Issue I. The design is as follows: "Certificate of Posting" printed at top in one line; in left upper corner the Royal Arms, and in right upper corner a medallion head of Queen to left, embossed in white relief, on pink ground; HALFPENNY above head and POSTAGE below, also in white relief. The whole enclosed in double-lined upright oval. Immediately under this a space is marked out by three black lines, and "Date Stamp" is printed at top within the space. Just under "Certificate of Posting" the following instruction, in three lines, is added: "A*— not Registered, addressed as under, has been posted at this office." A further instruction, in three lines, is added under Royal Arms how the space after letter A is to be filled in: * Here insert Letter, Newspaper, or Book Packet. The space under the instructions is ruled in four black lines for address, which are held together at left corner by a bracket with the words "Address in full" reading upwards. The initials of the printers, number printed, and date of printing are added at bottom, with the words, "See instructions at back," which are as follows:

"INSTRUCTIONS.

"The address entered in this Certificate must be exactly the same as that on the Letter, Newspaper, or Book Packet, and it must be plainly written in ink.

"The issue of this Certificate is not to be regarded as effecting Registration, and the Letter, Newspaper, or Book Packet to which it refers will be treated precisely as if posted in a Letter Box.

"Letters containing Coin or Jewellery must be registered. Any Letter for which a Certificate of Posting may have been given, and which may afterwards be found to contain Coin or Jewellery, will be compulsorily registered in accordance with the regulations."

The whole is printed in a sheet of whitish wove paper, 4 x 2½ inches.

1. 1877, October. ½d. Pink. Certificate of Posting.

Issue II. Same as Issue I., only the initials of printers, number printed, and date of printing at back.

2. 1881, January 1st.

½d. Pink. Certificate of Posting.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with.

Afghanistan.—Amongst our publishers' stock we have found a copy of the 1 abassi of 1881, printed in *carmine-lake* on ordinary white laid paper, similar to that of the preceding issues.

Adhesive. 1 abassi, carmine-lake, on white laid.

We have received the second type of the same stamp in *carmine* on the usual white laid *batonné* paper, and, which is also new in our experience, struck on the same sheet as the first type.

Adhesive. 1 abassi (type of 1889), carmine.

Argentine Republic.—Our illustration represents the stamp on the 2 c. wrapper which we described last month. *Le Timbre-Poste* is informed that the 8 c. envelope exists surcharged "5" in red, possibly in the same varieties of type as those of the black surcharge. We believe there are six of one, so no doubt there are half a dozen of the other.



Envelope. 5, in red, on 8 c., red.

Austria.—*Le Timbre-Poste* describes a used copy of the 2 kr. of 1850, on paper with wide laid lines, and showing portions of letters in watermark.

Adhesive. 2 kr., black (of 1850), on white laid.

The same periodical mentions an impression of the current adhesive type in the colour of the 5 kr., but without the black numerals in the corners.

Error. (5) kr., rose; without value.

We have received a quantity of stationery with the stamp of the new type, the following items of which do not appear to have been fully described previously.

Envelopes. 5 kr., rose on white; 132 x 116 mm.; wove paper, with the usual *rosace* on the flap.
5 kr., rose on buff; 157 x 127 mm.; wove paper, with the usual *rosace* on the flap.

Post Cards. 2 + 2 kr., brown on buff; Bohemian.

2	"	"	"	Illyrian.
2	"	"	"	Italian.
2	"	"	"	Polish.
2 + 2	"	"	"	"
2	"	"	"	Roumanian.
2	"	"	"	Ruthenian.
2	"	"	"	Slavonic.

<i>Letter Cards.</i>	3	kr., green on green; Bohemian.
	3	" " " " Italian-Illyrian.
	3	" " " " Italian.
	3	" " " " Polish-Ruthenian.
	3	" " " " Roumanian.
	3	" " " " Slavonic.

Letter Cards. 5 kr., rose on grey; *Bohemian*.
 5 " " " *Italian-Illyrian*.
 5 " " " *Italian*.
 5 " " " *Polish-Ruthenian*.
 5 " " " *Roumanian*.
 5 " " " *Slavonic*.

Pneumatic Post.

Envelope. 15 kr., lilac on rose; 144 x 88 mm.

This envelope is inscribed in the upper centre "BRIEF" in an arch, "No.—zur pneumatischen Expressbeförderung," and has an instruction in eight lines on the flap. There is a similar instruction, in six lines, on the reverse fold of the *Pneumatic Post Letter Card* chronicled in December. We omitted to mention that the inside of this card is grey; the ordinary *Letter Cards* are white inside.

Bolivia.—Four values of the current type are reported to have been issued in November last, perf. 12 instead of rouletted. We have not seen these stamps, and the descriptions given in two of our contemporaries are contradictory. One says "four values of the issue of 1887," which issue did not include a 20 c. or a 50 c.; the other says "current type with 9 stars," but the latest type has 11 stars. We will report further when specimens come to hand.

Adhesives. 5 c., ultramarine.
 10 c., orange.
 20 c., green.
 50 c., red.

Brazil.—We have been shown an envelope which was apparently franked by the half of a 200 reis, pale red, of 1882. The stamp is divided diagonally, and the postmarks give the date of its use as September, 1888. We have also received the 200 reis of the current type printed upon *thick* paper, and are informed that it was issued thus in January.

Adhesives. Half of 200 r., pale red, of 1882.
 200 r., purple, on *thick* wove paper.

We have before us an imperforate pair of the 100 reis of 1888, the type with coloured numerals in the centre on a plain ground. The copy was used in February, 1890.

Adhesive. 100 reis, pale lilac on white laid; *imperf.*

British Guiana.—Messrs. Ridpath and Co. kindly send us the 1 c. and 8 c., and we have also the 5 c. of the most recent type, in new varieties of colour. The first and last of these have the design and the inscriptions in the same colours; the 8 c. now has its inscriptions in what we can only call *greenish-black* for want of a better term.

Adhesive. 1 c., ultramarine.
 5 c., green.
 8 c., lilac and greenish-black.

The watermark and perforation are unaltered.

British Honduras.—We presume that it has been discovered that 5 cents is not exactly the equivalent of 1½d. English. It will be remembered that the 1½d. card was surcharged 5 cents, and now in return the 5 c. card has been overprinted "3—CENTS," a large figure over the word in heavy capitals, in *black*. We understand that this provisional is already obsolete, and that it is destined to become very rare!

Post Card. 3 c., on 5 c., brown on buff.

British South Africa.—The Company which was incorporated under this name by a Charter dated 29th October, 1889, and which has made such successful explorations in South Africa, has ventured on an excursion into the realm of Philatelia also. We have received a very handsome set of stamps bearing in the centre the Arms of the Company. The shield contains three ships in the centre, two oxen above, and an elephant below, arranged in a manner which our ignorance of heraldry prevents us from properly describing. The crest above is a lion, *passant regardant*. The supporters appear to be two antelopes *rampant*; while the motto below is "JUSTICE, FREEDOM, COMMERCE." Above the Arms is the title, "BRITISH—SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY," in two lines, on curved labels; at the bottom is the value in words on a straight label. The background of the design is formed of horizontal lines, and on the values up to *ten shillings*, inclusive, the whole is enclosed within a plain, single-lined rectangle. To this is added on the *one pound* an elaborate outer frame of scroll-work, making this value of larger size than the others. The stamps are well engraved in *taille-douce*, printed on thin white wove paper, and perf. 14.

Adhesives. 1d., grey-black.
 6d., sky-blue.
 1 sh., brown.
 2 sh., red.
 2s. 6d., lilac.
 5 sh., orange-yellow.
 10 sh., green.
 £1, full blue.

It may be of interest to add that, as defined in the Charter, "the principal field of the operations of the Company is the region of South Africa lying immediately to the north of British Bechuana-land, and to the north and west of the South African Republic, and to the west of the Portuguese Dominions."

Colombia.—Our illustration represents a new type of 1 c., which is, we are told, printed on *greenish* paper, and perf. 13.

Adhesive. 1 c., green on greenish.



Ceylon.—We really think collectors might agree to "boycott" the surcharges which come over in such profusion from this colony. *Le Timbre-Poste* vouches for the following being a new type of overprint. It consists of "2 Cents" printed in *black* on the 4 c., rose. When in its correct position the surcharge covers the original value, but copies are known with the surcharge upside-down at the top of the stamp, both without and in addition to the same correctly placed.

Adhesives. 2 c. on 4 c., rose.
2 c. on 4 c. „ surcharge inverted.
2 c. on 4 c. „ double surcharge, one inverted.

Cundinamarca.—Our publishers' catalogue does not indicate the fact that there are two distinct varieties of type of the 5 c. of 1885 (this should be 1884), and we are not aware that the two types have been chronicled in England, though they are catalogued by M. Moens. One of them (a) shows only one spear-head on the left of the Arms; the other (b) is much better drawn, and has two spear-heads on each side.

Adhesives. 5 c., dull blue (a).
5 c., bright blue (b).

Fiji.—We have been shown a pair of the 1d. stamps, printed in *lilac* and surcharged "Four Pence" in *black*. Whether this is an error or whether the 1d. is now to be employed in this way instead of the 2d. we are unable to say. The copies we saw were used in June last.

Adhesive. 4d. on 1d., lilac; perf. 10.

France.—We give an illustration below of one of the surcharged stamps described last month as issued for use in Morocco.



French Colonies.—*Guadeloupe.*—The 1 franc stamp of the Colonial issue has been surcharged "5 C." in large type, 7 mm. high, in the centre, "G P E" below, in thick capitals, with a thin bar across the original value; all in *black*.

Adhesive. 5 c. on 1 fr., bronze-green.

Martinique.—A new set of surcharged varieties is reported from here also. The overprint consists of the name in full, accompanied by "05 c." or

"15 c.," in *black*. These have been printed on only a portion of the Colonial issue at present.

Adhesives. 05 c. on 10 c., black on *lilac*.
05 c. on 20 c., red on *green*.
05 c. on 30 c., brown.
05 c. on 35 c., black on *yellow*.
05 c. on 40 c., red.
15 c. on 20 c., red on *green*.
15 c. on 25 c., black on *rose*.
15 c. on 75 c., carmine.

Nossi-Bé.—*Le Timbre-Poste*, from which source we also obtained the above items, has heard of a fourth variety of surcharge to be added to those described last month. It has the value "25 c.," as in the first type; the "N. S. B." of the second type, and the frame of the third.

Adhesive. 25 c., in *black*, on 20 c., red on *green*; fourth variety.

The illustration we gave last month showed Type 3; we now give Types 1 and 2, as previously described.



TYPE 1.



TYPE 2.

Great Britain.—We have been shown a curious little envelope, which we must confess we do not believe is of actual philatelic interest, but we describe it in the hope of obtaining some information as to its origin. It is made of bluish wove paper; size, 100 x 60 mm.; and bears on the flap a small embossed label, the design of which is a profile to the left within an oval band, inscribed ROWLAND HILL above and FREE below. The envelope has passed through the post, having been addressed to an officer in India. The words "Post Paid" are written above the address, and it has apparently borne an adhesive stamp in the right upper corner. The postmarks are unfortunately illegible, but the whole appearance of the curiosity shows that it is not of recent date.

The Deluge is upon us! The 87 twopenny railway postage stamps are out, we believe. A kind friend in Ireland sends us three, and we suppose the rest will follow. Those we have seen are all of the same design, but the actual types differ, showing that if a model has been supplied the various companies have each had a separate drawing made of it. In the centre is the value "2d."—a large figure and small capital letter—in colour on a white shield; surrounding this is a circular band, inscribed "FEE FOR CONVEYANCE OF SINGLE POST LETTERS BY RAILWAY." This is

enclosed in an almost square frame, with the name of the company on straight labels above and below. The spandrels have a lined ground, which, as well as all the details of the design, differs in each of the three before us. They belong to the following companies: "DUBLIN, WICKLOW"—"& WEXFORD RAILWAY," "GREAT SOUTHERN AND"—"WESTERN RAILWAY," and "WATERFORD AND"—"LIMERICK RAILWAY," respectively; the title being divided in each case, as shown, and placed half above and half below. The labels are lithographed in the national colour on white wove paper, and perforated.

Adhesives. 2d., green; D. W. & W.; perf. 10.
2d. " G. S. & W. " 11.
2d. " W. & L., perf. 12.



Grenada.—Our illustration shows the latest thing in surcharges from this Colony, as chronicled and fully described in our last number.

Haiti.—There are, of course, a few varieties of the surcharge on the 3 c., which we described a short time back. The "DEUX" has been found deformed into "DL; UX," "EUX," "DEUIX," "DEUXX," "DEU," and there are copies bearing the complete surcharge printed twice and even three times. In the meantime a new type is either already in use, or on the way from Paris, according to *Le Timbre-Poste*. The design, as shown in our illustration, includes a mixture of martial weapons, with the wreaths and palms of the victor, who, we presume, has got the spoils.



Adhesive. 2 c., blue; white wove paper; perf. 13½.

The periodical above mentioned also chronicles a post card with a rectangle on the upper right for an adhesive stamp. Inscriptions in three lines: 1. "ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES D'HAITI," in tall narrow capitals. 2. "*Carte Postale*," in script type. 3. The instruction in French, in italics. Three dotted lines for the address, the first headed "*M.*" In the right lower corner, "Imp. Amblard rue des Miracles." White card, 126 x 93 mm.

Post Card. Carmine; no value indicated.

Hong-kong.—We have seen "SPECIMEN" copies of most of the stamps we described rather doubtfully in December, and find that they are in accordance with what we then wrote, except that the 1 dollar is formed from the 96 c., printed in brown on red and surcharged in black. The

surcharge is in two lines in each case, and in the same type as that on the stamps of 1885. The watermark is Crown and CA; the 5 dollars on 10 dollars shows portions of more than one watermark. We have not seen the 2 and 3 dollars, but no doubt they are on the same paper. The 48 c. in its new colour we have only seen surcharged 50 c., but the 30 c. both with and without the surcharge 20 c. were included in the set shown us.

Another correspondent informs us, and demonstrates the fact, that the 2 c. fiscal stamp has been allowed to pass for postage. The design resembles that of the last 1d. *Inland Revenue* stamp of Great Britain, but is inscribed HONGKONG STAMP DUTY above and TWO CENTS below, and has Chinese characters in the spandrels; perf. 14.

Adhesive. 2 c., lilac; fiscal used for postage.

Since writing the above we have received a surcharged variety that is doubtless of local manufacture. It is formed by printing "7—cents."—in small type, in two lines, upon the ordinary 10 cents, green. We hear that there is, or is to be, a 14 c. stamp also.

Adhesive. 7 c., in black, on 10 c., green.

Hyderabad.—The new card is, we hear, shortly to be replaced by one on which an inscription in Hindostani—*Sarkar Asafia* (denoting H.H. The Nizam's Government)—will be substituted for the Star and Crescent in the centre of the stamp. In the meantime the defect has apparently been supplied by means of a surcharge, consisting of a large Crescent, with a Star upon the centre of it, enclosing a native inscription. Messrs. Ridpath and Co. send us a copy of this card.

Post Card. ½ a., orange-red on buff, with black surcharge.

We are also informed that the oblong 1 anna stamp of the first issue is still in use as a fiscal stamp, printed in *vermilion* for Judicial and in *blue* for other Revenue purposes, but that there appears to be no objection raised to these stamps also being used postally.

Adhesives. 1 a., vermilion; perf. (?). Fiscal used postally.
1 a., blue " " "

India.—The overprinting which was rumoured in October has since taken place. We have received the 4 a. 6 p. envelope with a surcharge, in black, which forms a complete oval, obliterating all the original inscriptions on the stamp, although all except one word is the same in both. The surcharge is "INDIA POSTAGE" above, between two stars, and "TWO ANNAS AND SIX PIES" around the rest of the oval, all in block capitals.

Envelope. 2 a. 6 p. on 4 a. 6 p., orange-yellow.

A corresponding adhesive has since been shown us, the surcharge upon which is "2½ As." in heavy type, in *black*, along the bottom of the stamp.

Adhesive. 2½ a. on 4 a. 6 p., green.

Italy.—The 7½ + 7½ c. card, with "(a) Provincia" in the right lower corner, has not, we think, been chronicled with the date "90." It is perhaps desirable to record its existence.

Post Card. 7½ + 7½ c., carmine on rose (of 1889); dated "90."

Jamaica.—It is reported that the 1d. card has been surcharged *Half penny*, in *black*. The Editor of *Le Timbre Poste* is of opinion that this news requires confirmation.

Post Card. ½d. on 1d., blue on buff.

Jeypore.—We have been shown what purports to be a used specimen of one of the stamps, which some authorities say were issued in this State and others maintain were not. The copy before us is the current ½ a. of British India, surcharged, in *red*, in two lines "RAJ"—Service, and it is postmarked "JEYPORE.—JU. 7—88." The postmark is plainly over the surcharge, and the stamp has all the appearance of being genuine. On the other hand, a correspondent in India tells us that he made enquiries through a friend residing in the State of Jeypore, and received the following reply: "The Jeypore State stamp of which you have heard was only a rumour or a false report. I have thoroughly inquired into the matter, even from the High Officials of this State." However, High Officials do not know everything, and their memories are proverbially short, so that it is possible that if these stamps were in use, for a short time only, in 1888, they may be already forgotten. The full set chronicled is as follows:

Adhesives. ½ a., green; *red* surcharge.

1 a., brown	"
2 a., blue	"
4 a., grey-green	"
½ a., green; <i>black</i>	"
1 a., brown	"
2 a., blue	"
4 a., grey-green	"

Lagos.—A 3d. stamp is reported with the design in *lilac* and the inscriptions in *brown*, and with the current watermark and perforation.

Adhesive. 3d., lilac and brown.

Leeward Islands.—It seems uncertain whether the highest value of the adhesives is 2s. or 5s. Perhaps some one who has seen them will inform us. *Le Timbre Poste* chronicles a set of Post Cards with stamp of the type with a profile in a circle, on a solid ground, common to various other Colonies. The name is given on the cards as "LEEWARD ISLANDS (ILES SOUS LE VENT)."

We have received the reply-paid cards, and also two wrappers, with stamp of the same type as that on the cards, and with the five-lined instruction, which is still considered good enough for our Colonial brethren.

Wrappers. ½d., green on buff.

1d., carmine "

Post Cards. 1d. " "

1 + 1d. " "

1½d., brown "

1½ + 1½d. " "

Malta.—The *Registered Envelopes*, size G, are found with Messrs. De la Rue and Co.'s name under the flap.

Mashonaland.—A series of stamps for this territory, ranging in value from 1d. up to £10, is reported to exist.

Mauritius.—It is said that a few copies of the 8 c. envelope of 1878 received the surcharge, described in our last as printed on those of 1882.

Envelope. 50 c. on 8 c., blue (of 1878).

Mexico.—We have received a used pair of the 4 c., *brown-lilac*, of the current type, perf. 12 all round, but imperf. vertically between the two stamps.

Adhesive. 4 c., brown-lilac; error of perforation.

We are told, and we can readily believe it, that a great number of *errors* of various kinds that have been sent from this country of late, emanate from certain persons who have peculiar facilities for obtaining curiosities that have never been issued for use. We cannot say more at present, but we hope to obtain a list of some of these novelties that may be considered of doubtful interest.

Newfoundland.—The Post Cards of the current types are chronicled as being printed now on *white*, instead of *buff* card.

Post Cards. 1 c., green on *white*.

2 c., red "

New South Wales.—A curious design has been adopted here for the new 2½d. stamp. In the centre is a stalwart female figure, carrying a banner inscribed "ADVANCE AUSTRALIA," and standing upon a globe. Now this is peculiar. Either the designer has deliberately turned the world upside-down, or else this is Macaulay's New Zealander standing upon the North Pole and surveying the ruins of the new English Opera House. To the right of the figure is a steamship in full sail, and apparently on fire, as it lights up the horizon. Enclosing this is an octagonal frame with four long and four short sides. The inscriptions are curiously divided—on the left "NEW

SOUTH," at the top "WALES," on the right "POSTAGE," at the bottom "PENCE"; in each of the two upper corners is a pair of wings, in each of the two lower " $2\frac{1}{2}$." A single-lined rectangle surrounds the whole design, which is typographed on white wove paper; watermark Crown and N S W; perf. 11 x 12.

Adhesive. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., ultramarine.

Since writing the above, we have been informed that three other new values have been produced by overprinting. The 1d. of 1864 is printed in *blue-grey*, and surcharged "Halfpenny"; the 4d. of 1867 reappears in *light brown*, with the value "SEVEN PENCE—HALFPENNY" added in two lines of block capitals; and the 1s. of 1876 is struck in *carmine-rose*, and similarly adorned with the words "TWELVE PENCE—HALFPENNY." All these surcharges are in *black*, and the stamps are, we presume, watermarked Crown and N S W.

Adhesives. $\frac{3}{4}$ d. on 1d., *blue-grey*.

$7\frac{3}{4}$ d. on 4d., *light brown*.

12 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. on 1s., *carmine-rose*.

New Zealand.—A correspondent in the colony kindly sends us the following information as to the new values necessitated by the reduction of the postal rates: "A bonus was offered about two months ago for a design for the new $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp.

"The design accepted was that of the enclosed specimen, the designer being Mr. A. Cousins, of Wellington, printer and engraver, and he was also entrusted with the engraving of the die. The colour chosen was *red*; but after about 20 sheets had been struck off, the stamp printer reported that the colour did not work well, and on the advice of the Secretary of the Post and Telegraph Department, the Postmaster-General altered the colour to *celestial blue*, in which colour the stamp is now" (26th Dec., 1890), "being printed ready for issue to the public on the 1st January.

"With the exception of a specimen sheet in the possession of the Postal Department, and a sheet (from which the specimens I enclose are cut) which I was permitted to purchase at face value, the whole of the sheets printed in *red* will be destroyed, in accordance with the usual custom here.

"A 5d. stamp is also to be issued, but will not be ready for issue just yet. The designer of this stamp was entrusted with the engraving of the die; but as he, without permission, materially altered his original design, the die prepared by him will not be used, and his design has been handed over to Mr. A. Cousins to engrave the die.

"If I can procure proofs before the stamp is

issued, I will send you specimens from both the rejected and accepted dies.

"As the engraving of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps is not quite so clear as it might have been, I would point out that the emblems in the upper corners are intended to be Ocean steamers, homeward and outward bound."

We tender our most grateful thanks to our correspondent for his very interesting letter, and only regret that we are not able to bestow unqualified praise on the design of the specimens which accompanied it. The outer portion of it is both well designed and executed, but unfortunately the centre is occupied by perhaps the most painfully hideous representation of Her Majesty to be found upon any stamps, not excepting the *native* issues of Mauritius. It is a profile to left, with a rather conspicuous nose, and has the appearance of having a moustache with a long end stretching across the cheek. This is enclosed within an oval band inscribed "POSTAGE & REVENUE"; below the oval is " $2\frac{1}{2}$ d." on a small label, surmounted by "NEW ZEALAND," in very small letters, on a curved ribbon. On scrolls in the two lower corners are "TWO PENCE" and "HALFPENNY" respectively, in still more microscopic type; in the upper corners are the Steamers mentioned in the letter; and the whole is enclosed in a rectangular frame, broken by ornaments in the centre of each side, and at top and bottom. The general design would not be at all inartistic, if it were not for the dreadful head in the centre. Let us hope that the *celestial blue* may give it a more celestial appearance.

Proof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., brown-red; wmk. N.Z. and Star; imperf.

We have since seen the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. as issued. It is better than the proof impression; but our correspondent acknowledges that it is not thoroughly satisfactory yet, and states that the colour will probably be changed again in consequence. But we doubt whether it is the *colour* alone that is in fault.

Adhesive. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., ultramarine; wmk. N.Z. and Star; perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The same correspondent sends a sketch of the design of the 5d. stamp, which seems to promise a better result. The profile is on a plain ground, of a similar shape to that of the so-called octagonal Ceylon stamps. Above and below this are curved labels, inscribed "NEW ZEALAND" and "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" respectively; and at each side the value in large figures, with a small capital "D." The spandrels are occupied by conventional ornaments, and the whole enclosed by a plain rectangular frame. The colour had not been decided

upon. The letter enclosing this was franked in part by one of the few New Zealand fiscal stamps that have not, to our knowledge, been chronicled as used for postage; viz., the small rectangular "STAMP DUTY, N.Z.," 1d., *lilac*, which we believe to be somewhat of a rarity, the colour having been changed to *blue* after a few months' use.

Adhesive. 1d., *lilac*; fiscal used postally.

Nicaragua.—Messrs. Mc Millan and Co. kindly send us specimens of two values of the 1891 issue, the design of which is rather pleasing. In the centre is a female figure—the Goddess Philatelia doubtless—who at present watches over the destiny of the Republic; in her right hand is a cornucopia, overflowing with issues past, present, and to come; in her left a triangle containing the Arms of Nicaragua. She is seated in rather dangerous proximity to a beehive, which may be emblematic of the industry of philatelists, or may be a delicate hint that in those parts persons do not often retain their seats for long. This vignette is enclosed in a beaded oval frame, partly obscured by various scrolls and ribbons bearing inscriptions; at the top of the stamp is "U. P. U. 1891," on a scroll; below this on each side is a ribbon inscribed "CORREOS"; at the top of the oval frame "REPUBLICA DE" in very small capitals; while on a slanting label across the lower part of the oval is the name "NICARAGUA," and at the bottom "10 CENTAVOS 10." The adhesives are engraved in *taille douce*, and printed on white wove paper, perf. 12. The same design is also typographed on envelopes of white wove paper, of which we have only seen a cut copy at present.

Adhesives. 5 c., deep blue.
10 c., grey-violet.

Envelope. 10 c., grey.

North Borneo.—We have received the $\frac{1}{2}$ c. with the inscription "POSTAGE & REVENUE" below. Our copy is perf. 14.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ c., rose.

Two of our contemporaries chronicle a provisional issue formed by surcharging the 25 cents stamp. Both agree in stating that the surcharge consists of the words "Eight—Cents"; both also agree in giving an illustration which shows the surcharge as "Two—Cents." This is a mystery which we do not presume to attempt to solve, and content ourselves with agreeing with the Editor, who remarks that this provisional only inspires him with "*une médiocre confiance*."



Orange Free State.—The *Philatelic Record* states that the 4d. has been surcharged "1d." in *black*.
Adhesive. 1d. on 4d., blue.

Paraguay.—We have received some of the values of the current adhesives, surcharged "OFFICIAL," in sloping block capitals, in *blue* or *violet*, and we understand that the whole series exists. The surcharge appears to be done with a handstamp, and somewhat irregularly, as we find a vertical strip of three of the 10 c. with no surcharge on the centre stamp.

Official Adhesives. 1 c., green.
2 c., rose.
5 c., blue.
10 c., *lilac*.
15 c., orange.
20 c., rose.
10 c., *lilac*; error with and without the surcharge.

It appears that the 5 and 10 pesos, which in our innocence we described last month, belong to the class of varieties whose authenticity requires confirmation. They are said to be frauds of London origin.

Puttiala.—In adopting the use of Registration Envelopes this State has also revised the spelling of its name. It is now surcharged as follows: "PATIALA—STATE," in two lines of block capitals, across the stamp, with the Arms below, part on the flap and part on the body of the envelope. All in *black*, on both sizes of the Indian envelopes.

Registration Envelopes. 2 a., blue; 132 x 82 mm.
2 a., " 255 x 107 "

Queensland.—The editor of the *Philatelic Record* is able to vouch for the existence of the unwatermarked stamps we described in December, and to add the 2s. 6d. and 10s. to the list of the current types on the same paper. He has also seen a horizontal pair of the 1d. of 1879, imperf. between the stamps, and perf. 12 all round; and the current 1d. and 2d., imperforate altogether. *Le Timbre-Poste* mentions the current 5s. with a variety of the Crown and Q watermark; evidently paper made expressly for these large stamps, as the watermark is shown in its correct position, instead of sideways, as heretofore.

Adhesives. 1d., red (of 1879); error of perforation.
1d., pale red (of 1882); imperf.
2d., pale blue (") "
2s. 6d., vermillion; no watermark.
10s., brown " "
5s., carmine; new type of watermark.

We have received the new Postal Union value of this colony also. The design consists of a diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on a lined ground, within a circle. The name is on an arched label above, the value, in two lines,

"TWO PENCE—HALF-PENNY" in the centre below, and "2½" in the lower corners; the whole is enclosed in a beaded rectangular frame, with conventional ornaments in the spandrels, &c. This design is far more artistic than that of the other current low values, but the execution as usual leaves much to be desired. Typographed on white wove paper, wmk. Crown & Q, perf. 13.

Adhesive. 2½d., carmine-rose.

Roumania.—The stamps of the latest type are stated to be issued upon unwatermarked paper, and, adds *Le Timbre-Poste*, perf. 14½.

Adhesives. 1½ bani, red.
3 " violet.
5 " green.
10 " brick-red.
15 " olive.
25 " ultramarine.

Russia.—We have received both sizes of the 2 kop. wrappers, with an instruction above the stamp, which differ from the description given in *Le Timbre-Poste* for November, which we translated into our number for the same month. The instruction is in three lines instead of two, and the sizes are as given below, with a thick line of colour down the centre of each, showing how the wrapper may be divided and the parts applied crosswise to the enclosure—as is the custom with some foreigners—whose wrappers, by the way, are usually utterly demolished by the time they reach this country.

Wrappers. 2 kop., green on buff; 379 × 135 mm.
2 " " " 446 × 177 "

Russian Locals.—*Bogorodsk.*—The 5 and 10 kopecks stamps, in their two colours, have been issued in fresh varieties of shade, according to *Le Timbre-Poste*.

Kolomna.—The same magazine describes a new issue for this district, of the type represented in the annexed illustration. These stamps are printed in twelve horizontal rows of eight, the first four rows being 3 kop., the next four 2 kop., and the remainder 1 kop. White wove paper, perf. 11½.

Adhesives. 1 kop., blue.
2 " "
3 " "

Ossa.—The 4 kop. stamp is reported as having been met with divided in half, and the halves used as 2 kop. stamps.

Adhesive. Half of 4 kop., brown.

Podolsk.—*Le Timbre-Poste* relates a history of an early type for this place, supposed to have been

issued in 1870 or 1871, and differing from those known, by the Arms being in a circular instead of an oval frame. The story goes that only three hundred copies were printed; being produced by an artist who had a weakness for spirituous liquors, the impression is said to have been very defective, and only about fifty of those manufactured were ever issued. The colour seems to have been appropriate.

Adhesive. 5 kop., bottle-green.

Tichwin.—The design of 1889 is reported to have been tinkered at with a view, we presume, to improvement. The upper portion of the Arms is said now to be red, and the lower portion blue, instead of the contrary arrangement; and the figures in the lower corners gold on black and red, instead of white on black.

Adhesive. 5 kop., black, gold, red, blue, and silver!

Weissiegonsk.—Changes of colour of the stamps of 1883 are reported here also. Perf. 10½.

Adhesives. ½ kop., black on grey.
2 " " yellow.

Salvador.—We are indebted to Messrs. McMillan and Co. for two values of the new issue for this Republic. The design consists of the Arms in a small circle in the centre, within a rectangle containing a kind of forest of palms, &c., and surrounded by a fancy frame. At the top is "CORREOS—DEL—SALVADOR—C.A.," in four lines; at the bottom "CENTAVO" or "CENTAVOS"; on the lower left a curved label bearing the number in words; on the lower right a slanting label inscribed "1891"; a small block on each side of the central circle holds a numeral. *Taille douce* engraving, white wove paper, perf. 12.

Adhesive. 1 c., vermilion.
5 c., lake.

Servia.—The Postal Union cards have now a frame of the same pattern as the inland cards issued in January, 1890; namely, containing single-lined frets of larger size than before.

Post Cards. 10 paras, carmine on buff.
10 + 10 " " "

Soruth.—A correspondent in India has kindly sent us for examination a copy of the stamp chronicled last year, which is supposed to have been in use in this State as early as 1864. Whether the stamp in question was issued so long ago as that is at present a matter for conjecture; but the specimen before us has every appearance of being a genuine article, and of having been used some time back. The annexed illustration only roughly represents the design, if such it can



be called; the upper row plainly contains the same characters as those at the top of the type-set stamps of what has hitherto been considered the first issue. The second row contains some of those at the bottom of the same stamps, and the lower row consists of what are probably numerals, with perhaps a conventional sign for 1 *anna*. Accompanying the copy sent us is a used specimen of the type-set 1 a., black on *blue laid*; this is obliterated with a hand-stamp containing native characters. The newly-discovered stamp is cancelled in pen and ink. Both are printed on the same kind of paper, and have what appear to be portions of old letters on the backs.

South Australia.—The new value here has been produced, temporarily only we hope, by printing the 4d. in *green*, and surcharging it "2½d." in large type, in *brown*, with a thick bar across the lower label. The figure "2" is just 9 mm. in height, and the surcharge is not unlike that on the Turks' Islands. Let us hope there are not an equal number of varieties; but it certainly improves the appearance of this very ugly stamp.

Adhesive. 2½d., in *brown*, on 4d. *green*; wmk. Crown & S.A.; perf. 10.

Spain.—The inscriptions on the Postal Union Card are described by *Le Timbre Poste* as being altered in type. The top line is in plain narrow capitals, instead of Gothic, and the second and third lines in larger letters than before.

Post Card. 10 c., red on *buff*.

Tasmania.—The new value is of a makeshift nature here, as in South Australia. Does this mean that these two Colonies do not enter with enthusiasm into this *Twopenny-halfpenny* business, but are looking forward to the Imperial and Inter-colonial Penny Postage scheme that is dreamt of by some reformers? For our own part we shall not be satisfied till all letters are carried free, and the deserving persons who write them receive a substantial bonus *pro rata*—out of the rates.

For present purposes the *ninepence* has been printed in *pale blue* of a celestial cast, and surcharged "2½," with a "d." over the top of the figures; watermark "T A S"; perf. about 12½. In view of the millennium alluded to above a 1d. stamp has been embossed upon envelopes, &c., of various sizes and papers. The design closely resembles that of the 2d. envelopes, but the outer frame is formed of plain scallops upon a solid ground of colour. We should suppose that the following are struck to order:

Envelopes. 1d., red on *white laid*; 138 × 80 mm.
1d. " *blue* " " "
1d. " *buff wove*; 149 × 81 "

Wrappers. 1d., red on *white laid*; 269 × 104 mm.

1d. " *blue* " " "

Adhesive. 2½d., in *black*, on 9d., *pale blue*.

The wrappers are not gummed.

Transvaal.—Mr. Tamsen informs our Belgian contemporary that the 1s., of 1883, exists *tête-bêche*, and that consequently the same stamps surcharged "Halve-penny" show the same variety.

We hear also of the current 2d. having been met with recently cut in half and used as 1d.

Adhesives. 1s., *green* (of 1883); *tête-bêche*.

½d. on 1s. " " "
half of 2d., *brown*, used as 1d.

United States.—We have received a copy of the *Officially Sealed* label, which, if it is the variety chronicled in 1888, does not appear to have been fully described. It differs from the type of 1879, not only in being apparently *lithographed*, but also in not having the name of the *Bank Note Co.* below. It is on thick white wove paper; perf. 12.

Officially Sealed Label. *Pale brown*; new type (?).

Victoria.—The *Philatelic Record* chronicles the 10d., slate-grey, of 1865, on unwatermarked paper. The Editor has examined the specimen, and although he has succeeded in discovering elsewhere a Polynesian Letter Card, he can find no watermark here. He is still, like the rest of us, searching for this same stamp, watermarked "10"! He has found, however, the 2d., of 1863, watermarked *Æ*, imperforate.

Adhesives. 2d., *lilac* (Type of 1863); wmk. "Æ"; *imperf.*
10d., slate-grey (Type of 1865); perf. 12½; *no wmk.*

This colony provides both a 2½d. and a 5d. stamp of new designs. The former has a diademed profile of the Queen to left, on a lined ground, in the right hand portion; while the left is occupied by that celestial fraud, the Southern Cross, shining upon a scroll lettered "STAMP DUTY" in a bed of fern fronds. At the top is "VICTORIA" on an oblong fancy label, and at the bottom is TWOPENCE HALFPENNY. This is printed in a kind of dull *carmine* on *yellow* paper, like that of our own 3d. The 5d. has the same head on a solid ground in the centre, within an oval frame, inscribed "STAMP DUTY" below; at the sides are branches with leaves and berries, and the name and value in words are at the top and bottom respectively. Both are typographed on paper with the V and Crown watermark, and perf. 12½.

Adhesives. 2½d., *carmine* on *yellow*.
5d., *chocolate* on *white*.

Virgin Islands.—In the magazine last mentioned we find recorded an error of impression of the 1s., of 1867, without the figure of the Virgin in the centre.

Adhesive. 1s., *crimson*; without the central figure.



THE MULREADY ENVELOPE

AND ITS IMITATIONS, CARICATURES, &c.

BY THE EDITOR.

THE great majority of Stamp Collectors, especially of those who commenced collecting some twenty or thirty years ago, when their appetites were more omnivorous than at the present day, must be familiar with some of the curious imitations and caricatures, published in 1840 or a few years later, of Mulready's design for a stamp to be impressed on Postal Envelopes. Not a few of them contain allusions and portraits which admit of their inclusion in collections of Political Squibs, &c., and some were designed by artists who afterwards became famous; such as John Leech, H. K. Browne ("Phiz"), and Richard Doyle, thus giving them an intrinsic value as works of Art, apart from the subjects which they represent, or the original which they caricature. Thus—although in the following notes I propose to deal with these designs principally from the point of view of their connection with that of a postal envelope—I hope that I may also succeed in interesting some of those to whom the joys of Stamp Collecting are still unknown.

To collectors of postage stamps these curiosities are chiefly interesting on account of the effect which they assisted to produce, which was no less than the withdrawal from issue of the first of all stamped envelopes; and in many old collections specimens may be found, which seem to have been included on the grounds that, if not actually stamps themselves, they were to some extent the progeny of one of the ancestors of all stamps.

But before proceeding to describe the imitations, I wish to give a short account of the original. Its design is so well known that I should not think it necessary to describe it in detail, but for the fact that I shall have occasion to allude to particular objects in it, in describing some of the caricatures. The main part of it occupies the upper portion of the space enclosed by an oblong rectangular frame $5\cdot27 \times 3\cdot38$ inches;* the central device is a figure of Britannia, standing (or seated upon a very high seat) on a pedestal of rock in the midst of the ocean; at her feet lies the British Lion, and against her left knee leans a shield, on which is depicted the Union Jack. The arms of the figure are stretched out in the act of despatching two winged messengers on each side, or, perhaps I should say, one winged messenger to each of the four points of the compass, in fact, to parody Macaulay,

She bids her messengers fly forth
East and West, and South and North.

It should be noted that the uppermost of the flying figures on the right (not of Britannia, but of the design) is drawn with only one leg!

Below these figures are a Laplander, in a sleigh drawn by a reindeer, on the right, and ships in full sail on the left, with a range of mountains in the distant background. To the right again is a group, probably intended to represent William Penn negotiating with a party of Indians; further on are some women and children under a palm tree,

* This is the size of the frame as measured upon the engraved block, or upon the impressions taken direct from it. The casts from which the envelopes and covers were printed varied somewhat in size, no doubt from the material of which they were made shrinking in drying. Two impressions before me measure $5\cdot17 \times 3\cdot29$ inches and $5\cdot07 \times 3\cdot29$ inches respectively.

and in front of them appears to be a planter, in a broad-brimmed hat, superintending the heading up of two casks. These are no doubt emblematic of the West. On the left we have Oriental groups; first, Chinese with very conspicuous pigtailed; then a pair of laden camels, and then two elephants apparently about to be laden, while a Turk or Persian in the foreground is seated writing a letter. Finally, at the sides of the rather limited space left for the address, are groups of larger figures, the one on the right showing a mother reading a letter of good news to her two children, and that on the left, a son (or daughter?) reading what is evidently bad news to a parent.

The whole is beautifully drawn, and although some parts of it are somewhat incongruous, it is eminently suitable as an emblematic design, showing the benefits of cheap postage introduced by Great Britain, and plainly destined to spread to all parts of the world. Unfortunately, this design, however beautiful as a work of art, was altogether unsuited to the prosaic purpose for which it was intended. At the present day, accustomed as we are to a small stamp affixed or impressed on one corner of an envelope, we wonder how so elaborate a device could ever have been adopted. It is unbusiness-like, and that, to "a nation of shopkeepers," was doubtless enough to condemn it. But it is indeed curiously open to ridicule; with the most serious intentions I have been unable to avoid indicating one or two anomalies, and to anyone who studied it with a view to caricature, the task was only too easy.

The history of its adoption, however, shows that an artistic design was deliberately chosen, with a view to elevating the public taste, and I am afraid it must be acknowledged that it shared the usual fate of such well-meant endeavours. In studying this history I was surprised at finding certain contradictory accounts. In the book* compiled by Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby, page 162, it is distinctly stated that "among the designs sent in to the Lords of the Treasury, in reply to their invitation, was one for the face of a cover and envelope, consisting of a pencil sketch by the late William Mulready, R.A., which, after having been submitted to the Council of the Royal Academy, was ultimately selected by 'My Lords,' and the highest prize awarded to it." This account I should not have hesitated to adopt, as the work is the standard authority upon the subject, had I not found quite different stories related in other books. Some of them even hinted that the leading features of the design were inspired by divers exalted per-

sonages, and one account even stated that it was devised by Queen Victoria herself, and that Mulready only carried out what Her Majesty (with perhaps some assistance from Prince Albert) had suggested to him. This did not sound very probable, and in my difficulty between conflicting statements I applied to Mr. Pearson Hill (the son of Sir Rowland Hill), to ascertain if he could tell me whether there was any foundation for these legends, and also if he could put me on the track of the truth. This he very kindly did, not only pointing out to me where the history of the transaction with Mulready is related, but also allowing me to make some extracts on the subject of both the adoption and the abandonment of the design, from the journal kept by Sir Rowland Hill in 1839-40.

The history of these transactions is to be found in the memoirs of Sir Henry Cole, K.C.B.,* from which I have also copied some other extracts bearing upon the matter. The invitation, alluded to above as issued by the Lords of the Treasury, was contained in a Minute of the 23rd August, 1839, and included the following paragraphs:

"In the course of the enquiries and discussions on the subject" (the introduction of a system of prepayment of postage) "various plans were suggested; viz., stamped covers, stamped paper, and stamps to be used separately, and to be applied to any letter, of whatever description, and written upon any paper.

"Before my Lords can decide upon the adoption of any course, either by stamp or otherwise, they feel it will be useful that artists, men of science, and the public in general, may have an opportunity of offering any suggestions or proposals as to the manner in which the stamp may best be brought into use. With this view, my Lords will be prepared to receive and consider any proposal which may be sent in to them on or before the 15th day of October, 1839.

"All persons desirous of communicating with my Lords on the subject, are requested to direct to the Lords of the Treasury, Whitehall, marked 'Post-office Stamp.'

"My Lords will be prepared to award a premium of £200 to such proposal as they may consider the most deserving of attention, and £100 to the next best proposal.

"My Lords will feel at liberty to adopt, for the public service, any of the suggestions which may be contained in any communications made to them, except, of course, where parties have any right secured by patent.

"The points which this Board consider of the greatest importance are—

"1. The convenience as regards the public use.

* *Fifty Years of Public Life of Sir Henry Cole, K.C.B.* 1884.

* *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, by FREDERICK A. PHILBRICK and WM. A. S. WESTOBY, 1881.

"2. The security from forgery.

"3. The facility of being checked and distinguished in the examination at the Post Office, which must of necessity be rapid.

"4. The expense of the production and circulation of the stamps."*

It may be noticed that this Minute did not call for designs for "stamped covers," &c., so much as for suggestions entirely different to those which had already been made, and for schemes for the production (mechanically) of suitable stamps of the different kinds proposed, and for their distribution. The suggestion of a design might, of course, be included in a scheme for its reproduction in the form of a stamp; but it does not appear to me to be directly asked for in the Treasury Minute.

In reply to this invitation some 2,700 proposals were submitted, and amongst them one from Mr. (afterwards Sir Henry) Cole himself. In regard to all these plans, however, it is stated, that "though valuable suggestions were afforded by several, no one was deemed sufficient in itself. In the end there were selected from the whole number of competitors four whose suggestions appeared to evince most ingenuity. The reward that had been offered was divided amongst them in equal shares, each receiving £100;"† the premiums announced by the Treasury having been increased to a total of £400.

"The names of the successful competitors were as follows: Mr. Cheverton, Mr. C. Whiting, myself, and, I believe, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co. Mr. Hill, on the 19th December, informed me of the Treasury Minute awarding me one of the prizes."‡

Mr. Cole had taken a very active part in promoting the adoption of Uniform Penny Postage. He was now appointed to assist Mr. Hill at the Treasury, in the elaboration of the details of the system. He describes some of his duties as follows:

"But my principal work, in fact, became the superintendence of the production of the three forms of stamps which it had been resolved to adopt; namely, an adhesive stamp to be attached to any letters; envelopes; and a stamp to be embossed upon paper of any kind sent to the Stamp Office. For the adhesive stamp Perkins' process was employed. Mr. W. Wyon, R.A., was commissioned to produce a head of Her Majesty as a medallion, to be embossed on any paper, which is still in use. I was charged to obtain a design for the postage cover. I first consulted Sir Martin Archer Shee, the President of the Royal Academy, who suggested that I should communicate with

Sir Richard Westmacott, and Messrs. Cockerell, Howard, Eastlake, and Hilton, all Royal Academicians. After making these enquiries the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Francis Baring, wished me to see Mr. Mulready. On the 13th December, 1839, I made my first visit to Mr. Mulready, and began an acquaintance which lasted till his death in 1863. He readily entered into the idea, and promised to make a trial. I called upon him on the Sunday following" (the 15th), "when I found that he had produced the highly poetic design which was afterwards adopted, and Mr. John Thompson was commissioned to engrave it upon brass—a most difficult and laborious work—which he did not complete till April, when the stamps produced from it were officially sanctioned. It will be observed that one of the flying angels is drawn without a second foot! Mulready, Mr. Thompson, and others, had been watching weekly the engraving of this design without discovering this defect, which the public instantly detected, and the omission was made the subject of a caricature, but corrected in the original drawing given to Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., which he greatly appreciated."*

I believe that Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co. were not the recipients of one of the prizes mentioned previously, or indeed competitors at all; but the above extract shows plainly that Mulready was not one of them either, and also that the design, which he drew in a couple of days, was not derived from any external inspiration.

An entry in Sir Rowland Hill's journal, under the date January 4th, 1840, states that "Mr. Mulready's design for the envelope" was "approved by Mr. Baring" on that day. I find further mention of it as follows:

"April 1st. Received from Thompson some proofs of the stamp for the cover, and sent some in to Mr. Baring."

"April 2nd. Mr. Baring . . . is much pleased with the stamp for the covers."

"April 3rd. Mr. B. has sent a proof impression of the cover stamp to the Queen, with a memorandum from Mulready and Thompson explanatory of the design."

This finally disposes of the legend as to the Queen having had anything to do with devising it. It would be very interesting to know the contents of the *Memorandum* in question.

"April 6th. Met Thompson, Pressley, and E. H." (Mr. Edwin Hill, who had been appointed to supervise the manufacture of the stamps, &c.) "at Clowes's, to superintend the arrangement of

* *Ibid.*, p. 59.

† *Ibid.*, p. 62, a quotation from Rowland Hill. ‡ *Ibid.*

* *Fifty Years of Public Life*, pp. 62, 63.

the several parts of the covers and envelope stamps. Left Clowes's people taking stereotype casts under the direction of E. H."

"April 8th. Went to Clowes's; they are busy casting the stereotype plates."

"April 10th. Called at Clowes's. Went to the National Gallery with specimen of the covers. Much approved by the R.A.'s, who were met in Council."

"April 13th. Went to Thompson's, according to arrangement with E. H. yesterday, to take away the plates which Thompson had had at home to repair. Found that Clowes had, contrary to the arrangement made with him by E. H., taken away twenty-four plates last night. I took the remaining twelve, and arranged with Thompson to send two assistants to complete the work at Clowes's. Found them making ready their machines."

"April 14th. Went to Clowes's and Perkins's to satisfy myself as to the day on which it will be safe to fix the introduction of stamps. Beginning to print to-day at both places."

"April 29th. Wrote to Col. Maberly, calling his attention to the necessity of instructing the officers to strike the oblitative stamp on the Britannia of the covers, &c., in order to prevent its being covered by a label and used again. If the Britannia were always struck, it would be fair to assume that a label placed over the Britannia was put there to cover the oblitative stamp, and to charge accordingly."

The difficulty thus indicated was a strong argument against the use of a design, of which only a small portion would be covered by the obliteration.

"May 1st. Stamps issued to the public to-day (in London) for the first time. Great bustle at the Stamp Office."

"May 2nd. £2500 worth of stamps sold yesterday."

"May 6th. Stamps came into use to-day. Cole went to the P.O., reports that about half the letters were stamped."

"May 12th. I fear we shall be obliged to substitute some other stamp for that designed by Mulready, which is abused and ridiculed on all sides. In departing so widely from the established 'Lion and Unicorn' nonsense, I fear that we have run counter to settled opinions and prejudices somewhat rashly; I now think it would have been wiser to have followed established custom in all the details of the measure where practicable. The conduct of the public, however, shows that although our attempt to diffuse a taste for fine art may have been imprudent, such diffusion is very much wanted. If the current should continue to run

so strongly against us, it will be unwise to waste our strength in swimming against it; and I am already turning my attention to the substitution of another stamp, combining with it, as the public have shown their disregard and even distaste for beauty, some further economy in the production."

We see from the above that the actual date of issue to the public of both stamps and covers was May 1st, not May 6th, as usually stated, but that the latter was the date on which they were first used. The opening for ridicule afforded by the design on the covers was immediately seized upon, so much so, that within a week its withdrawal, in favour of something more commonplace, was recognised as necessary.

Sir Henry Cole writes in the same strain, but admits that the judgment of the public was justified: "After forty years' additional experience, I agree in the soundness of the public opinion expressed, that this fine design was quite unsuitable for its purpose. . . ."

"The postage cover was for a dry commercial use, in which sentiment has no part. The merchant who wishes to prepay his letter rejects anything that disturbs his attention. I now think that anything, even a mere meaningless ornamental design, would have been out of place. The baldest simplicity only was necessary. Had an allegorical fresco for any public building been required to symbolize the introduction of the universal penny postage, nothing could have been better than Mulready's design, and I still hope to see it perpetuated in some fine work of art where it would not be impertinent."*

The abuse and ridicule referred to in Rowland Hill's journal were no doubt among the principal reasons that led to the abandonment of Mulready's design. The unsuitable nature of the design, however, was not, I believe, the principal reason for the objection to the envelopes and covers on the part of the public. Mr. Hill, no doubt, was under the impression that stamped envelopes would be used either in the majority of cases, or at all events to a very much larger extent than they were. The public found the adhesive stamps by far the most convenient, and this may have led to the idea that the design on the envelopes was more unpopular than it really was. Experience has since shown that the British public does not use stamped envelopes to any very large extent, even when they are furnished in a variety of sizes, printed on better paper, and sold at much cheaper rates than were those of 1840.

I have now to describe the inscriptions found

* *Fifty Years of Public Life*, pp. 63-65.

upon the envelopes and covers. In the left lower corner of the rectangular design is the name of the artist, "W. MULREADY"; in the right lower corner that of the engraver, "JOHN THOMPSON." In the centre, along the bottom, is the value in words, "POSTAGE ONE PENNY," in fancy italic capitals, or "POSTAGE TWO PENCE," in plain capitals sloping in the contrary direction. Below the design, on the portion which forms the lower flap of the envelope, or the lower fold of the cover, is an oblong label, rather more than three inches long, and nearly $\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide; on this is the word "POSTAGE" in large capitals, with a dotted ground formed by engine-turning, upon a background of network similarly formed. Below this label is the index number of the cast from which the impression was taken, the number being preceded by a Roman letter on the covers and by an italic letter on the envelopes, the letters on the *one penny* being capitals, and those on the *two pence* small type. These are inverted with reference to the design of the stamp, being in their proper position when the folded envelope or cover is looked at from the reverse side.

The envelopes are completed by a diamond-shaped, single-lined frame, with sides $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, the longer diagonal being $10\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and the shorter one $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches. This frame indicated where the envelopes were to be cut out of the sheets in which they were printed, giving plain triangular flaps, which overlap to some extent when folded. There are three silk threads in the paper, running diagonally across each of the side flaps; the threads in each case being one *blue* between two *pink*.

The covers are rectangular sheets, about 9×8 inches, with the stamp in the centre; at each side are Postal Regulations, &c., to read which the sheet must be placed with the right hand side of the stamp uppermost. These inscriptions are enclosed in single-lined frames, each $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and about one inch deep, and each divided into two parts. We thus have four divisions containing the letterpress—1 and 2 on the right hand fold of the cover, and 3 and 4 on the left. The instructions in them are as follows:

1. "RATES OF POSTAGE.

"INLAND LETTERS not exceeding half an ounce are charged one penny.

Exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding 1 ounce, two pence.

Exceeding 1 ounce, but not exceeding 2 ounces, four pence.

Exceeding 2 ounces, but not exceeding 3 ounces, six pence.

And so on an additional two pence for every

additional ounce. With but few exceptions the weight is limited to 16 ounces. Unstamped Letters are charged double postage on delivery. Those insufficiently stamped, double the amount of such insufficiency."

2. "COLONIAL LETTERS. If sent by packet, twelve times; if by private ship, eight times the preceding rates. FOREIGN LETTERS. The packet rates are too various to be enumerated here. The ship rates are the same for Foreign as for Colonial Letters. As regards both Foreign and Colonial Letters, there is no limitation as to weight. All sent outwards, with few exceptions, must be prepaid by money, or by stamps; and those going by private ship must be marked 'Ship Letter.'

"It is REQUESTED that all letters may be fully and legibly addressed, and posted as early as convenient. Also that whatever kind of stamp may be used, it may invariably stand above the address, and towards the right hand side of the Letter."

3. "PRICES OF STAMPS.

"At a POST OFFICE. Labels, 1d. and 2d. each. Covers, $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. and $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. each. At a STAMP DISTRIBUTOR'S, as above, or as follows: Half-ream, or 240 Penny Covers, £1 2s. 4d.; Penny Envelopes, £1 1s. 9d. Quarter-ream, or 120 Twopenny Covers, £1 1s. 4d.; Twopenny Envelopes, £1 1s. 1d.

"At the STAMP OFFICES in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, as above, or as follows: 2 reams, or 960 Penny Covers, £4 7s.; Penny Envelopes, £4 5s. 1 ream, or 480 Twopenny Covers, £4 3s. 6d.; Twopenny Envelopes, £4 2s. 6d."

4. "Covers may be had at these prices, either in sheets or cut ready for use. Envelopes in Sheets only, and consequently not made up. No one, unless duly licensed, is authorized to SELL Postage Stamps.

"The Penny Stamp carries half an ounce (Inland), the Twopenny Stamp one ounce. For weights EXCEEDING ONE OUNCE, use the proper number of Labels, either alone or in combination with the Stamps of the Covers or Envelopes.

"MONEY. Coin, if enclosed in Letters at all, should be folded in paper, sealed, and then fastened to the inside of the Letter; but to avoid risk a money order should be used whenever practicable."

The silk threads in the paper of the covers run horizontally—three *pink* ones above the design, and two *blue* below it.

Both covers and envelopes were printed in

sheets of twelve, the stereotype casts mentioned in Sir Rowland Hill's journal being arranged for that purpose in forms of three horizontal rows of four each. The casts were all separately numbered, and were not placed in any special order. The numbers therefore occur irregularly on the sheets.

The arrangement of the inscriptions, &c., seems to have been the subject of various trials, or essays. Some of these are described in the work by Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby, to which I have already referred. I have before me, however, a sheet of eight covers, showing three distinct varieties, two of which, at all events, are not described in that work. I will therefore endeavour to describe all three of them here.

The whole sheet measures about 32×19 inches, giving each cover a size of $9\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ inches. The eight covers are numbered at the side in manuscript. No. 1 shows the design with the bottom line of the frame omitted; above the top, and below the ends of the side lines, are two thick black lines, which extend across to the frames enclosing the instructions. These instructions are in similar positions to those on the covers as issued, but the four portions are each enclosed in a double-lined frame, forming four distinct labels. The labels are deeper than those on the issued covers, but not so wide, the two at each end occupying a space of about $6\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. They are also rather further away from the outline of the stamp, so that the whole length across the design and the side labels is nearly $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches, instead of $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

The inscriptions are arranged as follows:

1. "PRICE OF STAMPS.

"PENNY STAMPS. (Max. weight, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.)	.	.	.
Adhesive Stamps	.	.	.
Paper for Envelopes (<i>Inferior</i>)	.	.	.
" " (<i>Superior</i>)	.	.	.
Covers (<i>Inferior</i>)	.	.	.
" (<i>Superior</i>)	.	.	.

TWOPENNY STAMPS. (Max. weight, 1 oz.),"

followed by the same items as in the case of the penny stamps. To the right of this are two columns, headed "AT THE STAMP OFFICE," and "AT THE POST OFFICE," respectively.

2. "For WEIGHTS exceeding one ounce use the proper number of Adhesive Stamps, either alone or in combination with the Stamps of the Covers or Envelopes." The greater part of this label is blank.

3. "It is REQUESTED that all Letters may be fully and legibly addressed, and posted as early as convenient. Also that whatever kind of stamp

may be used, it may invariably stand above the address.

"MONEY. Coin, if enclosed in letters at all, should be folded in paper, sealed, and then fastened by wax to the inside of the letter.

"INLAND LETTERS. Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., one penny.

Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., but not exceeding 1 oz., two pence.

" 1 oz. " 2 ozs., four pence.

" 2 ozs. " 3 ozs., six pence.

And so on in additional two pence for every additional oz. With but few exceptions the weight is limited to 16 ozs."

4. "UNSTAMPED LETTERS are charged double postage on delivery. Those insufficiently stamped, double the amount of such insufficiency." Followed by the rates for "Colonial" and "Foreign" letters, as given on the issued covers, but in three distinct paragraphs.

The spaces above and below the stamp on this essay are left entirely blank.

No. 2 on the sheet has the side labels surrounded by a heavy black line, and the narrow spaces between 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 are each filled with a band of engine-turning on a black ground. The spaces above and below the stamp are also filled with engine-turning, extending below as far as the ends of the side labels ($1\frac{1}{8}$ in.), and above to a depth of $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Each of these tablets of engine-turning has a double border around three sides of it. These borders are alike in each case. The pattern of the ground of the upper tablet closely resembles that of the engine-turned label placed below on the issued covers and envelopes; that of the lower tablet is different, but it has upon it the word "POSTAGE" as afterwards adopted.

The other six covers on the sheet are practically the same. They closely resemble No. 2, but the spaces between the two pairs of side labels are filled with a solid black ground, instead of having a band of engine-turning; and the stamp has a solid black band, about $\frac{1}{8}$ in. deep, at the ends, and thickened in the middle, along the bottom, and black lines across the spots where the names of the artist and the engraver should be, the whole having rather a "mourning" envelope appearance.

In the centre of the space for the address on No. 5 is pasted a large figure "2," cut out of a piece of paper with an engine-turned pattern on it, as if to suggest that the value might be indicated in that way.

The casts from which the stamps on this sheet were printed were probably prepared from the block before the engraving was completed. Many of the lines are much thicker than in the finished plate, and evidently some were afterwards removed



MARSHALL DEL.

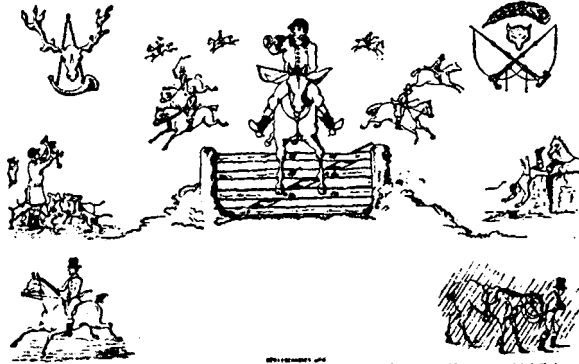
Pubd by J. W. Southgate Library, 164 Strand, Nov 1871

GERALDINE DEL.

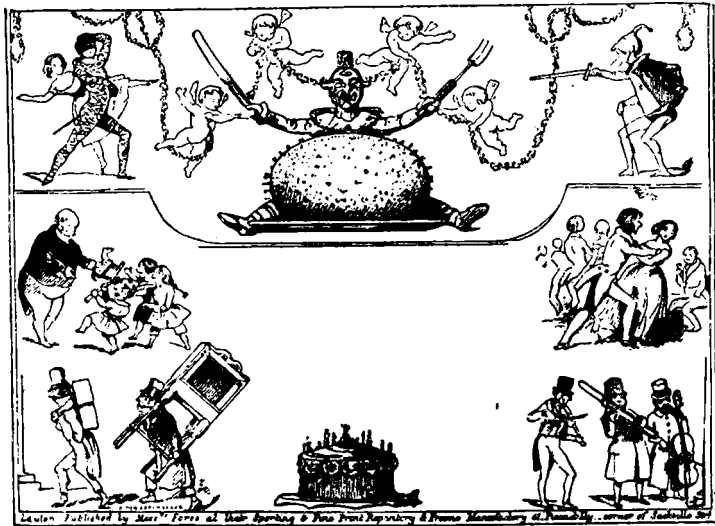


Pubd by J. W. Southgate Library, 164 Strand, Nov 1871

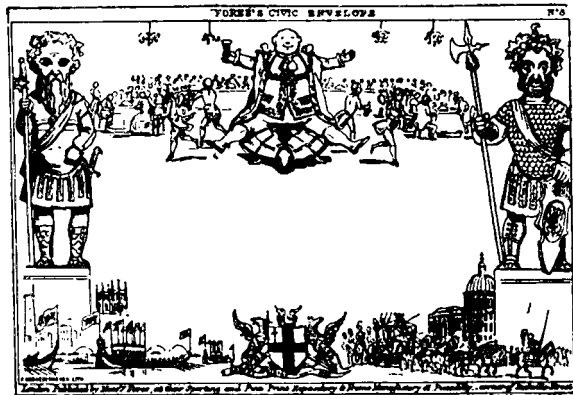
FORKE'S HUNTING ENVELOPES.



London: Published by Messrs. Forke, at their Printing & Paper Press, No. 1, Pall Mall — corner of St. James's Street.



London: Published by Messrs. Forke, at their Printing & Paper Press, No. 1, Pall Mall — corner of St. James's Street.



London: Published by Messrs. Forke, at their Printing & Paper Press, No. 1, Pall Mall — corner of St. James's Street.

altogether, noticeably one running down the centre of the stem of the palm-tree. This may also account for the fact that all the impressions of the stamps are defective, though they may have been intentionally blurred. Each, however, is blurred in the same places, which would indicate that the casts themselves were defective in those spots. The date, "20 March 1840," written on the back of the sheet, would also show that it was printed before the completion of the block.

Proofs on India paper from the brass block are well known to collectors; they show the design only without any of the inscriptions which denoted its use. A fabulous value has sometimes been assigned to such impressions by those not well acquainted with them; it is therefore perhaps of interest to record that a very fine specimen was, quite recently, sold by auction for £5 10s., which I believe is a fair price for it.

In Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby's book it is stated, "Proofs were taken from the stereo-plate before the lettering was introduced, both on India paper and on thickish green-grey paper. These are printer's proofs, and are readily distinguishable from those taken from the wood* block by the greater thickness of the lines, especially those of the rectangular frame enclosing the design, and by the coarser character of the impression generally." It is not improbable that these printer's proofs are from the stereos employed for printing the sheet I have described, or from the block in its unfinished state.

An impression is also known from a stereo of the *two pence*, having the tablet bearing the word POSTAGE below the stamp, but without the letter and number of the cast, struck upon paper, "with two *pink* threads and one *blue* running vertically down the face of the sheet."

Finally I have before me what is probably one of the last proofs ever printed; it is on India paper, and shows the names of the artist and the engraver in the lower corners, and, in addition, printed in the middle below, about where the value is given on the envelopes, "IMPRESSION FROM ORIGINAL BRASS BLOCK"—"MDCCCLXIX," in two lines. I believe such impressions to be of some rarity, and I have not been able to learn anything of their history. I do not find them mentioned in any philatelic works with which I am acquainted.

This may conclude the history of the original design, and I will next proceed to deal with the imitations and caricatures.

* This should be "brass." The tradition seems to have been that Thompson's engraving was upon wood. The statement I have quoted from Sir Henry Cole's *Memoirs* shows this to be incorrect.

ON THE COLLECTION OF ESSAYS.

By W. A. S. WESTOBY.

THE collection of postage stamps may be said to have dated from thirty years back, though there are several instances of collectors prior to that date; and, if I mistake not, there were some dealers in existence as early as 1852; but the stock of novelties must have been very insignificant at that time. However, in 1862 a great impetus was given by the publication of several catalogues, and collectors sprang up on every side. It is not to be wondered at that essays formed an important part in collections which then began to be made, for being few in number, they were rarer than postage stamps, and were eagerly sought after by amateurs. Thus we find the early French philatelists—M. de Saulcy, the Count de Primoli, M. G. Herpin, M. Donatis, and others—cherishing their collections of essays with an affection quite equal to, if not beyond, that with which they regarded their collections of postage stamps.

The attention of English philatelists was early directed to their collection; for if we turn to the first number of one of the earliest of the stamp publications, *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, we find Dr. Edward Gray, one of the most serious collectors at that time, furnishing a catalogue of English essays for that magazine, to which I shall have occasion to refer.

The word "essays," as used by philatelists, is somewhat of a generic term, and is used to comprise proposals, trials, and proofs; and even these are capable of sub-division, as proposals may be made *ex proprio motu*, or submitted for approval in a competition. Trials also may be regarded as of two kinds—those of an accepted design, the details of which are submitted for approval during progress, and the design subsequently modified to meet objections; or trials of the stamp after the design is completed, on paper of various kinds and in varied colours, and those which are called by the French *mis en train*; while proofs are the first impressions of the stamp when completed; and in some cases these are either primary or secondary.

I will endeavour to illustrate my meaning by one or two examples. Proposals made *ex proprio motu* may be illustrated by several designs made in England by Mr. C. Whiting, which were shown to the "Commissioners of Post-office Inquiry" in 1837, while others were sent to the Mercantile Committee, which was established to advocate the uniform Penny Postage, as proposed by Sir

Rowland Hill in his celebrated pamphlet of February, 1837. Some years before any regular post was established in Persia designs were made and engraved in Paris, with which the embassy there was liberally supplied; and in my early days of collecting I remember hunting with great perseverance after a celebrated essay of Paraguay. The beautiful essays of envelopes produced by M. Barre may also be considered as belonging to this category. Then, if we turn to the proposals made in answer to a competition, we find a large number in England sent to the Lords of the Treasury in 1839 in reply to their invitation to "artists, men of science, and the public in general," to offer suggestions or proposals as to the best way in which the postage stamp should be brought into use. Further examples may be seen in the productions of M. Pellas for Italy, the numerous essays in Belgium, &c. In trials, we have some interesting specimens in England, especially in the dies for the envelopes, while others are to be found in the history of many stamp-issuing countries. Numerous examples of trials of designs and colours might also be cited.

It was the intention of M. Berger Levrault to have followed up his catalogue of stamps by a second volume, containing a catalogue of essays. This work was unfortunately never completed, and no special catalogue has ever since been attempted.

It is not my purpose to do more than enumerate a few of the principal essays of Great Britain, of which there is a very fair account in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*; though by far the most perfect is to be found in *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, which was compiled from specimens in the collection of the President of the Philatelic Society; while some few additional proposals and trials were found amongst the papers of the late Sir Rowland Hill, and are described in a paper read by Mr. Pearson Hill before the Philatelic Society, and published in *The Philatelic Record*, vol. iii. p. 190.

If we look back for one moment for a period of sixty years, we find a twopenny district post for London, and a general post conveying single letters at a high scale of rates varying according to the distance the letter was conveyed. Newspapers were also stamped with a duty of 4d. per copy, entitling them to free conveyance by the post; but beyond these nothing was conveyed by the general post except at letter rates. The Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, established in 1827, began in 1832 to issue *The Penny Magazine*; but as this could only be sent into the country in booksellers' parcels, the delivery was uncertain,

especially as there was no W. H. Smith and Son in those days. Mr. C. Knight, the publisher for the society, was early in the field with a proposal for conveyance of printed matter by means of stamped covers; but his proposal never took any actual form, and it is not till after the publication of Sir Rowland Hill's pamphlet, in February, 1837, that we find anything really offered by way of sample. At the time that this pamphlet appeared, the "Committee of Post Office Inquiry" was occupied with the question of improving and extending the district post, and both Sir Rowland Hill and Mr. Dickinson, the eminent paper manufacturer, gave evidence before the Committee as to the advisability of allowing letters under 1 oz. to pass throughout the district at a prepaid uniform rate of 1d., and heavier letters at a rate of 2d., such letters to be enclosed in covers of the respective values. The Committee, in its report of the 7th July, 1837, recommended the adoption of such a system, and that the covers should be supplied by the Government without additional charge beyond the respective duties of 1d. and 2d., and they appended to their report specimens of covers which had been produced by Mr. Dickinson.

These specimens were three in number; the first being a cover for the 1d. rate; the second was the same, with the exception that it was cut into the form of an envelope blank; while the third was for the 2d. rate. These were printed on Dickinson paper, and submitted to the Committee by Mr. Dickinson. Although the name of Mr. C. Whiting does not appear, yet it is clear from the similarity the designs bore to those of his other work that they were printed by him. Mr. Whiting, who married the widow of Sir W. Congreve, was at that time the printer of patent medicine stamps for the Government in two colours by a process invented by Sir W. Congreve; and it is stated in the *Postage and Telegraph Stamps*, page 257, that as early as 1830 he made some proposals to the Government for the conveyance of printed matter by the post in covers called "GO FREES," though it is doubtful whether any specimens of his proposal exist.

The specimens submitted to the "Committee of Post Office Inquiry" were as follows:

1. A design consisting of a circular band of lathe-work, divided into four segments by transverse ovals carrying inscriptions, in two of which ovals are V.R., with a crown between and LONDON DISTRICT POST above; and in the others the inscription is varied by introducing the words NOT EXCEEDING ONE OUNCE, ONE PENNY. The design is made into a rectangular form, of about 7 inches wide by

8½ inches long, by the addition of lathe-work, and the impression is in ochre upon "Dickinson" paper, with about ten transverse blue threads at intervals of $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch.

2. Is similar to the last, but the sheet of paper is cut into the form of an envelope, a portion of the transverse ovals appearing on each of the four sides of the face.

3. Is on a sheet of foolscap-size "Dickinson" paper, with ten silk threads running across it; and the design shows a rectangular frame in lathe-work about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide all round, the space within the frame being divided into three almost equal portions. The upper one is entirely covered with a pattern in lathe-work, as also is the lower one, with the exception of the introduction of the words "POST OFFICE COVER." The central portion forms a blank parallelogram, with TWO-PENCE, in large block letters in the upper centre, and in each angle is a quadrant of lathe-work, bearing the following legends: In the two upper ones "V.R.," with a crown between the two letters, and "LONDON DISTRICT POST"; in the lower ones the inscription is changed, and reads, "TO CARRY NOT EXCEEDING 6 OUNCES." The impression is in green.

A more detailed description of these proposals is to be found in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, vol. i. p. 53, and in the *Postage and Telegraph Stamps*, p. 271.

These form the whole of the proposals actually submitted to the Committee, although Sir R. Hill, in his evidence, ventilated the extension of the system by the use of adhesive stamps, as foreshadowed in his pamphlet, but no essay of this nature was submitted to the Committee.

The recommendation of the Committee for the use of covers in the district post was not acted on, as when the report was made an agitation for extending a uniform rate by weight to the general post was in active progress.

(To be continued.)

COUNTERFEIT STAMPS IN GERMANY.—*Berlin, January 29th.*—Great curiosity has of late been aroused, on account of letters bearing ten-pfennige stamps invariably arriving behind time. It now appears that the delay was occasioned by the fact that the postal authorities were examining all stamps of that denomination with a view to discovering the manufacturers of a large quantity of counterfeit stamps, estimated at ten millions, known to be in circulation. The counterfeits are almost perfect *fac-similes* of the genuine stamps, which only show a slight faultiness in the perforation. The counterfeiters have now been discovered to be Messrs. Bauer Brothers, lithographers, of Hoechst, the imperfect perforating machine being found upon their premises.—*Echo.*

THE CHALMERS CLAIM.

MR. PATRICK CHALMERS having recently published a petition, said to have been addressed by him to the Treasury, asserting that the late Sir Rowland Hill had abstracted from that Department the official papers containing James Chalmers' suggestions, the following letter has been addressed by Mr. Pearson Hill to the assistant Secretary of the Treasury, showing that there is no foundation whatever for such a charge.

Copy of Letter from Mr. Pearson Hill to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

"6, PEMBRIDGE SQUARE, W.

14th January, 1891.

SIR,—I. I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 9th instant, referring to a question raised by Mr. Patrick Chalmers in connection with the invention of postage stamps, and informing me that certain documents bearing upon that question—notably three letters from Mr. James Chalmers of Dundee—are missing from the Treasury. I notice also that you state that the replies (which I can inform you were about 2600 in number) received by that Department, in answer to its letter of 23rd August, 1839, inviting suggestions from the public, are no longer amongst the official papers; and further that you are requested to ask whether these documents are in my possession, and if so, that I will return them to the Treasury.

2. In connection with your enquiry I cannot ignore the fact that recent advertisements in the public papers assert that Mr. Patrick Chalmers has published a memorial, said to have been sent by him to the Treasury, requesting that steps may be taken to obtain the restoration of his father's original letters, which he falsely accuses the late Sir Rowland Hill of having, from dishonest motives, removed from official custody. That memorial I have not seen, as I seldom trouble myself to read Mr. Patrick Chalmers' endless and preposterous misstatements, but I make no doubt that your application to me is connected with his appeal.

3. Under these circumstances I deem it only due to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury that they should be made acquainted with the real facts of the case, and I therefore forward to you, for their Lordships' information, a copy of my pamphlet on "The Origin of Postage Stamps," and other documents which I have thought it desirable from time to time to publish in defence of my father's honour. These documents will, I feel sure, satisfy your Department as to the absolute worthlessness of any statement coming from a monomaniac like Mr. Patrick Chalmers, and place it in possession of the means for successfully resisting preposterous demands for compensation from that or any other quarter.

4. Their Lordships will see that, for the last

ten years or more, Mr. Patrick Chalmers—taking advantage of the defect in our law of libel which, at present, enables any one to slander the dead without incurring legal penalties—has done his utmost by the persistent circulation of charges which are absolutely false, to fling dirt upon the memory of Sir Rowland Hill—a man well known by all his friends to have been of stainless integrity, and one that the whole world has recognized as among the greatest of its benefactors.

5. The dishonesty of these shameless attacks I have repeatedly exposed, but in the present state of the law I am, of course, powerless to prevent them, and I would respectfully call their Lordships' special attention to the fact that though I have over and over again publicly charged Mr. Patrick Chalmers with almost every species of literary fraud—with giving false dates, false and garbled versions of letters, etc., with wilful misrepresentations of fact, and deliberate production of fictitious evidence, and have, moreover, repeatedly dared him to bring an action for libel if my charges were in any way untrue, he has never ventured to take up my challenge; and while consoling himself by reiterating his cowardly attacks on my father's memory, he takes care in all his false statements about myself just to keep within the wide limits of what the law will not punish, so that he may run no risk of having to substantiate his statements upon oath.

6. In face of these facts (while, of course, I cordially and completely exonerate every member of Her Majesty's service in the Treasury from the slightest suspicion of believing or sympathizing with the false charges preferred by Mr. Patrick Chalmers), you will not, I am sure, be much surprised when I tell you that my first impulse, on reading your letter, was to reply that I deemed it inconsistent with the respect due to my father's memory to return any answer to charges originating in a source so disreputable.

7. I am, however, not unmindful of the fact that fifty years have now gone by since the contemptible fraud with which Sir Rowland Hill is falsely charged could have been committed—that more than a quarter of a century has elapsed since he retired, full of honours, from the public service, and that nearly twelve years have passed since he was awarded an honoured grave in Westminster Abbey, and that after such a lapse of time it is not altogether to be regretted that so admirable an opportunity has been furnished me to place permanently on record, in the archives of your Department, a complete reply to charges which, if made in the presence of any one who still remembered the late Sir Rowland Hill, would at once have been treated with the contempt they deserved.

8. The statement constantly made by Mr. Patrick Chalmers that Sir Rowland Hill appropriated Mr. James Chalmers' invention of adhesive postage stamps (which he absurdly declares saved the Penny Postage Scheme in 1839–40 from collapse), and that Sir R. Hill, in order to secure to himself the credit for this idea, removed from the Treasury

the papers containing Mr. James Chalmers' suggestions, is false from beginning to end. Mr. James Chalmers, I may mention, gave no real assistance in the matter. His proposals that adhesive, as distinguished from non-adhesive, stamps should be employed were never put forward (as is proved by James Chalmers' own statements, which will be found published in the documents I have already submitted) till long after Sir Rowland Hill, in his evidence of 13th February, 1837,* had already proposed their adoption; while the designs or suggestions actually submitted by Mr. James Chalmers in 1839 were so crude and impracticable that they were set aside as worthless.

9. As to the false charge that Sir Rowland Hill made away with James Chalmers' letters to the Treasury submitting his scheme, this is simply one of those reckless assertions which Mr. Patrick Chalmers habitually puts forward in the belief that they may serve his purpose, leaving it to mere chance whether they may turn out true or false. It happens that I know all about Mr. James Chalmers' scheme, and that the papers on the case have not been preserved at the Treasury. Thereupon Mr. Patrick Chalmers at once assumes theft of documents as the only way, satisfactory to his own mind, of accounting for my better knowledge, and he deliberately puts forward his mere suspicion as though it were an ascertained fact. Now the very letter addressed by Mr. James Chalmers to Sir Rowland Hill to which you specifically refer (and which you will see by its date—1st October, 1839—is not one of the three missing from the official records, being indeed a *private* letter to Sir Rowland Hill, and not even addressed to him at the Treasury) exposes the groundlessness of Mr. Patrick Chalmers' disgraceful charge.

10. I send you herewith a printed copy of Mr. James Chalmers' letter, the main portion of which I published more than nine years ago, and which was exhibited by me at the London Philatelic Society's Jubilee Exhibition in May, and was printed *in extenso* in a Philatelic journal—*The Stamp Advertiser*—of 14th June of last year. From that letter you will see that Mr. James Chalmers, besides forwarding his original communication (dated 30th September, 1839) direct to the Treasury, sent a *printed copy* of the same privately to Sir Rowland Hill, as indeed he appears to have done to many other persons then interested in the question of Postal Reform. This printed copy is the document from which I derive my information, and which, more than nine years ago, I fully communicated to the London Philatelic Society.

11. I need scarcely point out that not only would Sir Rowland Hill have scorned so despicable an act as the removal of James Chalmers' suggestions, but that nothing could possibly have been gained by such dishonesty, as the mere fact that Mr. James Chalmers' proposals had already been printed and widely circulated would have rendered any concealment of their nature from

* See 9th Report of the Commissioners of Post Office Inquiry, (1837) p. 33.

the scores of people who were then taking an active interest in the matter a simple impossibility. I may add that all the copies of Mr. James Chalmers' letters, etc., in my possession are copies—mostly printed—which he himself sent privately to Sir Rowland Hill, and which, of course, became the private property of the latter, just as any printed circulars, say on postal matters, now on my writing-table belong unquestionably to myself.

12. As regards the 2600 replies to the Treasury letter of 23rd August, 1839, I regret to be unable to give you any information. Probably at the Treasury, as in other Government departments, papers not supposed to be of any further use are from time to time destroyed, to make room for others more recent or more important; and these missing documents, which to Philatelists would now be of great historical value, have doubtless years ago been sacrificed. Certainly they were never in Sir Rowland Hill's possession after he left the Treasury.

13. I may mention, however, that in some few instances persons who made suggestions in 1839—especially when they were acquaintances of Sir Rowland Hill's—adopted the same course as Mr. James Chalmers, and sent him duplicates of the envelopes, covers, stamps, &c., which they had submitted to the Treasury; and when going over Sir Rowland Hill's papers some ten years ago I found, to the best of my recollection, perhaps a dozen such communications, but none of these were the original official documents such as those to which you refer.

14. As regards the facts mentioned in my pamphlet on the *Origin of Postage Stamps*, such, for instance, as that forty-nine individuals, including Mr. James Chalmers, proposed the use of adhesive stamps in 1839, which facts, you suggest might have been taken from the Treasury official documents, I have no objection to inform you that they were obtained from perfectly independent records—some from the *Post Circular* newspaper, and other publications issued by the London Mercantile Committee, of which the late Sir Henry Cole was Secretary, others again from notes in Sir Henry Cole's own handwriting, and many more from sources such as Sir Rowland Hill's private letter-books and his diaries for the years 1839-42, one of which I exhibited at the Guildhall Jubilee Celebration in May last—documents which, I need hardly add, are my undoubted private property.

15. It is only due to their Lordships that I should explain my reasons for totally disregarding Mr. Patrick Chalmers' constant complaints that I will give him no more information. Ten years ago, after I had promptly acceded to his request, and given him such information as he then desired, he published a false and garbled version of my letters, and when publicly charged with this misconduct, he coolly denied it, and persisted in so doing until my publication of the letters *in extenso* in the *Dundee Advertiser* of 30th April, 1883 (see enclosed reprint), rendered such denial useless. Mr. James Chalmers' letters from first to last will ultimately be published, and the documents themselves be placed in the British Museum or other

similar institution, where any one who desires to inspect them can do so to the fullest extent; but for Mr. Patrick Chalmers to demand that I shall again trust him with documents, or with any sort of information, especially after his persistent and unscrupulous attacks upon my father's memory, is about as impudent a proposition as it would be for a man who had been foiled in an attempt to defraud a mercantile house to demand permission to inspect their books, so that he might the better know how to frame his future misrepresentations.*

16. Mr. Patrick Chalmers has his full and easy remedy in a Court of Law if only he dared to take it. I have charged him with having, during the last ten years, pursued a course of systematic fraud and misrepresentation. He well knows that if this charge be in the least degree untrue, he could obtain, by bringing an action for libel, not only the heaviest pecuniary damages and all his costs, but—what any honest man in his position would value far more—the finest possible opportunity for establishing his father's claims, if they were well founded, by bringing the matter before a tribunal where every statement for or against him must be made on oath, and be subject to the severest cross-examination. He has everything to gain and nothing to lose if only he were speaking the truth, but the absence of that essential condition is the unsurmountable obstacle that has all along stood in his way, and the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury will, I am sure, have no difficulty in deciding what amount of credit should be given to the statements of a man like Mr. Patrick Chalmers, who, while posing as the earnest advocate of good faith, truth, and perfect candour in others, has for years past shrunk himself from taking the straightforward course which every man of honour would be only too eager to pursue.

17. Having thus explained to you the real facts of this case, I now proceed to give a categorical answer to your several questions.

1st. The letters you name as missing from the Treasury; viz., Mr. James Chalmers' *original* letters of 30th September, 10th October, and 15th October, 1839, are not in my possession, though, as I have explained, I possess printed copies of Mr. James Chalmers' communications.

2nd. The facts mentioned in my pamphlet on *The Origin of Postage Stamps* were not taken from the Treasury official correspondence—*i.e.*, from the original letters—but from other authentic sources.

3rd. I have not in my possession any official Treasury papers, and consequently there are none which I need trouble you to receive back.

I am Sir, your obedient Servant,

PEARSON HILL.

P.S.—I need scarcely say that you are at full liberty to make what use you think fit of this letter. I, of course, retain my right to give it the fullest publication.

FRANK MOWATT, ESQ., C.B.

Assistant Secretary, The Treasury."

* On this point see also the Supplement to *The Origin of Postage Stamps*, note iv., pp. 12, 13.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.

THE existence of this local stamp seems first to have been made known to collectors in November, 1881, when it was mentioned at a meeting of the London Philatelic Society, but no specimen was produced. In the following April it was described briefly in *Le Timbre-Poste* from a copy in the collection of Herr von Ferrary. A kind friend has handed us copies of two letters, in which the history of this rarity is related, and which we think have not previously appeared in print.

These letters were written by Mr. W. D. Coleman, who was postmaster of that town from October 1st, 1860, till April, 1861, and again took up the office in October, 1861. The envelopes of Danville, catalogued by Moens in his sixth edition, and shown in No. 1219 of the illustrations, evidently were not known to Mr. Coleman, but must have been issued by Colonel Payne between April and October, 1861, when he was postmaster there.

From the second of these letters it appears that the stamp Mr. Coleman issued was similar to the 5 cents, *red*, adhesive for Pittsylvania (see illustration 1211 of Moens' *Catalogue*), the only difference being that Mr. Coleman's name was substituted for that of Mr. Johnson. We understand that both these letters were addressed to Dr. J. A. Petrie, a philatelist who has at times been accused of allowing his zeal to outrun his discretion. This, however, does not affect the accuracy of the statements contained in the letters, and it seems desirable, at any rate, that the history of the stamp should be placed before collectors.

DANVILLE, *April 28th*, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—Your favour of the 27th is to hand, and I take pleasure in answering your enquiries.

I was appointed Postmaster at Danville by President Buchanan October 1st, 1860. On the election of Lincoln I resigned, and Colonel William B. Payne was appointed, and I turned the office over to him on the 1st April, 1861; and on the 21st of the same month I was drafted into the military service as a volunteer. In the fall of the same year (1861) I was appointed postmaster at Danville by President Davis, and at the request of Judge Reagan, postmaster-general, accepted the appointment (I never applied for it), and came back to Danville, and took charge of the office. I think it was in October, 1861, Colonel Payne having been postmaster from April to say October.

I never saw any stamps issued with his name as postmaster. Up to this time the Confederate Government took charge of the Post-office Department, which was some time after the capital was removed to Richmond. My recollection is, that the stamps used were still the old style United States stamps. If Colonel Payne ever issued any stamps, I never heard of it, or have forgotten it.

On taking the office in October I also re-established my newspaper, the *Democratic Appeal* (which had ceased publication during my absence in the army), and at my own printing-office I had a considerable number of stamps printed for use at this the Danville Post-office. There was only one kind of them printed, all being ten * cent stamps; I think they were printed on plain white paper, and it has been so long ago that I have forgotten a more particular description of them. I had them varnished on the reverse side with mucilage made by myself of gum arabic. There were more than a thousand (I think about three thousand) of these issued and used under my direction while Postmaster at Danville. I am sorry I cannot give you a more particular description; but it has been nearly twenty years since I saw one of them, and my memory fails me to tell anything further. I am glad you have a specimen, and you can rely upon it that there was only one kind issued by me as postmaster.

Some years ago, while I was editor of the *Richmond Enquirer* (I think it was 1868 or 1869), I received a letter from a party in New York on this subject. He said he was getting up a book to contain engraved specimens, or rather *fac-similes*, of every stamp issued, and wanted to procure a specimen of the kind I had issued as postmaster at Danville, and offered to pay \$10 for one. I tried to get him one; advertised for it in the *Enquirer*, and also in the *Danville Register*, but never could get one. I have forgotten the name of the party in New York who wrote me, and cannot now find his letter, though I have it among my files somewhere. If I can find it I will send it to you, and he no doubt will pay you a high price for the privilege of copying the stamp you have for his book. And if I can serve you any further in this matter, will be glad to do so.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM D. COLEMAN.

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA, *May 23rd*, 1881.

DR. JAMES A. PETRIE, *Jersey City, U.S.*

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 17th instant came duly to hand, and I take pleasure in answering your enquiries as far as I can.

The Confederate Government did not issue any stamps for the prepayment of letters until some months after it had assumed control of the postal affairs of the South. I took charge of the Post-

* The value of the stamp chronicled by M. Moens is 5 cents.

office at Danville on or about the 1st of October, 1861, by appointment of President Davis, or rather of Postmaster-General Reagan; for the office was not then a "presidential" appointment, as it was called. On assuming charge I had orders to collect all postage in money, and the letters were simply stamped "Paid." But knowing the great convenience of stamps (for I had been postmaster under Mr. Buchanan's administration, and resigned on the election of Mr. Lincoln) I devised the plan of having "local postage stamps." They were sold at my office for cash, and could be used for the payment of postage on letters to be mailed at my office, *but at no other office*. So it was simply a contrivance of my own for the accommodation of persons who got their mail at my office. I had to account to the department for all that were used, and no others; and the use of my stamps was simply tantamount to my stamping the letter "Paid" in money, and they were all entered on the way-bills as "paid in money."

I was also the editor and owner of a newspaper published here called the *Democratic Appeal*, and my stamps were printed in my own job office connected with my paper. I had them properly prepared for ready use, with mucilage on the reverse side, etc., etc., and they became quite popular. A few months later the Government issued stamps, and I then discontinued the issuing of my "local stamps," and gave notice through my paper that persons having any of them on hand could bring them in, and I would redeem with Government stamps, which was done.

After I had commenced using these "local stamps" their convenience was perceived by other postmasters, and they also adopted the plan. The stamp from Pittsylvania, V. A., of which you send me a photo, was printed in my office. I was not quite certain of that fact when I first received your letter, though I remembered that stamps for several offices were printed there, so I waited (and this will account for my delay in replying to your letter) to see my old foreman on the subject. He remembered it perfectly, and reminded me of circumstances which make me also remember it. What you call the "cut" is simply an arrangement of the parts of what the printers call a "combination border," and the only change made was to substitute Mr. Johnson's name for mine as Postmaster. But his "local stamps" could not be used at my office nor mine at his. By the way Pittsylvania, C. H., is only twenty miles from Danville, and there was even then a daily mail between the two places. It is now only half an hour's ride by rail.

Hoping this reply will be satisfactory, and assuring you of my readiness to give you any further information you wish, if in my power to do so,

I am,

Very respectfully,

WM. D. COLEMAN.

P.S.—I return the photo as requested.

FORGED SCINDE DAWKS.

As if it were not enough to have all our cherished traditions as to the extreme rarity of Sir Bartle Frere's little labels upset by the *finds* that have occurred within the last twelve months, and by the panic which those finds have produced in the auction rooms, some miscreant has gone about to forge the stamps in question.

Some few months back an esteemed contemporary rather took our breath away by announcing six varieties of the Scinde stamps. It certainly appeared that No. 4 might always be constructed by an enthusiastic collector, by means of a little *blue* ink and a specimen of No. 3 with a good margin, and we have certainly never seen a copy with the *blue* ruling all round it; and, from information we have received, we have hopes of being able to strike Nos. 1 and 2 out of our list of wants altogether.

A correspondent in India sends us what he states is a forgery, and from the appearance of the specimen we have no hesitation in agreeing with him upon this point; he adds that it comes from Karachi, where, we presume, it was either made or put on sale; he sends it as being an undoubted fraud, and we are bound to say that it looks it. It differs, of course, from the genuine type in various details, which we do not propose to describe here in full. It is sufficient to state that the outer rim of the Garter, instead of being a double line, as it may be seen more or less plainly to be in all the undoubted copies, is formed of a single thick line. Now this is the distinguishing mark of Nos. 1 and 2 of the varieties we have mentioned above, and the copy before us is on white *laid* paper, which distinguishes No. 2 from any of the other five.

We have felt from the first a certain amount of scepticism as to these particular varieties. It was, of course, not impossible that there might be two genuine types; but the history of the issue rendered this distinctly improbable; and the new variety of type being found also upon a new variety of paper, did not tend to dispel our doubts. We have examined some few of these stamps, and have not found one, *red*, *white*, or *blue*, upon which the double outer ring could not be traced; neither have we seen a single one upon *laid* paper. We are not prepared to certify that no genuine copies exist upon laid paper; but we would advise our readers to look upon any specimens on such paper with a certain degree of suspicion.

THE NATIVE-ENGRAVED STAMPS OF FARIDKOT.

IN examining our publishers' stock of these stamps, we have found so large a number of unchronicled varieties, that we have thought it best to compile a complete list of the stamps as we now know them, rather than to chronicle the varieties we have discovered. In doing this we by no means desire to uphold these issues, and their numerous variations, as being of exceptional interest; on the contrary, we must confess to a belief that were it not for Philately their numbers would be very much more limited. At the same time those who collect them at all doubtless wish to do it thoroughly, and may at all events be glad to know what varieties exist.

There are three denominations of the stamps, and a distinct design for each. In addition to this each design has passed through certain stages. The first form of each appears to have been roughly engraved upon a hand-stamp, from which impressions were struck singly; originally, we believe, in each case on paper without lines ruled to guide the impression, and afterwards on paper ruled out in pencil into squares, or rectangles, for the reception of the stamps. Later, to facilitate production, each design was reproduced, either by lithography or electrotyping, and the stamps printed in sheets in the ordinary way. We are inclined to think that some, at all events, are lithographs, but others have rather the appearance of typography.

We have no doubt that the earliest design engraved was the square one, with the value expressed as *half anna*; this is dated "1934" of the Samvat Era, corresponding to A.D. 1877. Impressions in *blue* are stated to have been printed at that date; but we believe that, if these stamps were issued for use at all, it was not until a few years later. However, we will take it first, as being the first manufactured.

Half Anna. The design is square, as shown in the annexed illustration; the value is in the centre, surrounded by four labels forming a frame containing inscriptions; at the right side is the date in figures; the background is formed of conventional flowers, &c., and the whole design appears in white upon a solid ground of colour.



Type 1. Very roughly engraved and printed.

It may be distinguished from Type 2 by the position of two small characters in the inscription at the top, shaped like a letter "b," which in this type are both to the left of the upright character near the right hand end of the label, and above the long curved characters. Impressions of this type are always found imperf.

a. Ordinary, thinnish white wove paper, not ruled, not gummed.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue (1877?).

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., vermilion (1883?).

b. Thick white wove paper, not ruled; gummed.

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

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., vermilion (?).

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black (1885).

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., green (1886).

Printed *tête-bêche*; horizontal pairs.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., green.

c. Thickish white wove paper, ruled with single lines; gummed.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black.

Printed *tête-bêche*; horizontal pairs.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black.

NOTE. We found three of these pairs one above another, in a block, showing one vertical row one way, and the other the reverse way.

d. Thinnish white wove paper; ruled with double lines; not gummed.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., deep blue.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., bright blue.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., vermilion.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., green.

Printed *tête-bêche*; vertical pairs.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., vermilion.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black.

NOTE. All these were no doubt printed on sheets of paper varying in size, and therefore in the number of stamps they would hold. We found fragments of sheets of the *vermilion* in horizontal rows of ten, of the *green* in similar rows of eleven, and a complete sheet of the *black* in seventeen horizontal rows of ten stamps. Of the *vermilion*, and the *black*, we found small blocks showing one horizontal row in the centre inverted, while the entire sheet of *black* was printed half one way and half the other, thus showing *tête-bêche* vertical pairs across the centre.

Type 2. Of the two small characters resembling letters "b" in the top label, one is to the right of the vertical character, and underneath a horizontal one in the right upper corner of the same label. This type is much better drawn, and the stamps are printed in sheets of eighty—ten horizontal rows of eight—from plates or stones, which evidently were re-made more than once, as certain impressions show errors which are not found on all.

We have found no errors on the imperforate sheets, which may show that the whole (or greater

part) of certain printings were perforated, and the sheets showing errors are not as a rule so clear as those without, which seems to indicate defective transfers as well as defective making up.

All are on thinnish, tough wove paper, water-marked in the centre of the sheet, with the trade mark or the name of the manufacturers, "John Dickinson and Co., London."

a. Imperf.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., bright blue	(1888).
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., rosy-red	(").
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., carmine-rose	(").
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black	(1889).
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., deep green	(").
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., orange-yellow	(1890).

b. Perf. 12.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., ultramarine	(1888).
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., dull blue	(").
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., rose	(").
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., brick-red	(").
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black	(1889).
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., pale green	(").
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., deep green	(").
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., orange-yellow	(1890).

Printed *tête-bêche*; horizontal pairs.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., ultramarine.
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., rose.
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black.

Some of the sheets printed in these colours show the third vertical row (from the left) inverted, thus giving a row of *tête-bêche* pairs on the sheet.

Printed with the right-hand stamp in the third horizontal row placed sideways.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., brick-red.
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., pale green.

This error does not exist on all the sheets printed in *brick-red*.

(To be continued.)

SOME CHOICE MEXICANS.

By GILBERT E. LOCKYER.

I HAVE lately had an opportunity of looking through the collection of Mexican stamps accumulated by Mr. Koster—in Mexico I believe—and perhaps a few lines as to its contents may interest those of your readers who have made, or are making, a study of the stamps of this country. I do not know how many thousands the collection contains—perhaps ten or more—at all events it is huge, and has many good things in it. I confess to having been struck by the absence of many of the rarer surcharges on the earlier issues; it only serves to show—unless Mr. Koster did not especially look out for them—how exceedingly scarce they must be; I refer to such towns as Tixtla, Victoria, Sultapec, Yguala, Ixtlahuaca, and Soyaniquilpan; but any feeling of disappointment for their absence was dispelled by the number of

specimens, the great variety of shades, and, for the most part, their fine condition.

Of the issues of 1856 and 1861 I found several halves and quarters of 4 and 8 reales on parts of letters. I always think that these require caution, but Mr. Koster no doubt had exceptional opportunities. Also about sixty 4 reales, black on yellow, used and unused; twenty-five 8 reales, black on brown; and among the surcharges Huejutla, Merida, Tabasco, Colima, Cuernavaca, Campeche, and other names of towns not easy to find on the early issues. A fine lot of the 1864 (eagle) issue, among them a $\frac{1}{2}$ real *brown* used, and a rare town I. del Carmen, in two sizes, on the 1 real, 2 reales, 4 reales, and 8 reales. Plenty of Maximilians, lithographed and engraved, used and unused; but Mr. Koster did not manage to get the 7 centavos engraved used! Next there are about 120 Gothic surcharges of 1867, including two 8 reales, green on brown; two $\frac{1}{2}$ real, black on brown; and six 8 reales, black on brown. In the Guadalajara will be found some of the gems of the collection, enough to make the mouth of the enthusiast water. There must be at least 150 of them, used and unused (by the way, have they been reprinted?), on all the papers, including a fine block of four $\frac{1}{2}$ real on white wove on the original envelope, valued at £36, also 1 real, blue and grey; a 2 reales white on the original envelope, valued at £8; 2 reales, on yellow-green and rose; and 4 reales on white and rose, all on wove, several specimens of each, besides all the varieties on laid, quadrillé, and bâtonné papers. The provisionals for Chalco, Cuernavaca, Chihuahua, and Zacatecas are valued respectively at £10, £6, £24, and £15. They are of great rarity no doubt, and I am sorry that I have had no previous acquaintance with them. I do not think I need continue the examination much further. I note a few of the 1868 issue pin-perforated, some errors of colour, and Tixtla, Huejutla, Tula, and Tulancingo for good surcharges. A pair of 50 centavos of 1872, and a pair of 100 centavos, both without the *moiré* on the back, used. On the 1878 issue Texcoco on the 4 centavos, and Tacubaya in blue on the 50 centavos, both rare surcharges; some "habilitados" in red of 1879, several values imperforate; 10 centavos and 25 centavos *brown*, errors of colour, and a huge number of surcharges, many uncommon. Altogether an exceptional collection, and well worth seeing.

[NOTE.—The collection mentioned above has been acquired by us, and will be sent to any really advanced Mexican collector on application. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED.]

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

435, Strand.

WE have great pleasure in informing our clients that we have at last decided to open a branch where stamps may be examined and purchased. No. 435, Strand, London, W.C., is a small shop three doors from the Lowther Arcade and nearly opposite Charing Cross Station. At the time of going to press it is in the hands of the shopfitters, but we hope to commence business there on *Friday, March 6th*, and trust that our friends will give us an early call and inspect the fine stock of stamps and publications we shall have on sale.

No. 435, Strand, will be under the management of Mr. J. W. Jones, a keen philatelist, who has been collecting stamps for sixteen years, and has a thorough knowledge of the various varieties.

We shall be glad if our customers will kindly note that we shall keep entirely separate accounts for 435, Strand, and 8, Gower Street. All stamps purchased at 435, Strand must be paid for there, and the amount cannot be received at Gower Street.

All letters must be sent, as hitherto, to 8, Gower Street.

* * *

Purchases.—We have great pleasure in announcing the purchase by us of the celebrated collection of English colonial stamps of Mr. Charles Colman at a price approaching £2000 cash. A portion of this collection took a silver gilt medal at the Vienna Exhibition and a silver medal at the London Exhibition.

It contains many of the great rarities, such as Canada, 12d., black, used; British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., blue, large oblong; St. Helena, 6d., red, error; Trinidad, "Lady McLeod," unused; Cape of Good Hope, block error; and many others too numerous to mention. The North American Colonies are specially fine, the Shillings of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick being unused and in various shades of each.

The collection will take a considerable time to price, but we hope to shortly have a portion of it on view at 435, Strand, and shall be pleased to show it to all advanced collectors.

We believe that this is the largest and best collection that has been sold in England since the "Botteley" collection changed hands some four or five years ago.

DINNER TO MR. A. H. WILSON

At "The Criterion," Piccadilly Circus, W.,

ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH, 1891.

It having been decided that a dinner should be given to Mr. A. H. Wilson upon his retirement from business, a committee was formed consisting of Messrs. E. D. Bacon, T. Buhl, M. P. Castle, D. Garth, with Charles J. Phillips as honorary secretary to carry out all necessary details.

The Victoria Hall of the Criterion was secured, and the dinner took place on February 18th last, and was a very great success.

The following gentlemen among others were present: Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P. (in the chair); Messrs. F. G. Bepier, C. N. Biggs, P. M. Bright, Edward Buhl, Theodore Buhl, C. F. Casella, M. P. Castle, T. W. Cheveley, G. Churcher, T. A. Dennison, W. Dyer, R. Ehrenbach, W. Ehrmann, Elwin, D. Garth, M. Giwelb, R. Greening, H. G. Hanson, J. W. Jones, G. T. Köster, S. A. Mavrojani, T. Maycock, R. Meyer, F. H. Napier, G. B. T. Nicholl, W. H. Peckitt, C. J. Phillips, W. Pimm, A. P. Ralli, J. H. Redman, W. G. Rice, M. Ross, W. Scott, S. C. Skipton, G. P. Smith, Stafford Smith, B. W. Warhurst, W. T. Willett, W. T. Wilson, etc. Many other gentlemen were prevented by other engagements from attending, and a number of letters and telegrams of apology were received, the following, among others, being noted by the chairman:

The Earl of Kingston wrote: "Will you express my great regret that I cannot be present to do honour to our friend Mr. A. H. Wilson? I consider his retirement from business a very great loss to the Philatelic world. I should much have liked to be present at the dinner, and joined in the mournful (?) festivities. I have the highest regard for Mr. Wilson, and it is a comfort to know that our friendship will not retire like the stamps or with them, and I wish the banquet every success, which I am sure it will have."

Mr. W. A. S. Westoby wrote as follows: "We all owe a debt of gratitude to Wilson for all he has done for many years past, and I am very glad to think that his worth is recognized by my fellow Philatelists. He is one of the links of the past generation, associated as he was with Pemberton, and brought up in a good school. I only wish that I could be present, and show my great appreciation of his merits; but years and a trying winter have told heavily upon me, and I am almost a fixture. I could not resist writing this much, and endeavour to testify what we all owe to Mr. Wilson, who has been a pattern which I wish all dealers would learn to follow."

Herr Philip von Ferrary telegraphed from Paris: "Please let Wilson know at to-night's dinner how

sorry I am that bad health prevented me coming over for farewell dinner, but that I shall never forget my long and cordial intercourse with him."

Monsieur Arthur Maury wrote: "I regret that upon this occasion I am unable to come to London. It would have given me great pleasure to have been at the banquet given to Mr. Wilson. Will you kindly tell him that on the 18th of February, at 9 o'clock in the evening, I shall drink here to his health, thus joining with the collectors and dealers at the Criterion."

The following is a copy of the Menu, which appeared to be thoroughly appreciated:

HORS D'ŒUVRE VARIÉS.

Consommé aux <u>Quenelles.</u>	Parmentier.
Turbot, Sauce Hollandaise.	Winter Whitebait.
Terrine de Poulet à la Demidoff.	
Vol-au-Vent of Sweetbreads à la Toulouse.	
Aloyau Braisé.	Saddle of Mutton.
Endives à la Milanaise.	Pommes au Gratin.
Roast Gelinottes.	Salade. Chips.
Braized Ham.	
Jellies.	French Pastry.
Bombe Glacée.	

DESSERT.

After the dessert smoking was the order of the day, and the chairman proposed the usual loyal toasts of the health of Her Majesty the Queen, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family, which were enthusiastically received.

The CHAIRMAN: Now, gentlemen, I come to the toast of the evening, and that is the health of our guest, Mr. A. H. Wilson. (Cheers.) I feel myself in rather a difficult position, because I want to do justice, if I can, to this toast, and I want you to do full justice to it also; but at the same time I do not want to make my friend blush more than I can help at the things I ought to say about him. Gentlemen, I propose this toast to you this evening with very mingled feelings. It is many years since I first had any connection with the firm of Messrs. Pemberton, Wilson, and Co., or rather Messrs. Pemberton and Co. as it was then. I was only a boy of thirteen or fourteen when I first began to correspond with the late Mr. Pemberton, and it was some years later before I became acquainted either personally or by correspondence with Mr. Wilson; but personally—and perhaps no one else in this room can say the same thing—I can look back for considerably more than twenty years since my first connection with the firm, and during the whole of that time, in my recollection, there has been no shade of annoyance or regret at the relations I have had with the firm of which Mr. Wilson is a member. We are all glad to

think that Mr. Wilson's career has been so successful, and when we drink his health I hope you will not forget to couple with it, in your thoughts at any rate, the health of his wife and family also. I am myself a bachelor, but Mr. Wilson has been successful in doing what I have not succeeded in doing yet—he has managed to get a wife, and to produce and support a family. (Cheers and laughter.) All I can say is that when we are drinking his health we will wish long life and happiness to the wife, and prosperity and increase to the family. (Cheers and laughter.) But, gentlemen, this is of course an important occasion. We are met here to drink the health and future success of our good friend. Many of you have known him for a long time past. No one I am sure grudges him his success in his business. (Hear, hear.) We all rejoice to think that, thanks to his own straightforwardness and honour, he is now about to retire at a comparatively early period of life, and, we are glad to think, on a substantial income. Gentlemen, none of us grudge him that success. (Cheers.) I have been associated with Mr. Wilson for many years. Both he and I have gone in sometimes for little Philatelic speculations together, which I trust have been mutually satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) The only thing I can say is that some years ago I occasionally grumbled about "Wilson's prices." But, considering what has happened, I shall be glad of the opportunity of making, or rather I should say of stifling, the same grumble about those prices. Well, gentlemen, Mr. Wilson has fortunately been very successful in his business, and we are met here to-night to congratulate him on that fact, and to wish him every success in the future. But, gentlemen, a good name after all is better than riches. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Wilson, by his straightforward and honourable dealing, has secured for himself and his firm that good name. No firm of stamp dealers ever stood higher in the Philatelic world as regards its reputation for integrity and fair dealing than the firm of Pemberton, Wilson, and Co. (Hear, hear.) I am perfectly sure that while Mr. Wilson is glad of his own success, and while we are willing to congratulate him upon it, the good name he has secured he values quite as highly; and he values as much as his monetary success the assurance that he has secured from all those who have come in contact with him of their friendship, respect, and esteem. Gentlemen, with those remarks I have the very greatest pleasure in giving you with all honours the health of our esteemed guest Mr. Wilson. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm and musical honours.

MR. WILSON (who was received with loud cheers) said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I must confess I feel considerable difficulty in replying to this toast to-night. I hardly looked for so many compliments, and what Mr. Tapling has said I feel is more than I am worthy of. When I came to London some thirteen years ago I had a very small capital, and very few friends. I am sure that I had two, but, unfortunately, neither of them are present to-night—Mr. Ysasi, whom many of you knew, and Mr. Clarke. Those two gentlemen considerably aided me in starting my business. Shortly after that I had the good fortune to meet Mr. Burnett. He took the *Record*—I think it was the second number—and for many years edited it. You all know with what success he did that. I can truthfully say it was second to no paper in the English language. (Hear, hear.) It may not be known to you that he never would accept the slightest remuneration for it. He made it all a labour of love. He introduced me to the Philatelic Society, and through his instrumentality I became a member, and I am proud to say I have been a member ever since. In fact I think I am one of the oldest members now with four or five exceptions. There it was I first met our worthy chairman, Mr. Tapling. It would be impossible for me to tell you how much Mr. Tapling has befriended me in every conceivable way—the best of my clients, and the best collections I ever had, have all come through his recommendation. I may also say that some of the best papers I have ever had in the *Record* came from him also. (Cheers.) I must ever be grateful to both Mr. Tapling and Mr. Burnett, because to those two gentlemen I owe the success of my business. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, there are other friends whom I should like to mention who have also assisted me greatly—Mr. Bacon, Mr. Castle, Mr. Westoby, Major Evans, and Mr. D. Garth. They have all been of great assistance to me in various ways—in writing articles for the *Record*, and in befriending me on many occasions. I had a pleasant surprise a few nights ago from Mrs. Tebay, who said she was very sorry that she could not participate in the dinner to-night, but she sent me a scarf pin as a present. I am sorry I have not brought it here to-night. Since I have been in this room another old friend of mine has presented me with a ring. Gentlemen, there are a few friends I should like to speak about of another class—my dealer friends. (Hear, hear.) Although there is always a certain amount of rivalry amongst us, yet I can look back with great pleasure to my business transactions with many of the dealers present. Some of them are

unfortunately absent. I may mention Mr. Gibbons, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Cheveley, Mr. Buhl, Mr. Giwelb, and others. One has come a long way to do me honour to-night, and I heartily appreciate it. You know that I have recently sold my business to Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co. I only wish them every success. (Hear, hear.) I must say it is with much regret that I am bidding the Philatelic world good-bye (No, not good-bye), well good-bye for the present. Gentlemen, I do not know how to thank you all sufficiently for the kind reception you have given me this evening, and the honour you have done me. I can only say it is the proudest moment of my life. I shall always look back to this evening with very great pleasure and satisfaction. I thank you all heartily, and I hope that on some future day I may have the pleasure of meeting you all again. (Loud cheers.)

MR. DOUGLAS GARTH: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, when I was asked to serve upon the committee entrusted with the management of this dinner, I accepted the post with the full intention of fulfilling my duties to the utmost. Unfortunately unforeseen events prevented me from sometimes attending to those duties, and in particular on one occasion last week, when the final details of the dinner were settled, I was absent. My colleagues sat in stern inquisition upon my conduct, and as the result my sentence was that I should inflict upon you this evening my imperfect and halting eloquence in connection with the toast I have to propose. Gentlemen, it is for you to deplore their decision, and it is for me, with all humility, and to the utmost of my ability, to carry out my sentence. But I think only a few words are necessary from me to recommend to your notice such a popular toast as the health of our chairman. (Cheers.) I think there is nobody in this room who has not, throughout his philatelic career, looked upon our chairman, Mr. Tapling, as his *beau ideal* of what a collector and philatelist ought to be. Believe me, gentlemen, it is not the accident of a sufficiency of worldly means—it is something more—that has brought Mr. Tapling to the position which he now occupies among the collectors of the world. (Hear, hear.) The science of Philately at the present day is a comparatively easy matter. First of all I would say it is looked upon as a science; it is recognised as something intellectual, and it is not a subject of derision. The younger collector has the benefit of an extensive Philatelic literature; he is enabled from that literature to avoid forgeries, to arrange and classify even a large collection, and to overcome all sorts of difficulties that were insuperable to the collector

in the old days. This was not the case twenty years ago. In those days it was, I think, every man for himself. Every boy or man who cared about the pursuit was subject to ridicule, and he had to work out for himself his own line. He had to find out for himself all the peculiarities of the stamps of each country, as he had no reliable reference list to apply to, and it must have been entirely his own energy that led him to anything like success in the pursuit he adopted. Gentlemen, I think our chairman is almost unique in the success he has achieved in this particular line. From his boyhood he has worked day by day, hour by hour, at this pursuit; and most of the present literature, to which we now owe so much, is attributable in some measure, if not entirely, to his great energy in the past, and I think we may look upon him with the greatest admiration. I have done so since I became a collector in comparatively modern days. Gentlemen, I say to you, it is fitting that Mr. Tapling, our principal collector, should preside at a dinner which is given to the chiefest and best of our stamp merchants. (Cheers.) The praises of Mr. Wilson have been sung by a far more eloquent bard than myself; and I can only add to the words of Mr. Tapling on that subject my entire acquiescence in the friendship that has been shown to me by Mr. Wilson in the younger days of my collecting. Gentlemen, I have to give you the toast of our Chairman. (Cheers.) I hope you will drink it in the very worthiest manner. I would say this in conclusion, Not in this room, perhaps, but elsewhere I have been, with a great many of you, instrumental in drinking the health of our chairman, Mr. Tapling, and I have noticed that the more we drink Mr. Tapling's health the worse Mr. Tapling's health seems to be, the worse health he seems to enjoy. I cannot help thinking it is because we do not receive the toast with proper enthusiasm. I hope we shall have no cause for regret in the future from the manner in which this toast is received to-night. Gentlemen, I give you the health of our Chairman. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm and musical honours.

THE CHAIRMAN (who was received with loud cheers): Gentlemen, I have to thank you most heartily for the exceptionally kind reception you have given to the toast of my good health. I can assure you it always gives me pleasure to preside at gatherings of this kind in connection with our common pursuit; and certainly at no gathering up to the present time have I presided with more

pleasure than I have to-night, at the one held in honour of my good friend Mr. Wilson. Allusion has been made to his quitting the paths of Philately. I do not think that is possible. Any one who has once been bitten with the mania, if you like so to call it, or fever, or whatever it is, can never entirely relinquish it; and although we may part from Mr. Wilson for a time, it is only a case of *Au revoir*. We shall see him back again in the old paths some day, and, I hope, following them with the same success. He talks of going to the Cape of Good Hope. Well, I mean to get a lot of good things out of him. I am perfectly sure we shall all welcome him back; and I hope we shall give him a welcome back home in the same way as we are giving him a sort of semi-farewell to-night. Mr. Garth has alluded in far too complimentary terms to the share I have had during recent years in promoting the interests of our pursuit. He has alluded also to my writings on the subject, and to the various parts I have taken in connection with it. Gentlemen, it has all been done *con amore*. Ever since I was quite a youngster I have always been interested in stamps, and there is a great deal certainly to interest one in them. It is an instructive pursuit. It is a pursuit, at any rate, for our leisure hours, and however much ridicule may be cast upon it, still we have a right to employ our leisure time in our own way. (Hear, hear.) If I like to employ my leisure time in collecting stamps no one has the right to object. I have a great number of duties to perform—and some of them of rather an arduous nature—in the House of Commons, and I can only say I have spent many less pleasant evenings in that honourable house than the one I have spent among you to-night. I can only thank you for the very kind way in which you have received the toast of my health, and to assure you, if I may lay any claim to be one of the leaders of Philately in England, I hope, at any rate, to substantiate that in the future as I have endeavoured to do in the past; and my best efforts will certainly be devoted in my leisure hours to the science we are all so much interested in. I thank you very much for your kind reception, and I assure you that the pleasure you have apparently experienced this evening has been equally shared in by myself, in consequence of the kindly feeling with which you have received the toast of my health. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Elwin and Mr. Schneider rendered effective service by contributing to the enjoyment of the evening by their singing and music.

The party broke up about 10.30 p.m., after a most enjoyable evening, and many wishes were expressed that such reunions could be held a little oftener, as they do much to cement a good feeling between the Collectors and Dealers.

REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

NOTE.—In answer to numerous enquiries, Stanley Gibbons, Limited, beg to state that they do NOT execute commissions at any of the auction sales.

MESSRS. CHEVELEY & Co. held their fifteenth auction sale at the Mart on January 16th and 17th. A noticeable feature was that the lots were sold much more rapidly than usual, and we make out that the average rate of selling was about eighty-seven lots per hour, which so far stands as record for this country. It will also be noted from the following list that the prices were better than usual, which proves that quick selling is best, both for those attending the sales and for the owners of the stamps sold. If the lots are sold quickly, without so much unnecessary time being wasted in inspection (after a day has been given to view), the attention of all buyers is kept up to the mark, and the result is better for all.

The following are some of the best lots sold :

Lot	Price
	s. d.
32 Bremen, imperf., 5 sgr., green, block of 4, unused	30 0
35 British East Africa, 1st issue, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 4 annas, unused	38 0
53 Canada, imperf., 6d. laid paper and 6d. wove	22 0
63 Cape of Good Hope, wood block, 1d., red	32 0
75 Ceylon, 5d., star, perforated, eight specimens	19 0
81 " star, perf., 8d., yellow-brown	34 0
84 <i>The Stamp Collector's Magazine</i> , from 1865-74, 10 vols.	30 0
117 Great Britain, 2s., salmon, used	21 0
143 " twelve 1d. letter sheets, on white paper with silk threads, entire	15 0
156 Hamburg, 7sch., orange, perf., 3 on original paper	27 0
169 Ionian Islands, the yellow stamp with Corfu postmark on part of original letter and also a pen-stroked specimen of the blue stamp	30 0
195 Natal, 1st issue, 1d., buff, used; good specimen	32 0
233 New South Wales, 6d., lilac, of the small type, imperf.	47 6
236 New South Wales, 3d., green, strip of 6, including the "Wares" error, on original paper	57 6
250 New Zealand, "NZ" watermark, 1s., imperf., unused	34 0
253 New Zealand, "NZ" watermark, 1d., vermilion, imperf., unused	19 0
256 Nova Scotia, 1s., plum	100 0
290 Scinde Dawk, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, white, cut square	18 0
319 Switzerland, a complete re-constructed plate (40 varieties) of the 10 rap., black, red, and yellow	72 6
360 Victoria, 1st issue, pair of 3d., rouletted	30 0
370 Wurtemberg, fine block of three 18 kr., blue, imperf.	48 0

A NEW stamp auctioneer has arisen (Mr. W. Hadlom), and that in an out-of-the-way corner of London. We did not attend this sale, which was held on January 24th last, not having time to go so far. We understand most of the large buyers were conspicuous by their absence, and the prices realized were not out of the way. We

trust that we shall not have another sale so far out of the city.

The following are about the best lots :

Lot.	Price.
	s. d.
17 British Columbia, Vancouver Island, 10 c., blue, imperf.	22 0
41 Canada, 6d., purple-black, perforated	30 0
46 " 6d., green	17 0
58 Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf.; fine	80 0
59 " star imperf., 8d., deep brown	90 0
100 Great Britain, 2d., blue, Mulready wrapper, with 2d., blue, no lines, attached	40 0
102 Great Britain, 1d. and 2d. Mulready envelopes	26 0
181 New South Wales, 5s., imperf.	30 0
183 " 8d., orange, laureated on original envelope	34 0
232 Prince Edward's Isles, 1d., orange, imperf., unused	15 0
233 Prince Edward's Isles, 2d., rose; fine pair, unused	30 0
247 Queensland, 1d., red, 2d., blue, with <i>burill</i>	15 0
259 St. Lucia, star watermark, blue and green	16 0
298 Tuscany, 60 crazie, red	57 6
300 Victoria, 6d., orange, large serpentine perf., on original envelope	30 0
308 United States, 1869; complete set, including shades (16)	24 0
329 Virgin Isles, 1d., green on buff, imperf.	27 0

MR. THOMAS BULL held his twenty-first auction sale at the Mart on January 9th last. The prices were good, and attendance large.

The following are some of the best lots sold :

Lot.	Price.
	s. d.
59 British Bechuanaland, Error $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, black on black, with the "B" omitted	19 0
73 Canada, 1868, 3 cents, on laid paper, unused, and a ditto, used	36 0
81 Ceylon, 8d., deep brown	87 6
82 Ditto 1s. 9d., green, unused	26 0
103 Ditto a pair of 5d., carmine-brown	40 0
108 Ditto provisionals, surcharges inverted, 5 c. on 32 c., and 30 c. on 36 c.	57 6
144 Mauritius, 1848, late impression, 2d., blue, on original envelope	34 0
150 Mauritius, 1859, figure of Britannia, imperf., 6d., blue, and 1s., vermilion, unused	40 0
158 Mauritius, half penny on 9d., lilac, unused, surcharge inverted	100 0
167 New Brunswick, 1857, 1s., violet, unused. One corner a little cut	95 0
180* Prince Edward's Islands, 9d., lilac, imperf., used	30 0
273 Brazil, a sheet of 10 reis journal stamps, unused	60 0
295 British Guiana, 1851; an unsevered pair of 1 cent, magenta	80 0
307 British Guiana, 1862, provisionals, 1 c., brownish-rose; a strip of three, unused, with the three types, crossed ovals, pearls, and trefoil, unsigned	65 0
309 British Guiana, 1862, one copy 2c., yellow, pearls	72 6
310 British Guiana, 1862, one copy, 4 c., blue, floreate border enclosing pearls	75 0
341 Cape of Good Hope, wood block, pair of 1d., red	60 0
345 Cape of Good Hope, wood block, 4d., deep blue	40 0
370 India, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, red (brilliant)	115 0
397 Ionian Islands, an entire envelope, with 2 blue and 2 orange, date of the postmark being 1859	105 0
409 Natal, first issue, half 6d., green, provisional used as 3d., on original paper	100 0
410 Natal, first issue, 9d., blue, margin slightly nicked in one place, on original paper	160 0
412 Natal, first issue, 1d., blue, on original envelope	84 0

Lot.		Price.
427	Natal, first issue, three 3d., rose, large copies, on original paper	72 6
439	New South Wales, Sydney View, Plate II., unused	85 0
485	New Zealand, 1862-1863, watermark star, rouletted 3d.	47 6
506	Nova Scotia, 1s., violet	115 0
520	Queensland, 1879-1880, on fiscal paper, no watermark, 1d. error, Queensland	95 0
527	St. Christopher, provisional One Penny on 2½d., small type, and without bar on value	70 0
541	Turks Island, 1880, 1s., prune	65 0
571	Western Australia, 1855, 2d., brown on red, and 6d., bronze, good impression, but cut octagonally	42 0
572	Western Australia, 6d., bronze, 2d. cut octagonally	42 0

Philatelic Society of London.

Honorary President:

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., &c.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

President—F. A. PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Vice-President—T. K. TAPLING, M.P.

Secretary—D. GARTH.

Assistant-Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.

Treasurer and Librarian—C. N. BIGGS.

E. D. BACON.

A. W. CHAMBERS.

M. P. CASTLE.

DR. C. W. VINER.

THE fifth meeting of the season 1890-91 was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, December 5th, 1890, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by eighteen members, including the Vice-President in the chair, and two visitors. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary reported that the President of the Philatelic Society of Rome, who had recently been in London, had conveyed the greetings of his Society to the London Society, and had announced that a Museum of Philately was about to be opened in Rome under Government auspices. It was resolved that a letter should be written reciprocating the good wishes of the Roman Society. The Secretary also reported the receipt of a copy of Mr. Westoby's new work on the stamps of the United Kingdom, which was directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society. Mr. David H. Hill, proposed by Mr. Basset Hull, and seconded by Mr. Biggs; and Dr. Kalckoff, proposed by Mr. Castle, and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary, were duly elected members of the Society. The revision of the Reference List of the Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope was continued and completed. On the motion of the Vice President, seconded by the Secretary, it was resolved to postpone the further study of the stamps of the African colonies pending the completion of a contemplated work on Indian and Ceylon stamps. The Secretary reported that the date fixed for the annual dinner having been found to be inconvenient, the dinner had been postponed for the present.

The sixth meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel, on Friday, December 19th,

at 7.30 p.m., thirteen members being in attendance, including the Vice-President in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the Secretary reported the receipt of a letter announcing the acceptance by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh of the office of Honorary President of the Society. On the motion of Major Evans, seconded by Mr. Colman, it was resolved that a letter should be written in reply, expressing the thanks of the Society to H.R.H. for the honour conferred on the Society. A letter was also read from Mr. Skipwith, the Secretary of the newly-formed Society at Leeds, and it was resolved to reply with the best wishes of the London Society for the success of the new Society. Mr. John F. Jones, of Paris, proposed by Mr. Van Duzer, and seconded by the Assistant Secretary, was elected a member of the Society. The remainder of the evening was occupied with a long discussion on private matters connected with the proceedings of the Society.—*Philatelic Record*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—In last month's issue I see that a correspondent had told you of a 4d. red-brown New South Wales, surcharged "O.S.," perforated 11 x 12, of which you say, "A variety not mentioned in our lists." Please refer to page 156 of *Colonial Stamps*.

As I am writing, may I be allowed to give a list of the different perforations to be found, according to my experience, with the "O.S." surcharge:

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Issue 1871-82, surcharged "O.S."

TABLE OF PERFORATIONS.

1d. ... 10 ... 12½, 11 x 12, 10 x 12½
2d. ... 10 ... 12½, 11 x 12, 10 x 12½
3d. ... 10, 12, 12½ 10 x 12 ...
4d. ... 10, 12, 12½, 11 x 12, 10 x 12½
5d.
6d. ... 10, 11, 12½, 10 x 11, 10 x 12½, 10 x 12, 10 x 11½. .
8d. ... 10 ... 12½ 10 x 12½ 10 x 11½.
10d.
1s. ... 10 ... 12½, 11 x 12, 10 x 12½
5s. ... 10 ... 12½

I am, yours faithfully,

GILBERT LOCKYER.

February 5th, 1891.

[We are greatly obliged to Mr. Lockyer for his valuable list, which we are glad to place on record. In using the words he quotes, we referred (as did the correspondent mentioned) to the lists that have appeared in these pages and in *The Stamp Advertiser*.—Ed.]

PHILATELY v. STAMP SALES.

DEAR SIR,—In *The Stamp News Annual* Mr. Thomas Bull has a few words to say in favour of Stamp Auctions, which is natural; also in apology for his sins of omission and *commission*; this also is not unexpected. But when he goes on to give his opinion that auctions are a “natural development arising from the study of Philately,” surely reason cries, “Halt!” As well might it be said that picture sales are “a natural development” of the study of painting, or sales of musical instruments of the study of music. He would have been nearer the mark if he had called Stamp Auctions “a natural development” of a wish to make money; that would be both sensible and true. But they no more benefit Philately than picture sales benefit art. They keep alive a crowd of small dealers who are no credit to Philately, and no use to serious collectors; they create a fictitious value for rare stamps, because leading dealers who hold stock cannot afford to let the value fall; they encourage reprints by creating a demand for old issues, and it is a well known fact in Philately, that if a demand springs up the supply miraculously comes to hand (the dealer's or auctioneer's). I assert, moreover, that they are a failure, so far as Mr. Garth's intention is concerned; and if Mr. Bull, or any other auction advocate, will name any way, however small, in which Philately as a science is the better for sales, I shall be only too glad to meet with it.

Individuals may be benefited. The auctioneer gets his commission, the dealer buys stock often at an absurdly moderate price, the collector may here and there pick up a good thing long wanted, but poor Philately!—what with reprints, forgeries, false surcharges, and auctions—she will presently be smothered altogether; *apropos* of which allow me to quote an atrocious paragraph from the “Scott Stamp and Coin Company's” price catalogue just published: “It should be understood that any stamp printed from a genuine plate is genuine, and it is of comparatively little importance as to the particular date at which the impression was made.” This immoral principle aims at the very heart of our science, and I have met with the heresy already among collectors. If such insidious doctrine is allowed to prevail, and reprints come to be regarded with a tolerant eye and lenient mind, I think incalculable mischief will be done.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, SYDNEY VIEW.

“One or two leading Australian collectors have serious grounds for complaining of the treatment accorded them by a firm of auctioneers making a

speciality of stamp auctions. One gentleman forwarded to this firm a fine collection for sale over twelve months ago, and after waiting in vain for some months for a settlement was obliged to place the matter in the hands of a friend. When called upon, their representative made excuses, and stated that the cash would be remitted to Sydney that same day. According to promise a remittance was forwarded, but by *cheque on London*, which, of course, had to be returned for payment, and even then may not have been honoured. In another case, a collector well known here forwarded his collection for sale last March. It safely reached the firm above mentioned [alluded to?], and was sold in May—five months since—notwithstanding which no word has been received, and of course not a penny of the proceeds either. The victim in this case has decided to place the matter in the hands of solicitors, in order to effect some settlement. The first consignment referred to was of considerable value, the second collection was worth between three and six hundred pounds. If the amounts had been small, some delay could be easily excused; but with large amounts no satisfactory explanation can be accepted.” [The meaning here is a little obscure. Surely if an explanation is *satisfactory* it should be accepted.] “The treatment is both dishonest and tricky. We do not ourselves believe in selling collections by auction, unless the owners are on the spot to watch the sale, or are represented by a reliable agent. Should any of our readers, however, decide to dispose of their collections in this way at any time, we will be pleased to afford them any information they may require regarding the standing of the firms to whom they intend entrusting sales.”—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, October 20th, 1890.

A DISCLAIMER.

DEAR SIR,—Our attention has been directed to a paragraph in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* for October last, in which “a firm of auctioneers, making a speciality of stamp auctions,” is taken severely to task in respect of the treatment meted out to some leading Australian collectors, who had forwarded their collections to the said firm for sale. The collectors in question are spoken of as “victims”; the auctioneer is plainly called “dishonest and tricky.” The grounds of complaint are: Firstly, unjustifiable delay in settling for the stamps sold; and secondly, that when, under pressure, an account was at length rendered, the remittance was made by cheque on London, involving some months' further delay in collecting.

As no name is mentioned, these charges may apply to any one of the stamp auctioneers of this country; and without entering upon the question of their truthfulness or otherwise, we feel called upon to repudiate them, as relating to ourselves. Will you therefore enable us to do this in the

most effective manner, by the aid of your interesting and popular journal? We desire to say that the paragraph in question *does not* and *cannot* refer to us.¹ Firstly, because we have not yet sold any collections for clients in Australia; and secondly, because we invariably settle all accounts within a very few days after the sale.—Yours faithfully,

CHEVELEY & CO.

[Between *Sydney View* and the views of those dwelling in Sydney the auctioneers seem likely to have rather a rough time of it. Whether Philately is or is not a science, and whether auctions do or do not benefit Philately, are questions which we are hardly equal to deciding; but, after all, Philately exists for Philatelists, and not Philatelists for Philately; and if the Philatelist is satisfied, Philately as a science must take its chance. When collectors cease to buy at auctions, or at the prices at which dealers must sell what *they* buy at auctions, those auctions will cease; but our own opinion is, that any thing that advertises stamp-collecting, and brings together those interested in the pursuit, is to the advantage of Philately.

With the charges made by Mr. Vindin we do not concern ourselves. Selling one's collection of stamps by auction is purely a matter of business, and if the vendor does not obtain the proceeds of the sale from the auctioneer he has his remedy. In any case, as Mr. Vindin is, we believe, out of range of an action for libel, it would have been more satisfactory if he had named the firm he alluded to, thus giving them an opportunity for explanation, instead of making an indiscriminate attack.

There is no legitimate excuse for an auctioneer who does not make prompt settlements. He has a right to demand ready-money payments; and if he gives credit, he does so at his own risk, and not at the risk of those for whom he is acting. At the same time, it is to the interest of the vendor that some facilities should be given. Australian collectors have, we believe, not found *Philately* (as a science?) an altogether unprofitable pursuit. Mr. Vindin himself, in some of his earlier numbers, complains that the one idea of the Australian *Philatelist* seems to be to turn his stamps into cash; and if, in their haste to realize, some of them have overlooked the attendant risks, they have no one but themselves to blame. Some of their consignments—guaranteed genuine originals; only (?) copies in existence, and the plates destroyed—have proved rather a risky investment for the purchasers; but this has nothing to do with the question.—Ed.]

SIR,—My attention having been called to the article in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, I shall be glad, as I presume my late firm are the auctioneers referred to, if you will allow me to make, through the medium of your columns, the following explanation.

We received in all three collections from Australia. The first was handed to us by an accredited agent of the owner, and was sold. On the appointed settling day the agent waited on us and received a cheque for the proceeds, which was paid into the Bank of Australasia the same day. I regret to say I have reason to believe that the agent has never accounted to his principal for the amount; but for that, of course, my firm was in nowise responsible.

The second collection was handed to us by a friend and correspondent of the owner, and at the appointed date we handed a cheque to the gentleman who instructed us, and the amount was duly remitted by him.

The third collection was forwarded to us direct, and was sold in the sale held at the Portman Rooms on May 24th, 1890.

A small and unimportant consignment was also received (the net realisation was £41 1s. 2d.), and was disposed of in three sales, the last being held in May, 1890.

In June, 1890, I dissolved partnership with my former partners, who, it was arranged, were to receive all moneys due to and discharge all liabilities of the late firm. Some time was no doubt occupied in balancing the accounts of the late partnership, and I believe that in consequence the proceeds of the third collection and the small consignment were not remitted for some little time after the dissolution. I have since ascertained that the payments were made by cheques, which the cashier drew with others to square up outstanding accounts. This was clearly not the right way to remit to the Colonies, but I am sure it was inadvertently done. My late partners have no business connections with the Colonies, and no doubt treated the payments as they did others. I much regret the error, but, as I have said before, I am sure it was an inadvertence. I myself was not aware of the fact until I made enquiries after seeing the article in Vindin's paper. I always myself remit to the Colonies by banker's draft, and in one or two cases I have even done so by cable to avoid delay.

I think the consignors had reasonable ground for complaint, but I hope this explanation will make it clear that I was not in any way personally responsible, and that the grievance was stated with a great deal of unnecessary exaggeration.—Your obedient servant,

THOS. BULL.

PROVINCIAL PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

SIR,—As you have generously opened your columns in the interest of the propagation of Philately in other than the city of cities, I avail myself of this opportunity to express my views (so far as my experience permits) on the establishment of a Philatelic Society in this part of the country. It is quite evident, from all that has gone before us, that we in Scotland are not in the van of the science of philately, and for this reason alone, apart from the friendships which are engendered by the study and examination of stamps, a society would be an inestimable boon in any part of the country where such has not previously existed.

From my intercourse with the gentlemen who were my colleagues in connection with the jubilee collection of the world's postage stamps, which was exhibited in the International Exhibition in Edinburgh, I can confirm all I have written. One difficulty (but here I write without any authority) would be the initial step. If, however, you, or perhaps some of your many correspondents, could suggest a sound basis to work on, founded on their own experience of society work, I personally would be greatly obliged.

I know of no societies in Scotland, and can safely affirm there are none. Occasionally I have intruded on the good nature of our southern friends for advice, and their opinion as to the genuineness of stamps. If we had had a Philatelic Society in Edinburgh, this would have been obviated.

In conclusion, may I add a word about our show in Edinburgh? Of course, like every other such exhibition, it was a first attempt; but we did celebrate the jubilee of penny postage, and I think to some degree of credit to the name of Sir Rowland Hill. My regret was always that we could obtain no assistance with very rare and valuable stamps from members of the London Philatelic Society, for the simple reason of their exhibition requiring their own support. In like manner we could not for the same reason supplement their wants, if any.

My hope is, that our combined efforts have done some good in creating a liking for a pastime which combines study with pleasure.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

PHILATELIST.

EDINBURGH, December, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—Your remarks as to the formation of Philatelic Societies in provincial towns seem worth consideration, and will meet with approval from most thinking minds. It must be remem-

bered, however, that Englishmen and Americans differ widely in temperament. I am not so sure that we like collecting in company as you suggest, or always enjoy having someone to help us to gloat over our treasures. I consider that English collectors generally are rather Conservative. It is not as easy as might be imagined to meet with appreciative and sympathetic minds with which to commune on Philatelic matters. After a short experience it often appears that they and you are not tuned in the same key, and harmony does not result. Reasons for this are not difficult to find. One is perhaps taking the issues of some country about which the others have no interest; another is great on varieties of perforation, a mild mania which his friends do not indulge in, and so fail to appreciate; some are at their A B C; some have arrived at a sort of halfway house, and pause, uncertain which path to follow; some are advanced, perhaps *blasé*; all are travelling the same road, but some distance apart, and rarely become comrades. Congenial spirits in my experience are rare in the Philatelic world. However, all this is distinct from the question as to whether more societies are wanted, and how they are to be formed. May I suggest that all collectors wishing to join a Philatelic Society in their own town should send their names and addresses to your publishers (if they will consent to receive them)? By this means it may perhaps be discovered in how many and in what towns such a society has any chance of success, and how many members would be forthcoming in each in case of a start being made. An editorial note to this effect, if you consider it worth trying, may have some good effect. The first and greatest difficulty is to draw the men together. Then, with a good practical man as secretary, details as to management would soon be settled. Meetings held alternately at members' houses would seem a simple way of commencing a small Society, making them as friendly and *sociable* as possible. In the last point, I believe, does success lie. If dull and uninteresting there is but little chance of a real or useful existence. These few ideas which have occurred to me I have put on paper, hoping that you may think them of some use to forward your "Happy thought."—I am, yours faithfully, PHIL. A. TELLY.

[Either the publishers or ourselves will be happy to receive the names of any collectors wishing to aid in the formation of Philatelic Societies in their several localities. We shall not publish any names that we receive, but we shall conclude that those who communicate with us have no objection to their names being mentioned to other collectors in their own neighbourhood.—ED.]

PRICE LIST.

PART XII.

The previous parts of this Price List, containing full particulars and Prices of Stamps of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria, will be found in "The Stamp Advertiser," the Seven numbers of which can be supplied by our publishers neatly bound in cloth, 7s. 6d.; and in "The Journal." Nos. 1 and 2, price 1s. 6d. each, and Nos. 3, 5, and 6, price 6d. each.

OUR detailed Price List of the numerous varieties of Australian stamps concluded last month. After thinking over the matter as to the next part of this List, we have decided to follow the order of the works published by the Philatelic Society, London, and start now with "North American Colonies." Before we have finished that, we believe that the Society will have issued a guide and reference list of the West Indian Stamps, and this will also be the order of our Price List.

We shall continue to give the prices only of those stamps actually in stock at the time this is published. As however we often have stamps that we do not price here, we shall be pleased to receive orders for any *not* priced. The same will be booked and the stamps supplied in rotation as they come in.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

No.	Date.	Paper.	Value.	Colour.	Watermark.	Perforation.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1	1861	Thin wove	2½d.	rosy-brown	None	Imperf.	—	—
2	"	"	2½d.	rose & rose-brown	"	Perf. 14	7 6	6 0
3	1865	Wove	3d.	blue	CC & Crown	"	1 0	—
4	"	"	3d.	deep blue	"	"	1 0	—
5	1867	"	2 cents,	bistre & black	"	"	1 0	2 6
6	"	"	5 "	vermilion & black	"	"	4 0	4 6
7	"	"	10 "	rosy-pink & blue	"	"	—	—
8	"	"	25 "	orange & violet	"	"	4 0	3 0
9	"	"	50 "	mauve & lake	"	"	6 0	5 0
10	"	"	1 dollar,	green	"	"	—	—
11	"	"	5 cents,	vermilion & black	"	Perf. 12½	—	—
12	"	"	10 "	rosy-pink & blue	"	"	40 0	—
13	"	"	25 "	orange & violet	"	"	—	—
14	"	"	50 "	mauve & lake	"	"	15 0	—
15	"	"	1 dollar,	green	"	"	30 0	30 0

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

16	1865	Wove	5 cents,	rose	Crown & CC	Imperf.	—	300 0
17	"	"	10 "	blue	"	"	25 0	15 0
18	"	"	5 "	rose(shades)	"	Perf. 14	5 0	5 6
19	"	"	10 "	blue	"	"	4 0	—

CANADA.

1	1851	Horizontally laid paper	3d.	vermilion	None	Imperf.	—	5 0
2	"	Vertically laid paper	6d.	purple-black	"	"	160 0	15 0
3	"	"	12d.	black	"	"	—	640 0
4	1852	Stout wove	3d.	vermilion	"	"	10 0	0 9

No.	Date.	Paper.	Value.	Colour.	Watermark.	Perforation.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
5	"	Stout wove	6d.	black, olive-purple (shades)	None	Imperf.	60 0	10 0
6	"	Thin wove	3d.	vermillion	"	"	10 0	0 9
7	"	"	6d.	dull purple to violet	"	"	60 0	10 0
8	"	"	12d.	black	"	"	—	—
9	"	Thin ribbed paper	3d.	vermillion	"	"	—	—
10	1855	Wove paper	10d.	blue	"	"	20 0	15 0
11	1857	Wove paper	7½d.	green	"	"	40 0	20 0
12	"	"	½d.	rose	"	"	20 0	5 0
13	"	Thin ribbed wove paper	½d.	"	"	"	—	—
14	"	Laid paper	6d.	dull purple	"	Perf. 12	—	160 0
15	"	Thin ribbed wove paper	½d.	rose	"	"	—	—
16	"	"	3d.	vermillion	"	"	—	—
17	"	Wove paper	½d.	rose (shades)	"	"	30 0	15 0
18	"	"	3d.	vermillion (shades)	"	"	—	10 0
19	"	"	6d.	violet-black	"	"	140 0	80 0
20	"	"	3d.	vermillion	"	Perf. 13	—	—
21	1859-64	"	1 cent,	rose (shades)	"	Perf. 12	0 4	0 2
22	"	"	2 cents	"	"	"	2 0	1 0
23	"	"	5	vermln. (shades)	"	"	0 6	0 1
24	"	"	10	brown and brown-lilac (shades)	"	"	3 6	0 8
24A	"	"	10	purple	"	"	3 6	0 9
24B	"	"	10	red-lilac	"	"	3 6	1 0
25	"	"	12½	grn., emrld-grn.	"	"	3 0	0 6
26	"	"	17	blue (shades)	"	"	4 0	1 6
27	"	"	5	vermillion	"	Imperf.	—	—
28	1868	"	½ cent,	black	"	Perf. 12	0 2	0 2
29	"	"	1	brown-red (shds.)	"	"	0 6	0 6
30	"	"	1	orange-yellow	"	"	0 6	0 4
31	"	"	2 cents,	green (shades)	"	"	0 9	0 2
32	"	"	3	red	"	"	0 9	0 2
33	"	"	6	brown	"	"	1 0	0 2
34	"	"	12½	blue	"	"	2 0	0 6
35	"	"	15	lilac	"	"	2 0	0 4
36	"	Horizontally laid paper	1 cent,	brown	"	"	—	—
37	"	"	1	yellow	"	"	—	—
38	"	"	3 cents,	red (shades)	"	"	—	12 6
39	"	Bluish wove paper	½ cent,	black	"	"	—	—
40	1870-74	Wove paper	1	orange, yellow	"	"	0 1	0 1
41	"	"	2 cents,	grn. & yell. grn.	"	"	0 2	0 1
42	"	"	3	rose, verm. (shds.)	"	"	0 6	0 1
43	"	"	6	brown (shades)	"	"	0 6	0 1
44	"	"	10	lilac-rose	"	"	1 0	0 2
45	"	"	3	red	"	Imperf.	—	—
46	"	"	5	(large)	"	Perf. 13½ × 12	—	—
47	1875	"	5	bronze-green	"	Perf. 12	2 6	1 0
48	1876	"	5	(small) bronze-grn.	"	"	0 6	0 1
49	1877	"	15	grey-violet (shds.)	"	"	2 0	0 4
50	1880	"	15	slate (shades)	"	"	2 0	0 4
51	1882	"	½ cent,	black (sml. size)	"	"	0 1	0 1
51A	"	"	½	"	"	Imperf.	—	—
51B	"	"	½	"	"	Prf. 12 × Imprf.	—	—
52	1888	"	2 cents,	emerald-green	"	Perf. 12	0 3	0 1
53	"	"	5	green-grey	"	"	0 6	0 1
54	"	"	10	carmine-red	"	"	0 9	0 2

REGISTRATION STAMPS.

55	1875	"	2 cents,	orange-vermillion (shades)	"	"	0 3	0 1
56	1888	"	2	vermillion & scarlet-vermillion	"	"	1 0	0 2
57	1875	"	5	yellow-green & green (shades)	"	"	0 6	0 3
58	"	"	8	blue	"	"	3 6	3 6
59	1889	"	5	blue-green	"	"	0 6	0 2
60	—	"	5	green	"	Imperf.	—	—
61	1879	"	Officially sealed,	red-brown	"	Perf. 12	—	15 0

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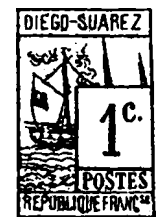
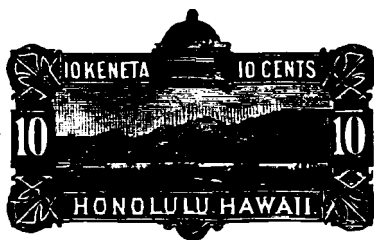
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MARCH 31, 1891.

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STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,

MONTHLY JOURNAL

Edited by EDWARD B. EVANS.

A Magazine and Price List

FOR THE USE OF

STAMP COLLECTORS & DEALERS.

CONTENTS.		PAGE
EDITORIAL		205
NEW ISSUES—Priced		207
A REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH POSTAL WRAPPERS.		
By W. E. JEFF		207
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES		210
THE MULREADY ENVELOPE, ETC. By the EDITOR		216
ON THE COLLECTION OF ESSAYS. By W. A. S. WESTOBY		222
THE NATIVE-ENGRAVED STAMPS OF FARIDKOT		224
PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON		226
OBITUARY		226
CORRESPONDENCE AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS		227

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9 " " Land Post, 1, 3, and 12 kreuzer	3	3	9
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28 †CEYLON, including provisional envelope	5	5	9
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34 †CUBA, early issues, all obsolete	4	4	9
35 " " recent issues	8	8	9
36 " " 68, or 69, 5, 10, 20, and 40 c.	4	4	9
36a †CZERNAWODA	5	5	9
37 †DANUBE STEAM NAVIGATION CO.	4	4	9
38 †DENMARK, all obsolete	12	12	9
39 " " Current value in ore	9	9	9
40 †FARIDKOT, native issue	6	6	9
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44 " " 1873, 5, 10, and 20 paras., 1, 2, 2½, and 5 piastres	3	3	9
45 †FERNANDO PO, 1882, 1, 2, and 5 c. de peso	3	3	9
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47 †FRANCE, including unpaid and envelope	12	12	9
48 †GERMAN, early issues, including rare	8	8	9
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57 " " 1875, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 c.	4	4	9
58 " " 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 c.	4	4	9
59 " " 1882, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.	5	5	9
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62 †HAMBURG, Adhesives, all different	10	10	9
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64 †HAYTI, 1881, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 20 cents	6	6	9
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67 †HOLLIGOLAND, obsolete, including error	7	7	9
68 " " newsbands and envelope	4	4	9
69 †HUNGARY, obsolete and newest issues	8	8	9
70 " " 1888, 1, 5, 12, 15, 24, 30, and 50 kr.	7	7	9
71 †INDIA, including envelopes and surcharged	12	12	9
72 " " Service, 1, 1½, 2, 4, and 8 annas, and H.M.S.	8	8	9
73 " " Telegrams	6	6	9
74 †ITALY, including old issues	18	18	9
75 " " Official Stamps	8	8	9
76 " " Provisional 1878 Newspaper Stamps	8	8	9
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78 †JAPAN, 1873-75, wreath series	6	6	9
79 " " recent issues	6	6	9
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86 †MARTINIQUE (French Colonies), including obsolete.	7	7	9
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103 †NORTH BORNEO, obsolete and current	4	4	15
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126 " " Unpaid letter, 2, 5, 10, 30, & 50 bani	5	5	15
127 †RUSSIA, obsolete and current	8	8	15
128 " " Envelopes, newest issue and provisional	5	5	15
129 " " Local Stamps	5	5	15
130 †SHANGHAI, obsolete and current	5	5	15
131 †SAUVADOR, 1867, 1, 2, and 4 reales	4	4	15
132 †SAMOA, 1d., 2d., 3d., 5d., 1s., 2s., and 5s.	8	8	15
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136 " " 1881, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 paras. and 1 dinar	8	8	15
137 †SIAM, 1, 1½, 2, 4, and 16 atts, obsolete	5	5	15
138 " " 1887, new issue	5	5	15
139 †SPAIN, 1876, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50 c., 1, 4, & 10 pesetas	9	9	15
140 " " old and new	13	13	15
141 " " many rare	35	35	15
142 " " some very scarce	25	25	15
143 " " Official, 1855	4	4	15
144 " " 1879, 1, 4, and 10 pesetas	3	3	15
145 " " War Tax, various issues	6	6	15
146 " " 1882, 5, 15, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	5	5	15
147 " " Don Carlos	4	4	15
148 †SOUTH AUSTRALIA, including surcharged, etc.	8	8	15
149 †STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Native States	8	8	15
150 " " including provisional	8	8	15
151 †SWITZERLAND, Telegraph Stamps	4	4	15
152 †SWEDEN, 1873 issue, with envelopes	9	9	15
153 " " Official Stamps	7	7	15
154 " " Unpaid Letter Stamps	7	7	15
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168 " " Emp. Ottoman	7	7	15
169 " " Unpaid and Interior, obsolete and current.	5	5	15
170 " " Constantinople, 5, 20, and 40 paras.	3	3	15
171 †UNITED STATES, War Department, including env.	8	8	15
172 " " Various other Departments	1	1	15
173 " " Envelopes, 1887, uncut, incldg. rare	23	23	15
174 " " Metropolitan, 1, 5, 10, and 20 c. brn., and 20 c. blue, etc.	9	9	15
175 " " Telegraph	12	12	15
176 †URUGUAY, including provisional and Too Late	6	6	15
177 †VENEZUELA, 1880, 5, 10, 25, 50 c., and 1 Bolivar	5	5	15
178 " " including first issue	10	10	15
179 †VICTORIA, old and new issues	12	12	15
180 " " envelopes and bands	6	6	15
181 †WURTEMBERG, old & new issues, & service stamps.	12	12	15

Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Monthly Journal.

VOL. I.

MARCH 31, 1891.

No. 9.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE PUBLISHERS give notice that they have opened a BRANCH OFFICE at No. 435, Strand (three doors from the Lowther Arcade), for the accommodation of those of their customers who prefer making their purchases in person to doing so by letter. It is hoped that this situation will be found more convenient than No. 8, Gower Street, where also the firm have no room for business of this nature. Having a very extensive stock they will be able to keep an assortment of all ordinary Stamps, and a very fine lot of Rarities, at their New Office, without causing any delay in completing orders by post, which should be addressed, as heretofore, to

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,

8, GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.

EDITORIAL.

WE would draw attention to a letter in our Correspondence columns, upon a subject which appears to require consideration and discussion, namely, the nomenclature, and, in connection with this, the *status*, of various kinds of impressions from dies or plates used, or proposed to be used, for printing stamps. Undoubtedly the terms "Proof" and "Essay" are frequently used to mean the same thing, and not infrequently applied to something that is neither the one nor the other, and it would certainly be an advantage if collectors could decide upon definitions which would enable us to call this a *Proof*, and that an *Essay*, and to determine where the outside limits of both these classes end. Unfortunately both words mean a *trial* design or impression of some kind, but if we could limit the word *Essay* to *designs* submitted for approval, and the word *Proof* to *impressions* from a die or plate upon which an approved design was engraved, we should have the outline of a classification which might be filled in after further consideration.

* * *

BUT even so we may find difficulties. Proofs are of various classes; first, Engravers' Proofs, taken whilst the work is in progress, or when the die is completed, to show whether the work is going on satisfactorily, or whether it is really complete—and these will come under the head of *die*

proofs. Then, when the plate, or form made up of casts or electrotypes, has been constructed, *plate* proofs are taken to show whether that is also correct; under this head will certainly come the imperforate copies of British stamps exhibited by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue last year, these being, we understand, cut from the impressions taken from the plates as they were constructed, and registered as approved. Other imperforate copies have no doubt come from the same source, and these are strictly *plate proofs*.

* * *

WHAT, however, are we to term impressions in various colours, from either the die or the plate, taken as trials of colour? These are not exactly *proofs*, it is a question whether they are not *essays* of some kind, though not coming within our definition. At the same time perhaps the term "Colour Proof" would be as appropriate for these as "Essay of Colour." Imperforate copies of stamps usually issued perforated, are very difficult to class; they may come from sheets accidentally issued thus incomplete, or they may be from imperfect sheets that should have been destroyed. The Philatelist will say that the one is a valuable and interesting variety, and the other of no value or interest whatever; but unless the history of an individual specimen is known, how are we to distinguish the one from the other?

* * *

As regards Essays, we do not quite agree with our correspondent in stating that only designs

submitted "in reply to a request for tenders" should be included. Certainly an Essay should be submitted seriously as a design for a stamp, or, we might say, with a view to showing its author's idea of what a stamp should be like; for instance, we do not suppose that James Chalmers expected that the designs he sent in would be adopted, as *designs*, but that they were merely intended to show the size of the label he proposed, and the inscriptions that he would put upon it. Others of a similar kind were, no doubt, sent in at the same time, and our definition would have to be enlarged so as to include these. Then there are such things as the so-called "Prince Consort Essays," which were submitted solely as specimens of engraving and printing, but still have a historical interest for Philatelists. What shall we call them? They are Essays, of a kind, though not of a design for a stamp.

* * *

THE letter then goes on to mention stamps prepared but never issued; these of course are neither proofs nor essays, but form a class quite apart. It is difficult to know what to term them, and we should have to find sub-heads for some of the members of the class. For instance, the "V.R.," the 3d. with netted background, and the 8d., *brown*, of our own stamps, the issue of which was cancelled for various reasons, are in a somewhat different category to the Mauritius Britannia stamps without indication of value, certain colours of which were issued, while certain others were not. Of these latter, we cannot put those that were not issued on the same footing as those that were. But the difference of position here is a purely accidental one. The authorities might have equally well selected the *red-brown* for issue as 4d. instead of the *green*, or as 9d. instead of the *magenta*, or have issued the *blue*, for the 6d. it was intended to represent, instead of the *vermilion*; all were equally suitable, or unsuitable, for their purpose. But in the case of the English stamps we mentioned, the use of the first was abandoned, and the design of the second and the colour of the third were modified, so that—if we did not know that stocks had been printed—we might almost term these rejected essays.

* * *

REPRINTS again form a very difficult subject to deal with. We are inclined to agree with one of the New York authorities, who states that it is of no consequence when, where, or by whom impressions are printed, so long as they are from the original plates; but we should add, *so long as they are printed after the stamps they represent have gone*

out of use; and we should say further, that in that case it does not matter what colour the impressions are in. We cannot do away with reprints; we cannot stop their manufacture. All we can do is to hope that they may not too successfully imitate the originals. Unfortunately the desire to make Official Collections—a desire fostered in many instances by unofficial collectors—has led to much of this reprinting. A country receives constant official requests for specimens of its early issues. No original impressions are to be found, but someone recollects that the old plates are still in existence, and a few impressions are struck off to oblige other Post Offices. Then Collectors who have friends at Court obtain copies also. Finally an offer is received to purchase a large quantity, and this is not always refused. Why should it be? It is probably considered purely a matter of business, like bringing out a new edition of a book that happens to be in demand.

* * *

WRITING of reprints originally produced for official circulation only, reminds us that the Editor or *The Metropolitan Philatelist* expresses, in the March number, his surprise at learning that some of the diademed New South Wales issue have been reprinted. Impressions of the 1d. and 2d. of this issue, which are no doubt reprints, were described in *The Philatelic Record* so long ago as April, 1886, the 1d. being *wmkd. Crown* and *N. S. W.*, and the 2d. a *single-lined figure "2."* The copies there alluded to were both marked "SPECIMEN," and were in an official collection. As to the laureated stamps of the same colony, we shall not know the true history of the entire sheets of these until some of the local philatelists condescend to enlighten us, and even then we shall be puzzled which of their statements to believe. At any rate, they are very interesting things to possess, and well worth their present prices.

* * *

"And the minister made it his text, and he said likewise, 'That a lie which is half the truth is ever the blackest of lies.'"

The merry forger seems to have taken this as his text also, from an account given in the February number of *Le Timbre-Poste*, and to have concluded that a forgery that is half genuine would be more difficult to detect than one which was wholly forged. Having noticed that the Spanish 12 cuartos stamps of 1865, in their normal condition, were comparatively common, whereas the eccentricities of collectors led them to value highly those copies which had the head printed upside down, an

ingenious gentleman has contrived to remove the impression of the head from ordinary, genuine, specimens, replacing it by one in the required inverted position. Unfortunately, or fortunately perhaps, this gentleman's head is not identically the same as the original head, and certain little discrepancies led to this trick being discovered; still, a good heavy obliteration, carefully applied, ought to make it all right.

On the other hand, we have the consolation of learning, from the same source, that the unwatermarked Danish stamps which were supposed to be due to fraud, turn out to be simply *plate proofs* on ordinary paper, that had been saved from destruction by a too zealous *employé*. It is not to occur again.

"NEW ISSUES," ETC.

Received by Stanley Gibbons, Limited, during the last month.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

EGYPT.

REPLY POST CARD.

	EACH. s. d.
3+3 Millièmes, on 5+5 m., black and carmine ...	0 3

HONGKONG.

10 Cents, brown on brick-red ...	0 9
20 „ on 30 c., black and green ...	2 0
30 „ green ...	2 0
50 „ on 18 cents, black and lilac ...	3 6

ITALY.

20 Centesimi on 1 c. (Segnatasse) ...	0 4
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NANDGAON.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Anna, blue ...	0 6
2 Annas, red ...	1 0

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POST CARDS.

1 Penny, mauve on buff; new type ...	0 3
3 Pence, green, "and for France" ...	0 6

NEW ZEALAND.

1 Penny, blue on buff (POST CARD) ...	0 3
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ORANGE FREE STATE.

1 Penny (on 3d.), black and blue ...	0 6
--------------------------------------	-----

QUEENSLAND.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Penny, green ...	0 1
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VICTORIA.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Penny, red on buff ...	0 6
$\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ orange ...	0 6
$\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ yellow ...	0 6
$\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ blue ...	0 6
1 „ „ buff ...	0 9
1 „ „ orange ...	0 9
1 „ „ yellow ...	0 9
1 „ „ blue ...	0 9

REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH TELEGRAPH FORMS.

By W. E. JEFF.

IN giving a description of the Telegraph Forms which have been issued by the postal authorities to the public, only those which have been actually issued are enumerated. As many of my readers are aware, permission has been granted to some printers to issue forms resembling the official ones, but of these it may be said, as of the "writing of books," there is no end. At first the thin wove paper appears to have been used by the Post-office authorities, and plenty of paper given; but of late a far stouter and tougher paper has come into vogue, also the size has been curtailed, which is somewhat of a boon, though one supposes that the Press writers would prefer the old state of affairs. Still, in these days of progress a telegram for sixpence, although every word be charged, is a decided improvement on the old style. In this list only the leading features of each issue are given, and the descriptions have been taken from specimens in possession of the writer. The transition from the octagonal stamp to the circular one is very marked. One must confess a great liking for the first embossed green stamp, which for appearance has not been surpassed. The Post-office authorities evidently appear to be of the same opinion, as in their latest effort they have reverted to the "Old Tenpenny," but clothed it in a new colour, which certainly does not detract from its beauty. Mention has been made of the telegraph forms "issued gratis," as they vary slightly from the stamped ones. This has been done simply for those collectors who will have every variety of type-setting, &c.

The case of the telegraph cards only shows how sometimes the general public fail to appreciate a real blessing. Their size enabled them to be easily carried about, and being on card the risk of wear and tear was reduced to a minimum. Perhaps some day the public will "catch on" once again.

SUMMARY.

Issue I. This form is printed in Black upon a sheet of thin white wove paper, measuring 11 x 9 inches. The top half of the sheet contains as follows: A 1 POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS, under which is a notice to the public. Four spaces are ruled off, and contain various instructions to the Post-office *employés* relative to "time," "words to be signalled," charges, number, and HOW PAID. The remaining space immediately under this has the following inscription: "FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS

ONLY"; "FROM—TO," with further instructions. The stamp is as follows: Diademed head of Queen to left, within a double-line octagon, surrounded by another octagonal band, containing POSTAGE ONE SHILLING in green block letters, on white engine-turned ground. Date plugs are introduced on left and right sides of bust, and another at foot of same. This is embossed in the upper right hand corner of the sheet, under which is printed, "The extra charges for transmission, portage, &c., as far as it is possible, to be paid by postage stamps affixed in this space." A black line divides this space from the following notice: "If the Telegram is to be delivered by special means," &c. The remainder of the sheet is ruled off into five divisions, capable of holding fifty words, and opposite each line are figures denoting the number of words the spaces will hold, and the prices as follows: 20 words, 1s.; 25, 1s. 3d.; 30, 1s. 6d.; 35, 1s. 9d.; 40, 2s.; 45, 2s. 3d.; 50, 2s. 6d. Under these is printed in one line an instruction relative to larger messages than this form will hold. At the back of the form is a "NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC" relative to "TARIFF" in six paragraphs, and "PORTERAGE" in three paragraphs, with form to be filled up when the telegram is to be delivered by "LOCAL POST" or by "SPECIAL" means.

1. 1869. 1s. Green. Octagonal stamp.

FORM A 1, ruled for 50 words.

Also form without embossed stamp.

Issue II. The same as No. 1, but the various notices and instructions on the face are altered, and space for message ruled for forty words only. The requests relative to the telegram being delivered by "LOCAL POST" or "SPECIAL MEANS" are added at foot of sheet instead of at back as in Issue I. The "NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC" at back is contained in thirteen paragraphs, eight of which are instructions relative to "TARIFF," and five to "PORTERAGE." The name of the printers is added in small type at bottom of sheet in right-hand corner, and is as follows: "Millington and Hutton, Manufacturers, London." Printed on wove paper; size of sheet, 11 x 9 inches.

2. 1871: 1s. Green (shades). Octagonal stamp.

FORM A, ruled for 40 words.

Also form without embossed stamp.

Issue III. The form is same as last, only the instructions at back are left out altogether, and are added at foot of sheet in three paragraphs. Ruled for forty words, and having the name of "Millington and Hutton, Manufacturing Stationers, London," in two lines in right-hand corner at bottom of sheet, enclosed in brackets. Printed on wove paper; size of sheet, 11 x 9 inches.

3. 1872. 1s. Green (shades.) Octagonal stamp.

FORM A, ruled for 40 words.

Also form without stamp.

Issue IV. This issue is printed upon a sheet of wove paper, 8½ x 5½ inches, having the embossed octagonal stamp. The form is numbered

A 1, and contains the usual official notice to the officers. The spaces for the addresses of sender and receiver are placed under the above. The remainder of the sheet is ruled for a message of thirty words, and the charges are placed at left-hand side of sheet as follows: 1s. for 20, 1s. 3d. for 25, and 1s. 6d. for 30 words respectively, the names of the printers, "Millington and Hutton, London," being added in small type at extreme left-hand corner. At the back of form instructions relative to charges are printed in centre of top half of sheet, whilst the usual instructions to sender are added in lower half, in four paragraphs, and are the same as those of the last issue.

4. 1874. 1s. Green (shades). Octagonal stamp.

FORM A 1.

Issue V. The arrangement of the setting-up of this issue is the same as Issue IV., but an alteration is made in the stamp, a description of which is as follows: Head of Queen with diadem to left, embossed in white within a circle, surrounded by a band containing TELEGRAPHS above and ONE SHILLING below the profile, in solid green letters. The date numbers, in white figures, in solid green circles, are placed between the letters T and O, E and S, on left, and S and G on right sides respectively of the profile. The size of the sheet of wove paper is the same as last issue, bearing the name of printers, "Millington and Hutton, London."

5. 1875. 1s. Green (shades). Circular stamp.

FORM A 1.

Also without stamp.

Issue VI. Further changes were made in the arrangement of the instructions to the offices, and printed in different type, "Prefix and Code" being on the same line, "Office of Origin" and "Service Instructions" also on one line, the words "Add, Text, Inst^{ns}, Total, How Paid, Cash, Stamps, M.M., and Instructions" being omitted. The name of printer is changed to "Jas. Truscott & Sons, Printers, London," being in extreme left-hand corner at foot of sheet, and "SEE OVER" on same line as printers, in right-hand bottom corner. The instructions at back are same as last issue, in four paragraphs, but the name of printer is omitted. On wove paper; size as last.

6. 1876. 1s. Green (shades). Circular stamp.

FORM A 1.

Variety without dotted line at side.

Also without embossed stamp.

Issue VII. Further changes are made in the instructions to the public, and the following "Notice to the Sender of this Telegram": "This Telegram will be accepted for transmission, subject to the Regulations made pursuant to the 15th Section of the Telegraph Act, 1868, and to the Notice printed at the back hereof," is printed at bottom of message form. The printers' names, "Jas. Truscott & Son, Printers, London," in brackets, is placed at right-hand corner, under the notice given above. At the back of the form is a "Notice to the Sender of this TELEGRAM" in eleven

paragraphs, relative to charges for delivery, and other matters. Printed on white wove paper; same size as last issue.

7. 1881. 1s. Green (shades). Circular stamp.
FORM A I.

Also without stamp.

- Issue VIII. Description of sheet is same as Issue VI., but the stamp is changed to the octagonal one. Paper; size of sheet as last.

8. 1881. 1s. Green (shades). Octagonal stamp.
FORM A I.

Also without stamp.

- Issue IX. Description of sheet and instructions same as Issue VII., but printed on better paper, with the octagonal green stamp, and having the names of the printers in brackets, "HARRISON & SONS, Printers, London," on face of message form in extreme right-hand corner.

9. 1883. 1s. Green (shades). Octagonal stamp.
FORM A I.

Also without stamp.

- Issue X. The notices to the offices in this issue are same as Issue VII., but the instructions to the public are altered as follows, and placed above the spaces ruled for the message: "The Name and Address of the Sender, or either of them, if to be Telegraphed, must be written at the end of the Message; if not to be Telegraphed, they should be written in the Space provided at the Back of the Form." Under this is the word TO in large block letters, and at left side of this is placed a thick black line, between which and the perforations is printed the following: "12 words, 6d., every additional word, ½d. Every word telegraphed is charged for, whether in addresses or text." The space to the right of this is ruled off for a message of thirty words. Under this is printed the following NOTICE: "This Telegram will be accepted for transmission, &c." The names of the printers (Harrison and Sons, Printers, London) is placed in right-hand bottom corner. This form bears the embossed stamp of the value of SIXPENCE in lilac, having the dates in circles in frame, and immediately under the profile. At the back of form at top is the following inscription: "Name and Address of Sender (FOR REFERENCE ONLY)," with two ruled lines closed by a bracket, under which is printed, "NOTICE to sender of this TELEGRAM," as in Issue VII., but with some modifications to suit the altered conditions of the ½d. per word arrangement. Size of sheet as last.

10. 1885. 6d. Lilac (shades). Embossed stamp.
FORM A I.

Also without stamp.

- Issue XI. This is an alteration of Issue IX. The "NOTICE," &c., at the foot of that issue is removed and placed immediately under the line which divides the "Office Instructions" from the address of the person to whom the message is to be sent. The word TO is in smaller type. Instructions at left side same as in last issue, but under the space ruled for the message the following is added, "FROM." Under this comes, "The Name and Address of the Sender, &c.," should be

written in the Space provided at the Back of the Form." The following is added at right-hand corner: "Printed by M^c CORQUODALE & CO., LIMITED." The instructions at back are same as last issue only. NAME & ADDRESS OF SENDER printed at bottom of instructions. Size of form same as last, on stouter paper.

11. 1888. 6d. Lilac (shades). Embossed stamp.
FORM A I.
Also without stamp.

MESSAGE FORMS FOR STOCK EXCHANGE ONLY.

- Issue I. This issue has the usual heading "POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS" in bold type, under which is printed, "FORM FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS," "Forwarded from Stock Exchange Offices only," and having the usual instructions to the Postal Officials as to charges, &c., in three spaces divided off by thick black lines. Then FROM and TO, another line dividing these words. The remaining portion of the sheet is ruled off for a message which is to be written upon eight lines. The printer's name, "Millington & Hutton, Wholesale Stationers, LONDON," is added at bottom of sheet. The circular green stamp of the value of ONE SHILLING is embossed in upper right-hand corner. Printed on wove paper, sheet measuring 9 × 7½ inches. No instructions printed at back.

12. 1879. 1s. Green (shades). Circular stamp.
FORM A I $\frac{5}{8}$.

- Issue II. Description of Form same as Issue I., printed in different type, having the octagonal, dated, green stamp, value ONE SHILLING, on stouter laid paper, bearing the name of printers, "HARRISON & SONS, PRINTERS, LONDON," in left-hand corner at bottom of sheet.

13. 1883. 1s. Green (shades). Octagonal stamp.
FORM A I $\frac{5}{8}$.

- Issue III. Owing to the reduction in charges of telegrams it was necessary to alter the instructions to the public, which were printed on the front and back of the form. The Shilling stamp had to give way to the SIXPENCE. The heading is the same as last issue, but the instructions are the same as those printed upon Issue X. of the forms for the public. The name of the printers, "HARRISON & SONS, PRINTERS, LONDON," is placed at right-hand corner on line with the "NOTICE" there given, within curved brackets. Size of sheet, 9 × 7½ inches. Printed on white wove paper.

14. 1885. 6d. Lilac (shades). Octagonal stamp.
FORM A I $\frac{5}{8}$.

- Issue IV. Same as last, only printed in different type, without black dotted line on left-hand side of sheet, and bearing name of "EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, PRINTERS, LONDON," in right-hand bottom corner. The paper is thicker than last issue, but is still of the wove kind. Size, 9 × 7½ inches.

15. 1890. 6d. Lilac (shades). Octagonal stamp.
FORM A I $\frac{5}{8}$.

- Issue V. This has the usual heading of "POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS," but also the letters A $\frac{5}{8}$ M I $\frac{5}{8}$ in extreme left-hand corner, at top. Under

these spaces are ruled for PREFIX, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL TELEGRAMS (For use of Stock Exchange only), Foreign No., WORDS, CODE, OFFICE of ORIGIN, and SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS being added in one line, in spaces also ruled off, under which are the instructions for officials, and likewise with reference to "POSTAGE STAMPS" and abbreviations. The stamp is the old octagonal one of the value of TENPENCE in a new colour, BLUE; beneath this is "NOTICE," "The following Telegram," &c. The word TO in large black type is added, and eight lines are ruled for message. The "Sender's Name," &c., followed by the word FROM, and the request that the above "TELEGRAM, &c., may be forwarded," is added in three lines, with spaces for "Signature of Sender" and "Address." Yet another instruction is added, and also the printer's name, "EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, PRINTERS, LONDON." On the back is a series of ABBREVIATIONS OF "VIAS" in SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS," &c., with yet another added as an advertisement for the POST OFFICE GUIDE. Printed on a sheet of white wove paper, measuring $10\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ inches.

15. 1889. 10d. Blue (shades). Octagonal stamp.

FORM A $\frac{S}{M}$ I $\frac{S}{R}$.

Issue VI. The description is same as last issue, only has the words BOURSE—PARIS at right-hand side of the space containing the word TO. Paper, stamp, and type same as Issue V.

16. 1889. 10d. Blue (shades). Octagonal stamp.

FORM A $\frac{S}{M}$ I $\frac{S}{R}$.

With BOURSE—PARIS.

TELEGRAPH CARDS.

Issue I. The top portion of the card is ruled into three unequal spaces, divided by two upright lines. In the first space, at left-hand side, is the stamp, being the octagonal Shilling, green, of "POSTAGE" type. The next space contains FROM and the third TO. Immediately beneath this is printed the following: "Only one word should be written in each space, from left to right, across the card." Under this are spaces ruled to carry a message of twenty words; the following instruction, "If the sender wishes," &c., finished up by a bracket and word "BY," followed by a dotted line. On the back is a description of what the card is intended for—"POSTAL TELEGRAPH CARD" in one line, "FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS ONLY," these words being separated by the Royal Arms; "NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC," followed by instructions in four paragraphs relative to "Delivery, Time of Posting, Area in which the card can be used." Printed in Black on white card, measuring $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

17. 1872. 1s. Green (shades). Octagonal stamp. Space at back of stamp ruled off.

Variety with error ONO for ONE.

Issue II. The description is identical with Issue I., only printed in smaller type, and the Royal Arms being more extended, the space at back of stamp not ruled off. Printed in Black on thinner card than last, but of the same size.

18. 1872. 1s. Green (shades). Octagonal stamp. Also card without stamp.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with.

Argentine Republic.—We have chronicled certain varieties of the 5 c. *Official Letter Cards*, but we do not appear to have given a full description of the series which exists. A general description is given at page 50, September, 1890, to which we would refer our readers. The words OFICIO POSTAL are in Roman capitals. Below the Arms on the lower left is the name, REPUBLICA ARGENTINA, and under this the designation of the Department, of which we have seen five varieties. 1. MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR, in block capitals. 2. "Ministerio de Justicia, Culto—é Instruccion Publica," in two lines of small block type. 3. MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA. 4. MINISTERIO DE GUERRA. Both in sloping block capitals. 5. "Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores," in small block type. The cards are ruled inside with twenty blue lines, and the size when folded is 244×127 mm., thus giving plenty of space for official correspondence.

<i>Letter Cards.</i>	5 c., red on blue, Interior.
5 c.	" Justice, &c.
5 c.	" Treasury.
5 c.	" War Dept.
5 c.	" Foreign Office.

Azores.—Double surcharging seems to be the fashion. We have received the current 50 reis with two impressions of the overprint, one partly covering the other.

Adhesive. 50 reis, blue; double surcharge.

Bolivia.—We have received the stamps chronicled last month, and some others. The designs are those of 1868 and 1887, all with *nine* Stars, and perf. 12. We add the following:

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 c., carmine.
	2 c., slate-violet.
	100 c., yellow.

There appears to be no great difference between the new 100 c. and that issued in 1868.

Brazil.—It appears that the current design for the ordinary postage stamps was adopted before the revolution took place, and that a plate for the 100 reis value was engraved, and a supply printed, inscribed BRAZIL only above, instead of E. U. DO BRAZIL. We have received a copy of this still-born stamp from a correspondent in Brazil, to whom we tender our best thanks.

Essay? 100 reis, lilac; perf. 13½.

British Bechuanaland.—We beg to assure the Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* that our scepticism

as to the inverted surcharge of "Fourpence" on the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. arises not from our *not* having seen such a variety, but from our having seen specimens which are undoubtedly fraudulent, and which came from South Africa. We have not seen the specimen he refers to, neither apparently has he. If he can assure us that he has seen it, and is satisfied as to its genuineness, *we* shall be quite satisfied also.

In the meantime we hear of a copy of the same stamp, on which the word "Fourpence" is represented solely by the letters "Fou," and this at the left hand side of the stamp, showing that the rest of the word failed to print. We have seen it, and our correspondent vouches for having taken it from a wrapper on which it paid postage.

British East Africa.—We have been shown the envelope of a letter received from Mombassa, franked by a 4 a. stamp of this Company together with a 2 a. stamp on which was written, in *black*, " $\frac{1}{2}$ Anna," with initials below. Both the stamps were of the current issue. The surcharged value may be a genuine provisional, but it is not of a nature that deserves encouragement, though the specimen shown us had every appearance of being authentic. The postmark was "Mombassa, Fe. 2, 91."

British Guiana.—By a slip of the pen we inverted the colours of two of the stamps chronicled last month. They should be:

Adhesives. 1 c., green.
5 c., ultramarine.

British South Africa.—We have reason to believe that this is the territory which one of our contemporaries had referred to under the name of "Mashonaland." We are relieved to find that there is not another African set to be chronicled at present. Our illustrations show the two types described last month.



The following high values, of the larger type, are to be added to the list:

Adhesives. £2, rose-red.
£5, olive-green.
£10, brown.

Ceylon.—In reference to the stamps surcharged "Postal Commission," which we described in December, we have received the following explanation from a correspondent in Munich, to

whom we tender our thanks. But where are our friends in Ceylon?

It appears that these stamps were surcharged for the purpose of paying the extra commission chargeable upon postal orders which were presented for payment after the limit of time allowed for such presentation had expired; but that this use of them was abandoned, and that, a short time back, some of the stamps so surcharged were issued for use as ordinary postage stamps. Since then, however, our informant states, they have been withdrawn altogether. This explanation seems probable enough, and we give it as given to us.

Messrs. Ridpath and Co. send us the 10 c. Post Card with the original value cancelled by a bar, and surcharged, in *black*, "5 CENTS," in block type, above the lower label.

Post Card. 5 c. on 10 c., brown on buff.

Colombia.—We read reports of new types of 5 c. and 20 c., but are not these the novelties chronicled last year? or is there to be an annual crop, as of old time?

Messrs. Ridpath and Co. send us an imperforate specimen of the 20 c. of 1889. This stamp does not appear to have been previously chronicled in that condition, but such accidents will always be possible until manufacturers take to perforating the stamps before they are printed, and then we shall be called upon to collect the perforations without the stamps, perhaps.

Adhesive. 20 c., violet on lilac; imperf.

Congo.—*Le Timbre-Poste* reports a new value of the current type.

Adhesive. 10 francs, ochre-yellow; perf. 15.

Dominican Republic.—The editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* has been offered some *soi-disant* specimens of the *medio* and *un real* of the first issue, and of the *medio real* of the second issue, which turn out to be forgeries. *Warning!*

Ecuador.—Two Letter Cards are reported to have been issued. We have not seen them yet, and therefore can only note their existence.

Letter Cards. 5 c., blue on red.
10 c., orange on blue.

Egypt.—We have received the Reply-paid Card corresponding with the single one chronicled in January.

Post Card. 3+3 mils. on 5+5 mils., carmine.

Finland.—*The Philatelic Record* reports that the 10 marks stamp of the latest type is in circulation.

Adhesive. 10 marks, brown and red.

France.—The 15 c. Letter Card has been met with, showing the instruction below, inside the line of perforations, instead of outside.

Letter Card. 15 c., blue on grey; variety.

Gold Coast.—*Le Timbre-Poste* mentions a new value for this colony, which, we suppose, is of the type of the higher values, as it is described as being printed in two colours.

Adhesive. 2½d., blue, value in orange.

Greece.—Mr. Giwelb has shown us a pair of 20 lepta *Unpaid Letter* stamps, perf. 13 horizontally and imperf. vertically.

Adhesive. 20 l., green and black; variety of perforation.

Grenada.—We hear that there is a variety of the 1d. on 2s., which we described in January and illustrated last month, in which the figure and the letter "d" are side by side, instead of one above the other. Probably this is the same type of surcharge as that shown on the 8d. in the annexed illustration. These stamps are printed *tête-bêche*, but we learn that the surcharge is so arranged as not to occur upside-down on the alternate rows.



Adhesives. 1d. on 8d., grey.

1d. on 2s., orange and green; second variety.

Hongkong.—It appears that this colony is celebrating a Jubilee. It "was first taken possession of by Great Britain in January, 1841," one of the results of this being that in the present year of Grace it has occurred to some one to inflict four lines of type upon the Postage Stamps. We have received a used copy of the 2 c., surcharged "1841—Hong Kong—JUBILEE—1891," the third line in thin block capitals.

Adhesive. 2 c., rose; black Jubilee surcharge.

Italy.—*Le Timbre-Poste* has been told of the 5 c. of 1879, with head of King Humbert, converted into 20 c. by means of the surcharge applied last year to the 30 c. and 50 c. The same periodical mentions some modifications applied to the current Post Cards; the 7½ + 7½ c. card now has the value given in the upper centre as "(CENT. 15)," and on the first half only. There are also four lines for the address, in addition to the one headed "*Provincia di*," instead of three only. Besides these there is a special 10 c. card for the use of the members of the Italian Parliament; it differs from the ordinary inland card of the same value, in having the Arms removed from the centre and placed in the left upper corner, where they appear in a glorified form, with Crest and Supporters, on a double Heraldic Mantle, and below them are the words "CAMERA DEI DEPUTATI" in a curve. The impression is on *straw* coloured card, and is dated "90."

Adhesive. 20 c. on 5 c., green.

Post Card. 7½ + 7½ c., carmine on rose; new variety.

Official Card. 10 c., carmine on *straw*.

Jamaica.—The surcharges have gone astray again, of course. We have the 2½d. with double surcharge, one impression at the top and one at the bottom, both the right way up, for a wonder. We have also two specimens of the ½d. doubly surcharged "OFFICIAL"; the word is complete in each case, but in one both the impressions are the right way up, and in the other one of them is upside down.

Adhesives. 2½d. on 4d., brown-red; double surcharge.

½d., green; official

½d. " " " "

one inverted.

Leeward Islands.—The highest value issued here at present is 5s., not 2s. The list we gave in December should therefore be corrected to that extent.

Mauritius.—*Le Timbre Poste* announces Registration Envelopes in various sizes (not described), with an 8 c. stamp, in *ultramarine*, on the flap.

Mexico.—The same periodical chronicles two new values of Envelopes for this Republic, similar to the current ones.

Envelopes. 4 c., red. | 6 c., red.

Nandgaon.—This is an Indian State which has, we believe, been in possession of the stamps we are about to describe for some months past, and has been content to use them without abusing them. Let us hope that this happy state of things will continue, even now that it has arrived at Philatelic fame. The design of the stamps is plainly an enlargement of that of the first issue of Holkar. The inscriptions are altered, that on the right reading, "RAJ NANDGAM STATE POSTAGE"; and in place of the head in the centre are the words "FEUDATORY—STATE—RAJ NANDGAM—C P." in four lines of coloured block letters on a plain white ground. The value in English is at the bottom. The stamps are lithographed in sheets of sixty-four, divided into four panes of sixteen stamps each (4 × 4), on thinnish white wove paper. The two values are plainly not from the same drawing, all the inscriptions differing slightly, and not only those denoting the value. There are also certainly several minor varieties of type on the sheets, due, we believe, not to each stamp being separately drawn, but to defective transfers and consequent touching up of the stone. The four panes are not identical, irregularities in one not being repeated in the others, so that we fear the specialist will require a sheet of each!

Adhesives. ½ anna, blue; imperf.

2 annas, rose

It should be noted that the name is spelled *Nandgam* on the stamps. The letter received with them, however, is dated from *Nandgaon*, and the latter is the spelling adopted in a Gazetteer

which we consulted, and from which we give an extract for the benefit of those in *partibus infidelibus* :

"*Nándgáon*.—Feudatory chiefship attached to Raipur District, Central Provinces. The chiefship consists of four *pargánas*; namely, *Nándgáon* and *Dongargáon* to the south; *Pandada*, 20 miles to the north, at the foot of the *Saletekli Hills*, and separated from *Nándgáon* by the *Khairagarh pargána* and that part of *Dongargáon* which belongs to the *Khairagarh* chief; *Mohgáon*, about 50 miles to the north, a very fertile *pargána*; and *Khamaria*, belonging to *Khairagarh*.

"Area 905 square miles, with one town, 540 villages, and 48,351 occupied houses. Population (1881), 164,339; viz., males, 81,717; and females, 82,622. Density of population, 181.6 persons per square mile.

"Of the total area of the State, 441 square miles are cultivated; and of the portion lying waste, 288 miles are returned as cultivable.

"Principal products: Rice, wheat, grain, kodo, oil-seed, and cotton. Principal manufacture: Coarse cloth.

"The original grant was made in 1723 to the family priest of the Raja of *Nágpur*; but additions took place in 1765 and 1818. The chief is a *Bairágl*, or religious devotee.

"Supposed gross revenue, £14,653; tribute is payable of £4,600.

"The military force of the State consists of seven elephants, one hundred horses, five camels, and five hundred infantry.

"Eight schools were attended by a daily average of 263 pupils in 1883, and the desire for English education is reported to be increasing.

"Good bazaar and dispensary."

Natal.—The Editor of *The Philatelic Record* has been shown a pair of the 3d., first issue, embossed *tête-bêche*. Doubtless these stamps were struck singly, and, if sheets of them were still obtainable, numerous varieties of misplacement might be found.

Adhesive. 3d., rose; *tête-bêche*.



New South Wales.—We were misinformed as to one of the surcharged stamps we chronicled last month and illustrate here. The 7½d. is formed

from the 6d., of the type of 1872, not from the 4d. The printer has done his best to avenge us upon the artist who turned the world upside-down for 2½d.; we have already found that value with inverted watermark! We do not appear to have chronicled the latest variety of the 1d. Post Card. It has the Arms, the Warratah, and the inscriptions of the card of December, 1887, with the stamp of the Centennial type; that is to say, the name at the top of the card is in a straight line instead of being arched, and the words "POST CARD" are in fancy type instead of plain block capitals.

A series of *Postage Due* stamps has been issued, the design of which, as may be seen from the illustration, is a close copy of that



of the labels used for the same purpose in the United States. The letters "U. S." are replaced by a Kangaroo and an Emu, and "N.S.W." inserted at the bottom.

The Philatelic Record describes a block of four of the current 2d. stamps imperf. vertically down the centre and the right-hand pair imperf. horizontally also. Truly the ways of the perforator are past finding out!

Adhesives. 2d., blue; *variety of perforation*.
2½d., ultramarine; *inverted wmk*.
7½d. on 6d., brown; *correction*.

Postage Due Stamps.
1d., green.
2d. "
3d. "
4d. "
6d. "
8d. "
5s. "
10s. "
20s. "

New Zealand.—We give an illustration of the new 2½d. stamp. In the December number, page 133, we quoted a paragraph relative to some special postage stamps about to be issued for the Insurance Department. These are now in use, and a correspondent kindly forwards us a specimen. In the centre is a lighthouse; between the letters "V.R.," in script type, a beam of light issues from the top at each side, inscribed "STATE," "SECURITY," in graduated capitals. Surrounding this is a frame, curved at top and bottom, and straight at the sides. At the top is "GOVERNMENT—LIFE INSURANCE," in two lines, at the bottom "DEPARTMENT," on the left "POSTAGE," on the right the value in words, in the two upper corners



"N.," "Z.," and in the two lower the value in figures. Typographed on white wove paper; wmk. N.Z. and Star; perf. 12.

Official Adhesives. ½d., purple.
1d., blue.
2d., red-brown.
3d., chocolate.
6d., green.
1s., pink.

Nicaragua.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles a full, very full, set of the stamps of the design which we described last month, and illustrate now. Our contemporary believes the lady in the centre to be Ceres, the goddess of the cultivator of *carottes*. We should be inclined to spell it "Series." Besides the stamps for ordinary postage there are the same values printed in



green, and surcharged "OFICIAL" in *carmine*, which is all vastly pretty! But the Post Cards are more beautiful still. In the right upper corner is impressed the type of the adhesives; across the upper centre is "REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA," followed by "TARJETA POSTAL," each line in an arch; below this is "PARA EL INTERIOR" on the 2 c., or "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL" on the 3 c., in a straight line. There are three lines for the address, and an instruction at the bottom. The whole background is covered by a map of the Republic, with the canal as it is or ought to be; and a fancy frame, with the Arms in each corner, completes the picture. There are wrappers also, with the same stamp as the envelopes. We give the whole list for the sake of completeness.

Adhesives. 1 c., brown.
2 c., vermilion.
5 c., blue.
10 c., grey.
20 c., brown-red.
50 c., violet.
1 peso, brown.
2 ,, green.
5 ,, carmine.
10 ,, orange.

Official Adhesives. The same values, in green, with *carmine* surcharge.

Envelopes. 5 c., blue on white.
5 c., ,, yellow.
10 c., grey on white.
20 c., carmine on yellow.
30 c., brown ,,
50 c., violet ,,

Wrappers. 1 c., green on ?
2 c., ,,
4 c., ,,

Post Cards. 2 c., green on pale red.
2+2 c., ,,
3 c., blue on yellow.
3+3 c., ,,

North Borneo.—*Le Timbre Poste* is informed by the Company that there are both 2 c. and 8 c. stamps, formed by surcharging the 25 c. as depicted in our illustration last month.

Adhesives. "Two Cents," in red, on 25 c., slate.
"Eight Cents" ,, 25 c., ,,

Orange Free State.—Of the surcharge "1d." on the 4d., which we mentioned last month, there are said to be at least four minor varieties, "1d.," "1d.," "1d.," and one with the figure higher up than the letter. Probably the same varieties exist on the 3d., which we have received surcharged "1d." in black.



Adhesives. 1d. on 4d., blue; varieties.
1d. on 3d., ,, ,, (?)

Puttiala.—We hear that the 8 a. exists with the surcharge "STATE," as described in our January number for the ½ a. of Chamba.

Adhesive. 8 a., violet; variety of surcharge.

Queensland.—We received the ½d. too late for insertion last month; and as we now give an illustration of it, as well as one of the 2½d., we are saved the trouble of description. It has the usual watermark, placed sideways, and is perforated 13.



We have not chronicled the fact that there are some distinct varieties of type of the current stamps—three at least of the 1d., and two each of the 4d., 6d., and 1s. We leave our readers the pleasure of looking for these and others. *Le Timbre-Poste* mentions the £1 with the new watermark for the large stamps.

Adhesives. ½d., green.
1d., vermilion; varieties of type.
4d., yellow ,,
6d., green ,,
1s., purple ,,
£1, green; new watermark.

Russia.—*The Philatelic Record* chronicles the 7 roubles in the modified type.

Adhesive. 7 roubles, black and yellow, with thunderbolts.

Russian Locals.—*Irbis.*—We have received a copy of the stamp described in January. The colour of the groundwork is rather lilac than rose, and the paper is white. There are dotted lines between the stamps, which are imperf.

Adhesive. 2 kop., black and lilac on white.

Koungour.—The 1 kopeck stamp, issued last year on *white* paper, is now reported on coloured.

Adhesive. 1 kop., black on deep blue.

Pskoff.—Two new values of a new design were issued for this district on January 1st. The usual diamond-shaped device is now enclosed within a rectangle, with a numeral in each corner.



Adhesives. 1 kop., pale green; perf(?).

10 „ red; perf(?).

Zadonsk.—We have seen the stamp we chronicled in January; the prevailing colour is *blue*, not *lilac*. We learn that it is already replaced by a stamp of the accompanying design, but with the ground dotted for the 5 kop. value. How the two colours are distributed in the latter is not

stated by our informant, *Le Timbre-Poste*.

Adhesives. 1 kop., violet; perf. 11½.

5 „ blue and brown; perf. 11½.

Salvador.—There is a whole set for this Republic also, as might be expected. Our first illustration shows the design of the adhesives, two of which we chronicled last month; the second



shows that impressed upon the envelopes and wrappers. There are some highly ornamental Post Cards, of course. The type of the adhesives is on the upper right, and the Arms, with flags, &c., under an arched label inscribed "REPUBLICA DEL SALVADOR," on the upper left. Occupying the centre of the card is a figure of Justice, with a Glory round her, and an arched label over her head lettered "TARGETA POSTAL"; at the bottom is the instruction, all within a fancy frame, inscribed "CORREOS NACIONALES" above, and (on the 1 c.) "SERVICIO INTERIOR" below. We presume the higher values are for the postal union, and have inscriptions to that effect.

Adhesives. 1 c., vermillion.
2 c., light green.
3 c., violet.
5 c., lake.
10 c., blue.

11 c., violet.
20 c., green.
25 c., yellow-brown.
50 c., deep blue.
1 peso, brown.

Envelopes. 1 c., violet on *pale red*.
2 c., red on *white*.
5 c., brown on *yellowish*.
10 c., green on *bluish*.
11 c., orange on *pale red*.
20 c., carmine on *yellowish*.
22 c., brown

Wrappers. 2 c. „ on *pale red*.
3 c. „ „
6 c. „ „

Post Cards. 1 c., black on *green*.
2 c. „ on *yellowish*.
2+2 c. „ „
3 c. „ on *rose*.
3+3 c. „ „

Servia.—Mr. Giwelb has shown us a strip of three of the 20 paras, rose, of 1866; perf. 9½ vertically, and imperforate horizontally.

Adhesive. 20 paras, rose (1866); variety of perforation.

Soruth.—We have received, from Messrs. Ridpath and Co., a fresh edition of the so-called reprints of the early type-set stamps, and it is perhaps not a matter of regret that some of these, at any rate, are even less likely to be mistaken for the originals than were those chronicled some twelve months ago. The present set is similar to the last, the 1 a. in *red*, and the 4 a. in *black*, on *white laid*, and both values in *black* on thin *blue* wove. They are printed this time in blocks of four, making four types of each value; and we should suppose that the same setting was really used for both values, the few variations being accounted for by slight shifting of the types in altering the value. The 1 a. of this edition may be recognised by the absence of the accent which should be found over the end of the last word in the third row; the 4 a. differs from the originals in having the character for "4" too close to the word that follows it. The blocks we have seen are imperforate, but that can of course be easily remedied.

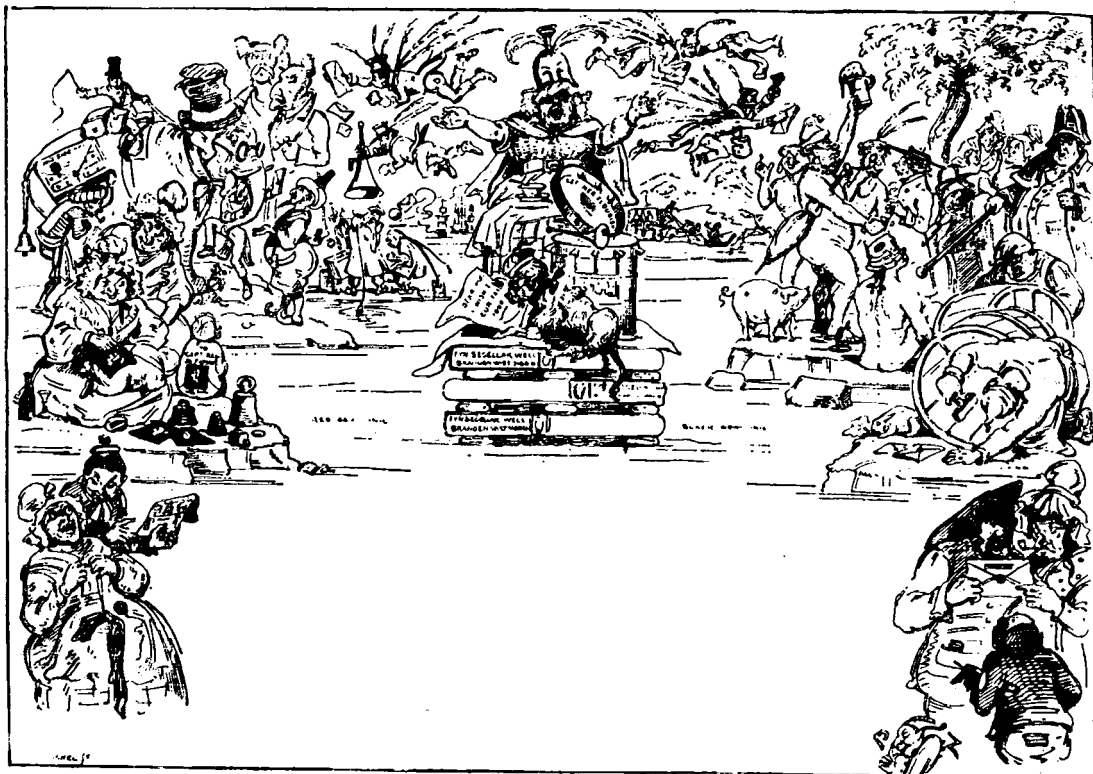
Switzerland.—A new value was to be issued on March 1st, of the same type, etc., as the higher values of the current series.

Adhesive. 3 francs, buff.

Victoria.—We have received the current ½d. and 1d. struck on wrappers of various coloured wove papers, as given below.

Wrappers. ½d., rose on *yellow*, *orange*, *cream*, and *pale green*.
1d., orange-brown on the same papers.





THE MULREADY ENVELOPE

AND ITS IMITATIONS, CARICATURES, &c.

BY THE EDITOR.

SINCE writing the portion of this paper which appeared in the last number, I have obtained some information concerning the impressions taken from the brass block in 1869. It appears that a few copies were printed by the authorities of the South Kensington Museum (where the block is deposited), probably at the suggestion of Sir Henry Cole, and with a view to the design being employed in the Science and Art Department, as a subject for study and development; this idea, however, was never carried into effect, and these posthumous proofs have become curiosities of a certain amount of philatelic interest.

Representations of Mulready's design may be found as illustrations in various books; the majority of these are Postage Stamp Catalogues and other books relating to Stamp Collecting, but there are a few different works, which may be alluded to here. It is only natural that a copy should appear in *Memorials of William Mulready, R.A.*, one of the "Great Artists" series; one is also given in Sir Henry Cole's memoirs, *Fifty Years of Public*

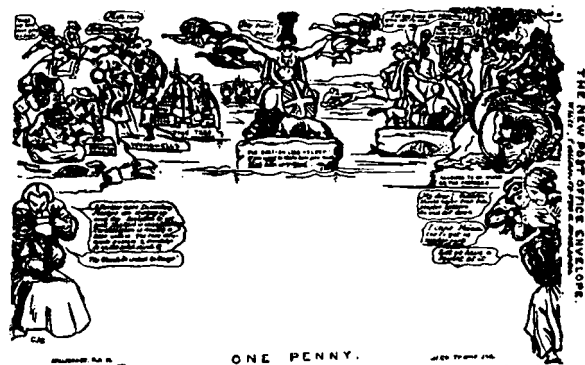
Life. The Choice Humorous Works of Theodore Hook contains another, given there as a companion to a burlesqued copy, which is likewise represented, and which I shall describe later; and doubtless many others could be named.

The Stamp Collector's Magazine, from its commencement in February, 1863, was very appropriately adorned with a plain copy of this design; it formed the heading to each of the monthly numbers for that year, but in January, 1864, it was transferred to the cover then adopted for the magazine, and was so used down to the end of 1872. On the completion of the tenth year of publication, an age which has only been exceeded by one other English periodical of the same kind, the proprietors ventured upon some alterations, and had all the outlines filled in with shading, as described in the Editor's "New Year's Greeting" for 1873:

"After having appeared in the same garb for ten years, we have to-day put on a new dress. Our new dress, it is true, is of the same cut as the old one, but we modestly venture to think it a little more attractive than the latter. Thirty odd years after the introduction of cheap postage, the outline of its benefits, which Mulready sketched, may appropriately be filled in, for the promise it contained has been abundantly realised. We trust our readers will think that the filling in—



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.



No. 4.



rather an ambitious task by the way—has not been unsuccessfully accomplished. For our part we have to thank the engraver for giving us a better conception of the spirit of the design than we previously had."

The new dress remained in use for two years only, the publication of the magazine ceasing at the end of 1874, a period when stamp collecting was in rather a dormant state in this country. The engraved block, from which this filled-in design was printed, has been most kindly lent me by the publishers of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, Messrs. Alfred Smith and Co., of Bath, for use in illustrating this paper.* It is an interesting reminiscence of a periodical, which rendered incalculable service to an older generation of collectors, and of which a complete file forms a most valued item in the library of the philatelist of to-day.

Many, perhaps most, of my readers are probably unaware that a copy of Mulready's design, not filled in or otherwise modified to any appreciable extent, figures upon an envelope, which is employed down to the present day by the publishers of that well-known work *Whitaker's Almanack*. It has Mulready's name in the left lower corner, and, engraved on the pedestal which supports Britannia and the Lion, are the words "WHITAKER'S—ALMANACK," in two lines. The earliest edition of this was inscribed, immediately below the pedestal—"The Best and the Most Complete ever published in England." I have seen a copy of this used at the end of 1868, the year in which the Almanack (that for 1869) was first issued. The present edition bears—"THE BEST, THE MOST COMPLETE, THE CHEAPEST AND THE MOST—USEFUL ALMANACK PUBLISHED" (in two lines), a sentiment with which many of my readers will be inclined to concur; there is also on the current envelopes a rectangle of dotted lines, at the right hand side, for an adhesive stamp, so as to indicate that the impressed design is not intended to be of any postal value.

All the representations mentioned above are copies of Mulready's design, alone, without any of the inscriptions indicating its use. There have of course been imitations made for sale to collectors, but, although liability to forgery was put forward as an objection at the time of issue, I have only seen one really successful reproduction. I am bound to confess, however, that the most difficult portion of the engraving to forge appears to be the engine-turned label on the flap. The imitation I have just alluded to bears the word "FACSIMILE" inside, and was therefore apparently

* See page 179.

not made with a fraudulent intent; it is a lithographed copy of a used penny envelope, complete with flaps, etc., addressed to "Lord Holland, Kensington" (followed by a word that is illegible), "London." The postmarks are duly represented, and, except that the silk threads are indicated by faint black lines, and that there is something on one flap which should be a seal, and plainly is not, it is eminently calculated to deceive the unwary, which is my principal reason for describing it fully here. This was published, I think, early in 1890, possibly in celebration of the Jubilee Year of Penny Postage!

Such offshoots of the Mulready family as the above, however, are not of very great interest; I turn now to the opposition, which commenced from the very day the envelopes and covers were put on sale, and was kept up vigorously both with pen and pencil.

On Friday (unlucky day), May 1st, 1840, the stamps, both adhesive and impressed, were first issued to the public. On Saturday, May 2nd, the following appeared in *The Times*:

'To the Editor of "The Times."

'Sir,—Is it possible that the enclosed is not a joke? After the public have been waiting six months in order that the great "artists" might produce something "worthy of the country," can this be the result?

'Pray be kind enough, Sir, to inform us whether this piece of nonsensical buffoonery is really genuine.

'Yours, &c.,

'A LOVER OF THE "FINE ARTS."

In another column of the same paper are the Editor's remarks, as follows:

'We have been favoured with a sight of one of the new stamp covers, and we must say we never beheld anything more ludicrous than the figures or allegorical device by which it is marked with its official character—why not add embellished? Cruikshank could scarcely produce anything so laughable. It is apparently a spirited attempt to imitate the hieroglyphic which formed one of the ornaments to *Moore's Almanack*; Britannia is seated in the centre with the lion couchant (Whigish) at her feet; her arms are distended, scattering little flying children to some elephants on the left, and on the right to a group of gentlemen, some of whom at all events are not enclosed in envelopes, writing on their knees, evidently on account of a paucity of tables. There are, besides, sundry figures, who, if they were to appear in the streets of London or any of our highways, would be liable to the penalties of the Vagrant Act for indecent exposure. Under the table land by which these figures are supported some evidence of a laudable curiosity is depicted by three or four ladies who are represented reading a *billet-doux* or valentine, and some little boys evidently learning to spell, by the mental exertion which their anxious

faces disclose. One serious omission we must notice. Why have those Mercuries in red jackets, who traverse London and its environs on lame ponies, been omitted? * We must admit that, as they have been recently better mounted, perhaps that is one reason why they should not appear in this Government picture.'

A more detailed criticism was published in *The Times* of the following Monday, May 4th :

'THE NEW POST-OFFICE ENVELOPE.

'We are always anxious to offer every reparation in our power when, by the insertion or omission of a statement, we have unintentionally been guilty of injustice on any subject. We feel it, therefore, necessary to apologize both to the public and to our *liberal* Government (the distinguished patrons of the fine arts), for omitting in our remarks in *The Times* of Saturday on the new postage envelope all mention of one group of figures, which, on close examination, we are convinced the artist must have intended should represent one of the distinguishing characteristics of the Ministry by which this great boon (not the envelopes) has been conferred upon the educated part of the community. We allude to four knowing-looking personages who are standing by a small table, just beyond the *tame wild beasts* on the left-hand side of this truly graphic picture. For this group we offer our best thanks to the artist; his pencil has embodied the distinguishing trait of the Ministry, and the name by which Lord Stanley so happily described them is thus handed down to posterity by an admirable sketch of three members of the *thimble rig fraternity* in the act of their vocation. The time at which the issue of these envelopes has taken place is denoted by three of the figures being clad in the Chinese costume, in allusion no doubt to the commencement of the war with the celestial empire. One of the figures is seated apparently upon a chest of opium, and we are told that the gentleman with the broad-brimmed hat is intended to represent Lord John Russell, the victim of the Chinese worthies, who have so long been celebrated for sleight of hand. There is certainly some likeness to his Lordship, but we appeal to all our readers in the habit of visiting races, whether the gentleman with the hat does not look quite as much like a confederate as a victim. The recent termination of the Corn Law debate shows that his Lordship does sometimes appear in a double capacity. The object of the figures on the other side the picture is more ambiguous. One gentleman in a high-crowned hat seems to be an authority. He is surrounded by figures in attitudes of submission; but, as we have abolished slavery abroad, we presume he is either a Poor Law Commissioner or an emigration agent, as the women exhibit the "test of destitution" in clothing, and are evidently suffering some anxiety of mind, as if they were about to part with the children they are caressing. We do hope that the combination of the female figures with the gentlemen directors and the hogsheads is not meant to denote that any new

discoveries have been made of a mode of transmitting the younger portion of our emigrating population to their destination in casks. The Children's Friend Society should be on the alert if such a scheme is in agitation. We certainly wish that some device had been employed to hint at the contents of the hogshead which the brawny cooper is heading up so cleverly. It fills us with dark apprehensions when we recollect how recently a little nigger is said to have been found in a cask of sugar. As to the sledge and reindeer in the background, we think a locomotive engine and a cloud of black smoke would have been more proper. The present Government have clearly evinced their determination to put an end to the employment of animal power by refusing to repeal the post-horse duty, and the introduction of a reindeer is as inappropriate as the sketch of a post-horse would be, unless the post-horse was represented at his last gasp, or on his road to the knacker's. In conclusion, we must say that the lion is most unlike our old English lions. He appears as sulky, as hungry, and as discontented as a Whig out of place. Surely he has been hounded, or, in reference to the large quantities of opium administered by the captain, we should have said *Ellioted*; or has he been subjected to a Poor Law dietary? He seems dejected and exhausted, like a cur that has been well drubbed, and is without hope of food or comfort. As to Britannia, she looks as melancholy as if the loss sustained in the Post-office revenue was to be deducted from her pin-money, and, like the soldiers off duty, she has been deprived of her side-arms, as her spear is not to be seen. Lord Palmerston should account for this omission, as it may have been left in Spain by mistake, or forwarded by a *misdirection* to Naples, or Turkey, or America. Heaven save the babies that Britannia is throwing out in all directions—they must be a part of the surplus population, we suppose.'

This was accompanied by two letters, which we transcribe below :

'To the Editor of "The Times."

'Sir,—After several months' preparation, and at an expense said to be £400, the Government (!) penny post cover is issued. Its trumpery appearance shows that it is a complete piece of Whig jobbery, and that it has been produced under the auspices of some favoured person or persons of little practical knowledge; or how is it, Sir, that every penny box of lucifer matches, every penny packet of paste blacking, every penny paper of court plaster, is protected by a label far more difficult to forge than this £400 Government specimen of the fine arts? Look, Sir, at the adhesive stamp; it is a libel upon the fair countenance of our Queen—a libel *prima facie*; and who would be surprised were Prince Albert to indict the perpetrators of so vile an offence to his royal consort? To compare this production, in point of execution, with the fair sultanahs that grace the Macassar-oil bottles of Mr. Rowland, or those pots of cream ycleped Circassian, would be

* This omission was supplied by Leech, in his caricature, not long after.

invidious, for it is inferior—oh, how very far inferior!—to the heads of Hippocrates and Galen that decorate the quack nostrums of the lowest among the thousands of licensed poisoners that the wisdom of our ancestors has inflicted upon us by means of a patent.

'May I then ask, Sir, whether the reputation of a country like this, in which printing and engraving have reached to a perfection far beyond that of any other nation in the world, is to suffer in the eyes of its contemporaries by the sending forth so unworthy a specimen of national ability? Whether we are to submit to a national humiliation because (by virtue of their office) a party of inefficient men undertake the direction of a matter they cannot possibly understand, and in which they consequently fail, instead of selecting a committee from the numerous practical men of proved ability who make such matters their daily study? The only merit attached to this penny post cover is the red line wove in the paper; but this is probably done upon the same principle that notices are set up cautioning invaders of the existence, or rather non-existence, of "steel traps and spring guns." The difficulty attending the private manufacture of any great quantity of a similar paper will perhaps deter persons from attempting it; but, as I question whether the Postmaster-General contemplates employing an extra body of clerks armed with "Patent Rowland Hill Penny Post Pickers" to test the genuineness of each letter by picking a small piece of the thread out of it, there will be no difficulty in ruling a plain paper in such a manner as to defy detection from the casual examination the letters will receive. This difficulty being surmounted, the ornamental (!) portion is easily to be got over. In one week, and at an outlay of £5, it would be possible (I don't say politic) to engrave the whole, and supply plates at the low price of 5s. each that should produce impressions which the sapient concocters of this "splendid effort of human genius" could not detect from their own performance when mixed together.

'Thus, Sir, it appears, notwithstanding the length of time occupied in its preparation, we have a penny post cover and an adhesive stamp that have neither protection nor elegance to recommend them. The old saying, that "two of a trade can never agree," is doubtless a true one sometimes; but assuring you, Sir, that the only motive inducing me to address you is *prodesse civibus*.

'I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

AN ENGRAVER AND PRINTER.

'May 2.'

'To the Editor of "The Times."

'Sir,—So the invitation by the Treasury to "all the world" for a design fit for the new postage has been successful; and Her Majesty's Whig Ministers have displayed their usual good taste and sound judgment by the selection they have made. Have you, Sir, seen the production, the extraordinary production of these gifted Whigs? If not, pray cast an eye on the two specimens sent herewith, and say if ever such disgraceful productions have

issued even from the renowned Catnach press. Look at the design and execution of the Dr. Eady-looking envelope, and look at the adhesive stamp, and say whether both are not as dirty-looking as these dirty Ministers themselves. This the result of a general invitation to all the world for a design! Believing that Whig jobbing is the cause of the abortion, I beg to suggest that the whole of the numerous designs furnished to the Treasury be exhibited, that the public may judge how far these gentlemen have acted with impartiality. I cannot believe either designing, printing, or engraving is at so low an ebb as exhibited in the new postage envelope and adhesive stamp.

A SUBSCRIBER.

'May 1st.'

It certainly does seem just possible, that if a Tory Ministry had happened to be in power, the verdict of *The Times* and its correspondents might have been less unfavourable; but in that case the Whig papers would have been equally strong in condemnation. The question was plainly looked upon from a political point of view, but that does not affect the fact that the design was unfortunately open to ridicule.

The following poetical description, which I copy from *The Philatelist*, vol. vii., page 145, is there stated to have appeared in a newspaper in 1840. It is more amusing perhaps than that of *The Times*, but not much more complimentary:

"Britannia is sending her messengers forth
To the east, to the west, to the south, to the north;
At her feet is a lion wot's taking a nap,
And a dish-cover rests on her legs and her lap.
To the left is a Mussulman writing a letter,
His knees form a desk for the want of a better;
Another believer's apparently trying
To help him in telling the truth or in lying.
Two slaves 'neath their burden seem ready to sink,
But a sly-looking elephant 'tips us the wink';
His brother behind, a most corpulent beast,
Just exhibits his face, like the moon in a mist.
On each is a gentleman riding astraddle,
With neat Turkey carpets in lieu of a saddle;
The camels behind seem disposed for a lark,
The taller a well-whisker'd, fierce-looking shark.
An Arab, arrayed with a coal-heaver's hat,
With a friend from the desert is holding a chat;
The picture's completed by well-tailed Chinese
A-purchasing opium and selling of teas.
The ministers' navy is seen in the rear—
They long turned their backs on the service—'t is clear
That they now would declare, in their typical way,
That Britannia it is who has done it, not they.
A reindeer and Laplander cutting through snow,
The rate of their progress (down hill) seems to show.
To the right is the king of the Cannibal Islands,
In the same pantaloons that they wear in the Highlands;
Some squaws by his side with their infantine varments,
And a friend in the front whose forgotten his garments.
Frost, Williams, and Jones have this moment been hook'd,
And are fixing the day they would choose to be cook'd.
There a planter is giving and watching the tasks
Of two worthy niggers, at work on two casks.
Below to the left, as designed by Mulready,
Is sorrow's effect on a very fat lady;
While joy at good news may be plainly descried,
In the trio engaged on the opposite side."

The earliest of the pictorial satires was probably that drawn by John Leech and published by

Messrs. Fores, 41, Piccadilly. Two forms of this are known, differing both in size and in some of the details. The larger of the two has an outline about $13 \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Britannia is represented as a smiling lady of fully-developed figure, and with a rubicund nose, scattering numerous Penny Postmen to right and left, each in the regulation uniform, with tail coat, tall hat with gold band, cockade, &c. Four of these are of large size, the others are flying far away in the distant background. The Lion is on his feet. He has a black patch over his eye, and his tail is stretched out stiff, and has a row of letters strung along it. On the right is a Planter in a broad-brimmed hat looking up at Britannia, with his thumb to his nose and his fingers outspread. Behind him is a negro heading up a cask. On the left is a group of Chinese. One of them is seated upon some bales marked "Opium," while another adopts the same complimentary attitude towards Britannia as the Planter opposite, the long nails of the Chinaman adding to the effect. By the side of this group is shown the bridge from the Willow-pattern plate.

In the right-hand upper corner is a small boy dancing with delight at the receipt of a letter, and in the opposite one a girl with her hair in curl-papers, evidently in the throes of composition. In the two lower corners are depicted the Post-boys, whose absence from the original was deplored by *The Times*, each mounted on a sorry steed and riding out of the picture—the one on the right to Hampstead, the other to Clapham, as shown on the finger-posts accompanying them. In the centre of this, where the space for the address should be, is the following inscription in script, "*This Design has—(most respectfully of course)—been submitted to Government—by an aspiring Artist—Mul-led-al-ready,*" in five lines. On the left, at the bottom, is scrawled "*J. Leech,*" and in the middle is the well-known totem—the leech in the bottle, between the words, "*His—Mark.*"

Outside the outline are the words "DESIGN FOR THE NEW POSTAGE ENVELOPES" at the top; and at the bottom "*London, Published by Messrs. Fores, 41, Piccadilly, May 6th, 1840.*" The date is given thus on all the copies I have seen; but there is a small space after "*May,*" and the remains of something that was probably a figure "*2.*" It is likely therefore that May 26th was the real date of publication, but that the figure "*2*" was erased from the stone, so as to make it correspond with the date on which stamps were first used.

The outline of the smaller one is about $6\frac{1}{4} \times 4$ inches. As may be seen by the accompanying

illustration (No. 1), it differs from that which I have described in several particulars. On the back of the Lion is seated a Monkey in uniform, with a cocked-hat. The figures in the upper corners are now a Dustman, with his bell, reading a letter, and a Postman weighed down with letter-bags. There are no inscriptions on the sign-posts or in the centre; the leech in the bottle stands alone, and "*J. Leech, del. et sculp.*" is scribbled in the left lower corner.

This is inscribed at the top, "FORES' COMIC ENVELOPES NO. 1," as if there was an intention to bring out a series, which does not seem to have been carried into effect at this time; and at the bottom is "*London. Published by Messrs. Fores, at their Sporting & Fine print Repository & Frame Manufactory 41 Piccadilly.—corner of Sackville Street.*" And just under this, on the left, is, "*Printed by J. R. Jobbins 3 Warwick Ct.*"

The large design is no doubt a lithograph, the small one is usually said to be an etching; but although it *may* have been originally etched by the artist, I am inclined to think that it was reproduced by lithography. None of the copies I have seen have the appearance of etchings; and some, if not all, were printed, four copies together, on a large sheet, showing that the original drawing was multiplied in some manner for printing purposes. Both were issued gorgeously coloured as well as plain.

To this composition the credit is given, by Mr. F. G. Kitton, in his Biographical Sketch of John Leech,* of having been that which first brought the artist prominently before the public. He says, "The feat which brought him into general notice was a successful caricature of what is known as the Mulready envelope." This, I think, must be a mistake, as the biographer on the preceding page couples this with sketches published by Leech at the age of 18 (1835), and on the following page states that on the death of Seymour, who had illustrated the earlier parts of *Pickwick* (published in 1836), "Leech, inspired and encouraged by his recent artistic successes, applied for the post" of illustrator. He did not obtain it, as it appears that "Phiz" (H. K. Browne) was before him; but if Leech was sufficiently well known in 1836 to have a chance of succeeding Seymour, he could hardly have required this caricature in 1840 to bring him into general notice. In 1840 also he illustrated *The Comic Latin Grammar*, and was associated with Cruikshank in illustrating *The Ingoldsby Legends*. The Mulready caricature is well worthy of the artist, no doubt; but I suspect

* *John Leech, Artist and Humourist*, 1883.

that at that date Leech required but little advertisement. Had it been otherwise, a series would probably have been published.

In the first edition of the biography of Leech, to which I have alluded, illustrations are given both of the "Mulready" envelope itself, and of the larger caricature. The writer does not appear to have been aware that there were two varieties of it, though he mentions that it "was duly got up as a postal envelope," which, as a matter of fact, the particular variety that he alluded to never was.

A good story, almost too good to be true, is related, in connection with this skit of Leech's in *My Autobiography and Reminiscences*, by W. P. FRITH, R.A. (vol. i. pp. 179-80):

"I knew Mulready very well, and one day Egg begged me to try to discover Mulready's reason for so constantly declining his (Egg's) invitations.

"The truth is," said Mulready, "I don't want to meet Leech, who I understand constantly dines with you all."

"May I ask why, sir?" said I.

"Yes, I will tell you. You know the postage envelope that I designed, and which has been so mercilessly criticized? Well, Leech caricatured it. I don't mind a bit about that; but what I think I have a right to object to is the insult offered to me by a little bottle in the corner of the caricature with a leech in it. He implies that I am a leech, a blood-sucker, in respect of the remuneration I have received for my art generally, and no doubt, also, for that confounded postal envelope in particular. Now you know that my prices have never been extravagant," &c.

"I was so amazed that any one could be ignorant of Leech's usual manner of signing his drawings, that I could scarcely find words to reply, and still more difficult was it to refrain from annoying the old artist by laughing in his face. Suffice it to say, that I made the matter clear to Mulready, and obtained from him an eager promise to accept Egg's next invitation. Leech was present at the dinner first attended by Mulready, when he heard with amused astonishment from Mulready himself of his misunderstanding of the leech in the bottle. The two artists became great friends."

And this may fittingly conclude the account of the burlesque in question.

The next that I have to describe is more elaborate than that of Leech, as it deals with all the figures contained in the original; this also bears a well-known signature, that of "Phiz" (Hablot Knight Browne); it was published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall, but in what month I have been unable to ascertain. The size of this is even larger than that of the first described variety by Leech, being $14\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ inches. The reduced illustration which is given as a heading this month is from a block which was employed for illustrating the Catalogue of the Exhibition of

"The English Humourists in Art," held by the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours in 1889. The block has been most kindly lent me by J. Grego, Esq., the Director of the Exhibition.

Britannia is represented by a kind of jovial Mrs. Jarley, whose image may well have been in the artist's mind at the time, as he was then illustrating *The Old Curiosity Shop*, as it appeared in the numbers of *Master Humphrey's Clock*. In front of her is a cup of tea, or a basin of gruel, on a barrel, and a trumpet and a tambourine on the top of a drum; the Lion becomes a Poodle reading, or writing, a letter commencing "DEAR PUG—I WISH TO CUR TAIL YOUR"; and the pedestal is formed by a pile apparently made up of table knives, with an inscription "FVN SEGELLAK WELL—BRANDEN VAST HODD" on the handle of each, which perhaps some of my readers can translate. The winged messengers are feathered with quill pens, and the hat of each is an inkstand; the one over the group of Chinamen is about to cover them with an extinguisher, while a cannon-ball, bearing a letter, from one of the ships in the background threatens to disturb them at the same time. On the other side a mail-coach or omnibus is racing the Laplander, while a small dog is barking at the reindeer, and the distant mountains are inscribed "ROWLAND HILL" and "THE LESSER HILL." The most conspicuous of the Indians is arrayed in a nightcap, a bead necklace, a gingham umbrella, and a pair of pattens, and his friend seated on the ground has nothing on but a lawyer's wig. The gentleman in a broad-brimmed hat does not appear greatly astonished at this, but the old lady behind him is plainly much shocked; the two women in the background look on with stern disapproval, and the beadle is plainly anxious to persuade the party to betake themselves to the adjoining parish. The casks are being coopered by two brewers' men, and an innocent little rabbit seems to have found its way into the foreground (there is an object in the original resembling a rabbit, but what it is intended for I cannot say).

The figures on the other side are equally well travestied. There is one elephant only, with a pair of goggles and a shocking bad hat, and he appears to be trying to swallow a gentleman who was going to post a letter in his mouth. The Persians in the foreground are replaced by two elderly ladies, in the baby-farming line, who, instead of despatching their charges in the modern fashion, are preparing to despatch them by post to their several owners—one, duly provided with a stamp, is addressed "TO CAPT. RAKE, 24 LANCERS, with care."

On the left below is a daughter pointing out the

beauties of a "Mulready" cover to her mother, who is evidently very much amused by it; while on the opposite side a coal-heaver and his wife appear to be gravely studying the design on an envelope, and a small boy in front is looking up at it with much interest. Just under this last group is the signature, which is not one of those ordinarily employed by the artist; it is formed of a kind of Punch's head, with hunchback, and a hand with finger and thumb to nose and chin, a letter "P" in front of the face (or "Phiz"?), and a "Z" behind the back. On the top of the head are two objects, either of which might represent a letter "I," but I cannot trace the "H." Doubtless, however, the whole is intended to indicate "Phiz." Copies of this caricature have been exhibited more than once as the work of H. K. Browne, and the names of the publishers tend to confirm this.

There are no inscriptions to show what it is intended for, but simply "Published by Chapman and Hall, 186 Strand 1840," in the centre below, and "*Printed by Lefevre, Newman St.*," at the right lower corner.

ON THE COLLECTION OF ESSAYS.

By W. A. S. WESTOBY.

(Continued from page 187).

I do not purpose attempting to describe the sensation produced among all classes by the publication of Sir Rowland Hill's pamphlet in February, 1837, though my recollections of the period are sufficiently accurate, but it suffices to say that the projected reform speedily found adherents among the mercantile community, and an Association was formed for the purpose of ventilating the project and forcing the hands of a Government unwilling to take up the question. To aid this movement the *Post Circular* was established, with Mr., afterwards Sir, Henry Cole as Editor, and in it were inserted from time to time some of the proposals by which practical effect could be given to the new system. It is almost needless to say that Mr. Charles Whiting took the greatest possible interest in assisting to carry out what was commonly called the "Hill plan," and that the resources of his establishment were employed for the production of specimens for the use of the Mercantile Committee. When the Act of 1839 was passed, and the Lords of the Treasury issued their invitations to "artists, men of science and the public in general" to offer suggestions or proposals as to the manner in which the proposed stamp should be

brought into use, Mr. Whiting sent in copies of the envelopes and stamps which he had prepared for the Mercantile Committee, along with other specimens of his work, and it is to these that I would now direct attention.

They consist of specimens of covers or, as they were then termed, envelopes, whether they were in the present form of an envelope or only consisted of a half sheet of paper, along with specimens of adhesive stamps printed by his process or embossed. I will take the envelopes first, being the more important, for from the outset it was thought that the public, and especially the mercantile part of it, would prefer these to adhesives.

I. A sheet of white paper, foolscap size, in the middle of which is an oblong rectangular frame enclosing an oval frame of lathe-work, the portions between the frames being also filled in with similar work, except those portions in which tablets carrying inscriptions are inserted. In the middle of the upper margin is a small oval disc in which is V.R. in monogram. Straight tablets in the upper angles are inscribed POST OFFICE PERMIT, and in the lower angles is "PRICE 1d." in one and "½ OUNCE" in the other, with MATTER NOT TO EXCEED IN WEIGHT on a tablet between. This proposal was circulated by the Mercantile Committee on printed papers with the word "SPECIMEN" above it, and is also found in the *Post Circular*, No. 12, for April 30th, 1839. Impressions are in pale green and blue, but copies were also struck in other colours.

II. Another of Mr. Whiting's proposals consists of a design for the face of an envelope, showing a transverse oblong with white centre and truncated angles for the address, surrounded by a foliate and scroll frame, with a group of figures at each of the upper angles. There is a marginal wreath of foliage and fruit turned so as to form an oblong label, with a cherub between the upper edge of the label and the space for the direction. The whole is on a ground of fine lathe-work, surrounded by two lines to form an external frame. The impression is in blue on white paper.

III. Is similar to the last, except that the labels and centre are filled with a solid coloured ground. The impression is also in blue on white wove paper.

IV. Another production of Mr. C. Whiting's establishment was the cover or envelope known as "Harwood's Envelope," from the name which figured upon it. The design shows a central oblong space covered with fine lathe-work, about the size of the old D size envelopes, enclosed in three frames of other kinds of lathe-work, with

circular ornamented shields in each of the four angles, in which are V.R. in the left upper one in script monogram and a bouquet of rose, shamrock, and thistle in the right one. In the lower angles the order of these is reversed. In the upper top margin is HARWOOD'S and in the lower ENVELOPE in large block letters. On the cover is the following inscription printed in black: "Specimen of envelope and adhesive label suggested by Charles Whiting to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, as exemplifying his suggestions for carrying out the mechanical requirements of a cheap postage." The impression is in red-brown and also in rose. On the back is printed the small bi-coloured stamp after described as bearing the inscription PRINCIPLE SUGGESTED and an embossed profile of the Queen in a double upright oval frame with PAID in the upper part also after described.

Specimens also exist of this cover without the additions of the inscription and the stamps at the back. I have only seen this in red-brown.

V. It is said that the cover above described was originally prepared by Mr. Whiting for a stationer named Harwood, and that the copies for the order were printed in green.

VI. Another proposal for an envelope or cover was made by Mr. Whiting, showing an oblong space for the address with the angles truncated and with a double frame, within which are parts of a circle above and below and of ovals on the sides, all in lathe and scroll-work, and with scrolls at the angles. The whole is enclosed in a transverse oblong frame and covered with lathe-work. The impression is in two colours—red and green—and there is the inscription on it, "Printed by Charles Whiting, Beaufort House, Strand, London, for protection against forgery. PATENT COMPOUND PLATE PRINTING." Copies of this were printed on the back of a sheet of cardboard issued with a number of the *Art Union Journal* in 1848, and it is more than probable that copies were printed on paper.

VII. On the same sheet of cardboard containing specimens of Mr. Whiting's printing was a design consisting of a circular frame of lathe-work over a transverse oblong with the angles hollowed out. On either side, intersecting the circular framing, were smaller circular frames, that on the left enclosing a bouquet of rose, shamrock, and thistle, and that to the right V.R. in script monogram. This was also printed in blue on a sheet of thick yellowish-white paper, along with impressions of the proposed adhesive "PRINCIPLE SUGGESTED" in blue and in blue and red.

The above, with the exception of one or two

others, copies of which I have only seen in the unrivalled collection from which the descriptions given in the *Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain* was taken, constitute all the known essays of envelopes and covers prepared by Mr. C. Whiting. Some copies of I. and II. were reprinted by Mr. Whiting about the year 1863—No. I. in red-brown and rose, and No. II. in French blue; but the plates and stock perished in the great Savoy fire of July, 1864.

The covers and envelopes prepared and executed by Mr. Charles Whiting, apart from their philatelic interest, are remarkable as specimens of lathe or engine-turned work. With the exception of VI. they were printed in one colour; but VI. is a large specimen of bi-coloured printing, or, as he termed it, "Patent compound plate printing." This invention of Sir William Congreve was however largely employed by Mr. Whiting in the proposals made by him for adhesive stamps, of which I will now describe the principal ones.

VIII. The design, which is within a rectangle of nearly one inch square, shows a Crown in the centre within an upright oval disc surrounded by three concentric oval bands, the outer and inner of which are of lathe-work and the middle one solid. On this latter is the inscription PRINCIPLE SUGGESTED, BEAUFORT HOUSE, in white letters. In the angles are small squares carrying letters, and on each of the sides of the large oval is V.R. in script on a white ground. The impression is in blue on white wove paper and on card.

IX. The above design was prepared so that impressions might be taken in two colours, and it is found in blue and red, green and red, and black and red. Where so used the red shows four triangular and four lanceolate radiating blotches. It is printed in blue and red at the back of the "Harwood's Envelope" No. IV., and on the sheet of cardboard in the *Art Union Journal* of 1848.

Specimens of the two last, in blue, and blue and red, are also found, as was stated in VII., on the sheet along with the design there described.

X. Another design for an adhesive label was circulated by the Mercantile Committee attached to a leaflet headed, "The fears of the paper-makers and stationers about collecting postage by means of stamps allayed." Dr. Gray states, "These labels were those first recommended by Mr. Hill, who says, 'They are made of some paper difficult to imitate, and, like medicine stamps, printed from complex plates with various colours in the same impression.'" They are most commonly found in black with red blotches, and we will treat them so to render the description more intelligible. In

the centre a circular-lined disc in red within an upright oval in black, followed by three concentric ovals, the inner and outer of which are in lathe-work and the middle one solid to carry the inscription "POST OFFICE PERMIT" in the upper part and "TO CARRY NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT" in the lower, while in the central oval is " $\frac{1}{2}$ —OUNCE—1d." in three lines. These inscriptions are uncoloured save in some portions, and there are a series of oval-shaped red blotches radiating from the central oval. The whole is within a square frame of ornamental work between lines, the spandrels being filled in with lathe-work. Specimens are also found in blue and red, the blue being of two tones of blue, and in green and red, and are said also to be found in red and blue. Specimens of some of these were also printed on card.

THAT FAMOUS CONNELL STAMP.—I had an interesting talk the other day with one of the chief Post-office officials, who was in the New Brunswick service during the Connell administration. He gave me several interesting notes on New Brunswick philatelic topics, and particularly of the famous "Connell." He stated that he recollected the issue of these stamps, and that one city had been supplied with the stamps he can positively prove, but he thinks at least three places received them for sale. They were out three days, he says, but from the fact that many of the old stock were on hand, he thinks but few got out. That some few did do service, he says, is undoubtedly true; but the facts of the matter were kept very secret for certain motives, and no one knows positively how many were actually used. Hon. Mr. Anglin, a political opponent of Mr. Connell, was the first to get a stamp with the latter's head on, and created such a *furor* over it, that even Mr. Connell's own *confères* had to throw him over to save themselves. Mr. Connell ordered all the stamps to be sent to him personally. These he received, and stated he would pay for them himself; so he kept the lot, which he destroyed, not before giving six unused copies to a Post-office official who was then collecting, the "craze" having first set in in the Maritime Provinces. These were sold shortly afterwards in London, England, for £10 each by the same party. Mr. Connell complained bitterly to my informant of the manner in which he was treated, and said he would not let the province pay for the condemned stamps. There was such a rush shortly afterwards to get these "Connells" as curiosities that photographs of them were made and sold, and even now in old collections I have received, said to contain the "real and original," I always find the photos. The plate I hear has been destroyed. If this is so, the proofs will soon be worth a good round sum. (CANADENSIS.) —*The Eastern Philatelist.*

THE NATIVE-ENGRAVED STAMPS OF FARIDKOT.

(Continued from page 193.)

IN 1879 or 1880 the small oblong stamp, with the value expressed as *one folus* (equivalent to 3 *pies* or $\frac{1}{4}$ *anna*), was issued in *blue*. Like the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., this has since undergone some modifications, and is now found in a variety of colours.



One Folus. Oblong design as annexed, formed of two horizontal labels, containing inscriptions on a flowered ground as before, and with the design again in white upon solid colour.

Type 1. Roughly engraved and printed, as in the case of Type 1 of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. In the left upper corner is a small trefoil ornament, and the *flowers* are represented by rudely-formed stars, with a dot in the centre of each. Imperf.

a. Thickish laid paper; gummed; not ruled.

1 folus, deep blue.

b. Laid paper; ruled with double lines; not gummed.

1 folus, deep blue.

c. Wove paper; not ruled, not gummed.

1 folus, deep blue; irregularly printed, generally very close together.

1 folus, paler blue; printed wider apart.

d. White, wove paper; ruled with double lines; not gummed.

1 folus, blue (shades).

1 " black (date ?).

1 " green (").

Printed *tête-bêche*, horizontal or vertical pairs.

1 folus, blue.

NOTE.—The sheets of these vary much in size also. Of variety *b* we find a sheet of 19 horizontal rows of 10 stamps, containing no errors; of variety *c*, a sheet of 28 horizontal rows of 14 stamps, no errors; of variety *d*, two sheets of 16 horizontal rows of 21 stamps, and a third containing 17 horizontal rows of 22 stamps, the latter and one of the former each having one inverted stamp in the sheet. On this same paper we find sheets of 16 horizontal rows of 21 and of 22 stamps, one vertical half of each sheet printed one way up and the other the reverse, thus giving a strip of horizontal *tête-bêche* pairs down the centre of each; also a sheet of 28 horizontal rows of 14 stamps, printed with the horizontal halves reversed, giving a strip of vertical *tête-bêche* pairs.

Type 2. The design redrawn and printed (typographed?) in sheets; the flowers are formed of dots, and in the left upper corner of the *lower* label there is a flower (or two flowers mixed) of ten

dots. These are all clearly printed, and all the dots and lines are comparatively small and fine. Thinnish tough wove paper, of the make described for Type 2 of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna.

- a. Imperf. 1 folus, blue.
 1 " rose-red.
 1 " black.
 1 " green.
 1 " orange.
 1 " yellow.
- b. Perf. 12. 1 folus, dull blue.
 1 " slate-blue.
 1 " ultramarine.
 1 " rose-red.
 1 " black.
 1 " deep green.
 1 " orange.

NOTE.—We find the *black*, *green*, *orange*, and *yellow*, imperf., and the *rose-red* and *orange*, perf., in sheets of 160, 16 horizontal rows of 10. The *ultramarine*, perf., are in sheets of 156, 13 horizontal rows of 12.

Type 3. Design again redrawn to some extent, and, we think, lithographed; sheets of 160, 16 horizontal rows of 10; paper as last. The dots and lines are all larger and thicker than in Type 2, and the appearance is more that of a lithograph. The flower in the left upper corner of the lower label is, as a rule, formed of six white dots, and clearly shaped; but a few stamps on each sheet show signs of the stone having been touched up in that particular part, having some additional dots added to this flower, which make it resemble that of Type 2. If the stamps of this type should not be placed before those of Type 2, they were probably a temporary issue, as the more recently received ones appear to be all of Type 2. We have not seen Type 3 imperf.

- Perf. 12. 1 folus, pale blue.
 1 " black.
 1 " pale green.

In 1883 a stamp of the same actual value as the last, but having it expressed as *one paisa*, was issued, also in *blue*.

One Paisa. Rectangular design, formed as before of inscriptions, flowers, &c., upon coloured ground. The upper portion shows inscriptions in a circle, while at the bottom is a horizontal label containing characters, some of which denote the value; a plain rectangular frame surrounds the whole.



Type 1. Roughly engraved; the flowers in the upper part of the design are rude stars, as in Type 1 of the *folus*. Printed from a single die, and irregularly arranged on the sheets; white wove paper; not ruled or gummed; imperf. 1 paisa, blue (shades).

NOTE.—We have not examined an entire sheet of this type, and we have not found it on ruled paper, or in any other colour.

Type 2. Similarly engraved to Type 1, and printed in the same manner; it is perhaps a little better drawn, and the flowers are formed of dashes or dots around a central dot. The whole stamp is larger, being $21 \times 26\frac{1}{2}$ mm. instead of $19\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ mm. White wove paper, ruled with double lines in pencil; not gummed; imperf.



- 1 paisa, blue (1888).
 1 " red "
 1 " black "
 1 " green (1889?).

NOTE.—We have examined entire sheets of the *blue* and the *black*, containing 154 stamps in 14 horizontal rows of 11; also a portion of an apparently similar sheet of *red*. We found no errors.

Type 3. Much better drawn; the background formed of fine foliate ornaments and arabesques. Printed in sheets (typographed?) of 72 stamps, 9 horizontal rows of 8, on the paper described for the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and the 1 folus (1888–89).



- a. Imperf. 1 paisa, blue.
 1 " rosy-red.
 1 " black.
 1 " green.
 1 " orange-yellow.
- b. Perf. 12. 1 paisa, bright blue.
 1 " ultramarine (shades).
 1 " slate blue or bluish-grey.
 1 " dull blue (shades).
 1 " rosy-red.
 1 " black.
 1 " green.
 1 " orange-yellow.

Variety, imperf. vertically on one side.

- 1 paisa, bright blue.

NOTE.—This variety is formed by one vertical row of perforations being omitted. The portion of a sheet which we found was not imperforate vertically throughout.

Besides these, which we believe were all designed for postal purposes, there is a stamp of similar design to the *one paisa*, type 1, but considerably larger, being 26×30 mm., the value on which is given as *one anna*. We believe it to be a fiscal stamp of some kind, but we have no proof of this. We find it printed, from a hand-stamp probably, on white wove paper, not ruled or gummed. We have seen a sheet of 90, 10 horizontal rows of 9, five rows printed one way and five the reverse, thus giving a strip of vertical *tête-bêche* pairs across the centre; also a portion of another sheet, probably of similar size, but with all the stamps placed the same way.

- Imperf. 1 anna, vermillion.
 Printed *tête-bêche*, vertical pairs.
 1 anna, vermillion.

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THE seventh meeting of the season 1890-91 was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 9th January, 1891, at 7.30 p.m., fifteen members being present, including the Vice-President in the chair. After the confirmation of the minutes of the last meeting, the Secretary reported the receipt for the Society's library of a bound volume of the *Monthly Journal* from Stanley Gibbons, Limited, which he was requested to acknowledge with the thanks of the Society. Mr. C. J. Daun, proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by Mr. Bacon, and Mr. C. Geldard, proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by Mr. A. H. Wilson, were duly elected members of the Society. The Secretary then read a paper on the first issues of the stamps of India, containing much valuable and novel information, particularly in relation to the 4 annas stamp. In the course of the discussion which ensued on the reading of the paper, the Vice-President announced that he was preparing a paper on the same subject, which he proposed to read at a subsequent meeting. On the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Castle, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Garth for his most interesting paper, which with his permission it was proposed to publish in the Society's work on the stamps of India and Ceylon. Mr. Castle in a few appropriate remarks expressed the gratification of the members at the presence of Mr. Burnett at this meeting, and referred in fitting terms to the valuable services rendered by Mr. Burnett during his term of office as secretary of the Society.

The eighth meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel on Friday, the 23rd January, 1891, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by sixteen members and one visitor. The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Secretary reported that Mr. W. T. Wilson had presented to the Society's library the first four reports of the Postmaster-General for the years 1855 to 1858, and was requested to acknowledge the books with the thanks of the Society. Mr. T. G. Nicholson, proposed by Mr. Rossiter, and seconded by Mr. Castle, was elected a member of the Society. The revision of the Society's reference list of the stamps of British India was proceeded with and adjourned.—*Philatelic Record*.

Obituary.

It is with very great regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. Henry Firth (Baildon, Yorkshire). Mr. Firth was a collector of nearly twenty years' standing, and his brother has kindly supplied us with the following particulars of his Philatelic career:

"Harrie Firth (Henry) was a born philatelist. One of my earliest recollections is of envying him the possession of a small collection of stamps which he had obtained from our older brothers, and which formed a nucleus round which he formed a highly creditable selection. This would be between, say, 1871 and 1876. I have a catalogue of this collection, which is a monument of his painstaking care. It shows a considerable knowledge of arrangement and detail as to water-marks, &c., which was rather unusual at the time, I think, and certainly so in the case of so young a philatelist. In 1881 I was in Germany for some months, and started collecting stamps. While travelling in Germany I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Philbrick, with a philatelic companion. They saw me looking over some purchases I had made, and very kindly entered into conversation with me. Mr. Philbrick afterwards presented me with a fine assortment of his duplicates (for which I can never sufficiently thank him), and this started the second collection. On my return from Germany my brother's interest in his old hobby at once revived, and we entered into a sort of partnership; he, by virtue of his greater knowledge and ability, always taking the leading part. He collected; I measured perforations, noted water-marks, mounted and placed the stamps; that is, speaking generally, for of course we drew no such distinction between ourselves.

"The collection, under his careful guidance, soon began to assume unwieldy proportions, for it was a 'general' collection, and, like 'Jay Gould,' we 'took everything in'! Seeing that life was too short for such a collection, and wealth too scant, we held a council of war, and decided to specialize the Colonies. This was after my return from Australia, in the early part of 1886. I had sent him home some fairly good Australians, and this had much to do with the decision. Had I followed his advice while I was out there, I should have been able to realize a small fortune; but I had not the knowledge that he had then, or that I have now. From that time till his death my brother's chief hobby has been his stamps, and the time and attention he devoted to them resulted in

making him the best local authority. His chief 'fancies' were Australians, West Indies, Ceylon, and North America; and I suppose his collection would rank, in an expert's estimation, as being amongst the first of the second-class collections in the country. New South Wales is especially fine; and in the collection are some good British Guiana (another pet), Mauritius, Bermuda surcharges, unperf. Bahamas, Trinidad, Ceylon, and Capes. He was a member of the Philatelic Societies of London and Leeds."

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—The subject of this letter appears to me to be of so much importance to all collectors and dealers that I am surprised at never having yet seen anything on the matter in print.

I fear I am very ignorant about it myself; but I have formed my own opinions, some of which I will give for whatever they may be worth, and I trust that your readers will freely criticise my remarks, and that something definite may be arrived at.

It may appear an odd statement to make, but I believe there are very few dealers or collectors who know what to call every class of stamp, proof, or essay that they may be asked about. The various contents of albums are styled Stamps, Proofs, Essays, Reprints, Fiscals, Bogus Stamps, Forgeries, as the case may be; but I venture to suggest that this is a very small dictionary of terms in comparison to what I think it should be. A postage stamp certainly ought to have but one meaning; viz., a label which has been actually issued to the public for the purpose of franking their letters, and which is attainable by all while in issue.

But I submit that the term "proof" is much too comprehensive, and that that class of stamp requires many terms to fully explain the various kinds of proofs that exist. What a proof is, is evidently rather a conundrum to many; for essays are often called proofs, and *vice versa*. Yet there is, I take it, a very wide difference between the two.

What is a proof *proper*? Engravers of stamps, I believe, take proofs of their work in various stages up to completion on plate paper, and when a die is completed take proofs, before and after hardening, on India paper, plate paper, and card (plain or *glacé*), and, as far as I know, always in black, at least in England. Any of these I should

call proofs proper, though each of these proofs proper should have proper distinguishing names. What ought those names to be?

When the *plate* is prepared from the die, proofs are taken in various colours, generally on a peculiar paper, to decide what colour the stamp to be issued shall be printed in. These I should style "Proof Trials for Colour."

To continue the process of stamp-making. After the colour has been decided on the stamps are printed (for example, on watermarked paper), and are afterwards, in the case of perforated issues, put through the perforating machine. The stamp then is ready for use, and if issued is (say) a postage stamp; but if, *after* it has left the printer's hands, and *before* it goes through the process of perforation, some of these stamps are obtained by Dick, Tom, or Harry, and find their way into stamp albums. What are they? They are not postage stamps, for they were never issued; they are not proofs, according to my idea; they are not essays. What are they? What are they to be called—"Incomplete," "Unfinished," "Imperfect Stamps"? What?

All these unfinished English stamps are generally called proofs; but if they are proofs, which I do not admit, they cannot be placed in the same class of proofs as those from the original dies. There are many other stamps now called proofs which it is not as yet worth while mentioning, unless we can arrive at some plan for naming them. The above instances will, I think, show that there is much necessity for a general christening of various kinds of proofs.

Essays ought not, I think, to be such a difficult matter as proofs; but *they* are of more than one kind. An essay is a design sent in to the Postal Authorities in reply to a request for tenders, and only those so sent in are real essays. All other specimens of the stamp engraver's or lithographer's art not submitted for competition ought, I think, to be termed "Bogus Essays," or "Bogus Stamps." Yet they are all indiscriminately called essays. Even the v.r.; the 1½d. of March, 1860; the 8d., brown (English), are all called essays. Surely these ought not to be classed with a Wyon, a Whiting, or a Chalmers' essay! The very thought is enough to make them turn some other colour from wounded pride. No; they ought not to be called simply "an essay"; nor ought any stamp, actually prepared and ready for issue, but not issued owing to force of circumstances.

Reprint is a big word too, and covers a multitude of sins. The first issues of Wurtemberg and the Argentine Republic have been so called *Reprinted*,

are they? The former are from different plates to the originals, though I believe they were printed by the authority of Government. I should say they were forgeries pure and simple, even if Government forgeries. The Argentine are neither more nor less than forgeries, certainly as regards the 10 and 15 cents, even if the 5 cents is entitled to the more honourable name of Reprint.

There are reprints proper, of course, some very difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish from originals; and a list setting forth the various countries that *have* reprinted *themselves*, or sold their plates to enterprising dealers for that purpose, would be of immense value to all interested in stamps if accompanied by a description, where possible, of all distinctions between the original and the reprint.

I think I have written enough to show that the terms now in use for various stamps, &c., are far too vague, so I will not trouble you with any more examples. If you think the subject worth threshing out, I will prepare a list of various things which I think it would be well to call by a distinguishing title, which could be understood by the youngest Philatelist, and leave that list to your readers, and those better able than myself to arrive at the proper name for the different examples in it, which I will make as exhaustive as I can.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, W. B. THORNHILL.

14, REDCLIFFE STREET, LONDON, S.W.

SIR,—In your January number, just received, I notice an editorial note with reference to the carmine-vermilion issue of Newfoundland, and desire to state to you that all your theories *are* decidedly wrong as to the date of the first issue of stamps in that colony, provided the Catalogue of the London Society may be taken as embodying the theory of English philatelists. The first issue of Newfoundland was the carmine-vermilion one, and embraced the following values in that colour; viz., 2d., 4d., 6d., 6½d., 8d., and 1s. At the same time there were also issued the 1d. and 5d. square, and the 3d. triangular.

The paper which I am conducting with Mr. Donald A. King upon the stamps of British North America in the columns of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* will give the official data with reference to this issue when Newfoundland is reached. Mr. King has made extensive researches in the matter, and has got together some very valuable evidence, which conclusively proves that the carmine-vermilion was the first issue. Not only this, but we have seen here many specimens of these stamps which were used in 1857, as per

the original covers; and the fact that this issue took place in 1857 is now pretty well known among the leading American philatelists.

Furthermore, the paper on which these stamps were printed is entirely different from that upon which the four values in orange-vermilion were printed—the former being of a thick, soft character, while the latter is thin and crisp.—I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours, CHARLES B. CORWIN.

[In reference to the above, we would remark that the theory accepted in England as to the date of the first issue of Newfoundland is, that it took place in 1857. If that theory is “decidedly wrong,” the dated specimen shown us by Mr. King proves nothing. On the other hand, if that specimen is as valuable a piece of evidence as we believe it to be, our theories as to the date of the first issue—and we referred to no other theories—are decidedly right. If Mr. Corwin will refer to a work entitled *A Catalogue for Collectors of Postage Stamps*, &c., published some eight or nine years ago, he will find exactly the same list given as that summarized in his letter, also the varieties of paper, in the order which we, personally, rejoice to hear that he is able to prove to be the correct one.—ED.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. T. S.—You will find the Leeward Islands stamps chronicled in the December number.

A. B. C. (Jersey).—The stamps you mention being obsolete, our publishers were able to purchase the remainders at a low price.

E. E. P.—Fiji Islands and Samoa were omitted on account of its being intended to confine the Price List, for the present at all events, to the stamps of the British Colonies.

W. C. M.—We fear you do not study recent philatelic literature as you ought. The stamp you enquire about was perforated and surcharged last May at the London Philatelic Exhibition, hence the letters L. P. E. The imperfect portion below should be “1890.” It was duly described at the time.

A READER OF BOTH.—1. No. The paragraph relating to Bamra envelopes was not sent by its writer both to this magazine and to the *Philatelic Record*. The editor of the latter probably intended to say, “We are indebted to the *Monthly Journal*.” 2. Yes. If the departments are to be kept separate, the paragraph in question would have come more appropriately under the heading, “Envelopes and Wrappers.” 3. Right again. The paragraph relating to Bhopal should also have been credited to this magazine. “Peradventure it was an oversight.”

To various other correspondents we tender our thanks for assistance.

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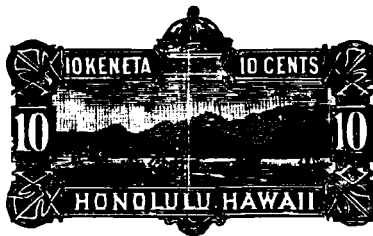
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MONTHLY JOURNAL

Edited by EDWARD B. EVANS.

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CONTENTS.		PAGE
EDITORIAL	.	229
NEW ISSUES—Priced	.	231
A REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH REGISTERED ENVELOPES.		
By W. E. JEFF	.	231
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	.	233
THE MULREADY ENVELOPE, ETC. By the EDITOR	.	238
NOTES AND NEWS. By C. J. PHILLIPS	.	244
REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES	.	245
LETTER TO THE SECRETARY TO HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.	.	246
CORRESPONDENCE AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	.	247

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89	†MEXICO, including obsolete	5	1 0	7	0 4
90	" 1864, 1, 2, and 4 reals, and 1 peso	4	5 0	7	0 4
	" 1874, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 c.	5	5 0	7	0 4
91	†MEXICO, 1875, Portede Mar., 2, 10, 12, 20, 50, & 100 c. Set of 6	1 0	Set of 6	1 0	
92	" 1879, Porte de Mar., 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, & 100 c.	6	5 0	7	0 4
93	†MOLDO WALLACHIA, 1862, 3, 6, and 30 paras.	3	2 6	7	0 4
94	†MONACO, including envelope, and newsband	7	0 9	7	0 4
95	†MOZAMBIQUE, 1877-85, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, & 100 r.	7	4 6	7	0 4
96	" 1886, 5, 10, 25, 25, 40, 50, 100, 200, & 300 r.	9	7 6	7	0 4
97	†MEXICO, Type 1259, complete	8	15 0	7	0 4
98	†NEW BRUNSWICK, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12½, and 17 c.	6	4 0	7	0 4
99	†NEW SOUTH WALES, including early issues & service	9	1 0	7	0 4
100	†NEW ZEALAND, 1862, issue and obsolete	8	0 6	7	0 4
101	†NICARAGUA, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 c. obsolete	5	8 6	7	0 4
102	†NEW CALEDONIA, provisional issue and error	3	2 0	7	0 4
103	†NORTH BORNEO, obsolete and current	4	2 0	7	0 4
104	†NOWANUGUR, 1 anna, 1, 2, and 3 docra	4	1 0	7	0 4
105	†NORWAY, including first issue	10	0 9	7	0 4
106	†ORANGE FREE STATE, including provisional	6	1 0	7	0 4
107	†PAPAL STATES, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 40, and 80 c.	7	1 0	7	0 4
108	†PERSIA, first issue, complete	5	15 0	7	0 4
109	" 1889, 1, 2, 5, 7, and 10 shahi	5	2 0	7	0 4
110	" including 5 and 10 kran	10	7 6	7	0 4
111	" Service, 1, 2, 5, and 10 shahi	4	1 0	7	0 4
112	†PERU, obsolete, current, and surcharged	5	1 0	7	0 4
113	" post cards, provisional, etc.	6	2 8	7	0 4
114	†PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, including surcharged	6	1 6	7	0 4
115	†PILONCH, 1, 1, 2, and 4 annas	4	3 6	7	0 4
116	†PORTO RICO, early and recent issues	7	1 0	7	0 4
117	" 1882, 1, 1, 2, 4, 6 mill, & 1 & 2 c. de peso	8	1 0	7	0 4
118	†PORTUGAL, including obsolete	7	0 8	7	0 4
119	†PORTUGUESE INDIES, obsolete figure issue	5	1 0	7	0 4
120	" 1882, complete	7	5 0	7	0 4
121	" Provisional Surcharged	8	2 6	7	0 4
122	†PRUSSIA, 1850, 4 and 6 pf., 1, 2, and 3 agr.	5	1 3	7	0 4
123	" 1851, env. uncint., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7 agr. R	7	7 6	7	0 4
124	†QUEENSLAND, obsolete and current	3	0 6	7	0 4
125	†ROUMANIA, obsolete issues	6	1 0	7	0 4
126	" Unpaid letter, 2, 5, 10, 30, & 50 bani	5	1 0	7	0 4
127	†RUSSIA, obsolete and current	8	0 6	7	0 4
128	" Envelopes, newest issue and provisional	5	4 0	7	0 4
129	" Local Stamps	5	1 0	7	0 4
130	†SHANGHAI, obsolete and current	5	2 0	7	0 4
131	†SHALVADOR, 1867, 1, 1, 2, and 4 reals	4	3 0	7	0 4
132	†SAMOA, 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 2s., and 5s.	8	3 0	7	0 4
133	†SANDWICH ISLES, obsolete and newest issue	6	1 8	7	0 4
134	†SWITZERLAND, 1881, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40, 50c. & 1 fr.	9	1 0	7	0 4
135	†SERBIA, 1869, 1, 2, 10, 20, 25, 35, and 40 paras	7	1 0	7	0 4
136	" 1881, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 paras, and 1 dinar	6	3 6	7	0 4
137	†SIAM, 1, 1, 2, 4, and 16 atts, obsolete	5	2 8	7	0 4
138	" 1877, new issue	9	5 0	7	0 4
139	†SPAIN, 1876, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50 c., 1, 4, & 10 pesetas	9	5 0	7	0 4
140	" old and new	13	0 6	7	0 4
141	" many rare	35	1 0	7	0 4
142	" some very scarce	35	2 0	7	0 4
143	" Official, 1855	4	0 4	7	0 4
144	" 1879, 1, 4, and 10 pesetas	6	0 6	7	0 4
145	" War Tax, various issues	3	1 0	7	0 4
146	" 1882, 5, 15, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	5	1 9	7	0 4
147	" Don Carlos	5	1 0	7	0 4
148	†SOUTH AUSTRALIA, including surcharged, etc.	8	1 0	7	0 4
149	†STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Native States	8	2 0	7	0 4
150	" including provisional	8	1 0	7	0 4
151	†SWITZERLAND, Telegraph Stamps	4	0 9	7	0 4
152	†SWEDEN, 1872 issue, with envelopes	9	0 6	7	0 4
153	" Official Stamps	7	0 9	7	0 4
154	" Unpaid Letter Stamps	7	0 9	7	0 4
155	†SWITZERLAND, including rayons and envelope	20	1 6	7	0 4
156	" Including rayons	8	0 6	7	0 4
157	†TASMANIA, including rare	10	2 8	7	0 4
158	†TIMOR, 1883, surcharged	9	8 6	7	0 4
159	†TOLIMA, 1879-86, 5, 5, 10, 10, and 20 c.	5	2 6	7	0 4
160	†TONGA, 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s.	4	4 0	7	0 4
161	†TRINIDAD, including surcharged	6	0 9	7	0 4
162	†THURN AND TAXIS, including various issues	8	1 0	7	0 4
163	" North, including 3 and 10 agr.	8	1 0	7	0 4
164	" South, 15 and 30 kr.	6	0 9	7	0 4
165	†TRANSVAAL, including provisional and 1878 issue	5	1 0	7	0 4
166	" 1884, 1d., 3d. red, 3d. black on rose, 6d., 1s.	5	3 6	7	0 4
167	†TURKEY, obsolete, current, surchgd., & International	10	1 0	7	0 4
168	" Emp. Ottoman	7	0 9	7	0 4
169	" Unpaid and Interior, obsolete and current.	5	0 6	7	0 4
170	" Constantinople, 5, 20, and 40 paras	3	0 6	7	0 4
171	†UNITED STATES, War Department, including env.	8	1 0	7	0 4
172	" Various other Departments	8	1 0	7	0 4
173	" Envelope 1887, uncint, inclgd. rare	23	10 0	7	0 4
174	" Metropolitan, 1, 5, 10, and 20 c. brn., and 20 c. blue, etc.	9	2 6	7	0 4
175	" Telegraph	12	4 6	7	0 4
176	†URUGUAY, including provisional and Too Late	6	2 0	7	0 4
177	†VENEZUELA, 1880, 5, 10, 25, 50 c., and 1 Bolivar	5	4 0	7	0 4
178	" including first issue	2	1 0	7	0 4
179	†VICTORIA, old and new issues	2	1 0	7	0 4
180	" envelopes and bands	2	1 0	7	0 4
181	†WURTEMBERG, old & new issues, & service stamps.	2	1 0	7	0 4

Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Monthly Journal.

VOL. I.

APRIL 30, 1891.

No. 10.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE PUBLISHERS give notice that they have opened a BRANCH OFFICE at No. 435, Strand (three doors from the Lowther Arcade), for the accommodation of those of their customers who prefer making their purchases in person to doing so by letter. It is hoped that this situation will be found more convenient than No. 8, Gower Street, where also the firm have no room for business of this nature. Having a very extensive stock they will be able to keep an assortment of all ordinary Stamps, and a very fine lot of Rarities, at their New Office, without causing any delay in completing orders by post, which should be addressed, as heretofore, to

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,

8, GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.

EDITORIAL.

It is with feelings of grief—which we are quite unable adequately to express, and which are shared to a greater or less extent by Philatelists in all parts of the world—that we have to record the untimely death of the Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society, Mr. Thomas Keay Tapling, M.P., which took place at Gumley Hall, Leicestershire, on the 11th instant. For some weeks past it had been generally known that Mr. Tapling was ill; he had taken a chill while attending to his Parliamentary and other duties in London, and it had resulted in an attack of pleurisy; but as soon as he was well enough to travel, he was taken to the house in Leicestershire, to which he had only recently removed from Dulwich, where it was hoped and expected that with care he would shortly be restored to health. These hopes, however, were destined never to be realized. We believe that no serious result was anticipated until a very few days before his death, when dangerous complications set in, and it was a severe shock to the great majority of his friends when the papers of Saturday, the 11th, announced that his recovery was considered hopeless, only to be followed on the Monday by the news that the sad event had already taken place, and that the first of English philatelists, and one of the best and truest of friends, was no more. It is not, however, in this latter capacity that we may allude to him here;

this is not the place for the expression of our private feelings. And yet it is not merely as an exceptionally wealthy and intelligent Philatelist that we mourn him; all this he was; but beyond all that wealth can buy or that intellect can conceive, was that kind and generous spirit which seemed to make it as much a pleasure to him to assist the collections of others as to add to his own. It was this that made him esteemed, nay, beloved, by all who were brought into close contact with him; it was this that caused us all not to envy his treasures, at all times freely open to the inspection of fellow-collectors, but rather to rejoice that they were in such good hands; it is this that makes us feel his loss to be so irreparable.

A short account of Mr. Tapling's career was published but a few years ago, and we can only repeat the main particulars of it here. He was born in the year 1855, and commenced collecting stamps when about ten years of age, like many other boys; unlike so many, however, he seems to have maintained an intelligent interest in the pursuit all through his schoolboy days, and to have developed into an earnest Philatelist at a very early period. He went to Harrow at the age of fifteen, and afterwards to Trinity College, Cambridge, where, in 1878, he graduated with honours in law, subsequently taking the degrees of M.A. and LL.M. While thus by no means neglecting the more serious branches of an University education, Mr. Tapling not only found time to keep up his collection, but made a reputation as a proficient

in field and athletic sports also; being captain of his college cricket eleven, as well as a good rider and an excellent shot. He had joined the London Philatelic Society in 1871, and was thus brought into contact with most of the leading English collectors, which doubtless confirmed the taste he had already acquired for the pursuit in which he afterwards took so prominent a part.

After taking his degree he studied medicine for a time; but the law was the profession which he had intended to follow, and he was accordingly called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1880, and, we believe, went a few times on the Norfolk Circuit. The death of his father, however, in 1882, changed the whole course of his life. He found himself left at the head of the well-known firm of Thomas Tapling and Co., of Gresham Street, London, and giving up the profession which he had chosen, he threw all his energy into the new duties which had unexpectedly been laid upon him.

In the previous year, 1881, he had been elected Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society, a post which he has ever since most ably filled. In 1882 he had the good fortune to purchase the collection of Mr. W. E. Image, at that time one of the finest in England. This rendered Mr. Tapling's collection an exceedingly strong one, and with the many important and valuable additions that have since been made to it, it is at least the equal in not a few respects of the only collection in the world that is perhaps on the whole superior to it.

Seeking a fresh outlet for his energy, he contested the Harborough division of Leicestershire at the general election of 1885 in the Conservative interest, and although defeated on that occasion, it was only by the small number of 166 votes, a defeat which was more than compensated by his victory the following year by a majority of 1138. If he did not, during the few years of his Parliamentary life, render himself greatly conspicuous in the House, it was not for want of ability to express himself clearly and concisely when occasion arose, but probably rather from the feeling that, under existing circumstances, the best service he could render his party was to give his vote without wasting time by also giving his reasons. We believe, however, that he was already recognised as a useful member of Committees, and had he lived he would no doubt in due time have made his mark in Parliament as elsewhere.

The labour of love which he had so long carried on, has, during these same few years, borne fruit of incalculable value to Philately. We would by no

means disparage the efforts of others, who have assisted in placing the London Philatelic Society in the position which it can justly claim in virtue of the excellent work which it has accomplished; but the members of that Society will one and all acknowledge, that without his assistance and leadership much of that work would never have been carried out.

We do not pretend to give a list here of all the papers which he, from time to time, laid before the meetings of the Society, but we would allude especially to those on the stamps of Afghanistan, and of Turkey, which formed the first successful efforts at reducing to order some exceptionally complicated issues; and to that on the first issue of Van Diemen's Land, which revealed to collectors the existence of the two plates of the *Fourpence*. The reconstruction of sheets of stamps of this nature was a branch of our pursuit in which he particularly excelled, and which he may almost be said to have introduced into English philately. We are not unmindful of the researches of Mr. Pemberton and others, in early days, into these questions; but it is only of late years, and thanks mainly to the efforts of Mr. Tapling, and those who have worked with him, that they have been brought within the range of practical Philately.

Always fond of warmth, and perhaps, as the recent sad event seems to indicate, not really able to stand cold, without risk of injury, he took a trip to India about eighteen months ago as a member of a cricketing team, and much enjoyed his sojourn of some months in a more genial climate. It is useless now to regret that his feeling of the duty he owed to his constituency led him to spend this winter in a climate unsuited alike to his taste and to his constitution. Besides other treasures he brought home with him a mass of interesting papers relating to the early issues of the Indian Post-office, and these, we trust, will shortly see the light in a work which the London Philatelic Society has in preparation, a paper upon this subject, which was read in his absence at a recent meeting of the Society, being the last philatelic work accomplished by him. Mr. Tapling had also revised the descriptive list of their stamps published by the Indian Government, a second edition of which will no doubt be issued before long.

The London Philatelic Exhibition of 1890 is of too recent date for it to be necessary to do more than allude very briefly to the fact that its success as an exhibition was very largely due to the Vice-President of the Society under whose auspices it was held; and this not merely because his collec-

tion was freely drawn upon for the stamps of countries not shown by other exhibitors, but also on account of his active personal assistance in the arrangements.

It is but a few months since he left the home at Kingswood, Dulwich, where he had so often welcomed his friends, and shown the kindest hospitality to the numerous collectors drawn there by the fame of his collection, in order to reside among those who had elected him as their representative, and who had learned to appreciate the true worth of one who had originally come among them as a stranger. He indeed made friends wherever he went, and it is perhaps some consolation to those friends to know how many there are that share their grief for his loss.

* * *

THE funeral took place on Friday, the 17th inst., the first portion of the service being held at Gumley Church, Leicestershire, and the final part at Norwood Cemetery, where his body was laid in the vault already occupied by those of his father and mother. The whole vault was filled with the beautiful flowers and wreaths, contributed by personal friends, political associations, and others, including one from the London Philatelic Society, the following members of which we were able to distinguish among the large concourse assembled at the grave: Mr. F. A. Philbrick, Q.C., *President*; Mr. D. Garth, *Secretary*; Mr. J. A. Tilleard, *Assistant-Secretary*; Mr. C. N. Biggs, *Treasurer*;

the Earl of Kingston, Messrs. E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, E. J. Nankivell; and doubtless others were there whom we did not see.

* * *

WE are glad to be able to insert the following lines, sent to us by Mr. E. D. Bacon, who, of all the many friends whom he has left behind, was the most closely intimate:

"It is with an aching heart I take up my pen to send you a few lines in affectionate tribute to one who has recently passed from our midst. Mr. Tapling's genial manner and kindness of disposition, made him beloved by all he came in contact with; but it is only his more intimate friends, among whom I am proud to count myself, who *know* what an irreparable loss they have sustained by his death. I have been so closely connected with him for so many years past, that I got to look upon him and love him more than a brother, and his death leaves a terrible blank in my life that never can be filled. Words utterly fail me to do justice to his memory, and I must leave his praises to be sung by more competent writers.

"He has been called away in the flower of his manhood, and his sorrowing friends are left to mourn his loss.

" 'Yet in these ears, till hearing dies,
One set slow bell will seem to toll
The passing of the sweetest soul
That ever look'd with human eyes.' "

"NEW ISSUES," ETC.

Received by Stanley Gibbons, Limited, during the last month.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BRAZIL.

	EACH.
	s. d.
80 Reis, red on buff (LETTER CARD)...	0 4

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

3 Annas, black and red	0 8
4½ " puce	1 0
2 " blue (REGISTERED ENVELOPE)	0 6

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

½ Penny, red and blue	0 1
2 Pence, red and green	0 4
4 " black and brown	0 6
8 " blue and red-brown	1 0

NICARAGUA.

1 Centavo, brown	0 1
2 Centavos, red	0 2
5 " blue	0 4

POST CARD.

2 Centavos, green on pink (map on front)	0 3
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ENVELOPE.

5 Centavos, blue on yellow	0 6
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REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH REGISTERED ENVELOPES.

By W. E. JEFF.

PART I.

THE march of progress has well been illustrated by the history of Registration. The late Sir Rowland Hill was a great advocate for moderate charges for registering letters, but was always opposed by his superiors in office, the reasons given being of the usual "red tape" style. One Shilling appears to have been the amount which would render the safety of the delivery of a letter more secure, and also answer for the honesty of the persons through whose hands the particular letter had to pass. It would take up too much of the space allotted to this article to trace the various steps by which our own fee of Two Pence has come to be recognised as answering the purposes supposed to be obtained by the charging of the

higher amount. It will be noticed that the changes in the Inscriptions and Instructions have been various, but one thing is certain, it would be very difficult to find envelopes which would be better suited for the work for which they are intended than those at present issued by the Postal Authorities.

The present list is given of the leading varieties that have been issued since 1877, but the minor details are left to be filled in by the individual collector himself; and as there are several "settings up" of the same Issue, it can easily be understood how a dot may be added or left out. Again, many varieties are to be found of the shapes and sizes of the stamp frames, but these have not been noticed. In the following list the writer has preferred to give the actual size of each envelope rather than trust to the official letter, by which the size is designated by the Postal Authorities.

SUMMARY.

Issue I. There has been only one shape of envelope issued for Registration purposes, which is known as the "sack" shape, having a flap at the left-hand side. On the front and back of envelope are ruled two lines crossing each other at right angles, which divide it into four parts. The inscription—"THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN TO AN OFFICER OF THE POST OFFICE TO BE REGISTERED"—is printed in a single line across the top, and is divided by the ruled line between the words OFFICER and OF. In the left-hand upper division of envelope is inserted an oblong frame, having the word "REGISTERED" in same type as the inscription, only in capitals. The curved flap of the envelope has a stamp embossed upon it, showing the charge for Registration. The description of the stamp is as follows: Head of Queen with diadem to left upon blue ground within an upright oval surrounded by an oval band containing "POSTAGE TWO PENCE" in block letters on white engine-turned ground below the profile; above which circles are added containing the date of stamping in white figures. Over the stamp is another semi-circular band with curved ends, containing "FOR REGISTRATION ONLY" in white letters on solid blue ground.

The envelopes are of two sizes— $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches (F) and $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches (G), the paper being wove, having a lining of cotton cloth, which considerably adds to the toughness of the paper. Seams of envelope and edge of flap plain.

(a) Inscription and REGISTERED in Roman type.

1. 1877. 2d. Blue (shades). Size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
2. 2d. " " " $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ "

Varities with contractor's name printed under flap.

(b) Inscription in Small Block letters.

3. 2d. Blue (shades). Size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
4. 2d. " " " $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ "

Varities with contractor's name printed under flap.

(c) Inscription in Large Block letters.

5. 2d. Blue (shades). Size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
6. 2d. " " " $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ "

Issue II. The details of the description are same as Issue I., but the edge of the flap of envelope is scalloped and those of the seams are serrated. The contractor's name is printed on the envelope under the flap.

(a) Inscription in Small Block letters.

7. 1878. 2d. Blue (shades). Size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
8. 2d. " " " $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ "

(b) Inscription in Large Block letters.

9. 2d. Blue (shades). Size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
10. 2d. " " " $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ "

Issue III. The description of envelope is same as Issue I., but having the edge of flap scalloped and the seams of the envelope serrated. The oval stamp is abolished and a new circular one is put in its place. The description of the stamp is as follows: Diademed head of Queen embossed on blue ground within a circle, which is surrounded by another circular band having "REGISTRATION TWO PENCE" in block letters on white engine-turned ground. Circles are introduced at bottom of profile to contain the dates of impression.

(a) Inscription in Small Block letters.

11. 1878. 2d. Blue (shades). Size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
12. 2d. " " " $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ "

(b) Inscription in Large Block letters.

13. 2d. Blue (shades). Size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
14. 2d. " " " $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ "

Issue IV. The inscription is altered as follows: "THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN TO AN OFFICER OF THE POST OFFICE TO BE REGISTERED AND A RECEIPT OBTAINED FOR IT," and set up in two lines. "REGISTERED" in oblong frame in top left-hand corner, and in right-hand corner is added an upright rectilinear frame, containing as follows: "THE STAMP TO PAY THE POSTAGE MUST BE PLACED HERE," set up in five lines. Circular stamp, as in last issue, and the flap scalloped, and the seams of the envelope are serrated.

(a) The inscription has Large Initial letters, and REGISTERED in Small Block letters.

15. 1878. 2d. Blue (shades). Size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
16. 2d. " " " $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ "

(b) The inscription has Small Initial letters.

17. 2d. Blue (shades). Size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
18. 2d. " " " $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ "

VARIETY with oval stamp, as in Issue I., dated 12.2.78; inscription in two lines, and the frame for postage stamp added in right-hand upper corner. The flap is scalloped, and the seams serrated. Size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(c) Inscription has Large Initial letters, and Registered in *thin* Block letters. Both flap and seams of envelopes scalloped. New size.

19. 2d. Blue (shades). Size 8×5 inches.
- (d) As last, only Inscription and Registered in Thick Block letters.

20. 2d. Blue (shades). Size 8×5 inches.

(e) Inscription as last (d), but "REGISTERED" in Large solid Block letters; flap and seams scalloped. New size.

21. 2d. Blue (shades). Size 10×7 inches.

(f) As last, only size of envelope altered.

22. 2d. Blue (shades). Size $11\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches.

Issue V. The description is same as Issue IV., only the edge of flap is plain, and those of the envelope are serrated.

(a) Instructions in frame in Small Block letters, and Initials in Large letters.

23. 1878. 2d. Blue (shades). Size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

24. 2d. " " " " $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ "

Varieties with different sizes of Initial letters in Inscription.

(b) Instructions in frame in Large Block letters; Initials in large letters.

25. 1879. 2d. Blue (shades). Size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

26. 2d. " " " " $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ "

Varieties with different sizes of Initial Letters in Inscription.

(c) Initials in frame in Large Block letters, and Inscription in Small letters. Change of contractor's name to McCorquodale, Ltd.

27. 2d. Blue (shades). Size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

28. 2d. " " " " $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ "

(d) Initials in frame in Small Block letters; initials of Instructions Large Block letters. "Registered" in Small Block letters.

29. 2d. Blue (shades). Size 8×5 inches.

30. 2d. " " " " 10×7 "

31. 2d. " " " " $11\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ "

Issue VI. The Inscription in this Issue is altered, and reads "REGISTERED LETTER," in large block letters, and "THIS LETTER MUST BE HANDED TO AN OFFICER OF THE POST OFFICE, AND A RECEIPT OBTAINED. IF OTHERWISE POSTED, THERE WILL BE AN EXTRA CHARGE ON DELIVERY," in small block letters. The rectangular figure in right-hand corner for postage stamps contains as follows: "THE STAMP TO PAY THE POSTAGE MUST BE PLACED HERE," in five lines. The flap and seams of the envelope are perfectly plain; the former contains the circular stamp, with date of impression. One size of envelope only. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(a) With stop after HERE in frame.

32. 1881. 2d. Blue (shades). Size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(b) Without stop after HERE in frame.

33. 2d. Blue (shades). Size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Issue VII. The Inscription is as follows: "REGISTERED LETTER," in large block letters, under which is printed, in small block type, "THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN TO AN OFFICER OF THE POST OFFICE TO BE REGISTERED, AND A RECEIPT OBTAINED FOR IT." In the left-hand upper corner is added the letter R, also in block type, the usual instructions in a rectangular frame being added in right-hand upper corner. The flap and seams of the envelope are plain, the former having the circular blue stamp dated. One size of envelope only. Size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(a) With stop after the word REGISTERED in Inscription, and after HERE in frame.

34. 1881. 2d. Blue (shades).

(b) Without stop after REGISTERED in Inscription, and HERE in frame.

35. 2d. Blue (shades).

Varieties with figures 1, 2, 3, denoting number of month, inverted.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 8, Gower Street, London, W.C.

Argentine Republic.—We have received a high value for this State, of a different shape to the ordinary, being a narrow, upright rectangle, 18×30 mm. In the centre is a portrait of a distinguished Statesman or General, within an oval frame, inscribed "REPUBLICA" on the left, and "ARGENTINA" on the right. The oval is broken at the top by a small circular boss, and at the bottom by a larger one, which contains a numeral, and is surmounted by an arched label lettered "PESOS." At the top is a straight label bearing the words "CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS," the rectangle being completed by a background of shading. *Taille douce* engraving, white wove paper, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$. *Adhesive.* 5 pesos, blue.

Austria.—We have not yet, it appears, chronicled all the new postal stationery that the fortunate inhabitants of this empire are furnished with. The following Post Cards and Letter Cards all bear the new type of stamp; the 5 kreuzer card we have only found recorded with the surcharge "20 PARAS 20," in black, but we presume it exists also unsurcharged.

Post Cards. 5 kr., carmine on buff.

5 + 5 " " "

20 paras on 5 " " "

Letter Cards. 10 " blue on grey-blue.

1 piastre on 10 " " "

Bamra.—We have received from Messrs. A. Cameron & Co., of Jersey, a set of sheets of a new printing of the second type of this State. It is some consolation to find that there are only sixteen varieties of type on the sheets; but as the whole series of values, from $\frac{1}{4}$ anna to 1 rupee, have been reset, and they are not all printed from the same setting, it is to be hoped that these fresh editions will not be produced too often. The setting is in square blocks of 4×4 , and the same actual types have evidently been employed, to some extent, all through. For instance, in all the values ten types show the word "Postage" with a capital "P," while the other six have "postage" with a small initial. On the other hand, minor differences are not always repeated, and the sheets of the highest two values contain some errors which are not found on those of the lower. The papers of several of the set differ

also in shade or in colour from those of the same values in the preceding issue.

a. Inscribed "Postage."

$\frac{1}{2}$	anna, black on rose.
$\frac{1}{2}$	" " green.
1	" " yellow.
2	" " rose.
4	" " "
8	" " lilac.
1	rupee " "

Error, lettered "Foudatory" and "Postage."

8 annas, black on lilac.

Error, lettered "Postage."

1 rupee, black on lilac.

Errors, lettered BAMBÁ.

8 annas, black on lilac.

1 rupee " "

b. Inscribed "postage."

$\frac{1}{2}$	anna, black on rose.
$\frac{1}{2}$	" " green.
1	" " yellow.
2	" " rose.
4	" " "
8	" " lilac.
1	rupee " "

Brazil.—We have received the 20 reis printed on the *thick* paper, on which we chronicled the 200 reis two months ago. A correspondent has also shown us duly postmarked copies of two *Revenue* stamps, and a half of the 200 reis of 1878; but it is absolutely necessary to see curiosities of this nature upon the entire envelopes. One of the *Revenues* has a postage stamp by its side, and we have no proof that any of the three specimens paid postage. The same correspondent draws our attention to the fact that the 1000 reis of 1888 varies greatly in shade, enclosing specimens in *pearl-grey* and in *grey-blue*.

Adhesives. 1000 reis (of 1888), *pearl-grey*.
1000 " " *grey-blue*.
20 " *green*; on *thick paper*.

We have also an 80 reis Letter Card, which we presume is the one we mentioned in November, but it has only the vignette on the address side in *deep violet*, or *slate*, almost *black*, the stamp, the inscriptions, and the "CASA DA MOEDA" (the Mint) on the reverse fold, all being printed in *carmine*. In the left upper corner is "CARTA BILHETE—(Neste lado so o endereço)" in two lines, and in the left lower corner "**Brazil.**"

Letter Card. 80 reis, *carmine* and *slate* on *orange*; inside white.

British East Africa.—Two more values have been added to the current series of adhesives, and we have also a Registration Envelope to chronicle. The stamp, embossed on the flap, shows the Crowned Sun, which forms the device of the Company, in white relief on a solid ground, enclosed in a circular band, inscribed "IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY" in coloured letters, outside which is a band of white scallops on colour. Below this design is a coloured scroll, lettered

"REGISTRATION TWO ANNAS," in white. The inscriptions, &c., on the address side are similar to those on the Indian envelopes. We have only seen size F at present.

Adhesives. 3 a., brown on red.

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., violet.

Registration Envelope. 2 a., ultramarine.

British Honduras.—We have received copies



of a new value, 6 c., produced in the Colony by surcharging the current 10 c. with a figure "6" and a bar across the numerals "10," in *red* and in *black*. *Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles also a stamp of the same value, formed by printing the 3d. in *blue*, and surcharging it in the same manner as the rest of the current issues.

Adhesives. "6," in *red*, on 10 c., black and lilac.

"6," in *black*

6 c. (on 3d.), black and blue.

British South Africa.—The want of low values, other than 1d. and 6d., having made itself apparent, it has been doubly supplied; first, by surcharging the 6d. and 1s. with fresh values in *black*, in large type, as shown in the annexed illustration; and secondly by printing supplies from a plate with the lower label blank, and adding the value, in words, in *red* on the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2d., in *black* on the 4d., and in *blue* on the 8d. Type, paper, &c., as before.



Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., in *black*, on 6d., blue.

2d. " " on 6d. "

4d. " " on 6d. "

8d. " " on 1s., brown.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., red and blue.

2d., red and olive-green.

4d., black and brown.

8d., blue and rose.

Cuba.—We learn from various sources that a 3 c. Post Card has been issued, with the stamp bearing the head of the young king.

Post Card. 3 c., *carmine* on *buff*.

Ecuador.—We are able to describe the Letter Cards which we simply chronicled last month. The stamp, of the type of the current adhesives, is impressed in the right upper corner. To the left of this is a plain inscription in two lines—"CORREOS DEL ECUADOR—TARJETA-CARTA." There are four lines for the address, the first being headed "Senor"; and the whole has a plain and business-like appearance, which is quite a relief after the elaborate productions supplied to the Central American States. *Le Timbre-Poste* also describes a 5 c. envelope of a new size and on *orange laid* paper.

Envelope. 5 c., blue on *orange*; 125 x 80 mm.

Fiji.—*The Philatelic Record* announces that the new Postal Union value has been formed by printing "2½d.," in black, on the current *Two pence* stamp.

Adhesive. 2½d. on 2d., green; perf. 10.

Gold Coast.—We annex an illustration of the three higher values chronicled recently by some of our contemporaries, but which have been in our publishers' catalogue for the last twelve months.



Guadeloupe.—The 10 c. stamp of the French Colonies has suffered the same disfigurement as the 1 franc, described and illustrated in February.

Adhesive. 5 c. on 10 c., black on lilac.

Gwalior.—Messrs. Cheveley, Wilson, & Co. have shown us a specimen of the ½ anna envelope bearing the usual surcharge of the name and Arms of this State, but printed in violet instead of black. The copy was used in February, 1890.

Envelope. ½ a., green; violet surcharge.

Hongkong.—We have seen the 14 c. provisional to which we referred in our February number. It is formed by surcharging the 30 c. with "14—cents" in two lines of ordinary small type.

Adhesive. 14 c., in black, on 30 c., lilac; wmk. Crown & CC.

Hyderabad.—A variety of the ¼ a. card is noted having the letters "D" of the word "ADDRESS" joined together by a hyphen. As far as our experience goes this is caused by defective printing. There is no actual hyphen, but in heavily inked copies a kind of oblong blotch joins the two letters. We believe lightly inked impressions never show it. On the other hand many copies show no trace of the third character in the last word of the fourth line of the inscription, which thus becomes two words of two characters each instead of one word of five.

We are indebted to Messrs. Cheveley, Wilson, & Co. for a sight of the ½ a. of the current type, imperforate vertically.

Adhesive. ½ a., red; variety of perforation.

Italy.—*The Philatelic Record* describes a specimen of the 2 c., of 1863, with the corners of the modified type, but without the surcharge "ESTERO," which should accompany that modification; also the ordinary 2 c. of the same date imperforate. Our contemporary does not state whether the specimens alluded to are used or whether it is possible that they are imperfect remainders.

Adhesives. 2 c., brown (of 1863); imperforate.
2 c. " " with altered corners.

Jamaica.—We have received a used specimen of the provisional ½d. card which we chronicled somewhat doubtfully two months ago. It is sur-

charged "HALF-PENNY" in narrow block capitals across the lower part of the stamp.

Labuan.—We have received the 16 c., deep blue, with the current Crown and CA watermark. Whether this is a return to the old colour, or a former printing only recently issued, we cannot say; but we believe it to be a novelty.

Adhesive. 16 c., deep blue; wmk. Crown and CA; perf. 14.

Martinique.—*Le Timbre-Poste* has received, in addition to most of the varieties we chronicled in February, the 10 c. surcharged "15 c."

Adhesive. 15 c. on 10 c., black on lilac.

Mauritius.—The accompanying illustration represents the stamp on the flap of the Registration Envelopes to which we alluded last month, and which, we understand, exist in Sizes F and G, with the usual inscriptions, &c.

Reg. Envelope. 8 c., ultramarine.



Mexico.—The following is a list of varieties which, according to a correspondent whom we believe to be well informed, are of very doubtful interest. We understand that all the known copies of the majority of these come from the same source, and that that source is a not altogether untainted one. We are not able to produce positive proof that these varieties are not genuine, but it is perhaps sufficient to warn our readers that there are grave doubts as to their character:

- 1856. 2 reales, rose.
- 1864. ½ real on 1 real, vermilion.
- 1867. 8 reales, grey on grey-blue, with Gothic surcharge.
- 1868. 12 centavos, black on buff.
- 1867. *Queretaro*, 2 reales, black on white.
- " *Patacuaro*, 2 " " blue.
- " *Zacatecas*, 2 " " blue.
- 1868. *Chalco*, 2 " " rose.
- " " 4 " " blue.
- " ½ on 1 real, yellow (of 1856). [Colima].
- 1888. 1 c. on 2 c., carmine (stated to have been used at

Le Timbre-Poste announces an envelope, of the value of 12 c., of the current pattern with the Arms on the upper left; also a fresh series of post cards, which, we gather, differ from the last in having a new type of Eagle in the left upper corner (the Mexican Eagles will soon rival those of Germany in number), and the Postal Union cards in the ornament in the centre of the card, and in the fact that the French side inscription is now on the left and the Spanish on the right, instead of the contrary.

Envelope. 12 c., red on white; 160×90 mm.
Post Cards. 2 c., carmine; inscriptions in green.
3 c., red
6 c., ultramarine " red.

The highest priced card is for the Interior, as before.

Monaco.—A 1 franc stamp of a new type, of which we give an illustration, has been issued in this Principality, and, we presume, will be followed by a full series. In spite of the introduction of a figure of the Goddess of Fortune, bearing the Sign of the Chequers, in *rouge et noir*, we hardly think the new design an improvement. But the Prince appears to have adopted a new style of beard, so, we suppose, a new portrait was absolutely necessary.

The 10 c. card is now, we hear, printed on buff instead of on lilac.

Adhesive. 1 fr., black on yellow.
Post Card. 10 c., brown on buff.

Newfoundland.—Our publishers have shown us some very interesting varieties, which they purchased at the recent sale of Mr. John Hooper's collection, in New York. Halves of the 8d., vermilion, divided horizontally, each accompanied by a 3d. stamp, and used at Harbour Britain, under the dates "APR. 27, 1861," and "JU. 6, 1861," respectively. Half of the 8d., vermilion, divided diagonally, and used at St. John's, "AU. 10, 1864." And, finally, a cover bearing one and a half 4d., lake, and half of a 1d. stamp, to make up 6½d., used at Harbour Grace, "SP. 7, 1864." All these were on entire covers, and form curious evidence of the manner in which the "divisible postage stamp" question was solved some thirty years ago.

New South Wales.—*Le Timbre-Poste* describes the 2d. post card, with its inscription altered from "For the United Kingdom by the long Sea Route," to "For the United Kingdom—and other Countries to—which Post Cards may—be sent." It is also printed on straw instead of white.

Post Card. 2d., ultramarine on straw.

New Zealand.—A correspondent kindly sends us a copy of the new 5d. stamp, together with the information that it was issued on February 12th. We described the design of this two months ago, from a sketch of it; and we have only now to add that both in design and execution it is a vast improvement upon the 2½d.; it is certainly well worth double the money. The engraving reminds us of the stamps of Labuan; and although, we believe, surface-printed, it has much of the appearance of *taille douce*. The colour is officially stated to be "Wincey Green," which, being interpreted, appears to mean a kind of olive-brown.



Our illustration shows the design of the Insurance Department stamps chronicled last month.

Adhesive. 5d., olive-brown; wmk. N.Z. and Star; perf. 12.

Nicaragua.—We have received copies of many of the items catalogued last month; and we are able to add that the wrappers are of pale manilla paper, and measure 280 × 168 mm.

North Borneo.—The ½ c. has appeared in the type inscribed "POSTAGE AND REVENUE," according to *Le Timbre Poste*.

Adhesive. ½ c., rose.

Norway.—The same periodical informs us that the 3 öre and 3 + 3 öre cards are now printed in pale yellow, instead of orange.

Post Cards. 3 öre, pale yellow.
3 + 3 " "

Nossi-Bé.—Some more experiments in surcharging have been made here.

Our first illustration shows the variety of 25 c. on 20 c. which we described in February. The two which follow are of types that have not yet been recorded, though a copy of the 25 c. on 40 c. is mentioned by *Le Timbre Poste* as obliterated with a date stamp of "4 Juin, 1889."



Adhesives. 25 c., in blue, on 40 c., red; French Republic, 1876; imperf.

25 c., in black, on 1 fr., bronze-green; French Colonies.

Orange Free State.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. have shown us a copy of the 3d. doubly surcharged "1d.," an ordinary numeral and letter in both cases.

Adhesive. 1d. on 3d., blue; double surcharge.

Queensland.—Our publishers have discovered a few copies of the current 1d. and 2d., perf. 10 horizontally and 12 vertically; and there seems to be reason for believing that this variety of perforation was in use, for a short time only, at an early period in the issue. The current 4d. is recorded as existing imperforate, "used and on the original cover." The size of the margin, however, is not mentioned, and we may assume that the specimen known is not an unsevered pair. *Le Timbre Poste* adds the 2s. 6d. with the new watermark.

Adhesives. 1d., red; perf. 12 × 10.
2d., blue " "
4d., yellow; imperf.
2s. 6d., vermilion; new wmk.

Roumania.—*Le Timbre-Poste* informs us that the 5 + 5 bani card has been issued in the same type as the single cards of last year.

Post Card. 5 + 5 bani, black on rose.

Salvador.—A correspondent of *Le Timbre-Poste* reports that all the envelopes we chronicled last month exist on various wove papers, and that the wrappers are not all printed in the same colour. The list of stationery should therefore be amended as follows:

Envelopes. 1 c., violet on white, straw, salmon, and blue.
 2 c., red " " " "
 5 c., brown " " " "
 10 c., green " " " "
 11 c., orange " " " "
 20 c., carmine " " " "
 22 c., brown " " " "
Wrappers. 2 c., red on salmon.
 3 c., blue " "
 6 c., green " "
 12½ c., brown "

Sirmoor.—It was not to be expected that the official surcharge should be set up without mistake. Messrs. Cheveley, Wilson, and Co. show us the 6 pies with the dot before the first "S" instead of after.

Adhesive.

6 pies, green; surcharged "On .S—S.—S.," in red.

Soruth.—Last month we described a new edition of the official imitations of the type-set stamps of this State; since then we have had an opportunity of examining some of the very few used originals of this type that are known to collectors. Amongst a few used copies of the 1 a., black on blue laid, obtained by a collector in India, was one specimen of the same value in black on pink wove, and another in red on green wove. A specimen of the black on pink passed into a well-known collection a few months ago, but the red on green is, as far as we are aware, quite unknown. We may add that we have compared these two stamps, together with the used black on blue and one used copy of the 1 a., red on white, which were found with them, with some original entire sheets, and have no doubt that they are perfectly genuine. A few used copies of the first issue, which was only discovered last year, and to which we alluded in February, were found at the same time.

Adhesives. 1 a., black on pink wove.
 1 a., red on green wove.

South Australia.—A 5d. stamp has been produced here by printing the 6d. in brown, and ornamenting it, in red, with the surcharge shown in the annexed illustration. *Le Timbre-Poste*, from which we take the above, also informs us that the current 4d. exists with the surcharge "O. S.," in black.

Adhesives. 5d., in red, on 6d., brown; perf. 10½.
 4d., violet; surcharged "O. S."



Straits Settlements.—It is reported that a Registration Envelope, of the value of 5 cents, has been issued in this colony. Particulars are not yet forthcoming.

Registration Envelope. 5 c., blue (?).

Perak.—We have received a quarter of a sheet (60) of the 2 c. stamps, with the Jubilee line, and with what we regret to learn is another new setting of the surcharge "PERAK." The letters are 2½ mm. high throughout, but there are two distinct varieties of the "K," one wider than the other, though the whole word measures about 7½ mm. in each case. One stamp on the sheet has the word printed "FERAK," and the "F" altered to a "P" in manuscript. The wmk. of course is Crown and C A, and the perforation 14.

Adhesives. 2 c., deep rose; new surcharge.
 2 c. " error "FERAK."

Tasmania.—We illustrate the 2½d. adhesive, and the stamps on the 1d. envelopes and wrappers, chronicled in February.



Tolima.—We have received a 1 c. of the type of the 5 c. of 1886, printed in a very ineffective grey-brown shade; perf. 12.

Adhesive. 1 c., grey-brown.

Uruguay.—The whole current series exists surcharged "OFICIAL," as shown in the annexed illustration, and indeed, according to *Le Timbre-Poste*, with the surcharge impressed twice, so as to make assurance doubly sure. It is hardly necessary to give the full list.



Victoria.—A *Postage Due* stamp of the value of a Half penny was added to the series, we hear, in December last.

Postage Due Stamp. ½d., blue and red-brown.

Wurtemberg.—We have received a copy of a private Post Card impressed with the embossed envelope stamp, 5 pf., violet. We do not know whether this is an error of impression or whether all cards stamped to order bear this form of stamp.

Post Card. 5 pf., violet on buff.

A NON PREMIUM DESIGN FOR THE POSTAGE ENVELOPE



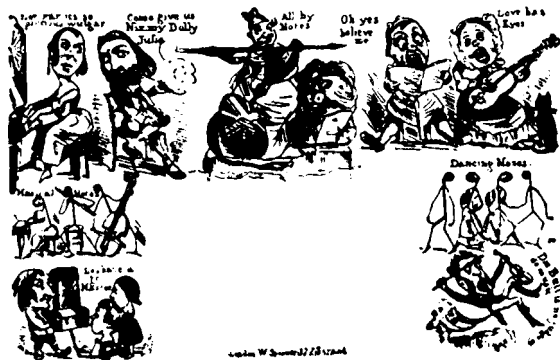
THE MULREADY ENVELOPE

AND ITS IMITATIONS, CARICATURES, &c.

BY THE EDITOR.

It is practically impossible to arrange the Caricatures in any definite order, as many of them, like that of "Phiz," are not dated; I take next a pair published by Thomas White, which contain the allusion to the one-legged Angel referred to in Sir Henry Cole's memoirs. These are of practically the same design, which, like that of Leech, was published in two sizes; a representation of the smaller one was given as "No. 2" on the sheet published with last month's issue. This is an etching, and printed direct from the copperplate; the size of the outline is $5 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. I find it struck on a sheet of thickish paper, about $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and folded like the Mulready covers. Britannia bears something resembling a Pineapple on her head, and has a cat's face for a breastplate; she dismisses her messengers with "Hey! Presto! Begone!" The latter have bags

on their backs, the lower one on the left appears to be riding a goose, and the upper one on the right alludes to his deficient limb by the remark, "Foe, you've the advantage of me, 'cos I've only got one Leg." The Lion is arrayed in a spotted nightcap, and on the pedestal beneath him is the inscription, "THE BRITISH LION ASLEEP. If you want to Wake him you must Kick" (on the larger design "Hit") "him very hard." The Indians standing up, in the group on the right, have about as much clothing as in the original, and the one sitting down is provided with a postage stamp; the gentlemen in the broad-brimmed hats are replaced by three policemen, one of whom is saying, "You are not to walk about in a state of nudity." The planter becomes a Dustman, shouting, "Dust, oh!" One of the casks is labelled "LONDON PORTER," and below the other are the words, "ALLOWED TO BE DRUNK ON THE PREMISES." On the left, the Chinamen's cases are labelled, "Bohea—Twankay—How qua" respectively, and underneath them is "FINE TEAS AS IMPORTED." One of the Camels is transformed into a gigantic Cat, singing "Moll row"; the Elephants are orna-



No. 1.



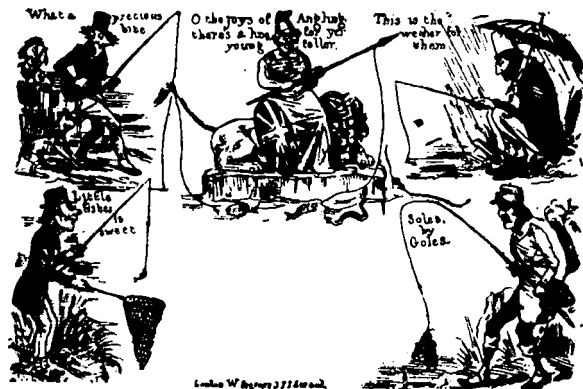
No. 2.



No. 3.



No. 4.



No. 5.



No. 6.



No. 7.



No. 8.



FROM PUNCH 1860

Published by J.W. Southgate Library 166 Strand 1860

GERALD DUNN 1860

No. 9.



GERALD DUNN

Published by J.W. Southgate Library 166 Strand 1860

GERALD DUNN 1860

No. 10.



GERALD DUNN

Published by J.W. Southgate Library 166 Strand June 6th

GERALD DUNN 1860

No. 11.

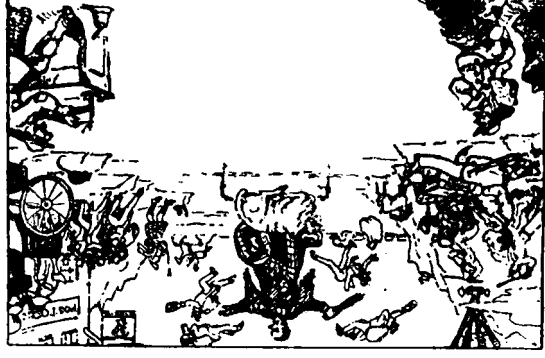


GERALD DUNN

Published by J.W. Southgate Library 166 Strand June 6th 1860

GERALD DUNN

No. 12.

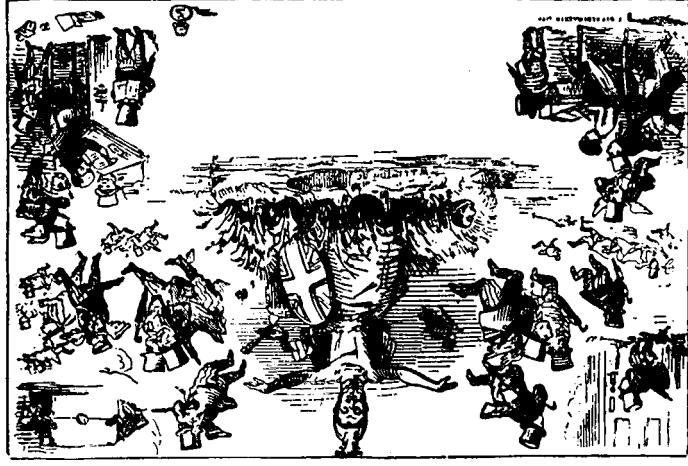


No. 15.



Pub. by J.W. Boutwell, Albany, N.Y. 1860.

No. 13.



No. 16.



Pub. by J.W. Boutwell, Albany, N.Y. 1860.

No. 14.

mented variously, one of their riders vociferates, "*Walk up here, Fast going to begin*"; and the legend "WOMBWELL'S" is inscribed below. An old woman is seated in the foreground, on the left, writing a letter, and a box by her side is marked "*Carraway Comfits*" in the small design, and "CIGARS" in the larger one; in the latter also the old lady has a bottle in her left hand, labelled "GIN."

The figures at each side of the space for the address are very similar in appearance to those on the original envelope, but have words put into their mouths; on the right the mother says, "*My dear! Children should never look into people's Letters. Go and Sit down.*" To which one replies, "*I can't, Ma'm, 'cos I've got no hinder part*"; while the other says, "*Let's have a Squint at it.*" On the left, in the smaller one, are two dignitaries of the Church, one of whom reads a letter to the other as follows: "*& furthermore Dissenting Martyrs are starting up every day. Socialism is not dead. The Kirk is alive & kicking. Catholicism is running a race with us. The Jews demand Justice, & Knowledge is on the Quick March!*" To which the other replies, "*The Church is indeed in Danger!*" On the larger these figures are replaced by two old women, and the letter reads: "*Ma bouchal. This comes to inform you that I am but middling i hope you are the same. By gones there is not a drop of the Cratur to be had now in all Ireland, there is nothing but Pumps erecting.*" And the reply is, "*Och! Thunder & Turf! bad luck to such Holy Water!*" In allusion, no doubt, to the effects of Father Matthews' preaching, which is referred to in more than one of the other caricatures. The small-sized design is inscribed "ONE PENNY," in the centre below, "MOLLROONEY, R.A.M." on the left, and "JACK THOMPSON" on the right; and outside the frame, on the right hand side, is "THE NEW POST OFFICE ENVELOPE—*White Publisher, 59 Wych St. Strand London,*" in two lines.

The outline of the larger measures about $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; outside at the top is "ONE PENNY." In the space for the address "THE NEW POST-OFFICE—ENVELOPE—from a Design by—MOLL-ROONY, R.A.M." in four lines. In the centre below is "*Printed by Pocock,*" and in the right lower corner "*Scencdarian Press, Hatton Garden.*" While the publisher's name and address are outside the frame, at the bottom, in full, "*Thomas White, Publisher, 59 Wych Street, Strand.*" Both sizes are signed with the initials "C. J. G." I have not been able to ascertain whose these are, though I believe

other caricatures, of a different nature, exist with the same signature. This design has been ascribed to Cruikshank, but no doubt erroneously. The larger size exists coloured, as well as plain.

The next items on my list form a series published by William Spooner, and at the commencement I place one of large size, an illustration of which forms the heading to this portion of my paper. The outline of this design is about $14 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size, exclusive of the margin below containing an inscription. Britannia is represented by the Queen seated on the Lion and scattering letters to the groups on either side, while all sorts and conditions of people below catch them as they fall. On the right is a man in a tub, blowing his own sail with a pair of bellows; on the left a costermonger with his donkey-cart at full gallop and a woman falling out of the back of it. The Indians are replaced by a pair of Comic Niggers, one clothed and the other unclothed. The palm-tree has disappeared. There is only one cask, and that is being tapped by a coloured gentleman, whose lady helpmeet holds a candle, while the owner behind appears likely to interrupt them with a stout bamboo. On the left is a prize fight between a sailor and a Chinaman (fists *versus* claws), and further on a group of Turks and negroes, one of the latter on an elephant and another on an ostrich, who are expressing their admiration of the charms of a fair Circassian, whose envelope seems to have come unfastened, and who is much in want of a few of the *Officially Sealed* labels of modern times.

Over the top of this is inscribed, "A NON-PREMIUM DESIGN FOR THE POSTAGE ENVELOPE," and in the lower margin, "*Offered to be MULLED on Wood for Ten shillings, by which the Public would have been gratified and some hundreds of Pounds saved.*" And at the right-hand end of the margin is a design which might have formed the model for one of the Mauritius productions, inscribed "POSITIVE—LIKENESS" at top and bottom.

At the left lower corner is, "*Printed by W. Kohler 22 Denmark St. Soho*"; and in the centre below, "*London. Published by William Spooner, 377 Strand.*" It is initialled "HH," the two letters being joined together after the fashion of those attached to the celebrated "HB" series of Political Caricatures. A series similar to the latter, and doubtless intended to rival them, with these same initials "HH," was published by Messrs. Fores, of Piccadilly, who have informed me that they were drawn by H. Heath. Probably the same artist designed the caricature I have just described.

Fourteen other caricature envelopes were published by Spooner, all of them about the same size, measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ by from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches. These were duly got up as envelopes, being provided with an outer diamond-shaped frame like the originals. They are numbered consecutively from 1 to 14, and all exist coloured as well as plain. Illustrations of 1 to 6 appeared last month, being there numbered 3 to 8. In each of these six the number is on the upper flap, immediately over the head of the central figure; it is a simple numeral, and is the same way up as the design when the envelope is spread open. 1 to 5 are signed "W. MULHEADED. R.A.," which on the first three is followed, and on the fourth preceded, by "*London: William Spooner, 377 Strand*"; on the fifth the signature is followed by "*London. W. Spooner*" only; and on the sixth the full name and address of the publisher are given, but the only signature is something, in the right lower corner, resembling the "H.H."

On No. 1 are represented various courtship or flirtation scenes, upon which Britannia casts a leering glance, with her tongue protruded on one side. The indignant husband, or father, with a poker, behind the door on the upper right, may be specially noted; also the gentleman with a fatuous smile who is listening to his lady-love squalling to the guitar, in the opposite corner. No. 2 shows Britannia with a long pipe, seated on the back of the Lion. On the right are Chinamen being blown up by a barrel labelled "GUN POWDER T"; on the left old Nick flies away with a bag inscribed "SULPHUR" and labelled "MONOPOLY"; while the other figures show the delivery of missives of various kinds, from the *billet doux* presented by a bowing page to the writ served upon the absconding debtor. On the right also is a British postman politely handing a letter to an old woman, and on the left a fierce, military-looking, foreign official thrusting a packet into the hands of a trembling civilian.

A copy of this design, of very inferior execution, also exists printed in *black*, with "POSTAGE ONE PENNY," and in *blue*, with "POSTAGE TWO PENCE," below the space for the address. These are signed "A. MULHEADED. R.A.," and have no publisher's name attached; they are printed on thin paper of poor quality, and no doubt are imitations of Spooner's No. 2, by an inferior hand.

On No. 3, Britannia is shown as a fiddler, with a patch over one eye, seated on the back of a recumbent donkey, which is singing to the music; in the background is a group of wooden-legged

dancers. Divers single figures at the sides are speculating upon the contents of their letters; two old gentlemen on the upper left and right remark, the one, "I've no idea who this is from"; and the other, "A remittance, I expect." Below these, a melancholy party on the left observes, "from A Dun, for a Crown," while his opposite neighbour says, "An Invite to a Spread, for a guinea." And of the two ladies in the lower corners, she on the right says, "I can guess who this is from," while she on the left is of opinion that hers is "From my private Correspondent."

No. 4 is headed, "For we're all writing, write, write, writing," and such is the case. Britannia, seated on the lion, uses her shield as a desk, and the lion has put on his spectacles, and is scribbling away on his own account. Around them are all sorts of people, writing all sorts of letters; young and old, gentle and simple, with desks and without desks, the coal-heaver with his ink decanted into a tea-cup; all, it may be noted, with *quill* pens, one of which a pedagogue below is mending for a pupil.

Britannia on No. 5 is armed for offence as well as defence, having both spear and shield; she appears in high good humour, sitting, with arms akimbo, on the back of the lion, who is reading the new Postal Regulations. On each side are depicted the advantages of cheap postage, and the parcel post is plainly predicted. On the upper left is a boy saying, "Oh, please Mr. Smut will you bring mother half a hundred of coals?" to which the vendor replies, "I can't bring them, 'cos I'm engaged, but I'll put 'em in the post directly." Below these, a lady at the butcher's asks, "Have you sent my Mutton, Mr. Sticken," and receives the answer, "The boy has just put it in the post, Miss." On the other side are some developments to which we have not yet attained; an old gentleman enquires, "Waiter, how long will my soup be?" and is told, "It's just put in the post, sir." Just beneath, a postman hands back an infant to a buxom female, with the remark, "It's returned, marm; they won't take it in." And in the right lower corner a small boy plaintively asks, "Granny, can't you send belly-aches away by the post?"

In No. 6 Britannia appears to have reached a more advanced stage of joviality; the pipe has been broken off short, a pint pot is by her side, and she maintains her position upon the lion's back by holding on to his tail; he also is enjoying his pipe, and has perhaps been sharing the contents of the pewter. Other phases of correspon-

dence are represented on each side; the gentleman on the upper left has received "A Letter from my little Maria! bless her," but his wife behind him does not seem equally well pleased. In the opposite corner a husband is shown looking over his wife's shoulder, while she reads "A Letter from Charles, how tender he writes to be sure." Lower down on the left, the postman delivers "An unpaid Letter," addressed to "Mrs. Screw"; on the other side a young lady appears to take some interest in a letter received by her father, who remarks, "A Letter from my scamp of a Nephew, wants Money I suppose"; and, of the two couples in the lower corners, the young lady on the left has "A Letter from my Sweetheart," the old gentleman beside her characterizes his as "Umph, a beggin' Letter"; while the plump widow on the right says, "Another letter from the Capt'n. well really I don't like to refuse him," but her male companion has nothing better than "A hinferral Lawyer's Letter."

The foregoing six varieties are in much the same style, and I have little doubt they are by the same hand; the next six, Nos. 7 to 12, are alike in style also; the whole twelve are generally supposed to have been drawn by the same unknown artist, but if that is the case, he appears to have adopted a rather different method of treatment for the second half of the set. There is now no signature of any kind, and the publisher's name and address on each are, "London. W. Spooner, 377 Strand," in upright letters instead of italics. All the lettering is clearer than before, and, except on No. 9, the sentences are not connected with the mouths of those speaking them; finally the number is in the same situation as before, but the numerals are preceded by "No," and they are reversed in reference to the design.

No. 7 is a Musical envelope, and is headed, "All by Notes"; Britannia plays the fiddle with her spear and a pair of bellows, while the lion holds the music. A pair in the right upper corner are singing a duet, commencing, "Love has eyes," "Oh, yes, believe me." On the opposite side the Dustman says, "Come, give us Nix my Dolly, Julia," to which his daughter, at the piano, replies, "Lor, Par, it's so precious vulgar." Below these groups are Semibreves and Crotchets depicted as "Musical Notes" and "Dancing Notes"; on the lower left is an organ-grinder with an audience of two children; and on the lower right a foreign musician, who, as he is being tossed over a paling by a very sharp pair of horns, has good reason to exclaim, "Dis Bull is no Judge of de music."

No. 8 is remarkable as being the only one of these twelve designs which is composed of *quasi*-political allusions, and this, unless two of the figures are portraits of members of the Government, deals rather with the domestic life of the Sovereign. Britannia, with a broad grin on her face, is comfortably seated on the lion, and her spear points to the motto, "England expects every man to do his duty." On the upper left is Prince Albert, rocking a cradle, and saying, "Ah mine loaf, vat you tink, I improve"; and on the upper right are the Queen and the Duchess of Kent, the latter of whom remarks, "De Brince sall be very usefull at de rocking de cradle," to which Her Majesty replies, "Oh yes, he'l be very usefull in time." Below are two figures dressed as nurses, who are probably intended to represent members of the Government or of the Royal Household; the one on the left carries a baby, and says, "This is to be my berth"; the other carries a basin of pap, and adds, "And this to be mine." I have compared these with a number of political caricatures of 1840, and they appear to me to resemble to some extent Lords Melbourne (or Palmerston) and Morpeth, as drawn by "H. B." in his "Sketches," but they are not sufficiently like to make their identity at all certain. Lord Melbourne was Prime Minister at the time, and might therefore have very probably been brought in. Lord Palmerston was at the Foreign Office, and Lord Morpeth was Irish Secretary.

No. 9 returns to Postal matters; Britannia has taken up her arms, and again sits upon the lion; the Old Gentleman is carrying off two Chinamen "postage free." Prepayment is not fully understood by the old woman on the upper left, who, on being told, "A letter for you, marm," feels in her pocket, and remarks, "Dear me, I hope it aint a Pence ive one." In the right upper corner a jealous husband insists, "I must see that Billy-do," but receives the reply, "No, Billy don't." And the inviolability of private correspondence is maintained. At the sides are graphic representations of "a dead letter," "Some of the letters," "Private correspondence" of a different kind, but equally likely to lead to trouble, and "The five o'clock delivery" from Posts and Offices other than the Post-office.

Nos. 10, 11, and 12 show various Sporting Scenes. There is an allusion to the war with China in the first of the three, where Britannia, with the lion as pointer, and a fowling-piece loaded with "Gunpowder T. without sugar," is about to disturb a covey of partridges with Chinamen's heads; while the gunner behind the tree (John

Bull perhaps) remarks, "Pepper for you young feller." A foreign sportsman on the upper left, most correctly got up, seems likely to be brought down by the indignant lady behind him with the broom. The two pairs below are of equal merit, the Cockney, who discharges his weapon at close quarters into the back of his companion, and observes, "Lor Jenkins, I hope I ain't hurt you," being well balanced by the injured innocent, caught with gun and game bag, who assures the keeper, "Lor Sir, I never poached anything, not even a Heg."

No. 11 is headed, "O the joys of Angling, there's a line for yer, young feller." Britannia uses her spear as a fishing-rod, the Lion turns his tail to the same purpose. The Angler under an umbrella consoles himself with the reflection that "This is the wether for them," but his *vis-a-vis* has got "a precious bite" of a kind that he did not want. The gentleman below, to whom "Little fishes is sweet," evidently possesses that "contented mind" which is said to be a "continual feast"; and opposite to him is one who has plainly been bottom-fishing, and is not so well pleased with the capture of a pair of "Soles, by Goles!"

In No. 12 Britannia goes a-hunting, "Tally, oh," after a Chinese fox, with a peacock's feather in his cap. The equestrian on the upper left might almost be B'rer Rabbit, remarking, "Vell, if that 'ere aint the most impudent fox I ever see." The prudent rider on the upper right, with his "Look before you leap," forms a fitting contrast to the two groups in which man and horse have parted company; in one of them the former is going over the latter's head, and the fence, with the exclamation, "You vicious brute"; and in the other the rider speeds his parting steed with the remark, "Break your own neck if you like." The remaining two pairs also form a contrast—"My hunting is all up. Oh, dear! oh, dear!" And "Here we goes."

The remaining numbers of this long series are evidently by quite a different hand; No. 13 is signed, on the lower right, "R. S. HURST, DEL. ET LITHO. NO. 244 STRAND," and No. 14 has "R. S. HURST. LITH. 244 STRAND," in the left lower corner. Both are inscribed "*Published by William Spooner, 377 Strand,*" in the centre below, and the numbers "No. 13." and "No. 14." are on the lower flap, and inverted with reference to the design.

No. 13 alludes to the war in Syria; our alliance with the Austrians to assist the Turks in recovering that province from Mehemet Ali, is indicated by the three Flags behind the central figure. Britannia is ably represented by Sir Charles Napier, whose

composite costume shows his readiness for fighting either by sea or land; and his blue-jackets are seen, on the one side, hobnobbing with Turks and Turkies, and, on the other, making short work with the unfortunate Egyptian soldiers.

Finally, No. 14 is devoted to Daniel O'Connell, who looms large in the centre, balancing in his right hand a Roman Catholic priest, and in his left a trembling mannikin, who, I believe, is intended for Lord Melbourne; the latter is saying, "Mind you don't let me fall, Dan," to which the giant replies, "Never fear, I'll support you, my lambkin!" The surrounding figures exhibit O'Connell under various aspects—"AGITATION," "RECREATION" with a tumbler of whiskey, "BOTHERATION" and "MEDITATION"; on the lower left he appears as "the Piper" who expects to be paid for his "Music," and on the opposite side he is drawn as "THE IRISH LION," with his tail, marked "REPEAL," twisted round the neck of a victim (Lord Melbourne, again?) who remonstrates, "Come, come, that hurts!" All through, the Liberator is shown on a scale which may serve to remind us that "there were Giants in those days," beside whom the modern agitators would look but pigmies.

A similar series, but not, I think, of equal merit, was issued at about the same time. There are six numbers only in this, all got up as envelopes, each having on the lower flap an oblong tablet inscribed, "REJECTED DESIGN'S" (*sic*)—"FOR THE—POSTAGE ENVELOPE," in white letters on a ground of crossed lines; below this tablet is the number of the series, and the whole is reversed with reference to the design upon the back of the envelope; along the lower margin of the latter is the imprint, "*Published by J. W. Southgate, Library, 164, Strand,*" followed by a date.

In No. 1, Britannia, with her right eye covered by a patch, scatters messengers to right and left; Ships of War in the background are sinking Chinese Junks, but the Pigtails on shore are none the less impudent in their attitude. The gentlemen on the right and left of Britannia's pedestal seem to represent Joy and Grief respectively, and around them are various persons receiving or reading their letters. On the right a postman is vainly endeavouring to deliver a packet to a man on the gallows, while immediately below a pick-pocket is plying his trade regardless of the warning.

The outline of this design measures $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In the left lower corner is "FREDK. FROM DEL," and in the right "MADELEY LITH." It is dated "1st June, 1840."

No. 2 shows Britannia, not disfigured by a patch, sending out letters to the gentler sex of all ranks. In the left upper corner a whole bag full goes to a "LADIES SCHOOL"; below are a cook and a milk woman reading letters, and a fine lady refusing the *billets doux* that are handed to her in numbers. Other classes are depicted on the opposite side, culminating in the washerwoman who cannot take her hands out of the tub to receive her correspondence. This is signed, in the lower corners, "MADELEY DEL.—ET LITHO," and dated "1840" only. It is smaller than No. 1, the outline measuring only $5 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; the following are of the same dimensions.

In No. 3 the whole crowd seems to have gone mad, with the exception perhaps of the coalheaver on the right centre, who is calmly reading his paper and drinking his stout in the midst of the tumult. Whether it all indicates joy at the blessings of cheap postage, or is intended to celebrate a victory over the Chinese in the Naval Battle depicted at the back, I cannot say, but all appear to be highly delighted, from Britannia and the Lion in the centre to the wooden-legged gentlemen in the two lower corners. The signature is the same as that of No. 2, but the date is given as "*June 6th.*"

No. 4 deals with political matters; the Queen takes the place of Britannia, with a life-sized portrait of Prince Albert suspended from her neck. The Lion, seated upon the "BLARNEY STONE," has the face of O'Connell, and a tail of abnormal length, labelled "ERIN GO BRAGH" and "MY ENVELOPE TAIL," while on the upper right and left the Queen seems to be dismissing her ministers. I take the names of the various figures from an article in *Le Timbre Poste* for October, 1868, in which this series is described. The Crowned Head on the upper left is stated to be the King of Hanover, who is being addressed by Sir Robert Peel. Sir James Graham has his arm in that of the latter. On the other side Lord Brougham is unmistakable, and the figure on his back is said to represent the Duke of Wellington, while the gentleman with the long nose is intended for Sir Francis Burdett. A little lower down are the Duchess of Kent and Queen Adelaide on the left, and Prince Albert on the right consulting the Almanach de Gotha in the interest of a very wild-looking personage. Within one of the folds of the tail are Lord Melbourne, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Spring Rice, stuffing John Bull with *rice* paper; one of them remarking, "Stuff him well, John Bull must be fed." In the other fold is Lord Palmerston, at the Foreign Office, packing a case

of "OPIUM," but being hoisted out of his seat by a Chinaman armed with a red-hot poker. This again is drawn and lithographed by Madeley; it is dated in full "*June 8th, 1840.*"

In No. 5, Britannia appears as a dismal-looking person, whom I am unable to identify; the principal figures around her are plainly various characters from *Pickwick*, but Britannia herself, and the smaller figures along the top of the design, do not seem to have much connection with the others. On the right Mr. Tracy Tupman can be easily recognized, with either Mr. Winkle or Mr. Snodgrass in front of him; balanced on the left by Mr. Weller, senior, and Mrs. Weller, No. 2; and at the sides we find Mr. *Pickwick* himself, the Fat Boy, Joe, Mrs. Bardell, and Tommy, and opposite to these Sam Weller and Job Trotter. The signature to this number is "FREDK. FROOME DEL." in the right lower corner; "MADELEY LITHO." is outside the frame, below, and the date is "*June 12, 1840.*"

No. 6 again is more or less political; in the centre is the Pope, with a small demon seated on his shoulder; O'Connell is kissing the Pope's toe, and a Donkey takes the place of the Lion at his feet. Of the four persons supporting the canopy over his head, the two in the foreground are probably intended for portraits of Lord John Russell and Lord Melbourne, the second one on the left may be Mr. Spring Rice (or Lord Monteagle of Brandon, to give him the title by which he was raised to the Upper House in 1839), but the last of the four I cannot recognize. On the upper right are some female figures mounted upon the top of a church, and below them are men bearing banners inscribed "POPE for Ever," "SOCIALISM for Ever," or "RELIGIOUS EQUALITY," some of whom appear to be trying to pull down either the Church or the figures on the top of it. On the upper left a Priest is exhorting a stout old lady, while the Devil behind them smothers a yawn. Below these, Father Matthew is pumping "THE PURE ILIMINT" over three of his disciples, whom he enjoins to "Drink away boys, the devil a harm in it," while one of them exclaims, "By St. Matthew, I'm as drunk as a fish." And at the opposite side, three Doctors of the Church appear to be assisting a Highlander to swallow an infant. This is inscribed "MADELEY DEL. ET LITHO." in the left lower corner (not as shown in the illustration); the date is "*June 17, 1840.*"

The illustrations of Spooner's Nos. 7 to 14, and of the series published by Southgate, are shown as Nos. 1 to 14 on the sheet published with this number.

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

435, Strand. WE have now got pretty straight here, and hold a fine stock of rarities to show our customers. Advanced collectors who care to call during the next few weeks will be given a chance of seeing various books (every stamp priced) of the celebrated Colman collection.

* * *

Cheveley, Wilson, and Co.—A new firm of stamp dealers have started under this name, the partners being Mr. T. W. Cheveley, the well-known auctioneer, and Mr. W. T. Wilson, a brother of the well-known Henry Wilson, of the now defunct firm of Pemberton, Wilson, and Co. We understand that a portion of the business will be carried on in London by Mr. Cheveley, and another portion by Mr. Wilson in Birmingham. We wish the new firm every success, as there is plenty of room for several more dealers, who will devote themselves to a high-class trade.

* * *

A Cool Proposal.—We have recently received from Egypt a proposal that we should purchase some sheets of paper bearing the watermark of the first issue of Egyptian stamps, and asking us to have these stamps forged.

For obvious reasons we do not give the name and address of the person offering us these sheets, but the letter can be seen at our office. We should advise collectors to be on the look-out for forgeries of the first issue, as no doubt this person will get some other firm to do the dirty work he wants. The following is an extract translated from his letter, which is in French:

"ALEXANDRIA, February 23rd, 1891.

"I hereby propose to you a very serious affair, and worth your attention. I possess about twenty sheets of paper watermarked like the postal stamps of the first issue (1866); each sheet can contain one hundred stamps, which makes two thousand in all. In case you are not buyer, tell me whether you will have them re-imprinted for me, and what price you want for the two thousand. However, I inform you that I only want re-imprinted the five and ten piastres and the five piastres error, with the inscription "ten piastres" in Arabian.

"Besides, I must tell you that I also have the dies to cancel the postal stamps since the beginning of the European post up to 1882, with all that is necessary for dating, &c."

We should think that a letter of this class ought to be brought under the notice of the Egyptian Government.

The Shilling Album, Improved, No. O.—The first edition is very nearly sold out, and we have ordered a second edition consisting of *ten thousand copies*. In this there will be considerable improvement and correction, and in addition a frontispiece will be given, consisting of illustrations of many of the rarer stamps, with the prices under each that we will pay for them. We have had some remarkable testimonials, of which the following are samples:

A. A. writes: "I received your stamp Album on Thursday, and I wonder how you can sell it so cheap; for as soon as a friend saw it he offered me 2s. for it. Please send me another."

C. A. W. writes: "Please send me one of your marvellous 1s. albums, with packet of stamps, in order that I may convince my incredulous friends that such a thing is possible."

* * *

Petition by the English Stamp Dealers to the General Post-office.—The following petition has been prepared by Messrs. Alfred Smith and Co., and is being signed by most of the leading stamp dealers of this country. We trust we shall be successful in getting this oppressive clause of the foreign book-post regulations either entirely abolished or very much amended.

"TO THE SECRETARY,

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON.

"SIR,—We, the undersigned dealers in foreign postage stamps for collections, beg to direct your attention to the serious loss and inconveniences caused to our retail business by the operation of the following portion of clause (b) of the Foreign Book Post regulations:

"... Stamps for prepayment, whether obliterated or not, and all printed articles constituting the sign of a monetary value, are, however, excluded from transmission by Book Post to countries of the Postal Union."

"This regulation almost prohibits the execution of orders from abroad of foreign stamps, as the comparatively high rates of letter postage absorb any percentage of profit that may be made. In the case of postcards, letter-cards, letter-envelopes, and envelopes, their weight renders the letter rate totally prohibitive. The facilities for importing these articles are of course proportionately restricted.

"The introduction of this regulation has had a marked and unfortunate effect on the international traffic in stamps. Its operation is peculiarly oppressive at the present time; for it is well known that a strong foreign demand now exists for many varieties of postage stamps, cards, etc., that can be readily obtained only from this country, and this demand we are almost precluded from satisfying.

"We earnestly beg that the British Representative, at the approaching congress of the Postal

Union, may support our petition by proposing the abolition of this serious restriction. We have the honour to be, sir,

"Your obedient servants,
"____."

* * *

Custom duties on stamps sent to the United States.

—We should advise dealers to be very careful in sending packages to the States. Under the old law, which was in force last year, the duty was only ten cents (5d.) per thousand stamps, as stamps were then admitted as printed matter. Under the new regulation, however, it appears that even all registered packets above about one ounce are examined for any articles that can be taxed, and the new rule is to charge 25 per cent. on the invoice prices. We ourselves have had to pay this duty in one or two cases, and several of our lots of stamps have been detained in the Custom House, and only returned to us after a considerable degree of trouble.

One of the largest dealers in America, Mr. G. B. Calman, has issued a circular advising his customers to send only very small parcels, and he states that the duty is higher on used stamps. This, however, we have not experienced yet. We should think that this will prevent the American dealers from replenishing their stock from abroad, as we shall now be very chary of sending any goods over there. We think every effort should be made by the American dealers to take the highest legal opinion on this tariff, as the matter is really a serious one for them. If any movement can be started in the States we should be pleased to join in it, and assist in every possible way.

* * *

A little find.—In a very small old collection, that we purchased a week or two ago, we have discovered a *fine unused* copy of the United States 1869, 30 cents red and blue with *flags inverted*. We have several times had used copies of this stamp, but have never *seen* an unused one. We should be glad to know if there are many *unused* specimens known in the States. Will some of our friends enlighten us on this point?

* * *

TALKING about stamps with inverted centres, no doubt it will be remembered that early last year two stamps were offered to public competition, which most advanced philatelists in this country still think was only done as a joke. We refer to United States, 1869, 90 c., centre inverted, and the State \$ 20, centre inverted. We sent a bid of nearly £100 for these two stamps, but were told that one had been sold to a collection in British

Colombia, and the other had gone to Australia. Can any well-informed philatelist give us the true history of this affair (?), as at the present time we doubt if either of these stamps exist.

* * *

MESSRS. CHEVELEY, WILSON, & Co. announce a big sale for May 1st and 2nd. They inform us that they have a large general collection to auction, worth some £500, and also many small collections and odd lots. From what we hear this promises to be *the* sale of the season.

REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

NOTE.—In answer to numerous enquiries, Stanley Gibbons, Limited, beg to state that they do NOT execute commissions at any of the auction sales.

MESSRS. CHEVELEY, WILSON & Co. held their eighteenth sale on Saturday, April 4th. This was the first sale at their new premises in Chancery Lane. Their offices and auction-room are in the same building, which is a great advantage, as collectors will now be able to view the stamps any time during the week preceding the sale. A rather novel departure was inaugurated at this sale: when about half the list had been disposed of, an interval of ten minutes was allowed while tea and biscuits were handed round. This appeared to be much appreciated, and we trust other auctioneers will take the hint. The attendance was an unusually large one, and prices were fairly high, but there were not many of the great rarities on sale. Probably the best stamp of the day was the Natal 3d. blue, imperf., unused, and watermark star; this we secured at the very low price of ten guineas.

The following are a few of the best lots with the prices realized:

Lot.	Price.
18 British Guiana (1860), 1c., brown, unused	42 0
19 Ditto (1860), 1 c., rose, unused	54 0
48 Great Britain, 8d., red-brown, unused	95 0
60 Griqualand, Mount Currie Express, 1d., green, strip showing the 4 varieties	240 0
65 Hanover, 10 gr., Saxony, 10 gr., blue	30 0
68 Hong-Kong, provisional card, 3 c., black on yellow, 1 unused, and 1 used	16 0
79 Cape of Good Hope, triangular, 1s., emerald-green, unused	22 0
80 Cape of Good Hope, 6d., lilac, imperf., wmk. C & CC, unused	44 0
81 Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, imperf., unused	32 0
90 Levant (1867), 2 piastres, blue and red, unused	80 0
94 Madagascar, "British Consular Mail," 1d., 1½d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 4½d., 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s., all unused	86 0
110 Naples, 1st issue, ½ grano, and 50 grani, both unused	30 0
111 Natal, 3d., blue, star wmk., unused, imperf.	210 0

Lot.		Price. s. d.
139	Oldenburg, ½rd gr., black on green . . .	63 0
142	Pacific Steam Navigation Co., 1 rl., lake on laid paper, unused . . .	28 0
154	Saxony, 10 n. gr., blue, four shades . . .	28 0
169	Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., blue . . .	34 0
180	United States (1861), 90 c., with grille (1869), 90 c.	30 0
181	United States (1869), 90 c., unused, with grille . . .	28 0
182	Ditto (1867), 3 c., rose, with grille covering the entire stamp, unused . . .	24 0
183	United States (1870), 6 c. and 15 c., with grille, unused.	16 0
197	Victoria, 10d., grey, unused . . .	34 0
203	Victoria, "Too Late," and "Registered"; both grand specimens with wide margins all round . . .	48 0
203a	Great Britain, 1d., plate 225, unused pair . . .	42 0

MR. W. HADLOW held his second sale at the First Avenue Hotel, London, on March 21st last, but very few of the more advanced collectors were present, as the stamps were only of an ordinary character, and the prices realised were nothing special. The chief attraction during the sale was the celebrated Chinese *giant*, "Chang," who happened to be staying in the hotel, and spent some time in the auction-room. He did not, however, appear to be a philatelist, although, if he should turn into one, he will be, in one sense, the greatest in the world—being about 8 feet high.

The following are about the best stamps sold :

Lot.		Price. s. d.
10	Bavaria (1870), 12 kr., perf., 1 used, 1 unused . . .	24 0
13	Brazil, 180 r.; slanting figures . . .	22 0
21	British Guiana (1851), 1 c., red . . .	34 0
22	Ditto (1862), Prov. 1 c., pink border of crossed ovals	40 0
23	British Guiana (1860), 1 c., pink compound, perf.	10 0
60	France, 1 franc, orange, grid postmark; poor . . .	20 0
61	Do. Pair of the 10 c., brown on rose, "tête- bêche," with Anchor postmark . . .	9 0
63	French Colonies (1873-4), pair of 4 c. grey, used . . .	22 0
70	Great Britain (1854), 6d. oct., violet, unused . . .	16 0
82	Ditto (1866), 1d. envelope, blue wove paper, Albino (impressed without colour) . . .	50 0
109	Hanover, 10 gr., green, unused . . .	30 0
174	New Zealand, 1d., on blue paper . . .	21 0
185	Oldenburg, ½ s., orange; ½ s., brown; Lubeck ½ s., 1 s., 2 s. (pair and single), 2½ s. and 4 s. all on wmk. paper and unused . . .	23 0

MESSRS. THOMAS BULL & Co. held a sale towards the end of March, but as we have not yet received a priced catalogue we are unable to quote any of the prices realised. The chief things in the sale were a very fine selection of 3d. embossed Natal, fully 100 in number: the prices for these averaged from four shillings to about twenty-four shillings each. There were also some *unusually fine specimens*, in pairs and singles, of Sydney Views, most of which we managed to secure.

LETTER TO THE SECRETARY TO HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

WIMBLEDON, March 10th, 1891.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of 4th December last, handing a Petition to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, praying that their Lordships would be pleased to call upon Mr. PEARSON HILL to restore to the Treasury certain official correspondence and other documents removed from the Treasury by the late Sir ROWLAND HILL while in the pay and service of the Treasury, I beg now to inform you that the major portion of such correspondence and documents, or of copies of same, has since come into my possession.

The pamphlet herewith—*Discovery of Contents, with Letters from Mr. Rowland Hill, Mr. Wallace, M.P., and others*—will explain in what manner this possession has been arrived at; and I am satisfied the particulars would prove of interest to their Lordships, should their Lordships find leisure to peruse same.

I have read in a Philatelic journal copy of a letter of date 14th January last, addressed to your Assistant Secretary by Mr. PEARSON HILL, the contents of which, setting aside the verbiage and vituperation in which the writer of same has indulged, are simply a repetition of his refusal to make public, or to return to the Treasury, the correspondence I have asked for. This resolution on the part of Mr. PEARSON HILL, it will now be seen, proves detrimental to no one but himself. Mr. PEARSON HILL refuses to disclose these letters, sheltering himself under the plea that same were private, though at same time he has not hesitated to publish an "extract" from one of these letters purporting to favour his own views. No one who now reads what has come into my possession will be at a loss to understand Mr. PEARSON HILL's reasons for still withholding this correspondence under the plea of "privacy."

As to official letters or documents, Mr. PEARSON HILL disclaims having any in his possession, and that consequently he cannot return the missing letters in response to the demand of your Under-Secretary.

Happily I can now supply this deficiency, copies of the official letters of JAMES CHALMERS to the Lords of the Treasury, of dates 1st and 7th October, 1839, having now been found amongst the papers of Mr. CHALMERS, confirming his title to having been the originator of the Adhesive Postage Stamp as ultimately adopted by the Treasury, and yet in use.

I am likewise now in possession of the text and signatures to the missing memorial of the bankers, merchants, and others of Dundee, to the number of eighty-four, of date 30th September, 1839, addressed to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, in support of the plan of their townsman—a document proving that, up to that period, the mercantile community knew nothing of, and had heard or read nothing of, any proposal or

pretension on the part of Mr. HILL in connection with the stamp in question, and respecting which document you have already informed me that same "is not now in the possession of the Treasury, nor is it amongst the papers preserved at the Record Office."

Thus, both on the part of the Treasury and on the part of Mr. PEARSON HILL, the possession of or knowledge of the contents of these official communications is disclaimed. What, then, has become of these missing letters and documents, wholly condemnatory as they were of the pretensions of Mr. HILL to having been the originator of the Adhesive Postage Stamp?

I remain, respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) PATRICK CHALMERS.

SIR R. E. WELBY,
Secretary H. M. Treasury, Whitehall.

[We publish the foregoing letter at the request of Mr. Patrick Chalmers, as we have every wish to deal impartially with the matter at issue. We have also received a copy of the pamphlet alluded to therein, upon the contents of which we shall have some observations to make in a future number; we have no heart to enter into controversy on the present occasion. We cannot, however, refrain from expressing our regret that Mr. Chalmers should not have thought it right to offer some sort of apology for the unfounded charges of theft of public documents which he has brought against Sir Rowland Hill.—ED.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—The thanks of philatelists are due to Mr. W. B. Thornhill for his able letter in your March number.

Philately can never be really worthy of the name of "science" until its terms are properly defined and generally understood.

I am afraid "Proof trials for Colour" would be too much of a mouthful to come into general use. Why not "Colour Proofs"? Instead of "Incomplete," "Unfinished," or "Imperfect" stamps, how would "Unpublished" do?

"Reprints" ought, I think, to signify only *official* reprints from *original* plates.

With your permission I should like to mention a few ideas of my own, on a subject which I think calls for an expression of opinion, and which I think has never been publicly discussed. I refer to the minor varieties of perforation, etc., of such stamps as the earlier issues of Victoria and New Zealand. Legitimate postage stamp collecting is,

in my humble opinion, properly confined to the collection of officially issued stamps *as they are issued* to the public. If one accept, as *bona fide* varieties, stamps which, *after issue*, have been dealt with by any member of the public in such a way as to render them in some sort different from the ordinary *official* issues, we may with equal reason accept as varieties those English stamps which have from time to time been perforated by different firms with their names or initials as a protection against theft. I respectfully submit also, that if one once admit the right of the public to manufacture varieties in this way, one has no logical right to arbitrarily limit the implements they shall use to rouletting or fancy perforating machines, but must admit as well the more homely scissors, and so admit as varieties (which would undoubtedly be scarce in some cases) stamps which have been carefully cut to the shape of their frames, etc.

There is another logical difficulty arises if once you admit unofficial perfs. as "rarities." At what period in the history of a given stamp does the right to manufacture a "variety" out of it cease? A person, let us assume, bought a sheet of 6d. yellow Victoria unperf., and rouletted it according to his own sweet will, and used the stamps, or a part of them, and kept some back as curios. Another person, about the same period, bought a sheet and did not roulette them, but also kept them as curios. At the present time, finding his friend's stamps worth much money, he perforates *his* sheet in some fancy way. Now what is the difference in the collectibility of these two "varieties"? Also, if one may unofficially perforate stamps *before* they are used, why not *after*? In conclusion, I should like to express my share of the universal regret which must spread over the philatelic world at the news of the death of Mr. Tapling.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

BAILDON, YORKS, April 14th, 1891.

O. FIRTH.

[We agree in the main with Mr. Firth's remarks. Perforations that are known to be unofficial we consider of very small interest; but in the case of the early Australians it is not at all certain that the various roulettes are not official, at least in the sense of having been done at certain issuing offices.—ED.]

SIR,—I have read with much interest your able article on the Mulready Envelope, etc., in which I find you mention the photograph published by me last year, and which you say "was apparently not made with a fraudulent intent."

May I trespass on your space a little with a

short account of its publication? Some ten years ago I published a photograph made by the old silver process, as specimen enclosed. Last year, being the Jubilee of Penny Postage, it occurred to me to bring out a new edition of it, which I accordingly did, having it produced by one of the leading photographic firms, from a specimen in my private collection. As the exhibition was then being arranged, I waited upon one of the Committee, who is also a prominent member of the Philatelic Society, and shewed him a proof, and he saw no objection either to my publishing or exhibiting it; and it was shown at the Portman Rooms, together with the original, and has since been widely circulated on sale. Now, twelve months after, another (late) member of the Philatelic Society proceeds to examine it as a forgery, tries to find out where it differs from the original, and sends a long letter to one of your contemporaries asking for information. I am not the first person by a good many who has published photographs of rare stamps, and I most emphatically protest against this being designated a forgery in any sense. It was produced by me in a perfectly honest and straightforward manner, as enclosed specimen and card will show, and many collectors are glad to get a copy at the nominal price of sixpence. After over twenty years' experience in collecting and dealing, I have invariably found that the majority of people who are duped are bargain-hunters, who expect to get something for nothing. To protect these guileless folks it cannot be too widely known that this photograph is in the market, and that copies of the original are getting every year more difficult to obtain at even ten shillings each.—Yours faithfully,

THOS. H. HINTON.

[We fully acknowledge that there is not the slightest ground for supposing that Mr. Hinton published his imitation of the Mulready envelope with any fraudulent intent. Our objection to it is, however, that it is so good an imitation as to be liable to be fraudulently used by others. Sold for 6d. it speaks for itself; but if offered with the flaps removed, &c., for 5s., an inexperienced collector might be deceived.—ED.]

SIR,—Acting on the long-felt want for the formation of a Philatelic Society in Scotland in general, and on the letter which recently appeared in the *Monthly Journal*, of which an excerpt is given below, in particular, a Committee of the Scotch members of the International Philatelic Union have decided to take the matter up, and it is proposed as a preliminary step to shortly call a

meeting of all Philatelists residing in Scotland, with a view to inviting them to form a local branch of the International Philatelic Union. The advantages that this well-organised society offers are substantial and well known. It is needless, therefore, to dwell upon them here, but they will be fully laid before the meeting. In the meantime, the undersigned would request all ladies and gentlemen interested in Philately, residing in Scotland, desirous of furthering its influence in the country, to communicate with him, at the same time favouring him with any suggestions they may have to make as to the most convenient time and place the said meeting is to be held.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. LOCHHEAD,

*Secretary for Scotland Int. Phil. Union,
Clydesdale Bank, Ltd., Alexandria, N.B.*

Excerpt of "Philatelist's" letter to the EDITOR of the *Monthly Journal*:

"It is quite evident that we in Scotland are not 'in the van of the science of Philately, and for 'this reason alone, apart from the friendships 'which are engendered by the study and examination of stamps, a society would be an inestimable boon in any part of the country where 'such has not previously existed. One difficulty 'would be the initial step."

[Up to the present we have received comparatively few letters on the subject of Philatelic Societies, and in no case more than one from the same locality. We are glad to hear, however, that a society has been formed at Bradford under the name of "The Bradford Stamp Club." One of the objects of the Club is the circulation of exchange sheets, and the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. J. E. Henscliff, 20, Grantham Place, Bradford, will be happy to send particulars to any collectors desirous of becoming members.—ED.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. P. D.—We are greatly obliged for your kind offer, but you will find your envelopes described in the present number.

T. M. W.—Many thanks for your note.

G. B.—Your variety of the Mulready cover with one blue thread only, may be due to an error in placing the sheet in the press, or to a defect in the manufacture of the paper. The existence of such varieties is alluded to in the book by Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby. The Heligoland must be a defective impression.

O. C. H.—The stamp you mention, as issued "to commemorate the discovery and occupation of Franz Joseph Land," is quite unknown to us. Can you not give us further particulars?

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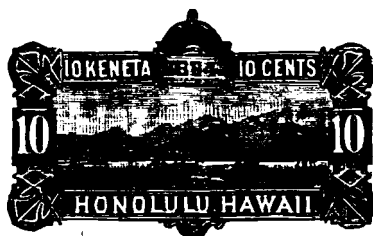
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CONTENTS.	PAGE
EDITORIAL	251
NEW ISSUES—Priced	253
A REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH REGISTERED ENVELOPES.	
By W. E. JEFF	253
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	255
NEW SOUTH WALES FORGERIES. By M. P. CASTLE	260
THE MULREADY ENVELOPE, ETC. By the EDITOR	261
ON THE COLLECTION OF ESSAYS. By W. A. S. WESTOBY	264
NOTES AND NEWS. By C. J. PHILLIPS	266
THE PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION	267
REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES	268
CORRESPONDENCE AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	269

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Was a Monthly Magazine published by CHAS. J. PHILLIPS previous to amalgamation by STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED. It consisted of 24 to 40 large pages. Seven numbers have been published, and they contain complete price lists of all varieties of the Stamps of New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland—the value of every Stamp being given; Reports of all Auction Sales in England and America, and Prices the Stamps have realised; Full Reports of the London, Vienna, Leeds, and other Exhibitions; and numerous interesting Articles by the leading Philatelic Writers of the day, including Major Evans, Messrs. M. P. Castle, W. B. Thornhill, C. B. Corwin, W. E. Jeff, M. Giwelb, &c. &c.

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OWING to the excessive demand for the early numbers of our paper, we regret to state that numbers 1 to 6 inclusive are now sold out. Subscriptions can commence with January this year (No. 7), or any later number.

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Heligoland, Cashmere, provisional Ceylon, Hungary first issue 25 kr., China, Brazil fig. issue, old Bolivar, Hungary, Hanover 1 ggr., Mexico, Bavaria, Uruguay, Portugal, Transvaal, old Egyptian, Roumanian, 4 Cuba, old Swiss, Naples, Turkey, provisional Orange Free State, Peru, Chili, British Guiana, Tunis, Denmark (fire r. b. s. and 4 others, all obsolete), States of the Church, rare old Spain 1853-54, Porto Rico, French chiffré taxe, Norway, Canada, Venezuela, and others rare. This packet contains no stamps of the present issue, and is well worth 10/-. Post-free, 5/1.

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No. 11.—The Guinea Packet of Rare Used and Unused Stamps contains 200 varieties, including rare circular Cashmere, provisional Trinidad, Persia, obsolete Japan, Official Mexico, Porto Rico, Antioquia, set of 6 Hamburg envelopes, Ecuador, provisional Ceylon, South African Republic, Java, Venezuela, provisional 1881 British Guiana, New Caledonia, Swaziland, Madeira, Bhopal, surcharged Peru, Sierra Leone, 12 rare Spanish, Levant, rare Granada Confederation, Gibraltar, Cuba, Argentine Republic, Egypt, Virgin Isles, Soruth, Peru envelope, Greece unpaid, Guatemala, Faridkot, set of 5 Chili, Surinam, Honolulu, Italy 10 lire, segnatassa, Heligoland, Brazil 1850 and other obsolete issues, Bulgaria, St. Thomas, rare Moldo-Wallachia, Fiji Isles, obsolete Newfoundland, Deccan and Heligoland envelopes, French chiffré taxe, Japan newsband, Honduras, and others equally rare. Some of the stamps in this packet are worth from 1/6 to 2/6 each. Post-free, 21/-.

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STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, STAMP IMPORTERS, 8, GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.

Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Monthly Journal.

VOL. I.

MAY 30, 1891.

No. 11.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE PUBLISHERS give notice that they have opened a BRANCH OFFICE at No. 435, Strand (three doors from the Lowther Arcade), for the accommodation of those of their customers who prefer making their purchases in person to doing so by letter. It is hoped that this situation will be found more convenient than No. 8, Gower Street, where also the firm have no room for business of this nature. Having a very extensive stock they will be able to keep an assortment of all ordinary Stamps, and a very fine lot of Rarities, at their New Office, without causing any delay in completing orders by post, which should be addressed, as heretofore, to

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,

8, GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.

EDITORIAL.

WE are happy to be able to inform our readers that the magnificent Collection of Stamps, Envelopes, Post Cards, &c., of the late Mr. T. K. Tapling has been bequeathed by him to the Trustees of the British Museum, together with a sum of money to provide for its proper arrangement, with the condition that it shall be shown in a room or part of a room set apart for the purpose, that it shall be called "The Tapling Collection," and that it shall always be accessible to the President and Secretary of the London Philatelic Society. This most munificent gift will doubtless be gratefully received, and we can only hope that the final arranging of the collection, much of which unfortunately remains still to be done, will be well carried out. It is indeed worthy of a place in that great National Treasure-house of Literature, Science, and Art, of which every Briton is justly proud; and the British Nation may well be congratulated upon possessing a Collection of Stamps, which—if not absolutely the finest in the world—is only equalled by one other, and upon being the only nation in the world that possesses a really fine collection at all.

"The Tapling Collection" is practically complete to the end of 1889, thus containing the Postal Issues of all Nations for Fifty Years from the date of the introduction of cheap postage. May we hope that the country will provide funds

for continuing it upon the same lines, and for adding fresh varieties of early issues that may from time to time be discovered; or will it be left to another private individual to continue what one has so ably begun?

* * *

MR. PATRICK CHALMERS is a very fortunate person; he is always finding something fresh. The fact that his *finds* partake, as a rule, largely of the nature of the common, or garden, mare's nest, is of small consequence, and if the eggs therein happen to be added, they are naturally all the more suitable for throwing at Sir Rowland Hill. The great advantage, however, of these successive *finds* (to Mr. P. Chalmers) is that they give him a fresh start, they enable him to break out in a new place; so that those misguided persons who happen to disagree with him never know exactly where to have him, or what particular point of his very complicated and interesting case they may be called upon to deal with next. But this constant breaking out in fresh places must be almost as confusing to friends as it is to foes, and the most fervent believer in the claim withdrawn by James, but urged on his behalf by Patrick, must sometimes be puzzled as to what that claim happens exactly to be.

Twice within the last year or two Mr. Chalmers, more fortunate than Balaam, obtained the very sword that he wished for, and on each occasion he has put the weapon to the use to which Balaam,

in his madness, would have turned it, namely, to slay the hobby "upon which he has ridden ever since it was his unto this day!" On the first occasion it was a supposed copy of the very stamp that Mr. Chalmers wished that his father had printed in 1834. The history of this *find* is very curious. Mr. Chalmers professed to believe, on the evidence of "living witnesses," that his father had printed stamps in August, 1834; the evidence of these witnesses was somewhat conflicting, and not one of them (as far as we are aware) was able to give any distinct description of what the supposed stamps of 1834 were like; nevertheless it would appear that Mr. Chalmers published what purported to be a description of the design of the stamps which his father was supposed to have printed, for a well-known collector in Vienna found an old essay which corresponded with the description, and sent this, or a photograph of it, to Mr. Chalmers for his opinion. Mr. Chalmers at once expressed his belief that this was one of the very stamps that he believed his father to have made in 1834; and, on the strength of this, photographs of the essay in question were scattered broadcast over Europe, as representing the original essay and father of all Postage Stamps. Mr. Chalmers, according to his own naïve confession, waited for some months to see how the thing would take, and then, finding that the story was well received on the Continent, triumphantly brought forward this essay as *evidence* (save the mark!) of his father having printed stamps in 1834; the only evidence of this particular specimen having been printed at that particular date being his own unsupported opinion. And when the real history of this essay came to be investigated, it turned out to have been found among a number of others, stated by their owner to have been submitted in reply to a circular calling for propositions, in view of the introduction of Uniform Penny Postage, the date of which circular we all know to have been August, 1839; and as the essay we are writing of corresponds identically with one of those known to have been sent in by James Chalmers at that date, and differs moreover from some which he published at the end of 1837, we may safely assume that it was printed in 1839, and not in 1834.

This circular method of argument probably did as much harm to Mr. P. Chalmers' cause as any of the systems he has employed (which is saying a good deal). The present writer (who has no wish to conceal his identity from Mr. Chalmers) was far on the road to belief that James Chalmers had printed essays of some kind in 1834, and that, not from his son's arguments, but from the evident

good faith of one of his "living witnesses"; but the adoption of this cock-and-bull story, the eager clutching at this veritable straw, the wild attempts to inflate this broken bladder into some sort of a life-buoy, showed too plainly that Mr. P. Chalmers' faith in those "living witnesses" must be small indeed, when he thought it necessary to bolster them up in this fashion.

However, this is all ancient history, and we hinted that Mr. Chalmers had found something new. Such indeed is the case. Mr. Chalmers seems to have abandoned the good old story of 1834 as utterly discredited; he has possibly also realised that, even if his father did print essays before 1837, there is no evidence that Rowland Hill had ever heard of them, and as life would not be worth living without some opportunity for showing up the iniquities of Mr. Hill, Mr. Chalmers has gone upon another tack (not a new one, but an old one resumed). In December last, Mr. Patrick Chalmers, taking it for granted that certain documents which he believed should exist in Her Majesty's Treasury were not there, assuming that those documents were in the possession of Mr. Pearson Hill, and likewise assuming that they had been fraudulently removed from the Treasury by Sir Rowland Hill, not only addressed a petition to the Lords of the Treasury setting forth all these assumptions as if they were ascertained facts, but, without waiting to hear whether these documents were at the Treasury or not, or whether they were found in the possession of Mr. Pearson Hill, published the petition in full, together with a good deal more to the same effect. Government officials do not move very quickly; search was made no doubt at any rate it was not until the 9th January that a letter on the subject was sent by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Pearson Hill. The reply of the latter, dated 14th January, was published in full in our February number, and in it Mr. Hill describes the sources of the information he possesses, distinctly denies being in possession of any official documents which should be returned to the Treasury, and, perhaps naturally, expresses some indignation that charges of dishonesty, of a most dishonourable kind, made against one who died full of years and of well-deserved honours twelve years ago, should have been listened to in any Public Office.

In our last number we published, as we felt bound in fairness to do, a letter from Mr. Chalmers; in it he makes neither defence nor apology for the charges of theft he had brought against Sir Rowland Hill, but, seeking "apt alliteration's artful aid," he characterizes Mr. Hill's remarks as

"verbiage and vituperation." There is an ancient proverb which recommends those who live in glass houses not to throw stones; but no matter, "verbiage and vituperation" are things to be avoided, no doubt; still it would have been more satisfactory if Mr. Chalmers had withdrawn charges, in support of which he can produce no sort of evidence, instead of insinuating that it is the duty of the Treasury to compel Mr. Pearson Hill to publish, in the interests of Mr. Patrick Chalmers, private letters received by Sir Rowland Hill in his capacity of a Postal Reformer. But let us see what is the great *find* this time. According to a pamphlet dated March, 1891, a most curious coincidence has taken place; no sooner did Mr. Chalmers learn that the documents he was looking for were not in the Treasury, that their possession was disclaimed by Mr. Hill, and that they had probably found their way into the official waste-paper basket years ago, than he was fortunate enough to discover copies of them, said to have been among some papers left by a lately-deceased sister. We do not for one moment suggest that these documents are not everything that they should be, but it is certainly a curious fact, that the deceased lady appears to have refused her brother all access to these papers during her lifetime, and that as soon as the original official documents are shown to be non-existent, the papers should be at once brought to light. Still we do not doubt their genuineness, of which indeed the extreme meagreness of their contents is one of the strongest proofs. The first thing to be noticed about them is the date at which they commence. First comes Mr. James Chalmers' pamphlet of the end of 1837 and beginning of 1838, suggesting gummed "slips" as he termed them; second, a letter of Mr. Wallace, M.P., dated "9th December, 1837," acknowledging the receipt of a copy of Mr. Chalmers' proposal; third, in point of date, a letter from Mr. Rowland Hill, dated "March 3rd, 1838," also acknowledging the receipt of a copy; and last, a letter from Mr. P. Chalmers, M.P., dated "October 7th, 1839," acknowledging the receipt of a specimen of Mr. Chalmers' proposed stamp. There is not a word about any earlier proposal on the part of Mr. Chalmers. We may therefore consider the question to be shifted again to the end of 1837, the earliest date at which it can be proved that James Chalmers ever thought of adhesive stamps.

Now if there is one fact in this controversy that is absolutely proved beyond all dispute, it is the fact that in *February*, 1837, Rowland Hill suggested that the stamp, which he proposed

should be used to denote prepayment of postage, should be issued in the form of an adhesive stamp, as well as in the form of a stamped letter-sheet or cover. Therefore any suggestion of an adhesive stamp made some eight or nine months later would not appear to be of any great value. But because Rowland Hill believed (a belief which seems to have been shared by the members of the Postage Committee) that stamped covers and letter-sheets would be found the more feasible means, and therefore did not urge the adoption of adhesive stamps as opposed to such covers; because Mr. Wallace did not snub Mr. James Chalmers, but promised to submit his proposals to the committee; and because Rowland Hill thanked him for his suggestions, and stated that he should probably make use of them, we are, according to Mr. P. Chalmers, not only to consider that Rowland Hill withdrew his suggestion of February, 1837, but we are to absolutely erase that suggestion from existence, and to award the palm for the invention of adhesive stamps to the man who (by his son's account), in November, 1837, and again in October, 1839, seriously put forward, as his idea of what adhesive stamps should be, type-set labels that every little printer in the country could have set up in his own shop; showing that either he had no idea of the requirements for a suitable stamp, or that he failed to perceive the mechanical difficulties involved by those requirements.

And, after all, what do these letters contain? Mr. Wallace says, "These and several others I have received will be duly submitted to the Committee on Postages." No special value assigned to the proposals of Mr. Chalmers. And further, "As to Mr. Hill's plan generally, it is not the intention to use such paper or such stamps as would in the least restrain the utmost freedom in regard to the correspondence of the nation." A most important sentence, distinctly showing that "Mr. Hill's plan" contemplated various natures of stamps, and that 'stamps' as well as stamped papers were in the mind of Mr. Wallace as part of that plan. Rowland Hill says, "I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., and to thank you for the suggestions it contains, which I shall probably make use of in my evidence before the committee." And, adds Mr. Patrick Chalmers, "he *did* make use of it to the very letter, and as in use to this day, *and passed it off as his own.*" It was his own—the very same suggestion that he had made twelve months before. Why, in the name of all that is ridiculous, should Rowland Hill, if he had aban-

doned his own idea of an adhesive stamp (as Mr. P. Chalmers would have us believe that he had done), take the trouble to rob some one else of that same idea a year later? Because in writing a note of half a dozen lines to one of the numerous correspondents who sent suggestions to him, Rowland Hill did not enter into all the details of his scheme, but courteously expressed thanks, therefore we are to assume that all those suggestions were absolutely new to him. It is too absurd! The whole case would be laughable, if it were not for the serious charges that have been founded upon such so-called evidence.

* * *

"IMITATION is" acknowledged to be "the sincerest form of flattery," and direct copying is certainly the simplest, and possibly also the sincerest, form of imitation. We, therefore, feel doubly flattered by the fact that *two* Philatelic periodicals in America are kindly condescending to reprint our humble effort on the subject of the "Mulready Envelope, &c." One, of which we have not seen a copy for several months, and which we rejoice to hear is still in existence, does, we are told, allude to the fact that the article originally appeared in another magazine; but the second is more flattering still, and inserts our paper as if it had been contributed direct by one of its own staff. That any work of ours should be considered worthy of being pirated, like a popular novel, on the other side of the Atlantic, is indeed a compliment—a compliment, moreover, which we cannot refuse, and which we only regret that we are but too seldom able to return. It is customary, however, to at least mention the name of the periodical from which extracts are made.

* * *

WE have received a copy of a magnificent work of 564 large pages, on the subject of the Stamps, postal and fiscal, of Spain; such a work as, if it were produced entirely anonymously, we should recognize in a moment as having been compiled and published by M. Moens. It shows all that careful research, and attention to detail, which we are accustomed to look for in the works of M. Moens, and is truly a *History* of the Stamps, &c., with which it deals. Those of our readers who are acquainted with the excellent book on the Spanish Postage Stamps, published some years ago by Señor Duro, have doubtless regretted in his work the comparative absence of a purely philatelic knowledge of the subject; in the present book this is, naturally, fully supplied. All the

official information given by Señor Duro is repeated here, and, in addition, we have the benefit of M. Moens' philatelic knowledge, upon which it is quite unnecessary for us to dilate. We cannot attempt a detailed criticism of such a work; it is a book to be used, not abused.

There is one little point of controversy, upon which we are not quite in accord with the author, and that is with regard to the celebrated 2 reales, *blue*, of 1851. We do not presume to say that M. Moens is wrong in believing this to be an *essay*, or colour trial, rather than an *error*; but we do not think his reasons are quite conclusive. We all know that there is nothing so unreliable as *figures*, except it be *facts*; but the figures in this case seem to prove exceptionally little. The *error* theory is based upon the assumption, that either a *cliché* of the 2 reales was inserted in the form of the 6 reales, or that a sheet of the former, printed in the colour of the latter, got into circulation. M. Moens maintains that, in the first case, as 10,860 of the 6 reales stamps were sold, there must have been 108 of the 2 reales, *blue*—one to each sheet—sold with them; but there is nothing to show that there was only one printing of 6 reales stamps, or that all those sold were of the same printing; and the great majority of the sheets (if any) which contained the 2 reales error may have been withdrawn from circulation, and placed among the large remainders of that issue, the fate of which we do not know; or the errors may have been cut out of the sheets after a very few had been sold.

In the second case, if a sheet of 2 reales stamps in *blue* had been put in circulation, M. Moens seems to suppose that we should find more than one specimen in existence at the present day; but here again it would not be impossible that only a portion of the sheet might have been sold before the error was discovered, and the rest might have been destroyed. But in either case, supposing the 100 or 108 of these stamps had really been sold and used, it would not be by any means improbable that only one single specimen should ever be found; on the other hand, if a trial sheet was printed in *blue*, and a few specimens from it were used by accident, it would be in the last degree improbable that a single one should be found; while if it was placed among the remainders, and obliterated for sale to collectors, we should have the whole 100, or the greater part of them. We do not by any means profess to prove what *is* the status of this 2 reales, *blue*, but we think that its claim to be an *error* is by no means disproved.

We have ventured upon this criticism, not in

(c) Same as last (b), but the Initial letters of Inscription Large. Flap plain; edges of envelope serrated. Circular stamp, with ornaments instead of date figures.

49. 2d. Blue (shades). Size $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
50. 2d. " " " $6 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ "

(d) Same as (b), but "REGISTERED" in Smaller Block letters.

51. 2d. Blue (shades). Size 8×5 inches.

Issue XI. Envelope with plain seams, but an alteration in make-up. The flap in former issues was on the left side, in this issue it is changed to the right. The Inscription is as follows: "REGISTERED LETTER" in Large Block Letters, under which is the following, in small letters of same type, in two lines: "THIS LETTER TO BE GIVEN TO AN OFFICER OF THE POST OFFICE TO BE REGISTERED AND A RECEIPT OBTAINED FOR IT." The large "R" in block type, within an upright oval, is placed at left-hand upper corner, and the rectangular frame for postage stamp at right-hand upper corner. This contains the usual inscription in five lines. The usual circular blue stamp, which has the ornaments instead of date figures, is on flap.

(a) No stop after HERE in frame.

1883. 2d. Light Blue. Size $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
52. 2d. Dark Blue " " "
53. 2d. Ultramarine " " "
54. 2d. Light Blue " $6 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ "
55. 2d. Dark Blue " " "
56. 2d. Ultramarine " " "

(b) The Inscription "THIS LETTER," &c., is printed in Roman type. No stop after HERE in frame.

58. 2d. Blue (shades). Size 8×5 inches.
59. 2d. Ultramarine (shades) " " "

(c) Inscription in Small Block Letters, varying with size of envelope. Stop after HERE in frame, and thick oval enclosing letter R.

60. 2d. Dark Blue. Size $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
61. 2d. Light Blue " " "
62. 2d. Washy Blue " " "
63. 2d. Dark Blue " $6 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ "
64. 2d. Light Blue " " "
65. 2d. Washy Blue " " "
66. Variety. Blue on paper with a greenish tinge.
67. 2d. Deep Blue. Size 8×5 inches.
68. 2d. Bright Blue " " "
69. Variety with R and inscription in Slate-Blue.
70. 2d. Deep Blue. Size 10×7 inches.
71. 2d. Pale Blue " " "
72. 2d. Slate Blue " " "
73. Variety. Envelope has scalloped edges, and name of contractor, "McCorquodale & Co., Limited. Patent Registered Envelope," printed in Black.

74. 2d. Deep Blue (shades). Size $11\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ ins.

Issue XII. The Inscriptions are same as Issue XI., only the size of the envelope is altered to 9×4 , and is called H₂. The "REGISTERED LETTER" is in Block type; but "THIS LETTER," &c., is in Roman capital letters. Letter R in thin oval. Sides of envelope and flap plain. Full stop after "HERE" in frame for postage stamp.

75. 1885. 2d. Blue. Size 9×4 inches.

76. 2d. Light Blue " " "

Issue XIII. This includes the whole of the last Issues XI. and XII., but as Insurance on letters up to a certain amount was now authorised by the Post-office authorities, a slip of paper containing the conditions printed in Black was gummed on to the envelopes. The conditions are as follows:

"Inland Registered Letter Post.

"Compensation given for loss or damage to Inland Registered Letters, according to following scale.

"An amount not exceeding—

£2, on payment of registration fee only.

£5, on payment of a fee of 1d. in addition to registration fee.

£10, on payment of a fee of 2d. in addition to registration fee.

Subject to the Conditions in the Published Regulations as to Insurance of Inland Registered Letters."

1886. Inscription in Block Letters varying with the size of the envelope. Stop after HERE in frame. Large R in thick oval band.

77. 2d. Dark Blue. Size $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
78. 2d. Light Blue. " $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ "
79. 2d. Washy Blue. " $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ "
80. 2d. Dark Blue. " $6 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ "
81. 2d. Light Blue. " $6 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ "
82. 2d. Washy Blue. " $6 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ "
83. 2d. Dark Blue. " 8×5 "
84. 2d. Bright Blue. " 8×5 "
85. 2d. Deep Blue. " 9×4 "
86. 2d. Bright Blue. " 9×4 "
87. 2d. Light Blue. " 9×4 "
88. 2d. Deep Blue. " 10×7 "
89. 2d. Bright Blue (shades) " 10×7 "
90. 2d. Slate Blue. " $11\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ "
91. 2d. Deep Blue. " $11\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ "
92. 2d. Bright Blue. " $11\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ "
93. 2d. Washy Blue —

Issue XIV. The same as Issue XIII., but the Insurance clauses are printed on the envelopes below the flap in same colour as the stamp.

94. 1886. 2d. Blue (shades). Size $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
95. 2d. " " " $6 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ "
96. 2d. " " " 8×5 "
97. 2d. " " " 9×4 "
98. 2d. " " " 10×7 "
99. 2d. " " " $11\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ "

Issue XV. The same as Issue XIV. As the conditions of Insurance were changed alterations had to be made in pen and ink of the first two clauses.

100. 1888. 2d. Blue (shades). Size $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
101. 2d. " " " $6 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ "
102. 2d. " " " 8×5 "
103. 2d. " " " 9×4 "
103a. 2d. " " " $11\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ "

Issue XVI. Same as last, only the altered Insurance clauses are printed on the envelopes below the flap in same colour as the stamp, and are as follows:

"Compensation given for loss or damage to Inland Registered Letters, according to following scale:

"An amount not exceeding—

£5, on payment of registration fee only.

£10, on payment of a fee of 2d., in addition to registration fee.

"Subject to the Conditions in the published Regulations as to Insurance of Inland Registered Letters."

104.	1888.	2d. Deep Blue.	Size $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
105.		2d. Light Blue.	" $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ "
106.		2d. Washy Blue.	" $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ "
107.		2d. Deep Blue.	" $6 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ "
108.		2d. Light Blue.	" $6 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ "
109.		2d. Washy Blue.	" $6 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ "
110.		2d. Deep Blue.	" 8×5 "
111.		2d. Light Blue.	" 8×5 "
112.		2d. Deep Blue.	" 9×4 "
113.		2d. Light Blue.	" 9×4 "
114.		2d. Deep Blue.	" $11\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ "
115.		2d. Light Blue.	" $11\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ "

Since writing the foregoing list instructions have been issued that the Insurance of Parcels is to be added to the list of boons granted to the public. This is certainly a step in the right direction, as it will give facilities to trace parcels, and also to obtain some little compensation in event of their loss. If the Postal authorities could be got to have more faith in the public, many of the improvements wanted might be granted at once. As, for instance, the recent change in the cost of sending letters to Australia has produced its "croakers," and the loss to the Revenue is at once considered a reason for holding back any further boons, forgetting that the public have to get used to a change before it is duly appreciated. I think I am correct in saying that no great change has ever been made in Postal matters for the real good of the public, but it has in time not only been appreciated, but made to bring in a handsome profit to the revenue.

On June 1st the new system of Registration of Inland Parcels will be commenced, and will be subject to the same general conditions as Inland Registered Letters. The following are the charges and limits of Compensation:

Fee 2d.,	Limit of Compensation, £5.
" 3d.,	" " £10.
" 4d.,	" " £15.
" 5d.,	" " £20.
" 6d.,	" " £25.

This will of course necessitate a change in the clauses now printed on the back of the Registered Envelopes, and until the present stock is used up a slip of paper will be supplied, which will have to be fastened upon the Envelope. This would point to a new Issue of Registered Envelopes, as the Postal authorities wish to encourage their sale, particulars of which I hope to give as soon as they are issued to the public.

One cannot conclude this article on Registered Envelopes without thanking the friends who have so kindly sent specimens of the various issues for my inspection.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 8, Gower Street, London, W.C.

Argentine Republic.—Our illustration represents the 5 pesos which we described last month.



We have since received two other comparatively high values, of similar shape to this, but differing in detail and, naturally, in the portraits which they bear; the 1 peso has the head in an oval frame, and on the 20 pesos it is within a rectangle arched at the top; in each case the

name is at the sides, "CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS" on an arched label above, and there are numerals in the lower corners, with "UN PESO," or "PESOS" only, between them. The engraving, &c., are the same as in the case of the 5 pesos.

Mr. Giwelb has shown us a used copy of the current 5 c., imperf., and with a sufficiently good margin all round. Another correspondent has drawn our attention to the fact that there are two distinct varieties of the 2 c. Letter Cards of 1888; in one the top of the head on the stamp almost touches the oval frame, the words "Tarjeta-Carta" measure 44 mm., and the lines covering the outside of the card form an angle of 41° with the horizontal; a minor variety of this shows a white line across the card where it should be folded, a break in the ground lines. In the second type the top of the head is a full millimetre from the oval frame. "Tarjeta-Carta" measures 43 mm., the ground lines form an angle of 60° with the vertical, and are not quite so close together as on the other card.

Adhesives. 5 c., rose; variety imperf.
1 peso, deep blue.
20 pesos, green.

Bamra.—There appears to be some doubt as to the actual number of stamps on the sheets of the first issue of this State, a matter of some importance to those whose tastes lie in the direction of entire sheets of stamps of this nature. Through the kindness of a correspondent we have been able to examine a sheet of the 8 annas, and M. Moens has very kindly lent us some proofs of his forthcoming illustrations of sheets of other values, which show some curious peculiarities. All are in vertical rows of eight stamps, and we believe that the full setting contained 12 of these vertical rows, or 96

stamps in all; this is the number on the sheet of 8 annas before us. Of M. Moens' sheets, however, the 1 a. has only 9 vertical rows, and the others 10 each, but a comparison with the sheet of 96 stamps shows that the 1 a. sheet is formed of the first 9 rows of the entire setting, the 2 a. of the first 10 rows, the 4 a. of the last 10 rows, and M. Moens' 8 a. of rows 2 to 11, the first and last row being absent. Of the 2 a. we have a pair, showing stamps from the 9th and 10th vertical rows, and, to the right of these, uncoloured impressions of two other stamps may be traced, showing that in certain cases the 11th and 12th vertical rows of this value were either covered up or were not inked; and it is possible that this may have been done with other values also, for some unknown reason. We may add that the bottom stamp of the third vertical row of the full setting shows an error, "postge" for "postage," and the stamp on the right of it has the scroll ornament upside down. The first error is found in a similar position on the sheets of 2 a. and 4 a. also, and the inverted scroll occurs on the sheets of all four values we have examined.

A correspondent in India, to whom we are indebted for some information which agrees with the above, adds that the bag-shaped envelope also exists with the same pattern on the back as upon the small envelopes, and with that type of stamp.

Of the edition of the second issue which we described last month, we have since received a sheet of 8 annas, which is evidently from the same setting as the lower values. It contains no errors, and is printed upon rose-coloured paper, like the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 2 a., and 4 a. We have also to add a new type of envelope stamp, of which we annex an illustration. It is printed this time in the right upper corner of envelopes of white laid paper, 137×80 mm., and the few copies we have seen show no varieties of size, shape, or type.

Adhesives. 2 a., green; 1st issue, error "postge."
 4 a., yellow " " "
 8 a., rose " " "
 8 a., " 2nd issue, "Postage."
 8 a., " " "postage."

Envelopes. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black; 1st issue, with frame of oblong ornaments; 187×64 mm.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black on white laid; new type.

Bhopal.—We have received a copy of the redrawn sheet of 2 annas chronicled last year, upon which there are two different errors. In one the word "BEGAM" is spelt either "BEEGAM" or "BBEGAM," it is difficult to decide which; but

there is an extra letter undoubtedly. Of the other there are two or three copies on the sheet, in which the "B" of "NAWAB" appears to have been originally an "H," and is more or less imperfectly corrected. We have also a new drawing of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, again of the square type, with thirty-two varieties on the sheet; but the lettering is much smaller than on the stamps of the same value and similar design issued in 1886, and there are no errors, a very remarkable fact. The impression is in bright red on the usual thin wove paper, and we have seen it both imperf. and perf.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red; square type, redrawn, imperf.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " perf.

Bolivar.—Our publishers have shown us a curious variety of the 10 c. dated 1884, which is perforated 16 at top and bottom, and 12 at the sides.

Adhesive. 10 c., lilac (of 1884); perf. 16×12 .

Brazil.—We have received the 40 reis Post Card which we described from hearsay in November. It closely resembles the 80 reis card, but is inscribed "BILHETE POSTAL" only on the upper left, and the instruction reads "(NESTE LADO SO O ENDEREÇO.)" The stamp and inscriptions are in orange, and the vignette in blue, on dull white card, 127×85 mm.

Post Card. 40 reis, orange and blue.

British East Africa.—We give an illustration of the stamp upon the flap of the Registration Envelope chronicled last month. *Le Timbre-Poste* informs us that it also exists in the larger size of the Indian envelopes of similar nature.



Registration Envelope. 2 a., ultramarine; $10 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Ceylon.—Our publishers have found, in a collection recently purchased by them, a specimen of the 24 c., purple, without any surcharge. We believe this stamp has not hitherto been chronicled in that condition.

Adhesive. 24 c., purple; with Crown and C.A.

Dominican Republic.—Philatelic matters have been tolerably quiet here of late; but either there is a larger deficit than usual this year in the Budget, or the Philatelic party is in power again, and a fine fresh crop of surcharges is the natural result. We understand that the four varieties of 1879 and some of the values of 1880 have been overprinted. We have seen the 20 c. of 1880, with a kind of St. Andrew's Cross in blue, letters "U" at the two sides, "P" at the top, and "2 Ctavos" below. The others, we presume, are

adorned in a similar manner. There are said to be some envelopes also, of an equally interesting and complicated nature; and, according to the Decree (which of course is duly sent over to Europe in advance), a large number of 5 c. stamps are converted into 1 c., at the same time that a quantity of 1 c. have their value raised to 60 c., 70 c., 80 c., or 90 c.; while a few odd copies of various values are all surcharged 1 dollar each, and will be practically unattainable—unless President "The Fortunate Ulysses" can be persuaded to authorise the manufacture of a few more! We await the final completion of the series before cataloguing these interesting objects.

Falkland Islands.—The reduction of postage to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for Great Britain has occasioned a provisional issue in this colony. The 1d. stamps are divided in half diagonally, and the halves employed as $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps; they are usually surcharged first, in *black*, as shown in the annexed illustration, but a correspondent informs us that he has found them also allowed to pass without any surcharge. This last variety we can all make for ourselves.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on half of 1d., claret.



Finland.—The Finnish stamps proper are *finished* with, for the present—so far, so good. On the other hand, the Russian stamps employed in Finland are to be distinguished by a small circular mark, in order to keep the accounts of the Provincial and Imperial Post-offices separate. But why not retain the special issues for Finland? These circular *marks* will vary, no doubt, even more frequently than the Finland *marks*, with which we are already familiar, and people will collect them we presume. Where will it all finish?

Greece.—We have received the 1 lepton, current type, perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, and we learn from *Le Timbre Poste* that the perforating machine has been repaired, and that all the values are in future to be perforated either 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; and with combinations of these perhaps? In the meantime may be chronicled:

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 lept., brown	(1st type); perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	2 " ochre	" "
Athens print.	1 " brown	(current) "
	2 " ochre	" perf. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
	5 " green	" perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	10 " orange	" "
	20 " carmine	" "
	25 " blue	" "
Belgian print.	40 " violet	" "
	50 " green	" "
	1 drach., grey	" "

Grenada.—Mr. Hayman has kindly shown us the following *Revenue* stamps, all duly postmarked "Jan. 30. 91," which presumably have done duty on letters, but as the specimens are not upon entire envelopes there is no proof that they have paid postage. They are of the type of the current postage stamps, but have "GRENADA REVENUE" at the top, and the inscriptions are in a different colour to that of the rest of the design.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	2d., lilac;	<i>inscriptions in blue.</i>
	3d. " "	green.
	4d. " "	black.
	9d. " "	brown.
	1s., green	" carmine.
	2s. " "	blue.

Haiti.—*Le Timbre-Poste* is informed that two other values of the new type, of which we gave an illustration in February, are to be issued some time next month.

Adhesives. 3 c., bluish-grey.
5 c., orange.

Indo-China.—We are indebted to a correspondent at Hongkong for a copy of the 10 c. French Colonial stamp, surcharged, in *red*, in three lines, "INDO-CHINE—TIMBRE—COLIS POSTAUX," from which we presume that the Parcel Post accounts are for some reason kept separate from the other postal accounts.

Adhesive. 10 c., black on lilac; *red* surcharge.

Italy.—We find that the authorities here were not so rash as to raise the value of the 5 c., of 1879, four hundred per cent. by means of a surcharge. On the contrary, the value is reduced to 2 c. The 2 c. *Unpaid Letter* stamps, however, have been surcharged in a similar manner to the 1 c. chronicled in January, with the values "10" and "20."

Adhesive. 2 c. on 5 c., green.
Unpaid. 10 c. on 2 c., carmine on orange.
30 c. on 2 c. " "



Our publishers have found a very curious variety amongst their stock—a vertical pair of the 2 c., yellow, *Journal* stamp of 1862, with a third impression of the numeral embossed between the two correctly placed, and partly on one stamp, partly on the other.

Jamaica.—Messrs. Ridpath and Co. kindly send us a specimen of the permanent $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp, which is of the current "POSTAGE & REVENUE" type in two colours. A correspondent in Bermuda tells us of some varieties of the surcharged $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. arising from defective "E"s and distorted "Y"s in the word "PENNY." The "E" in several cases

is an "F," and the "Y" almost like a K with the lower sloping limb broken off.

Adhesive. 2½d., lilac; value in blue.

Mexico.—It seems probable that the 6 c. card, which we chronicled last month, should have been described as 5 c.

Some provisional envelopes for Zacatecas, values 5 c. and 10 c., have been discovered (or invented), which, if they were not used in 1867, at least ought to have been from their primitive appearance. They should probably be added to the list given in our last number.

Monaco.—We made a serious mistake last month, for which we apologize. The Prince has not got a new beard. There *is* a new beard, but it has a new Prince attached to it. Charles III. sleeps with his forefathers, and Albert I. reigns in his stead; and the stamps, &c., bearing the head of the latter are being issued, as those with the head of the former are used up. We add the following of the new type:

Adhesives. 1 c., olive-green.

2 c., violet.

5 fr., rose on green.

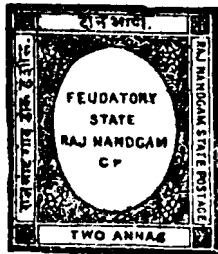
Envelope. 5 c., blue; 153 × 117 mm.

Post Card. 10 c., brown on buff.

Nandgaon.—The accompanying illustration shows the design of the stamps we described in our last number. We hear that the ½ anna is found on yellowish paper, as well as on white.

Adhesive.

½ a., blue on yellowish.



Natal.—A 1½d. card has been issued here for the new rate of postage, and a correspondent on the spot has kindly forwarded us a specimen. It is of the usual current colonial type, with the stamp bearing the profile in a circle.

Post Card. 1½d., deep brown on buff.

New South Wales.—We find that the semi-official 1 + 1d. envelope has not been described here, or included in our publishers' catalogue. It is an envelope bearing two impressions of the 1d. centennial stamp side by side, and, though printed to order, is not of a philatelic nature. Envelopes with a 2d. stamp were ordered by a business firm, and by some error they were impressed with a 1d. stamp. The firm naturally refused to take them; the Government did not want either to keep or to destroy them, and it occurred to someone to get

over the difficulty by adding a second 1d. stamp, thus making up the required rate. Those we have seen are on white laid paper, 140 × 80 mm.

The current 6d. stamp has had the letters "o. s." inserted in the upper



corners, as shown in the annexed illustration, and is issued as an *Official* adhesive, and also impressed upon *Registration* envelopes for *Official* use; the impression is on the flap, and

there are the usual crossed lines, in red, as well as various Departmental inscriptions.

Envelope. 1 + 1d., lilac.

Official Adhesive. 6d., carmine (?).

Envelope. 6d., " 220 × 96 mm.

The Philatelic Record omits to state the colour of the adhesive.

New Zealand.—We give an illustration of the new 5d. stamp, which will certainly not help us to forget the early issues of this colony.



Orange Free State.—We understand that the different types of surcharge found in the case of the 1d. on 4d. do not also exist on the 3d., but, to vary the monotony, a specimen of the latter has been found surcharged twice!

Adhesive. 1d. on 3d., blue; double surcharge.

Portugal.—For years past certain values of the first issue of Madeira have been chronicled with a perforation of lozenge-shaped holes, which some authorities considered to be a local or unofficial variety, probably applied in the Colony. A correspondent has shown us a specimen of the 120 reis Portugal, 1866, perforated in what we take to be this same manner, which would tend to show that it was applied in Portugal, and probably officially. It seems to be produced by a kind of cross-cut, slanting roulette.

Queensland.—We are informed by one personally acquainted with the facts of the case that in 1874 or 1876 halves of the then current 2d. stamps were occasionally used as 1d. stamps for the local rate of postage, that is for letters passing through one post office only. Have any of our readers met with specimens genuinely thus used? Unused copies can of course be met with.

The Philatelic Record describes the 2s. and 10s. of the large size, with the new watermark appropriate to them.

Adhesives. 2s., blue; new wmk.

10s., brown "

Russian Locals.—*Ochansk.*—This district office, we learn from *Le Timbre-Poste*, was suppressed in 1881, but has now been re-established for the purpose of issuing a stamp of the annexed design, which is printed in gorgeous colours artistically mingled. The target at the top is in gold and red, the scales and branches in gold, the inscription on the scroll surrounding the Arms is in black on red, the Arms in gold, the other inscriptions in red, and the frame in black.



Adhesive. 2 kop., black, red, and gold; perf. 11½.



Perejaslav.—The same authority informs us that the type of 1884, shown herewith, has been touched up and re-issued in a fresh colour; the numeral below the oval is larger than before.

Adhesive.

5 kop., brown on green; perf. 11½.

Zadonsk.—We have received the 5 kop. stamp we described in March. It differs in type from the 1 kop. in having a ground of blue dots, instead of a ground of lines in the same colour as the rest of the design.

St. Lucia.—Our publishers have discovered, in the same collection as the Ceylon 24 c., purple, the following imperforate stamps of St. Lucia:

1863. (4d.) blue; *wmk. Crown and C C.*
(6d.) green " "

The specimens have margins which are thoroughly satisfactory.

Salvador.—Have some of the new stamps run out already? Among a lot of common used stamps recently received was found a copy of the 2 c., 1891, lightly overprinted, in black, "1 centavo." Unless this is a surcharge, we do not understand the meaning of it; but it is very ineffectively done on the copy before us.

Adhesive. 1 c. on 2 c., green (?).

Sandwich Islands.—The stamp on the 2 c. envelopes now comes over in a much deeper shade than the pink previously employed. The specimen we have seen is of plain white wove paper, 151 × 85 mm. *Envelope.* 2 c., carmine-rose.

Sarawak.—We have been shown a copy, used 4th March last, of the 12 c., surcharged in black "5 c.," as in the illustration annexed.

Adhesive. 5 c. on 12 c., green and blue.



Siam.—The piling of "att" upon "att" is over, we hope, for the present, a permanent 1 att stamp being announced, all in one colour.

Adhesive. 1 att, green.

Straits Settlements.—The *Registration Envelopes* are issued; we have seen Size F, and *Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles four others. The stamp on the flap is of the annexed type, and there is the large "R" in an oval, with the usual accompanying instructions, but in pale blue.



Registration Envelope. 2d., blue; Size F.
2d. " " G.
2d. " " H.
2d. " " H².
2d. " " K.

Selangor.—A correspondent in this State sends us the 2 c. with the name surcharged vertically, in italic capitals, "SELANGOR," in black, the word measuring 10½ × 2 mm.

Adhesive. 2 c., deep rose; italic surcharge.

Sweden.—We hear that something worthy of old times has been issued here. The design with the profile of the King has been well engraved, in *taille douce*, and is printed upon white wove paper, watermarked with a Crown, and perforated 13. Two values are in circulation, and the 10 öre is ready to be issued as soon as the stock of the current stamp of that value is exhausted.



Adhesives. 5 öre, yellow-green.
10 " carmine.
20 " blue.

United States.—The envelopes with the new watermark—a revised form of the monogram "U. S."—have appeared in the usual profusion. A complete list of the varieties contemplated by the Official Schedule, and of a few additional ones that have been manufactured in "error" (just to give a little pleasing uncertainty to the collector), will be found in the Fourth Addendum to the Seventh Edition of our publishers' Catalogue. We need only summarize it here, by stating that there are, including wrappers, twelve new varieties of 1 cent, forty-six of 2 cents, eight of 4 cents, and six of 5 cents, or seventy-two in all. The issue of higher values is suspended for the present, on the frivolous excuse that there is no demand for them.

Western Australia.—We have been shown several varieties of the postage stamps of this colony, surcharged "I. R.," but apparently, nevertheless, used for postage. Accompanying the stamps was a letter from the Postmaster-General of Western Australia, to whom some of the specimens had been shown, and who stated that these were stamps employed for *Revenue* purposes in 1881, pending the preparation of special stamps for such purposes; these special stamps were issued in

1882. The Postmaster-General certainly expressed no surprise at seeing the stamps postmarked; but, on the other hand, he did not say anything as to such surcharged stamps having been allowed to be used for postage, neither did he allude to any recent surcharges of a similar kind. But among the stamps which were not shown to him were some of a much more recent date, about which our correspondent has kindly promised to make further enquiries. In the meantime we abstain from describing them.

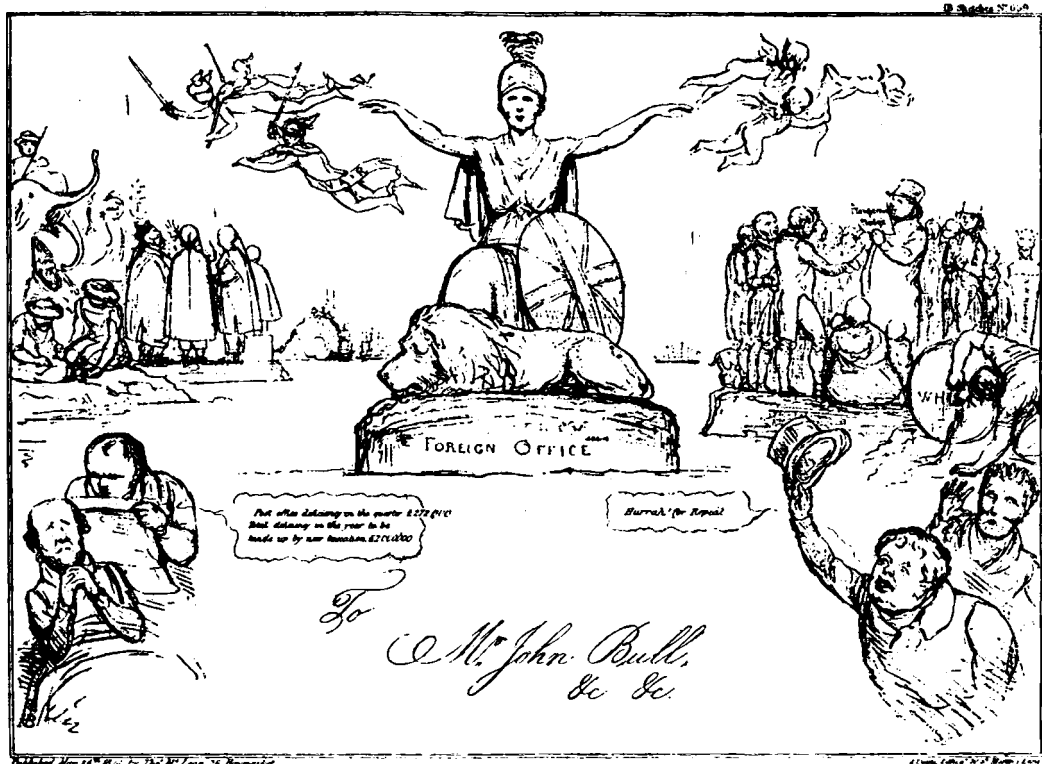
NEW SOUTH WALES: FORGERIES OF THE SYDNEY VIEWS.

By M. P. CASTLE.

THE pair of 1d. Sydney Views submitted to me by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, for inspection, are undoubtedly bad, but are forgeries of so dangerous a character that, in the interests of collectors, I think it advisable to point out such points of variation as I have observed in a cursory inspection. Impression: The stamps in question, which purport to be from Plate I. (without clouds) in an early state of the die, are printed in too rosy pink a shade, the colour approximating to this only appearing in the real stamps with later printings; while the whole appearance of the stamps has a somewhat scratchy look, notably in the outer diagonally-barred spandrels. The pick in the foreground is almost vertical, whereas it should in all the types slant at an angle of about 45° to the right. In the real stamps the upright vertical "diamonded" border that appears right and left, and is intersected by the vignette, consists really of a lattice pattern, in which frequently more than one complete diamond appears horizontally, sometimes part of two, and they are of very irregular formation. In these forgeries the diamonds are larger, more regularly shaped, and occupying the centre in each case, impinge on both sides of the vertical band in which they appear, being thus necessarily each directly above the other. The most salient point of difference, I should say (noting however that the word "nov." in the border begins in both stamps exactly opposite the foot of the central design), is the background of the vignette. The true types have some few bold lines in the foreground indicating *terra firma* for the figures to rest upon, the middle distance is faintly lined, and allows the figure ploughing to be clearly distinguishable, while the sea to the right consists of a

few lines quite detached from the rest. In these imitations the whole of the background consists of straight lines, principally equidistant, giving the appearance that the figures—the (very indistinct) plougher—and the ship all have a precarious footing on a watery medium that extends to the foot of the hill. The two false types submitted differ from each other in the other details, and are apparently engraved in *taille-douce* (possibly all the 25 types have been done!), hence I can best warn collectors by stating the common differences between them and the originals. Paper.—This is a thick, smooth, slightly surfaced yellowish wove, shewing the granulations clearly, and quite different from any of the many varieties on which the genuine stamps exist. It most resembles the hard paper on which the latest copies are found, but by comparison will be seen to vary even from this; while, as is well known, all the early impressions, such as these purport to be, are on a soft, yellowish, spongy paper. Postmark.—This is also done in a fainter and more watery-looking medium than usually found, and the obliteration, which consists of a vertical row of curved strokes, with three diminishing horizontal bars above and below, is slightly more spread and clumsier than the true postmark.

A second and, if possible, more dangerous forgery is that of the 1d., Type II., with clouds, which would deceive even the initiated, without the most careful scrutiny. I have before me a strip of four, all different types—probably a row was engraved of each plate—in which the colour approximates to the "original"; and the paper is somewhat thinner, smoother, and more granulated than it should be. As in the preceding "stamp," the diamonds are single, and each above the other in the vertical column; the words "CAMB. AUST. SIGILLUM" occupy the same relative positions, "NOV." beginning uniformly at the base of the design, where it is separated from the inscription; the pick and shovel are as before, and they have (perhaps to a less extent) the general scratchy appearance. The background is again watery, consisting of straight lines; the ship is too far away from the edge, the clouds are too shaky and detached, and the bale has a distinctly double-lined cross dividing it. The postmark consists of 24 curved bars right and left, and four diminishing horizontal strokes above and below—somewhat thinner and more greasy-looking than the proper cancellation. As a whole they are exceedingly clever, and might deceive any one who had not the types at command. I warn all collectors, therefore, against them, and trust that the miscreants who make them may meet their due reward.



THE MULREADY ENVELOPE

AND ITS IMITATIONS, CARICATURES, &c.

BY THE EDITOR.

THE date of issue of the Mulready Envelope, May 1st, 1840,* was almost the centre of the period covered by the celebrated series of Political Caricatures, or "Sketches," as their designer preferred to term them, bearing the initials "H. B.;" the first of these having been published in November, 1829, and the last, No. 917, in 1851. It was not to be expected that such an opening for Caricature, as that afforded by the design of the envelope, would pass unnoticed, and it accordingly formed the subject of No. 639 of the "Sketches," the following description of which I copy from "The Descriptive Key," by Thomas M'Lean, published by him in 1844:—

"TO MR. JOHN BULL. The sketch is a parody on Mulready's design for the New Post Office Envelope, adopted when the uniform penny-postage first commenced. The original is at the present time so well known that every point in the parody

* It must not be forgotten that, although this was the date on which both the stamps and covers were first sold to the public, they could not be used until the 6th of the same month.

will be easily recognized and readily understood; but as the Government have now issued a new description of envelope, and Mulready's picture may, perhaps, in a few years be forgotten, it may be necessary to specify here the points of comparison between the original and the parody.

"Lord Palmerston, in the sketch, seated on a pedestal inscribed 'Foreign Office,' and with the British Lion crouching at his feet, occupies the place assigned in the original to Britannia, and like the Goddess is despatching emissaries to all parts of the world. Those who are winging their flight to the East are carrying thither fire and sword, in allusion to the war subsisting in Egypt and in China. The figures in this group" (the group on the left) "are made to bear a close resemblance to those in Mulready's design, which was intended to represent the two quarters Asia and Africa. For, strange as it may seem, though it was the Inland, and not the Foreign postage, which was reduced, Mr. Mulready's picture exhibits Britannia sending her messengers, not to different parts of Great Britain and Ireland, but to places abroad, with which the new rate of Postage has no connection whatever.

"In West Britain (as Lord Monteagle once designated Ireland) we see the well-known Tee-totalist Father Mathew, administering the Temperance Pledge to a crowd of Irish peasants. This group also is a pretty close copy of Mulready's figures relating to America and the West Indies; and as one very conspicuous figure in the original is that of a negro nailing a hogshead of sugar,

H. B. has drawn in the copy an Irish Teetotaler, knocking out the spigot from a barrel of whisky, and letting the liquor run off in waste.

"In the right-hand corner Mr. O'Connell is shouting 'Hurrah for Repeal'—to the infinite horror of Lord Ebrington, the Lord Lieutenant.* These figures are merely substitutes for those in the original, which are two girls reading a valentine and a third on tiptoe to get a peep. But the left-hand corner contains a very happy and ingenious parody on those of the Mulready picture. In the latter a young person is reading to some poor bedridden old woman, a letter which may be supposed to come from her son, a soldier or sailor in some distant colony; and the grateful parent is clasping her hands in an ecstasy of joy and thankfulness. The sketch presents us with the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Monteagle, lying in bed (sick, it may be, of the unthankful office which he has just quitted), and listening, not in an ecstasy of joy, but in an agony of distress, to the account of the ill-success of his last financial scheme, the adoption of the uniform penny postage, which account his successor Mr. Baring is reading from a document just laid on the table of the House of Commons."

It is curious, to those who are at the present day thoroughly familiar with Mulready's design, to note the suggestion that it might soon be forgotten. But this did take place, and the design would probably have remained unnoticed, had not Stamp Collectors once more dragged it from obscurity.

It may be noted that Peace and War are plainly symbolised in the Caricature, the messengers on the left being armed and, one of them, labelled "WAR," while those on the right are Cupids; in the background again are a Mail Steamer on the Peace side, and some Men-of-War on the other. The Elephants and Camels are pushed almost out of the frame, to give more room for the Chinese, who are made conspicuous. On the extreme right is the head of a Satyr (or the god Terminus, perhaps), on a pillar lettered "N. W. Boundary."

The document Mr. Baring is reading runs: "*Post Office deficiency in the quarter £272,000. Total deficiency in the year to be made up by new taxation, £2,000,000.*"

Outside the frame below is "*Published May 26th, 1840, by Thos. M'Lean 26 Haymarket,*" on the left, and "*A. Ducoté, Lithogr. 70 St. Martin's Lane,*" on the right. The initials "H B." are in the left lower corner, and "H B. Sketches, No. 639" at the right upper corner. The size of this, with the frame shown in the illustration, is $13\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

The author of the Series to which this belongs was John Doyle, the father of the well-known

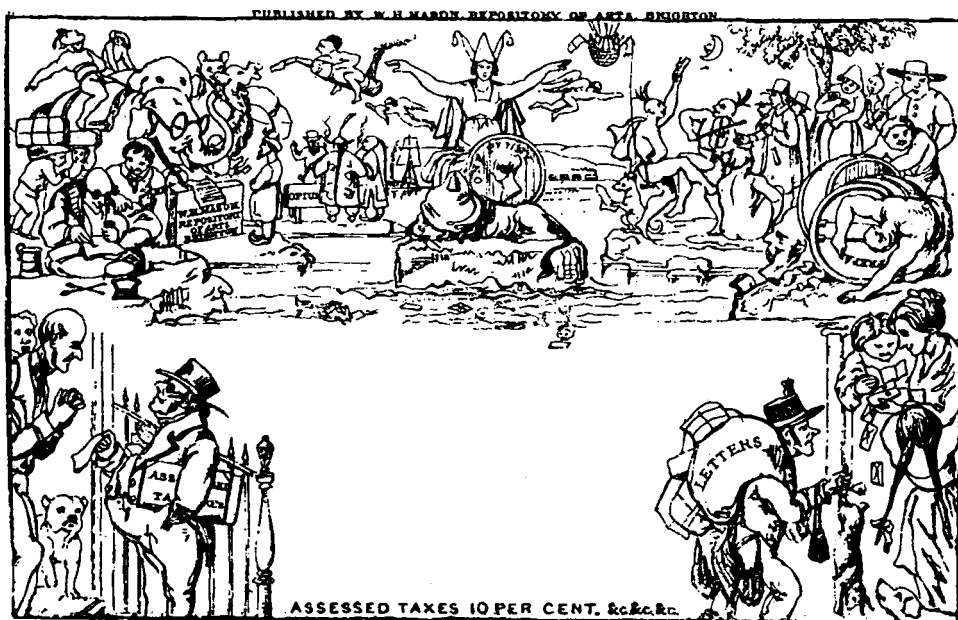
* In the Index to the Sketches this figure is said to be intended for the Duke of Wellington, and the face certainly closely resembles that of the Duke as drawn in various others of the series.

Richard, and the letters "H B." from which the series takes its title, and which were supposed to be attached to the "Sketches," form in fact the double monogram of his initials "H B.," placed one pair above the other, and joined together.

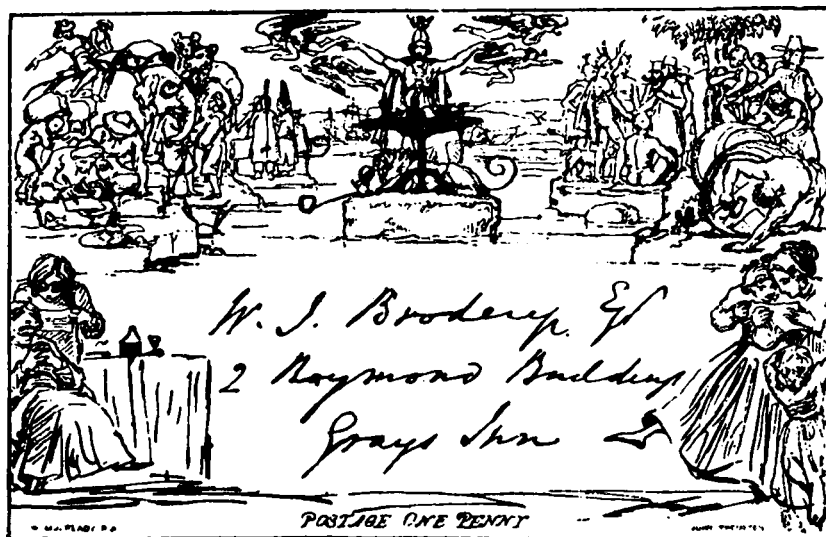
It is worthy of remark that No. 603 of this Series, dated "*18 July 1839,*" represents Mr. Spring Rice (then Chancellor of the Exchequer) journeying on horseback, with his budget behind him, and accosted by John Bull, as a highwayman, who calls upon him to "*Stand and deliver!*" The traveller hands out "UNIFORM PENNY POSTAGE," with the appeal, "*I hope you'll give me back something, to meet my expenses on the road.*" This "Sketch" is entitled "A PRESSURE FROM WITHOUT!" in allusion to the fact that Rowland Hill's system was really forced upon the Government by the country, and was not in any way due to Ministerial initiative.

A capital burlesque, by an unknown artist, was published by W. H. Mason, of Brighton. The size and general design (see illustration No. 1 with this number) correspond closely with those of the original, and I have seen it printed upon a letter-sheet of similar dimensions to that issued; Britannia is provided with a Fool's-cap and bells, and has a Penny for a Shield, the Lion wears a night-cap, and a mail train is substituted for the sleigh. On the left an Elephant, with spectacles on, is engaged in writing a letter, while on the other side one Indian is playing the fiddle and another is dancing to it. A Postman is shown delivering letters to the group on the lower right; and on the left a less welcome visitor, the Tax Collector, is at the door. Along the bottom is the inscription, "ASSESSED TAXES 10 PER CENT, &c. &c. &c."—another allusion to the loss of revenue expected to result from the reduced postal rates. This is inscribed at the top, "PUBLISHED BY W. H. MASON, REPOSITORY OF ARTS, BRIGHTON." It appears to be rather a scarce variety. The only copy I have seen is among the prints at the British Museum, and it is from this copy that the accompanying illustration is taken.

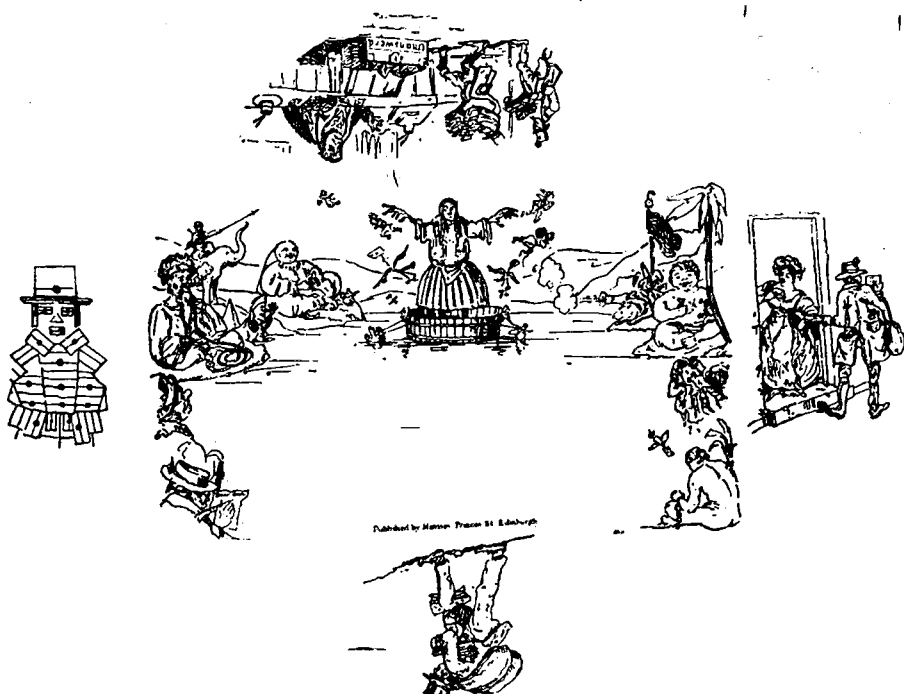
Of the next, both Artist and Publisher are equally unknown to me. It bears the initials "H. R. H." in the left lower corner, and my copy is cut rather close, and bears no other inscriptions denoting its origin. An illustration was given as No. 15 last month. The original measures $5 \times \frac{1}{8}$ inches, and has the appearance of an impression from a copper plate, but it may be from a drawing on stone. In the centre is Lord Brougham, with his well-known nose and checked trousers, and a birch rod in his right hand, sending out messengers with bags of letters. His Shield bears a caricature of the adhesive stamp, and



No. 1.

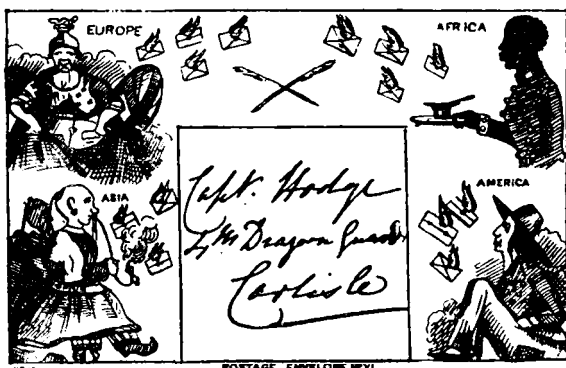


No. 2.



Published by Messrs. Pearson & Co. Ltd.

No. 3.



POSTAGE ENVELOPE 1/2d.

No. 4.

at his feet is a very full-grown *Lamb* with the head of Lord Melbourne. A mounted Post-boy on the right, and a Train on the left, indicate the usual means of conveyance more appropriately perhaps than the Ships and the Laplander of Mulready, and the Balloon depicts a prophecy still unfulfilled. The figure seated on the ground at the left side is probably intended for O'Connell. He holds between his legs a chest labelled "VOLUNTARY RENT" (the "Plan of Campaign" is no new invention, but only a resuscitation), and behind him some of his followers are fighting in the good old fashion, which is still in vogue in those parts. On the opposite side is a Highlander playing the bagpipes and a "POST OFFICE," the sign over which is inscribed, "BY RICE & CO.," with a Mail Coach just leaving the door. The Rat behind the wheel of the Coach no doubt is meant to replace the curious object like a rabbit in the original. At the sides seem to be a Coalheaver and a Dustman—the one reading, the other sealing a letter. The initials in the corner very possibly have reference to the idea, prevalent at the time, that Mulready's design was inspired by H.R.H. Prince Albert, and thus afford no clue to the name of the artist.

My next is inscribed, "Published by Menzies, Princes St., Edinburgh," and is shown as No. 3 in this number. It bears illustrations, not only on the back of the envelope, but also on the flaps. There is no outline to the back. A diamond-shaped frame surrounds the whole in the original, but this is not shown in the illustration. The envelope when folded measures $5 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Britannia becomes an old woman afloat in a washing-tub drawn by two ducks, and the messengers she is sending out appear to be three men, a woman, and some birds. On the right an animal of some kind is resting under the shadow of a striped flag, while a cannon beside him fires a shot at the smiling Chinaman on the opposite side, and a corpulent gentleman in the foreground sits drinking Palm wine under a Palm tree. On the left, besides the Chinaman, are a rather diminutive Elephant and a very large Turk with a long beard. The figures down the sides are not very distinct, but in the right lower corner there seems to be a rear view of a person, whose only article of clothing is a small piece of chain attached to his left wrist. On the upper flap is shown a busy gentleman overwhelmed with the piles of letters that the cheap rates are pouring in upon him; and on the lower, a letter-carrier weighed down by the same cause. The side flaps show on one a Man of Letters, most ingeniously constructed; and on the other a Man of Letters of another kind, delivering one at a door.

The illustration given as No. 2 differs from all the preceding in representing, not a distinct caricature of the Mulready, but one of the envelopes themselves, adorned by the celebrated Theodore Hook, and addressed by him to a friend. Britannia has a table in front of her, with a decanter and glasses upon it. The Lion, in spectacles, is smoking a long pipe, and is provided with a fine curly tail. The Elephants and some of the other figures are accommodated with spectacles also, and various little touches may be found all over the design. In the lower corners, the old lady on the left has her medicine bottle and glass on a table placed at her side; and the young lady on the right, who in one of the caricatures complains of an inability to sit down, is provided with a pair of understandings and a flowing skirt. An illustration of this is given in *The Choice Humorous Works, &c., of Theodore Hook*, published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus, to whom I am indebted for permission to reproduce it here.

Before concluding this portion of my paper with a description of a caricature which appeared four years later, and in connection with a very different question, I may give another satirical description of the envelopes issued, which is quoted in *The Life of Sir Rowland Hill* as cut "from the City article of one of the Daily Papers," dated "Friday Evening," no doubt Friday, May 1, 1840. After briefly alluding to the adhesives, it goes on to say:

"The envelopes and half sheets have an engraved surface, extremely fantastic, and not less grotesque. In the centre, at the top, sits Britannia, throwing out her arms, as if in a tempest of fury, at four winged urchins, intended to represent post-boys, letter-carriers, or Mercuries; but who, instead of making use of their wings and flying, appear in the act of striking out or swimming, which would have been natural enough if they had been furnished with fins instead of wings. On the right of Britannia there are a brace of elephants all backed and ready to start when some Hindoo, Chinese, Arabic, or Turkish merchants, standing quietly by, have closed their bargains and correspondence. The elephants are symbolic of the lightness and rapidity with which Mr. Rowland Hill's penny post is to be carried on, and perhaps also of the power requisite for transporting the £1500 a-year to his quarters, which is all he obtains for strutting about the Post Office with his hands in his pockets and nothing to do—like a fish out of water. On the left of Britannia, who looks herself very much like a termagant, there is an agglomeration of native Indians, missionaries, Yankees, and casks of tobacco, with a sprinkling of foliage and the rotten stem of a tree, not forgetting a little terrier dog inquisitively gliding between the legs of the mysterious conclave to see the row. Below, on the left, a couple of heads of the damsel tribe are curiously peering over a

valentine just received (scene, Valentine's-day), whilst a little girl is pressing the elders for a sight of Cupid, and the heart transfixed with a score of arrows. On the right again stands a dutiful boy reading to his anxious mamma an account of her husband's hapless shipwreck, who with hands clasped is blessing Rowland Hill for the cheap rate at which she gets the disastrous intelligence. At the bottom of all there is the word 'Postage,' done in small upon a large pattern of flagree work. With very great propriety the name of the artist is conspicuously placed in one corner, so that the public and posterity may know who is the worthy Oliver of the genius of a Rowland on this triumphant occasion. As may be well imagined it is no common man, for the mighty effort has taxed the powers of the Royal Academy itself, if the engraved announcement of W. Mulready, R.A., in the corner may be credited. Considering the infinite drollery of the whole, the curious assortment of figures and faces, the harmonious *mélange* of elephants, mandarins' tails, Yankee beavers, naked Indians squatted with their hind quarters in front, Cherokee chiefs with feathered tufts shaking missionaries by the hand, casks of Virginia threatening the heads of young ladies devouring their love letters, and the old woman in the corner, with hands uplifted, blessing Lord Lichfield and his Rowland for the saving grace of 11d. out of the shilling, and valuing her husband's calamity or death as nothing in comparison with such an economy—altogether, it may be said, this is a wondrous combination of pictorial genius, after which Phiz and Cruikshank must hide their diminished heads, for they can hardly be deemed worthy now of the inferior grade of associates and aspirants for academic honours. Withal the citizens are rude enough to believe that these graphic embellishments will not go down at the price of 1s. 3d. the dozen for the envelopes, and half or quarter sheets, for the size is somewhat of a mongrel sort, and of 1s. 1d. per dozen for the bits of 'sticking plaster,' with a head upon it which looks something like that of a girl, but nothing of a Queen. As a very tolerable profit may be made out of the odd pence thus charged over the stamp, the penny-postman calculates, no doubt, to make up the deficit in the Post Office revenue by the sale of these jimcrack pictures for babes and sucklings."

ON THE COLLECTION OF ESSAYS.

By W. A. S. WESTOBY.

(Continued from page 224).

XI. THE stamps described under VIII., IX., and X. are the principal adhesives proposed by Mr. Whiting. Another proposal of a smaller one is also known, consisting of "1d." in italic type in a small uncoloured transverse oval, within a double frame, the inner one having white lathe-work upon

it, while the outer one is coloured and inscribed, "POST PAID" above and "BEAUFORT HOUSE" below, the whole within a rectilinear outer frame. This is printed in two colours, there being in the impression—in black and red—four lanceolate and four triangular blotches of red. Impressions were also taken in blue and red, and red and blue.

XII. This is similar to the last, save that "1d." is uncoloured on a bi-coloured ground within a circle, with the letters V.R. one on each side, all within a square frame. POST is at the top, and PAID at the bottom. Impressions are as in the last.

XIII. The last two designs are found placed one under the other, with the addition of other ornamental lathe-work, forming a label of nearly 4 inches long, while other varieties are known in which one or more of the initials of Mr. C. F. Whiting appear in the centres.

Besides being the inventor of printing by "Compound Plates," Sir William Congreve seems to have turned his inventive mind to embossing in colour. The machines would now be considered of a very primitive kind. I was informed by Mr. Osmond Hill, who assisted Mr. Edwin Hill in the stamping department at Somerset House, that the colour embossing machines first in use were on the principle adopted by Sir W. Congreve, in which the impression was made by the heavy weight falling on the die. This had the disagreeable effects of producing, not only an almost intolerable noise and vibration, but of speedily knocking the dies to pieces. It was, moreover, a slow process. The rate of production I have not been able to ascertain, but it must have been very slow compared with what is done now.

It was due to the initiative of Mr. Edwin Hill, assisted by the late Mr. Daniel May of the stamping department, that the machinery for embossing by a combination of the fly and screw process was substituted for Sir W. Congreve's machines, and they called in the aid of Messrs. Dryden, of Lambeth, by whom the new machines were constructed. These were subsequently improved by Messrs. Napier, under the direction of the heads of the stamping department, until the present machines are capable of embossing in colour at the rate of 130 per minute, four inking rollers having passed over the die for each operation.

Mr. Whiting appears to have constructed various dies for embossing in colour, but whether all of these were submitted to the Lords of the Treasury does not appear. There was in his employ at the time a most skilful engine-turner named Deacon, who was afterwards employed to engrave

the engine-turned border enclosing the head, sunk by Mr. W. Wyon on the dies for the original Post-office envelopes.

XII. On the back of the covers, designated as "Harwood's Envelope," is an embossed stamp, the design consisting of the head of the Queen to the right, without any tiara, and with a pendant curl behind, within two oval frames of engine-turned net-work. The outer frame is intercepted in the upper part by a label bearing PAID in white letters embossed on a hued ground. It is struck in blue on the Harwood's envelopes, and is also found in red, green, and other coloured inks on card, and on white and tinted paper.

XIII. The same as the last, with the exception that the word PAID is suppressed, and the label left blank, and a third oval band was added. Specimens of this are found struck in black and in brown on plain yellowish-white wove paper, and are also known in pink.

Mr. Pearson Hill, from memoranda made by his father, states that specimens of the above were submitted by Mr. C. Whiting on 22nd February, 1840, and adds that "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 of the Stamp Office, he had another die sunk, with which he could continue his experiments without interruption." It is probable that this is the reason why the head of the Queen on Mr. C. Whiting's essays is to the right.

XIV. Another of Mr. C. Whiting's designs for embossed stamps is of large dimensions, showing an upright oval frame, the major and minor axes of which measure $1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches respectively. This border is composed of engine-turned work so disposed as to form a series of twenty-five oval designs, and within the border, in the upper part, are the letters V. R., separated by a Crown, all on an engine-turned ground. Below this is "1d." on a circular band, above which is a solid coloured cartouch, inscribed POST OFFICE, and underneath HALF OZ. on a lined tablet. This is found embossed on white wove paper, with ground of blue, pink, and also without colour.

XV. Another die constructed by Mr. C. Whiting shows the head of the Queen and Prince Albert to the left in a circular disk. The Queen has a tiara, and there is a pendent curl behind. Impressions from this die were struck in blue, but other impressions are known in carmine and red-brown, while others are found without any colour. All those struck in other colours than blue were probably experiments. The die appears to have been subsequently utilised for embossing the tickets

on a manufacturer's goods, and it is probable that the specimens in fancy colours were struck later on, as it is almost certain that no other specimens than those embossed in blue were submitted to the Treasury.

XVI. Another design for an embossed stamp consists of the Royal Arms within the collar of the Order of the Garter, disposed in an upright oval form, with the badge below and a Crown and Lion at the top, all within an engine-turned circular frame. Impressions of this are found in plain relief, and also in blue.

We have before referred to specimens of the work of Mr. C. Whiting which appeared in the *Art Union Journal* in 1848. Specimens of several of the essays above described were, for the purpose of illustrating an article by Mr. Robert Hunt on compound plate printing, printed on card by Mr. Whiting within an ornamental frame of embossed flowers, &c. This constitutes a fine specimen of his work, but has unfortunately now become scarce.

(To be continued.)

AUTOMATIC POSTAGE STAMP DELIVERY.—The authorities of the General Post Office having sanctioned, as a trial, the addition of an automatic postage stamp delivery box to their pillar posts in Bedford and Cavendish Squares, the Houses of Parliament, Grosvenor Hotel, Kensington, Stroud-green, and Hornsey, invitations were given yesterday by the Stamp Distribution Syndicate for an inspection of two pillar-posts so fitted at the Post Office buildings at Mount-pleasant, in Farringdon-road. Colonel Brodhurst, Mr. Jeffrey Herbert, and Mr. Arthur Hollinshead, directors, attended to receive the visitors. The automatic boxes are about eighteen inches long by six broad and four deep, thus only extending about an inch beyond the top overhang of the posts to which they are attached, on the side most protected from street traffic. A great deal of attention has been bestowed upon their construction, and they will reject both lead and iron discs—delivering only to a legitimate penny. The stamp is placed in a notch cut diagonally in the cover of a handy little memorandum book, which contains advertisements on every other page, the rest being left blank for notes, except three or four, on which are given postal instructions and other useful information. Each of these little books is put in a corresponding envelope, in which three holes are punched to show the stamp. The delivery is neatly effected at the back of the box on the plug being pulled out in front after the penny has been put in the slot, and then being pushed slowly back again. The envelope prevents the single stamp from being dropped and lost or blown away by the wind. The book itself may be used as material for a hasty letter, the envelope being sealed down, addressed, and put into the very pillar-box from which it was obtained. The idea is capable of being a public convenience.—*Standard*, April 30th.

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

Moens' New Catalogue, Seventh Edition.—We have accepted an agency from Monsieur J. B. Moens for Great Britain, to receive orders for his large catalogue. The subscription for the complete catalogue, with about eight thousand illustrations, is £1 12s. nett cash in advance.

Monsieur Moens states that the catalogue will be ready some time this year. The chief alteration in the new edition will be one of the greatest value to all, both collectors and dealers; namely, wherever possible, all the types that exist of each stamp will be given in the illustrations. For instance, in the first issues of the Philippine Isles the forty types of each value will be shown complete. We are informed that several of the leading English collectors have kindly lent Monsieur Moens plates that they have complete, and in all cases the best obtainable plates have been reproduced. Orders, accompanied with remittance of £1 12s., can now be booked by us, and the catalogue will be forwarded immediately on publication. The above-named price of £1 12s. is post-free to Great Britain only. If this work is wanted by collectors abroad, a sufficient additional sum must be remitted to cover the postage.

* * *

Forgeries.—Special attention must be drawn to some new and dangerous forgeries. Firstly, Sydney Views, which are fully described on another page by Mr. M. P. Castle; secondly, the Internationalen Postwerthzeichen-Händler-Vereins zu Berlin, in their circular of April 20th, caution philatelists against a dangerous swindler, who travels in various countries selling fine forgeries of Swiss Cantonal stamps. We understand that his forgeries of the double Geneva are specially dangerous; but we have not yet been able to get any of these to give a proper description of them.

* * *

Insurance of Post Parcels.—A change in the system of insurance of parcels sent by post is officially announced. It will come into operation on the 1st of next month. The separate system of insurance is then to be merged in a general system of registration. For the ordinary registration fee of 2d. compensation for loss or damage up to £5 may be secured, and by extra payments up to 6d. the amount of compensation recoverable

may be increased to a maximum of £25. For unregistered parcels compensation up to £2 may be given without any fee, if a certificate of posting has been obtained; but for registered parcels, and letters as well, a system of payment in full for damage is now to be followed, instead of the present proportionate system. The new regulations apply only to inland parcels.

* * *

Purchases.—Since our last issue we have purchased several fine collections, one of which has cost us nearly £1000 cash, and was the private collection of one of the best known dealers, who during close on twenty years has put into it the best copy of every stamp that has passed through his hands. The collection is a large one, and will take some time to price, but we hope it will be ready to send to our advanced customers towards the latter end of June. Another fine collection, purchased by us this month, is from the French ambassador in China. Although not so good as the one above mentioned, it is still a very fine one, containing nearly all European stamps, and most other countries of the world are fairly well represented.

We should be pleased to receive lists of wants from all, as we are now in a position to supply almost everything, except a few of the very greatest rarities.

* * *

The Eighth Edition of our Catalogue.—We have much pleasure in announcing that a new edition of our catalogue is now in course of preparation, full details of which will be found on the last page of this issue. Special attention should be drawn to the fact that the most striking differences of perforation will now be given for the first time. Also that the catalogue may now be had interleaved with paper ruled with faint lines. We think this will be much appreciated by philatelists, but as this is the first time we have tried this system, it will be necessary that orders be sent in early, as only a limited number of catalogues will be interleaved.

* * *

New Addendum (No. 25) to Price Catalogue.—Being a list of all stamps, &c., issued from Jan. 1st to May 1st, 1891. This is now ready. The price has, however, been raised to 3d. each, as 2d. was found not sufficient to cover cost of production and postage.

* * *

The Philatelic Protection Association.

8, GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.,

May, 1891.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

SIR,—I am requested by the Philatelic Protection Association to forward to you the following copy of our articles of association, list of officers, &c., requesting the favour of insertion of the same in the next number of your publication.

I shall be glad to receive from collectors or dealers any information which may be of use to the Association with regard to the manufacture and sale of forgeries. The said information will be treated as strictly confidential.

Applications for membership may be made through any officer or member of the Committee.

I remain, yours truly,

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS,
Hon. Secretary.

COMMITTEE.

President—T. W. CHEVELEY.

Vice-President—(Not yet appointed).

Secretary and Treasurer—CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

F. G. BEPLER.	T. BUHL.	F. R. GINN.
P. M. BRIGHT.	G. CALLF.	M. GIWELB.
D. BROSAN.	MAJOR E. B. EVANS.	J. W. JONES.
W. BROWN.	DOUGLAS GARTH.	STAFFORD SMITH.
	W. T. WILSON.	

ARTICLES.

OBJECTS.

ART. 1.—The Association is constituted

(a) To protect Collectors and Dealers against fraud, and particularly to devise and take measures to prevent the manufacture, sale, and circulation, with fraudulent intent, of imitations of Postage Stamps and other objects of Philatelic interest, including the fraudulent imitation of any part of the process of their manufacture or authorised cancellation or surcharge.

(b) To circulate such information as may be of service in preventing Philatelists from being defrauded.

(c) To take any such general measures in the interests of Philately as may be deemed expedient.

MEMBERSHIP.

ART. 2.—All Philatelists not under twenty-one years of age shall be eligible as members of the Association.

ART. 3.—Candidates for membership must be nominated by three members of the Association, balloted for at a General Meeting, and elected by a majority of three-fourths of those present. The names of candidates, together with those of their proposers, must be sent in to the Secretary, who shall take the earliest opportunity of notifying the names of candidates to the members of the Association; but no such candidate's name shall be submitted to ballot until the second General Meeting following his nomination.

ART. 4.—The officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice-President, and a Secretary and Treasurer combined.

ART. 5.—If any charge or matter affecting the character or conduct of any member shall be brought before the Committee, it shall be the duty of the Committee, at a meeting summoned for that purpose, after giving full opportunity to such member to deny or explain the charge, to expel or remove such member whenever the Committee is satisfied that his character or conduct is inconsistent with the objects or well-being of, or injurious to, the Association. Three-fourths of those present must concur in any resolution to that effect; and such resolution shall be subject to an appeal at the second ordinary meeting of the Association following such expulsion.

ART. 6.—No person who is not a member of the Association shall be permitted, under any circumstances, to be present at its meetings, except on the recommendation of the Committee.

COMMITTEE.

ART. 7.—The affairs of the Association shall be conducted by a Committee of fifteen members, consisting of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, and twelve other members.

ART. 8.—For the purposes of a meeting of the Committee seven shall form a quorum.

ART. 9.—An Annual General Meeting of the Association shall be held in the month of May, at which meeting the officers of the Association and members of the Committee shall be elected, to hold office for a period terminating with the next Annual General Meeting; but any office becoming vacant may be refilled by election at any General Meeting upon notice being given in accordance with Article 16. Retiring officers and members of the Committee are eligible for re-election.

ART. 10.—The Secretary and Treasurer shall conduct the correspondence of the Association, keep the minutes of all meetings, and have charge of the funds. He shall at all times furnish all such information with regard to the affairs of the Association as the Committee or a General Meeting may call for, and shall present a balance-sheet, made up to the 31st of March, to the Association at its first meeting held during the month of April in each year, that it may be audited and laid before the Association at the Annual General Meeting in May. On presentation of such balance-sheet, two members shall be appointed as Auditors (one of whom shall not be a member of the Committee), to audit the accounts and balance-sheet, and report thereon to the Annual General Meeting in May.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

ART. 11.—The annual subscription for members is two guineas.

ART. 12.—The subscription is due on being admitted a member, and annually, in advance, on May 1st in each year. Members elected after October 31st will only be called upon to pay half of the current year's subscription.

ART. 13.—All members who have not sent their subscriptions to the Treasurer by July 1st, after due application has been made to them, or explained their not having done so to the satisfaction of the Committee, shall be considered to have resigned their membership. To become members of the Association again they will have to be re-elected in accordance with Article 3.

MEETINGS.

ART. 14.—Meetings are held in London at intervals of not more than thirty days, and at such dates, times, and places as the Committee may appoint; of which at least three days' previous notice shall be given by post to members residing in the United Kingdom.

ART. 15.—For the transaction of business at General Meetings twelve members shall form a quorum.

GENERAL.

ART. 16.—The Association, at any General Meeting, upon notice given with that of the date of the meeting, can enter upon any special business, except suspension or alteration of any of these Statutes, or the election of officers or members of the Committee, on the occasion of any vacancy occurring during the current year of office, of which at least three weeks' notice shall be given.

ART. 17.—No legal proceedings of any kind shall be undertaken by the Committee until the subject matter of such proceedings shall have been laid before a General Meeting, and such proceedings sanctioned.

ART. 18.—The proceedings of the Association at all meetings, and all communications addressed to the members, are to be considered by them as strictly private and confidential, and are not to be divulged to any person not a member of the Association under any circumstances whatever. Any member infringing this rule shall be liable to expulsion.

REPORTS OF AUCTION SALES.

NOTE.—In answer to numerous enquiries, Stanley Gibbons, Limited, beg to state that they do NOT execute commissions at any of the auction sales.

MR. THOMAS BULL was to have held his twenty-fourth sale on April 18th last, but owing to a serious illness (from which, we are glad to say, he has now recovered), he was unable to be present, and his place was taken by his brother, Mr. Walter Bull.

The prices realized were very fair; among them the following are best worthy of mention :

Lot.	Price.
9 British Guiana, 1850, circular, 12 c., blue, cut to shape but unused	£ s. d. 4 10 0
10 British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., blue, cut square, but two corners mended, postmarked	55 0 0
31 Colombia, 1862, 10 c., blue, unused	2 0 0
54 Brazil, slanting figures, 300 r., unused	2 8 0
55 Ditto ditto 600 r., unused	3 10 0
62 France, 1849, 1 franc, orange	4 10 0
76 Spain, 1852, 2 reales, pale red	4 0 0
91 Mauritius, 1862, 2d., blue, imperf.	3 0 0
145 Naples, ½ tornese, blue, "Arms"	11 0 0
155 New Brunswick, 1s., violet, unused	6 0 0
170 Queensland, 2d., blue, imperf., wmk. large star; fine copy with large margins	9 10 0
171 Newfoundland, 6½d., carmine, unused	3 5 0
178 Schleswig-Holstein, silk thread, 1 and 2 sch., used, on entire envelopes	3 0 0
184 Spain, 1865, 12 ctos., blue and rose, centre inverted, perf.	3 0 0
185 Spain, 1867, 25 m. de esc., rose and blue, centre inverted	5 15 0

MESSRS. CHEVELEY, WILSON & CO. had a two days' sale on May 1st and 2nd, at Chancery Lane. The attendance was but a poor one, and the prices realized were very low—a pretty sure sign that the

end of the season was approaching. Below we give a list of the most interesting lots with the prices realized.

Lot.	Price.
33 Prussia, error, head on solid ground, 3 s. gr., blue, unused	£ s. d. 2 2 0
39 Saxony, 3 pf., red, cut rather close	2 18 0
66 Afghanistan (1288), 4 a., unused	1 10 0
67 Ditto (1291), 4 a., unused	1 10 0
68 Ditto (1291), 8 a., unused	1 10 0
69 Ditto (1291), 1 rupee, unused	1 18 0
70 Ditto (1292), 2 a., dull violet, unused	1 9 0
71 Ditto (1292), 4 a., dull violet, unused	1 12 0
72 Ditto (1292), 4 a., blk., slightly clipped	3 12 6
104 India, 1st issue, ½ a., red	6 6 0
118 Philippines (1854-5), 5 ctos., engraved	2 12 6
143 Guiné, 5, 20, 40 (unused), and 300 reis, with small surcharge	4 0 0
165 An Album containing a very fine collection of proofs and essays, about 700 in number, and a large quantity of locals	8 0 0
178 Brazil, Italic figures, 600 reis	2 17 6
184 British Guiana, 1856, large oblong, 4 c., crimson	8 10 0
194 Buenos Ayres, Ship, 3 pesos, green	3 7 6
198 Canada, 6d., perforated, unused	3 12 6
220 Mexico, eagle, 3 centavos, brown, unused, and without surcharge	3 0 0
241 Newfoundland, 6½d., carmine-vermilion, unused	2 12 0
248 Nova Scotia, 1s., prune	5 7 6
252 Peru, medio peso, rose, used	12 5 0
261 St. Vincent, 5s., star wmk., unused	1 1 0
264 Ditto pair of 1d. on 6d., red and green, used	2 0 0
275 Turk's Islands, 1s., prune	3 5 0
308 United States, "State" 2, 5, 10, and 20 dollars, all unused	6 5 0
316 U.S. of Colombia, 1861, 2½ c., black, unused	1 12 0
355 Fiji, Gothic V.R., 2 c. on 1d., 6 c. on 3d., and 12 c. on 6d., all unused	3 10 0
356 Fiji, Roman V.R., 12 c. on 6 c., unused	2 4 0
357 Fiji, Roman V.R., 2d. in black on 6 c., unused	3 0 0
358 Fiji, Roman V.R., 2d. in red on 6 c., used	1 6 0
386 New Zealand, thick paper, no wmk., 1s., pin perf.	4 4 0

MR. W. HADLOW had a small sale at the First Avenue Hotel, on May 16th. The following were about the best stamps sold :

Lot.	Price.
29 Cape of Good Hope, 1861, wood-block, error, 1d., blue, mended	£ s. d. 19 10 0
55 France, 1853, 1 f., lake, pair tête-bêche	1 17 6
60 India, 1868, long service, 4 annas, green and purple	2 2 0
67 Great Britain, 1840, Post-paid envelope, for use in Houses of Parliament only, with line, dated "Jan. 22nd, 1840"	3 0 0
117 New South Wales, fine pair, Sydney View, 3d., green on bluish paper	3 3 0
161 Russia, 1864, 1 kop., black and yellow, an imperf., strip of 3, used	4 0 0
169 Saxony, 1850, 1st issue, 3 pf., red, used	3 12 6
200 Victoria, 1852, 2d., lilac, Queen on throne, error, T.V.O., and broken steps	3 3 0

CORRESPONDENCE.

"ESSAYS, &c."

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—With reference to my letter in your March number, and your notes thereon, I was pleased to learn from them that you consider the subject one worthy of attention.

With your leave I will now pursue the matter further, and invite discussion and correspondence on it, in order that we may be able to call a spade a spade, and not a toy or a shovel indiscriminately.

I did not intend to infer in my last that nothing should be called an essay that was not sent in "in reply to a request for tenders." I meant my remarks to include any design or idea actually submitted to the authorities, in distinction to bogus essays, such as the ship *Guatemala*, etc., which I gather was never submitted to the authorities, and was only printed as a speculation to supply ever-greedy collectors with something new. The Prince Consort essay I should call an essay proper, as it was submitted to the authorities as a specimen of engraving, if not of design, to show the style of printing proposed.

I will first consider the various postal productions, as regards the printers' art, in connection with the stamps of Great Britain, as they ought to be, if they are not, the best known to your readers in this country, and will, in order to provoke argument, give my own ideas of their proper definitions, and I hope, if anyone has a better to suggest, he or she will do so.

I will commence by a list of some of the principal varieties, more or less chronologically, together with my ideas, and then consider the number of terms I have arrived at, and see whether it is possible to reduce that number, or whether those terms will not embrace everything, and have to be enlarged:

VARIETIES.	DEFINITION.
1. The V.R.	Unissued.
2. The Rainbow series	Trials for colour.
3. The 1d. on Dickinson paper . .	Trial against forgery.
4. The 2d. with void bottom corners.	Printer's proof.
5. The 1½d. of March, 1860 . . .	Unissued.
6. 3d., reticulated background . .	Unissued.
7. 1s., Plate 3, 1862	Unissued.
8. Various imperf. stamps, on plain wove paper, in proper colours .	Printers' proofs.
9. All the imperf. specimens of stamps issued perforated, in proper colours	Incomplete.
10. The 8d. brown	Unissued.
11. Imperf. stamps on watermarked paper, in different colours to the issued stamps	Trials for colour.
12. Stamps imperf. and perf., on a chemically-greened paper . . .	Trials against for- gery.

VARIETIES.	DEFINITION.
13. Impressions on glacé card, in black or colour, with plug-holes void .	Die proofs.
14. 1s., deep rose (no letters) . . .	Trial for colour.
15. The 6d. of 1856, in lilac and green, with Helmsley postmark	Obliteration trials.
The Rainbow series and V.R., obliterated	Obliteration trials.
16. 1d. black, on large card, with "New die" embossed	Die proof.
17. 2d. blue, on large card, only one white line	[completion. Die proof before
18. The stamps printed for Exhibition of '67	[engraving, Specimens of postal
19. Essays described in Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby's book and others	Essays.
20. Any design known to have been submitted either as a specimen of engraving, colour, or design.	Essays.
21. The Irish Republican stamp . .	Bogus essay.

There may be other productions which require a different term. I have simply taken all those in my own collection, or that I have seen which I consider require christening. Other countries will, I fear, add to this list; but I want to complete our own country first.

On examining the above list we find the following terms:

1. Unissued.
2. Incomplete.
3. Trials for colour.
4. Trials against forgery.
5. Trial obliterations.

6. Proofs. { Die proofs before and after completion . . . Exist on India paper, plate paper, glacé card.
Printer's proofs . . . Exist on India paper, others, and taken from the plates.

7. Essays.
8. Specimens of postal engraving.
9. Bogus essays.

No. 6 can be divided into four heads:

Die, Plate, Engraver's, and Printer's proofs.

I am not sure if No. 8 in my first list should not be called "Plate proofs," or whether Plate and Printer's proofs can be distinguished.

An Engraver's proof would be, I think, a pull from the die during the manufacture or engraving of it *before* completion; and a die proof the same thing in a complete or finished state.

Die proofs appear to be always in black, if on India paper; and whether on India paper or not, can be distinguished from Plate proofs, as the former would be from a single die, and on a more or less large piece of paper or card, whereas the latter would be from (as the name signifies) a plate, and therefore have no appreciable margin. Whether a Die proof cut close can be distinguished from a single copy of a Plate proof, I think, is doubtful; but it may be taken that a proof on a more or less large piece of paper or card is a

Die proof, and if no margin, a plate proof; for, though in the early days of Philately, there were many Goths who trimmed their specimens to suit their album, or their own sweet will, there was no album printed for proofs, and they probably escaped the ubiquitous scissors.

I hope that some of the above terms admit of modification or correction; but I think there are clearly, at all events, *nine* distinct terms that ought to be used to describe certain philatelic productions, if not more. I do not mention Forgeries, as happily we have not many in England; and those few, as regards the stamp itself, apart from surcharges, are so easily distinguishable as to hardly be worthy of comment.

If it meets with your and your readers' approval, after some definite terms have been decided on, I will prepare a list of all the different stamps and stamp engravers' productions that come under each head, as regards our own country, and when I have finished with that will turn to others, which, although equally interesting to the Philatelist, ought to be only second in importance to us.—Yours truly, W. B. THORNHILL.

14, REDCLIFFE STREET,
REDCLIFFE SQUARE, S.W.

THE ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMP.

SIR,—In thanking you for having been good enough to publish my letter to the Secretary of Her Majesty's Treasury, permit me to take exception to your appended note. I have not applied the term "theft" to the removal from the Treasury by Sir Rowland Hill of the correspondence betwixt himself and James Chalmers; while that I have been perfectly justified in having petitioned for the restoration of this correspondence is proved by the action of the Treasury, in having called upon Mr. Pearson Hill to restore same into their possession.

As respects the missing letters of James Chalmers to Her Majesty's Treasury of October, 1839, the restoration of which the Treasury likewise called for as not being in their possession, I have moved to have a further search made at the Public Record Office. I have also applied to Her Majesty's Post-office to have search made there for the missing documents, a course which does not seem to have occurred either to the Treasury or to Mr. Pearson Hill.

The contents of these letters will shortly be published by me from the copies of same which have just come into my possession. Their importance will then become manifest; and should all efforts to find the originals prove fruitless, readers can

then form their own opinions as to the cause of and reasons for the disappearance of the originals.

—Yours respectfully,

PAT. CHALMERS.

WIMBLEDON, April 30th.

[We did not profess to quote the particular words used by Mr. Chalmers, but merely to put in plain language what his charges amounted to. The unauthorized removal of other people's property is "theft" simply; there is no other word that expresses it so shortly. In fact, we stripped off the "verbiage," and left the "vituperation." As regards the *justification* pleaded by Mr. Chalmers, if he means that he was "perfectly justified" in making enquiries about certain documents we fully agree with him; but if he means that the fact of the Treasury having made enquiry for those documents "perfectly justified" him in accusing Rowland Hill of having stolen—we beg pardon, *removed*—them, we must beg to differ with him entirely. Supposing that we were to charge Mr. Chalmers with having *removed* our editorial paste-pot and scissors, and were to swear an information to that effect before a magistrate, would the fact of a search-warrant being granted upon that information *perfectly justify* us in Mr. Chalmers' eyes for bringing an absolutely groundless accusation against him? As respects the missing letters of James Chalmers to Her Majesty's Treasury of October, 1839, it is necessary to remind our readers, first, that they are missing in company with letters from some 2,599 other people upon the same subject; and, secondly, that they have nothing whatever to do with the invention of adhesive stamps, as they were sent in in reply to a circular in which such stamps were plainly alluded to. In fact, this anxious search for the documents of 1839 is merely a kind of fishing enquiry, or rather a red herring drawn across the real scent!—Ed.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. B.—Your Venezuela stamp is probably doubly perforated on one side, the second row of holes coming between the first, and thus producing the appearance you describe. The first British Consular stamps for Madagascar were issued, we believe, in 1885; the 6d., *vermillion*, of the same type in 1886; and the second type in 1886–87. As to the dates of the British Revenue stamps, we cannot give an opinion; it is possible that there are some mistakes in the list.

T. H. C.—1. See under Portugal. 2. Old postmarks, we believe, never become obsolete, they are always liable to turn up in some small office. 3. We think this is due to a rather tough paper and worn perforating needles.

W. B. T.—Many thanks for your letters. We have to hold over two of them till a future number.

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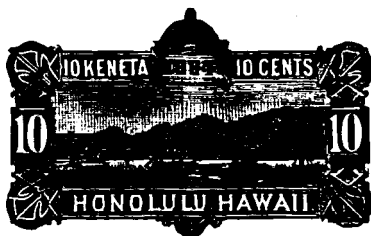
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STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,

MONTHLY JOURNAL

Edited by EDWARD B. EVANS.

A Magazine and Price List
FOR THE USE OF
STAMP COLLECTORS & DEALERS.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
EDITORIAL	271
NEW ISSUES—Priced	273
A REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH ENVELOPES AND COVERS. By W. E. JEFF	274
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES	276
THE MULREADY ENVELOPE, ETC. By the EDITOR	283
NOTES AND NEWS. By C. J. PHILLIPS	287
CORRESPONDENCE AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	288
INDEX	291

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44 † " 1879, 5, 10, 20 paras, 1 and 2 piastres	5	0 6	134 †SWITZERLAND, 1881, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40, 50 c. & 1 fr.	9 1 0
45 † " 1872, 5, 10, and 20 paras, 1, 2, 2½, and 5 piastres	7	1 0	135 †SERVIA, 1869, 1, 2, 10, 20, 25, 35, and 40 paras	7 1 0
46 †FERNANDO PO, 1882, 1, 2, and 5 c. de peso	3	2 0	136 † " 1881, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 paras, and 1 dinar	6 3 6
47 †FINLAND, including old issues	7	0 6	137 †SIAM, ½, 1, 2, 4, and 16 atts, obsolete	5 2 6
48 †FRANCE, including unpaid and envelope	12	0 9	138 † " 1887, new issue	5 2 6
49 †GERMAN, early issues, including rare	8	1 0	139 †SPAIN, 1876, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50 c., 1, 4, & 10 pesetas	9 5 0
50 † " Telegraph, current and obsolete	8	1 0	140 † " old and new	13 0 6
51 † " EMPIRE, including 2½ and 5 gr., 18 kr., etc.	11	1 0	141 † " many rare	25 1 0
52 † " locals, incldg. Berlin, Hanover, etc.	13	1 0	142 † " some very scarce	35 2 0
53 †GRENADA, provisional, and 1881 issue	4	3 6	143 † " Official, 1835	4 0 6
54 †GIBRALTAR, including post cards and newbands	9	1 6	144 † " 1879, 1, 4, and 10 pesetas	3 1 0
55 † " Great Britain, including 1d., black, 1½d. envlp., etc.	12	1 0	145 † " War Tax, various issues	6 0 6
56 † " Compound envelopes, on blue or white	15	20 0	146 † " 1882, 5, 15, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	5 1 9
57 †GRANADA CONFEDERATION, including rare	7	1 6	147 † " Don Carlos	4 1 0
58 †GUATEMALA, 1875, ½, 1, and 2 reals	4	1 6	148 †SOUTH AUSTRALIA, including surcharged, etc.	8 1 0
59 † " 1877, ½, 2, 4 reals, and 1 peso	4	2 6	149 †STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Native States	8 2 0
60 † " ½, 1, and 2 reals env., and ½ real band.	4	2 0	150 † " including provisional	8 1 0
61 † " 1882, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.	5	1 0	151 †SWITZERLAND, Telegraph Stamps	4 0 9
62 † " 1886, provl., 25, 50, 75, 100, and 150 c.	5	5 6	152 †SWEDEN, 1872 issue, with envelopes	9 0 6
63 †GREECE, including unpaid and new issue.	7	0 6	153 † " Official Stamps	7 0 9
64 †HAMBURG, Adhesives, all different	10	1 0	154 † " Unpaid Letter Stamps	7 0 9
65 † " Envelopes, ½, 1½, 3, 4, and 7 sch.	7	1 6	155 †SWITZERLAND, including rayons and envelope	20 1 8
66 † " 1881, 1, 2, 5, 5½, and 20 cents	6	3 6	156 † " Rigi Stamps	8 0 6
67 †HOLLAND, including first and newest issues	12	0 6	157 †TASMANIA, including rare	10 2 6
68 †HONG KONG, including obsolete and new issue	9	1 0	158 †TIMOR, 1883, surcharged	9 8 6
69 † " newbands and envelope	7	1 0	159 †TOLIMA, 1879-86, 5, 7, 10, 10, and 20 c.	5 2 6
70 †HUNGARY, obsolete and newest issues	8	0 6	160 †TONGA, 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s.	4 4 0
71 † " 1888, 1, 8, 12, 15, 24, 30, and 50 kr.	7	0 9	161 †TRINIDAD, including surcharged	6 0 9
72 † " Service, ½, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas, and H.M.S.	12	1 0	162 †THURN and TAXIS, including various issues	10 0 9
73 † " Telegraph	8	0 6	163 † " North, including 5 and 10 agr.	8 1 0
74 †ITALY, including old issues	12	1 0	164 † " South, 15 and 30 kr.	6 0 9
75 † " Official Stamps	5	0 6	165 †TRANSVAAL, including provisional and 1878 issue	5 1 0
76 † " Provisional 1878 Newspaper Stamps	8	1 0	166 † " 1884, 1d., 3d., red, 3d., black on rose, 6d., 1s.	5 3 6
77 † " Foreign P.O., Surcharged Estero	5	1 0	167 †TURKEY, obsolete, current, surchd., & International	10 1 0
78 †JAPAN, 1873-75, wreath series	6	1 0	168 † " Emp. Ottoman	7 0 9
79 † " recent issues	6	1 0	169 † " Unpaid and Interior, obsolete and current.	5 0 6
80 † " Cards, three issues	6	1 0	170 † " Constantinople, 5, 20, and 40 paras	3 0 6
81 †JHEREND, ½, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas, native issue	5	5 6	171 †UNITED STATES, War Department, including env.	8 1 0
82 †LUXEMBURG, obsolete and current	5	5 6	172 † " Various other Departments	8 1 0
83 †MACAO, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, 80, and 100 reis	10	1 6	173 † " Envelopes, 1887, uncat, incldg. rare	23 10 0
84 † " provl. issues, surcharged	5	5 6	174 † " Metropolitan, 1, 5, 10, and 20 c. brn., and 20 c. bine, etc.	9 2 6
85 †MALTA, including obsolete and newband	6	1 0	175 † " Telegraph	11 4 6
86 †MARTINIQUE (French Colonies) including obsolete.	7	1 0	176 †URUGUAY, including provisional and Too Late	6 2 0
87 †MAURITIUS, including provisional	5	1 0	177 †VENEZUELA, 1880, 3, 10, 25, 50 c., and 1 Bolivar	5 4 0
88 †MEXICO, including obsolete	5	1 0	178 † " including first issue	10 1 6
89 † " 1864, 1, 2, and 4 reals, and 1 peso	4	5 0	179 †VICTORIA, old and new issues	12 1 0
90 † " 1874, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 c.	5	5 0	180 † " envelopes and bands	6 1 0
			181 †WURTEMBERG, old & new issues, & service stamps.	12 1 0

For a larger number of higher-priced Sets, see Priced Catalogue, post-free, 2/-

CHEAP SETS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

REVISED SERIES.

USED*	UNUSED†	USED AND UNUSED‡	POST-FREE, 1d. EXTRA.	
1 †ANTIOQUIA, including obsolete	Set of 4	1 0	91 †MEXICO, 1875, Portede Mar, 2, 10, 12, 20, 50, & 100 c. Set of 6	1 6
2 †ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, including obsolete and rare	10	1 0	92 † " 1879, Portede Mar, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, & 100 c.	6 5 0
3 † " " 1862, 5, 10, and 15 c. R.	3	0 4	93 †MOLDO WALLACHIA, 1862, 3, 6, and 30 paras	3 2 6
4 † " " envelope, cards, and newsband	4	1 6	94 †MONACO, including envelope, and newsband	7 0 9
5 †AUSTRIA, five issues, and news stamps	20	1 0	95 †MOZAMBIQUE, 1877-85, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, & 100 r.	7 4 6
6 †AUSTRIAN Telegraph Stamps	5	0 9	96 † " 1886, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100, 200, & 300 r.	9 7 6
7 † " Post Cards, 6 kinds, inscription in different languages	6	1 0	97 †MEXICO, Type 1259, complete	8 15 0
8 †BADEN ARMS, 1, 3, 6, 7, and 9 kreuzer	5	1 0	98 †NEW BRUNSWICK, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12½, and 17 c.	6 4 0
9 † " Land Post, 1, 3, and 12 kreuzer	3	0 6	99 †NEW SOUTH WALES, including early issues & service	9 1 0
10 †BARBADOS, including obsolete	6	0 6	100 †NEW ZEALAND, 1882 issue and obsolete	8 0 6
11 †BAVARIA (figure, old issue)	7	0 6	101 †NICARAGUA, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 c. obsolete	5 3 6
12 † " (arms, with and without silk thread)	9	0 6	102 †NEW CALEDONIA, provisional issue and error	3 4 6
13 † " including 10 and 18 kr., 25 & 50 pf., & 1 mk.	6	0 6	103 †NORTH HORNED, obsolete and current	4 2 0
14 † " Returned Letter Stamps (some obsolete)	8	1 0	104 †NOWAGUR, 1 anna, 1, 2, and 3 docra	4 1 0
15 †BELGIUM, including first issue	12	0 9	105 †NORWAY, including first issue	10 0 9
16 †BERGENDORF, 1, 1½, 3, and 4 sch.	5	0 6	106 †NORANGE FREE STATE, including provisional	6 1 0
17 †BHOPAL, including obsolete	5	1 0	107 †PAKAL, 1875, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 40, and 80 c.	7 1 0
18 †BRAZIL, including four distinct issues	12	1 0	108 †PERSIA, first issue, complete	5 15 0
19 †BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	7	1 0	109 † " 1889, 1, 2, 5, 7, and 10 shahi	5 2 0
20 †BRITISH BECHUANALAND, 1d., 1d., 2d., 3d., & 6d.	5	2 3	110 † " including 5 and 10 kran	5 7 6
21 †BULGARIA, including obsolete and new issues	6	1 0	111 † " Service, 1, 2, 5, and 10 shahi	4 1 0
22 †BRITISH GUIANA, 1 and 2 c. (two types) on 90 c.	3	4 6	112 †PERU, obsolete, current, and surcharged	5 1 0
23 †CANADA, including old issues and envelope	10	0 6	113 † " post cards, provisional, etc.	5 2 6
24 † " Revenue Stamps, including obsolete	9	0 6	114 †PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, including surcharged	6 1 6
25 †CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, including provl. & newsband	7	1 0	115 †POONCH, 1, 1, 2, and 4 annas	4 3 6
26 †CASHMERE, including rare circular	6	2 0	116 †PORTO RICO, early and recent issues	7 1 0
27 † " 1883, 14 pies, 1, 1, 2, 4, and 8 Annas	7	7 6	117 † " 1882, 1, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 mill, & 1 & 2 c. depeso	8 1 0
28 †CEYLON, including provisional envelope	5	0 6	118 †PORTUGAL, including obsolete	7 0 6
29 †CHILI, with both provisional and obsolete	8	1 0	119 †PORTUGUESE INDIES, obsolete figure issue	5 1 6
30 †COREA, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 mons.	5	4 0	120 † " 1882, complete	7 5 0
31 †COSTA RICA, various issues	7	1 0	121 † " Provisional Surcharged	8 2 6
32 †CYPRUS, first issue, all different, including cards	7	1 0	122 †PRUSSIA, 1850, 4 and 6 pf., 1, 2, and 3 sgr.	5 1 3
33 †CHINA, 1, 3, and 5 candarins	3	1 0	123 † " 1851, env. uncut, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7 sgr. R	7 7 6
34 †CUBA, early issues, all obsolete	4	0 9	124 †QUEENSLAND, obsolete and current	5 0 6
35 † " recent issues	8	1 0	125 †ROUMANIA, obsolete issues	6 1 0
36 † " 68, or 69, 5, 10, 20, and 40 c.	4	0 6	126 † " Unpaid letter, 2, 5, 10, 30, & 50 bani	5 1 0
37 †CZERNAWODA	5	0 6	127 †RUSSIA, obsolete and current	8 0 6
38 †DANUBE STEAM NAVIGATION CO.	12	0 6	128 † " Envelopes, newest issue and provisional	5 4 0
39 †DENMARK, all obsolete	9	0 6	129 † " Local Stamps	5 2 0
40 † " Current, value in ore	9	0 6	130 †SHANGHAI, obsolete and current	5 2 0
41 †FAKIDKOT, native issue	6	2 0	131 †SALVADOR, 1867, 1, 1, 2, and 4 reals	4 3 0
42 †DUTCH INDIES, including obsolete and unpaid	6	1 0	132 †SAMOA, 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 2s., and 5s.	4 3 0
43 †EGYPT, 1866, complete	7	5 0	133 †SANDWICH ISLES, obsolete and newest issue	6 1 6
44 † " 1870, 5, 10, 20 paras, 1 and 2 piastres	5	0 6	134 †SWITZERLAND, 1881, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40, 50 c. & 1 fr.	9 1 0
45 † " 1872, 5, 10, and 20 paras, 1, 2, 2½, and 5 piastres	7	1 0	135 †SERBIA, 1869, 1, 2, 10, 20, 25, 35, and 40 paras	7 1 0
46 †FERNANDO PO, 1882, 1, 2, and 5 c. de peso	3	2 0	136 † " 1881, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 paras, and 1 dinar	6 3 6
47 †FINLAND, including old issues	7	0 6	137 †SIAM, 1, 1, 2, 4, and 16 attis, obsolete	5 2 6
48 †FRANCE, including unpaid and envelope	12	0 9	138 † " 1887, new issue	5 2 6
49 †GERMAN, early issues, including rare	8	1 0	139 †SPAIN, 1876, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50 c., 1, 4, & 10 pesetas	9 5 0
50 † " Telegraph, current and obsolete	8	1 0	140 † " old and new	13 0 6
51 † " EMPIRE, including 2½ and 5 gr., 18 kr., etc.	11	1 0	141 † " many rare	25 1 0
52 † " Locals, inclgd. Berlin, Hannover, etc.	13	1 0	142 † " some very scarce	35 2 0
53 †GRENADA, provisional, and 1881 issue	4	3 6	143 † " Official, 1855	4 0 4
54 †GIBRALTAR, including post cards and newsbands	9	1 6	144 † " 1879, 1, 4, and 10 pesetas	3 1 0
55 †GREAT BRITAIN, including 1d., black, 1½d. envlp., etc.	12	1 0	145 † " War Tax, various issues	6 0 6
56 † " Compound envelopes, on blue or white	15	20 0	146 † " 1882, 5, 15, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	5 1 9
57 †GRANADA CONFEDERATION, including rare	7	1 6	147 † " Don Carlos	4 1 0
58 †GUATEMALA, 1875, 1, 1, 1, and 2 reals	4	1 6	148 †SOUTH AUSTRALIA, including surcharged, etc.	8 1 0
59 † " 1877, 1, 2, 4 reals, and 1 peso	4	2 6	149 †STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Native States	8 2 0
60 † " 1, 1, and 2 reals env., and 1 real band.	4	2 0	150 † " including provisional	8 1 0
61 † " 1882, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.	5	1 0	151 †SWITZERLAND, Telegraph Stamps	4 0 9
62 † " 1886, provl., 25, 50, 75, 100, and 150 c.	5	5 0	152 †SWEDEN, 1872 issue, with envelopes	9 0 6
63 †GREECE, including unpaid and new issue.	7	0 6	153 † " Official Stamps	7 0 9
64 †HAMBURG, Adhesives, all different	10	1 0	154 † " Unpaid Letter Stamps	7 0 9
65 † " Envelopes, 1, 1½, 1½, 2, 3, 4, and 7 sch.	7	1 6	155 †SWITZERLAND, including rayons and envelope	20 1 6
66 †HAYTI, 1881, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 20 cents	6	3 6	156 † " Rigi Stamps	8 0 6
67 †HOLLAND, including first and newest issues	12	0 6	157 †TASMANIA, including rare	10 2 6
68 †HONG KONG, including obsolete and new issue	9	1 0	158 †TIMOR, 1885, surcharged	9 8 6
69 † " newsbands and envelope	7	0 6	159 †TOLIMA, 1879-86, 5, 5, 10, 10, and 20 c.	5 2 6
70 † " 1882, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.	4	0 6	160 †TONKA, 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s.	4 4 0
71 †HUNGARY, obsolete and newest issues	8	0 6	161 †TRINIDAD, including surcharged	6 0 9
72 † " 1888, 1, 8, 12, 15, 24, 30, and 50 kr.	12	1 0	162 †THURN AND TAXIS, including various issues	10 0 9
73 † " Service, 1, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas, and H.M.S.	8	0 6	163 † " North, including 5 and 10 sgr.	8 1 0
74 † " Telegraph	6	1 0	164 † " South, 15 and 30 kr.	6 0 9
75 †ITALY, including old issues	18	1 0	165 †TRANSVAAL, including provisional and 1878 issue	5 3 6
76 † " Official Stamps	5	0 6	166 † " 1884, 1d., 3d., red, 3d. black on red, 6d., 1s.	5 3 6
77 † " Provisional 1878 Newspaper Stamps	8	1 0	167 †TURKEY, obsolete, current, surchgd., & International	10 1 0
78 † " Foreign P.O., Surcharged Estero	5	1 0	168 † " Emp. Ottoman	7 0 9
79 †JAPAN, 1873-75, wreath series	6	1 0	169 † " Unpaid and Interior, obsolete and current	5 0 6
80 † " recent issues	6	1 0	170 † " Constantinople, 5, 20, and 40 paras	3 0 6
81 † " Cards, three issues	6	1 0	171 †UNITED STATES, War Department, including env.	8 1 0
82 †JIBEN, 1, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas, native issue	5	5 6	172 † " Various other Departments	8 1 0
83 †LUXEMBURG, obsolete and current	10	1 6	173 † " Envelopes, 1887, uncut, inclgd. rare	23 10 0
84 †MACAO, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, 80, and 100 reis	8	5 6	174 † " Metropolitan, 1, 5, 10, and 20 c. brn., and 20 c. blue, etc.	9 2 6
85 † " provl. issues, surcharged	5	3 6	175 † " Telegraph	11 4 6
86 †MALTA, including obsolete and newsband	7	1 0	176 †URUGUAY, including provisional and Too Late	6 2 0
87 †MARTINIQUE (French Colonies) including obsolete.	5	1 0	177 †VENEZUELA, 1880, 5, 10, 25, 50 c., and 1 Bolivar	5 4 0
88 †MAURITIUS, including provisional	5	1 0	178 † " including first issue	10 1 6
89 †MEXICO, including obsolete	5	1 0	179 †VICTORIA, old and new issues	12 1 0
90 † " 1864, 1, 2, and 4 reals, and 1 peso	4	5 0	180 † " envelopes and hands	6 1 0
91 † " 1874, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 c.	5	5 0	181 †WURTEMBERG, old & new issues, & service stamps	12 1 0

NOTICE.

The Portrait of Mr. E. S. GIBBONS is unfortunately
not ready for issue with this number. It will be
sent out, together with the Title-page to the
volume, with the number for July.

Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Monthly Journal.

VOL. I.

JUNE 30, 1891.

No. 12.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE PUBLISHERS give notice that they have opened a BRANCH OFFICE at No. 435, Strand (three doors from the Lowther Arcade), for the accommodation of those of their customers who prefer making their purchases in person to doing so by letter. It is hoped that this situation will be found more convenient than No. 8, Gower Street, where also the firm have no room for business of this nature. Having a very extensive stock they will be able to keep an assortment of all ordinary Stamps, and a very fine lot of Rarities, at their New Office, without causing any delay in completing orders by post, which should be addressed, as heretofore, to

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,

8, GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.

EDITORIAL.

THE present number concludes our first year of existence, an epoch of some importance in the life of a Philatelic periodical; and in thanking our readers and contributors for their kind support during the past year, we can only promise in return to do our best in the future to make our little magazine as interesting and as useful as our humble abilities will permit.

As a frontispiece to this our first volume, we give a portrait of one whose name for many years past has been familiar as a "household word" to collectors in all parts of the world. The name of Stanley Gibbons & Co. is mingled with the earliest philatelic memories of the great majority of living collectors; it was known before most of us were collectors at all—indeed, before not a few of us were born; and it is an open secret that Mr. E. S. Gibbons was not only the founder of the firm to which he gave the name, but, until twelve months ago, he was the sole partner in it, and bore upon his own individual shoulders the whole weight and responsibility of the enormous business which had, as it were, grown up with him, springing from the collection which he started as a boy.

The following sketch of his career is from particulars with which he has kindly supplied us:

EDWARD STANLEY GIBBONS was born at Plymouth, in Devonshire, on June 21st, 1840, consequently he has just completed his fifty-first year.

Educated originally for the Pharmaceutical profession (for which in due course he became legally qualified), he succeeded, on the death of his father, in 1867, to an extensive business carried on in the above-named town. The bent of his inclinations were, and had been for a long time, towards Philately; so that in 1868 he disposed of the business to advantage, and commenced devoting his time exclusively to stamps. As early as 1855, or when he was about fifteen, Mr. Gibbons had commenced his first collection, which in course of time, became the envy of his school-fellows. Among its contents he well remembers some beautiful views of Sydney; but a blue Nicaragua in those days, when serious importations were unknown, was looked on as one of the greatest gems. About the time of the acquisition of this last-named rarity, a circumstance occurred which determined his career. A passenger from South Africa, coming over by one of the mail packets, at that time disembarking at Plymouth, brought an enormous collection of triangular Cape of Good Hope stamps, the rectangular being then non-existent. These stamps, consisting of nearly 2,000,000 specimens, had been collected by a deceased lady, under the mistaken impression then prevalent of benefiting some benevolent Institution. They were purchased by Mr. Gibbons, and found to include a very large number of block impressions, many in superb condition and long strips. Amongst this large quantity were some twenty of the extremely rare 1d. blue and 4d.

rose errors, which were sold at the high price of 2s. 6d. each, and very glad he was to get it. The collectors and dealers who participated in this most remarkable find included, amongst others, the well-known names of Dr. Gray, Mr. Mount Brown, Mr. Philbrick, M. Pauwels, Messrs. J. J. H. Stockall and Co., (afterwards Young and Stockall), Mr. Haslett, etc. etc. Mr. Gibbons, during his residence in Plymouth, had the advantage of frequent intercourse with the late V. G. de Ysasi, Mr. Bird, of the firm of Ind Coope and Co., a most ardent and painstaking Philatelist, and the late E. L. Pemberton, residing just then at Dawlish, with whom he was on the most intimate terms, and whose untimely death he has always deplored. The present writer also had the pleasure of becoming personally acquainted with Mr. Gibbons, when he was stationed at Plymouth some seventeen years ago.

The great increase in his foreign mail correspondence, as well as in the Philatelic publishing department, at length necessitated his removal to the Metropolis, where, with greater facilities, the business grew into proportions never originally contemplated. A speciality of his has always been the preparation and publication of Postage Stamp Albums, amongst which ranks first and foremost the *Imperial*, a work that has run through many editions, and is favourably known all the world over. But the production that his name is most widely identified with is, undoubtedly, the Price Catalogue and Appendix, the most popular list of stamps ever published, and, like *The Daily Telegraph*, possessing "the largest circulation in the world." A Catalogue practical, complete, but not unnecessarily diffuse, and used alike by almost every dealer and collector of any pretensions. Mr. Gibbons has accumulated, during his long connection with Philately, an enormous, indeed the largest, stock of postage stamps, cards, envelopes, and bands ever brought together under one roof. So great, indeed is this collection that, feeling that he had toiled long enough and hard enough to have earned a right to repose, and finding it impossible to get a buyer with adequate means, he determined, about a year ago, to turn the business into a Limited Liability company, the success of which, under the skilful management of Mr. C. J. Phillips, has since been far beyond expectation. Probably no dealer has had so many collections pass through his hands as Mr. E. S. Gibbons, including many justly-celebrated and historical ones, and it has been his expressed opinion for many years that the value of those that are carefully made must gradually but surely

go on from year to year constantly increasing—a prognostication that has of late been indeed amply fulfilled.

* * *

THE completion of a volume in the middle of the year, instead of at the end of it, is not perhaps entirely satisfactory; but still, in the case of a Philatelic magazine, it is not by any means without advantages. Although stamp collecting is carried on more or less at all seasons of the year, and there is no such *dead* season now as used to set in with the early summer in years gone by, still there is a sort of slackening of interest during the warm months (when we happen to get any); the meetings of the London Philatelic Society are suspended, the auctions cease, and there is no doubt a smaller amount of Philatelic business transacted during the summer. In writing, therefore, a brief retrospect, as we propose to do, we have the advantage of looking back over an unbroken Philatelic season, instead of over the latter part of one season, and the commencement of another. The past twelve months have witnessed several not unimportant events, and one of very deep and sad importance to our science. In speaking of them we take them simply in chronological order.

First, then, we have the retirement of Mr. E. S. Gibbons from the business which he had so long and so ably carried on, into the well-earned repose, which all his numerous friends and clients sincerely hope that he may long enjoy. This took place upon the conversion of his business into a Company, under the title of "Stanley Gibbons, Limited," which we believe to be the first Limited Liability Company of its nature ever registered in this country. The affairs of the Company are, we understand, in a very flourishing condition; and, if any of its shares were in the market, we should not hesitate to recommend them to our readers as a most eligible investment.

Later in 1890 came another event of a similar nature, the well-known name of Pemberton, Wilson, & Co. being removed from the list by the retirement of the remaining partner, Mr. A. H. Wilson. The founder of this firm, the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton, was not only the first philatelist of his time (and "there *were* giants in those days"), but he left a place which no one has arisen to fill. Certainly our science has widened out greatly within the last ten or twelve years, and it is becoming every day more difficult for any one man to study it thoroughly in all its branches; but those who knew Mr. Pemberton find it hard to believe that, had he lived, he would have failed to retain the comprehensive grasp of the subject which he possessed.

Mr. Wilson may be said to have succeeded not only to the business, but also to a good portion of the philatelic knowledge of his predecessor; he quickly became known as an excellent judge both of the genuineness and of the value of rare stamps, and his retirement is a decided loss to Philately. The business, as our readers are all aware, was purchased by Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co., who have amalgamated it with their own.

One of the most important events of our philatelic year was the acceptance by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh, of the Honorary Presidency of the London Philatelic Society. We cannot but feel that this identification of a member of the Royal Family, with a pursuit that is still looked upon by many as a mere childish amusement, is calculated to be of much service. We are not anxious to see stamp collecting again become the fashionable mania that it was some five-and-twenty years ago; that period in its existence is past, we trust never to return. But, at the same time, it cannot be denied that the more collectors there are the more philatelists will be developed; and the name of a Royal Duke at the head of any undertaking, is justly considered in this country as a proof that it is worthy of support.

Lastly, and important in a very different manner, was the death of the Vice-President of the Philatelic Society, which is so recent, that we feel we may be spared the painful re-awakening of sad memories, which would be involved by a detailed notice of it here. It is a loss that many of us will realize only the more fully as time goes by.

* * *

IN compiling the index for the volume—a not very amusing task—it seemed to us that one prominent feature was the increasing number of fine forgeries of rare stamps that were recorded. There is serious danger that the constant production of these counterfeits may do great injury to philately, by disgusting the numerous collectors who are deceived by them, and we trust that the Philatelic Protection Association may be able to do something towards checking the evil. We would earnestly beg all collectors to be most careful in examining their stamps, and studying their peculiarities; only to buy stamps from persons whom they know to be respectable, and only to exchange with other collectors whom they believe to be also careful about their dealings. We especially warn inexperienced collectors against bargain-hunting! The best way of stopping the manufacture of these articles is by making their sale as difficult as

possible, and if all collectors keep on their guard, the forgery business will soon become unprofitable.

* * *

WE are sorry to say that an error crept into Mr. Castle's paper on the forged Sydneys in our last number; the postmark plainly consists, not of "24 curved bars," but of "4 curved bars" at each side.

"NEW ISSUES," ETC.

Received by Stanley Gibbons, Limited, during the last month.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

	EACH.
s. d.	
2 centavos, pale violet	0 2
8 „ carmine	0 7
1 peso, deep blue	6 0

BRITISH HONDURAS.

PROVISIONAL POST CARD.

3 cents in black on 5 c. brown	1 6
---------------------------------------	-----

BRAZIL.

LETTER CARD.

80 reis, carmine on green	0 6
----------------------------------	-----

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

2½ pence on 3d., black surcharge	0 9
---	-----

GREECE.

1891. *Large perforation.*

1 lepton, brown	0 1
2 lepta, bistre	0 1
5 „ green	0 2
10 „ orange	0 2
20 „ vermilion	0 4

NATAL.

2½ pence on 4d. black and brown	0 9
„ Error, PENG (pair)	6 0

PARAGUAY.

OFFICIAL.

1 centavo, blue and green	0 3
2 centavos, blue and carmine	0 4

ROUMANIA.

Jubilee Issue. In use only three days.

1½ bani, pink	1 0
3 „ violet	1 0

New Issue. 1891.

1½ bani, pink	0 1
3 „ purple	0 1
5 „ green	0 2
10 „ orange-red	0 3

Unpaid Letter Stamps on yellow paper.

2 bani, green	0 6
5 „ „	1 0

POST CARD.

5 + 5, bani	0 3
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A REFERENCE LIST OF ENGLISH ENVELOPES AND COVERS.

BY W. E. JEFF.

THE designs required for the envelopes and covers gave the Postal Authorities a considerable amount of trouble, as many matters had to be considered—the shape required, that it should be proper as well as useful, the paper of which they were to be manufactured should be of a kind that would prevent forgery, and a design which would combine both the useful and ornamental. These matters had to be considered, and the result was, that designs were submitted by many who thought their essays combined all the qualities needed. At the recent Philatelic Exhibition in London a large number of these trials were exhibited, some of which showed considerable ingenuity, but by the intricacy of their design and precautions against forgery prevented their adoption. "My Lords of the Treasury" finally resolved upon a design by W. Mulready, R.A., which, when printed upon Dickenson safety paper, appeared to answer their wants; but unfortunately the public had other ideas, and a would-be "thing of beauty," which was intended to be a "joy for ever," was soon rejected, and even Sir Rowland Hill himself said, "I fear we shall be obliged to substitute some other stamp for that designed by Mulready, which is abused and ridiculed on all sides."*

Our readers can easily learn for themselves how true the foregoing quotation proved to be by consulting the admirable series of articles written on this subject by the Editor of this magazine, and then—"how are the mighty fallen!"—special furnaces had to be constructed in order to destroy the remaining stock.

The Dickenson paper, as it was then called, appeared to answer all the requirements as far as paper went, so a medallion portrait of "Her Most Gracious Majesty" was prepared, embossed in white upon a pink ground, instead of the allegorical design before mentioned. This has continued until to-day, although many changes have been made in paper and sizes of the envelopes. The charges for the envelopes have also undergone revision, and it is still a moot point whether the postal authorities should not issue stamped paper and envelopes at the prime cost of the stamp; the nearest approach to this being the commercial size issued in packets of twenty for 1s. 9d. The manufacture of paper nowadays has made great

strides, and it is thought that it would suffer if the public were not charged for the envelopes. It is quite true that the public can have their own paper stamped at Somerset House by paying a fee of ten per cent. over and above the cost of the stamps; but this is rather a tedious matter, and costs somewhat more trouble than is thought necessary.

At the commencement of the use of stamped envelopes only two values were struck—namely, the One Penny and Two Pence—but now any values can be had by combination, a list of which will be given; but it is needless to say that these combinations are rarely used, except by collectors themselves. The Post Office Authorities hardly know of their existence, as it is within the memory of the writer of an instance that occurred. A collector anxious to have a set of the high values which had passed through the post, sent a lot to an office, when he was very surprised to see an official come with the envelopes uncanceled, saying "he thought there must be some mistake."

It will be noticed that no detailed account of the Mulready Envelopes and Covers is given in this list, but if our readers will refer to their February number of this magazine they will find the description given in the admirable article by the Editor, who has thoroughly gone into the subject.

SUMMARY.

MULREADY COVERS AND ENVELOPES.

Issue I. (a) Design representing the despatch of news to all the quarters of the globe, emanating from Great Britain, which is represented as Britannia upon a rock, with a lion crouching at her feet. Printed on a sheet of yellowish wove Dickenson paper, 9 x 8 inches in size, having various silk threads running through the sheet, with instructions and POSTAGE printed on it.

- | | | | |
|----|-------|-----|----------------------|
| 1. | 1840. | 1d. | Black. |
| 2. | | 2d. | Light Blue (shades). |
| 3. | | 2d. | Dark Blue " |

(b) The design is same as last, but enclosed in frame, so as to form an envelope. Printed on Dickenson paper, having silk threads woven in it.

- | | | | |
|----|-------|-----|----------------------|
| 4. | 1840. | 1d. | Black. |
| 5. | | 2d. | Light Blue (shades). |
| 6. | | 2d. | Dark Blue " |

ENVELOPES.

Issue II. Head of Queen, with diadem to left, embossed in white upon a pink ground within an upright oval band, which contains POSTAGE ONE PENNY, in block letters, upon a white engine-turned ground. A figure and the letters W.W., denoting the number of the die and the engraver's initials, are placed on the extremity of the neck. The stamp is

* See *Life of Sir Rowland Hill*, vol. i. pp. 395.

embossed at top right-hand corner of the envelope, which is made of Dickenson paper of a yellowish tint, having silk threads woven in it. The flaps are pointed and ungummed. In the envelope value TWO-PENCE, the legend POSTAGE TWOPENCE is placed round the base of the medallion in the border.

1841. Die I. (a) Silk threads crossing the envelope diagonally; ungummed.

7. 1d. Pink (shades). Size $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 8. 1d. " " " $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ "
 9. 2d. Light Blue (shades). $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ "
 10. 2d. Dark Blue " $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ "

(b) Silk threads as last (a), but the end of the right flap is cut off; ungummed.

11. 1d. Pink (shades). Size $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 12. 1d. " " " $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ "
 13. 2d. Light Blue (shades). $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ "
 14. 2d. Dark Blue " $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ "

(c) The silk threads run across the upper right-hand corner of the envelope; end of right hand flap cut off; ungummed.

15. 1d. Pink (shades). Size $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 16. 1d. " " " $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ "
 17. 1d. " " " $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ "
 18. 2d. Light Blue (shades). $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ "
 19. 2d. Dark Blue " $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ "

Variety. With left-hand flap cut.

20. 1d. Pink. Size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Issue III. Description of design as last issue, but the upper flap of the envelope is rounded off. Dickenson paper, containing two silk threads, and pink seal on the flap.

1851. Die I. (a) With pink seal, and flap gummed.

21. 1d. Pink (shades). Size $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 22. 1d. " " " $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ "
 23. 1d. " " " $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ "

(b) Without pink seal, and flap gummed.

24. 1d. Pink (shades). Size $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 25. 1d. " " " $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ "
 26. 1d. " " " $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ "

(c) Without pink seal, and flap not gummed.

27. 1d. Pink (shades). Size $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 28. 1d. " " " $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ "
 29. 1d. " " " $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ "

30. Variety. With pink seal, measuring 16 mm.

Issue IV. The design of the stamp is the same as that of the last issue, only three small circles for the date of stamping are introduced into the engine-turned border under the bust. The paper was changed to the ordinary white laid for the two smaller sizes, and blue wove for the large size. Flap curved, with pink seal, and gummed. The figure and engraver's initials w.w. on base of the neck.

1855. Die I. (a) On white laid paper, stamp dated.

31. 1d. Pink (shades). Size $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 32. 1d. " " " $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ "

(b) On bluish laid paper, stamp dated.

33. 1d. Pink. Size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(c) On bluish wove paper, stamp dated.

34. 1d. Pink. Size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(d) Without pink seal, flap plain.

35. 1d. Pink (shades). Size $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(e) With pink seal, but on paper having two silk threads running through it. Stamp dated 14.5.60.

36. 1d. Pink (shades). Size $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(f) Same as (a), only size of envelope altered.

37. 1d. Pink (shades). Size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches.

Issue V. In this issue some alterations were made in the position of the hair at the back of the head and in shape of the curl. This is called Die II. The number of the die and initials of the engraver, W. W., still continued at the base of the neck. The stamp is dated. The flap is curved and with pink seal.

1866. Die II. (a) On white laid paper, stamp dated.

38. 1d. Pink (shades). Size $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 39. 1d. " " " $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ "
 40. 1d. " " " $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ "

(b) On bluish wove paper, stamp dated.

41. 1d. Pink (shades). Size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Issue VI. The design is the same as last issue, but the flap is pointed and has the pink seal; but the engraver's initials are omitted, and the number of the die only placed on the base of neck.

1873. Die II. (a) On white laid paper, stamp dated.

42. 1d. Pink (shades). Size $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 43. 1d. " " " $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ "
 44. 1d. " " " $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ "

(b) On bluish wove paper, stamp dated.

45. 1d. Pink (shades). Size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(c) On blue wove paper, without pink seal.

46. 1d. Pink (shades). Size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(d) On blue wove paper, but with rounded flap.

47. 1d. Pink (shades). Size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Issue VII. Description of design same as of last issue, but the pink seal is omitted from the flap.

1878. Die II. (a) On white laid paper, dated.

48. 1d. Pink (shades). Size $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 49. 1d. " " " $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ "
 50. 1d. " " " $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ "

(b) On blue wove paper, with rounded flap.

51. 1d. Pink (shades). Size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(To be continued.)

A SABBATARIAN STAMP.—According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-poste*, the issue of a postage stamp of a very curious nature is contemplated in Belgium. With a view to ascertaining the wishes of the general public on the subject of the Sunday delivery of letters, it is proposed to issue a special stamp, which those who do not wish their letters delivered on Sunday are to use on all the letters they post on the Saturday afternoon. If, after a certain lapse of time, it appears that the majority of the population are in favour of such a change, the delivery of letters on Sunday is to be abolished.

A difficulty is said to be experienced in deciding upon a suitable design and colour for the proposed stamp.

although the process of lithographic transfer does not appear to be quite unknown, the stamp artist draws from twenty to thirty-two copies of his design, the embosser does his duty by them one by one, and the perforator to all appearance does his work like Jael—with a hammer and a tent-peg.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red; *variety not embossed.*

Bolivar.—A correspondent kindly sends us the following varieties, with the same compound perforation that we mentioned last month:

Adhesives. 5 c., blue (1882); perf. 16 x 12.
 10 c., lilac " "
 20 c., carmine (1882) " "
 10 c., lilac (1883) " "
 20 c., carmine (1883) " "
 10 c., lilac (1884) " "
 10 c., " (1885) " "

Brazil.—The practice of printing post cards, &c., in two different colours is beginning to have its usual result. We hear that the 80 reis card exists with the two portions of the impression upside-down in reference to one another.

Post Card. 80 reis, carmine and blue, *with vignette inverted.*

British Bechuanaland.—In a collection obtained by our publishers from a thoroughly trustworthy source, a copy of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of the Cape of Good Hope, watermark Foul Anchor, was found with the surcharge "ritish" in small type in *black*. The *Philatelic Record* describes a variety of the "Fourpence" on $\frac{1}{2}$ d., which is a fitting companion to the one we chronicled in March, as it bears only the letters "rpence" of the surcharged value. *Adhesives.* $\frac{1}{2}$ d., black; *error "ritish."*

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d., red; *error "rpence."*

British East Africa.—The 2 a. having been used as $\frac{1}{2}$ a., it was only right that the 4 a. should have its value reduced to 1 a., which we understand has been done by means of a surcharge in *violet-black*, of the type shown in the annexed illustration.



Adhesive. 1 a. on 4 a., brown.

British Guiana.—A few statistics are sometimes useful, and it is always well to place them on record while they can be obtained. A correspondent kindly gives us the numbers actually issued of the provisional 1 cent stamps of last year as follows:

1 cent on 1 dollar,	121,800.
1 " " 2 dollars,	111,000.
1 " " 3 "	111,000.
1 " " 4 "	54,000.

British Honduras.—According to the *American Philatelist* the 6 c. adhesive was first formed by surcharging the 10 c. with the word "six" in red,

and this being found unsatisfactory a numeral was afterwards substituted.

We have received the permanent 3 c. card, which is of the same type as the 5 c., but in *carmine*. The copy before us was used on May 13th.

Adhesive. SIX, in red, on 10 c., black and lilac.

Post Card. 3 c., carmine on buff.

Cape of Good Hope.—We have been shown a specimen of the provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3d., watermark Crown and CA, with the defective surcharge, "One Half-enny," the letter "p" being omitted, or having failed to print.

The 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp for this colony has been produced from the 3d., wmk. Foul Anchor, which we do not think has been chronicled yet, by overprinting it with large numerals and a small letter "d" in *black*, the whole surcharge measuring 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in width by 6 mm. in height.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3d., claret; *defective surcharge.*

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3d. " wmk. Foul Anchor.

3d., claret (? issued) " "

Ceylon.—More work for the printer. The 25 c. and 28 c. have been surcharged "FIFTEEN—CENTS," in two lines, in *black*. We have not seen any specimens with inverted surcharge at present.

Adhesives. 15 c. on 25 c., buff-brown.

15 c. on 28 c., slate.

Colombia.—We have received an official cubierta, of a type which we believe has not been described. In the two upper corners are Japanese hand-screens or fans; in the upper centre, "REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA," in shaded capitals, upon a straight label with fancy ends; and below this, in four lines, "SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES"—"CERTIFICADO OFICIAL"—"Peso . . . Gramos" (on left), "No. . . ." (on right)—"Sale de Bucaramanga en . . . de . . . de 188 . . ." This occupies the upper half of the label. The lower is plain, with "REMITE" in the left upper corner, and "El Administrador" on the lower left. A double-lined frame, 123 x 66 mm., surrounds the whole, and it is typographed in colour on dull white paper.

Official Cubierta. No value, violet.

Dominican Republic.—Our illustrations show the surcharge we described last month, as it appears on the two types of stamps to which it



has been applied. It is printed in *blue* in some cases, and in *red* in others. We give below a list of the varieties we have heard of, a perusal of which will prove instructive to any collector; and we think it only necessary to add to what we said last month, that the whole or greater part of the stock of these curiosities is in the hands of a gentleman, who is so much shocked at the remarks made upon them by M. Moens that he has brought an action against the latter in the Belgian courts and claims 20,000 francs damages.

On the stamps of 1879.

50 c., in *blue*, on 1 real, carmine on *salmon*.

80 c., in *red*, on $\frac{1}{2}$ real, violet on *white*.

90 c., in *blue*, on 1 real, carmine on *white*.

1 peso, in *red*, on $\frac{1}{2}$ real, violet on *lilac*.

Errors.

80 c., in *red*, on $\frac{1}{2}$ real, violet on *lilac*.

1 peso, " $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " *white*.

On the stamps of 1880. Plain paper.

1 c., in *red*, on 5 c., *blue*.

2 c., in *blue*, on 20 c., *brown*.

2 c., " on 1 fr. (on 20 c.), *brown and black*.

With coloured network.

1 c., in *red*, on 5 c., *blue*.

2 c., in *blue*, on 1 fr. (on 20 c.), *brown and black*.

Besides these there should be, according to the Decree, which does not mention the colour of the surcharge :

60 c. on 1 c. yellow (green? or 50 c.)

70 c. on " "

80 c. on " "

90 c. on " "

1 peso, on 1 c., *green*.

1 " on 2 c., *red*.

1 " on 4 c., *violet*.

1 " on 5 c., *blue*.

1 " on 20 c., *brown*.

1 " on 40 c., *deep brown*.

1 " on 50 c., *yellow*.

1 " on 75 c., *blue*.

1 " on 1 peso, *gold*.

Envelopes.

30 c. on 10 c., *vermilion*.

40 c. on 10 c. " "

50 c. on 10 c. " "

Some of the surcharges seem to have been applied to stamps hitherto unknown to collectors, which makes them the more interesting.

Fiji.—We give an illustration of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp, which we described in April.

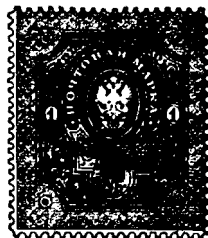


Finland.—There is a perfect avalanche of stamps and stationery here, of designs formed from the Russian types by the addition of circular bosses, or eyes, all over or around them. Philately is by no means finished in this province, as we had fondly hoped, though hardly expected.

The 1, 2, 3, and 7 kopecs have a diminishing series of eyes at each side of the oval. The



4, 10, 20, and 50 kopecs, and the 1 rouble, have four eyes, one in each corner, outside the central design; the 14 and 35 kopecs have two eyes only, at the top; and the 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 roubles have also



two eyes each, but below. The 70 kopecs is said not to exist in this series; let us be thankful for even so small a mercy.

Of the envelopes, the 7 and 14 kopecs have three eyes above and below, and the 10 and 20 kopecs four, one at each corner; while the wrappers



have three eyes only above. And the stamps on the post cards and letter cards are modified in the same manner as those of corresponding types on the envelopes. The Emperor of all the Russias is determined to keep an eye on the Finnish correspondence in future.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 kop., orange-yellow.
2 "	yellow-green.
3 "	rose.
4 "	"
7 "	blue.
10 "	"
14 "	" and carmine.
20 "	"
35 "	lilac and green.
50 "	"

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1	rouble, brown and orange.
	3½	„ yellow and black.
	7	„ grey
<i>Envelopes.</i>	7	kop., blue on cream.
	10	„ „ „
	14	„ „ „ blue.
	20	„ „ „
<i>Wrappers.</i>	1	orange on manilla.
	2	green „
<i>Post Cards.</i>	3	carmine on buff.
	3+3	„ „ „
	4	„ „ „
	4+4	„ „ „
<i>Letter Cards.</i>	7	blue „
	10	„ „ grey.

French Congo.—This is not a new kind of tea, worth its weight in gold, but a province which uses the French Colonial stamps, and abuses the use of them in the usual manner. The surcharge shown in the annexed illustration is, we hear, printed in *black*.



Copies have been found doubly blessed, and inversions are confidently expected.

Adhesives. 5 c. on 15 c., blue.
5 c. on 15 c. „ doubly surcharged.

Gold Coast.—A correspondent kindly informs us that the 2½d. stamp which we chronicled in March is not of the type of the high values, but of the old design, with the value printed separately.

Griqualand.—An unchronicled variety, or so we believe it to be, has been found in an old collection. The 4d. Cape of Good Hope, second type, watermark Crown and CC, doubly surcharged with a small upright "G" in *black*.

Adhesive. 4d., blue; with double "G."

Hyderabad.—We have recently had an opportunity of examining entire sheets of the 1 a., oblong, of 1866, and of the ½ a. and 2 a., of 1869. The 1 a. sheet contains 160 stamps in 16 horizontal rows; the sheet of 2 a. contains the 240 varieties of type, also in 16 horizontal rows; but the ½ a. sheet contains only 135 stamps in 9 horizontal rows. We have, however, been able to examine also the upper portion of an old sheet of ½ a., in which we find are several flaws, due evidently to cracks in the plate. One of these seems to have extended almost the whole way across, just along the top of the eighth row, and the portion of the plate above this has evidently since been broken off, leaving a more or less ragged edge along the top of the plate, as it was when the sheet before us was printed. The 1 a. is in *pale olive-green*, the ½ a. in *pale dull red*, and the 2 a. in *bright green*, the colours of the later (? posthumous) printings of the stamps, and all three are perf. about 12½.

The current ½ a. is now printed in a full *rose* tint. Our publishers have shown us a strip of three 1 a., *imperf.*, vertically certainly, and probably horizontally also. Finally, we have a post card with a stamp of similar type to that on the card already chronicled, but entirely redrawn, and having the Crescent and Star in the centre replaced by an inscription, which no doubt indicates the State by which the card is issued, and which contains the date 1308, corresponding with the current year. The inscriptions on the card remain unchanged, and the only varieties we can find are merely distinguished by the presence or absence of the stop at the end of the fourth line.

Adhesives. ½ a., rose.
1 a., violet-brown; *imperf.*
Post Card. ½ a., red on buff; new type.

India.—We have been shown a used *imperf.* strip of four of the 4 a. of 1855, on white paper, unwatermarked. We believe this stamp has never been chronicled before in this condition.

Adhesive. 4 a., black (1855); *imperf.*

Italy.—We have seen the *Parcel Post* stamps—50 c., 75 c., 1 l. 25 c., and 1 l. 75 c.—covered or partially covered with a *lilac* network. Can any of our readers tell us what is the meaning or object of this? The copies shown us were used in 1884–86.

Japan.—*Le Timbre Poste* warns its readers that Japanese forgeries are being supplied wholesale by a party at Kragoshima.

Labuan.—We learn from various sources that the current 2 c. has been surcharged "One Cent," horizontally, in *black*.

Adhesive. 1 c. on 2 c., carmine.

In reference to the 16 c., wmk. Crown and CA, we beg to assure the Editor of *The Metropolitan Philatelist* that when we chronicled this stamp we had not seen his paper on "The Stamps of Labuan," which indeed it was practically impossible for us to have done, as shown by his own dates. We had a specimen of the stamp before us when we wrote, and to the best of our knowledge and belief it was a novelty; that is to say, unchronicled. We do not doubt that the Editor of *The M. P.* possessed this stamp before we did; but we must ask him also to believe that when we received it there was no previous record of its existence before us.

Liberia.—*The American Philatelist* describes an envelope "with a rectangular stamp similar in outline to that on the post card. It is inscribed 'Liberia—Inland—Postage—Three cents.' The centre oval was originally occupied by the portrait

of some statesman, but it has been carefully scratched out 'on account of a change in the Governor,' according to the informant of *The American Philatelist*.

Le Timbre-Poste adds that there is a post card with a stamp of the same type.

Envelope. 3 c., red and blue on white; 148 × 84 mm.

Post Card. 3 c., red and blue; 135 × 91 mm.

Macao.—Mr. J. da Silva has supplied us with a list of the numbers of various provisionals issued here as follows:

"80 réis" in a circle, on 100 reis	6,720
The same, but "reis" without the accent	7,000
"5 Réis" on 25 r., thick bar below	3,000
The same inverted	28
"5 Reis," no accent, on 25 r., thick bar	6,800
"5 Réis" on 25 r., thin bar	10,000
"5" on 25 r., with "25" obliterated	17,000
"5 Reis," heavy type, on 80 r.	15,725
"100 r.	6,000
"10 Reis, in blue, on 25 r.	7,000
"50 r.	2,049
"10" on 50 r., with "50" obliterated	17,000
"10 Reis," heavy type, on 80 r.	10,000
"200 r.	4,000
"20 Reis" on 50 r.	16,959
"20 Reis," heavy type, on 80 r.	10,000
"40 Reis," in red, on 50 r.	5,000
"CORREIO 5 REIS" on fiscal stamps	30,000
"10" " " " "	20,000
"40" " " " "	7,000

Of the current type there is a 25 reis on salmon coloured paper, of which Mr. de Silva states that only three sheets, of 28 stamps each, were issued. This appears to be a recent variety; the copy before us is postmarked "5 Mar. 91."

Adhesive. 25 reis, violet on salmon.

Madagascar.—Some of the French Colonial stamps have been afflicted, as shown in the following illustrations.



The surcharges are in *black*; the Decree is expected by the next mail.

Adhesives. "05" on 40 c., vermillion on straw.

"15" on 25 c., black on rose.

Mauritius.—The 50 c. envelope has been issued in a new colour, which seems to resemble that of the old 1s. *Le Timbre Poste* states that only 3,000 copies have been printed, but omits to tell us the colour of the paper, or the size.

Envelope. 50 c., yellow.

Mexico.—We have received a horizontal pair of the 5 centavos, oval, *blue*, on paper partly ruled

only, one stamp being on *ruled*, and the other not; the pair is pin perf., about 6, and has a double row of perforations along the bottom.

Another set of new Post Cards has been, or is about to be, issued. The stamp of current type is in the right upper corner; the Condor with Serpent, &c., is in the upper centre, above this, in an arch, the words "SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO." On the 2 c. and 3 c. cards there is "Tarjeta Postal," on the left, and "Carte Postale," on the right of the Arms, and an instruction in two lines, Spanish and French, in the left lower corner. The 5 c. has "TARJETA" on the left, and "POSTAL" on the right of the Arms, with "Senor" as a heading for the address, and the instruction in Spanish only. There is a frame of a key pattern surrounding the card, in each case, the two lower values having "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL" in the frame at the top, and "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" at the bottom; the 5 c. has "SERVICIO INTERIOR" at each side. The frame and inscriptions on the 2 c. and 3 c. are in *green*; the impression of the 5 c. is all in one colour. The card is white, or *rosy white*.

Adhesive. 5 c., blue; *variety of paper and perf.*

Post Cards. 2 c., carmine; *frame, &c., in green.*

3 c., red " " "

5 c., ultramarine " " "

Monaco.—The set of the new type is being rapidly completed. We hear that the following values have appeared, in addition to those previously noted:

Adhesives. 40 c., blue on *rose*.

50 c., brown on *yellow*.

70 c., magenta on *buff*.

Natal.—In an old collection, several varieties from which we have already described, our publishers have found a vertical pair of 6d. stamps of the 1860 type, the top of one of which bears the surcharge "POSTAGE" in ordinary Roman capitals, with a stop after it, and the lower the surcharge in long, thin capitals, showing that these two types occurred on the same sheet. Probably there were comparatively few specimens of the second variety.

Messrs. Cheveley, Wilson & Co. sent us a notice of the 2½d. stamp, just too late for insertion last month. We are now able to give an illustration of it, and to describe some varieties of the surcharge, of which we have been informed by another correspondent. It appears that the stamps were surcharged in blocks of 12 (two horizontal rows), and that the fourth stamp in the second row has "G" for "C" in the word "PENCE." There is another error,



consisting in the absence of the "Y" of "PENNY," but of this, according to our informant, there were only two specimens on each sheet of sixty stamps, which leads us to suppose that there must have been another printing, of perhaps five rows, or thirty stamps at a time. The surcharge has also been found upside down, and printed twice; but we hear that the sheets showing these latter defects have not been issued, and we trust they will be destroyed.

Adhesives. 2½d. on 4d., brown.
2½d. on 4d. " error TWOPENCE.
2½d. on 4d. " " HALFPENN.

New South Wales.—The *Philatelic Record* announces the new 2½d. with the usual surcharge "O. S." in black.

Adhesive. 2½d., blue; surcharged "O. S."

A correspondent sends us two copies of the 5s. of 1860, showing varieties of perforation which are not given in Mr. Phillips' lists, and which we think have not been chronicled. It is not improbable that we shall in time discover all the values with all possible combinations of the gauges.

Adhesives. 5s., red-violet; *perf.* 11.
5s. " " 12 × 10.

Orange Free State.—*Le Timbre Poste* explains the existence of the 3d. doubly surcharged "1d." It appears that the intention was to print the surcharge upon the word "Drie," but as this was not satisfactory it was afterwards struck in the centre of the stamp, the sheets which had been experimented with going through the press again with the others. Messrs. A. Cameron and Co. have shown us a sheet of 120 (two panes of sixty) of the 1d. on 3d. with single surcharge. The great majority of the stamps have a thick numeral "1"; but Nos. 7, 15, 27, and 49, on the left-hand pane, and Nos. 3, 18, and 48, on the right, have a letter "l." No. 49, on the right-hand pane, has the letter "d" about half way up the figure.

Le Timbre Poste also chronicles the provisional post card on grey.

Post Card. 1d., black on grey.

Persia.—We have seen a horizontal pair of the 2 shahi of 1879, perforated all round, but imperf. between the two stamps.

Adhesive. 2 sh., black and yellow; *variety of perforation.*

Puttialla.—Messrs. Cheveley, Wilson, and Co. have shown us the ½ anna with red surcharge in two horizontal lines, having something resembling a figure "1" before the word "PUTTIALLA," and "STATE" for "STATE."

Adhesive. ½ a., green; error "STATE."

Queensland.—We have some additions to make

here to the list of varieties of perforation; the stamps are of the original type, of 1860.

Perf. 12.

1s., mauve; *wmk.* truncated Star.
1d., red " Crown & Q.
3d., brown " " "
1s., mauve " " "

We thus get all the issues from 1875 with this perforation.

Roumania.—It appears that on the occasion of the Jubilee (the twenty-fifth, not the fiftieth anniversary) of the accession of King Charles, which was celebrated on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of May, a series of stamps of the accompanying design was issued for those three days only. Messrs. Ridpath and Co. send us two of the values, and inform us of the colours of two others. *Le Timbre-Poste*, which chronicles the whole series, describes also a post card, with the Jubilee stamp in the right upper corner, and states that the numbers issued of each value were as given below.



Adhesives. 1½ bani, red; issued 128,700.
3 " violet " 128,960.
5 " green " 63,960.
10 " red " 63,700.
15 " brown " 129,480.

Post Cards. 5 " black on rose; issued 78,000.

From which figures any of our readers who are arithmetically inclined may work out the probable number of stamps on each sheet.

We learn also from the *Timbrofitul* of Bucharest that the 50 bani of the current type exists both with and without the watermark, but that the same value of the issue of 1886 is to continue in circulation until July; and that there is shortly to be a new issue, as the design of the present one is not considered thoroughly satisfactory.

Adhesives. 50 bani, orange; *wmk.* Arms.
50 " " no *wmk.*

Russia.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 5 kopec envelope with stamp of the thunderbolt type.

Envelope. 5 kop., violet on cream; ordinary shape.

Russian Locals.—*Gadiatsch.*—We presume there is some good reason why this district always issues three distinct types, all of the same facial value, at the same time, but it begins to get monotonous. We have before us the third triplet that has been produced within about eighteen months. Three times three should be enough for anyone! We hope to give illustrations of these next month, so will merely chronicle them now.

Adhesives. 3 kop., violet; imperf.
3 " red and lilac; imperf.
3 " yellow and lilac; imperf.

Noworjew.—We fancy there must be some mistake about the name of this district, which we copy from *Le Timbre Poste*. The third letter should probably be "m," instead of "w," and the stamp is doubtless applied to the *excats* liberally granted to the Jewish emigrants. It is lithographed, we learn, on white paper, and perf. 11½.



Adhesive. 5 kop., slate-violet.

Ochansk.—From the same magazine we copy the information that there is another value of the design of which we gave an illustration last month.

Adhesive. 10 kop., blue and gold.

Pritouky.—The type with six lines only under the value has been printed in *black* on *brown* wove paper. *Adhesive.* 3 kop., black on brown; imperf.

Rjeff.—The annexed illustration represents a new type for this district, which, according to our constant source of information, is lithographed in two colours, but how they are divided is not stated.



Adhesive. 2 kop., grey and red; perf. 11½.

Solikamsk.—*Le Timbre Poste* further tells us that there is a 1 kopeck stamp of the same type as the 2 kopecks issued last year, and the latter is now printed in two colours. There is also a prospect of the issue of a 4 kopecks.

Adhesives. 1 kop., blue.
2 ,, carmine and pale blue.

St. Pierre et Miquelon.—The surcharging epidemic has broken out here again, and the accompanying illustration represents a form of surcharge upon the 40 c. of the French Colonies, which has also been applied to the 30 c. and the 35 c. It is printed in *black*; and a correspondent in the colony, who has a stock of the 15 c. on 30 c. and 15 c. on 40 c. "nicely used on envelopes," gives us the number of each issued, and adds that there are two varieties of type of the 15 c. on 35 c. There are inverted surcharges, according to *Le Timbre Poste*. We could have guessed as much.



Adhesives. 15 c. on 30 c., brown; 6000 issued.
15 c. on 35 c., black on yellow; 900 issued.
15 c. on 40 c., vermillion; 6000 issued.

Salvador.—*The Philatelic Record* describes the 2 c. surcharged 1 c. in two varieties of type, both of which, we gather, differ from the one we chronicled last month. In one the surcharge is

in words, in Roman capitals, about 2½ mm. high; in the other there is a numeral, and the word is in block capitals; both are printed diagonally on the stamps, and, we presume, in *black*.

Adhesives. UN CENTAVO on 2 c., green.
1 CENTAVO on 2 c., green.

Sandwich Islands.—We have seen a *used* copy of the 2 c. of 1864, *imperf.* It is on thinnish paper, and might possibly be a proof, but it has the appearance of being genuinely used.

Adhesive. 2 c., vermillion, 1864; *imperf.*

Sierra Leone.—Messrs. Cameron and Co. inform us that a 2½d. stamp, of the same type as the rest of the series, has been issued here.

Adhesive. 2½d., blue; *wmk.* Crown and CA; perf. 14.

South Australia.—A correspondent sends us a curious error, being the 2d. of the type of 1868, perf. 10, surcharged "O. S." upside down, and, moreover, apparently having the "S," in the Crown and S A watermark, turned the wrong way. This latter peculiarity we are not quite certain about; but the owner of the stamp affirms that it exists.

Adhesive. 2d. orange; O. S. *inverted*.

Straits Settlements.—We have received an *Official* card, of plain type-set design. The Royal Arms and Supporters are in the right upper corner; in the centre are three lines of inscription—"OFFICIAL POST CARD."—"STRAITS SETTLEMENTS." and the usual instruction; and below these, to the left, the word "To." On the back, at the top, is, "This card must only be used for official correspondence and by officers authorised to frank." The whole is typographed in *black*, on greyish-white pasteboard, 125 × 90 mm.

Official Post Card. No value, black.

It appears that the changes in the postal rates have rendered the 24 c. stamps practically useless, and, accordingly, a quantity of them have been converted into 2 c. stamps for the benefit of some of the outlying offices, as described below.

Johore.—For this office the surcharge is "JOHOR"—"Two"—"CENTS," in three lines, in *black*. This is the only variety we have seen, but there are probably others.

Adhesive. 2 c. on 24 c., green; *wmk.* Crown and CA.

Selangor.—There are five varieties of the surcharge here, all arranged in the same way:—"SELANGOR"—"Two"—"CENTS." 1. Has the top and bottom words in thick capitals, and "Two" in ordinary thick type. 2. Has the first and second lines as in 1, and "CENTS" in ordinary small capitals. 3. Has lines 2 and 3 as in 1, and "SELANGOR" in narrow block capitals. 4. Differs from 3 in having "Two" in italics. And 5 has the name in sloping block capitals, "Two" in

italics, and "CENTS" in small capitals. The last, we are told, is the commonest variety. The original value is obliterated by a thin bar, on all these as well as on the stamps for Johore, and the surcharges are in *black*.

The correspondent who kindly sends 'us specimens of these informs us that 6000 in all were supplied to Selangor, that 5200 are in the hands of one collector, and 240 more are, to his knowledge, divided among other collectors; the remaining 560 have, it is feared, been sold to the Philistine public, and most of these will be lost to philately. It is good news that the Selangor Government has ordered a supply of stamps from England, and the necessity for surcharging may be obviated, perhaps.

Adhesives. 2 c. on 24 c., green; five types.

Sweden.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 10 ore envelope on blue laid paper; also the 10 + 10 ore card with "SVERIGE—SUEDE" in the frame, like the single card.

Envelope. 10 ore, carmine on blue laid; 150 × 124 mm.

Post Card. 10 + 10 ore, carmine.

Tasmania.—*The Philatelic Record* draws attention to the fact that the 3d. has not been chronicled *imperf. horizontally*; but we find this variety mentioned in a part, dated 1888, of a certain Catalogue published in America, and we have a pair by us that has been in our possession for three or four years. We have also been shown lately a pair of the *One Shilling, imperf.* vertically between the two stamps.

Adhesive. 1s., vermilion; variety of perforation.

Terra del Fuego.—An extraordinary-looking stamp has been issued in these parts, so peculiar in fact that we abstained from copying the first intelligence of it, which was published in the ominous month of April! We received a copy, however, recently on a letter which was posted at San Sebastian, Terra del Fuego, on the 25th April, and our correspondent informs us that the stamps are "used for letters between the newly-established Colonies, north and south of Tierra del Fuego, and also between them and Sandy Point," Straits of Magellan. The cross-sea postage on the letter before us is paid by means of a Chilean stamp; but whether the Colonies spoken of are Chilean Colonies or not we do not know. In the centre of the stamp is a Sun, with the letter "P" in the middle; behind the Sun are a hammer and pick-axe, crossed, and surrounding these is a kind of diagonal belt inscribed "TIERRA DEL FUEGO." On the upper left is a Star, and on the lower right an Envelope. The design is completed by a rectangular frame, with "10" at each corner, and "DIEZ"—"CENTAVOS"—"ORO"—"LOCAL" on the four sides. Lithographed on white wove paper; perf. 11½. *Adhesive.* 10 c., carmine.

THE MULREADY ENVELOPE

AND ITS IMITATIONS, CARICATURES, &c.

BY THE EDITOR.

IN *Bentley's Miscellany* for June, 1840, appeared "A Row in an Omnibus," afterwards embodied in *The Ingoldsby Legends*, in which both stamps and envelopes are alluded to as follows:

"The Manager rings,
And the Prompter springs
To his side in a jiffy, and with him he brings
A set of those odd-looking envelope things,
Where Britannia (who seems to be crucified) flings
To her right and her left funny people with wings
Amongst Elephants, Quakers, and Catabaw Kings;
And a taper and wax,
And small Queen's heads in packs,
Which, when notes are too big, you're to stick on
their backs."

Thus abused and ridiculed on all sides, it is small wonder that the unfortunate envelopes were soon withdrawn from circulation. They were not quite forgotten, however; for in *Punch*, August 20th, 1842, I find another poetical skit:

"DACTYLS TO MR. MULREADY,

INSCRIBED ON A GOVERNMENT ENVELOPE.

"Hail! O Mulready! Thou etcher of penny envelopes!
How can we praise the ethereal air of the garment
That hangs down behind from the shoulders of Mrs.
Britannia?
What is the thing that is perched on the top of her helmet?
Is it a wasp, with its head cut off, stuck on its tail there?
And how sublime is the shadowing forth of her power,
The wonderful size of her arms, and their masculine
muscles,
Each arm far more in circumference than is her head-piece,
As if 't were to show that her strength is more than her
judgement!
Mighty Britannia! enthroned on her 'tight little island,'
Sending abroad o'er the earth, to its uttermost quarters,
Air-swimming angels—celestial 'General Postmen,'
Types of the swiftness enjoined by the 'new pennypostage,'
Some does she send from her right hand, and some from
the other:
One to the region where Penn shaketh hands with the
Indians—
A symbol that now, when so cheap is the postage of letters,
We'll see every hand on the face of the earth with a
Penn in it.
One flies away into Lapland—and one into Turkey—
And one to take part in a snug little Chinese committee.
Praise we the symbol of ships sailing up against mountains,
Showing that nothing on earth can retard our progressing;
Praise we the thought that could show us the terrible
vastness
Of the consumption of ink from the 'increased facilities'—
Showing that now it is sent, not in bottles, but hogsheads!
Great is thy genius, Mulready! and thou shalt live ever,
By fame handed down to posterity on an envelope!"

Two years later, in July, 1844, there was published a second caricature by John Leech, which must have attracted far more notice at the time than did his earlier one of May, 1840, but which appears to be scarcer than the latter now, though it probably had a very wide circulation.

Great excitement was caused by public attention

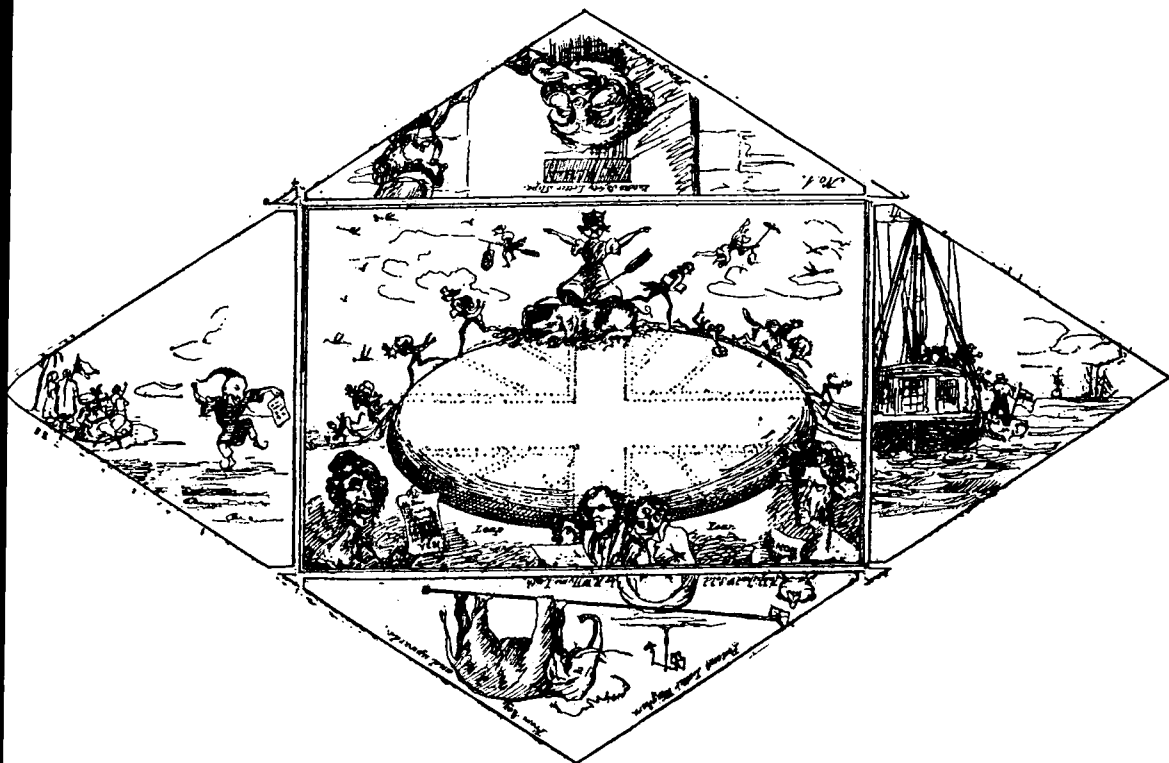
being drawn to the fact, that letters passing through the Post-office, written by, or addressed to, suspected persons, were opened and examined in transit, and all the vials of the public wrath were outpoured upon the devoted head of Sir James Graham, Home Secretary in the Ministry of Sir Robert Peel. An onslaught was to be made upon him in *Punch*, and Mark Lemon, the editor, seems to have asked Leech to provide a picture for the occasion. This picture, which took the form of a kind of caricature of the Mulready envelope (see illustration No. 16 in the last number), curiously enough never appeared in the regular pages of *Punch*, but was printed, with an advertisement, on the inside of the front cover of the number for July 13th, 1844, and was also issued separately as a letter-sheet or cover. The reason for this is evidently hinted at in a note scribbled in pencil on the margin of the original sketch of the design, now in the possession of Mr. Algernon Graves (Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., 6, Pall Mall, London), which reads as follows—"Dear Mark—I am much obliged for the ticket. I will go. I have just dotted off the above sketch. Will it do? Of course it is in a rough state—any suggestions you may have to make I should be glad to attend to. You could have it by Monday. Do you know, I think it might be published separately if not in time for the next number. Yours ever, J. L."

No doubt, as the artist anticipated, the engraved block was not ready in time to be used in the body of the number, but it was found practicable to substitute it for some of the advertisements, and the suggestion to publish it separately was acted upon also. The first sketch differed from the finished design, principally in the fact that the central figure, that of Sir James Graham himself in the position of Britannia, occupied the lower part of the picture; the Snake in the Grass, also bearing the head of Sir James, wriggled along the lower margin, and the Magpie was perched upon the top of his helmet instead of at his side. The figures of Paul Pry being despatched in all directions, peeping through keyholes, peering into letters, looking over the shoulder of the merchant at his office, and the young lady inditing a *billet-doux*, appeared in the original sketch much as they do in the completed drawing. The outline of the latter measures nearly $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; it was printed in *black*, of course, in *Punch*, but the copies sold as Letter-sheets were in *blue*, and only in that colour as far as I am aware. I have seen two varieties of these, one inscribed at the top, "PUNCH'S ANTI—"—"GRAHAM ENVELOPE"—divided thus by the top of the helmet, and the

other without this inscription; possibly the latter was the first edition, though a copy I have seen of the former was used in London on the 18th July, 1844. Each is on a small sheet of yellowish wove paper, measuring $10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

On the outside of the number of *Punch* in which these are advertised, in the top margin, is, "*This day is published, Punch's Anti-Graham Wafers, (16 on the sheet,) price 2d. per sheet.—Punch's Anti-Graham Envelopes, price one penny each, or 7s. 6d. per 100.*" Inside again at the top is "Punch's Anti-Graham Wafers and Envelopes." On the left of the design of the envelopes is as follows: "Mr. Punch HAS JUST PUBLISHED A SHEET OF **Emblematical Devices**, WITH MOTTOES FOR SIR JAMES FOUCHÉ GRAHAM, which, from the peculiar appropriateness of their sarcasm, backed by the extraordinary adhesiveness of their gum, are adapted to *stick* to the Home Secretary for life. Each sheet contains 16 Stamps, as the Specimen given below, price 2d." And on the right, "Mr. Punch Has also on Sale, price one Penny each, or 7s. 6d. per 100, A **Good Stinging Envelope** ILLUSTRATIVE OF Sir J. F. G. despatching his Paul Pry to Man in his different relations." Below is the note, "*Eleven of the Envelopes will be sent by post, upon receipt of 1s., or 12 postage stamps; and Seventeen for 1s. 6d., or 18 postage stamps. Five sheets of the Wafer Stamps will be sent by post for 1s., or 12 postage stamps; and Eleven for 2s., or 24 postage stamps.*" And under this again are represented six varieties of the Wafers. These are small oblong devices, with rounded corners, about the size of a penny stamp, each having a design and inscription in white on a coloured background in the centre, surrounded by a plain frame, inscribed on the four sides, "PUNCH'S"—"ANTI"—"GRAHAM"—"WAFER." The first bears a pair of handcuffs, and the motto, "I TRUST THIS WILL COME TO HAND." The second an arm with clenched fist, and "SHOULD THIS MEET YOUR EYE." The third a crocodile, with widespread jaws, and "YOU'RE WELCOME TO THE INSIDE." The fourth a lobster, "NOT TO BE RED WITHOUT GETTING INTO HOT WATER." One of this type, printed in *green*, was employed to seal the used copy of the cover to which I have alluded, and this is the only specimen I have seen of the wafers themselves. The next has a beehive and a very large bee, with "TOUCH MY WAX AND YOU'LL FEEL MY STING." And the last a soda-water bottle, with the inscription, "IF OPENED A NOISE WILL FOLLOW."

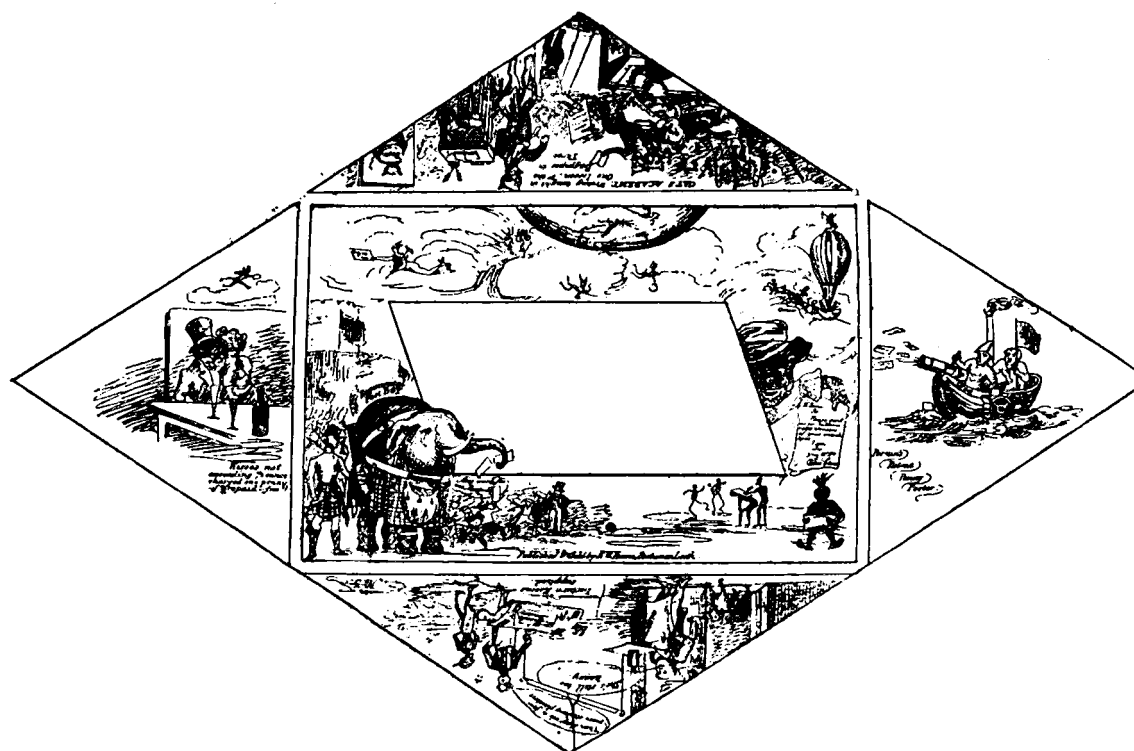
All through this number of *Punch* are allusions to the same subject. In the centre is a double



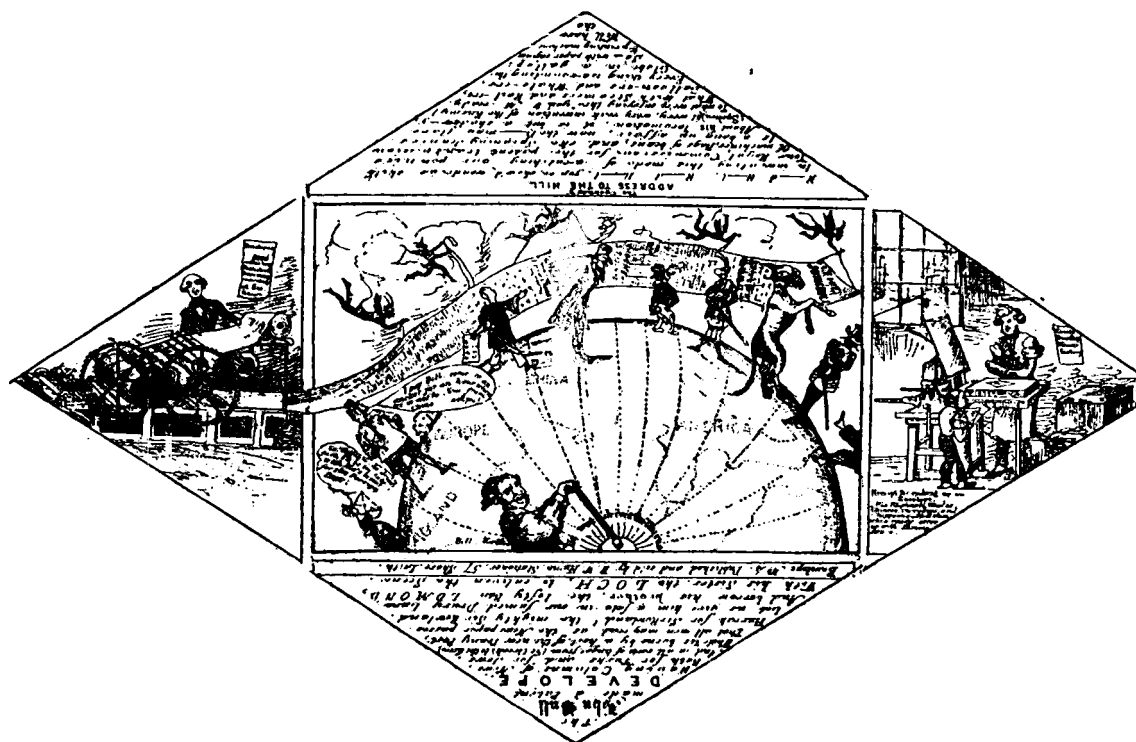
No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.



No. 4.

sheet of small cartoons, one of which is entitled "MERCURY GIVING GRAHAM AN INSIGHT INTO LETTERS," and shows the God of Thieves instructing the Home Secretary how to loosen wafers by means of the steam from a boiling kettle. Another page is occupied by a burlesque report of the proceedings of "GRAHAM'S SECRET COMMITTEE," in which are supposed to be given extracts from the correspondence of "General TOM THUMB, the OJIBBEWAY INDIANS, MLE. DEJAZET, MONS. JULLIEN, MR. EISENBERG, the corn-cutter; HERR DOBLER, SIGNOR BERTOLINI, the eating-house keeper; MONS. VEREY, the pastry-cook; besides others." And further on is a picture of "THE POST-OFFICE PEEP-SHOW," below which is the following:

"Notice.

"St. Martin's-le-Grand, July 19th.

"Emperors, Kings, Princes, Grand Dukes, Potentates, Infants, Regents, Barons, and Foreign Noblemen in general, are respectfully announced that, on and after the present month, the following alterations will take place in the opening of letters:

Letters posted at	Opened at
9 A.M.	10 A.M.
10 A.M.	11 A.M.
12	2 P.M.
2 P.M.	4 P.M.
4 P.M.	6 P.M.

"Copies of letters opened will be despatched the same evening, and every information afforded as to the address of suspected parties.

"A Polish and Italian translator is now permanently engaged, and a choice assortment of foreign seals has lately been added to the extensive collection.

"Greater dexterity practised since the recent disclosures.

** * * No increase in the prices."*

The success of Leech's former caricature of the same subject, probably suggested this to him; for the Mulready envelopes must have dropped out of common use by the middle of 1844.

Having described all the actual caricatures of Mulready's design that I have been able to hear of, I now come to other Illustrated Envelopes of early date, most of which were no doubt inspired to some extent by that design, whilst some of them show direct allusions to the introduction of cheap postage. Prominent among these was a series published by R. W. Hume, of Leith, the first four of which are represented by the illustrations given with this number. A vast

quantity of envelopes of a somewhat similar nature emanated from the same Publisher; but none of the others that I have seen have much reference to postal matters. Some are comic envelopes simply, and of these I do not profess to attempt a complete list. Others are termed "Tourist Envelopes," of which I have found three varieties, covered with views of various places of interest in Scotland, and with maps of tours around Edinburgh, Stirling, &c. Others again were entitled "Hume's Musical Envelopes," and had Songs and Music on the inside. Nearly 100 different ones were published within a few years after the change in the system of postal charges brought envelopes into general use.

The four which I propose to describe are not shown on quite the same scale in the illustrations; the originals are very nearly the same size, the design upon the address side of the envelope being about $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in each case. Like the caricature published by Menzies, the flaps are adorned as well as the body of the envelope; but there is a distinct frame, or outline, to each portion.

In No. 1 there is perhaps an attempt at a caricature of the Mulready, in the Scarecrow seated at the top, with a pig crouching at its feet, and witches, &c., flying out at each side; but there the resemblance ends. The centre is occupied by an egg-shaped device, with the outlines of a Union Jack upon it; below are allusions to Leap Year. The two prepossessing-looking females in the corners have not been equally fortunate in their proposals, and the gentleman in the goggles, in the middle, is assailed by two charmers, neither of whom seems disposed to accept a refusal. One of the side flaps appears to bear some of Mulready's Chinamen and Turks; on the other a number of letters are being thrown into a ship, and on one copy that I have seen this flap is inscribed, "The workings of the Penny Post," and one of the men in the ship is saying, "*Shovel away, Tom; I haven't got my mother's letter yet.*" On the lower flap is an illustration of the use of "*Patent Safety Letter Slips*," showing a letter-box bearing a "*Fancy Portrait of R—d H—l,*" with a man slipping a letter into the open mouth. On the lower flap are depicted "*Patent Letter Weighers, From $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and upwards.*" One of them accommodates an Elephant! And along the margin of this is, "*Published & sold by R. W. Hume, Stationer, 57, Shore, Leith.*"

No. 2 shows Britannia in a balloon, in the upper centre, with an eagle for a companion; both seem to be distributing letters as they pass, and there are allusions to postage to the Moon and Stars.

The bag labelled "RICE" probably has reference to the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, who perhaps is also supposed to be represented by the gentleman on the Bear, on one of the flaps—or can the latter be a hidden joke on the name Baring? Bear—bearing—Baring. The point is rather fine perhaps, almost invisible, but it may be there somewhere. The other gentleman pursuing a kind of backward progress on a donkey, doubtless also contains some subtle jest which we cannot appreciate at the present day. The prominent figure on the upper flap appears to be a Postman with a pair of seven-leagued boots, going his daily round at full speed. On the lower are given "RATES OF POSTAGE!" as follows: "*Steam Engines not exceeding 100 horse power charged one penny! Eagles' feathers and bags of Rice, if prepaid, carried free!! No Coffins, except lead ones, taken by Post. Persons sending ships' masts are advised to cut them in two, waiting till the receipt of the one half is acknowledged 'ere sending the other. Colonial letters must be marked Balloon Letters. Never post your letter till the mail has left: leaving it un-addressed also facilitates its transmission.*" Mr. Spring Rice, and the title (Monteagle of Brandon) by which he was raised to the peerage, are evidently alluded to here. My own copy of this envelope differs from the illustration given, in having the Letter transfixed by an arrow, and the motto, "*Every Bullet has its Billet,*" on the left, instead of on the right; and the words on the lower flap, "*also sold by Lawrie & Knight, Edinburgh,*" are omitted.

No 3 shows an Elephant acting as *Post Boy* to a Highland Regiment, and duly attired in a kilt, &c. The Balloon post is brought in again, and various curious figures occupy the greater part of the side intended for the address. On one of the side flaps is the inscription, "*Kisses not exceeding ½ ounce charged one penny—if (p) repaid—free!!*" With an illustration of osculations that might possibly be overweight. On the opposite side "*Perkin's Patent Penny Poster*" is represented as a gun, in a small paddle-boat, firing letters to their destination, or otherwise. On the upper flap is shown a "*CAT'S ACADEMY, Writing taught in One lesson, & the Bagpipes in Three.*" This does not seem to have much to do with the subject of postage; but the latter is returned to on the lower flap, where we find an establishment with the inscription, "*Lecture Rooms supplied*"; a corpse, in a wrapper, open at the ends, is being weighed on a scale; an assistant remarks, "*She's still too heavy,*" and the proprietor replies, "*Then clap on a few more sticking plaisters.*"

On the last of the four the illustrations on the body and the two side flaps are more or less connected in subject. On the right-hand side is the "*Comic Envelope Manufactory,*" with a curly-wigged printer—Mr. Hume himself perhaps, or his foreman—applying a roller to a lithographic stone. Below this is given the "Receipt for cooking up an Envelope. *Mix Elephants, Whales, Chinese, Cherokees, and Chippewas—Mull them when ready, serve up with Shrimp Sauce.*" There appears to be a rhyme intended here, but it is not easy to make the lines scan. On the opposite side is a scientific Professor (this must be Mr. Hume) feeding a printing press. A bill at his side announces "*Envelopes 5000 miles long, Published here every morning at Six.*" But out of the machine flows what appears to be an endless news-sheet, headed "*THE JOHN BULL,*" and extending right across the upper part of the address side. Below this is shown half of a Globe, with representatives of various nations waiting to read the news as it passes them, or they pass it. In the lower margin is the axis of the sphere, the north pole being apparently shown, with a crank worked by "*Bill North, He wot drives the Univus.*" On the upper and lower flaps is the following poetical effusion:

"The Cockney's

ADDRESS TO THE HILL.

"*R—d H—I, R—I H—I, you've show'd wondrous skill,
In inventing this mode of a-catching our pennies,
Your Royal Commission for the patent transmission
Of machines, Bags of beans, and eke Spinning Jennies,
Is a bang up affair, now the D— may flare
About his locomotion, it is but a shad(owly
(Spoken) (A werry, werry weak invention of the Enemy)
To what we're enjoying thro' you & M—ready.
What with Steamers and Rail-ers,
Balloon-ers and Whale-ers,
Everything is a-rounding the Globe in a gallop
So,—with paper engines and printing machines
We'll have the JOHN BULL made a Patent DEVELOPE.
Having Columns of News,
Both for Turks and for Jews,
And in all sorts of lingoos, from the Greek's to the Asses',
While 'tis borne by a host, of the new Penny Post,
That all men may read, as the Newspaper passes.
Hurrah, for Sir Rowland, the mighty Sir Rowland,
Let us give him a fete in our famed Drury Lane,
And borrow his brother, the lofty Ben LOMOND,
With his sister, the LOCH, to enliven the scene."*

My copies of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are in *black*, and of No. 4 in *blue*, upon ordinary thin wove paper. No. 1 exists also on *blue* paper, without the number, and with some variations in the inscriptions; No. 2 in deep *blue*, and No. 4 in *black*. I have seen besides a No. 6 of this series, with Racing subjects upon it; No. 16, with a ship in action; and No. 17,

on which the Siege of Acre is depicted. This last bears the date Aug. 25, 1841, and has inside a long list of Hume's Musical Envelopes.

The curious design, shown in illustration No. 4 in the last number, may perhaps be another of Hume's publications. I have not seen the original of this, which is printed from a block sent me by M. Moens, of Brussels; and I do not know what the full size of it may be, or what other inscriptions it may bear. There are flying letters in the upper centre, and figures at the sides representing the four quarters of the Globe, that indicating Europe being a very uncomplimentary portrait of Britannia. It is plainly one of a series, as it is inscribed below "POSTAGE ENVELOPE N^O. XI."

EVERYONE knows that the mania for collecting postage stamps has attained immense proportions during the last few years, but it comes as a surprise to learn that it is of sufficient importance to seriously occupy the attention of governments. The French Colonial Office has just decided to print separate stamps for each of the Colonies instead of having, as in the past, one series which could be used indifferently in any of the French possessions. This was necessitated by the variations of exchange, which enabled speculators to gain large sums of money by purchasing stamps in one colony, and using or selling them in another, thus defrauding the Government of a considerable amount; but the expense of the reform was likely to be considerable, and the authorities hesitated to incur it. The stamp collectors have come to the rescue, however. When special labels were first prepared for the Regency of Tunis, a supply which was calculated upon a year's requirements was sent to the various Post-offices, but at the end of a couple of months it was completely exhausted. Inquiry elicited the fact that the new stamps had been bought, to the amount of nearly 20,000,000 fr., by the dealers who cater to the wants of collectors, and it is now estimated that the purchases of these tradesmen will more than cover the expense of producing the dies and machinery for the new French colonial stamps. Nor is this all. It frequently happens, in distant colonies, that the stock of stamps of a certain value runs out, and that until a fresh supply can be obtained from Paris the deficiency is met by altering the figures upon stamps of a higher denomination. These provisional issues speedily become rare, and are much sought after, and it appears that the Postal officials in some of the French Colonies have been making a handsome addition to their incomes by an abuse of this system. They multiplied these surcharged stamps, bought a quantity of them at their face value, and then, when they were quoted at a considerable premium on the Stamp Exchange, sold them to dealers at a large profit.—*Galignani's Messenger*, June 14, 1891.

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

Reprinting Egyptian Stamps.—In our *Journal* for April we gave a copy of a letter from a person in Alexandria, offering to reprint some stamps, &c. We placed this matter before the Postmaster-General of Egypt, and, are pleased to say, with a most satisfactory result, as the following letter from him will show:

"ALEXANDRIA, 16th May, 1891.

"GENTLEMEN,—Mr. — has communicated to me your letter to him of the 21st ultimo, enclosing a copy of the letter which you had received from a certain Mr. Ruggiero, of Alexandria.

"Thanks to this information, I was able to discover the writer of this letter, and to recover from him all the water-marked paper and date stamps which he offered to you for sale, and which could only have come into his possession by dishonest means.

"The watermarked paper will be destroyed and the date stamps effaced, and it is hoped that no other articles of this kind are in the hands of the public.

"I have to thank you for your kind and prompt action in this matter, which enabled me to prevent what might have been a serious fraud, if the offer had been made to a firm less scrupulous than your own.

"I am, yours faithfully,

"M. CHARTERIS,

"Acting Postmaster-General.

"MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED."

* * *

The Custom Tariffs.—The following cutting from the *New York Times* well shows the utter absurdity of the present tariff on stamps:

"A CUSTOMS LAW ABSURDITY.

"To the Editor of the *New York Times*.

"Here is more help for the depleted Treasury. A letter from Germany containing a five-mark note and 60 cents in unused German postage stamps is held by the Custom-house authorities. The note is admitted free of duty, but 15 cents (25 per cent.) is levied on the postage stamps as printed matter. A remittance of \$3 in Canadian postage stamps was charged 75 cents duty in Baltimore, and the stamps were then sold to an exchange broker at 10 per cent. discount.

"No doubt the *Times*, as well as other papers, often receive small amounts in stamps from Canada and other foreign countries in payment for subscriptions and advertisements, and to charge duty at 25 per cent. of their full face value seems very ridiculous. When viewed from the standpoint of a protectionist, this tax is equally absurd; for the only manufacturers protected would be forgers.

"R. R. B.

"NEW YORK, Friday, May 22, 1891."

Duty is also now being charged by several of the Australian colonies. We have had several parcels stopped, even when containing only one sheet of stamps.

* * *

The Auction Season is at length over, and every one is glad. We do not consider that it has been a good one for the owners of the stamps sold. But *very* few collectors attend the sales, fully three-fourths of the stamps sold being to dealers. There is no doubt that collectors are now beginning to see that we as leading dealers can and will pay them a larger price for their collections than can be got by auction. Within the last six months we have bought from gentlemen well qualified to judge what is their own interests many collections—one nearly £2000, another nearly £1000, another £350, and many smaller—and in each case the owner and we ourselves believe that so much would not have been realized at auction.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EARLY ISSUES OF THE EMBOSSED ENVELOPES OF ONE PENNY.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—In an article in the *Philatelic Record* for December last, which I believe I am right in attributing to you, some errors in my *Jubilee Catalogue of the Stamps of the United Kingdom* are pointed out, for which I am very grateful. No English Philatelist has had the experience in catalogue making that you have had, whether in your original catalogue, or the enlarged form in which it has since appeared in the United States, or in your handbook; and you have doubtless found how easy it is to make a slip of the pen, to which I must plead guilty in more than one instance, as also to the omission which in your remarks you have supplied, viz., the existence of the telegraph form on white-laid paper, bearing the imprint of "Harrison and Sons," stamped with the round telegraph stamp of one shilling. I had a suspicion that it might exist, and had made diligent search for it, little imagining that it was so close at hand. The date of issue of the same form with the postage embossed stamp should have been November, 1881, in place of November, 1882, as the telegraph stamps were withdrawn at the end of 1881.

But the object of my letter is not to speak of the errors pointed out by you, but to say a few words regarding my remarks on the One Penny stamped envelopes, in which I ventured to direct the attention of Philatelists to the numbers on the dies, at the same time saying that I did not see that any very useful purpose was to be gained by

their collection, except when these numbers marked any particular epoch. I also said that the first decade presented considerable difficulties, but as the question appears to have become interesting to Philatelists, I have pursued the investigation, so as to ascertain all the facts, and now all else must be left to conjecture.

The numbers present no difficulties as regards Die II., and the only omission that I am conscious of having made is, that though dated dies continued to be used at Somerset House for paper brought in by the public up to the end of 1884, when dies without number or date were brought into use, yet since 15th March, 1889, dies with S.H. on the base of the bust commenced to be used.

It is in Die I. that the great difficulties occur, and principally in the early part of the issue. Fifty years is a long period to look back upon, even for recalling to remembrance special events, and memory presents a *tabula rasa* for events of daily routine, but independently of this, I believe that there is only one gentleman in the stamping department of Somerset House whose connection with it dates from 1841. Systematic records of the work done by the dies during the first two or three years do not appear to have been kept so regularly as they were subsequently, and the only guide as to the use of the dies is to be found in their registration. This registration, as regards embossing dies, is made in the manner pointed out in the work of Mr. Philbrick and myself on *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, page 95, impressions of the several dies being struck on a sheet of paper, generally in batches, on which the allowance is written. In many cases the numbers on the impressions are very indistinct, defying the most practised eye, even with the aid of a strong magnifying glass, and it is only through the kindness of one of the chief officers in the stamping department that I have arrived at any certainty as to the numbers denoted.

There is no difficulty as regards the numbers 1 to 4. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were registered on 20.1.41, and No. 4 on 27.1.41. There is no record of the registration of any further dies until 18.1.42, when twelve dies were registered, to which I will presently refer. On 14.9.43, thirteen dies, Nos. 54 to 66 were registered, followed by thirteen more, Nos. 67 to 79, on 5.9.46; and twelve more, Nos. 80 to 91, on 3.5.50. Of this last batch five were drilled for date plugs when the dates were introduced in September, 1855, and were re-registered 9.10.55. It is difficult to distinguish the number on the impressions of these dies, but specimens

found by Mr. Philbrick and myself show that in all probability these numbers were 86, 87, 88, 90 and 91. Seven more dies were registered in 1855, consisting of Nos. 94, 95, 96, 100 and 103 registered 12.11.55, and 101 and 102 registered 9.10.55. No further registration took place till 1862, when Nos. 104 to 115, with the exception of 107, spoiled in the hardening, were registered 13.5.62, die No. 115 being the last of DIE I. I noted having seen No. 102 dated 10.1.60, showing a crack in the die. This die was given out to the stampers 25.5.59, and withdrawn 27.3.60.

From October, 1843, when die No. 54 was registered down to the end of the series, only very few of the dies are unaccounted for, and the non-registration of these may be fairly considered as due to some defect in them, but the real difficulty occurs as to the dies between No. 4, registered 27.1.41, and No. 54, registered 14.9.43. Out of 49 numbers, only twelve were registered 18.1.42, consisting of 11, 12, 14, 21, 22, 23, 31, 33, 34, 43, 51 and 53. We are left entirely to conjecture as to what became of the remaining 37, and I can only attribute it to the transition state in which the stamping department was during the last six months of 1841.

Early in the year 1840 Mr. Edwin Hill—who had acquired a practical knowledge of mechanical engineering as the manager of a rolling mill at or near Birmingham—was appointed Inspector of Postage Stamps at Somerset House. In May, 1841, his son, Mr. Ormond Hill, joined the department as Assistant-Superintendent; Mr. Daniel May, who died in 1853, and who was also a gentleman of considerable mechanical attainments, being the Superintendent of the stamping department. Mr. Ormond Hill, the survivor of this trio, some years since informed me that when he first joined the department the machines in use were those invented by Sir W. Congreve, where the operation was effected by a heavy weight falling on the die, but in addition to the process involving great destruction of the dies, the noise was so deafening and the jarring so intolerable as almost to resemble an earthquake. The assistance therefore of Messrs. Dryden, engineers in Lambeth, was called in to construct fresh machines. Messrs. Dryden and Foord inform me that the first order was executed by the firm in 1841. These machines were on the fly and screw principle, and little alteration was made in them for many years. It seems clear to me that the dies made for the Congreve machines could not be adapted to the new machines without more trouble than would result from sinking fresh dies. All the work therefore in 1841 was got through

with dies 1, 2, 3, and 4, which may account for the absence of any numbers up to 11. Why, on the 18th January, 1842, there were no dies to be registered but the twelve I have named cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, but it is clear that out of 43 numbers—from 11 to 53—only twelve were registered, not in consecutive order, and I must leave it to Philatelists to form their own speculations as to the reason, though the most probable one seems to be that from some circumstance or other the intermediate dies were unfit for use, but of this no record exists.

The history therefore of Die I. may be summarised as follows:

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 . . .	registered	20.1.41
No. 4	„	27.1.41
Nos. 11, 12, 14, 21, 22, 23, 31, 33, 34, 43, 51, 53 . . .	„	18.1.42
Nos. 54 to 66	„	14.9.43
Nos. 67 to 79	„	5.9.46
Nos. 80 to 91	„	3.5.50
Nos. 86, 87, 88, 90 and 91 (probably)	re-registered	9.10.55
Nos. 101 and 102	registered	—
Nos. 94, 95, 96, 100 and 103 . . .	„	12.11.55
Nos. 104 to 115, except No. 107 . .	„	13.5.62

I am, yours truly,

FOLKESTONE, June 1891. W. A. S. WESTOBY.

[We acknowledge our responsibility in the matter of the *critique* alluded to, and we are very grateful to Mr. Westoby both for the kind expressions he has used towards us personally, and for his very interesting letter; the latter probably contains all that can be said upon the Die numbers of the envelopes, and in any case must form the authoritative basis for any future speculations upon the subject.—ED.]

DEAR SIR,—I notice in your "Answers to Correspondents" a note in reply to O. C. H. about a Franz Joseph Land stamp. I have one which I will attempt to describe, in case it is different from your correspondent's specimen. I know nothing about it, and got it among a miscellaneous lot of essays and proofs.

The general design appears to be taken from the triangular capes. The Lady is apparently sitting on icebergs, with a loose, flowing robe, and a crown on her head, and is resting upon what appears to be a shield. CAP WIEN on left of triangle, 1872-74 on right of ditto, and FRANZ JOSEPH LAND on base of ditto. It is *finely* lithographed on white-wave paper, and gummed. My copy is in dark orange. The background is of crossed, wavy, and straight lines.—Yours very truly, W. B. THORNHILL.

DEAR SIR,—When I wrote to a contemporary describing the photograph of the Mulready Envelope as a forgery, I was unaware of Mr. Thomas H. Hinton's emission. While apologising to Mr. Hinton for calling his work of art a forgery, I am still of opinion that collectors ought to be put on their guard about it, as in my small experience I know of *two* collectors who have had this palmed off upon them at 5s. or 7s. 6d., I forget which, and those collectors bought it supposing it to be the real thing; and as long as they are for sale without some very evident signs of what they are on the face of them, so long will the unwary be taken in, and buy them as originals. In the copy I saw, the envelope was cleverly sealed up, and a bit of paper pasted over the description and word "Fac-simile," so that there was nothing to show what it was, and I can quite understand young collectors buying them for originals. If "Fac-simile" in red, in large letters, was printed on the face of them, all this opening to fraud would be done away with.—I am, Sir, Yours truly,

W. B. THORNHILL.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. H. C.—No. 1. *1d.* envelope with tongued flap and seal, 120 × 69 mm., used *June 11th*, 1850. Yes, this is an earlier date than has yet been assigned to these envelopes, and we note it with thanks. No. 2. All the sizes of these envelopes are known to exist without the seal, and with various private devices embossed on the flaps. See

Mr. Westoby's last book. The last figure of the date on the third envelope is not quite clear; but it certainly looks like "Oc. 3, 1855." Mr. Westoby gives October, 1855, for the *1d.* large Crown, perf. 16, and October, 1856, for the same stamp perf. 14; we believe the latter date is a misprint.

G. H. H.—The Canadian 3 c. in *brown* are generally believed to have been changed from the *red* by some chemical action, either accidentally or intentionally.

R. N.—We are greatly obliged for the loan of the supposed old Siamese stamp, upon the value of which we are quite unable to give an opinion. The copy of the *Bangkok Times* has not reached us. We should be glad to learn some more particulars concerning the label; such as, when it was issued, how long in use, &c.

F. T.—There are numbers of doubly surcharged stamps not mentioned in our Publishers' Catalogue, which is perhaps not quite consistent in that respect. Personally we should prefer omitting all. The two issues of Travancore will be given in the next edition.

W. B. T.—We much regret the misprint you mention; but in our ignorance we had never heard of a "Loy." The printer made it "Log," in the first instance, and after wrestling with the MS., we translated it into "Toy." Kindly write all letters intended for publication on one side of the paper only.

B. W. W.—Accept our best thanks for the notes on the Registered Envelopes, of which we hope to make use.



INDEX.

Aalborg, 53.
 Afghanistan, 149, 170.
 Almaguer, 53, 73, 121.
 Amalgamation of Stanley, Gibbons, and Co. and C. J. Phillips, 3, 272.
 American Notes, 16.
 American Philatelic Association, 16, 48.
 Antioquia, 73, 96, 121.
 Anti-Surcharge Association, 47.
 Argentine Republic, 13, 30, 50, 72, 95, 120, 149, 170, 210, 233, 255, 276.
 Arzamass, 99.
 Auction, A Dutch, 92.
 Auctions in Relation to Philately, 84, 200.
 Auction Sales, Reports of, 19, 38, 82, 132, 160, 198, 245, 268.
 Australasian Postal Rates, 135, 161.
 Austria, 13, 30, 50, 72, 95, 120, 149, 170, 233.
 Automatic Postage Stamp Machines, 117, 265.
 Azores, 13, 95, 149, 210.
 Bahamas, 120.
 Bamra, 30, 51, 72, 81, 120, 125, 150, 233, 255, 276.
 — The First Issue of, 125.
 Bavaria, 13, 52, 96.
 Belebey, 153.
 Belgium, 30, 52, 67, 76, 101, 124, 137.
 — The Postal Issues of, 76, 101, 124, 137.
 Bhopal, 13, 72, 96, 150, 256, 276.
 Birmingham Philatelic Exhibition, 130.
 Bogorodsk, 177.
 Bokhara, 37.
 Bolivar, 13, 99, 256, 277.
 — Forgeries of, 99.
 Bolivia, 171, 210.
 Bougourouslan, 153.
 Brazil, 13, 30, 52, 96, 150, 171, 210, 234, 256, 277.
 Brine, The late Major-Gen. F., 39, 47.
 British Bechuanaland, 52, 150, 210, 277.
 — Columbia, &c., 203.
 — East Africa, 52, 72, 96, 211, 234, 256, 277.
 — Guiana, 30, 72, 120, 171, 211, 277.
 — Honduras, 171, 234, 277.
 — New Guinea, 36.
 — South Africa, 171, 211, 234.
 Bulgaria, 13, 96, 150.
 Bull, Mr. Thomas, 28, 92.
 Burmah (?), 91, 116, 145.
 Canada, 52, 120, 203.
 Cape of Good Hope, 13, 52, 277.
 Caricature of the Jubilee Envelope, 27.
 "Cases" of Philatelic Interest, 84, 132, 155.
 Cashmere, 52, 73, 120, 150.
 Cauca, 53, 73.
 Ceylon, 13, 31, 33, 53, 73, 120, 172, 211, 256, 277.
 — Forgery of the 1s. 9d., 33.
 Chalmers' Claim, The, 17, 78, 104, 137, 166, 187, 246, 249, 270.
 Chamba, 73, 150.
 Charkoff, 153.
 Cheveley and Co., Messrs., 92.
 Cheveley, Wilson, and Co., Messrs., 244.

Cochin, 73.
 Collection of Essays, The, 185, 222, 264.
 Colombia, 13, 31, 37, 53, 96, 150, 171, 211, 277.
 Confederate States, 190.
 Congo, 211.
 Cool Proposal, A, 244, 287.
 Costa Rica, 13, 53, 73, 97.
 Cuba, 234.
 Cundinamarca, 172.
 Curaçao, 53, 74.
 Curiosities of Philatelic Literature, 67, 115, 145.
 Customs Duties in the United States, 245, 287.
 Cyprus, 48, 53, 74.
 Danville, Virginia, 190.
 Deccan. See Hyderabad.
 Denmark, 53, 121, 151.
 Descriptive Catalogue of all the Postage Stamps of Great Britain and Ireland, 131.
 Diego Suarez, 31, 74, 97.
 Dinner to Mr. A. H. Wilson, 194.
 Disclaimer, A, 200.
 Dissolution of Partnership, Notice of, 146.
 Dominican Republic, 151, 211, 256, 277.
 Dutch Indies, 54.
 Ecuador, 211, 234.
 Egypt, 13, 151, 211, 244, 287.
 Electrical Cancellling Machine, 37.
 Embossed Envelopes of Great Britain, 288.
 Essays, On the Collection of, 185, 222, 264.
 Essays, Proofs, &c., 205, 227, 247, 269.
 Exhibition at Birmingham, 130.
 — at Edinburgh, 19.
 — at Vienna, 6, 27.
 Exhibitions and Philately, 3.
 Expensive Letter, An, 37.
 Experiences of a Late Collector, 18.
 Facsimile of the Mulready Envelope, 217, 247, 290.
 Falkland Islands, 257.
 Faridkot, 13, 97, 192, 224.
 — The Native-Engraved Stamps of, 192, 224.
 Fiji, 172, 235, 278.
 Finland, 13, 54, 211, 257, 278.
 Firth, The late Mr. H., 226.
 Forgeries, Notes on New, 33, 99, 123.
 Forgery of Bolivar 10 c., 1863, 99.
 — of Ceylon 1s. 9d., 33.
 — of Great Britain "V.R.," 27.
 — of Heligoland Post Cards, 160.
 — of India 1 rupee, 136.
 — of Newfoundland first issue, 12.
 — of New South Wales 6d., 1852, 123.
 — of Scinde Dawk $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 191.
 — of Spain 12 c., 1865, 206.
 — of Swiss Cantonal Stamps, 266.
 — of "Sydney Views," 253, 260, 273.
 — of Tasmania $\frac{1}{2}$ d. provl., 36.
 Formosa, 36.
 France, 13, 30, 31, 54, 97, 116, 151, 172, 211.
 — 20 c., 1848, 116.
 — Foreign Copper Coin in, 30.
 Franz Joseph Land Stamp, 248, 289.
 French Colonials, 287.
 French Congo, 279.
 Frontispiece, Our, 271.
 Gadiatsch, 75, 281.
 Gambia, 121.
 German Envelopes, 146.
 Germany, Postage Stamp Printing, &c., 135.
 Gibbons, Mr. E. S., 271.
 Gibraltar, 31, 54.
 Gold Coast, 97, 151, 212, 235, 279.
 Great Britain, 10, 14, 27, 28, 31, 49, 70, 74, 93, 131, 147, 151, 168, 172, 207, 231, 253, 274, 288, 290.
 — Descriptive Catalogue, 131.
 — Embossed Envelopes of, 288.
 — Reference List, 10, 28, 49, 70, 93, 147, 168, 207, 231, 253, 274.
 Greece, 14, 212, 257.
 Grenada, 31, 151, 173, 212, 257.
 Griqualand, 279.
 Guadalupe, 172, 235.
 Guanacaste, 53, 74.
 Guatemala, 13, 31.
 Gwalior, 31, 235.
 Haiti, 14, 36, 97, 173, 257.
 — Provisional Stamp (?), 36.
 Halfpenny Postage for Letters, 27.
 Hawaii. See Sandwich Islands.
 Heligoland, Forged Post Cards of, 160.
 Hill, Mr. Pearson, Letter of, 187.
 H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, 165, 273.
 Holland, 14.
 Honduras, 13, 14.
 Hongkong, 121, 173, 212, 235.
 Hungary, 31, 54.
 Hyderabad, 121, 173, 235, 279.
 "Ibea," 168.
 "Imitation is the Sincerest Form of Flattery," 252.
 Important Trial, An, 155.
 India, 74, 136, 173, 279.
 — Forgeries, 136.
 Indo-China, 257.
 Irbit, 153, 214.
 Italian Philatelic Society, 27.
 Italy, 14, 31, 54, 98, 121, 151, 174, 212, 235, 257, 279.
 Jamaica, 14, 31, 74, 174, 212, 235, 257.
 Japan, 31, 279.
 Jeypore, 174.
 Jhalawar, 31, 54, 121.
 Jhind, 105.
 Johore, 282.
 Kadnikoff, 55.
 Kean Guan, 14.
 Kologriff, 15.
 Kolomna, 55, 177.
 Koungour, 215.
 Labuan, 235, 279.
 Lagos, 174.

Leeward Islands, 122, 152, 174, 212.
Liberia, 279.
London Jottings, 12.
—— Philatelic Exhibition, 3, 12.
—— Photographs, 3, 160.

Macao, 280.
Madagascar, 270, 280.
Magic Lantern as an Aid to Philately, 146.
Mail Coaches, Revival of, 33.
Major-General F. Brine, R.E., 39, 47.
Malta, 174.
Martinique, 172, 235.
Mashonaland, 174, 211.
Mauritius, 31, 67, 91, 116, 145, 152, 174, 212, 280.
Mekeel Stamp Co., 27.
Mekeel's *Weekly Stamp News*, 167.
Memphis, 57.
Mexicans, Some Choice, 193.
Mexico, 14, 31, 167, 174, 193, 212, 235, 258, 280.
—— The Revenue Stamps of, 167.
Moens' Catalogue, New Edition, 116, 266.
Moens, The Stamps of Spain, 252.
Monaco, 236, 258, 280.
Montenegro, 15, 98.
Most Excellent Citizens, 91.
Mulready Envelope, &c., 166, 179, 216, 238, 247, 261, 283.

Nabha, 15.
Nandgaon, 212, 258.
Natal, 213, 258, 280.
Native-Engraved Stamps of Faridkot, 192, 224.
Nevis, 15.
New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Reprints of, 152.
Newfoundland, 12, 146, 152, 174, 228, 236.
—— Forgeries of, 12.
New Issues, Priced List of, 28, 48, 69, 92, 117, 147, 167, 207, 231, 253, 273.
New South African Republic, 74.
New South Wales, 15, 32, 54, 98, 122, 123, 152, 174, 199, 213, 236, 253, 258, 260, 273, 281.
—— Forgeries, 123, 253, 260, 273.
New Twopenny Stamps, The, 164.
New Zealand, 32, 133, 175, 213, 236, 258.
Nicaragua, 13, 36, 54, 98, 176, 214, 236.
Nicolsk, 153.
Norway, 15, 98, 236.
North Borneo, 176, 214, 236.
Nossi-Bé, 151, 172, 236.
Notes on New Forgeries, 33, 99, 123.
Noworjew, 282.
Number 435, Strand, 165, 194.

Obituary, 39, 47, 226, 229.
Ochansk, 259, 282.
On the Collection of Essays, 185, 222, 264.
One Million Stamps, 134.
Orange Free State, 176, 214, 236, 258, 281.
Ossa, 55, 177.
Oster, 75.
Our Frontispiece, 271.

Pahang, 122.
Paraguay, 15, 74, 152, 176.
Pemberton, Wilson, and Co., 131, 272.

Perak, 15, 56, 154, 237.
Perejaslav, 259.
Perforations, 105, 137.
Persia, 281.
Petition to the General Post Office, 244.
Philatelic Fancy, A, 132.
—— Protection Association, 267, 273.
—— *Record*, 3, 27.
—— Society of London, 134, 161, 199, 226.
—— Societies, 68, 104, 202, 248.
Philately v. Stamp Sales, 200.
Philippines, 32.
Photographs of Rarities at the London Philatelic Exhibition, 3, 160.
Podolsk, 177.
Poonch, 98, 122.
Porto Rico, 122.
Portugal, 258.
Post Cards, The Collection of, 67.
—— of Serbia, The, 79, 127.
Post Office Department, 68.
—— Facts and Figures, 83.
Postage Stamp and Paper Money Printing in Germany, 135.
Postage Stamps, How Prepared, 32.
Postal Issues of Belgium, 76, 101, 124, 137.
Postal Rates, Reduction of, 161.
Price List, 8, 34, 58, 106, 138, 162, 203.
Pritouky, 282.
Proofs, Essays, &c., 205, 227, 247, 269.
Pskoff, 55, 215.
Purchases, 159, 194, 266.
Puttialla, 98, 152, 176, 214, 281.

Queensland, 32, 122, 153, 176, 214, 236, 258, 281.

Railway Letter Stamps, 164, 165.
Reference List of English Stamps, &c., 10, 28, 49, 70, 93, 117, 147, 168, 207, 231, 253, 274.
Reports of Auction Sales, 19, 38, 82, 132, 160, 198, 245, 268.
Reprints, 152, 206.
—— of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 152.
Retrospect of the Philatelic Year, 272.
Reunion, 98.
Revenue Stamps of Mexico, 167.
Revival of Post Office Mail Coaches, 33.
Rjeff, 282.
Roumania, 15, 54, 122, 153, 177, 237, 281.
Round the World in Eleven Years, 92.
Russia, 98, 214, 281.

Sabbatarian Stamp, A, 275.
St. Christopher, 15, 75.
St. Helena, 56.
St. Lucia, 259.
St. Pierre et Miquelon, 282.
St. Vincent, 75.
Salvador, 13, 32, 177, 215, 237, 259, 282.
Sandwich Islands, 31, 37, 259, 282.
San Marino, 15, 56.
Santander, 73.
Sarawak, 259.
Scinde, 15, 191.
—— Forgery of, 191.
Selangor, 259, 282.
Serbia, 16, 56, 67, 79, 99, 127, 177, 215.
—— The Post Cards of, 79, 127.
Seychelles, 16, 75.
Shadrinsk, 55.
Shanghai, 56.
Siam, 16, 122, 154, 164, 259.

Sierra Leone, 282.
Sirmoor, 56, 75, 154, 237.
Skopin, 99.
Specialism, 105.
Solikamsk, 55, 282.
Some Choice Mexicans, 193.
Soruth, 177, 215, 237.
Soudja, 55.
South Australia, 8, 16, 32, 56, 178, 237, 282.
—— Price List, 8.
Spain, 75, 178, 206, 252.
—— Forgery of 12 c., 1865, 206.
—— Stamps of, by J. B. Moens, 252.
Stamp Advertiser and Auction Record, 327.
Stamp Forging in Bombay, 136.
Starobyelsk, 153.
Straits Settlements, 122, 237, 259, 282.
Strand, No. 435, 165, 194.
Sungei Ujong, 154.
Surinam, 32, 56, 75.
Swaziland, 122.
Sweden, 16, 32, 154, 259, 283.
Swiss Cantonal Stamps, Forgeries of, 266.
Switzerland, 32, 56, 99, 215.

Tapling, The late Mr. T. K., 229, 273.
Taping Collection, The, 249.
Tasmania, 34, 36, 95, 178, 237, 283.
—— Forgery of Provisional 4d., 36.
—— Price List, 34.
Terra del Fuego, 283.
Tichvin, 177.
"Tit-Bits," 115.
Tobago, 16.
Tolima, 53, 237.
Transaction in Colonial and Foreign Stamps, A, 84.
Transvaal, 123, 178.
Travancore, 16, 123, 154.
Trinidad, 137, 154.
Tscherdin, 153.
Turkey, 32.

United States, 56, 76, 116, 154, 178, 245, 259.
—— Letter Sheet Envelopes, 76.
Universal Penny Postage, 12, 32.
Uruguay, 16, 123, 237.
Vancouver's Island, 203.
Varieties, The Collection of, 85.
Varieties of Paper, &c., 164.
Venezuela, 32, 154, 270.
Victoria, 32, 56, 58, 75, 99, 106, 123, 138, 154, 178, 215, 237.
—— Price List, 58, 106, 138.
Vienna Exhibition, 6, 27.
Virgin Islands, 178.
"V.R.," Forgery of the, 27.

Weissiegonsk, 177.
Welsh, 153.
Western Australia, 16, 32, 56, 75, 154, 162, 259.
—— Price List, 162.
What to Collect, 37.
Wilson, Mr. A. H., Dinner to, 194.
Wurtemberg, 32, 57, 75, 237.
Zacatecas, 50, 258.
Zadonsk, 153, 215, 259.
Zanzibar, 57.
Zienkow, 99.
Zolontonoscha, 154.
Zululand, 57.

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